LITERATURE.

ADRIFT IN DINIE. By Edmund Kirke. Carlo-ton: New York. Philadelphia Agents: Ash-mead & Evans.

Although the title of the little work before us positively asserts that it is the production of Mr. Gilmour's (Edmund Kirke) pen, and although advertisements announce him to be the writer, yet the fact is that he only wrote the introduction, while the body of the book was written by a Mr. Henry L. Estabrooks, late Lieutemant in the 26th Massachuseits Infantry. We are at a loss to understand why this deception-for such it appears to be-is practised, unless to palm off the work of another, and secure a Jarge sale under the well-known popularity of Edmund Kirke. The narrative itself is interesting, yet marked by nothing which would induce us, had we been the author, to lay it before the public. Its ability, like the adventures depicted, is only mediocre; while throughout the whole work there is nothing to awaken especial attention. The young man "adrift" is continually looking into corndelds, shunning white fellow-beings, returning into swamps, meeting colored persons, and being fed by them. Had 2he book appeared in 1862, it would have really answered the reason he now sets forth for us publication, as being at evidence of the unswerving fidelity of the blacks, their devotion to the Union, and superior intelligence. But all these facts have been again and again demonstrated; and why add the testimony of a young lieutenant to what is attested by thou sands of his superiors, and dozens of literary men far abler than he?

But the propriety of publishing the work rests rather with the author than with us; and since he has seen fit to give it to the light, we can only commend its singular clearness of style, and inment the exceeding tameness of his hundred miles' journey. It must have proved less monotonous to him than the perusal of the work did to us, for he sailed down rapids and might have been captured or shot at any moment. This gave a zest to his sport; but we encounter no such danger, and feel confident 2hat all turning out right at last-other wise, who would have written the work ?- we drag its slow length along, and divide our attention between the contents and the beauty of the topography. Carleton has got it up in the best style, and the binding corresponds with the excellence of the printing and paper. Measrs, Ashmead & Evans, No. 720 Chesnut street, have the work for sale, and have sent us a copy.

-The tales of the old Norse literature have been revived in Europe, and Baring Gould has Issued in a popular form the first of a series. It is entitled 'The Book of Were Wolves," and contains the story of an ogress which is both bloody and spicy :--

"A Hungarian lady named Elizabeth; she was as fond of her personal appearance as some of her more civilized sisters of to-day, spending half the day at her toilet. On one openation her maid saw something amiss in her head-dress and told her of it, for which she got such a box on The ears that the blood gushed from her nose and spirted in her mistress' face. When it was washed off the lady's face appeared more beautiful than before, the spots where the blood had spirted being much whiter than the rest of the skin. It was an insane fancy, of course, but the mad woman, for such she must have been, resolved in future to bathe her face and her whole body in blood-a devilish plan which she carried out by the help of three accomplices, a pair of old women and a monster named Fitzko, who killed her victums while the women caught their blood, in which she used to bathe at four in the morning. She is said to have caused the death of six hundred and fifty girls, who were en-trapped into her castle under the pretense of being taken into service; but once there they were locked up in a cellar where they were tortured, often by Elizabeth herself, who had a fancy for having them beaten and thea cut up with razors. By way of variety, they were occasionally burnt and then cut up; mostly, however, they were beaten to death. She grew so cruel at last, that she would stick needles into those who rode with her in her coach, and when she was ill she bit a person who came near her bed. Her castle was finally seized, her accomplices executed, and she herself imprisoned for life."

one; but so rapidly is public opin on fashioned and so uncertain its continuance in the present anomalous condition of adalrs, that it seems very long ago to take a man's testimony which was, nevertheless, only made so recently as last amuton and winter.

-Messrs, Hurd & Hourhton have in press, and will soon publish, a small volume of Essays, which promise to be of great interest to the readers and admirers of Shakespeare. The book entitled "Shakespeare's Defineations of Insanity, Imbecility, and Suicide;" and is written by Dr. A. O. Kellogg, Assistant Physician at the State Lunatic Asylum, Utica, N. Y. Part 1st treats of the Insanc,-Lear, Hamlet, Ophelia. etc. Part 2d treat of the Imbeciles,-Bottom. Mulvolio, Pistol, Bardolph, Nym, Dogberry, Launce, Caliban, etc. Part 3d, of Suicide .-Othello, etc. These Essays exhibit a phase of the intellectual character of the great dramadist, which has been little considered hitherto, and one of great interest; and from the high encomiums bestowed upon them as they have appeared from time to time in the "American Journal of Insanity" during the past few years. we prodict a rich treat for the lovers of Shakespearian literature, and a large demand for the book.

