EUROPE.

The Zorrilla Ministry Remodelling the Government of Amadeus.

POLITICAL EVILS OF SPANISH LIFE

Continuation of the Labors of the International Prison Congress.

CRIMINALS OF VARIOUS DEGREES.

The Fete Day of Sultan Abdul Aziz in Constantinople.

TRAVELS IN IRELAND.

The following interesting budget of European news is gleaned from late mails of the HERALD correspondents in some of the principal capitals abroad.

SPAIN.

The Radical Ministry Remodelling the Government, and the King More Firmly Seated Upon the Throne—Political Evils of Spanish Life—Thirty Thousand Office-holders Turned into the Streets—The United States and Cuba.

MADRID, June 22, 1872.

The crisis here has degenerated into a calm. History may be brewing, but there is none to record. Amadeus has ridden the storm and sits upon the throne stronger than ever. Madrid has settled into placid ways again, and the new Ministry is busy with "the work of reform." The weather may have something to do with this universal and unusual peace, for we have now entered the season which the local proverb says reminds you of Tophet. I can well understand the force of the illustration. We have the wide, pitiless sky, without a cloud, the blueness intensified and clarified by the thin, rarified air; the buildings mainly of a whitish gray, which dazzles the eye; the sea so far off that no tempering winds come to break the fury of the sun, and the snowy ranges of the Guadaramas as helpless as though they were pictured mountains bordering a stony and pictured plain. Our days here are days of silence and seclusion. In the early morning Madrid hurries to inevitable business and desires; towards noon shops close, travel suspends, labor is arrested, and from thence until the eventide the capital seethes and bakes under the blazing sun. In the cool evening the city pours forth to the Prado, with its fountains, the gardens on the Paseo des Recolletos, the Buen Retiro and the two or three square miles of greenery which Charles III., under half a dozen names, set apart for Madrid, and in which the city, from King to peasant, on foot or horseback, in equipages with gorgeous livery, in donkey carts, where the children climb and prattle and shout, turns night into a carnival. The grave, sober citizen slowly paces, and as he smokes the inefficient cigarette discourses crown and country with his neighbor. Madame trips at his side, ample and inviting, and fully decorated, and all the fire of the South burning in wide black eyes, and just beyond children romp and swing, or cling with satisfied wonder to the bosoms of the nurses, who minister to their wants in the open air, and gossip with Andalasian comrades similarly employed. You could scarcely fancy a more quiet city. As to the revolution which was in the air yesterday, there is no more sign of it than in New York. But in Spain no man to-day can tell, or can even fancy, what to-morrow will bring.

WHAT THE KING'S FATHER ADVISED HIM TO DO.

It is now published that last week, in the heart of the crisis which I described to you, the courage of the young King failed him. You will remember that the occasion of it was a demand upon the part of Serrano that he and his Ministry should have power to suspend the constitution and all the guarantees of law and order, and that Serrano should take upon himself a virtual dictatorship. Serrano had returned from the Carlist wars, not with too much glory, and had been put at the head of a ministry which had been disgraced by the manœuvres of Minister Sagasta with the public funds. When Serrano, therefore, asked for these extreme powers, having behind him a majority of the Cortes, the King was troubled. He had alienated the radicals, to whom he owed his crown—had sent Zorrilla, the leader of the party, into a retirement which was simply a prelude to insurrection, and had practically forced the radicals to become the allies of the republicans and the enemies of his dynasty. All that remained was a ministry he could not trust, and which might even then be in the pay of the Isabella people and Montpensier, and a Cortes that had no hold upon Spain. Before him was Spain as it came to him from the revolution. Any view of the crisis seemed to be abdication, with even worse than abdication—civil war, and perhaps he himself called to answer to Spain for the war, after the manner of Charles I., Louis XVI. and Maximilian. It was a problem which seemed to have an inevitable solution, and in his perplexity Amadeus sent a trusty friend to his father, the King of Italy, for advice. Would he accept the counsel of Serrano and put himself in the hands of a powerful and distrusted party, or remain true to his oath and trust the people and recall the radicals whom he had driven away? The answer of the old King Victor Emmanuel is said to have been that the traditions of the House of Savoy recognized the law as the master of the Crown; that Amadeus had sworn an oath and must keep it, and to commit perjury upon no account whatever. If he could not reign according to the conditions upon which he accepted the crown, then let him return home as plain Duke of Aosta. Whether he wore the crown or not, he should be worthy of his dynasty. Whether this advice really came from Rome or not, it is certainly the course which the King adopted, and will do him great honor whether he succeeds in establishing his dynasty or not.

REMODELLING THE GOVERNMENT.

