LITERATURE

PATRIOTIC PORMS. By J. H. De Haes Janvier, J. B. Lippincott & Co., rhiladelphia

The little volume before us is the most perfect and beautiful specimen of typographical execution that has ever fallen under our notice. It is nea!, but not gaudy, printed with the most exact care, on rich, cream-laid paper, and bound in that tasteful style which none know better how to apply than Messrs. Lippincott & Co. The public will not fail to treasure the volume, if only as a proof of the unrivalled excellencies of American publications. But the work does not rest its only claim to appreciation on its outward beauty. It is valuable because it is the imprint and reflex of the popular heart at a time when the future will be looking eagerly for any evidence of the feeling which existed during the days now past. The poems were all popular-excessively popular in their time-and although they do not possess any particular amount of literary ability, and abound too much in what is vulgarly denominated "bupcombe," yet, at the same time, they have a stirring power; and when we recall the time of their first appearance, and the circumstances which called them forth, we do not wonder at their widespread tame. They include "The Sleeping Sentinel," "The Cumberland," "Ellet," "'The Widow's Son," "The Stigma." They have all appeared in the journals of the day, and hence we need make no extracts.

MAIDEN AND MARRIED LIPE OF MARY POWELL. M. W. Dodd. Philadelphia Agents: J. B.

Lippincott & Co.

We noticed some time since "Cherry and Violet," by the same author as "Mary Powell," The same characteristics are noticeable in each. Both have their plots laid about the time of the great plague in 1643. Both are quaint, pleasant, and possess a peculiar fascination to all novel readers who love the simple and natural. The tales have hardly any plot, but truly depict the condition of society at the date at which they pretend to be written. It is printed in the quaint old style by Dodd, and its form as a journal makes its appearance yet more unique. Lippincott & Co. have it for sale, and will have a large demand most speedily to supply.

-The Round Table has been publishing a series of sketches of the leading publishing houses of our country. Some time since it gave ns a history of J. B. Lippincott & Co., Hurd & Houghton, and others, which we have already made place for in our columns. The present number of the magazine contains a sketch of George W. Childs, Esq., which we give below. Mr. Childs is a gentleman of great enterprise, discretion, and liberality, and the Round Table's notice no more than gives him his just due.

