# LITERATURE.

2 0 1

-We have on our table a curious little pamphlet entitled "Treason, or the Image of the Beast." It deals largely in resolutions and Bevelations. It speaks familiarly of David, Saul, Grant, Nebuchadnezzar, Sherman, Johnson, Belial, Moscs, and Mr. Henderson, of Oregon. We do not pretend to criticize the work, because we do not know what is its object or anything about it, although we have read it with care. We willfield it speak for itself:--

Soon star his insuguration, President Johnson made the grand discovery that "Treason was a crime," and oracularly pronounced the great fact. This declaration took the country by surprise and caused much discussion. Subsequently, after the assembling of Congress, Mr. Henderson, of Oregon, offered the resolution of the House, that "Treason was a crime, and that it ought to be punished," which was unanimously agreed to.

Here then the crime is denounced and its punishment called for; the criminals too, to which all this most unmistakably points, are in durance vile, and the people ask, "Why does not the trial take place?" The answer may be anticipated—Because the legal authorities see that no conviction for treason can be had under the circumstances as they now exist.

Treason undoubtedly presupposes royaity; it is a crime against the idelity due, of inalicnable right, to the sovereign lord; and where there is no sovereign there can be no treason; and, although rapublican Governments have endeawored to adopt the word, or crime, and its penalties, it is still wholly inapplicable.

I have nothing whatever to do with the politics of this country, or with its internal conflicts or quarrels, and it is the furthest thing from my wish in any manner to identify myself with any parties here. I merely take the circumstances of the day to illestrate Scripture, and to prove both that treason is a crime that ought to be punished when committed against a sovereign; and that republies must define, and encet to suit their own case, if they seek to punish as monarchs punish treason.

The prophecies come right straight up to this case, and it is only because it is so that I bestow upon it any care or study. Nebuchadnezzar, who thought favorably of

Nebuchadnezzar, who thought favorably of human greatness and glory, beheld the image of a man-the metallic image. Daniel, second chapter; under which symbol, and its explanations by the prophet, he learned the end of gentile power to be that the kingdom of the Son of Gcd should utterly overthrow it, and cast it down, in irretrievable ruin, forever. This metallic image is authoritatively declared to refer to earthly kingdoms and earthly governments, and therefore it is an absurdity ito say that the Kingdom of Babylon was a spiritual kingdom, only exceeded in absurdity by the statement that the kingdom at the other extreme, the Kingdom. We must take the teaching of God consistently, and not alter it to suit our fancies, or our desires.

The image of the beast is then made, it is merely an act of Congress declaratory and penal. The necessity for it is that treason cannot be committed under a democratic government, in the absence of forcian war, where all are equal and no sovereign power existent. This is the state of things that Satan has been working for, all the time, since his expulsion from Heaven. This is what God permits him to effect for a short time in order that the principalities and powers in heavenly places may see the evil of sin,—what sin will ripen into, and the inseparable misery and run into which it leads. The lesson is necessary to make Heaven perfect, to create faith, and to redeem a witnessing world which to all eternity will stand a monument of the evil of sin, and of the manifold wisdom and perfect attributes of Jehovah.

After pursuing this lucid style of thought and this cogent line of argument, the author, T., concludes with the following gushing peroration:--

"As treason cannot be committed against a democracy, an image of the beast is made which is simply a definition of democracy with penal enactments; and which, indeed, is the only way of meeting this case. Then wore unto every one remaining on the earth. To those who then re-

and force, treating of women, yet interesting to men, with a vigor of style that evelves everything it describes. With a purity of diction which will satisfy the most critical, it maintains its interest throughout, and will be read by many who generally object to all novel literature. The hand which penned its fine passages now lies cold in the grave. Before the last chapter was concluded the demon of death removed the suthoress from our midst. It is sufficiently concluded, however, to let all ken the end, there having been but a few pages left unwritten at the time of her decease.

FAMILIAR SCIENCE, OR, SCIENTIFIC EXPLANATION OF COMMON THINGS. By R. E. Peterson, Sower, Barnes & Potts, No. 37 N. Third street, The work before us is in two editions, and is a most valuable expounder of the common mysteries of everyday life. It is a clear solution of all the phenomena which seem so simple, but about which people know so little. It answers such questions as a child would naturally ask, and which a parent would find most difficult to answer. As a handbook to have ever at your side, we cannot recommend it too highly.