-The second number of The Galaxy, which erlarged sixteen pages, contains a paper by Miss Frances Power Cobbe, on "The Fallacies of Memory;" the first of a series of articles by Professor Blot on Cookery: a paper by General Cluseret on "The Home of Victor Hugo," with two illustrations; and papers by Mr. Richard Grant White, Mr. Edmund C. Stedman, Dr. W. P. Draper, John Esten Cooke, Rose Terry, and the author of "Emily Chester," besides the continuation of the serial novels of Anthony Trol lope and Mrs. Edwards.

-An odd literary trial was recently brought in England, the plaintiff being one Strous, with several initials, the writer of a novel entitled "The Old Ledger," and the detendants the owners and editors of the Athenarum, who some months since criticized the work in question, pronouncing it "the very worst attempt at a novel that has ever been percetrated." Strous employed a Bow Street lawyer, who threw up the case when the attorney for the defendants succeeded in reading extracts from "The Old Ledger," a juror withdrawing for that purpose, The Athencium is, of course, jubilant, though in a quiet and mysterious way.

-There has just been published, by Joel Munsell, of Albany, famous for the many curious works he has printed, as well as their pecultur ypographical elegance, a monograph upon a ubject which ought to have some interest. The author is John Mcredith Read, Jr., son of Judge Read, of this city. It is "A Historical Inquiry concerning Heary Hudson, his Friends, Relatives, and Early Life, his connection with the Muscovy Company, and Discovery of Delaware Bay." It was spoken as an address to the Historical Society of Delaware, in October, 1864, and has been published by the Society. The hie of Hudson has scarcely been written until now.

-Mr. George Augustus Sala has in press a collection which he entitles "Yankee Drolleries," and which is made up of the most heterogeneous materials, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" lying cheez by iowl with Artemus Ward and Major Jack Downing, while Hosea Bigelow fetches up with Petroleum V. Nasby, Mr. Sala acting as showman for the whole, introducing each in turn to the mystilied British Lion, who must by this time be in a state of idiocy from over much feeding on American humor.

-Moritz Hartmann, one of the best of the younger German poets, is rapidly taking a position among the novelists. His latest productions, "Nach der Natur," three volumes of short tiles, and "Die letzten Tage eines Konigs," a graphic picture of the closing scenes in the career of Murat, are characterized by well-constructed plots and interesting situations, and are written with grace and spirit.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JULINALS UFON (UEREAL TOPICS.

CONTINUE INTER DAY FOR INCRING TRIFGRAPH.

Reform in England. From the Tribuce.

The vote on the Franchise bill in the English House of Commons is not as gratifying as we could have hoped. In a House of 65t members, unusually tull, and showing but 27 absentees, the Government received 318 votes, 313 voting against it. "Tis not so deep as a well, ner so wide as a church door; but 'tis enough; 'twill serve." We are afraid we can get no better consolution out of it than this, The closing scenes of the debate exhibited many signs of disintegration and demoralization in the Liberal party. This was inevitable, when we look at the elements composing that party. The present members were elected under the leadership of Lord Palmerston. That leader, by reason of long years of service, his career going back to the time of the younger Pitt, and the continued success that had at-tended a policy which, with all its faults, was true to the English sentiment --what perhaps we might call the towdy English sentiment of brag and bluster-bad gained a commanding influence in England, Although his policy was a protest against reform, he was accepted by the Liberals as a providential disensation, better than Toryism, perhaps-a ader under protest, and well to follow until the time when his name would not be the sym-bol of the party of vigor abroad and of apathy at home. Those who followed Palmerston's for-tunes and who were the instruments of his policy-like Lowe, for instance-disappointed aberals like Horsman, who vainly yearned for abinet portfolios-aristocratic Liberals like the Earl of Grosvenor, who belonged to old Whig houses, and merely wished a reform that would weaken the Tories and help themselvesall sloughed off, and found pretexts for desertion as soon as an honest and manly trauchise system was proposed.

the Government may stagger now from the delection of these classes, but, in the nature of things, it was to be expected. The party which is led by the conse entious Gladstone and the intrepid Bruht-who boldly declare that they consider Reform measures but temporary expe-dents-slices of a lost that must be tueirs in time-steps towards the realization of the sentiment that English manhood shall represent Enclish suffrage-cannot expect to have the sympathy of nensioners upon the old Whig houses, like Mr. Lowe, or the beirs of those hcuses, like Grosvenor, Privilege is weak-pione to do the wrong thing at the right time, Never was this more fully shown than now. As Mr. Gladstone eloquently advised the aristocratic leaders, their daty was to be use in time. As Mr. Bright, during this very debate, in a spirit of bonest pride which cannot be considered egotism, nobly snid, "The policy which I have arged upon the House and upon the country, as tar as it has been accepted by Parliament, is a policy conservative of the public welfare, strengthening the just authority of Parliament, and adding from day to day tresh lestre and dignity the crown." Aristocracy can only be strong with the love, the contidence, the strength of a people. The tear that the possession of suffrage by the people would array them against the nobles shows a want of common sense which would be surprising were it not characteristic. It we look to America, we find the numblest classes, the men who labor, and who have no possible sympathy with wealth and power, voting for the men who best repre-sent the aristocrats of England. The lordly planter who called his roll of a thousand slaves, and was creat through the degradation of labor had no more obedient slave than the poor Irishman who spent his days breaking stone or building turnpikes. It would be so in England if the aristocracy were to be wise in time; for it in poor homan nature to love ribbons and coronets, to adore the divinity which is said to surround majesty. The aristocratic classes, however, instead of moving and in time winning these classes, and "adding from day to day fresh listre and dignity to the crown," make a class issue with the working people, an issue which

