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

LITERATURE

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LIFE OF FREDERICE THE GREAT. By Thomas, Carlyle, six volumes. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lappincett & Co., Philadelphia agents.

We receive the last volume of the history of the times of "Frederick the Great," with a sense of relief. We had feared that the old man of eighty would have died before he had put a period to his long work, before he had placed Frederick quietly in his tomb. We therefore are [glad to see the present volume; but we view it rather as a book of reference than as an addition to the current literature of the day. There was a time when Carlyle wrote with vigorous force :- his wild corentricities of expression, his originality of phraseology, and the vivid power of comparison and expression which he exhibited, acted as charms to add lustre to his productions. But in his old age he has degenerated into affectation. What then was natural, vivid, and strong, is now rapid and stilted. His complexity has increased and his force has diminished. It is not our purpose to enter into an extended criticism of Carlyle's style. A newspaper review is not a field for such an undertaking; but suffice it to say, that those who have labored through the preceding five volumes will find the last an improvement in point of simplicity.

The time of which it treats is the last three years of his life. The author rambles on without any restraint through literature, politics, war, strategy, and diplomacy. He gives us all the different views of his character, and finally brings it down to his last hours. As the picture of this scene has been before the reading public for years, we quote that portion of the work which terminates the life and concludes the history of the "last of the kings:-"

"From San-Souel the King did appear again on horseback: rode out several times ('Conde's fine English horse, one of his favorites, carry ing him-the Conde who had many years sincoure alterwards, and was well known to Touring people): the rides were short; once to the New Palace to look at some new Vinery there, thence to the gates of Potsdam, which he for entering; but finding masons at work, and the streets encumbered, did not, and rode home instead : this, of not above two miles, was the longest ride of all. Selle's attendance, less and less in esteem with the King, and less and less followed by him, did not quite cease till June 4; that day the King had said to Selle, or to bimself, 'It is enough.' That longest of his rides was in the third week atter, June 22, Midsummer-Day. July 4 he rode again; and it was for the last time. About two weeks alter Conde was again brought out; but it would not do. 'Adicu, my Conde; not possible as things are !' "During all thus while, and to the very end,

Friedrich's affairs, great and small, were, in every branch and item, guided on by him with a perfection not surpassed in his palmiest days he saw his Ministers, saw all who had business with him, many who had little; and in the sore coll of bodily miseries, as Hertzberg observed with wonder, never was the King's intellect clearer, or his judgment more just and decisiva. Of his disease, except to the doctors, he spoke no word to anybody. The body of Friedrich is a ruin, but his soul is still here; and receives his mends and his tasks as formerly. Asthma, dropsy, crysipelas, continual loss of sleep; for many months past he has not been in bed, but sits day and night in an easy chair, unable to get treath except in that posture. He said one morning, to somebody entering, 'If you hap-pened to want a night-watcher, I could suit you

His multitarious military business comes first; then his three clerks with the civil and political. These three he latterly, instead of calling about 6 or 7 o'clock, he has had to appoint for 4 each morning. 'My situation forces me,' his message said, 'to give them this trouble, which they will not have to suffer long. My life is on the section. The time which I still have I must employ; it belongs not to me, but to the State.' About 11, business, followed by short surgical details or dressings (sadly insisted on in those books, and in themselves sufficiently sad), being

(m a cte invitite). The old must give place to the young, that each generation may find room clear for it; and life, if we examine strictly what Its course is, consists in seeing one's fellow-creatures die and be born. In the meanwhile, I have felt myself a little easier for the last day or two. My heart remains inviolably attached to you, my good sister. With the highest con-sideration-my adorable sister-your faithful brother and servant, FRIEDBIGG." Here, then, ends the largest of Mr. Carlyle's many works. We do not think, however, that by it will he be judged by posterity. His fame rests on his early productions. His "Past and Present" and its immediate successors redect much more truly his power. They give us his ability when nature, and not artificiality, was his rule. They give us his best parts of skill, and leave the wash and paint of old age to his late works. However, with all his faults, he can well say, "Now let thy servant depart in peace.' For over half a century he has been indefatigable in his literary industry, and now that his last great work is ended, we can apply to him the words, "Well done, good and faithful servant;" enter now into thy deserved rest. A TEXT-BOOK OF PHYSIOLOGY. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. Harper & Brothers, New York. J. B. Lippincett & Co., Agents. Within two weeks we have received no less than three text-books on Physiology-one by J. C. Draper, M. D., another by Austin Flint, Jr, M. D., and the one before us. It is a compendium of a larger work on the same subject, which, published a few weeks since by Dr. Draper, has met with a warm reception from our medical world. Of the merits of the entarged edition we have already spoken. We will there-

fore simply say, that the little volume now on our table is as full a synopsis of all the important points as we could have imaginel. It is substantially bound, and will, beyond all doubt, receive a large patronage in our schools.

CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. VOlume 5. By John Bowen. Harper & Bros. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Agents.

The present volume of this juvenile work commences with the Rebellion, and conducts us through the first two years. It is a loyally written and truthful account of the events of the past four years, interspersed with such incidents as are calculated to interest children, and are not too trivial to attract the atleation of persons of larger growth. It is the resume of a similar work by Mr. G. Lunt, of the Boston Courser, which we understand perfects the history for present purposes.

-We have received a copy of "The Zambesi, and its Tributaries. Adventures in Africa." By the Brothers Livingstone, which Messre, Harpers have issued in their usual tasty style. We will review it at length next week.

THE FORTUNE SERERE. A Novel. By Mrs. E. D. E. N. Southworth.

This fine romance is just published by the well-known firm of T. B. Peterson & Brother, No. 306 Chesnul street. It is the best ever sent from the prolise pen of the gifted authoress. The story is interesting, romantic, and occasionalty almost a picture of real life. We have not time to-day to give a sketch of the plot. It is full of incidents and excitement, and the whole account of the heroine's adventures on Rumford's plantation, in Louisiana, is as powerfully wrought as any of the accues to be found in the works of the celebrated Miss Braddon or Mrs. Henry Wood.

HISTORY OF THE LIFE AND TIMES OF JAMES MADIson. By William C. Rives. Vol. 11, Svo, pp. 657. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

In this volume of the biography of the fourth President of the United States, the author relates the political events of a most important period of American history. The topics which it embraces are of more than common interest at the present moment. It covers the space of time from the close of the Revolutionary War to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and gives a copious summary of the proceedings and debates of the Convention by which that instrument was formed. Great use has been made of Mr. Madison's papers and correspondence in the preparation of the work, and his opinions on the leading points of discussion among the statesmen of his day, and the arguments by which they are sustained, will be found especially instructive and interesting. Speaking of this work, the New York Tribune, referring to the vexed question of the right of secession,

SRVS:-

have had to be received with him, he would long aso have been in such society. He is very proad about it, and when the Queen wished him to act at Windsor in a certain amateur per-formance which had been a good deal talked about, he replied promptly that "he declined to go as a per-former viscre he could not go as a private gold e-man." The people associate him still with every sch rous and popular project, and recently went so has as to circu site a report that the "amateur casual" who should in the workshouse in order to detail its who slout in the worshouse in order to detail its cruches, was no office than the anthor of "Olver Twist!" On wednesday even no last Mr. Dickons took the chair at the anniversary festival of the Drematic, Equisitian, and Musical Sick Fand Asso-contion, and rave an excellent address in behalf of that next upon. hal instantion.

that inst infom. ""One must know," he said, "something of the general calling of the th atrical profession to form an idea as to the character of the appicants for relief. It was not often the tault of the sufferers that they fell into straits. The strugging actor must receasarily change from place to place, and was, therefore, a stranger in many localities he visit-ed. A very slight of counstance - a passing in less of a with or chill, a "serious" town, an anathema is ng expounder of the pospel-any one of these cases mught operal characters, and this society. mught opera c against his fortunes; and this soc ety, with the also ity of the crew of a life-boat, dashed forward and protected them all. As to the imputation of the improvidence and reckleasness of the multitude of the profession he believed it to be a cruci fable. There was no class of society the members of which so well heiped themselves or so well helped each other.

-Mr. Whittier's idyllic poem, "Snow-Bound." is now in its tenth thousand.

-Mr. George Bancroft is about to publish the ninth volume of his well-known history, which has been for some time announced. It will speedily be followed by two more volumes, which will complete his original design, and bring the surrative to the adoption of the Constitution of the United States.

-Mr. George Appleton, of the firm of D. Appleton & Co., salled for Europe a few days since, and Mr. Joseph Harper, of Harper Brothers, for Cuba.

-Madame George Sand, who was announced to lecture in Paris, backed out at the last moment, excusing herself on the ground of excessive timidity, in the following note:-

"Sir, you tore from me a promise which I am un-able to tubil. You, and the eminent writers who seconded you, were persnasive, kind, indugent, irresistable; but I presumed too much on my strough in the ince of a duty to be performed. There are, too, duties owed to the public. It should not be entited with an attraction which one feels one is in capable of piving it. You would feel regret at having assembled it to exhibit a timit and avkward performed. naving assetation in to exhibit a finite and awaward person wild coll not open her lips. My children and my friends *jumped up* at the advertisement of a lecture by me. They oppose it every way in their power. They know that under no circumstances nave 1 been able to surmount my embarrassment, my absolute distrust or myself Ask me to do apy-thing provided I scall not appear in person. I pray you and the members of the committee who honored you and the members of the committee who honored me with their visit to believe that I cannot consist misself for my want of power and my retreat except by recollection of the kindness you showed me, and the gratitude with which they have filled me.