A NORLE LIFE. D. M. Muloch. Harper & Brother. J. B. Lippincott, Agent. The last is not the best of Miss Muloch's

works. Like many of our modern, most popular writers, she has expended her choicest powers in one pet production. "John Halifax" is her *chef d'œuvre*. "A Noble Life" ends with the death of the hero; and the pleasant style of the authoress cannot overcome the inevitable tendercy to melancholy which follows naturally upon a work whose title-page is an obituary of the hero.

-A new edition of Milman's "History of Christianity," in three volumes, crown 8vo, uniform with the "Latin Christianity," and the "History of the Jews, elegantly printed at "Riverside Press," is announced by W. J. Widdleton.

-Baker. Voorhis & Co. have in press and in preparation a variety of works relating to the profession of law, among which are "Abbott's Forms in Conveyancing," "Abbott's Digest of the Law of Corporations," "Abbott's New York Digest Supplements," "Daly's Common Pleas Reports," "Townshend on Slander and Libel."

-John Biadburn announces, as in press, "Ænone; a Tale of Slave Lite in Rome." The purpose of the author is to illustrate a particular phase of life in ancient Rome. The scene is laid in the reign of Titus Vespasian. Also, "Roebuck," illustrating incidents between master and slave during and subsequent to the late Rebellion.

-D. Appleton & Company announce as in rapid preparation a valuable list of new and important works, including Figuler's "World before the Deluge," Holcombe's (Professor J. P.) "Letters in Literature," Lunt's "Origin of the Late War. Traced from the adoption of the Constitution to the final Outbreak of Hostilities," Towle's "History of Henry the Fifth, King of England, Lord of Ireland, and Heir of France," Cooke's (John Esten) "Life of Stone wall Jackson," Hassard's "Life Correspondence and Writings of Archbishop Hugnes," "Letters of Life," by Mrs. L. H. Sigourney.

-The Radical is the title of a new monthly periodical, of which the sixth number has just made its appearance, devoted mainly to religious and theological discussion, with a sprinkling of literature and politics, and published by A. Williams & Co., in Boston. The magazine is edited by Mr. S. H. Morse, and among its contributors we observe the names of John Weiss, Samuel Johnson, D. A. Wasson, Robert Collyer, M. D. Conway, Samuel Longfellow, Edward C. Towne, Daniel Bowen, T. W. Higginson, and Henry James. -An Irish antiquary of some celebrity has just | ducers and capitalists, in reference to the in-

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1866.

died in Dublin-Dr. Petrie, the author of the "Round Towers of Ireland." He was born in 1791, and his original profession was that of a painter, but his tastes were more for literature and antiquarian studies, and, when an opportunity afforded, he abandoned the brush and the pallette for the pen. His Essay on the "Round Towers" gained him the gold medal of the Royal Irish Academy. He afterwards gained a prize from the same critical body for his Essay on the "Military Antiquities of Ireland." Many interesting facts relative to the Cyclopean architecture of Ireland's carliest inhabitants were given in this. He was afterwards engaged on the historical and antiquarian sections of the Ordnance Survey of Ireland. Of Irish native music, which many years since was so success fully treated of by Mr. Hardman in his work, Dr. Petrie is said to have left a very valuable

collection. — Mr. Bayard Taylor is busy with the proofsheats of his new novel, now rapidly passing through the press of Hurd & Houghton. He calls it "The Story of Kennett." It is supposed to contain even more of the elements of a popular novel than "Hannah Thurston" or "John Godfrey." The scene is laid in and about the village Kennett Square—the author's native place—and describes the quaint and picturesque country life of Pean-ylvania at the beginning of this century.

The same publishers are about to issue a volume of Arctic discovery by Dr. Hayes, entitled "Explorations towards the North Pole in the years 1858-61."

## THE NEW YORK PRESS.

### Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

-----

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### The Committee of Ways and Means and the Question of Reciprocity. From the Times.