The process of remodelling the government continues. Zorrilla is busy at the work of "taking office." And to give an idea of what "a change in the ministry" means in this strange old country, and why so much emotion is occasioned by an event like that of the retirement of Serrano, you must remember that in Madrid alone there are thirty thousand office-holders, and that when a ministry falls these men fall with it. What you see in America every four years, sometimes not for eight years, is seen here to a larger extent whenever a ministry changes. There have been seven changes of ministry in less than two years. While in America there is some limit to the power of removal, and a growing public opinion continues to impose additional limitations, in Spain the changes are thorough. In the first place the army is "reorganized." Every general in command is retired upon half pay, or upon what we call "waiting orders." Every officer above a certain rank is retired. These officers are supposed to have political sympathies and affiliations unfriendly to the new Ministry and are put out of the way of mischief. Then come the governors of the provinces, who, also, are all removed. Then come the staffs of the different bureaus and departments. All are swept away, sometimes going as low as the porters who sit at the gates. This extreme refinement of power, however, was first used by Sagasta. As it is, when a Ministry falls, Madrid learns that 30,000 employed citizens, with families, are suddenly thrown out of the way of bread earning. All who want employment set on the trail of the new Ministers. I have heard many stories of the diligence with which these new Ministers are followed by office seekers; how they are compelled to go in hiding, to deny themselves, to take their meals in the seclusion of their departments, and steal home like thieves in the night; to avoid the theatre, their clubs, and even that much loved evening stroll on the Prado, which is the golden hour in each Spaniard's daily existence. This is the first penalty of honor to the newly honored gentlemen in Spain. It is bad enough in America, but this renowned and venerable kingdom exhibits a proficiency which the young republic has not achieved. The men who go out of power, the thirty thousand, many of whom will not know this month where to find the bread they earned so comfortably last month, have nothing to do but to swarm around the cafés and imbibe the cheap and abundant tipples peculiar to Spain and become conspirators.

THE POLITICAL AND SOCIAL EVILS OF SPAIN.

"Taking office" is, therefore, the employment of the new Ministry. The King has suspended the Cortes. It will remain in suspension until the changes in the government are perfected. What is taking place in Madrid may be seen in every part of the kingdom. And in this you have the prime evil of Spanish politics. What can you do with a nation which recognizes officeholders and bandits as established classes—"political evils," perhaps something like what we call "social evils"—but classes that exist without any apparent industry. No Spanish gentleman will work. No Spanish gentleman will decline to hold office. So when he cannot hold office what is left but the highway, either as a conspirator or a bandit or a smuggler. And yet here, spread out before this people, compact, surrounded by seas and mountains, guarded and cherished, as it were, by God's own living hands, is the richest, the most inviting, the most picturesque country of Europe, yearning for industry and energy, embodying the resources of an empire, and abandoned to bandits and beggars and office-holders and priests. All good men believed in the revolution. It was a blessing to Spain, and hath in its womb, we trust, other blessings to come. But it is hard to believe that a revolution went below the surface which failed to disturb the existing conditions of society. The exile of Isabella was merely one Spanish family less. The revolution brought an Italian family in her place. As for the country, it stands where it did. The same pride, the same ignorance, the same absolute contentment with ignorance, a people dependent upon the State, and all industries immersed and covered as with Dead Sea slime by the desire for office. This is what we see here, and, over all, a young man presiding—a young man of twenty-five—who would make a good captain of dragoons, and whose "services are worth" a million and a half dollars a year.

SPAIN A PAUPER POWER.

As a consequence, therefore, Spain is in many respects a pauper Power. She avoids her national duties by constant appeals to the forbearance of other nations. She owes England a sum of money paid to certain bandits to release English citizens from capture and death. But she has no idea of paying it, and all that England can obtain is a series of diplomatic notes promising to attend to the matter. She drives commerce from her ports by the most absurd and wicked quarantine laws. Her customs regulations would fill Mr. Greeley's soul with exquisite joy, for they almost debar the admission of foreign goods. To every representation that is made—representations from Ministers individually and Ministers in a body—the only replies are elaborate requests for time and entreaties to consider the situation of Spain, her domestic complications and necessities, and appeals for patience. So this proud, pauper Power stands in the path of progress and civilization, too indolent to move on, and when you press her to her duties, pleading her indolence and incapacity as her only excuse.

SPAIN'S TREATMENT OF CUBA.

Take as a pre-eminent and homelike illustration the case of Cuba. The treatment which the United States have received from Spain on the questions arising out of the insurrection is incredible. If any English Ministry had submitted to what our government has submitted it would not have lasted a day. Ever since the rebellion in that island began Spain has practically regarded the United States as in a state of siege. The administration, following out the customs of England and of France, and regarding Spain as a country in distress and to be treated with courtesy and patience, has submitted to indignity, slight, impatience, violation of treaties and laws and of all public comity. The rulers of Spain have pleaded the nation's weakness and domestic embarrassments as an excuse. But to the people and the press, who see no weakness and believe in no embarrassments, the conviction is general that the United States are afraid of Spain, and that, under this feeling of terror, we permit the government to do with Cuba as it pleases. This, however, opens up a subject that would carry me beyond all reasonable scope. In dealing with the Houard case our government has shown a proper sense of its dignity and its resolution to have justice. And I think I am not saying too much when I prophesy that the case of Houard is but the first chapter of a new policy with Spain; that we have lost patience with the course of the Spanish government, and that President Grant means to have a definite and responsible settlement. This is what I meant when I said that Grant meant to fight one battle of his Presidential campaign in Madrid.