GEORGE W. CHILDS. The books published by the firm of Childs & Peterson, now solely represented by George W. Childs, are more important in cost and merit than in mere number. The amount which they realized for their authors has been unusually large, and the position which Mr. Childs now additionally occupies as news-paper proprietor is another reason way he should receive personal notice in the series of papers to which this belongs. Mr. Childs, a native of Baltimore, now about 37 years old. came to Philadelphia at the nge of fourteen, and emered the bookstore of Mr. P. Thompson, then situated at the northwest corner of Sixth and Arch streets. He continued there for four years, when though not of age, he began busi-ness on his own account in a small place corner of Third and Chesnut streets—one-half of the office of the great building now occupied by his own cashier and assistants in the business management of the Public Ledger, of which he now is proprietor. At that time, nearly twenty years ago, he had made up his mind to own the Ledger, and frankly stated his dedetermination to the proprietors. He never once acan-doned this purpose, and the writer of this article has frequently heard him speak of it, years before he suc-ceeded in realizing it. One is reminded in this suc-cessful pettinacity of Warren Hasting's resolve, be-fore he left England for Tudia, to repossess himself of the manor which had passed from his namily. In 1849, being then in his twenty-first year, Mr. Childs was admitted into partnership with Mr. Robert E. eterson (the firm was R Peterson & Co.), at the northwest corner of Fifth and Arch streets. Soon after the firm became Childs & Peterson— a nominal chance, for the partners were the same; the principal business management was undertaken and successfully executed by Mr. Childs. Fire first book they published was "Peterson's Familiar Science," of which 200,000 copies have been sold. It was adopted, in 1851, as a text-book in the public schools of Philadelphia and also of Brooklyn. It was based upon a book, written by an eminent English scholar, which was not well adapted for this country in many points and was defectively arranged. Mr. Peterson, a gentleman of high culture (he had been admitted to the bar, and is now a member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and graduated M. D from the University of Pennsylvania), made the necessary altera tions and additions, and succeeded so well that the Rev. Dr. Brewer, author of the book, warmly thanked him for the improvements and publicly signified his approbation thereof. In successive editions the book has been made to keep pace with the most recent discoveries in science, and there has latterly been incorporated with it, as a suitable appendix, occupying 150 pases, Professor Pepper's "Scientific Amusements for Young People" Being a personal friend of Judge Kane, Mr. Childs obtained a promise from him that should Dr. Elisha Kent Kane return from the Arctic regions (whither he had gone on a second the Arctic regions (whither he had gone on a second exploring tour to discover traces of Sir John Frank-lin and his crew) and write a book, he (Mr. Childs) should publish it. Dr. Kane did return, wrote the book, and Childs & Peterson published it, selling hearly 70,000 comes within a year, and paying a royarty of one dollar on each copy. They subse-quently purchased the sterrotyne places of the (Exquently purchased the stereotype plates of the "First Grannell Expedition," by Dr. Kane, improving it by the addition of many new illustrations, a fine steel portrait of Franklin, and a sketch of his life by Mr. Allibone. The three volumes of Kane's "Arctic Explorations" were attractive from the interest of the subject, the adventurous humanity of those who designed and carried out the search after Franklin, and, in a literary point of view for the earnest simplicity of Dr. Kane's journa s. The numerous illustrations, too, from Dr. Kane's own designs were valuable; those on wood were engraved by Van Ingen & Snyder, and those on teel, consisting of finished views by Mr. James on teel, consisting of finished views by Mr. James Hamilton, the eminent marine painter, from otter sketches by Dr. Kane, were executed under the superintendence of J.M. Butler, of Philadelphia. The work is still in demand—the more so, poshaps, because the author died, a martyr to humanity and science, not long atter the publication of the second and concluding fournals of his "Arctic Explorations." Uniform with this publication was a splendidly illustrated volume. Brazil and the Brazilians," by the Rev. J. C. Fietcher, who had been United States chaplain at Rio Janeiro, and for a time acting secretary to the American legation there, and assisted by the Rev. Dr. Kidder, long a resident in Brazil. Of the first edition of the costly work 5000 copies were sold. "Bonvier's Law Dictionary," of which the twelfth edition, revised and much enlarged, is now in the press was another successful publication, on which press was another successful publication, on which \$40,000 have a ready been paid for copyright. Another original publication by Childs & Peterson, which has justly obtained the highest reputation, is thus noticed in Trubner's "Bibliographical Guide to American scientific writers) we must not omit mention of a remarkable American whom who has present the property of the present the property of the present the property of the present whom the present the p tion of a remarkable American woman who has achieved signal success in the science of astronomy, who, in fact, may be justly termed the Mary Somer-ville of the United States. Hannah M. Peterson, the only child of the late Judgo Bouvier, reselved her early training from her father, was first introduced to early training from her father, was first introduced to the study of mathematics by her very accomplished husbans (spoken of above) and has since cultivated the study of astronomy with success. Her igreat work, entitled 'Familiar Astronomy,' has won her the applause of leading men of science on both sides the Atlantic." Mr. Childs suggested and played Judge Sharswood's edition of "Blackston Dommentaries," two volumes royal octavo, with ferry valuable notes, emphatically the American edition, which is now a text-book in all blaw-schools of the United States. He planned and published "The National Alimanac and Annual Excord," and edited the first volume for the year 1863. This is a work of great merit, on account of the accuracy and great fulness of its statistical information. A forthcoming work, on which he has spared no expense, also undertaken at his suggestion and on his pecuniary outlay, is Lossing's

