CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTER FROM ROME.

The Pope receives a Minority Deputation—Promulgation of the Infallibility Dogma—Archbishop Kenrick, of St. Louis, talks Cicero-ninian Latin—The Sick Bishops—A Bride of the Torlonia Family and Her Dot—The War—The Eclipse—Roman Theatricals and Fine Arts, &c., &c.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

ROME, Italy, July 16th, 1870.—Last evening a deputation waited on His Holiness. It was formed of the principal members of the minority party. Its office was to remonstrate with the Pope, and endeavor to have some serious modifications made in the dogma of infallibility.

How it succeeded has not yet been reported. The only thing known is, that to-day there was a session or congregation held at St. Peter's, at which it was said these modifications were voted upon. The meeting broke up very early. By 11 o'clock the Fathers were hurrying out of the council hall to their homes. That there will be a promulgation of the dogma in some form is very certain; Rifiorini, it is said, has been announced as the day of public session. But there is some probability that it may be deferred until the 25th or the 1st of August, the feast of St. Peter in *Vincolo*. Those who are disposed to joke about the matter say that *la proclamation* on that feast day will be a symbol of the union of the Church and Religion to the will of one person—in *vinculo* meaning chains. Some are so saucy as to suggest, that as it is a favorite dogma of the Jesuits, it ought to be promulgated on the 31st of July, the feast of St. Ignatius.

At the voting on the four chapters as a whole, on Wednesday, there were eighty-eight negatives, sixty-three *justo modum* (with modifications), and several refused to vote—among these Cardinal Amati, a very warm friend of the Pope.

Archbishop Kenrick (St. Louis) has published his last discourse, which he was not allowed to deliver in Council. It is a masterpiece of fine culture, a nephew of a late Cardinal who was very distinguished, read my copy of the discourse a morning or two ago, and was in raptures over its Latinity. He said, "This is Ciceronian Latin; there is no such Latin written now at Rome; ours is *longo non polito*; the author and subject are one in this." Archbishop Kenrick is very strong and bold in his discourse. The main end of the speech is to refute Cardinal Cullen's defence of infallibility. Our learned American Bishop demonstrates that the Court of Rome is not only wishing to bind the hands and feet of Catholics, but also to take away from their brains the faculty of thinking. The American and Hungarian Bishops, it is said, have resolved to pronounce a very loud and decided *non* in the public session, if there is one held. The French Bishops will not be present.

There is a great deal of sickness, not only among the foreign Bishops, Bishop Bigelow, Arpi, an old favorite of Gregory XVI.; Mgr. Stella, a confessor of Pius IX.; Mgr. Ferrari, Minister of Finance, and two other prelates, whose names I do not remember, have died lately. Bishop Ryan, of Buffalo, New York, is still very low, although his consulting physician, Dr. Tussig, told me to-day that his state seemed a little more hopeful this morning.

While talking of deaths, marriages seem hardly in keeping, and yet the one just announced to take place shows how much a union of wealth and rank, that is at extremely. One of the sons of Prince Borghese has just been betrothed to the daughter of Don Alessandro Torlonia. The young lady has no family to boast of, but she has what is better in these practical days—a dot of twenty millions of scudi; no bad speculation for a third or fourth son of the Borghesi.

The telegrams of last evening and to-day have caused quite an excitement among us. The proclamation of war between France and Prussia was not unexpected, of course, but it is startling, nevertheless. Sometimes one is inclined to think the whole affair may be a deep-laid plan between those two long-headed men, Napoleon III. and Bismarck, to destroy Belgium. However this may be, Belgium's days are numbered as a Kingdom. The first decisive action of war will interfere with the gayeties at the Rhenish watering-places. There will be fashionable mourning for friends killed, &c.

As soon as this Council matter of infallibility terminates, the great interest in Rome will end for a while; indeed, the Prussian French war will occupy people despite the Council. Rome, though so unhealthy to the Bishops, is not to every one. August and September are the most unhealthy months, but July is very pleasant. The eclipse of the moon, which took place on Tuesday evening, has seemed to make the air fresher. The clouds which passed over the moon on Tuesday were as singular in appearance as the eclipse; indeed, more so—one, about 9 o'clock, seemed to have black rays starting from it. The emersion began between eleven and twelve o'clock midnight, and the darkness was almost terrifying. I looked out of a large window upon the Piazza di Spagna a little after midnight, and surely never had I seen such "blackness of darkness." A high wind blew up just then, which added to the solemnity, but before one o'clock the eclipse was all over, and the brightness of the moon seemed to restore a sensation of safety to my mind.

