THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1866.

LITERATURE.

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THE STORY OF KENNETT. By Bayard Taylor. G. P. Putnam and Hurd & Houghton, New York. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Had the last work of Mr. Bayard Taylor proved a failure we would have been very loath to acknowledge it. There is no American author for whom we have greater respect than the one whose work now lays before us. It is seldom that we see a writer who has acquired fame in a particular department of literature boldly vonture into a new field, and hazard his reputation already acquired by endeavoring to succeed in a style in which he is a novice. Yet such, of late years, has been the course of Mr. Taylor. By his travels he has achieved a high place among the writers of our land. He had an established reputation, yet we find him venturing into the field of fiction and keeping his name as a live author continually before the public by some new work. Other writers lie supinely back upon their already secure position, and let American literature take care of itself, while they take care of their fame. Mr. Taylor deserves great credit for his energy, even if he has failed. But we are glad to say that he has not. "The Story of Kennett" is a decided anceass. It is graphic, piquant, and interesting, natural in its details, and abounding in original characters. Its plot is not a complex, nor yet is it a clear one.

Gilbert Potter, the hero, is generally supposed to have a bar sinister in his genealogy. Nor can he blame the good people for their bellef, as it would seen that his mother, Mary Potter, did all in her power to strengthen it. At last, goaded to desperation, he asks her, and she says that he is her lawful son, born in wedlock, but declines, for mysterious reasons, to reveal his father's name. During the greater portion of the work he is employed in guessing who was his other parent. He at one time sup. poses Dr. Deane, whose daughter and Gilbert are betrothed, but abandons the idea. He then suspects Tardy Hart, a highwayman, but as Tardy swears he is not, that idea is dispelled. It finally appears that an Alfred Barton, a mean, despicable creature, was the man who, having sworn Gilbert, his brother, to to secrecy until after his (Barton's) father dies, as he fears he will be cut off in the will, The old man then finds out his son's marriage, and at the last moment leaves the great bulk of his property to Mary Potter Barton. Gilbert and Martha Deare are married, and "lived together happy for many, many years." Such is the skeleton of the plot. The character of Gilbert is one to be admired. Struggling under a load of infamy and poverty, he plays a new part, and has the sympathy of the reader throughout the entire work. Martha Dearc is rather too much on the strong-minded order, as we fear all the Taylor heroines are. She resembles Harriet Thurston in some respects, but is a much better character for a man to fall in love with.

Dr. Deare is advancing respectably. Wash. Deare and Sally Fairthen, two well-drawn subordinate, are of the honest country order, and represent a social type much read about, but seldom met with. Mary Potter appears to have been a giddy, ambitious girl at the time of Gilbert's birth; but is tamed down by sorrow. Her husband, Alfred Barton, is a most despicable wretch, cowardly, selfish, and dishonorable. Between the two, we have to wonder where the paragon of virtue and manliness, Gilbert, got all his good qualities. Tardy Hart and his attractive paramour, Deb. Smith, are both well introduced, and tend greatly to keep up the interest of the story. The last unportant personage, Betsy Lavender is a reticent gossip, a silent receptacle for secrets and a discriminator of news. A good-hearted creature, with much intelligence and a true nature. In fact, the most serene of all old maids we have ever seen. Blessed is the "Kennett" which can boast of such an acquisition. So much for the characters. The New York Iribune, speaking of it, says:-"The literary execution of this story shows that it was written during a gracious and happy the author's muse. The arrangement and evolution of the plot exhibit no lack of in-ventive resources; the scenes preserve their inter-dependence and consecutive relation with admirable effect; and the machinery with which the sequel is brought about, though simple in its conception, and free from an excessive complication of details, works with true artistic power. The style is singulary graceful and sweet, and throws a spell of quiet fascination over the reader whose taste has not been drugged and debauched by unwholesome provocatives. For the most part it is remarkable for its pure and vigorous English, with few of the vices of expression from which such fertile and popular authors are seldom free. The local dialect of which Mr. Taylor necessarily makes abundant use has a natural and honest air, which is strong evidence of its genuineness.

place of more entertaining, if less common, fic-tion. Whether the picture of Kenneti is accu-rate must be reserved for local antiquarianstion. with 'the oldest inhabitant' at their head to It is a question hardly interesting decide enough for others to investigate."