ENGLAND.

Fifth and Sixth Day's Session of the International Prison Congress—Treatment of Discharged Prisoners—Criminal Capitalists—Corporal Punishment—Imprisonment—Prisoners Before Conviction—Industrial Schools for Children—The Grand Soiree of the Philanthropists at the Middle Temple Hall.

LONDON, July 11, 1872.

On Tuesday the fifth meeting of the Congress was held in the hall of the Middle Temple, Mr. Daniel Haines (New Jersey) in the chair. Before the regular business of the day was proceeded with Dr. Wines read a series of twenty-five propositions, which he laid before the Executive Committee, and which he desired to lay before the Congress, not for discussion, but for the opinions of the members. These propositions were to be referred back to the Executive Committee, who would take such action upon them as they deemed best. The propositions were to be printed and circulated among the members.

AID TO DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Mr. Murray Browne then opened the regular business of the day by reading a paper on "What is the Best Mode of Giving Aid to Discharged Prisoners?" There were thirty-four Prisoners' Aid Societies in this country, and the total number of prisoners who were yearly aided by them was about five thousand five hundred. These associations were voluntary, but they were recognized by the State and received aid from public funds. The boys on leaving prison were sent to sea, or employment found for them in the neighborhood of their homes. Emigration was not resorted to as a means of aiding discharged prisoners on account of its expense. With regard to female prisoners he thought it necessary to place them in a refuge for some time in the first instance.

Mr. A. M. POWELL (New York) was of opinion that it was necessary to find co-operative employment for prisoners on their discharge, if they were to be kept from relapsing into crime.

Mr. ALINGE (Saxony) said that prisoners' aid societies had been founded by King John in Saxony; they were worked by ladies and gentleman, and were productive of much good.

M. ROBIN FRANKE wished to convey to the Congress the sympathy of the French Protestant Synod now sitting in Paris. He considered that moral instruction and industrial training should be made the basis of reformation, and that the training should commence in prison.

Dr. GUILLAUME (Switzerland) expressed a similar view.

Mr. RANKEN, Honorary Secretary to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, said that his society had, since its foundation in 1857, aided 7,111 prisoners, of whom 6,528 were males and 583 females. (Hear.) They had received good accounts from the aided prisoners, especially from the females. The good they did had been recognized by Captain Du Cane.

THE REHABILITATION OF DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

The next question dealt with by the Congress was:—"What are the best means of securing the rehabilitation of discharged prisoners?" This question was raised by M. STEVENS (Belgium), who stated that, in his opinion, rehabilitation must be moral and legal. In the prisons of Belgium instruction was given to prisoners by clergymen of the same religion as the prisoner, which he believed was not the case in England. When prisoners were discharged they should be entirely free from the supervision of the police. In dealing with persons out of prisons males should deal with their own sex and females with theirs.

Mr. HASTINGS remarked that Roman Catholic prisoners were no longer obliged to receive the religious instruction of Protestant clergymen or none at all.

Sir J. PAKINGTON, M. P., observed that the law of England was at present permissive; but there was a bill before Parliament for making it obligatory to appoint Roman Catholic chaplains to prisons. That bill had passed the House of Lords, and when it came before the House of Commons he should support it.

Sir W. CROFTON said that after sixteen years' experience of police supervision in Ireland he never found it to operate badly. He never found it to operate to the prejudice of the prisoner.

Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, of New York, said that when she saw criminals being conveyed to prison she considered them as society's failures, and it would be very much for the good of the prisoners if society recognized the fact. With regard to the rehabilitation of her own sex she would say but one word, and that was that she could wish the technical and unjust phrase, "fallen woman," should be struck out of the deliberations of such a body as the Congress. All who had sinned might be considered "fallen," but she must beg them to remember that every woman who was so stigmatized and spoken of was associated with and represented another human being, who was an accomplice, but who was not, as she was, liable to be held up to human scorn.

Baron Mackay (Holland), Mr. Baker and Dr. Wines (New York) also addressed the Congress on this subject.

REPRESSION OF CRIMINAL CAPITALISTS.

Mr. E. HILL introduced the next question—"What are the best means of repressing criminal capitalists?" He said that crime on a large scale had become a craft, in which capital and labor played their respective parts. Were it not for certain "criminal capitalists" the active depredators would be unable to carry on their criminal practices. He therefore advocated the principle of compelling the withdrawal of the supporting capital.

Mr. Sergeant COX said he dealt with this matter on the bench by giving the receiver of stolen property double the punishment which he gave the thief himself.

Colonel RATCLIFF doubted the efficacy of the mode of dealing with the question suggested by Mr. Hill.