They insist apon negro suffrage as the condi-lon precedent of readmission to Congress; and he commutee not only mills to demand this encoding, but explicitly tolerates the demand this the States choose to submit to a diminished presentation. And so runs the conflict a amittee is in harmony with the principle forward by the S evens section of the party immediate practical results of both are the both the Committee and the politicians o Stevens school postpone indefinitely the accomplishment of reconstruction, but beyond

fact they have absolutely nothing in HINDOR. Fur though the Committee has not gove far not gh to fulfil the expectations of the radicals, t has gone much too far according to the judg-tent of the conservatives. The latter are inglous for nothing so much as for the restorn-tion of Parmony to the entire Union; and the Committee restpones even the pretense of har-mony until 1870. They hold, in the words o Mr. Dixon's proposition, "that the interests of sace and the interests of the Union require th omission of every State to its share in public erislation, whenever it preachts itself not only a an attitude of loyalty and harmony, but in the persons of representatives whose lovality cannot be questioned under any constitutional or legal test;" and the Committee stipulates for onditions not known to the Constitution, to lich conditions the South never will accede,

Taey maintain that the Southern people, as clitzens of the United States, are entitled to terthwith participate in Federal as well as in State exections; and the Committee seeks to disfran-chise them until two years after the next Predential election. Here, therefore, as in the case of the radicals, preconcitable differences e everywhere apparent. Between the Comnittee and the conservatives, represented by Mr. von, the antag nism is as marked as is the antarchism between the Committee and the ex-treme radicals, represented by Mr. Sevens, lesting to conciliate both, the Committee has a field to obtain the approval of either. The effect of these considerations is visible

broughout the country. The plan of the Comwho would invest the Union with the full measure of constitutional vitality; while those who do not actually oppose it, accord to it only luke-Carna support.

From the action of the Committee in discarding the ultra dogmas of Mr. Stevens and his adtee has left the necessity of compromise, in one shape or another. The expediency of some sort of compromise is virtually admitted. A few steps turther in the same direction would not involve, then, any violation or the principle mon which the extreme radical demands have been rejected. And there are two reasons why the plan which has been submitted, and which s confessedly a failure, should be amended by the adoption of so much more in the way of compremise as is needed to render any plan practical. One of these reasons is that the South will not accept the conditions proposed, now or a, any time; and, therefore, unless the Committee is prepared for the consequences of an inde tin te exclusion of the South from Congress, I should abandon the idea of Constitutional amend ments which cannot possibly receive the appro val of the requisite number of States. The other reason is that to attempt to exclude the Southern people from all part and lot in the Fresidential contest of 1868 will assuredly be to provoke frouble and strife of a nature pregnant with disaster to the country.

The desirableness of such a compromise as shall enable Congress practically to aid the work of reconstruction is rendered further apparent by the silent but steady effectiveness of the policy inaugurated by President Lincoln and corried forward by his successor. The Union party in Congress cannot afford to carry the stign a which will attach to it it the session close without some substantial and successful effort to meet the expectations of the country in reterence to the restoration of harmony as be tween the South and the North. Just now, the merit of whatever has been done belongs exclusively to the Executive. All that Congress has done has been to thwart-not to aid-the policy under which reconstruction has been breught to its present point. Shall there not be a compromise, obviating a turther waste of time and temper, and providing for sectional reconculiation in Congress on a basis somewhat like that which is indicated in the resolution of Senator Dixon ?

Congress and its Scheme of Reconstruction-Forney's Flutterings.

But Why Chadband ? From the Daily News.

One of the most foreible, because one of the truest, delineations of character that Charles Dickens has given to the world is that of the Rev. Mr. Chadband. The spectacle of this gentieman in Mrs. Jellaby's parlor, with his greasy face and his unctuous manner, cathing on all hands around him to be "ivial," and delivering a moral oration over poor little Jos, is at once one of the most eduying and most repulsive studies that the imagination has ever presented for the public consideration. The character as it stands in the pages or "Bleak House" is barely supportable; then what must be the beelings of those who are, by a remorseless necessity, compelled to look for a space, year's, upon Chadband in the firsh, to hear Chadband in the yoice, and to suffer Chadband in every conceivable term ?