-Another volume of Count Gurowski's duary before us. If anybody opens this book with the expectation of finding in it a record of the workings of a doubting and bewildered soul in its search after truth, he will be miserably disappointed. Whatever struggles the Court may have gone through in the formation of his opinions, they were either all over before the work before us was composed, or else he has carefully excluded all trace of them from its pages. In the "Diary" he appears before us as a fully illumined believer, and lays the lash over the shoulders of the people around him with all the passion and indignation of certainty,

The present volume is prefaced by a table in three parallel columns, containing, first, the names of persons "mentioned in the book with praise," numbering in all 101; second, of those spoker of "half-and-half," in all 22; and last, of those spoken of with "blame," in all 40. But we are bound to say that this digest, valuable as it may seem, does not give the reader by any means an adequate idea of the manner in which the author has meted out his judgments. If we weigh the blame against the praise, as we find it in the body of the work, we shall find that, supposing 101 Ibs. of praise to have been distributed amongst the Count's favorites, or 1 lb, a man, at least 200 lbs, of blame are distributed amongst the 40 reprobates, or 5 lbs, a man.

The popular impression on laying it down will be, we think, that the worst crime of which the blood-stained administration of Mr. Lincoln was guilty, was in not having made the Count himself Lieuten, ant-General, Vice-Admiral, and Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State. And if he will allow us to offer him a little advice, which we do with a horrible sense of our own unworthiness, it will be, not to waste so much love as he seems to do upon the American people. For he may depend upon it they are not worthy of it. Any community which fills all its high offices with such unmitigated scoundrels as those whom M. Gurowski describes, can hardly be very pure itself or worth much commiseration. We therefore recommend him to be a man, put up his pocket-handkerchief, lay down his pen, and "let the whole concern," in the expressive language of Mr. Mantalini, "go to the demnition bow-wows."

-The secret of the authorship of Heloise Paranquel, the dramatic success of the present Parisian season, has been at last revealed, and the Parisians who had settled so decisively in their own minds that this new favorite was the work of the younger Dumas, are furious at finding themselves mistaken. The author, M. Deschamel, in the couple of lines he has addressed to the manager of the Gymnase on the subject, thus explains the motive which induced him to offer his play anonymously :-- "As the three pieces I had already brought out had been unfa vorably received, I felt sure that, had I appended my name to Heloise Paranquel, no manager would have even deigned to read the manuscript. For this reason I deposited my new piece anonymously in your box, leaving it to stand or fall on its own merity. I think that the result has shown that I acted wisely in so doing."