GEORGE SAND." -M. Champfleury is about to publish a book on cats, of which "harmless necessary" anima he is very fond.

-M. Dumas, who was not successful as a lecfurer, is writing in La Patrie an account of his travels in Austria and Hungary.

-M. Michelet has a new work in the press, entitled "The Working Girl."

-M. Paul Feval is engaged upon a mammoth novel, "Rue de Jerusatem," the locality in question being the police headquarters of Paris.

-The paragraphists are never tired of scribling items about M. Victor Hugo. The latest, which made him blind, or nearly so, he thus contradicts :-

"You have heard perhaps, that my eves were very sore; some newspacers have gone so far as to make me blind, on Homeric honor to which I do not pretend. I have read, in some English news papers, authent o particulars of my complete bind-ness; I was comforted by knowing I read what they said. This ophthaluda-which sas for a mota at very acuto, very painful, and quite importu-nate-will explain my long science to you at :44 present I have entirely recovered my right to read and write.

-M. Ponsard had his hiding-place in an ob scure scat in a private box revealed to the THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Open the West Importlant Topics of the Hour.

COMPLIED IVIEY DAY FOR LVENING TELEGRAPH

Connecticut.

From the Tribune. The Republican majority in our slater State

ranges from 2000 to 5000; yet Governor Backinghum was re-elected last year by 11,035. The World thus truthiully explains that remarkable result:-

"The excition last year, when Buckingham rol ed up a mejority of H 600, may be said to have gone by default. On the very cay of the election, cannon were firing over the who e Suite for the fail of Kick-mood, and for Lee's entreader. It was a housay, rather than a werk-day, even at the poils. Then ends of Bemocrafs sin, ed at home,"

Holdays naturally bring out Democrats in swarms; but not a honday caused by Rich-mond's recovery to the Union and Leo's surtender. "Democrats," of the Connecticut str.pc, didn't like to be seen in the streets on such an occasion. Your true Copperhead preferred the chill and slime of his den to the light and warrath of the public excitation. Hence, you noe, "thousands of Democrats stayed at home," and let the election go by default rather than meet their neighbors' joyfal salutation:-"You fold us the war would never end if Lincoln should be re-elected. What do you think now Pit

Yes, the World is right for once. A voto taken in Connecticat while "cannon were Bring over the whole State" for the final collapse of the snavcholders' Rebellion, proves nothing as to the popular sentiment. It was not a mir test, That is allorded by the two recent elections, wherein each party did its best, and each was contident of success. These were the State election of 1863, when T. H. Seymour was ran on the heel of Burnside's bloody repulse at Fredericksburg, Grant's long pause in front of Vicksburg, and the shaple tily inexplicable dis aster to our arms in Galveston harbor; and the Presidential election of 1864. At these two elections the aggregate vote of Cennecticat stood:- 1863.

1864.

Be, ublican maj., 2.637 Republican maj., 2,495 The real majority in the State, when every vote s cailed out, is just about 2500; and it is this sham Democracy, by orying "Johnwhich the son !" "Johnson !" and putting up a fair man for Governor, who voted in Congress for the Constitutional Amendment, are now striving to overcome.

We rejoice that our friends in that State are making the contest one of principle solely. They do not assail the opposing candidates. They present for Governor one who, believing it was right to uphold the Union by arms, when traitors conspired to subvert it by arms, volumteered to sight, and fought to the end with the hearty approbation of his superiors. General linwley fought to put down the Rebellion, while nine-tenths of those who will vote for his competitor in their hearts desired the failure of the war and the virtual triumph of the Rebels. Mr. English is said to have been a War Democrat; but his record does not sustain that averment. He voted, with Vallandigham, Voorhees, and Ben. Wood, in a unuority of 49 against 115. to defeat the act of March 3, 1863, "enrolling and calling out the national lovces," which in fact determined that the Rebeil on should be put down at whatever cost an act without which H could not be put down. He voted against the supplementary act of July 4, 1883, striking out the \$300 exemption, and requiring every one who should be dratted to serve in person or by substitute.

voted, December 17, 1863, to lay on the table Green Clay Smith's resolve that in the struggle which had been forced on the loyal peoof this country, there could be but two pars-patriots and traitors; and, this motion ing detented, he voted may on that proposition. In short, Mr. English (airly (epresents the party which in 1863 re-elected him to Congress on the T. H. Seymour ticket, and which failed to re-elect him last April, simply because the Rebelhon had collapsed and Richmond been restored

who adorn the radical ranks, to find a publicist, professing to instruct popular opinion, so reck-less in the assertion of his premises, and so incoherent in his attempted deductions.