Mr. ASPINALL (Liverpool) hoped the Congress would, before its separation, direct its attention to the keepers of bad houses. The receivers of stolen property were bad enough and he had nothing to say on their behalf, but they were innocent in comparison with those vile persons who trafficked in the souls and bodies of their sisters and whose reception houses were visited by the most respectable portion of society.

CORPORAL PUNISHMENT.

Mr. TOLE (Holland) introduced the subject—"Ought all penitentiary systems to exclude all kinds of corporal punishment?" He said that in Holland a most criminal and brutal state of society coexisted with barbarous and corporal punishments; but as the punishments had been made milder society also became safer and better.

Sir W. CROFTON denied that they were in England advocates of the doctrine of corporal punishment generally. They wished to retain the power in order that they might not have reason to exercise it. He did not use the lash himself for two years that he superintended a prison, but how was he to know that the knowledge that he possessed the power was not the reason which prevented the necessity of having recourse to it? The governors of jails had no power to inflict corporal punishment unless ordered by the judge's sentence. It was a very exceptional case to flog a man in England, and then only in the last resort.

General PILSBURY was not an advocate for flogging, but after a long experience he believed that a knowledge of the possession of the power of inflicting corporal punishment deterred from crime.

Colonel RATCLIFF remarked that garroting in London was found to have almost ceased when the Legislature gave the power of corporal punishment.

Professor MARGUARDSEN (Germany) observed that he could see the justice of the reasoning, which inferred, from the reduction of certain crimes, that a knowledge of the possession of the power to flog was the cause of it.

MAXIMUM OF IMPRISONMENT.

The next question—"What ought to be the maximum of imprisonment, cellular or otherwise, for terms less than life?"—was opened by Professor Marguardsen. Sir W. Crofton, Dr. Frey (Austria), Baron Mackay (Holland) and others took part in the discussion. It appeared that the time of cellular imprisonment was different in different countries.

TREATMENT OF PRISONERS BEFORE CONVICTION.

The Count de Foresta (Italy) introduced the question, "What should be the treatment of prisoners before conviction?" and said that he was wholly in favor of the system adopted in Ireland. He was opposed to solitary cellular confinement before conviction. He gave examples of its evil effects on the health. M. Stevens (Belgium), Mr. H. Pownall and M. Vaucher-Cremieux discussed the subject, after which the Congress adjourned. Among those present during the day were Lord Leigh, representing Warwickshire, Sir J. Bowring, Sir J. Packington, M. P., &c.

Proceedings of the Sixth Day's Session.

Yesterday two meetings of this Congress were held in the Middle Temple Hall, the first being an informal meeting for the interchange of information with regard to the working of reformatories, industrial schools and homes for criminal and non-criminal children; the second being the second general meeting of the Congress. The first meeting was presided over by the Rev. C. L. Brace, and while he was himself reading a paper Sir Walter Crofton, C. B., took his place.

The CHAIRMAN in opening the proceedings asked that the papers should be read first, so that the discussion should follow on the whole subject in place of on each separate paper.

ENGLISH REFORMATORY AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Miss CARPENTER, the founder and manager of the Red Lodge Girls' Reformatory, Bristol, read a very long and interesting paper on the principles and results of English reformatory and certified industrial schools. She first defined the difference which ought to exist between the reformatory treatment of adults and of children, the former having matured powers and faculties, with experience in life, the latter being immature, undeveloped, and without such experience to work on. The child, she held, must be trained and educated in a well-regulated school—never in a prison. England was behind many countries in Europe and the United States in accepting this principle; but in 1854 the first Reformatory act was passed, which enabled the Secretary of State to certify as fit and proper institutions, established and managed by voluntary effort, to which magistrates and judges might commit young persons under sixteen for a term of years, after a brief imprisonment; and there was a provision that parents should be compelled, if possible, to contribute to the expense—a provision which checked parental neglect. The "family system" had been adopted in most English Protestant reformatories and certified industrial schools, and the licensing system had been adopted with great advantage before the discharge of the inmates. Twenty years' experience in the working of these schools had satisfied the public of the soundness of the principles on which these schools were established, for the gangs of juvenile criminals who previously infested the country were now no longer to be found; the regular training of young thieves had ceased; young culprits who had no proper parental guardianship seldom reached more than a second conviction, while formerly six or eight were not uncommon; the public co-operated in the work, and the well conducted inmates of these institutions were received on discharge into the labor market. The speaker alluded to the increasing necessity of a "Patronage Society," for the supervision of these young persons after discharge, when they were beyond the reach of their former guardians. She also urged that there was a great necessity of measures being adopted to train and educate neglected and destitute children, before their criminality put the country to the expense of maintaining them for a number of years in boarding institutions.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF NEW YORK.

The Rev. Mr. BRACE read a paper on the operation of industrial schools in New York. He explained at some length the management of the schools, and stated that after the children had been instructed in the schools employment was readily found for them. The particular institution of which he spoke had sent out 2,200 children to honest employment in families in the West, converting the children to the ranks of industry, and rescuing them from the ranks of viciousness, idleness and crime.