-A London journal of March 17 says:-"On Monday, the foreign booksellers were active in every direction with Victor Hugo's new work, 'Les Travailleurs de la Mer.' Early copies were received here on Saturday afternoon. In Paris, the work may be seen in every bookseller's window; but it will be some days before anything like a supply reaches this country. The following lines are printed on the first page:-'I dedicate this book to the rock of hospitality and liberty, to that corner of ancient Norman land where lives that little nation of the sea-I dedicate it to the Island of Guernsey, stern, yet sweet, my present asylum, and probably my fature grave !" " -A most curious gathering of autograph letters addressed to the late Lady Blessington by artists, literary men, noblemen, and others, has been sold recently in London. The names of Moore, Shelley, Landseer, Dickens, Macready, Bulwer Lytton, Disraeli, and many other celebrities occurred. There were also some very extraordinary relics in the shape of locks of hair of distinguished persons; among others, Lucretia Borgia (given by her to Peter Bembo, and presented to Lady Blessington by the Abbe Bentivoglio, keeper of the Ambrosian Library, at Milan, May 24, 1766); the Duke of Wellington, Lord Nelson, Countess Guiccioli, and Mrs. Hemans. -One of the greatest rarities in the collection of the late Mr. George Daniel, of Islington, author of "Merrie England in the Olden Time," "Love Labor not Lost," and other not very readable works, was a collection of old black-letter ballads, amounting to seventy in all, printed between the years 1559 and 1597. which Mr. Daniel bought at a reasonable rate, as he did most of his curiosities, but which realized £750 at his sale. This collection is about to be reprinted by its purchaser, Mr. Frederick Huth, a well known collector, as his contribution to the members of the Philobiblio Society, a close corporation of amateurs, whose publications are very limited in impression, and only for private distribution. -The Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Cæsar" has been productive of numerous brochures against him, the latest of which, "L'Histoire du Nouveau Cesar," by P. Vesinier, is having a surreptitious circulation in Paris. Inferior to the tamous "Propos de Labienus," it is still a brilliant specimen of invective, the writer never degenerating into dulness, though he is often libellous. He relates many amusing anecdotes of Louis Napoleon's early life, especially in reference to the failures at Strasburg and Boulogne, but he adds so many that evidently were calumnies, as to deprive his work of all historical value. -George Sand has just read, in the greenroom of the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, her new three-act comedy, entitled The Village Don Juan, which is shortly to be produced at that house. The Parisians are also threatened with a "Classic Theatre," in which only Greek and Latin authors will be performed-Euripides, Sophocles, Æschylns, Terence, and consorts alone coming in for the honors of a hearing. Three millions of trancs, it is said, have already been subscribed towards the new building, whose architect has fully completed his plans for its

-The Messre, Chappell have just made an engagement with Mr. Charles Dickens, who is to give for them 30 readings, receiving for the same the largest sum ever paid to a lecturer in England. The first reading will be "Dr. Marigold," at St. James' Hall.

-" The Death of Lucretius" is said to be the title of the Poet Laureate's new poem.

[COMMUNICATED.] The Observance of the Sabbath in the EArmy of the Potomac, and General

Joshna T. Owen.

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph-

The literary world is familiar with the collection of graphic and classic letters written by a gitted scholar of New England under the nom de plume of "Dunn Browne Abroad," while travelling in foreign lands. The author was the late Samuel Fiske. He was an eminent scholar, an eloquent preacher, and practical good man.

In 1861 he sprang at the call of his country in her struggle for national life, enlisted as a private in the 14th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and was afterwards promoted to the captaincy of one of the companies of that brave regiment. He was in the battles of Antictam, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Fredericksburg, and various engagements near Culpeper and the Rapidan. Captain Fiske, on the second day of the terrific battle of the Wilderness, fell mor tally wounded, and died in the course of a fort. night.

During his constant and active service in the Army of the Potomac, he wrote to the Springfield Republican a series of racy, pungent, and thrillingly interesting letters under the same non de plume, "Dunn Browne in the Army." The book so entitled has recently been pub lished.

Among the scholarly letters of this good man and brave soldier is one relating to the observance of the Sabbath in the Army of the Polomac, by the orders and with the co-operation of our townsman, the General whose name heads this communication. It is doubtful if the General ever read it, and I am certain he is not aware of my solicitation for its appearance in your paper.

I take pleasure in copying from the book a letter expressing a deserving tribute to the wise and elevating military discipline of a brave officer, and containing a practical illustration of the sound principles you have recently inculcated editorially, for the proper observance of. the Sabbath. SUNDAY.

"SUNDAY IN CAMP."

Avoust 30 .- "I believe I haven't written von on a Sabbath day in a long time. I feel like dropping you a lew lines to tell your readers what quiet, pleasant, religious Sabbaths we have of late in this division. Our brigadier at present in command of the division, General Joshua T. Owen, until the war broke out. I peheve a prominent lawyer of Philadelphia, is a man more rare than I wish they were among gene-rals, who believes in the Sabbath, who appreciates the privilege and the inestimable advan tage of a Divine service on that holy day. And he does not just say to his command that there will be preaching at such places, and they can go if they choose; but he tells his soldiers that Divine service is a most appropriate exercise for the Lord's Day, and they will be expected to attend as at any other appointed duty; thus-making the Sabbath service as important a matter as the regular Sunday inspection. Inviting a regiment to his headquarters to

service, he just drops a polite note to the commander, requesting him to bring his command officers, and men, except the needful guard detalls, and the sick, at such an hour, with their chaplain to conduct the services. Then they come, and in good order, decorously dressed and pay attention, and get good, and enjoy it, too, as I have learned from the testimony on every hand.