No intelligent man has ventured to deny the importance of the interests involved in the question of reciprocity. On the contrary, everybody who has approached the question, whether from the protectionist or free trade standpoint, has conceded its magnitude, and the necessity of according to it careful and candid consideration. Mr. Secretary McCulloch, while arraigning the unequal operation of the expiring treaty, and insisting that any future arrangement shall be based upon concurrent legislation as distinguished from treaty stipulations, urges the expediency of definite and timely action. In the same spirit is the subject dealt with by the Com-

mission appointed to revise our fiscal system. The Commissioners point out that during the continuance of the treaty, the commerce between this country and the British provinces has in-creased more than threefold, until its aggregate annual value exceeds that between this country and any foreign State, with the single exception of Great Britain. Of the treaty as it stands, the Commissioners offer no defense; they declare, indeed-as we endeavored some weeks ago to prove-that its abrogation had become a necessity. But they contend that the reasons in favor ot some other arrangement, as well of a cominercial as of a fiscal character, are so obvious and cogent that it would be "most impolitic to disregard them." The weight which properly attaches to the statements and suggestions of the report laid before Congress with Mr. McCul-loch's almost unqualified indorsement, justifies the reproduction of so much of this document as shall enable the reader to understand the ground upon which the Commissioners propose struct our commercial relations with

Such a plan would seem on its face to commend itself to the friendly and zealous attention of a committee charged with the task of providing ways and means at this critical stage of our financial history. The essential principle at stake—the protection of our industry to the extent of the internal duties it is compelled to pay—being conceded in behalf of the Provinces, all that remains to be considered, at this stage of the question, is the element of the revanue. And the plan offered seems to meet this point squarely; firstly, by imposing a wholesome check upon smuggling; secondly, by yielding an addition to our customs income, to an extent important even with the present trade, and certain to be enhanced immensely, on the hypothesis that the incure growth of reciprocal trade with the Provinces will at least equal the ratio attanced ducing the next.

tained during the past ien years. The expectations entertained in reference to the reception to be given to this proposition by the Committee were the more sanguine and proper, because it had been understood that at the several conferences held by the delegates with the Committee, the latter body represented their main object to be the enhancement of the national revenue. As a stenographic report of these conferences is extant, our remark, if erroneous, admits of easy correction. It comes to us, however, from a source not likely to be misinformed; and, assuming it to be accurate, it renders the subsequent action of the Committee wholly inexplicable. The Committee did not accept the memoran-

The Committee did not accept the memorandum submitted to them, either in form or substance. Instead of discussing its terms, and setting forth reasons for their acceptance, rejection, or amendment, they drafted the following counter-memorandum, the details of which savor of Japan rather than of Washington:-

Japan rather than of Washington:-"In response to the memorandum of the Hon. Mr. Gall and has associates, Hon. Mr. Smith, Hon. Mr. Henry, and Hon. Mr. Howland, the Committee of Ways and Means, with the approval of the Secreinry of the Treasury, are propared to recommend to the House of Representatives, for their adoption, a law providing for the continuance of some of the measures embraced in the Reciprosity Treaty soon to expire, viz :--for the use and privileers enjoyed now under said treaty in the waters of Lake Michigan, provided the same rights and privileers are conceded to the citizens of the United States by Canada in the waters of the S. Lawrence and its consist as are enjoyed by British subjects, without discrimination as to tolls, and charging rates proportioned to canal; distance; also, for the fee transit of goods, wares, and merchandiss in bond, under proper regulations, by railroad across the territory of the United States to and from Portiand and the Canada line; provided equal privileges shall be conceded to the United States from Windsor or Port Sarma, or other Western points of departure to Buffale at Ogdensburg or anylother points Eastward, and that the free ports established in the Provinces shall be abolished; also that the bounties now given to American fishermen shall be repealed and dities not higher imposed upon fish than those mentioned in Schedule A, providing that all the right of fishing meat the shores existing under the treaty hereiofore mentioned shall be granted and conceded by the Bunted States to the Provinces, and by the Provinces to the United States.

"It is also turther proposed that the following list of articles shall be mutually free, viz :- Burr millistones, unwrought; cotton and linen rass, firewood, grindstones, rough or unfinished; gypsum or plaster, unground.

