LITERATURE.

THE COMPLETE WORKS OF ALEXIS DE TOCQUE-

Although there has as yet appeared no English edition of the works of which we would speak, nor yet is there any translation, except one in prospect, we feel warranted in referring to the fact that the last volume has made its appearance in Paris and has reached our shores. It is in nine volumes, and is of deep interest to the student of political economy. It gives us a view of De Tocqueville both as a young man and as a sage. His "Democracy in America" has secured for him a personal interest in the hearts of many, and in the intellects of all thinking citizens of our republic; and the fact that we will shortly be favored with a translation of his life, works, letters, and speeches, is a most agreeable one. The present volume treats of his speeches. From it we will make a few running quotations.

It was full six years before the revolution of 1848, and nearly ten before Louis Bonaparte executed his coup d'etal, that De Tocqueville, in a speech in the Chamber of Deputies on the state of the country, in which he pointed out the general relaxation of public morals, a growing desire for office, the indifference of the people amidst attacks on society, the pernicious effects of a governmental policy which addressed itself to the worst, instead of to the better, impulses of the citizens, and the equally de. moralizing effects of political coalitions based not on principle but on interest, among others spoke the following words:-

'Yes, gentlemen, it is necessary that somebody should declare, and that the people, who hear us, should learn, that the representative system is in peril. The nation, which feels its conveniences, does not sufficiently appreciate its advantages. . . . And liberty, too, let me be permitted to say, is in peril. Undoubtedly, when we have the entire use, and sometimes, will grant, witness the abuse, of liberty, it may appear puerlie to say that it is in peril. It is true that these perils are not immediate, but allow me to affirm that it has been by this mode of action that nations in all ages have lost their liberty. To be zure, I see no one man great enough to become our master; but I say-and may my country tolerate my words respectfully-that thus have all nations proceeded when preparing for themselves a master, I know not where he is, or from which quarter he is to come; but he will come, scoper or later, if we continue to follow this road. . . . Now, centlemen, if all this be true, what is the result? It is that the public spirit in this country, assalled in its very principle, is threatened with destruction. It results that instead of opinions which, as I have just said, might serve as a solid basis, be it to an opposition, be it to a Government, we meet only with a collection of petty private interests, mobile and transient, which can afford no point of support to anybody, neither to the Govern-ment nor to the opposition, and which necessarily surrenders the whole of society and the Government which rules it to a perpetual mo-

chy and universal ruin." In two powerful speeches in opposition to the foreign policy of M. Guizot, delivered in 1843 and 1845 respectively, he displays no less sagacity, and considerably higher talents as a parliamentary orator. We cannot refrain from quoting the concluding words of the second speech, in which he showed the tameness and colorlessness, the timidity and the tear of a policy which characterized Louis Philippe's foreign efforts:-

bility, from which nothing can spring but anar-

"What State is there in Europe, little or great, which believes that in any affair, small or great, but from which difficulties might arise, France would step forward, would remain at the breach. would pursue her enterprises to the end-enterprises, let me add, most just and most necessary? Where is the State, where can you find a cabinet, which would indulge (torgive the expression) in such dreams? There is none. It is known everywhere that you will take nobody's side, that you will not do anything. Well, if it is possible in this way to secure the tranquillity of a reign, it will never be possible thus to establish the permanency of a dynasty. None has ever been founded in this manner. Dynasties are not thus planted in the soil. No, gentlemen. Sooner or later my country will see that what I say here is demonstrated by experience."

Thus spoke De Tocqueville years before the revolutionary tempest of February burst upon

We regret that we cannot quote more fully-The work is replete with prophecies which have since been fulfilled, and is the strongest argument which could be addressed in favor of the justice of the judgment, which has placed De Tocqueville foremost among the greatest and best of all political writers and thinkers of modern times. JFALOUSY. By George Sand, T. B. Peterson & Bros., No. 306 Chesnut street, Philada.