"Illustrated History of the Civil War," in the preface to which the author warml, acknowledges has obligations to Mr. Childs. Indeed, that gentleman's relations with his authors have been uniformly agreeable, for he never use had dispute or difficulty with any or them, and retains their friendship to this day. One of them, certainly, ought to feel grateful to Mr. Childs—we allude to the present Governor or Tennessee—for whom, in kindness, he published "Parson Brownlow's Book," which, by a reat and inexplicable good luck—for it has small literary merit—obtained a great sale, and put \$29,000 into its author's pockers when he was a fugitive driven by force out of ma own State. The magnum opus of this firm, however, is Allibone's "Dictionary of Authors," more accurately to be named as "A critical dictionary of English literature, and British and American authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the nineteenth century, containing upperceds of their thousand biographics and their thousand biographics and Inglish literature, and British and American authors, living and deceased, from the earliest accounts to the middle of the nimeteenta century, containing upwards of thirty thousand blographies and literary notices, by S. Austin Allibone. LL. D." Of this, the first volume, pp. 1006 super royal octavo, complete from the letters A to J, inclusive, has been before the public for some time, and there is every trospect that the second and concuding volume will be published this year. It is all that it professes to be, and a great deal more. Dr. Allibone, much to his credit, dedicated this great work to his authlisher, George William Childs, "who has greatly furthered my tabors by his enterprise and zealous and intelligent interest." In 1860 Mr. Peterson retured from the firm, and Mr. Childs entered into partnership with J. B. Lippincott & Co., a business connection which continued for less than a year. Mr. Childs then commenced business by himself, at Nos. 628 and 630 Chesnus street. In May, 1863, he purchased the Publishers' Circular and American Literary Gazette, which had been previously published at New York as a mere advertising ancet, but which, entirely remodelled, and edited with great care in every department, has become acceptable and appreciated in foreign countries as well as in this. Its Parisian correspondence, giving a large and agreeable variety of interary news, ancethis. Its Parisian correspondence, giving a large and agreeable variety of literary news, anecdotes, biography, and gossin, is full of spirit and breadth. On the 3d of December, 1864, Mr Childs, tulfilling the ong-cherished ambitton of his life, parchased the goodwill of the Public Ledger, a daily journal, with a very large circulation, and a most extensive and linerative advertising connection. extensive and incrative advertising connection. The former proprietors retired upon a fortune estimated at \$6.000.000. In the purchase were included the entire "plant" of type and steampresses, and a weekly, entitled the Dollar Newspaper. Mr. Childs has improved as well as onlarged the Ledger since it passed into his hands, and thereby considerably measured it already. and thereby considerably increase its circula-tion. It is judiclously and ably edited, and has carefully avoided the publication, in peace as well as in war, of sensational news. The Dollar Newspaper, considerably suremented in size and improved into a good family paper, is now widely circuisted under its new and more appropriate title of the Home Weekly; and the American Literary Gazette and Publishers' Circuiar, published twice a month, has a respectable and remunerative are station, with a systal influence are appropriate to station, with no small induced among publishers and purchasers. The job-printing office connected with the Ledger is very large and highly remunerative from its great onsiness. Mr Chios continues as book publisher at Nos. 628 and 630 Che-nut street, but is about erecting a building, \$4 by 180 feet, on the southwest corner of Sixth and Chesnut, near the State House, at a cost of about \$500,000 To this the publication of his three journals will in due time be removed.

Exactly one block more westwards also on Ches. Exactly one block more westwardy, also on Ches-nut street, the proprietor or the Press had established his printing and publication office six months ago, and the Evening Bulletin has also removied westward. As a publisher Mr. Chies has shown tact, enterprise, and liberality, and everything he has put his hand to seems to flowrish. In fact, he is prudent as well as bold, never putting his han; so iar for-ward that he cannot safely withdraw it when and

The Dead Ship of Harpswell.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER. The Atlantic Monthly, for June, will contain the following beautiful poem by Whittier. Our readers will at once notice the resemblance between its idea and rhythm, and that of the "Dream of the Ancient Mariner," by Coleridge.

What flocks the outer grey beyond
The sundown's golden trait?
The white flash of a sea-bird's wing,
Or gream of slaming sait?
Let young eyes watch from Necz and Point, And sea-worn e ders pray,— The ghost of what was once a ship Is sailing up the bay!

From grev sea-tog, from fey drift, From peril and from pain,
The home-bound fisher greets thy lights,
O hundred-harbored Maine!
But many a kee shall senward turn,
And many a sall outstand, When, tail and white, the Dead Ship looms Against the dusk of land. She rounds the headland's bristling pines,

She threads the isle-set bay; No spur of breeze can speed her on, Nor cob of tide delay. Old men still walk the Isle of Orr Who tell her date and name,

Who hewed her oaken frame. What weary doom of baffled quest, Thou sad sea-ghost, is thine? What makes thee in the haunts of home A wonder and a sign?
No foot is on thy silent deck,
Upon thy helm no band; No ripple bath the soundless wind

That smites thee from the land! For never comes the ship to port, Howe er the breeze may be; Just when she nears the waiting shore, She drifts again to sea. No tack of sail, nor turn of helm. Nor sheer of veering side,

Stern-fore she drives to sea and night.