"SCHEDULE A - Fish-Mackerel, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel; herring, pickled or saited, one dollar per barrel; samon, two dollars and fifty cents per barrel; shad, two dollars per barrel; all other fish, pickled, one dollar and fifty cents per barrel, provided that any fish in packages other than barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in carrels. All other fish one-half

barrels shall pay in proportion to the rates charged upon similar fish in carrels. All o.her fish one-half cent per pound. "As to the duties which will be proposed upon the other articles included in the treaty, the following are submitted, viz.:—Animals, living, of all soris. twenty per cent. ad valorem; appies and garden fruit and vegetables, ten per cent. ad valorem; bar-ley, 15 cents per bushel; beans, except vanila and castor oil, 50 cents per bushel; beef, 1 cent per pound; buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel; butter, 4 cents per pound; onesse, 4 cents per pound; corn, Indian, and oatmeal, 15 cents per bushel; corn meal. Indian, and oatmeal, 16 cents per bushel; corn meal. Indian, and oatmeal, 16 cents per bushel; corn ber pound; buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel; corn ber pound; buckwheat, 10 cents per bushel; corn meal. Indian, and oatmeal, 16 cents per bushel; corl, bituminous, 50 cents per ton; all other coal, 25 cents per ton; flour, 25 per cent. ad valorem; hams, 2 cents per pound; hay, \$1 per ton; hides, ten per cent. ad valorem; iard, 8 cents per pound; lumber, pine, round or log, \$150 per one thousand feet; pine, sawed or hewn, \$250 per one thousand feet; pine, sawed or hewn, \$250 per cent inshed, 25 per cent ad valorem; aprace and hemicek, sawed or hewn, \$1 per one toomand feet; sprace, plated, finshed, or partiy finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; shingle bolts, 10 per cent. ad valorem; shingles, 20 per cent. ad valorem; all other lumber of black withut, cheatnut toss white wood valorem; shingles, 20 per cent. ad valorem; all othe lumber of black walnut, chestnut, bass, white wood, ash, oak, round, hewn or sawed, 20 per cent. ad valorem: if planed, rongued, and grooved, or finished, 25 per cent. ad valorem; ores, ten per ceal ad valorem; peas, 25 conts per bushel; pork, 1 cent per pound; potatees, 10 cents per bushel; pork, 1 cent per pound; potatees, 10 cents per bushel; aced, timothy and clover, 20 per cent, ad valorem; trees. plant and shrab, ornamental and fruit, 15 per cent ad valorem; tallow, 2 cents per pound; wheat, 20 cents per bushel." It will be observed that the Committee, whose chief aim has been declared to be the protection and, as tar as possible, the improvement of the national revenue, altogether ignore the proposal to adjust the Canadian excise duties on a stand ard to be agreed upon, and in other respects to prevent illicit trade. Ordinary persons see in these points substantial concessions and advantages. The Committee of Ways and Means, on the other hand, do not deem them worthy of passing notice. The intelligible and easily applied principle which it is proposed to accept to meet the exceptionable circumstances present existing in this country, is disregarded in the same manner: and in its place we have a schedule of duties which should secure it author the honors and emoluments appertaining to a Councillor of State in the enlightened Em pire of Japan. The list of articles which the Committee libe rally placed upon the free list a curlosity, con sidering the circumstance in which it originates and the parties for whose acceptance it is de signed. Let there be no mistake about it. The Committee are prepared to agree that five artiles-positively five !- "shall be mutually free And these five articles are-what think you Eurr millstones, unwrought; rags, firewood rough grindstones, gypsum! Of which but one is imported from Canada, and that in small juantities-we mean firewood. His Excellency the Asiatic Tycoon may profit by this lesson in exclusiveness. On this continent, we fear, it will be laughed at irrevorently. And the duties which the Committee desire for application to other articles have been evidently framed according to the fancy of pro-hibitionists of the strictest sect. They are illassorted, arbitary, crude, prohibitory. By way of illustration, we have but to refer to the items of wheat, flour, and lumber. While the tax on wheat is to be twenty cents per bushel, that on flour is twenty-five per cent, ad valorem, and the tax on lumber, though not oppressive for the higher qualities, will exclude the common quality from the market. On such a basis it is clear that no negotiation could proceed. And the fair inference from the whole case is that the Committee purposely, and with a view to some foregone conclusion, desired o break off negotiation and leave the question or reciprocity to its fate. As the question now stands, therefore, in one month from the present date the trade between this country and the provinces, amounting in 1864 to sixty-eight millions of dollars, will be abruptly thrown into confusion, deranging many important channels of commerce, and adding embarrassment in quarters already suffering from depression. The vocation of the smuggler will be plied more extensively and more produsbly than ever. The West will be left to depend tor one of its outlets upon the forbearance of a foreign Government. And the Fisheries, nows lucrative to the most hardy class of our popu ation, will be narrowed down to their detrim at the imminent risk of an international quarrel The prospect is not a pleasant one, but at this ent there is little likelihood of its improve ment.