At 10 o'clock this lovely morning he summoned the whole division together in front of headquarters, having issued a special order the night previous; and we had a right noble audience in line, on three sides of a square three bands of music, all the drum corps, all the chaplains; and a rich magnificent Union meeting as ever it was my privilege to attend. How the old oaken arches of our living temple rang, when the pealms of praise were lifted up by such a multitude of manly voices! What a mighty stillness, sacred and impressive, as that great assembly bowed in the attitude of atten-tion, while the words of prayer rose up to God ! What an inspiration to him who addressed the words of God's truth to that audience, in the multitude of orderly, attentive listeners, vete-rans of many a battle-field, and who may go forth to another scene of danger and blood, very likely before they are assembled thus again ! Talk about the majesty of Roman Catholic worship in grand old arched cathedrals, or of the wonderful interest of the great camp-meet-ings which still abound in many parts of our and; speak of any scenes or ceremonies of religious worship that may have most impressed you in all your varied experience, I don't beheve you can recall one occasion among all of more touching solemnity, or real grandeur, than this division of bronzed and war-worn soldiers, sitting as little children at the feet of him who spake in their ears of a crucified and risen Saviour. Our pulpit was a platform of rails, crossed by several end boards from our big wagons. Our hymn books were the admirable little collection, "Soldiers' Hymns," and the bands played us the "Star-Spangied Banner" and "America;" and we remembered the conquest of Sumter and Wagner, reported in yesterday's papers, and mingled a little of secular patriotism with our religious services in a way that might seem somewhat incongruous at home, perhaps; but we made it a good and a glorious day, greatly enjoyed, I fully believe, by every officer and soldier present, Best of all was the good, carnest, religious and patriotic speech which our General, under the inspiration of the occasion, was "moved in spirit" to add to the sermon, and showed him as eloquent a speaker and earnest a Christian as he is valiant a soldier.

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 Connecticut " Reaction." From the Tribune.

The Copperhead papers are making great boasts of what their allies in Connecticut could or would do, if the election were to be held over again to-day. They claim that a great reaction has been going on in that State, and that they only wanted a few days more to canvass, in order to secure success.

The best commentary upon these boastings may be found in the result of a second election which has just taken place in Middletown. On Monday the vote stood 910 for Hawley and 935 for English; but only one Representative having been chosen, a second election has just been held, at which the Union candidate has been lected over the other Representative (the town being entitled to two) by 74 majority. A similar gain throughout the State would

give a Union majority of 5000; and there can be little doubt that if an election should be held in the State to-day, that would be about the result.

Usurpation Threatened. From the Tribune

The unchanged, vindictive Rebel who serves the Daily News in Washington, telegraphs on the 4th as follows :---

"The Peace Proclamation of the President will be immediately followed by other action on his part. It will be observed that the legal effect of the proplanation is to place the Southern States in the same attitude precisely towards the General Governmen that they occupied before the war, and entitled to the same rights that they heretotore enjoyed. Mr. Johnson is determined to follow out this principle to its legitimate conclusion, and to see to it that the Southern States are no longer deprived of their rights by a factious majority in Congress.

The Peace Proclamation of the President was an act entirely within the scope of his powers and duties. However wise or unwise, timely or untimely, it is the President's prerogative to determine when such a proclamation should issue; and we should very deeply regretany attempt by Congress to interfere with it. The President is responsible only to the people for the exercise of his official discretion.

But the rights of Congress in the premises are as important, well defined, and unquestionable as those of the President; and neither must ignore or usurp those of the other. Over and again has the President officially set forth the incontestable trath that Congress must pre-scribe the conditions whereon the States lately in revolt shall be restored to all the rights and privileges they so rashly, eulpably repudiated. Those who would now urge the President to disregard and dety his own virtual pledges on this point are neither his friends nor triends of the country.