Against the wind and tide. In vain o'er Harpswell Neck the star Of evening guides her in; In vam for her the lamps are lit Within thy tower, Seguin! In vain the harbor-boat shall hail, In vain the pilot calls, No hand shall reef her spectral sail,

Or let her anchor fall. Shake, brown old wives, with dreary joy, Your grey-head hints of ill; And o'er sick-beds, whispering low, Your prophecies fulfil. Some amid you birchen trees Shall drape its door with woe; And slowly where the Dead Ship sails, The burial beat shall row!

From Wolf Neck and from Flying Point, From island and from main From sheltered cove and tided creek, Shall gilde the funeral train. The dead-boat with the bearers four, The mourners at her stern— And one shall go the silent way Who sha'l no more return!

And men shall sigh, and women weep, Whose dear ones pale and pine, And sadly over sunset seas Await the ghostly sign. They know not that its sails are filled By pity's tender breath, Nor see the Angel at the helm Who steers tue Ship of Death!

ATLANTIC MONTRLY FOR JUNE. The Atlantic for the ensuing month contains even more than its usual supply of interesting reading matter. Among which we notice particularly, "In the Hemlocks," by the author of "The Snow Walkers," The concluding account of the "Last Days of Water Savage Landor," by Miss Kate Field, contains several letters by the old poet, soma relating to our late war, and much interesting anecdote. "The Passages from Hawthorne's Note-Books" continue the charming narrative of his life at Brook Farm. "A Pioneer Editor" is a valuable biographical sketch of Dr. Bailey of the National Era. Characteristic poems by J. G. Whittier, H. W. Longfellow, and E. C. Stedman.

-Our Young Folks is also more than ordinarily entertaining. It has grown to be an institution expected regularly in every household. Both of these periodicals are for sale by T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets.

... The memory of William Henry Ireland, the Shakespeare forger, was lately revived for a moment in London at the sale of a library of Shakespeare's works, in which was a copy of Ireland's own collections relative to his forgeries, and a manuscript of his "Confessions" in his own handwriting. The value of the latter, which could never have been much at any time, was not enhanced by the fact that several simi-

lar copies of it are known to exist in England. We have somewhere read that Ireland supported himself in the last years of his life by making manuscript copies of his forgeries, each one of which was, of course, the genuine original Simon Purc. We believe one of these copies was sold here when the library o' Burton the actor came to the hammer; and we know of another which, in addition to Ireland's own balderdash. contains a number of poems in the autograph of

-The expenditures of the British Museum during the past year amounted to over half a million of dollars, viz., £101,808 14s, 4d., and the sum required for the present year is estimated at a larger ngure. The number of persons, exclusive of readers, who visited its general collections during the twelve months was 369,967, and the number of readers 100,271-a daily average of 349, each reader consulting twelve books daily. Valuable acquisitions have been made to the department of Oriental, British, and medieval antiquities and ethnography, and the Greek and Roman departments have been enriched by a number of antiquities from the Pourtalis sale. Professor Owen reports 10,700 additions to zoology, 10,079 to geology, and 3623 to mineralogy.

-The report which obtained currency some time since, that Gustave Dore was making ilfustrations for Tennyson's "Idyls of the King," which he cannot read, by the way, in the language in which it is written, turns out to be true, we are sorry to say, for if there is any one thing which Dore cannot do, we fear it is to illustrate Tennyson properly. Browning he might, or that portion of Browning which is represented by such poems as "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower Came," having much in common with his dark, weird, and irregular genius. What must be, must be, however; and Moxon & Co., Tennyson's publishers, are negotiating with Dore for his drawings, which are thirty in number. They are to be engraved in London, we cannot see by whom, unless it be by the Dalziel Brothers, and will probably be ready for the next holiday season.

-George Eliot will soon delight the world with another novel, to be called "Fehx Holt, the Radical." Messrs. Blackwood are the pub lishers or the book, which will be out early in

-Mrs. Altred Gatty, well known for an admirable series of mystic moral fables for the young, and some other writings, has begun a new monthly magazine for the young, to be published by Bell & Daldy, and called Aunt Judy's Magazine.

-M. Renan's new book on the "Apostles" has given great offense to the Liberals. In a chapter on "Freedom Under the Roman Empire," M. Renan expresses his conviction that a sovereignty is more favorable to freedom of thought than a rebublic. If, under the Empire, philosophers were meddled with, it was, M. Renan thinks, only because they had the indiscretion to mix themselves up with politics. The drift of the chapter, as interpreted in Paris, seems to show a want of sympathy with popular liberties, which M. Renan treats as of very little consequence so long as philosophers have the leisure and the means of prosecuting their studies.