The celebrated Belloni-Bon company is acting at the Correa or Mausoleum of Augustus. This celebrated imperial burial place is now a theatre and sometimes a circus! It was a fortress in the twelfth century. Then it was made into an amphitheatre for bull fights. In modern times the old arena has been used for the play and "horse theatre." Some idea of its size can be formed when we know that it holds several thousand persons. It is an open air theatre. The entrance to it is through the Palazzo Correa, from the Via di Pontifice, a few steps from the Corso; hence it is called the "Correa" by Romans. There is very little remaining to be seen of the original form except the outer circular wall, and some fine masses of restoration work in tufa beneath the place, where the audience of the present day sit. The house is on the summit of the old platform; we go up two long flights of steps to reach it. The performance begins at ... and ends at half-past 8. The floor is covered with gravel, and chairs are arranged in rows. Two ladies, or a lady and a servant, can go with perfect propriety. The price of tickets is twenty-two cents. It is an extremely popular place of amusement with all classes. I go to it always crowded. (The gentlemen and men smoke, and the ladies and women sit side by side in the most democratic manner.)

This Belloni-Bon company is the great one of Italy at the present time. Domenico's, to which Ristori belonged before he his great hit in Paris in 1855, is no longer in existence. That company also played at the "Correa," in Rome, and many of my friends residing at Rome then have often seen Ristori acting in what we call genteel comedy at this very Mausoleum of Augustus. Indeed, they say she is as fine in comedy as in the drama.

In this Belloni-Bon Company is a cousin of Ristori, Signora Tessere, the *primo donna*. She looks very like Ristori, is a woman of about thirty, and is charming. Every actor and actress in the company, however, seems perfect, and the acting is natural and excellent. The most popular plays are those which represent life of the present day. The writers of the plays are Italians. Torrelli, a Neapolitan, received the public prize at Florence this year, and is the writer most in vogue, although Manzoni, a Captain in the Pope's dragoons, also a favorite writer. Torrelli was called out the other evening after the performance of his play, *I Mariti*—"The Husbands." He is a short, nice-looking, intelligent young man of only 27. This afternoon an entirely new play of Torrelli's is to be acted, *Le Mogliee*—"The Wives," a pendant to *I Mariti*. There was a performance; it is a capital Italian lesson and a charming amusement.

This morning I accompanied Mr. Hooker, the kind and obliging American banker in Rome (Maquay, Pakenham & Hooker), to Franklin Simmons's studio, to see the bust, modeled in clay by Simmons, of Mr. Hooker. Simmons's busts this winter have made a great sensation. No such busts have been modeled for a long time. The Italians say Simmons's busts are better even than Power's were in his heyday.

Simmons has modeled this season, among many others, busts of Dr. Osgood, of New York, Father Hecker, Hecker, the artist, Terry, Mr. Hooker, and Story, the sculptor. These are all striking likenesses, and agreeable ones.

We also called at Harnisch's studio, which is in the same street, St. Basilio, and found your clever young townsman hard at work on his marble statue of Mr. Mahon. The work is coming out finely, and the statue when finished will be a credit to the sculptor.

ANNE BREWSTER.

OUR WILMINGTON LETTER.

A Railroad Injunction—New Postal Facilities—Subpœnaing Claim Agents—Number of Pen Knits.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WILMINGTON, August 4th, 1870.—The most interesting event of the week, so far, has been the injunction issued against the Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad Company, at the suit of the Jackson & Sharp Company, to prevent the railroad company from tearing up the side track connecting their shop with the main road car-works. This difficulty between the two companies grew out of a suit for damages, in which a man named William Patterson was awarded $5,000 damages for injuries received while working on the sideling the company has threatened to tear up. The railroad company had to pay it, and demand that the Jackson & Sharp Company shall reimburse them for the loss, as the accident occurred on a track laid down for the accommodation of their works, but the Jackson & Sharp Company claim that the company laid down the track land down for the accommodation of their works, but the Jackson & Sharp company has the exclusive control of the track land down for the accommodation of their works, but the Jackson & Sharp company has the exclusive control of the track with a car to get it out of the way for the company's business and not to accommodate that them. The President of the Railroad Company finally threatened to take up the track if the Jackson & Sharp Company and Jackson & Sharp Company applied for the injunction, stating that to take up the track would totally destroy the value of their works, which they would not have built in that location but for the agreement of the Idaho Company to connect them with their track; that the operations of the two companies have been mutually beneficial for seven years, during which time the Jackson & Sharp Company have increased its facilities and machinery, until they are now worth $250,000; none of which permanent improvements would have been made there had they believed their connection with the railroad was to be disturbed. The Chancellor, Judge Daniel M. Bates, promptly granted the injunction, and the matter will be tried at the next term of the Court.