New York, just at the present time, is under goir g an attack of Chadband. Sumultaneously with the biessed revival of all b-autiful earthly things; in the days when the birds sing merrics and the trees blossom and bud into many-hued nowers, and the glad change from the bleak winter to the cheerful spring is upon us, come-Chadband. And with Chadband comes violence and matice and hypotrisy. We seek to guar brainst plagues and pestilential maladies; bu we institute no Board of Health to preserve a from Chalband. We quasantine ships from abroad, on mere suspicion that there may be a subtle death lovking in their dark hulls or d well ing among their passenger; but we creet of barrier between cornelves and Chadband, We only warm each other to beware of threateney diverse, and point out, for the general good wherein ratery consists; but nobody urges h bbor to keep a look out for Chadband, or it tracts him as to how he may be avoided. Helpsly, and in a weak, droning way, we viat bas so long been a custom, and so are over-

whethered by the affliction. With his "Oh, let us be loyful!" Chadbard has already set bimself fairly to work. Lize a sort of M. de Valdemar, with the vital spark that inspired long gone out in him, and uttering the drivellines of a post mortem line, the ansatz stavery Chadband still comes with hr-old mar ceries, and celebrates his usual "auniversary There is something pitulal in this speciacle of the yearly gathering of the imps of hypocrisy i the tabernacle, to go through with the shan solenin farce therein, the same inhistly cerease nucleasing that have already brought their truitage of blood, and to fashion, over the body o, the deobject of their adoration, fresh combination where with to array the people the one against the other. Surely we might have been spare at least, this Chaeband! Surely, when his mo sion is fulfilled, it is not too much to have hoped that he would drop out of the public gaze, and so out of the public memory, forever, But, seemingly, we are never to become dispo eased of him; and hence we still find him at his post, not a bit changed, and, it anything, more indigunant, as opportunity is offered him, than Delote. Another of these Cladbands we find breaking

out in a religious way. His text is the Catholic Church, and he excels, in his bomily, his great prototype of betion, descanting, with his hand upon the head of persecuted Joe, on the miser able sinner that he has under consideration. If It were possible to surpass the antislavery Chadband in malignancy, this religious Chad-band would compel him to acknowledge his inferiority,

In our reference to these "Anniversaries," as their promoters delight to term them, we have had no purpose of reflecting upon whatever may noble and praise worthy in some of be truly them. It is only to be regretted that those sodet es that contemplate good, and whose labors bear good truit (as in the case of the "Ameri can Female Guardian Society," for instance). should be found mixed up with the snivel and ant of political fanatics and religious bigots. It is to be regretted for the reason that doubts of their sincerity must naturally follow from their associations. But when we dud the result of their year's labor taking the shape of merch fully relieving the immediate and pressug wants of the orphan and the widow-God's leastices to His prosperous children—helping av6 conforting the poor, and bringing hope to sufficing hearts; we must hasten to draw the line between them and those whose charities are contined to ameliorating the political condition of the negro at the expense of that of the white race, or whose contribution to the Christian lses of the are bounded by unseemly assaults upon the religious opinions of others. It is a general belief among men that every created thing has its part to play in the comprehensive economy of nature. With the secret of their mission hidden from the human eye, and from the human understanding, the innumerable evidences of the Creator's wisdom and power, from the leviathan to a trichinia spirais, have their share in evolving the grand purpose of Him who created them. Thus, bowing with reverent taith to the unexplained mission of every created thing: investing all animate and inanimate works of the Master with the mystery that attaches to their undefined purpose, we accord to all that exists the reality of, perhars, noble duty. But, in so doing, we must pause, with a skeptic's obstinacy, in a contemplation of the subject that we have been considering. The musquito, the gnat, the chinch, even, may subserve some great and indispensable end; but why, oh why ! Chadband ?

appears now that it's Tribune has for five years by mestake, and that, by con viction, it ought to its we been on the other. It is not pleasant to expose a the inconsistencies of a bunanitarian. End in consistency is the budge of all the tribe. Work a bave very scen per-Contains, and very excellent reasoning powers, pron any subject in which they are not intebut just in propert on as they are inte restrict they seem to have particulation and inter-loc halpower. So it is with a ushy-hearted mea-like Greeley. The sun moon, and stars, crea-tion, ciernity, constitution, and, law, are nothing. The negro in the United States & stole object for God and man to strend to, and until he is ateaded to nothing can be done. Few can pretend to one-tenth of the intellectors 1 strength of Mr. Greeley; but he she values the segre at his exact rate, can, upon any subject s, here he is concerned, command those faculties , which Mr. Greeley cannot.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE GREAT NATIONAL FAIR.