-Miss Frances Power Cobbe has written to Pall Mal Gazette the following note:-

"Sir :- Permit me to add unother and peculiarly "Sir:—Permit me to add another and peculiarly interesting case to those cited by Dr. Fornes Winslew of infellectual vigor in advanced age. The venerable Mrs. Somerville, now in her eighty-soventh year, has just completed a vast work, embodying all he latest results of science in relation to the ultimate particles of matter. Those who have seen the MS are assured that when the book appears this summer it will be found to surpass rather than fall short of the merits of the 'Physical Geography' and 'Connection of the Sciences,' which half a century ago gave her the first rank among intellectual ago gave her the first rank among intellectual

-Turbner will publish one of the most unique and valuable books ever published, "A History of Dervishes." It is by an American, a Mr. Brown, who is at present the interpreter to the American embassy at Constantinople,

-Dean Stanley delivered at the Royal Institute a profoundly entertaining lecture on "Westminster Abbey." There was a distinguished company of aristocrats, culminating in the Prince of Wales. Old Dr. Faraday-very infirm-entered, and was supported to a seat. He was received with a round of applause, Amongst others present were Mrs. Governor Sprague and Miss Chase, from the United States,

-Captain Ferguson, author of many valuable philological works, is lecturing at Carlisle upon his late visit to the Southern States, -Another delay has taken place in the publi-

cation of Vol. II of the French Emperor's "Life of Casar." The different versions were to have appeared in the several European capitals on the 1st of May; but, as they will not all be ready to appear at that date, the 8th of May has been fixed upon by the imperial author as the day for simultaneous publication.

-The late Count Gurowski left behind him an immense mass of manuscripts, consisting of correspondence with the notabilities of this country and Europe, besides a great many unpublished memoranda of his own. It is reported that this material will be arranged and edited for the benefit of a surviving daughter.

THE BISHOP OF OPPORD ON DULL BOOKS .- The Bishop of Oxford made some very plain-spoken and practical observations at the meeting of the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge on the 30th uit. The main and distinguishing work of the society, the bishop said, was in connection with its literature. It was more difficult to get books and tracts read than to get them written. In this matter there was a terrible danger ahead, a danger which could never be escaped, a famit which could never be escaped, a famit which could never be torgotten. They could force the force of the could be established to the could be established to the could be established. which could never be escaped, a famil which could never be forgotten. They could forgive almost anything in a man who came to them if he avoided that one unpardonable offense of dulness. They might not agree with him, but so long as no avoided dulness, that was of little importance. The bishop could not defend a dail book; indeed, he should consider himself a horrible hypocrite if he attempted to do so, for he never, if he could help it, read such a book; through. If they wanted a good commodity, they noust pay writers well, and not emcommodity, they must pay writers well, and not em commodity, they must pay writers well, and not employ cheap jacks, for he was sorry to say there were cheap jacks in hierature as well as in everything else. Then, again, with their books and tracts, it one member of the committee relused a book however good it might be, simply because it contained opinions that were not in accordance with his own, and another member rejected a book because it contained a contained or an opposite character. They would

opinions that were not in accordance with his own, and another member rejected a book because it contained opinions of an opposite character, they would very soon reduce all their publications to one delicious neutral tint of drabness. He thought it would not be difficult to admit books which expressed the view of loyal members of the church, whether they were high church, low church, or middle, so to admit them, that all parties might find the best things they wanted in the society's depot.

LITHMARY CURIOSITIES.—A very important collection of autographs and historical documents, comprising state papers bearing signatures of Kings and Queens of England, great Mimiters of State, Archbishops, military commanders, and other notabilities, from the reign of henry VIII to the present time, was sold in London on the 28th. One curious leature in the gathering was "a very complete Collection of Autographs of the Regiondes, temp. Charles I, and of the Ladies of the Court of Charles II."

Lot 91 was "Tradesmen's Accounts for Artholes supplied to Madame Gwynn (Neil Gwynn), including the Apo'hecary's Silversmith's, Wax Chandler's, Nights of her attendance at the Theatre, Chalring, and Glovers," seven very curious papers, with three signatures of her son, Charles, Duke or St. Albaus,

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPLED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH. North and South-Let us Understand.