It has not been forgotten that when some of the Southern Legislatures, while descussing the amendment abouishing slavery, expressed distrust as to the powers and purposes velled under its second section, they were reassured by the ex-planation that this was merciy a formal statement, of no hovel import, and that the life of the amend-ment began and ended in its first chause. Warnings enough were raised at the time that this tail to the act contained latent stings which might be unsheathed for michaef, but the virtue of the extremists was shocked at the supposi-tion, and the Southern States, fulled by assa rances of his harmlessness, accepted the amendment as it stood.

Now, the radicals boldly avow that the second ection contains, and that it was meant to conmin, the germa of the most sweeping revolution in the whole frame of Southern society. They xuit in it, as commanding interference in those internal political matters which have been from the key aning declared by all sound interpreta-tion of the Constitution to be exclusively reserved to the States themselves. This is not the aut of government. It is such paltry trickery as statesmen despise. It is obtaining, under false pretences which no delusion of faunticism can excuse, a power to oppress which the blind will of fana icism stands enger to seize,

The clear result from all the candid testimony we have with regard to the state of feeling a the South is that her best citizens fear to trus the colored race indiscriminately with the bal lot. The light of common sense shows, and the voice of all history declares, that a long embruted race, suddenly entranchised, is not fit to govern itself, much less to share in governing others. These radical reformers are they who would imperil the gain of the war by posing the country to a conflict of races, in which the less advanced and intelligent is to be acked by Government illegally stretching its constitutional powers, for no sophistry can justify that legislation which destroys the very foundations of our national system, by directing Congress to interfere with concerns reserved by the great charter itself to the several States.

It will astonish philosophers to learn that the distinction between civil and political rights is an illustry one. There has been a general consent among those who have given the sub-ject some serious thought for a few centuries before the advent of this ultraist sage, that, while natural rights were plain enough, and civil rights were such as justice required that every citizen should share, political rights constituted quite another order. It is the good of the whole body politic which must determine what classes shall enjoy the political right of taking part in the Government. Protection by the laws is a civil right which all men may claim. The power to make the laws is a poltical right which society has always had the wisdom to exclude certain of its members from, have confidence enough in the good And we sense of the American people to believe that such a distinction will endure among them for some centuries yet, in spite of the freacherous invitations held out by the igni fatui of these new lights.

The Vital Question. From the Tribune.

Throughout our great struggle, the enemies in Congress of the War for the Union submitted proposition after proposition affirming that the revolted States were not out of the Union. (See Vallandigham's resolve, December 5, 1862. Holman's, December 14, 1863, and many others.) The Republican majority uniformly lvid these resolves on the table, thereby indicating its decideo dusent from their doctrine and purpose. This same old song is now revivel in the intrress of the defeated Rebels, who propose to rule the nation that they proved too weak in power, but not in will, to iuin. Thus the New York Times says :-

"We are, as long as Congress holds that States are out of the Umon, enacting a he The reverse of this proposition was affirmed in 1831 by an almost unanimous vote of Congress. To mantain that position, the reopie gave up millions of treasure and rivers of bleed. And now Congress, after the Rebellion is conquered shulllying its record, holds that the States which we hassised con d not be taken out of the Union are out of it! Success would have converted the Rebellion into a revolution. Then the rebellicus States would have become an independent Conneceracy. But defeat leaves the States in the Union and the Union intact."

to keep up their misrepresentations, and they ar constantly repeating them. It is part of their scheme for success in the next Presidential election, and as long as they see that the public are ready to swallow their falsehoods, just so long will they continue to repeat them.

The position of the President on the admission of Southern representatives is so well defined, and has been so plainly stated by him, that it does not seem possible that any person with the least self-respect would have the effondery to repeat the malicious statements of the radicals. The policy of Andrew Johnson on this point is precisely thin :---

First. That the Southern States are in the Union. Their ordinances of secession being null and vold, they have never been out, and are legally entitled to representation in Congress, the same as New York or Massachusetts.

Second. That whenever the people in any of those States elect Uniou men, of wuose loyalty there can be no question or doubt, it is the duty of Congress to admit them. 2d. That all those claiming seats in Congress

from the Southern States, who were prominently identified with the Rebel Government or Rebel army, should be immediately rejected, and their constituents requested to elect loyal Union men in their places.