THE LADY DIRECTORS OF THE

National Soldiers' and Sallors' Orphan Home

Will commence to hold A FUBLIC FAIR, in the CITY OF WASHINGION, on the 15 h of MAY NEXT, the proceeds of which are to be devoted to the Support and Maintenance of the Orphans of National Soldiers and sallots, not otherwise provided for in their respective States and Territories.

The ladies invite sil who can to contribute towards representing their State by a table at the Fair

The charity is a not e and deserving one, and it is hoped that each State and Territory will be liberally

represented. All contributions should be addressed "N VTIONAL" S LDLENS'ANDS LLORS' ORPRAN HOME, ASH-INGTON, D. C. "and for warded, if possible, ten days be one the sponing of the Fair The lastitution with to optical for the reception of Children on the list of June next, and applications or semissical may be only arded limitediately to MES J. CANLING the constituty washington D.C.

MRS. J. CARLISTE, Secretary, Washington, D. C.

Papers irlet dly to the cause please copy. 4 2515 15

THE VIRGIN

Gold Mining Company of Colorado. 1250 Original Juterests, S100 Each,

Of which 250 are Ecceved for WORKING CAPITAL.

The property of the Company consists of twelve Leoges in extent nearly half a mile in lergin a start of the company. Each start a mile in lergin a start of the company. Each 's the mile on lergin a start of Company. Each 's the mile with the addition of the Company. Each 's the mile with a start the corpora-tions created the use was minated the addition of the Seriber his pio rata thouse or stock in ALL the corpora-tions created on this properies. The books for Sho cription are now open. For a prospectual giving but performing, or to secure one or more or these 'original interests,' address at once or apply to CLAN M. METCHESSON.

DUNCAN M. MITCHESON, N. E. cor. FOURTH and WALNUT Streets, Philada,

TO THE SOLDIERS OF PENNSYL

TO THE COLDERAS OF TRANSFIL-WANIA. HARDBURG, May I. 1836. In Bedience to suthority vessel in me by a resolu-tion scopied by the Convention of Soldiers had in this city on the elabth day of March 1866 I do hereby re-quest the honoraby oucharged soldiers of Pennsyl-vania to meet in their respective Legis ative Districts and exect Delegates, no. exceeding five in number, to represent their district in a Soldiers' Convention, to be held in the city of Pinzburg, on TUESDAY, the fifth of June next at 10 o'clock A.M. Where any Representative district comprises more than one county, the manper of electing the delegates is respectfully referrer to the soldiers of the district for such conference as will result in a fair representation of each county.

each county. Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation

Citizens who have borne arms in defense of the nation against treason have especial interest in the purposes of this Convention, and it is desirable that as full a ropra-sentation of the brave decenders of the country as pos-sible should be secured on this occasion J. F HARTRANFT, Late Brevet Major-General U.S.A. Papers favorable to the cause will please puolish the above. 5465

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM-MITTEE will meet at the room* of the National Union Club, No. 1165 (FESNU ; street, Phi adeiphia, on WEDNESDAY, the 16th day of May, instant at three o c. ock P. M.

BANK. PHILADELPHIA NATIONAL

BANK. The Directors have this day dec ared a dividend of FIVE PEB CENT. (5) and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2) or the last six months, payable on femand, clear of taxes. 5 3 61 B. R COMEGYS, Cashier.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC

A STORY ABOUT MUMMIES .- Frank Buckland's "Curiosities of Natural History," just published in London, has this story about mummics:--

"A friend of mine in the merchant service, about two years since, brought back with him from Egypt, as a speculation, three mammies. Immediately on their arrival in London he asked me to examine them. They were two males and a female, in a remarkably good state of preservation, the hair, natis, skin, etc., being dry and hard like boards, and the features in two of the specimens distinctly visible. They did not appear even to have been wrapped in bandages but to have been submitted to the process of embaiming, and then allowed to dry. I tancied from their appearance that they had been em balmed by the ancient Egyptian priest-surgeons. after the following manner, described by He rodotus as one of the least expensive modes of embalming :- "They fill all the intestines with cedar oil, without either cutting into the abdomen or removing the viscera; then preventing the egress of the injected fluid, they salt the body for the fixed number of days, and at the end of that time they let out the cedar oil, the power of which is such that it brings out in it both the intestines and viscera; it consumes the flesh, and the skin and bones alone remain. being done they return the body.1 My friend described to me the various adventures and escapes he encountered in bringing over his specimens, it being very difficult to obtain mummics of any kind now-a-days, in consequthe Egyptian Government having torbidden them to be taken out of the country. Among other plans he adopted to pass the authorities who came on board, he placed the three mummies in the berth where the sallors asually sleep, and covered them up with rugs, etc., as though they were tired sailors taking a nap; and, if I recollect rightly, he told me that a friend, who was partner in the mummy venture, lay down with them. When the officials came round, the partner presended to wake up ont of sleep, and, sitting up, yawned and rubbed his eyes as if half awake. The deceit answered capitally; the officials, thinking that the three muminias were three more tired sailors, did not examine Surther, and so the mummies were passed,"