Sir F. BUXTON, M. P., after referring to Mr. Brace's speech, said he desired to ask some questions. He understood that the time during which the children were retained in the New York institution was about six months—a term which was much shorter than that during which children were detained in English institutions, the time in this country being seldom less than twelve or eighteen months. If this information as to the six months was correct, he desired to know if the shorter time of detention was owing to the circumstances of the American population rendering it easier than in this country to place a child out.

The CHAIRMAN said that Sir Fowell Buxton had correctly understood the operation of the industrial school system in New York, and he stated that the children there were not criminal, but simply neglected children, and it was not held necessary to keep the children long in school. It was peculiarly favorable to the institution that in the West there were great demands for youthful labor. The homes there were not luxurious, but, though plain, there were no better homes in the world, and the children grew up into the useful yeoman class.

INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS OF OHIO.

Mr. Howe of Ohio, made a very lengthy but interesting statement, describing the treatment of boys in a reformatory and industrial institution in that State, and he spoke of kindly and trusting treatment having had the happiest effects, and he especially remarked on the powerful influence of giving boys gardens to cultivate.

Mr. BAKER spoke of his twenty-three years' experience as an English country squire in reformatory labors, and he was followed by Mr. FOOTS, of Ohio, who spoke long and well in explanation of the satisfactory progress of reformatory and industrial school work in America. He also paid the highest tribute to the labors of an Englishman, Mr. Robert Waterton, in America, and declared, amid applause from his American brethren, that Mr. Waterton had done more for the poor in America than Peabody had done for the English poor.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.

Baron VON HOLTZENDORFF urged that there seemed be wanting in England a system of compulsory education for children before they came to the verge of crime. The law of Germany was that no child could come before the magistrate for crime until above the age of twelve, but all cases of crime under that age were reported to the schoolmasters, who punished. The cases of crime over twelve and under eighteen years of age were committed to reformatories, where they were detained until the age of twenty.

Mr. Hendrickson (of Wisconsin), Dr. Guillaume, Sir John Bowring and others addressed the meeting.

Mr. ASPINALL, a Liverpool magistrate, thought that the industrial school question was a most profitable one to discuss, as from his view it was better to "strengthen those who stand" by means of industrial schools than to have to lift up by reformatories those who had fallen. He said, amid loud cheers, that enough credit was never given to those who had originated reformatories and industrial schools, and deeply regretted that we could not sufficiently often get our Imperial Parliament to make social questions like these, affecting the whole of the inner life of the country, imperial ones. Session after session, he said, was taken up with party fights, which were not of such moment to the governed as to the governing classes, and he earnestly prayed for the time when the social condition of the people would be thought more worthy of the consideration of the Legislature than many of the questions which now occupied their time. It was all very well, he said, for our foreign visitors to be taken to see the fine places about the country, but there were other places which, if seen, would make Englishmen ashamed to think how little, after all, was done for the teeming millions, the care of whom should be the first consideration of a Christian community. He went on to state what had been done in this country, chiefly by voluntary effort—the establishment of industrial schools, reformatory schools, and the schools now being established, in which compulsory education is to be enforced, and he then described the workhouse schools.

Another part of the sitting was occupied in taking up the question whether the "home" or "congregated" system was considered the better, and Mr. Safford supported the former. The balance of opinion was decided to be in favor of the "home" system.

The question was started by Mrs. Meredith as to what became of the children of prisoners in other countries, and it was answered that in Germany the children of prisoners without friends were taken care of by the State, just as if their parents were not living. A similar course was described as being the law in other Continental States. In America it was stated that the system was to make the children of prisoners "wards of the State," and a prisoner, when the sentence had been served, could not have the child only by order of the Court. The children so taken were put out in families, and there was a visiting agency to report upon them from time to time.

Mr. FORD and other speakers addressed the meeting. The afternoon meeting was presided over by Baron Mackay, and reports on all discussions of the three days were brought up by the gentlemen who had been commissioned to report upon the different sections.

The Congress then adjourned.

Grand Soiree at the Middle Temple Hall.