From the Tribune. There is at present a general and laudable desire among the better portion of the Southern whites to be fully and fairly comprehended at the North. Instead of the old formulas-"I you don't stop talking that way, we will withdraw our trade and starve you," or, "If we can ever catch you on our soil, we will hang you," Southerners say, "Hear and understand us at the North! Had this spirit prevailed six to ten years ago, it would have saved the blood and lesolation of a terrible war. Let it be unheld and encouraged, and we shall never have an-

other such calamity."

The Christian Index, Atlanta, Georgia, insists that the South is not understood at the North, and, in order that it may be, sets forth what it deems the real sentiment of the South in an article which we here copy by request, to render it as conspicuous as we may. It is as follows:-

POUR MISTARES. The grand obstacle to reconstruction in Church and State, in fact and in feeling, lies in mutual misuader tanding of the tacis in regard to each other by the Northern and Southern people. If the truth were known of the North as to want is said, and done, and thought, and felt in these Southern Statess, we be seve that a controlling number of the people there would be inclined to extend to us such treat-

ment as we derire and as we think we deserve. There are four leading particulars in which we think their indgments of us are entirely wrong, and if they could be correctly informed on these points, we believe that a vast stride would be made towards real peace. With a smoore desire to do good to our fellow-men, and to giorny our Father in Heaven, we proceed to

and to georify our Father in Heaven, we proceed to mention these four things, and to put on record our column testimony in regard to them.

First, It is believed at the North that the people here consider the late dispute atill unsettled; that they are sinxious for another opportunity to resort to arms; and that they are ready and ripe to avail themselves of the first occasion to make another distribution. effort for independence.

In all this our Northern friends are entirely mis-

taken. There is not a word of truth in it. There may be individuals of whom it is true; or course we cannot say that there are none; but we can and do say that we know of none and have heard of none. The people here are not thinking about arms nor about independence; the ideas for which the war was fought are considered obsolete and are seldom sucken of the areat idea with almost considered. spoken of. The great idea with almost every one is to take care of himself and improve his own condi-tion. Revolution is, of all things, the turthest from their wishes or thoughts.

their wishes or thoughts.

Second. It is believed at the North that there is here a general disposition to oppress and persecute the negro race, and if possible, to re-enslave them.

Nothing could be further from the truth. During the war the slaves for the most part stood by their masters, labored for them without overseers in thousands of instances, and sympatoized with them and sustained them in every possible way to the last, since the war they have conducted themselves with a degree of propriety which, under the circumsiances, is a wonder to the world. These things have increased the kindness of feelings which were the before and the percentage is held in higher kind before, and the negro race is held in higher estimation at the South this day than it ever has been. The rights or suffrage, of holding office, and of sitting on juries are denied them by our laws, but in all other respects they are (in Georgia) pre-cisely on a footing with the white people, and so we think it is in most of the other States. The people of the North have been so often told that the oppo-site of all this is true, that they may find it hard to believe what we tell them; but the facts are as

Th rd. It is believed at the North, that the moment the Southern people are clothed with political power, they will use their influence for the repudiawe have never heard this scheme proposed by a Southern man, and it probably would never have been thought of here if we had not received the mea from Northern news, apers. We lave sever heard it

spoken of excess with condemunion. Most of us are wise enough to know that it is to our interest to sustain the Government under which we expect to Fourth. It is believed at the North that the South-

ern people, if invested with political power, would endeavor to lorce up on the Government, the assump-tion of the debt of the late Confederacy. We do not believe that this idea ever entered into the widest dream of the most visionary man in these Southern States. We have never heard the subject mentioned, except with ridicule, and, as in the preceding case, we believe it never would have been mentioned at all, it is had not been thrust upon our attention by the Northern press.

If the people at the North could only know the truth in regard to the four points above spoken of, we believe that there would be an immense change in public opinion, and in the state of public feeling there, and that the result would be a restoration of friendly relations and of material prosperity. Few or them, perhaps, will see tuese lines; of those who see them, some, we have no coult will believe all we have said, for some of them know that our testimony can be relied on; some, we fear, will say that we wilfully falsify; and others will probably say that we are mistaken as to the facts. We carnestly en-treat those who doubt our evidence to tell us what evidence would be satisfactory; and if they demand evidence, which the nature of the case admits of, we think we can pledge ourselves, in advance, to

This article may be copied by Northern newspapers, and it is just possible that some of their readers would like to obtain more full information from the same source; if so, let them address a letter to the editor of the Christian Index, Atlanta, Ga, and they shall be promptly responded to, publicly or privately, as they may desire.

Comments by the "Tribune."