The English Reform Bill and Mr. Gladstone.

From the Times.

The latest despatches show as yet no action by the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's great measure, the Reform bill. A scheme of legislation so radical as this, and so vitally important ought to require time in its discussion. If adopted, it forms a revolution in English politics, and England makes revolutions slowly. Many of our readers are no doubt puzzled as to what the purpose and motive may be which made Mr. Gladstone to propose so sweeping a measure-whether he is a demagogue, seeing the future drift of affairs, and wishing to guide it, or whether he truly desires to raise up the working class and give it a share in the Govern ment of the kingdom.

To those who have watched English politics and studied the character of the leaders in the said that Mr Gladstone is a genuine Liberal and a statesman with nothing of the demagogue of his composi-He has been gradually advancing in his tion. political theories to the most liberal standpoint. moved no doubt by the currents of the age, as every thoughtful mind must be, seeing their drift, but sympathizing cach year more and more with the great popular and democratic im pulses of the times. His generous and hearty atterances two years since in regard to the heroid bearing of the workmen of Lancashire during the cotton famine, speaking of the moral power, the self-restraint and subordination and intelli-gent understanding of the difficulties of the British Government, they had shown as surely the best "qualifications" for the suffrage; showed a change of sentiment which he and thousands of others were no doubt then feeling in regard to the true quality of the British working-class. The quiet endurance and obedience to law and the principled adherence to convictions, shown by the cotton operatives during the crisis of our ar, not improbably convinced great numbers in the kingdom, that such men were worthy of a share in the Government. Mr. Gladstone has studied for many years the material and moral condition of the British working classes. No measures of charity and aid were ever devised in the history of the kingdom so well calculated to prevent pauperism and cultivate economy and prudence and thrift among the poor as his celebrated schemes of Government Assurance and Post-office Savings Banks. Mr. Gladstone knows better than any public man what a vast, seething, explosive mass of poverty and ignorance is working be-neath the surface of English society. He dreads the too long pressure on these pentup evils. He may not improbably have brought before his imagination some great public crisis when the dangerous class at the bottom have the chance the similar but much smaller class once had in New York-to clutch at the vast wealth which was always glittering before their eyes, and to wreak their malice and envy on the classes so far above them. He has seen that England, with five sixths of her population only possess one-tenth of the Government, was always in danger of revolution. With the upper portion of the working class holding the suffrage, the lower or vagabond part would be as easily restrained as in America, and no more dangerous. He desires to secure the monarchy or more properly British society from any fear of revolutionary outbreaks. He wishes also to do justice, to a class which, like our Southern negroes, have shown the moral)if not the intellectual) qualifications for suffrage. The course of events has seemed almost provi dentially to place Mr. Gladstone at the head of the Liberal party, and to force him, though the representative of the most conservative constiturepresentative of the most conservative constitu-ency in Great Britain, to guide the great demo-cratic reform of this century. His rejection by Oxford has andoubtedly helped to emancipate him, and the death of

The qualities shown by the Northern masses have raised the character of the laboring class the world over, and shown how powerful is a Government resting on broad suffra

These considerations aid now the Liberal party; and though the great reform may be de-feated this year or the next, it is sure in the end to prevail, and England to approach the democratic form of Government.

Senator Trumball on the Civil Rights Bill -He Falls Short of the Real Issue. From the Revald.