low, acting under the direction of Mr. Seward, called the attention of the French Government last November to certain acts or reported acts of Maximilian in Mexico, such as that of a plan to induce the immigration of negroes, and to place them in a state of peonage, that relating to the Yurbide family, and that regarding the severe penaltics agains! Mexican prisoners of war. The correspondence published relates to this. But it appears that the French Government reluctantly laid it before the great bodies of the State, it being deemed "of a nature to prove inconveni ent with regard to the negotiations commenced,' and only did so because the documents had been called for by our Congress and published here. At the time of the publication of the docu ments referred to we commented upon the captious and irritable language of the French Minister to our Minister, Mr. Bigelow, We think it was unnecessary and undignified for the United States to take any official notice of the reported negro immigration scheme or the Yurbide family. We should not have meddled with the matter. But this does not exonerate the French Government from censure for the disrespectful manner in which it treated tas official communications of the United States. The subtaringes of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, by which he attempts to abiit the responsibility of what was occurring in Mexico from the Franci Government to force us to a quasi recognition of Maximilian, and to sneer at the assumed absurd position we had placed ourselves in by recogniz ing a Government "that had disappeared," wa extremely disrespectful, to say the least. Every new development of this Mexican business shows that the French Government finds itself in delicate and very annoying situation. For this it can blame no one but itself, and certainly not our Government, which has been patient and

considerate in the matter. All the world knows that the only real Government in Mexico since the intervention, except the legitimate Government of the Republic, was that under Marshal Baza'ne; and however much M. Drouyn de Lhuys may object to the word "planted," as applied to the French forcing Maximilian upon the country, every one knows that he not only was planted there by French bayonets, but that he is kept there by them. It was an insult to our common sense to assume that we did not understand this. We did not and could not recognize the Imperial assumption of Maximilian, and could go to no other Government than that of France about any matter occurring in that part of Mexico subugated by French arms and kept so by them The more the French Government stirs this matter the worse for itself. If it dare not frankly confess the truth as to the object of its Mexican policy let it remain silent. But the best and shortest way to stop discussion and cover up its fault is to withdraw every French soldier at once, and leave Maximilian to stand upon his own legs.

#### The Chillan War – Important Spanish Naval Movements. From the Herald.

The Spanish steam war frigate, *Isabel La Catolica*, arrived in this harbor yesterday from Havana. She left that port six days ago, in company with another Spanish frigate—the *Car*men—and we may hourly expect the latter ves-

sel to join her consort in our harbor. It is evident that all parties to the Spanish-Chilian war mean action. By the news from Europe, which we publish this morning, it appears that England, actuated by a love of Chilian copper and gusno, as she formerly was by a love of Southern cotton, has consented to furnish Chili with vessels of war, as she formerly served the Rebel Confederacy in this country; and four of the best iron-ciads of the English neutrality pattern are said to have salled from the British shores during the past month. In the meantime, it is endeavored to be shown in our courts that diplomatic agents of the Chilian Government have been siting out at this port torpedo boats and privateers to prey on the commerce of Spain; and it is very evident, if the news from England and the allegations of the Spanish Consul against Senor McKeana be true, that the little South American republic of Chili is desnerately in earnest.

that the fittle South American republic of Chin is desperately in earnest. At the same time Spain is not idle. The loss of the Spanish frigate *Covadonga*, and the suicide of Admiral Pareja, have been used to the best advantage to which defeats and disasters can be applied by wily ministers, and a huge effort is



pent and worship Jesus because the beast and the harlot will persecute them to death; they should have believed the Gospel in the days that are then past, when they would be safe with Jesus. They should now fly to the refuge. "We also to those who worship the beast and

his image in that day, comprising all who do not turn to Jesus, for the wrath of God and of the Lamb will be poured out on them without measure. The time for dealing gently with traitors is past, and 'Treason is a crime and must be punished.'

"Men and brethren, prepare for this in 1866.