Probably the best work which has recently issued from the press of Messrs. Peterson, is the last production of the fertile brain of that anomalous social phenomena, George Sand. We say it is the best not so much because of the contents of the novel proper as because of a very pleasantly-written biographical preface, which gives us a good idea of the past life and present habits of this once personally fascinating, and still literary belle, whose real name was Aurore Dupin, afterwards M'me Dudevant, and whese nom de plume is now so well-known. It has, like all of its predecessors, a wonderful interest for all ladies, and more particularly gentleman. We do not know the cause, but the fact is nevertheless true, that the only class of female writers who can claim male readers are those over whose personal affairs the veil of mystery is a beautifier. Prominent among these we may mention the writer of "Jealousy." The work itselt is a delightful little novel, one of those creations which are said to be born in an hour, and can be read, and will be read, by thousands of our Illerali with deep pleasure and unceasing interest.

THE LOST BRIDE. By T. S. Arthur. T. B. Peterson & Bro., No. 306 Chesnut street.

All of Mr. Arthur's works have a sameness, or rather, a similarity to each other; and the present one is no exception. Dealing only in the moral and refined, he has the power of combining the elevating and interesting. The success which has attended his writings; and their enlarged popularity, are best attested by their unrivalled circulation, particularly throughout the interior of our State. A sojourn of many summers in the heart of the rural districts has convinced us that as a writer for the residents in the country Mr. Arthur is without a competitor. On every farmer's centre-table we find a number of his works; and they, with a lady's magazine, is all the current literary tood with which our agriculturalists are supplied, The present work, printed in a large, clear type, and on good paper, is destined to receive as much patronage as has been extended to its numerous predecessors.

THOMAS A'BECKETT. By G. H. Hollister, W. S.

At the present time tragedies in blank verse appear to be fashionable. Swinbourne has given us two, and Mr. G. H. Hollister has favore

us with another. The work before us treats, as its name indicates, of the life and career of the great archbishop. Its fault is that of artificiality, coldness, and over supply of those ornate figures which show great study but little discretion. We will merely quote a passage as a fair sample of its style. The answar of Becket to the king, when offered the Archbishopric, presents a fair specimen of the general execution of the tragedy:-

Becket. My sovereign lord, the weary weight would crush mo.

Already do I groun beneath your bounty.
The offices of chancellor were much; The offices of chances for were fancia;
Resides, I am provest of feeveriev.
The dean of Hastings, constable of the Tower;
The Barones of Eye and Berkham, too,
Rest in my keeping; and the young Prince Henry,
Presumptive heir of England, is my pupil,
And looks to me to mirror to his eyes The graces of a king.

Yet more, my life bath flaws
That shrewd, inspecting men, with b time tongues,
Would fail not to make patent to the world.
Again, I never led a hermit's life.
Nor shaved my head, nor sandalod yet my feet, Nor shaved my head, nor sandaled yet my feet.
To go upon a saintly prigrimage,
Nor felt the damp of cloisters, nor did penance.
Nor won the lavor of saffragan bishops,
Who, for such elevation, needs must have me.
My culture is in letters, knightly feats,
tamms and hunting, hawking, horsemanship,
I have lought battles, too, and shed men's b ood,
At Toulouse, as your Majesty doth know,
And on the borders of fair Normaudy,
Where, at my cost, I kept twelve hundred knights.
I lack the holy unction of a life
Spent in mees charities and lowly duties, Spent in mees chariles and lowly duties, Savering of sanctity. My heart is proud; My ear is tick led with the applicate or scholars, And my eye bends to the nonding of a plume.

I love the war-cry or Plantagenet
Better than authoms piercing Gothic roofs,
and the long waiting of a bugle note
Touches me more than silver bells at vespers.
The laugh of peasant girls, proud ladies' smiles,
Are dealer to me than the wighs of nums. re dea er to me than the sighs of nuns Whose hearts keep time to eoon retaries Pardon me, sire, I dare not take the see.