Mr. Trumpull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the framer of the Freedmen's Bureau Extension and Civil Rights bills, has put in his vindication of the latter measure in opposition to the President's veto. Whether he will be more fortunate in the test vote of the Senate in this case than upon the Freedmen's bill remains to be seen; but from present appearances the President will be again stainer

Mr. Trumbull's argument in support of th bill is that of a skillul lawyer, who knows how to present in boid relief the strong points on his own side, and the weak points of his adverhis own side, and the weak points of sary. He contends that all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, and excluding Indians not taxed, are constitu-tionally citizens of the United States; that this was the opinion of Mr. Lincoln's Administra tion; that the Secretary of State, in his pass-ports to black men as citizens, has adopted it; that Mr. Marcy, as Secretary of State under poor Pierce's administration, held the same opinion in reference to free blacks, and that President Johnson himself does not come into conflict with the construction. He only holds that, while the bill does not purport to grant any other rights than those of Federal citizenship, it still makes invidious discriminations against certain classes of persons, and invades the re-served rights of the States in regard to State citizenship, and the powers of the State Legis-latures and judicial authorities over that subject. Against these objections of the veto message Mr. Trumbull says that they are perversions; that the bill is for the relief of persons who need relief, not for the relief of those who have a right already; that the objectionable machine nery of the bill was copied from the old Fugi tive Slave law, always held to be Constitutional and now used in the interest of freedom as i originally was in [the interest of slavery; that the measure does not interfere with the re-

served Constitutional rights of the States in any way, and that, unless this bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights. These are among the leading points of Mr. Trumbull's lawyer like, compact, yet minute and elaborate re-view of the President's objections to this Civil **Rights** bill.

But, giving the learned Senator the full bene fit of his legal authorities and conclusions, and the full value of Senator Andrew Johnson's argument against President Buchanan's veto objections against the Homestead bill, as "th ad captundum of the mere politician or dema-gogue," and as a veto involving a violation of the spirit of the Constitution in being interposed against a two-thirds majority of each house, we must remen.ber that the opinions of public men are shaped by the positions in which they are placed, by the duties devolving upon them, and by the circumstances and public exigencies by

which they are surrounded. Thus the views of Andrew Johnson as a Senator, devoted to a particular bill, and his views as President touching the veto power, devoted to a particular policy, may be widely different; but still in each case they may be pertectly consistent with his convictions of public duty. That they are in the case of Andrew Johnson we have no doubt. We apprehend, too, that

in all the learned specifications, authorities precedents, and arguments of Senator Trumbull he does not reach the real difficulty in the case. We apprehend that the real trouble is this: that this Civil Rights bill, in proposing to enforce by the executive, judicial and military powers of the executive, judicial and military powers of the United States the rights of the blacks in all the States as critizens, opens the way to the placing of whites and blacks in this country not only on a basis of political Lut of social equality, and the consequent deterioration of this people to the condition of General Scott's undesirable mongrels of Mexico, President Johnson, in fact, holds fast to the

idea that this is "the white man's Government," hat, in order to keep the dominant ra

wurfare against him, rather than for the purpose expressed in them, fhough we have no doubt that Mr. Wilson would gladly see Mr. Davis mordered, for a crime of which he is as inno-cent as Mr. Wilson, and which he is infinitely less capable of committing. We may mention in this connection that the Washington National Republican, which is falsely put forward as the President's organ, has a disgracefully ignorant rresident's organ, has a disgracefully ignorant article in its yesterday's issue upon Mr. Davis,

The English Reform Bill. From the Daily News.

The Reform bill is the subject of the hour in political circles in England. Extending the tranchise to a considerable breadth, as that measure proposes to do, it enlists many of the old feelings which have divided English classes, Earl Grosvernor's resolution will, if successful. involve not only the deteat of the bill, but, according to the constitutional usage of the House of Commons, will force the Ministry either to accept the vote, by resignation, as a declara tion of "want of confidence," or to appeal from it to the country. The conservative journals assert, with great confidence, that the Grosvenor amendment will be carried; while, on the other hand, the Liberal papers insist that the Govern

ment will be sustained. At this distance, it is impossible to say which of these results is the more likely; but, inas-much as threats appear to have been uttered by the Fremier that, it he be not sustained, he will dissolve Parliament, we may conclude that he looks upon the trial with apprehension. The threat to dissolve 15 a hint to weak members; and one which, involving, if enforced, the expenses, work, and hazards of a new election, is a very effective agency of "whipping in," but, on that very account, is never employed save only when held necessary to avert the danger

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSFORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. BORDENTOWN. March 24, 1886. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY BAILROAD AND TRANSFORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 18 o'clock M, for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. 3 30 14 28 SAMUEL J, BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Flexion of

The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Fier Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, At the Office of the Fresident No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 11 A. M. SIMON PO

SIMON POEY.