As we always make it a point to give our readers the latest news, and as we all must term the following "important if true," we give the addenda:—

P. S.-While this tract is in the hands of the printers, tidings of 1866 come booming over the wide Atlantic. The work has commenced. General Prim has chosen his own time-the opening year, 1866. He has joined the revolted troops of the Queen of Spain, and they have gained the position where his resources, in arms and men, are to be found. It seems likely that he will hold his position there until the assassin strike the biow; if so, he will march on Madrid, and his march will be a triumph. The Crusade against Monarchy has commenced. Everything is, no doubt, well prepared by the Jesuits, and equal preparation is general through all the kingdoms of the "Beast"-Europe proper. Fenianism is a part of the same programme, but it will tail. The good God will preserve the old protesting Faiherland, His servant in sending the Gospel over the world. This armed organization can only hurt America; and there it will blister, as it ever has done in every Protestant, hberty-loving community where it was festered into life.

The Pope demands his triumph by Ascension day (Thursday, 10th May) 1866, so there is no time to be lost. His words are—"By Ascension day next year (1866), you will see celebrated in Rome such a festival as has never been seen on earth since the days of Charlemagne." So the tidings from Europe may be expected to be very startling henceforth.

THE QUEEN'S REVENCE, AND OTHER STORIES, is the latest work of Wilkie Collins' which is from the press of Messrs, T. B. Peterson & Brothers. It is a collection of little sketches, pleasantly written, and displaying the masterly skill of the accomplished novelist.

The Lady's Friend for the coming month is up to its usual standard, and is full of reading of a light and interesting character.

WAR OF THE REFILLION. Henry S. Foote. Harper & Bros.; J. B. Lippincott & Co.

We published a few days since the leading extracts of the work of Senator Foote. We will, therefore, only here bear our testimony to its interest and its evident honesty of purpose. Of its opinions and its author's peculiarities we have already spoken.

ANATOMY, PHYSIOLOGY, AND HYGISNE. John C. Draper. Harper & Bros.; J. B. Lippincott, Agent.

One of the neatest published books, typographically, we have ever seen, lies before us. It is an able, and, we judge, without a knowledge of medicine, a correct standard work in the healing art. It is copionsly illustrated with cuts, and is clearly written, though abounding too much in technicalities to be clear to the general reader. As a medical work we judge it to be of great value.

WIVES AND DAUGHTHES. By Mrs. Gaskell. Harper & Brothers. J. P. Lippincott.

Mrs. Gaskell has chosen the title ot her book at random. The contents give us no clue to the mame. It is a charming work, full of vivacity

-A vast collection of letters, notes, and memoranda, said to fill ten large chests, illustrative of the literary life and labors of Walter Bavage Landor, has been handed over to Mr. John Forster as the materials from which to write the poet's life.

-Mr. Charles Knight is about to reissue, in cheap weekly numbers, his excellent \*English Cyclopædia." It is to commence with the division of "Arts and Sciences," and will be followed immediately by "Biography," "Geography," and "Natural History"-all increased in value by means of supplements now being prepared.

-Cervantes has often been suspected of intending "Don Quixote" for a political satire on the Duke of Lerma, and some recent discoveries made by Mr. Rawdon Brown in Venice tend to raise the suspicion to the rank of a literary fact. Having got at the inner meaning of this famons romance, by means of his direct discoveries, Mr. Brown has devised a key to the characters, by which many obscure parts of the satire are brought in to new light.

-The English translation of the first volume of the imperial "Vie de Jules Cæsar" has been a commercial success, and Messrs. Cassell & Co. have had the gratification of forwarding to the agents of the Emperor, is consequence, a sum much beyond the amount originally stipulated for the exclusive right of translation into English. The translation of the second volume is also rapidly approaching completion. It will be illustrated with 32 maps. The final proofs of the original have been printed, and the Emperor is revising them. It is expected that the volume will be published in the middle of March.

-M. Victor Hugo has a new romance in the press, the title of it is "Les Travailleurs de la Mer."

-Sir John Lawrence has sent three native agents, disguised as merchants, to explore Central Asia by different routes. Each one is independent of the others, and kept in ignorance of their appointment, so that on their return three independent narratives may be looked for. They are instructed to take note of all that they see, to observe the temper of the different peoples among whom they travel, whether movements are taking place in favor of Bussia, and to visit Bokhara, Khokand, and Samarcand before they turn back.