The reputation achieved by Hugo previously to the appearance of "Les Miserables" was widely extended; but the reception of that, his great chef d'œuvre, placed him among the foremost of European novelists. Its translation into English caused a desire for the procurance of the other productions of his pen, and, as usual, among the first to supply the popular wants is the house of Peterson, "The Brigand" is a wild, thrilling creation of an intense imagination. It abounds with the most exciting episoder, ever-varying incidents, ceaseless changes, and unexpected denouement. The interest is maintained throughout the whole work, and the reader's attention never allowed for one instant to flag. It deserves and will receive an immense sale, as the works of Hugo are ever popular, and the style in which they are got up by Messrs. Peterson are such as to place them within the reach of all the people.

THE BRIGAND; OR, THE DEMON OF THE NORTH.

A Novel, by Victor Hugo. T. B. Peterson, &

The Round Table, speaking of the propriety of publishing Nathaniel Hawthorne's Diary, as is at present being done by the Atlantic Monthly, comments with force on the indelicacy of such a course, and justly says :-

"And we have no right thus to pry into the journal of the departed romaness. The works which he wished to be given to the world, he himself gave. On those he lavished the wealth of his rich genius and exquisite imagination. On those he wished his tame to rest; through those he wished to be judged by contemporaries and posterity. Is not the wish reasonable? Has not the author the right to demand that his merits be judged by the works which he has elaborated, on which he has spent his best years, and which he has chosen to offer for the criticism and decision of the public? Or is it right to rummage the dead author's desk and publish a selection, not the author's, of passages from the scrap-books and note-books which he

has left behind him? "The reason of the publication of this Diary may be found, probably, in the desire of the magazine publishers to keep upon their list of contributors the name of one so widely known and so worthily honored. But we submit that no right of publishers thus to parade in their issues the private notes and personal records of the authors whose elaborate works have gained them renown. If such a course is to be encouraged and pursued, we shall have next the publication of a deceased writer's expense-books and the records of his personal disbursements. No author who has achieved any prominence, and who wishes to preserve his fame undimmed. dare to leave, or even to keep, any record his stray thoughts or unfinished efforts, the fear and the prospect banging over him that whatever he puts upon paper will be rushed into print after his death."

Lake Disasters in 1865.

A list furnished to the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser by Captain Weber, General Inspector of the Board of Lake Underwriters, shows that 152 lives were lost on the lakes last year, and that the total loss of property amounted to \$1,885,643. No list of disasters for 1864 was made up, and we cannot show, therefore, how the losses of last year will compare with those of the year pre-vious. In 1864 the lives lost were 123, and the less of property \$1,480,434. In 1862, less of life 168; of property, \$1,162,173. The total number of vessels in 1865 was 1749, tonnage, 449,925; in 1863 there were 1870 vessels, with 470,034 ton-

Captain Weber says that a large proportion of these disasters are caused by vessels going ashore in thick or foggy weather. This arises mainly from culpable ignorance of the plainest rules of navigation by the masters. There is unfortunately no law requiring them to pass an examination, and, according to Captain Weber, almost any one, whether capable or not, can get command of a vessel, if he has influence."

A Horse Race in the Desert.

On the 20th of January a trial of endurance. as well as of speed, with regard to the relative merits of Arab and English thoroughbred horses in hot climates, took place in the desert between Cairo and Suez. A pure Arab, belonging to Prince Halim, and an English horse, the property of Mr. Smart, started together from Cavro at seven hours, eleven minutes, thirty seconds A. M., and at three hours eight minutes P. M. the Arab borse reached the goal at Suez, having traversed the distance of ninety miles in seven hours, fifty-six minutes, thirty seconds, while his English competitor broke down nearly eighteen miles from the winning post. Reaumer's thermometor marked 30 deg., with a high wind blowing.

Ascensions of Mont Blanc.