43 914 Secre tary. "EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARA TOGA SPRINGS, New York. The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities.

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OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 635 WALNUT Street. PHILADELPHIA, March 29, 1866. A meeting of the Stockhoders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Com-pany on MONDAY, the 16th of April. 1865, at 3% o'clock P. M.. to act on the proposition to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE CFNTS. By order of the Board of Directors. 3 Siswstuate E. B. McDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHEERY RUN PETROLEUM COM-PANY, No. 824 WALSUT Street, Room No. 20. The Directors have this day declared a second dividend of ONE PERCENT, equal to two and a half cents per share, for the month of March, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open on the 13th.

G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary, Philadelphia, April 4, 1866. 4 570

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MAR-BIAGE:--(ontaining nearly 300 pages, and 130 fme Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, while a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Fian of Treatment--the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married, and those contemplating marriage, who enter-tain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, or receipt of 20 cents. In stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 & AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases

The New York Post says :--

"It is a tale of purely country life, and of a phase rather peculiar. Kennett is a farming township in the interior of Pennsylvania, and quite aside from the highways of travel. The opening scene is dated as far back as 1796, and the actors in the story are either "Friends" or else more or less affected by the prevalence of the Quaker doctrines and practice in the neigh-borhood. A phase of life which could not now be tound in its purity anywhere, even in Pennsylvania, is thus presented, and, we must say, with great idelity and no little descriptive power.

'As a picture of rural life we think that this novel of Mr. Taylor's exceeds any of his pre-vious productions. The plot is by no means an impossible one, and is developed with considerable skill, and the characters are consistently maintained throughout. The interest of the ader is secured at the outset, and increases as the story goes on. The style is plain, but vigor-ous and attractive. As a whole we can congratulate Mr. Taylor on the production of a work which has in it the elements of popularity, and which is a real contribution to the history of American rural life,"

The Round Table, on the contrary, asserts:-

"Mr. Taylor's new story belongs to that school of modern novels which aims at simple, un-strained matter-of-fact narration of actual or strained matter-of-fact narration of actual or every-day life. Such works grow out of the more impassioned, romantic, and pyschological school, as a sort of protest by practical example —just as, also, for one example of a hundred, Henry Taylor's 'Philip Van Artevelde' grew up against the heated and unhistoric poetry of Shelley and Byron. All these novels, however, while inestimably superior to such as are merely while inestimably superior to such as are merely unnatural, extravagant, and bizarre, are liable to an easily besetting sin of their own-that of being too prosale and unimaginative. In the anxiety to escape becoming falsely sentimental and 'sensational,' they are apt be over-tame. Mr. Taylor's book partakes in the excellences of its class in romantic literature, but we are bound to say that it also shares its faults. It is singularly straightforward, unpretentious, and im-personal in style. The tale is simply and not uneffectively told. It is pitched in a noticeably low key. But it leans towards the error of lack of incident (not, perhaps, of interest) and towards that monotony which usually follows the diffuse explication of unimportant truth in

Wouldn's you like to have been with us, dear render?"

How Dutch Gap Got Its Name.

An Englishman and a Dutchman, so the story goes, undertook, for a wager, to row their re-spective skiffs from a place seven miles below the Gap to a point above it. The man who arrived first at the place of destination was to be considered the champion, and to receive the stakes. Both started. The Englishman pulled out vigorously, when the Dutchman, with true Teutonic imperturbability, suffered his opponen to go ahead without any apparent effort to keep up with him. When the Englishman began to round the bluff, after passing the Gap, the Dutch man was "hull down" and almost out of sight of his antagonist, who made a "sure thing of it," When the Dutchman reached the Gap, he ran his skiff on shore, raised it on his shoulders, and made his way with all possible despatch across the few hundred feet of intervening space, When the Englishman arrived at the point at which the race was to terminate, what was his astonishment to find his opponent in his skiff, calmly awaiting his appearance, having relieved the weariness of his stay by smoking, with Dutch leisure, three or four pipes of tobacco.