-Messrs, Teknor & Fields have announced a new book on the late war, by Mr. Coffin, better known as "Carletin," called "Four Years of Fighting: A Book v Battles," which is supposed to embody his byrsonal observations, in the train of our armies and fleets, over a large part of the field of war. Is promises us some new revelations regarding the history of the Rebel cotton loan in England, with original letters of those concerned. They intend to secure a large sale by the subscription-anvassing system. Another book just issued by taom, and made up similarly out of a newspaper orrespondence as a ground-work, is Mr. Suney Andrews' "South Since the War, as shown by fourteen weeks of travel and observation h Georgia and the Carolinas," covering the months of September, October, and November, 1865, while he was in the service of the Boston Daily Advertiser and the Chicago Tribune. The

-Mr. David G. Francis, of New York, 13 about to publish what we cannot but think the most important work of the kind ever reprinted in this country, Mr. J. Payne Collier's "Bibliographical Account of the Rarest Books in Eng lish Literature."

-John G. Saxe has prepared a new volume of poems, which is about being published. One of the poems, entitled "The Mourner a ia Mode," has the following verse:---

Her robe had the hue of the rest. (How meely it fitted her shape!

And the grief that was heaving her breast Boiled over in billows of crape.

-Mr. J. B. Kirker announces "The Outcast: Tale of Irish Life," by the late Colonel Michael Deheny.

-Messrs, Ticknor & Fields have in the press A History of the Anti Slavery Struggle in the nited States," by William Lloyd Garrison.

-Loring announces "Kissing the Rod," "Land at Last," and "Running the Gauntlet," by Edmond Yates.

-Mr. John Ruskin has a new work in the press entitled "The Crown of Wild Olive,"

-Mr. H. Cuolmondeley Pennell is about to ublish a volume under the title of "Fi-hing GOSSID."

-Mr. John Campbell Colquboun announces William Wilberforce, his Friends and Times," -Mr. J. G. Davis will soon publish "Thoughts on Great Painters,"

-Miss Margaret Howitt has nearly ready Twelve Mouths with Frederika Bremer in weden."

-Dr. Francis E. Anstre has in the press 'Notes on Epidemies."

- Major W. Ross King is about to publish "The Sportsman and Naturalist in Canada."

THE ENGLISH NATIONAL DEBT. - In the House of Commons Mr. J. Stuart Mill recently made a short speech, which appears to have created some stir in England. He urged the necessity of doing something for the national debt, contended that the condition of Great Britain would not justify the present generation in leaving the whole burden for posterity. Re-minding his hearers that the population of Great Britain depend for subsistence on her ability to supply the wants of other countries from her material resources, he took up the mestion as to her supply of coal, and declared that the exhaustion of the deposits was a ques tion not of centuries, but of generations.

tion not of centuries, but of generations. "If the present rate of consumption of coal con-tinues, three generations at the most, or very possi-bly a considerably shorter period, will leave no workable coal nearer to the surface than 4000 feet in depth; and that the expense of raising from that depth will entirely put is out of the power of the country to compete in manufactures with the richer coal fields of other countries." Mr. Mill argued that several millions a year

Mr. Mill argued that several millions a year yould now be set aside well enough for the rejuction of the debt, and that if, instead of this being done, taxes should be remitted merely that the money might be used in some other book has its value, and, probably, an increasing | way, * would be a criminal dereliction of duty.

as Englishmen unfit to be concerned in the honor of the crown. They may fight for it, pay taxes for its support, obey it as dutiful subjects, but they cannot enter into its councils, nor sit in its Parliament, nor ever posess representation there.

Therefore we say, better that the Govern-ment of Lord Russell should be weak in the hands of its friends than strong with the strength of its enemies-a strength which would certainly dissolve in the hour of its trial. Berten 318 members who are willing to stand by trath than 370 who follow the Government to their turn upon it-to hold office and wield power-and prevent its ad ance in the path of progress. If the small majority on the Fran-chise bill should be followed by a defeat on the bill for the distribution of seats when it reache the committee, we trust the Government will appeal to the people. England feels strongly on this question, and the friends of liberty everywhere send words of comfort and encouragement.