The Bulletin de la Societe de Geographie de Paris has the following historical statistical statement. which may be considered complete, of the climbing of Mont Blanc:—"From the year 1786 to the end of 1865, the total number of ascensions of Mont Blanc was 293, of which 187 were carried out by Englishmen, 39 by Frenchmen and Savoyards, 21 by Americans, 19 by Germans, and 9 by Swiss. The first ascension took place in 1786, by Jacob Balmat and Dr. Picard; the second and third by H. B. de Saussure. Marie Pardis was the first woman who made the ascent, in 1809; Mad'lle Henrietta d'Angeville the second, in 1808. In the year 1865 Mont Blanc was climbed by 35 persons, among whom were four

The Wilmington (North Carolina) Journal records the arrival of one hundred and seventy-five tons of tran for the Wilmington and Macchester Railroad, and also one hundred and seventy-five tens for the Wilmington and Weldon read, both from New York. The Presidents of the Wilmington and Weldon read, both from New York. the two companies are now at the North, making arrang-ments for the complete restoration of their reads, so as to place them in a condition to accommodate the public, both in travel and the freighting business, on a more ample cale than can be expected of them at present. 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 People, the President, and the Politictans. From the Times.

The sober second thought is evidently doing doing its work among the politicians. The majority of the Union party in Congress begin to evince a gratifying unwillingness to play the game of the few reckless men who have arrogated the authority of leaders. There is a manifest tendency in the direction of prudence, if not of absolute conservatism. The rage for Constitutional amendments gradually abates. The crusade sgainst the Southern States is moderated, not to say checked, by an increased regard for consequences. The warfare against the President, though persisted in by the radical press, and less sympathy in the Capitol, where other counsels than those of the disunionists for the

For this wholesome change the country is andoubtedly indebted in a large degree to the President. Had he been composed of more pilable material, possessed less armness of purpose, or been in any manner subject to the external influences by which less courageous men are swayed, the radical disuaionists would have carried everything before them. Every branch of the Government would have been subject to their rude energy. A central direc-tory, holding secret sessions in a committee-room of the Capitol, would have laid aside the Constitution as a useless scroil, discarded the decisions of the Supreme Court, made the votes of Congress effectual for everything, and frus-trated the whole object of the war by rendering the restoration of the Union impossible. The firmness of Andrew Johnson has in a measure saved us from these perils, immed ate and contingent, and imposed a restraint upon conduct that would have led to a renewal of civil con-

Without in any instance overstepping the defined boundaries of the Presidential authority, he has asserted the rightful privileges of his office, and turned to just account the opportuni-ties that have come before him. The iron nerve which, during the war, sustained him amidst no ordinary danger, has enabled him to stand unfilmeningly before assaults that would have introducted another man. His courage, his presence or mind, his clearness of intellect, and steadiness of will have indeed made themselves more manifest as the occasions for their exercise have arisen. It he has spoken publicly with greater frequency, greater fulness, and greater significance than Presidents have neually done, it should be remembered that never since the formation of the Union has there been a similar necessity for this kind of Executive effort. It now and then he has been more pointedly controverdal and denunciatory than comports with the pleasure of radical newspapers, let it be borne in mind that the radicals themselves, by the virulence and indecency of their attacks, com-pelled him to vindicate his own manhood and aphold the high trust reposed in him, by indicating his course and the grounds upon which he relies for its justincation. This always way it be said, as well of his impromptu addresses as of those which bore evidence of preparation, and of his messages to Congress not less than either—that Andrew Johnson has satisfactorily vindcared the constitutionality and the consistency of his position, and the wisdom of his policy considered as a means of healing wounds produced by the Rebellion, and restoring peace and irregrity to the Union. Therefore, we repeat, the country may thank the President for the vigor and intelligence with which he has recalled Congress to a sense of its duties, and for the pinck which has enabled him more or less completely to baffle the plans of the disunionists. Another and yet more powerful influence t operation to counteract the movements of the

du unionists, and direct the labors of Congress into more useful channels. The people of the North are making their power felt in various directions, and especially in the direction of those who are supposed to represent them at Washington. It is well understood that since the delivery of the veto message, public opinion has not permitted professed members of the Union party to forget the purpose for which the war against the Rebellion was conducted, or the nature of the platform upon which they were respectively elected. The imposing demonstra-tion in this city gave the key note to the Union throughout the country, and we antico pate that, as time rolls on, the pressure which constituencies may legitimately exercise upon their representatives will exhibit augmented force. It this expectation be fulfilled, the threatened disruption of the party will be averted, the radicals will be thrust into the background, and the constitutional views chuncieted with so much cogency by the President