-The Marquis Massimo d'Azeglio died at Turin on the 15th mstant. He was one of the earliest projectors of Italian unity, and his services to his country will not soon be forgotten. He married the daughter of Manzoni, and was himself a poet and a novelist of no mean order. Moreover, he was a true Italian, and never swerved from his fidelity to the cause of unity, either in his writings or in his public acts. The Marquis d'Azeglio was also a painter of considerable ability, a great patron of art, and a promoter of mational undertakings. He was only 66 years of age at the time of his death, having been born in Piedmont in the year 1800.

Provinces:-

"It is evident that the necessities of the United States will for many years require the imposition of high rates of taxafion on many articles, and that with the production of such articles, free, or assessed at low rates of cuty in the British Froynces, the enforcement of the excise laws on the bordersgwill be a matter of no little difficulty, annoyance, and expense; and under all orolsary conditions a large annual loss of the revenue must inevinably occur. The experience of all the nations of Europe has shown that to attempt to wholly prevent smugging, uncer the encouragement of high rates of duty, is an jutter impossibility. If, however, such an arrangement can be made with the British Provinces as will insure a nearly or quite complete equalization of dates—excise and customs—it must be apparent that all exains of the revenue laws by smuggiers would instantly come to an en; and that the atunnment of the above result would be of immense advantage to the United states in a revenue point of yiew.

"Again, it is also urged that under the existing system the products of American industry subject to high rates of excise are injuriously brought into competition with similar products of provincial industry, which are subjected to little or no excise, and then admitted into the United Status free of duty. That such is the lact cannot be denied, and is itself a leason why the abrogation or modification of the present Reciprocity freaty has become imperative. But if it were possible to effect such an arrangement with the British Provinces as would allow the imposition of duties equivalent to the American excise on all articles of provincial production passing into the United Status, it seems clear that the aforementioned objection would be entirely arranged.

"As the whole subject, however, is now before Congress for consideration, the Commission do not consider it within their province to submit any speoffic recommendations, but would content themselves with merely pointing out that under certain citcumstances, conditions of great advantage to the United States, in a revenue point of view, might be secured."

An equalization of customs duties implies the formation of a costinental Zoliverein, and we apprehend that it were idle to talk of that, so long as the Provinces retain their present allegiance. Generally, however, the Provincial delegates recently at Washington, in the memorandum submitted to the House Committee of Ways and Meane, propose 'to give every facility in their power to prevent illicit trade." With this object in view, they avow a readiness on the part of Canada 'to adjust her excise duties upon spirits, beer, and tobacco, upon the best revenue standard which may be mutually adopted after tull consideration of the subject,'' and also 'to treat any other articles in the same way," as may be mutually determined upon. The delesates go yet further. Acknowledging the force of the obstacles to a free admission of products springing out of the taxation incident to war, they suggest that the articles now embraced in the free list shall hereafter be admitted, subject to duties equivalent in amount to the internal iaxation borne by similar articles produced in this country.

Thus, the proposition submitted by the representatives of the provinces fulfils two of the conditions indicated by the Commissioners appointed by our Government to review the subject of taxahon. It provides as far as possible for the repression of smuggling on the northern freatier; and it furnishes a most important source of revenue, to be collected without any addition to existing agencies. The extent of tins addition to the revenue may be computed on the basis of a moderate average of duties upon our import trade, which annually amounts to between twenty and thirty millions of dollars. And the desirableness of availing ourselves of such assistance as the authorities of Canada may be emabled to render, may be inferred from the factuately stated by a Montreal journal, that the value of goods smuggled from that province inte this county in 1865 did not fall short of tam millions of dollars.

Simply as a matter of revenue, then, the memorandum presented to the Committee of Ways and Means by the Provisional Delegates covers all that the Secretary of the Treasury is understood to expect, and all that the Revenue Commissioners were able practically to suggest. In addition, it obviates the objection of our pro-