The city excites a great deal of public interest, as many of our manufacturing firms are absolutely dependent on their connection with this railway. Subscriptions to the stock of their works for success, and a decision that the railroad company connections will make them very dependent on its good will. It is very difficult to judge of the merits of the controversy between the two companies without hearing all the evidence, but the attitude of the railroad company is criticised pretty severely by business men, who say that the matter pretty much boils down to Jackson & Sharp Company owe the Railroad Company $5,000 it is good for the amount, and the courts are open for collection of the claim; let the railroad company sue it, not attempt to extort the amount by threatening to cut it off from connection with the outside world. This sounds like sound sense, and is precisely the way sensible men talked when the state threatened to wreak its vengeance on the railroad for non-payment of taxes. "If the claim of the State is a valid one," they said, "let it collect it by due process of law, not attempt to extort it by threats to repeal the charter of the road."

Through the efforts of Postmaster Lewis a night clerk has at last been appointed to the post-office, and on and after Monday next letters mailed during the evening will be ready to be awarded to Philadelphia the same night, ready for delivery next morning. Heretofore any letter mailed here after 5 P. M. did not be sent till next morning.

Further developments show that Wm. H. Wiggins, the claim agent who recently ran away from here, is a defaulter to a much larger amount than was at first supposed. He collected for the Central Presbyterian Church, of which he was a member and collector of rents, of $400, and embezzled large sums of money deposited with him as an agent of the Freedmen's Bureau for the collection of bounties and pensions due colored soldiers. A detective here last week discovered from fifty to sixty pension vouchers, in sums from $60 to $110, he had thus drawn and kept. The Government will have to refund these amounts. The loss will doubtless be caught and brought here for trial in the United States District Court. It is said he spent all the money he seems to have stolen in lottery policies.

DALE.

—A German baker of New Rochelle got on the lightning train, which didn't stop at his place, and jumped off while the train was on the fly, in the air. The undertaker said it was a moral impossibility to make a Dutchman's corpse of him, as he seemed to spread around so.—*N. Journal.*

PERIODICAL AND PERIODICAL PUBLIC PHILADELPHIA.

Bibliophilists will be in ecstacy in the following notes communicated by Mr. John Dyer to the *Penn Monthly*, August number:

A very considerable library and a very curious one might be made up entirely of books which profess to be printed at *Philadelphia*, but were not printed here, and some of our Philadelphian collectors of literary curiosities might find this a field well worthy of cultivation. The list is probably far greater than the most industrious Bibliographer has been able to record, but some idea of the whole matter may be formed from the work of Dr. Emil Weller on this class of literature: *Die Falschen und Fingirten Druckorte*. Berlin, Ulum der selt Erfindung der Druckerkunst Unter Falscher Firma erschienen Deutschen Lateinischen und Französischen Schriften. (2 Auflage.) Leipzig, 1864.

The practice of dating books from Philadelphia began early in the sixteenth century, and continued into the nineteenth. In an order of 1002, nearly a century before Penn came up the Delaware, the "Adventures of Abasherous, the Wandering Jew," were sent out with our city's name on the title-page. Our name was again used twice in 1620 once in 1629 by Hessians, of Hamburgh, who seems to have been a sort of—learned Bookworm; cultivating at once the fine arts and classical learning and wandering over all Europe. Others still appear in 1640 and 1668, (etc.) before our own city came into existence. During the closing years of the seventeenth century, and those that began the eighteenth, Philadelphia is found quite frequently on the title-pages of books of a certain class published mainly in Amsterdam and Hamburgh.

These were the years when the mystics and pietists who especially abounded at that time in Northern Germany, fled to Holland, and were writing and publishing with unwonted energy. Never did they seem so likely to secure a foothold for their principles in the Churches of Western Europe, and to permanently modify the character of European Christianity. Bourignon, Malaval, Fenelon, Guyon, Molinos, La Combe and many others in the Roman Catholic Church were exactly parallel and contemporary with Boehl, the Behmists, Quakers, and sect of Bohme's followers in the Protestant Churches. The Protestant mystics of the continent found all good in a political difficulty, to their native Churches, for reasons already stated. They were mostly separatists, as well as mystics and perfectionists. They had formed the ideal of a perfectly pure and spiritual Church, a community without spot or blemish, and filled with perfect love to God and man. Of every new banding together the question should be counterstepped, as it were, by the very Spirit of God. To secure this they latterly formed communities among themselves, which they called by the name of that one of the seven churches of Asia which had been singled out for especial commendation in the Apocalypse—Philadelphia. As early as 1624, we find "the Congregation of God in the Spirit at Philadelphia" designated on an old spiritual title-page as the company to whom certain instructions are directed. The most extensive organization of this kind was the "Philadelphia Society," organized in England by Dr. Pordage and Jane Leade about 1697; branches in communion with it were organized at Amsterdam, the Hague, and other places of Holland; at Hamburgh, Berlin, Leipsic, Bremen, and other cities of Germany. With some interruptions and modifications it seems to have perpetuated its existence, both in England and Germany, until about 1790. The *Philadelphians* of this period