These three points embrace Mr. Johnson's policy on this subject. Nothing could be plainer or more fair than this proposition. This is the position he has been urging Congress to take. But instead of meeting him on that ground, they have appointed their "Central Directory," the Committee of Friteen, and rerase to consider the claims even of Proze men who fought in the Union armies, and were loyal to the Union in the darkest days of our war. In order to sustain themselves before the people in their opposition to this plain, sensible, and practical plan, they are continually asserting that the President is trying to force them to open the doors of Con-gress to the leading secessionists. They know that if the propie once fully comprehend Mr. Johnson's position they will relly to his support on masse. But by a system of misrepre-entation they hope to create a projudice against the Exe-cutive, scoure their own reelection, and an endorsement of their course in rejecting all cutimants for seats from the Souh.

The effect of the two systems will be directly or posite. If that of the President could be adopted it would strengthen the loyal Union men in the South, and, from necessity, make them the nucleus for the controlling party in all those states. The people would at once see that their only course, their only salvation, was in the election of men who had not been prominently identified with the secession cause; while, on the other hand, the policy announced by Congress places the few men who remained leval and true to the Government during the Rebellion at the mercy of the oid secession sta The late Rebels will very justly say to such men as Maynard, Stokes, and Marvin :--You might as well have united with us in the Rebellion. You have gained nothing by remaining loyal to the United States; for now that the war is over you are received no better by Congress than we are. So long as Congress places the loyal men of the South in this position there is no possible chance for the growth of Union sentiment in those States. The people cannot see how they are going to gain anything by electing loyal men to represent them in Congress, and the result is that they are daily losing their strength and influence at home. Thus, while the policy of the President, if carried out, will strengthen and increase the Union senti-ment of the South, and make those men who remained loyal throughout the war the basis for the governing party in that section, that parsued by Congress emboldens the secessionists and continues the political control of all of those eleven States in the hands of the very men who led the people into the maelstrom of seces-sion. This is the issue between the President and the radicals. Let the people take their choice.

But the radicals are determined that the issue shall not be made up in this way. They, therefore, are laboring night and day and spreading false statements of Johnson's position before the country in hopes of misleading the public. They adopt for this purpose the cry that the President urges the admission into Congress of all who have been elected in the late rebellious States. There is not a shadow of truth in this assertion. But they have an object in their persistence in these statements. They are determined to keep the Southern States unrepresented until after another Presidential election, and take this course to justify their action before the people. By keeping those States out they imagine that they can secure the election of their candidate for the Presidency in 1868, and thus obtain another four years' control of the Government. This is the secret of all their movements. Party and power, instead of the interests of the country, are the motives that actuate them. they are permitted to carry out this scheme, then we may look for another revolution and more bloody scenes than any that we have heretofore witnessed. Suppose, for instance, that in the election of 1858 the parties are nearly evenly balanced in the Northern States, or that the radicals have only one or two majority in the Electoral College, and that the Southern States, which have been dec ded by the Supreme Court to be States in the Union, although not repre-sented in Congress, should hold their elections and give their electoral votes to the conservative candidate. The result would be that we would be plunged into a struggle at once for the possession of the Government. This is the logical result and the sequence to the present policy of the radicals. It would be a struggle both merce and relentless. This the President wishes to avoid, and has designated a policy which will secure a peaceful and permanent restoration of the country, without any danger of collisions hereafter. If the people desire an early and amicable adjustment the affairs of the nation, and to avoid all breakers ahead, thea let them rally to the sup-port of the President. But if they desire another war, another revolution, they can have it by sostaining the radical Jacobins. This is the issue, and the people must not be deceived in regard to it.

all done-his friends or daily company are ad mitted; five chiefly, or (not counting Minister Hertzberg) four, Lucchesini, Schwerin, Pinto, Gortz; who sit with him about one hour now, and two hours in the evening again-dreary company to our minds, perhaps not quite so dreary to the King's; but they are all he has left. And he talks cheerfully with them on 'literature, his tory, on the topics of the day, or whatever topic rises, as it there was no sickness here." A man adjusted to his hard circumstances; and bearing himself mantike and kinglike among them.