will be sustained. The truth is that an overwhelming majority of the American people have not, and never had, any decided sympathy with the principles or plans of the extremists. Your Phillipses and Garrisons have been supported by a faction which compensated by noise and activity for insignificance of number; and though the result of the war has seemed to vield tribute to their influence, everybody knows that the abolition of slavery is attributable, not to their advocacy but to causes which were developed during the progress of the conflict. Their violence to-day, then, reflects simply the feeling of a faction which, though capable, negatively, of mischiel, is incapable of producing any positive effect upon the vast mass of public opinion. It may suit the passing convenience of politicians to keep alive sectional animosities, to cultivate crotchets at any possible cost, and to gratify their capricious vengeance, albeit its product be the permanent disruption of the Union. But for

these things the people will have no patience.

Their animosity towards the South ceased when the victory of our soldiers over the Rebelion had been consummated; thenceforward, they regarded the citizens of the South as erring trici ds and brethren who had been punish for their error-not as aliens and enemies, to b treated with narshness and contumely all their So also in reference to the object and the end of the war itself. As understood by the people, the restoration of the Union was the ne great purpose; and having put down South ern Rebels who fought to destroy the Union, they are not likely to look with favor on North ern radicals who scold and conspire to tear the

In this great fact rests our principal source of hope and confidence. The people are for the Union, let who may be available it. The people are for the Constitution as the lathers made it. whether the radicals are contented with it or Sconer or later the judgment of the people will not admit of misconstruction on either point; and Congress shows its sagneity when it yields seasonably to the covious current of national opinion, instead of vainly striving to thwart or resust it.

The Democratic Interpretation of the Veto. From the Tribune.

No one affects to doubt that the men who joyfully anticipated the yeto of the Freedmen's Bureau Bill, and who surrounded and cheered Andrew Johnson when he made his 22d of Febreary speech, were mainly bitter opponents of his election to the Presidency, and of his preceding acts and professions, which made him the candidate of the Union party. In other words, they were anti-coercion, anti-war Democrats-"Copperheads," we say, "for short"including a very large infusion of undeniable Robels. These are the men who mainly glorify the velo and the speech, because they are held to foreshadow the future ascendancy in our Government of the ideas and principles which plunged the South into rebellion. Hence the

World, dilating on the significance of the yeto,

thus expounds its purport:—

"In vetoice that bill, the President committed himself against the whole order of ideas, the entire system of policy, of the predominant faction of the hepublican party. The very core of the Republican policy is a masy philanthropy for the negro. Every note that party was organized, it has made the negro the grand divot on which the whole collices of the country liave turned. The veto is a vigorous blow at that system. It is the striking of the great bell in the tower to mark the beginning of a new cra. For the last generation, our politics have revolved about the negro; for the next, they are to revolve about the Union. The veto brings out, in bold relief, a fundamental difference in the whole mode of thought which prevails respectively in the Lapito; and the Previdential mansion.

"We do not see how, as politicians, the radicals could pursue any other course than the one they have idepted. The President has done his best to render them and their policy odious. If the Union is resported without negro suffrage, they have no inture. Arithmetic chough to add the white voters of the South to the No thern vote for General McClellan, is all that is needed to demonstrate that the Rennethus expounds its purport:-

South to the No thern vote for General McCletian south to the No mern vote for General Machellan, is an trait is neceed to demonstrate that the Republican party will be a minority the moment the Union is restored. The radicals have nothing to hope afterwards, nor anything to expect meanwhile, from submission to the policy or the President. If they must sink into obscurity, they had rather go down as martyrs than as apostates."

-These asseverations of an enemy are in essence honorable to those they assad and reproach. The "lussy philanthropy" which has rescued four millions of our countrymen from the auction-block and the coffle, from legal chattelhood, with jealously en'orced ignorance, and wrested two millions of our countrywomen from the country women. from atter nelplessness and subjection to the coersest and most brutal lust, needs no vindi When assailed, its devotees should simply point to the pyramid of broken shackles rising from hell to heaven, and keep silence.