Official Correspondence with France Relative to Mexico-

From the Herald. We publish several despatches between M. Drouyn de Lhuys and Mr. Bigelow, and from M. Drouyn de Lhuys to the Marquis de Montholon, the French Minister at Washington, relative to the representations made by our Government about matters transpiring in Mexico. Mr. Bige-

applied by wily ministers, and a huge effort is being made by them to defeat Prim's revolution by exciting the Spanish people in a common cause against a foreign foc. In this the Spanish ministry may succeed, and bring the whole nation to a united and energetic effort against Chili, is order to make the contest with that power short, sharp, and decisive, though to all appearance. Chili, aided by Peru and the other republican States whose interests identify them with her cause, will be a match for the mother country. It is, boubtless, in the hope of arousing this feeling of excitement, in order to throw the Spanish people into a fever of war, that the Spanish ministry has issued orders to their new Admiral in the South Pacide waters to devastate

"a thousand miles" of the coast of Chill. Has not this same purpose on the part of the Spanish Power also prompted the sending of two Spanish vessels to this port? Is it not probable that these two frigates have been despatched hither to watch the Meteor, now detained in this port as an alleged Chilian privateer? Sufficient time has elapsed since the commencement of the action against Senor McKenna, the Chilian agent, to enable the Spanish Consul to send word to Havana and obtain the presence of the vessels now in and to arrive in our port. It is doubtless for this purpose that they are sent. They have come here as the Kearsarge went to English and French ports to watch the Alabama; as the Niagava and Sacramenlo went to Ferrol, in Spain, to watch the Stonewall, and for a similar purpose, but under very different circumstances.

but under very different circumstances. They boldly steam into our sale and canacious hanbor, without the slightest dread of being served with twenty-four hours' notice to quit. No "twenty-four hour rule" banishes them to the rough waters and rude winds off Sandy Hook; but, under the operations of a full, honest, and strict neutrality on our part, they can lie quielly by their supposed enemy's side and watch and examine her to their beart's content, and doubiless do so for months to come. Their presence will give America a handsome opportunity to present Europe with a brilliant example, and show her powers how an houset nation can at once afford to be generous and great; to disregard the evil treatment of the past in order to establish a good example for the future.

The Army Bill.

From the Tribune. Before Congress votes an increase of our regular army to seventy-odd regiments, costing at least \$50,000,000 per annum, we hope some one will attempt to answer our objection that there will be no such army—only the official skeleton of it—wherein there will be about as many officers as soldiers.

Understand, then, that we object to an increase of our infantry regiments to fifty and our cavalry to ten, because the men will not and cannot be enlisted to fill these regiments --that the intent is to make good places for officers who will have no commands, and who will divide their time mainly between Washington, Saratoga, and Newport, living in idleness and luxury on an already overtaxed people. Let Congress ascertain whether the regiments already authorized are or are not full before they create any more. If we cannot fill a few regiments, when we have just mustered out nearly a million men, we sursly are not likely to fill twice the number after the taste for war has subsided, and our people have had—fas we trust they may have—generations of profound peace.



fectly dry, as well as thoroughly fire-proof ones in the market, for sale by
MARVIN & CO.,
No. 721 CHESNUT STREET,
(Masonie Hall), Phila .
No. 265 BROADWAY, N. Y. Dwelling House Sates, ornamental styles. Safes of other makes taken in exchange. Send for descriptive circular.
TEAS, &o.
TEAS REDUCED TO \$1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40 <sup>C.</sup> BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Ten Warehouse, No. 49 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESAL. prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound. at INGRAM'S Tes Warehouse, No. 42 S. SECOND Street. 179 them. 1 12
DENTISTRY.
ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having streed three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 241 N. ELEVENTH Street. Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to sive satis actory strention to all whe may require his protessional services. If 8 by
STOVES RANGES, &o.
CULVER'S NEW PATENT

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE. RANGES OF ALL SIZES. ALSO, PHIEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS. FOR BALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 54 17 No. 1182 MARKET STREET. SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &0 J. W. SCOTT & CO., SHIRT MANUFACTURERS, AND DEALERS IN MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

No. 814 Chesnut Street,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL," 8 26 Tyrp PHILADELPRIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE. PEBFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWMES made from measurement at very short notice. At other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

8241y WINCHESTER & CO., 8241y 706 CHESNUT STARET

### HAIR ESTABLISHMENTS.

BAKER'S POPULAR HAIR ESTABLISH MENT.-The seloriment of Braids. Wigh. Toupees Bandeaux. Bapillons. Bouleaux. Tonducs. Frises Crimpees, Coris, Illusive Scame for ladies, cannot be equaled by any other house in the United States, at prices lower than elsewhere. Il 37 3m No. 909 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.