He well knew himsell to be dying; but some think, expected that the end might be a little further off. There is a grand simplicity of stoicism in him; coming as if by nature, or by long second-nature; finely unconscious of itself, and finding nothing of peculiar in this new trial laid on it. From of old, life has been infinitely con-temptible to hum. In death, I think, he has neither fear nor hope. Atheism, truly, he never could abide; to hum, as to all of us, it was itsely inconceivable that intellect, moral emotion, could have been put into him by an entity that had none of its own. But there, pretty much, Theism seems to have stopped. Instiact ively, too, he believes, no man more trmly, that Right alone has ultimately any strength in this world: ultimately, yes-but for him and his poor brief interests, what good was it I Hope for dmself in Divine Justice, in Divine Providence, I think be had not practically any; that the unfathomable Demiurgus should concern himself with such a set of paltry ill given animal-cules as oneself and maskind are, this also, as we have often noticed, is in the main incredible to him

'A sad Creed, this of the King's-he had to do his duty without fee or reward. Yes, readerand what is well worth your attention, you will have difficulty to find, in the annals of Creed, a King or man who stood more faithfully to his duty; and, till the last hour, alone concerned himself with doing tast. To poor Fried-rich that was all the Law and all the Prophets: and I much recommend you to surpass him, if you, by good luck, have a better copy of those inestimable documents! Inarticulate notions, fancies, transient aspirations as might have, in the background of his mind. One day, sitting for a while out of doors, gazing into the sun, he was heard to murmur, 'Perhaps I shall be neared thee soon'-and, indeed, nobody knows what has thoughts were in these final months. Tasee is traceable only a complete superiority to Fear and Hope; in parts, too, are half-glimpses of a great motionless interior take of Sorrow, sadder than any tears or complainings, which are altogether wanting to it.

"Friedrich's dismissal of Jelle, June 4, by no means meant that he had given up hope from medicine; on the contrary, two days after, he had a letter on the road tor Zommermann at Hanover. whom he always remembers favorably since that 'Dialogue' we read diteen years ago. His nest note to Zimmermann is of June 6, 'Would you consent Zimmermann's overloyed answer, 'Yes, thrice surely yes,' is of June 10; Friedrich's second is of June 16, 'Come, then?' And Zimmermaan came accordingly, as is still too well anown. Arrived, 23d June; stayed till 10th July; had Thirty-three Interviews or Dialogues with him; one visit the last day; two, morning and evening every preceding day-and published a book about them, which made unmense noise in the world, and is still read, with little profil or none, by inquirers into Friedrich. Thirty-Three Dialogues, throwing no new light on Friedrich, none of them equal in interest to the old space men known to us."

The Duchess? last letter or letters to her brother are lost; but this is his answer:-

Friedrich to the Duchess Dowager of Brunswick "SANS Souci, 20th August, 1788 .- My adorable Sister:-The Hanover Doctor has wished to make himsell important with you, my gool sis-ter; but the truth is, he has been of no use to me

"It has been supposed that Virginia by the language of her ratification of the Constitution reserved to herself the sight of seconding from the compact, according to her own judgment, Mr. Madison's letters, as cited by the author, are oguitcant and decisive on this point. In his view, no right of secession was conceiled by the founders of the Constitution; but having pro-vided every security against the abuse and perversion of power, they leit the result to the supreme law of nature-the right of resistance to espression, paramount to all written constitutions, the appeal from the constitutional compact to original rigat, and the instinct of self-preservation, which is the final arbiter of ad overnments, whether consolidated, confede rated, or a compound of both. The work of Mr. Rives owes its chief interest to the political importance of its subject rather than to any pecuir attractions in its execution. It reads ike a collection of State papers than a finished historical composition -- a defect, however, which it shares with another standard biographical production of a Virginia pen, Marshal's Life of Washington,'"

The Evening Post, in concluding a long review of nearly two columns, says----

"Aside from all the other features of a long laborious, and highly successful public career, his share in this great work would alone entitle him to the unbounded gratitude of all true Americans, as tong as they continue to enjoy the price less and manufold blessings that have resalted from the adoption of a Constitution which throughout snows the traces of Mr. Madison's practical, comprehensive, and far-seeing statesmanship

"For presenting the history of the life and public efforts of Mr. Madison so clearly and fally as Mr. Rives has done, we are sincerely thankful, We could have wished he had given us a more vivid realization of Mr. Madison's private walks and ways, in which regard Randall's 'Life of Jet ferson' and Parton's 'Jackson' are far more prachic. It is true, however, that Mr. Madison's public life was pretty nearly his whole life. As free from personal peculiarities as from passions or vices, his who'o life se, mod to have been absorbed in public duties and in the studies which prepared him for their performance."

-Sir Samuel Morton Peto, with whom as an English capitalist the American public is presty well acquainted, has a work in the press entitled "The Prospects and Resources of America."