On last Tuesday night a *soirée* of the members of the International Prison Congress was held in the noble hall of the Middle Temple, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. On the walls hung ancient armor and arms, while shrubs and flowers were arranged along the ground. The notification that the Prince of Wales would be present at the *soirée* gave additional interest to the event, although, owing doubtless to good management, the hall was at no time crowded or inconvenient. The visitors, ladies and gentlemen, arrived early, as it was expected the Prince would. It was half-past ten, however, before he arrived, accompanied by Lord Suffield and Major-General Probyn. A small crowd had assembled outside the hall, who gave His Royal Highness a hearty cheer. He was received by Mr. Bruce, the Home Secretary; Mr. Hastings, the Chairman of the Executive Committee; Mr. T. Chambers, Member of Parliament, and several of the foreign members of the Congress. Among the company we noticed Archbishop Manning, Mr. Hibbert, Member of Parliament; Sir J. Pakington, Member of Parliament; Sir J. Bowring, Mr. Baker, Baron Mackay, the Count de Foresta, Dr. Wines, Dr. Mowatt, Dr. Frey, M. Robin, M. Stevens, Dr. Guillaume, Baron Sollohub, General Pilsbury, Mr. D. Haines, and, indeed, most of the prominent members of the International Prison Congress, including Mrs. Howe and Miss Carpenter. His Royal Highness walked down the hall, accompanied by the Home Secretary on the one side and Mr. Hastings on the other. In the middle of the hall they stopped, when the foreign members of the Executive Committee were personally introduced to the Prince, who received them very graciously, shaking hands and conversing with several. Miss Carpenter was one of the last to whom he was introduced, and he seemed highly pleased to have made her acquaintance. He was understood to express his regret at the absence of the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness then went to an off-room, where refreshments had been provided for him and a select party. On his reappearance the Prince was again heartily received, and drove off amidst loud cheers. He looked in what might be termed rude health. One side of the hall was devoted to the refreshment department. The gallery was occupied by a small Volunteer band, which played some loyal airs.

TURKEY.

Sultan Abdul Aziz's Fete—An Oriental Holiday—Constantinople Illuminated—Scenes on the Bosphorus—Arrival of Egypt's Viceroy—George Boker Afloat—A Romance of the Day.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 28, 1872.

Summer on the Bosphorus is a monotonous season; the mechanism of affairs is dismounted and the springs and wheels, spread abroad, are lying in idleness on either bank of the channel which makes Constantinople the most delightful of summer lounges. This monotony was scarcely broken by the Sultan's *fête* day on Tuesday. The ceremonies were languid and tame; the spectators thronged the shores of the Bosphorus from morn till evening; but there was no bustle or excitement. The harems disgorged their contents upon the quays of the villages, and on those quays the veiled hanoums, with their slaves and offspring, sat from the hour the first salute was fired till the last glimmer of the illuminations faded into darkness. The day's programme began with an official reception at the palace of Dolma Baghtché, attended by all the diplomats, the Ottoman ministers and the State employés of inferior grade. His Majesty, balked in his project of the succession, was more than usually stolid and dull; not a word fell from him, and the uniformed functionaries passed before him in solemn silence and gladly regained their steamers and caïques to return to the places whence they came. In the evening there was a dinner of 142 covers at the Grand Vizier's, which passed off as coldly as the reception. The Khedive was expected to have been present, and his arrival was looked for as incident, because the old question of precedence would have at least furnished matter for momentary sensation. But His Highness, with that shrewdness which distinguishes him, so timed his arrival as to be just too late for the dinner, reaching the Golden Horn at half-past six o'clock and having only just time to pay a ceremonial visit to the Sultan. At sundown the illuminations began. They were tame on the whole compared with previous years, although the Yali of the Grand Vizier and also that of Kiamel Pacha were marvellously beautiful. These two villas, with hanging gardens running up into the clouds behind them, were a mass of scintillation; every tree held a swarm of lights and every open space was filled with some device in colored lamps. The dark background was not visible, and the effect was that of a lofty network of fire suspended in mid-air without support. Apart from these two efforts at festivity the other illuminations were of a tame and perfunctory character, and however great may have been the enthusiasm of the dwellers on the Bosphorus it was obviously restrained by the desire of economizing oil. To this, however, the Khedive's Yali at Emirghian was an exception. His Highness went manfully into oil, and his house front blazed with a row of crescents and stars which, as an expression of loyalty, was not to be surpassed. Opposite his Yali and that of the Grand Vizier showers of rockets streamed upwards till midnight from floating stages anchored in the stream; the iron-clads were brave in their tracery of light, and it was nearly midnight before the cold half-moon assumed its supremacy and the dazzled and wearied hanoums toddled off in their papooshes to seek repose on the many-cushioned divans of their respective harems. Thus without color or excitement has passed off the eleventh anniversary of the accession of Sultan Abdul Aziz, to which we had all looked forward as the occasion for the *coup d'etat* by which the imperial succession was to have been changed.

THE AMERICAN REPRESENTATIVE.

Neither in politics nor in finance is there a shred of news to tell; it may be satisfactory, however, to your readers to know that George Boker is blooming and looked first rate rowing down the Bosphorus in his ten-oared caique to put in an appearance on behalf of the United States at the Sultan's reception. If any one wishes to know how Mrs. George Boker looks he has only to come and spend a week at Therapia; and the NEW YORK HERALD may safely guarantee any such enterprising individual that it will not be lost time.

A ROMANCE.