'Sinte Rights' and 'the Union' were for more than forty years the alternate watchwords of the champions of American slavery. Whoever resisted any of its exactions or pretensions found State Rights interposed in their behalt; where this would not serve, they were menacingly or-dered to desist, or the slaveholders would dis-solve the Union. The potency of these devices has in good part vanished, but the habit of re-serting to them is inveterate; and the generation which so long found the invecation profitable must not be expected to abandon it.

The Republican party was founded on a single idea-resistance to the territorial extension or expansion of slavery in our Union. On that idea, it struggled through weakness and defeat up to succept and triumph. Slavery thereupon pre-cipitated a conflict of arms, which necessitated and resulted in its own destruction. In the progress of that conflict it became necessary to invoke the assistance of the enslaved, and to promise not only to establish but to maintain their freedom. That pledge we are now bound to fulfil to the extent of our ability. If this subjects us to unpopularity and defeat, we shall confront these as screnely as, and far anxiously than, we assumed the responsibilities of success and power.

"The negro," as such, is nothing to us; but humanity, justice, equal rights before the law, are everything. To deny justice and opportunity to the humblest, the most despised or dejected is a crime which rocks the foundation of the strongest State. It is a crime which unsettles add blasts. Not for the negro exclusively, but in the interest of every human being, do we de mand that the laws of our country, and of every part of it, shall be conformed to the dictates of eternal right, so that every one shall joyfully feel and accept the obligations of loyalty and pa

The Republican party must ultimatly dissolve and pass away, as all other parties have done or should do. It will are when its work is done. and not till toen. So long as four millians of our countrymen shall be ground under the heel of contempt and oppression—denied the com-monest rights of humanity—be paralis in the land of their birth—excluded, without a shadow of pretense or fault on their part, from all political franchises—forbidden to ride in public vehicles, or prosecute lawful and useful caliines-be excluded from places of public amuse ment, and treated as outcasts even in the house of God-the party of freedom and justice must

not, cannot die. That a "restoration" which stifles the inflexibly loyal people of the South and falsifies the public sentiment of eleven States, by consigning them to the unchecked domination of the Rebel is quite probable. You can make three a majority of seven simply by prescribing that two of the four shall not count. All parties have their camp-followers and vultures, who are habitually "on the make," and who are constitutionally attracted to that quarter whence the scent of prey comes strongest. We certainly, shall not be "apostates:" nor shall we, if nower and its be "apostates;" nor shall we, if power and its votaries leave us, be "martyrs," Office did not make us Republicans; office cannot make us apostates; but if the people shall see fit to give power to our adversaries we shall be relieved or a weighty trust, not overtaken by a grievou calamity. It as our simple duty to be taithful to our principles; it rests with others to give or withhold the power essential to their triumph Not to sit on the Treasury benches, but to be true to our convictions of right and duty, is our guiding-star; and, until this falls, we shall nowise be "martyrs."

Tinkering the Constitution.

From the World. Some intelligent citizens of lowa, justly uneasy at every finger being thrust into the Constitutional pie except their own, have petitioned for an amendment of the Constitution, recognizing the existence of God and the divinity of Christ, Of course, Congress should have power in the second clause "to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

The gratitude of the Delty at an official ac-knowledgment of his existence by the United States may be more easily imagined than described; probably he would immediately perform racle of a very astounding characterdrive Maximilian out of Mexico by clouds of leas, bleach Sambo into the whiteness of the petitioners from lows, reduce his brain to their modicum, and take the curve out of his shin to

put it in their intellect.