-The London correspondent of the Round Table gives us a little on da in regard to Charles Dickens:-

Mr. Charles Dickens appears in public now-a-days, as Jenny Lind does, only to help charilies. He recently read at Islangton (a supurb of Lo. doufrom his works in the interest of a benevolent inst trein his works in the interest of a benerolent insli-tution there, and never was happier. It is a wonder that Dickens did not follow the stage as a profes-non, so great is his power of noting. It shows how treid are the age-hardened walls of caste in Eag-hand that such strain is not yet in the "best Eng-lish society." though it is maintained by the no bility that, if it had not been for some who would audience during the first performance of a new play of his, by the kisses which his wife howered upon him when the applause of the house decided that he was successful. The audience was one of the most brilliant ever assembled in Paris, containing the Emperor, the Empress, a score of princes, princesses, counts and countesses, twenty members of the Jockey Club, the two Dumas, Jules Janin, Theophile Gautier, Nisard, Emile Angier, and the greater part of the French Academy.

-Mr. Edmund Yates' novel, "Broken to Harness," is being translated into French for the Revue des Deux Mondes.

-Mr. R. H. Hutton, of the Specialor, and not, as was rumored, Mr. T. F. Palgrave, is the writer of "Studies in Parliament: A Series of Sketches of Living Politicians," which have just been reprinted from the Pall Mail Gazette.

-The proposal of Mr. Henry Yates Thompson for the cadowment of an American lectureship at Cambridge, England, meets the warm approbation of Professor Kingsley, the professor of modern history at the same place, who has published his views regarding it to the following effect:-

"I trust that it will not be considered as impertipent if 1, as professor of modern history, address a row words on this matter to the masters of arcs in this university. My own wish is, that the pro osal be accepted as frank, y as it has been made. Har-vard University—an offshoot, prastically, of our own universit.—is a bedy so distinguished, that any proosition coming from it deserves our most respec-ul consideration; and an offer of this kind, on they part, is to be looked on is a very graceful compli-ment. The objections are obvious; but, after look ing thim through fairly as they successed them eves to me, I must say that they are sully met b Mr. Thom son's own conditions, sy t e Vice Chan celler's vote, and by the clause empowering other university to put an end to the lectureship when they like, But they are best met by the character of Harvard University itself. Its rulers, learned and hisb-minded gentiemen, paintully, sware of ou general isnorance about them, and hoveraby an mous to prove themselves (what they are) our equals in civilization, wall take care to send us the very best man whom they can find And more than ne perso, suggests himself to my mnd whom, it hey choose iss they would be very like y to choose). I would gladly worcome as my own instrue or is I would gladly welcome as my own instructor in the history of his country."

Great Bond Robbery-Unfounded The Rumors-The Thieves Still at Large.

Rumors were yesterday current in the busy less portion of the city to the effect that some of the bonds recently stolen from Mr. Rufus L Lord, of Exchange place, had been recovered. On investigation all reports proved to be wholly untounded, no club having been thus far obtained to the identity of the thieves. The police are using their utmost endeavors to track the rogues, but well-informed individuals state that the guilty parties will probably return the money if they be accorded impunity and the promise reward of twenty-live per cent, of the stoler protenty long before our skilled detectives sic ceed in effecting any arrest. Meantime Mr. Lord has issued revised and corrected circulars, com prising the numbers and dates of the valuable documents, and these have been distributed ex-tensively throughout the city, and forwarded to prominent bankets and business men generally in the States. Time will show if there be any elements of success in the many plans that are being devised for the capture of the criminals. New York Herald, 16th.

Madame Dora d'Istria has been nominated member of the Imperial Geographical Society in Russia in the place of Ida Picifier, Her "Studice" on Rounchia and Morea are her title to this distinction.

the Union only a day or two before. General lawley, on the other hand, fairly represents that party which carried the country success fully through the war, and is now fully resolved to surrender to the dereated Rebels the truits of its victory. And the voters of Connecticut will take due notice and govern themselves accordingly.

The Political Aspect. From the Times

The communications-on political questionsaddressed to "the editor of the Times" at Washington, within the last three months, would it! a large quarto volume. That they have not been aniformly of the quality and bearing of those from which we have published extracts, will readily be under-tood. But the exceptions are so few and so feeble that they would barely be worth quoting as indications of public oplnion. The purport of this voluminous corresponcence, in brief, is simple and easily compassed. It looks to no party end; it suggests no new party enterprise. There is not in any one of these abbreviated letters the arst symptom of a wish or thought which does not embrace the whole country, and which does not contemplate the assurance of full and equal justice to all classes and to all sections,

It is in this view that we give the space we do to portions of a correspondence mainly intended no doubt for the calt it's own sye.