Now for a story which is not warranted to interest any one but the ladies, and them only because it is true. Count P——, an attaché of the Russian Embassy, was fair to see, manly withal, studious and devout after the manner of the orthodox. Count P—— was not a *papillon* of Pera society, but he became enamored of Miss M., and, like a true knight, before he disclosed his passion to its object he went discreetly, told mamma all about it and asked permission to prefer his suit. Replies madame, "Monsieur le Comte, you are of far higher rank than we; I respect your conduct; but before I consent I must know that your family supports your suit, for a rebuff in that quarter we could not brook." A few weeks afterwards arrives in Pera Admiral P——, the young man's father, and on his behalf demands the hand of Miss M. in marriage. The proposals were accepted, and it was begged that the marriage might be celebrated at Paris by Monseigneur Popoff, the Greek Archbishop in London. Away to Paris travel mamma and mademoiselle; the trousseau was prepared; the day was fixed. On the evening before the day appointed for the marriage Count P——, in tragic accents, thus addresses mademoiselle:—"——, I love you; love you to madness; but in marrying me you marry a corpse. (Terrible agitation.) Yes, a corpse. I am threatened with paralysis at any hour, and you may find yourself the nurse of a cripple for the remainder of your existence." "Be it so, Count. I have pledged myself to you, and whatever may be the consequences of that pledge, I accept them and am prepared to fulfil it." Intense joy and gratitude on the part of the Count; tableau and *au revoir demain*. But to-morrow came, and the bridal dress was donned, and the marriage party assembled, but the Count was not; and the day passed and he did not come, and the police searched for him and found him not; and to this day (these events occurred three weeks ago in Paris) he is not to be discovered. And the sorrow-stricken bride has sped back to the Levant, and arrived on Tuesday at a Greek convent in the island of Tinos, where she declares she will hide away her sorrow from the world. Her sister has left for Tinos, in the hope of dissuading her from this suicidal course, and all Pera is on the stretch of anxiety to learn the result of her mission. It is believed that Count P—— has thrown himself into the Seine, believing himself unfit for marriage, the victim of a mere hallucination for which no foundation existed. The event has created an immense sensation, for both the Count and the young lady were highly esteemed in the circles in which they moved.

IRELAND.

The County Meath—Deserted Homes—Scarcity of Labor—The People Flee—Only the Young and Old Remaining—Land-Grabbers and Beast Worshippers—Good Advice to Intending Emigrants.

SUMMERHILL, county Meath, June 22, 1872.

Yesterday I started from Dublin for this village, which is situated in one of the most beautiful parts of Meath. I was going to add "fertile," but that word would be almost out of place, for scarcely anything grows in this county but grass. You see here you one vast expanse of waving meadow land; scarcely a bit of tillage. I got out of the railway train at Kilcock, and taking a post car drove over to Summerhill, a distance of six miles. The country along the way looked utterly deserted. During the trip from Kilcock I met but six persons. No one was working in the fields, so far as I could see, and the absence of travellers on the road, either in vehicles or on foot, was enough to strike any observer with astonishment. An English Sovereign, during the penal times, was informed that there was nothing left to rule over in Ireland but ashes and carcasses. Indeed there is nothing left here now but the old and the young—the flower of the population has gone away. Labor is scarce and dear, but farmers who hold large tracts of land are, by grazing, making immense sums of money. Nevertheless they grumble at the advanced prices they have to pay for agricultural work, and many of them express wishes that some of the Irish would return from the United States, settle down in the Old Country once again, and thus enable those who have a difficulty in procuring labor to find it and pay a reasonable rate of compensation. It would be difficult to say what chance there is of such a return of the Irish to their own country; but it is manifest that there is a

GREAT SCARCITY OF LABOR

in Ireland, arising from the excessive emigration, which is thinning out the population day after day and hour after hour. One result of this emigration is to convert the land into a sheepwalk. Lord Carlisle, a former Lord Lieutenant, who had a taste for cattle breeding and literature, once said, in one of his public speeches, that Ireland is the mother of flocks and herds, and if he were alive to-day he would certainly see numerous flocks and herds grazing on the fattest of land, and, in the pursuit of food walking over the very places where once had stood the huts and the homes of the peasantry. In the village of

SUMMERHILL

many of the houses are vacant and others have been pulled down, while on the top of the neighboring hill, overlooking a prospect of rare beauty, stands an immense mansion, the residence of Lord Langford, who owns quite a tract of the adjacent soil. If one is to judge from the appearance of the village his lordship does not do much, if anything at all, to make it neat and handsome in appearance; but he certainly has done considerable in the way of improving his own residence and demesne, which had been allowed, owing to a long and costly Chancery suit brought about by the recklessness of a member of his family, to fall into an almost irretrievable state of ruin. He has given employment to a large number of workmen, and it is spoken of here as a somewhat remarkable thing that he increased the pay of laborers from ten to fifteen pence a day. To that extent Lord Langford is a benefactor; but the great want is a resident gentry who would take a deep interest in the affairs of the tenantry and peasants, or, if that cannot be brought about, a compulsory law that would oblige the absentees to part with their estates for a reasonable consideration and enable a properly constituted government tribunal to divide the land into farms, the rent of which might be taken, say for fifteen or twenty years as purchase money. This would save the country people from extermination and exile; and it is manifest to any one who has the slightest knowledge of local affairs that in districts where twelve or fourteen years ago there had been dense populations there are now few persons left except the extremely old and the very young, the healthy, active portion of the people having emigrated to Australia or America.