There is a very large class, however, of most excellent citizens of the Hebrew race, intellegent, industrious, obedient to the laws, irre-pronchable in their domestic relations, who still pers at in not admitting the divinity of Christ. There are some very good Unitarians who indulge in the same preposterous perversity of What is to be done with these people under the proposed amendment? They would be placed in the awkward dilem-

ca of honesty and disloyalty, or hypocrisy and lovalty. However, we must give the lows reformers the benefit of the admission that they are as log cal and a good deal more consistent than some of their party associates. The leading Republicans have established the count-no ory as the Constitution of the United States. and it is pretty certain that under the countnotes system our worthy Hebrew tellow-citizens would not be much better off than Isaac of York

in the castle of Front de Bœut. We shall never seei persectly satisfied that the great popular revolution, as Greeley calls it, has really accomplished its object, until we see a auto da je el a Mormon, a gold speculator whose Bible stops at the Old Testament, a former slave holder, and a Northern State-rights Democrat, In Union Square, opposite the Loval Learne Club House. They all have deserved such fate a thousand times, and only the marnaulmity of the people of the free States would be content with one death. That magnanim'to, which is the wonder of the world, is the result of their glorious system of tree schools and the universal teleration of opinion it it is one way.

England and the Fenians. From the Tribune.

The rigerous measures which the English Gov ernment has for some time been employing for the suppression of the "Fenian conspiracy" have not, thus far, bad the desired result. This, at least, is the opinion of the English Government and of the English people, who, according to the latest advices, have become so starmed as to be satisfied with nothing short of the suspension

of the habeas corpus writ in all Ireland. The Lord Lieutenant has notified the Government that he can assume no responsibility for any disurbances of the peace in Ireland without such a suspension. The House of Commons has rushed through a bill for the suspension of the writ brought in by the Government in one night by 364 votes against 6. The House of Lords expressed its concurrence on the same night, and the royal assent was given to the bill on the day following. The United Kingdom is again breathing more freely, and indulging the hope that the final blow will soon be struck at those formidable Fenians.

The events to which the alarm in England

during the last weeks appear to be chiefly due, are the discovery and seizure of immense quan-tities of ammunition, and the rumored railing of a Feman crusier from New York (the Cuba. As regards the former, it seems that the manu facture of arms and ammunition has been really carried on in Dublin to a larger extent than any one not initiated supposed to be the case. To report concerning the privateer is for the present only a talse alarm; but it is interesting to show what effect the appearance of one, two, or half a dozen Alabamas, sailing under Fenian colors, would produce upon the nerves, as well as the commerce of our English cousins.

They have, of course, long since become unanimous in England as to the conviction that the English neutrality laws are altogether in-sufficient, and a bill to make them more strin-gent has been introduced into Parliament.

ROSPECTUS

OF THE

CARSON GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK \$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, \$10.

WORKING CAPITAL, \$50,000.

OFFICERS: PRESIDENT,

COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND THEASURER, pro tem, J. HOPKINS TARR.

> SOLICITOR, WILLIAM L. HIRST, Esq.

DIRECTORS, COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS, CHARLES S. OGDEN. EDWIN MIDDLETON, ALEXANDER J. HARPER, WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in hecklenburg county North Carolina, about 35 miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or plfs have been opened and sunk to various depths, trom by to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore of about 5 feet in width snd about 15 leet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, torming one immense mass of vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexported. All those ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an avera, e of about \$200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rade working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and recursing machinery the company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yie'ds \$200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value or his property. With the present impertect system or mining, ten tons of his ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shart opened, at an expense not exceeding \$25 per ton, leavng a net daily profit of \$1750 for each shaft worked by

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be in gely increased. These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly m an abundance ... i uel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year; whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the tol-lowing certificate of Processors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1868. Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore nem "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine penny seights or pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore \$21642 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully.

Dr. M. B. TATLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Pollad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, Fo. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full intorma-tion given.

LIQUORS.

W. HAMMAR, Imperter and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign

BRANDIES, WINES,

FINE OLD WHISKIES

No. 620 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. 1 5 3m M. NATHANS & SONS IMPORTERS OF

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COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.

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BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s. UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES, CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS

Mercantile Paper and Loans on Co laterals negotiated. Stocks Bought as d Sold on Commission. 131 § HARPER, DURNEY & CO., BANKERS,

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission Uncurrent Bank Notes, Com, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed, as per agreement. THE FIRST NATIONAL BAN

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Having the agency for the sale of 'Wetterstadt's Patent Metallic temposition' for Copper Paint for the piecervation of vessels bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

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