A defeat means further purification. The party of progress, led by Gladstone and Bright, and Mill and Gibson, men who come from the people and represent genius and energy, and not the faded virtues of forgotten fathers, must triumph in the end. We could have boped to have seen a satisfactory triumph in this Parlia -but perhaps it is for the best. If the aristocracy will not accept a £7 tranchise now they may be compelled, after an appeal to the in a new House of Commons, to accept inlimited franchise-manhood suffrage-th ballot. Men who are not wise in time, even when their own seldsh interests are concerned generally learn wisdom from the chastening experience of the future.

Congress and the Joint Committee-An Opportunity for Compromise.

From the Times. The members of the Joint Committee on Re

construction have less discernment than they are credited with, if they are not already convinced that their resolutions providing for a Constitutional amenument, and the bills giving effect to other parts of their scheme, are a signal failure. So far as we can judge from the tone of the Union press, they have produced an all but miversal feeling of disappointment and dissatisfaction. And the same feeling is reported to be gauing ground in Congress, That Mr. Thad deus Stevens is not satisfied with proposi tions which from his point of view wear appearance of compromise, is proved by the confiscation scheme which he has talked of on his own account. The conservatives, on the other hand, are averse to what violates their sense of justice and generosity, and postpone indefinitely the result which has been under stood to form the object and the justification of the committee's prolonged inquiry. With the ultra radicals and the Constitutional conserva tives alike dissatisfied and disgusted, though on grounds diametrically opposed, the scheme finds little invor outside of the small circle that gave it birth.

With whatever sins the extreme radicals are chargeable, at least they preserve a semblance of logical consistency. They assert the full retensions of the conqueror, and by virtue of conquest claim the right to do as they please with the property of those concerned in the Re-bellion-amounting. In the present case, to about nine tenths of the action of the sector of the sector. about nine tenths of the entire population of the South. This pretension the Committee's plan totally disallows. Again, they hold that what were the Southern States are now merely Terri-tories, with none of the rights or attributes of sovereignty; and the Committee formally recognizes them as States, and invites them as such to say yea or may to the proposed Constitutional amendment.

the Herald. In the House of Representatives on Monday

week, the scheme of Southern reconstruction and restoration reported from the joint committee

of fifteen, was made the special order for yester day, to-day, and to-morrow.

Forney is in raptures. He cackles as enthuslastically over this wonderful bantling of the in allible committee of fifteen as a noisy old he: over a new-laid egg. He claps his wings and crows with the exultation of a bantam rooster aut after all his fuss and flutterings he finally subsides into his proper character of a "dead iuck." He says that the proposed Constitutional amendment from the committee (the main feaare of which is the distranchisement, in regard to Federal affairs, of the late Rebel States till the Fourth of July, 1870) "is certain to pass Con-gress, and to be ratified by the Legislatures of the adhering States." We presume he means the States adhering to Congress, "When this he continues, "becomes clear to the tact." people, as it must in a very short time, the effect on their material interests will be surprisingly sudden and salutary." In short, with the pas-sage of the amendment through Congress by the

ation will retire before the overwhelming necesity and logic of the case." We suspect, nevertheless, that Forney, in asuming that this Congressional scheme is cerin to pass both Houses, is assuming too much We rather incline to the opinion that in the irrepressible conflict" between the peculiar inthropic kinks and crotchets of this radial, that radical, and the other, to say nothing of conservatives and copperheads, the scheme will signally tail in the House or in the Senate. But cranting that by a two thirds vote it "is certain to pass," it only carries the issue between Con gress and the President directly before the people. Forney is seriously perplexed in this ies of the subject, although he says "it is aband to suppose that what Andrew Johnson may or may not do can materially affect or retard the decision of the parties immediately intorested," because "the Southern people will soon be convinced that the radicals, as they are called,

equisite two-thirds vote in each House, "oppo-

are indeed their pest friends But there is another little matter which eriously troubles Forney-"the extraordinary spectacle of the published proceedings of a meeting of the Cabinet, in which his (the Presilent's) constitutional advisers are quoted, and n which Secretary Sianton is represented to be a full accord with Secretary Seward and Andrew ohuson. This is where the shoe pinches, constary Stant n is the Apostic Paul to the Reablican party of l'ennsylvania. They substan-ially so declared him at their late Harrisburg onvention, while they could afford nothing better than a toundabout and very equivocal enorsement of President Johnson. In a contest, therefore, before the people between the recon-struction plan of Congress and that of the Adinistration, the latter, supported by Secretary Stanton, the Apostle Paul of the Pennsylvania war Republicans, will carry the Keystone state October election. With the popular reaction ork, under the reviving influence of Secretary eward, will carry the Empire State in Novem er, and thus, without going a step further, the reconstruction scheme of Congress will fall to the ground, and the President's policy and the Union party of the Administration will take

The speculative ideas of Forney, we predict, will be proved, in the sequel, as fallacious as were those of the maid of the milking pail, even with the passage of this reconstruction scheme of Stevens and his committee through both Houses of Congress. First, however, the issue in Congress must be determined, and even here we look for a tailure or surrender to the Administration.