LAND-GRABBERS AND BEAST WORSHIPPERS.

I write this letter almost in sight of Dangan Castle, which is now in ruins. This castle was the birthplace of the Duke of Wellington. The land around it is rich and productive, but the wealth it yields goes into the possession of a handful of monopolizing graziers, who are wallowing in money; you might say smothered in the fat of the beef that they raise in such large quantities. Close by this village relatives of His Eminence Cardinal Cullen, of Dublin, own estates; they are people of property and money, and the fact that they are connected by family ties with the Papal Legate does not make them better or worse landlords than others. They are, I believe, constantly on the lookout for land when it drops out of occupation, from persons who, from want of means, are unable to work it; and the moment a farm is to be let or sold the land-grabbers are after it with hot haste, especially if it be a grazing farm. To such an extent has cattle raising gone in Ireland that it has become almost a worship with landlords and graziers—a beast worship; while from these classes we seldom hear a word of regret at the frightful circumstances that have compelled the Irish people to expatriate themselves in thousands. Now, what would the exterminated people have done if they had not had the United States of America to go to? The impression on the mind of the Irish emigrant is that he can pick up gold on the streets of New York—if he believed that he could pick up dirt by the handful and careful he would be nearer the truth; but this truth does not appear to have ever shamed the Corporation of the Empire City (now fast assuming the position of the most enterprising commercial city in the world) into an honest effort to keep thoroughfares free from filth.

ADVICE TO EMIGRANTS.

But quitting this point about the condition of the streets of New York, let me say that the Irish make a big mistake in sticking so closely as they do to the Atlantic cities of America, where they do not find gold on the streets. They would find prosperity and independence if, following the agricultural and pastoral life to which they have been brought up at home, they went out to the West, where, by industry and exertion, they must soon become the occupiers and owners of their own farms. Such a life as this would be far better and nobler for them than settling down in the low wards and back slums of New York as mere hodcarriers or day laborers, or rumsellers in the interest of a vile gang of Tammany rowdies, who would scruple at no perjury or fraud to make poor Paddy a citizen before his time, merely for the purpose of keeping in power a base and plundering set of officials. There are influential Irishmen in New York who could have diverted the Irish emigrant into the beneficial channel I have pointed out, but they hesitated to do so because if they said it would be for the benefit of the emigrant who had made New York city his abode to go out West and become, not a loafer or a rumseller, but a farmer and a respectable member of society, the chance of a large Irish vote being "rolled up" for Tammany would be very considerably diminished. I have not, during my journey in Ireland, missed an opportunity of stating the fact that the conduct of Tammany, in so far as it related to Irishmen, brought degradation upon Ireland. Tammany, in putting forward for official position the worst Irishmen they could find in New York, merely for the reason that they had political influence among the "boys," led Americans to suppose that no such thing as a decent, well-conducted man had ever come from "the old sod." It is well that rotten Tammany has been overthrown; and if the Emigration Commissioners now fearlessly do their duty, irrespective of political considerations, and urge the emigrants not to stick in the slums, but advance to the possession of land out West, a great good will be accomplished.

A CHURCH COLLECTION FOR CAPTAIN NOLAN.

To-morrow, in the Catholic chapel of Dangan, a collection will be taken up in aid of the funds now being raised throughout the country for the payment of Captain Nolan's expenses in the matter of the Galway election petition.

BROOKLYN AFFAIRS.

Kent Avenue Basin Bonds.

Yesterday Mayor Powell signed $80,000 worth of Kent avenue basin bonds. They are payable January 1, 1882.

Contagious Diseases.

During the past week the contagious diseases reported at the Health Office were as follows:—Small pox, 14; scarlet fever, 11; diphtheria, 2, and cerebro-spinal meningitis, 5.

Kerosene Explosion.

On Sunday night a kerosene lamp exploded in the grocery store of Thomas Carey, 584 Third avenue, and before the flames were extinguished a damage of $200 was done.

A Fatal Fall.

Diedrick Finken, residing at 52 Gold street and employed at Harbeck's Stores, fell from the fifth story window yesterday afternoon to the sidewalk, on Furman street, and was instantly killed.

The Forgery.

John Miller, the ex-government official charged with forging a number of checks and passing them upon storekeepers, was to have had a preliminary hearing yesterday, but as all the Justices were out of town he was taken to the Raymond street jail. A host of his victims identified him.

Bold Robbery.

Irving Sweeny and John Walsh were arrested and locked up yesterday on a charge of robbing Mr. William Stackpole, at his residence, 150 Hamilton avenue, at a late hour on Sunday night. The prisoners, as alleged, went to the house, broke open the door, dragged Mr. Stack