The central incit on which these correspond-ents-representing all sections of the Unionacsire to dwell, is the loyalty and good faith which has marked the Executive policy from the nour when the terrible responsibility of govern ment was placed upon this shoulders. They can see nothing in President Johnson's past history; wothing in his minances since me government was put on its trial five years ago: notalog in his present, affiliations or his avowed purposes which should for one moment shake their faith in his administration.

They see, on the contrary, a simple, plain, unaderned record of an American public maa-call him statesman, or call him anything elsewho comes of the people; who knows the peo-ple; who has no sectional interest which he ould appropriate to himseli ti he wished; who has tronden the path of adversity when load-monthed patriots of this peaceful epoch stayed within doors; who never sought the monination which resulted in his elevation to the Presilency; and who is now ready to bear every sort of contumely from the nine-ervers who were crawling at Lis feet the other day, and who ould crawl at his leet to-morrow if they had the chance.

This is the burden of our correspondence. comes entirely from the heart of the people, and the appeal it makes in behalt of kindly good-will between the two sections of the coun try is simple, direct, and hone-t.

"Appropriate Legislation."

For a rare specimen of blundering logic and partisan chicane, we commend a brief articlo which appeared in the Tribune the other day in praise of Governor Yates and universal suffrage. Setting out from the groundless statement that the power to enforce the prohibition of slavery by "appropriate tegislation" (meaning, of course, the radical measures) 'may be derived from the first clause of the amendment, under a previous provision of the Constitution, it proceeds, by the false statement that all the political gain of the war will be imperilled by leaving to the asveral States the adjustment of the relations of tas freedmen, to the conclusion that the distinction between civil and point cal rights is an illasory one. It is unusual, even among the dogmatists

We believe the editor of the Times has not yet responded to a request made in the House that he would define the State which he insists has never been out of the Union. If he means the territory included within the limits of Virginia. Georgia, or Texas, there is no room for disagreement. but it he means the political corporation whereof William Smith, or Joseph E. Brown, or Pensieton Murrah was Governor one year since, then the loyal people of the United States decidedly dissent. They recognize no right in that State to a voice in the councils of the Union. But if by a State the people are intended-and you mean the whole people-we can easily come to an understanding. We will take South Carolina for an illustration of the matter really in dispute. She has a population whereof a large majority are unquestionably loyal to the Union, and hostile to a monopoly of power by the au-thors and upholders of the late Rebellion. This majority do not choose to repudiate the national debt, nor to be taxed to pay that incurred in up holding the Rebellion. Let the State be so reor ganized as to give this loyal majority a fair and equal voice in its Government, and we have no hadow of doubt that her "restoration" will soon be complete.

But the President's South Carolina is made up almost wholly of ex-Recels - of men who submit to the Union as a dire necessity - who keenly deplore the victories of its arms, and curse the Emuncipation policy whereby its triumph was secured-and who are determined to keep the loyal majority not only distrauchised. but uneducated, dependent, and as nearly slaves as possible. Now, then, the loyal pe pie have not lavished "millions of treasure and rivers of blood" in order to re-establish the sellish, despode role of the defeated Rebel oligarchy of the South over their loyal fellow-citizens. They de not regard such a restoration as worth its fearfu cost. They demand instead a "reconstruction" which shall secure to the loyal majority of the South Carolmans a voice is the Government o their own State and of the Union-a chance f live and labor, to earn and enjoy, under equa and just laws. This is venomously resisted the Rebeis of the South and the Copperneads of tue Norta. And this raises the main questio now fitly engrossing the public attention does the Times seek to shuffe it out of sight ?

Misrepresentations of the Radicals-Their Schemes for the Next Presidency. From the Recald.

The radical disorganizers in Congress and their organs throughout the country are doing their utmost to create a false impression in regard to President Johnson's course in reference to restaration. On no one point is this more marked than on the position of Mr. Johnson in regard to the admission of Southern representatives in Congresse. They are constantly harping upon a statement that the President is trying to force Congress to receive late Rebels and Seces sionists into that body. Their organs are filled with misrepresentations of this kind, all tending to create an impression on the public mind that the President is insisting that the doors of the National Legislature shall be opened to the leading Secessionests and the important tru of the nution placed in their hands and at their

disnosal. This is the burden of the radical speeches and the song of the radical editors. In this course they have to a certain extent misled that por tion of the public who take only a superficia guance at the policy of the Executive. Then nequent reiterations of these false statements have had the effect of convincing many that they are true. Bpt nothing can be further from the truth than th' ir assertions about Presiden Lo n on's position on the admission of thes Representatives, and none know this better that the radical leaders. But it serves their purpos

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From the Times.