-Why is swearing like a ragged coat? It is a bad habit.

A man may care, And still be bare, If his wite be naught; A man may spend, And still may mend, If his wife be aught.

-Why does the eye resemble a schoolmaster in the act of flogging ? It has a pupil under the

Lord Palmerston has naturally left a freer field for him as chieftain of the Liberal Reform Party.

He has shown at once his wisdom and his boldness by the character of his bill, which is even more liberal than the Reformers hoped for, Whatever objections will lie against this, would hold almost equally against a more meagre act; the prejudices which the Tory party will feel and excite against this, they could against any other; the opposition will be as strong to any bill, while the discontent will be worse and more bitter with a narrower reform. With this successful, the Liberal party hold the Govern-ment, in all probability, for the next generation. If it be deleated, they have only to begin agitation again.

The American war showed universal suffrage on trial. All nations see that the North never could have put forth its gigantic efforts if the working class had been disfranchised. The weakness of the South was in the fact that their working class was disaffected and revolutionary.

usadulterated, vigorous, and effective, the colored races must be held in a subordinate and effective, the position, politically; for that otherwise the next step must be an indiscriminate social admixture and general decay, as in Mexico and the South American States.

This is the issue which is now before the Se nate, and which, however settled in that body will assuredly be settled before the masses o the American white poople on the side of Presi-dent Johnson. This is the real issue which Senator Trumbull has failed to meet.

Fighting the Battles Over. From the World.

General Buell's letter to General Grant, giving facts and official documents not heretolore published respecting the battle of Shiloh, or, as it was first called, Pittsburg Landing, will attract, as it deserves, a good deal of attention. There has been some confusion in te public mind touching the precise state of the facts previous to and during this important conflict, which this statement will serve to clear up. All candid men must admit, after reading this letter, that General Buell establishes by official telegrams the following points:-

1. That he (General Buell) was not tardy in the overland march of his army to Savannah, as he arrived sooner than he was expected by Seneral Grant.

2. That but for the timely arrival of General Buell's command, the second day's fight would have resulted deastrously for what was left of he Union forces under command of General Grant.

The publications by general officers since the close of the war will be a great help to the future historian of our civil conflict. The reports of our leading generals speak for them elves. To settle disputed points or to vindicate military reputations, we have also had letter and statements from Generals like Gillmore, Franklin, Buell, Warren, Sheridan, Early, and others. Colonel Bowman's "March to the Sea" of Sherman, and General Lee's forthcoming account of his campaigns will also be considered

mportant contributions to history. It is quite time that some justice was done to the generals who led the Union armies in the inst two years of the war. The indecisive bat-tles they fought were what broke the strength of the South. The Northern armies were the weakest and the Southern armies the strongest at the beginning of the war. At first the North ern armies lacked in numbers, discipiine, experi-ence, and material of war. The minor officers were all ercen and generally incompetent. These disad-vantages soon told, as the Union army, from the nature of the conflict, was the attacking party and itsdefects of personnel, material, and organ zation became immediately apparent. The par tial failure to meet the extravagant expectation of the public which resulted brought undeserved discredit upon military leaders of quite as much natural capacity as those who finally brought the war to a successful conclusion. History, no loubt, will set this matter right.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

From the Daily News. The superlative radical, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary nffered some resolutions in the House of Repre' sentatives yesterday, instructing that Committee o inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that Mr. Davis and Mr. C. C. Clay are guilty of treason and of the assassination of Mr. Lancoln, and what legislation is necessary to bring them to trial? The consideration of the Lancoln, and what legislation is necessary to bring them to trial? The consideration of the resolutions being objected to by Mr. Ancons, of Pransylvania, they were not discussed. 'Of course the resolutions were offered to embarrass the President, and in prosecution of the radical

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