Squirms of H. G. From the World.

The people of South Carolinan, in 1776, seceded from Great Britain. The people of South Carolina seceded in 1800 from the United States. The Declaration of Independence, if it announced any new political principal, announced the right of a people to alter and change its government. So Mr. Greeley understands; so he still maintains. In what does he differ, in his premises, from the Davis he denounces? In nothing but, Davis says, "A principle of right being established, is appli-cable as well in 1860 as 1776." "Not at all," says Greeley. "Why not?" says Davis. If any human being has ever found out, from any thing Greeley has written, why not, he has been more fortunate than the World. We can give the proper answer for him in a few words;-It was perfectly right to seeede from the arbitrary obstinacy of George III; it was very wrong to secede from the arbitrary obstiacy of Horace 1.

If we understand the result of the war, it is this-strength has settled right. The arguments for and against secession are atterly enumbertant, except to the student of history and the philosophic statesman; but, it secession needed a good advocate, it can find none better than Greeley arguing against it.

It is not a very easy thing to argue with any one unless the Dictionary is admitted by both. A nurderer is executed in this city by the authority of the people of the State of New York and there is no other authority that can hang hum. What is the people of the State of New Yorky Do two hundred thousand unnaturalized integrates and twenty thousand unqualitied negrees form any portion of it? Have they any thing to say, or any right to say anything? No No more than so many puts or blue-bottle flies, suppose the people of the State of New York, through their regular machinery of State, call a convention and secede-throw off one system and make another?

The State of New York, says the Philosophic Squirm of the *Tribune*, has no more right to second from the Union than Long Island to second from her; but the people have that right. is it possible that any human being can be so stupid as Greeley pretends to be? Is it not more probable that it is an assumed stupidity to cover ishonesty, as the thief indicted for stealing plate kept repeating spoons, spoons, until he was let off as an idiot?

The very question New York has been fighting about is, that the right of a people to alter its government was by the Constitution of the United States agreed to be limited by that Constitution. The very question Vorginia has been fighting about is that it did not pass under the Constitution, but was a reserved right. It

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JOHN B. GOUGH will deliver a recture on MONDAY Evening, May 14 Sublect- Peculiar Peo-ple." The sale of tickets will be soid or engaged be-fore that time. The north half of the house will be soid at Ashmead & Evans' Mooks ore, No. 721 Chesnat street, and the south half st rumpier's Music store. Seventh and Chesnat streets. Price 25 cents, 50 cents. and 75 cents. 558t

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COM-PANY.

PANY. TERASUBER'S DEPARTMENT,) PHILADELPHIA May 2, 1886 f NOTICE TO ST '' KHOLDER'S, - The Board of Directors have this cay declared a semi annual dividend of FIVE PEB CEN . on the capital stock of the Com-pany, elea of National and state taxes, payable on and after May 30, 1868. Blank powers of afterney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 258 S. THIRD Street. 5350t Troasurer.

5 3 30t Treasurer.

Der. PHILAULIPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 227 South FOURTH Street.

FOURTH Street. PHILADELFHIA April 28 1866. Notice is hereby riven to the Stockho ders or this Combany, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board on 11th 1 ceember, 1865 will cease on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be bail to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereat er entitled to receive it in Cash enty. [430 lm] S. BEL DFORD, Treasurer.

BIERSTADT'S LAST WORK -- "STORM IN THE BO: KY MOUNTAINS"-now on ex-albition by permission of the Artist. for the Benefit or the "Lincon Institution and Soliders' and Saltors" orphan Boys' Home " at WENDEROTH. TAYLOB & BROWN'S, Nos 919 and 914 CHE-NUT Street, for one month only. Open it in D.A.M. to 16 P M. Season Ticket, S176 -> ingle Ticket 25 cents. [4 21 Im Qr.

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETRO-

OFFICE OF THE ROYAL PETRO-LEUM COMPANY PHILADELPHIA ADDI 16, 1866. An adjourned meetry of the sockholders of the ROYAL PETROLEUM COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 257 8. HIRD Street Philadelphia, Penn-sylvania on SONDAY, May 14 1866 at 3 o'clock P M, to act upon a proposition to reduce capital stock to two hundred thousand (of ars (\$209 000), and to take mea-sures to reduce the concess of the company, and pro-mote general interest of the same mote general interest of the same 5.2 wim ft JOH $\sim 6 \text{ ALL AGHER, JR}$. Secretary.

BY ORDER OF THE CORPORATORS of THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, the opening of the books for sub-scripticn to the capt a slock of said Company is post-poned until further notice. 439 9t

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