I. We are quite sure that the Index is right in disclaiming for the South any desire or purpose to relight the flames of civil war. The experience of the late war is too recent and terrible. Yet we see that the South is constantly and now erfully incited to do that very thing in a different way but in the same spirit. She is openly urged by Northern Copperheads to send Senators and Representatives to Congress, who will take seats by force and violence in denance of the law of the land, and thus constitute an opposition or second Congress, which will involve the country airesh in the horrors of intestine convulsion and war. We entreat the Index to watch and warn against this project. It is certain, if pressed to realization, to deluge the land in fra-II. We quite agree with the Index that the better portion of the Southern whites do not mean or wish to oppress the blacks. Yet this rather negative received feeling. ternal blood, to no good end whatever.

rather negative good feeling does not shield nor save the blacks from intolerable wrongs and oppressions, as we have lately seen at Mem-phis and other points. The low-bred Southrons do love to oppress and abuse the blacks; and the better class do not actively interiere to pro-tect them, and they never will, so long as the laws of the South are not just and equal. So long as the South allows the most ignorant long as the South allows the most ignorant and vicious white foreigner to become a citizen and a voter after a few years' residence, and denies those same privileges to intelligent exemplary blacks born on the soil, she never will, and never can be, just to two-fitths or her people. That "blacks have no rights that whites are bound to respect," is an axiom ingrained in the years core of Southern society and incharm. the very core of Southern society and jurisoru-dence. The Index doubtless thinks the blacks dence. The Index doubtless talks the blacks of Georgia have all the rights of whites except those of voting, nolding office, and sitting on juries (rather important exceptions!); but it is mistaken. If a black, having a case in a Georgia court, wished his own brether to appear for him as counsel in that court, it would not be allowed. And this is but one instance out of many of the inequality and injustice of the laws of Georgia. That they have been and would still be worse, if President Johnson had not insisted on mellorations, the nature of the nows or can learn. The facts that pure and refined Northern women, who go south to teach black children, are very generally treated with hostility by the whites, refused board in their families, and often insulted and abused, and that negro school-houses have been burnt by scores and in widely separated and sbused, and that neuro school-houses have been burnt by scores, and in widely separated localities, and that, while hundreds (at least) of blacks have been murdered by whites in the South since the war ended, and not one of the murderers convicted and punished as such by the civil authority, are conclusive on this heat lil. We accept what the Index says of the National and Confederate debts respectively, as

proof that many Southern whites feel and mean I gress in the extinction of our debt, we shall ustly and loyally with regard to them; but Governor Wise is also a Southron, and his recent proclamation that "greenbacks will soon be worthless" is testimony quite as corent and significant as that of the Index. Each repre-sents, doubtless, a phase of Southern opinion We fear those who hold with Wise are by far the

-Finally, we wish, on the main point, to go further than the Index. It assures us that the South does not intend nor seek to break out of the Union. We agree to this, and add that a majority of the Southern whites never and, before they were maddened by lies and bloodshed. wish the Union dissolved. The revolutionary party in the South was never more than a daring, un-scrupulous, domineering minority, until the Southern heart was "fired" to madness by the bombardment of Fort Sumter. But there is just such a minority in the South to-day; and it is as likely to clutch and misuse power in the future as in the past. We entreat the Index, with all friends of peace, to keep an eye on this cabal, and be prepared to counteract its macni-

Mr. Gladstone on National Debts. From the World.

The most noteworthy utterance (if one would

but take the trouble to reflect a little upon it) made by any statesman, in this age, is that part of Mr. Gladstone's recent speech, in which he touches on what he calls "the chapter of national debts." It is, in substance, a confession that England has reached the summit of her greatness; that she will presently be on the declivity towards a subaltern rank; that she is now better able to bear the weight of her colossal debt than she will be two generations hence; that unless she takes advantage of her present prosperity to reduce it, she will eventually be crushed under the burden. The mainspring of England's greatness is her steam-engines. We have no sta-tistics showing their number, but it is probably a safe conjecture to place it from thirty to fifty thousand. The labor done by these ceeds that done by all the human muscles in the United Kingdom. It is these which enable her to undersell all nations, to command all markets, to gather into her coffers the best share of the profits of the commerce of the whole orld. Stop all those herculean, non-consuming workers, which, unlike the Illies of the feld, both too and spin, but are arrayed in less cloth ing than a tropical savage—let those stop, and the proud rank of England will have departed forever. But what keeps them in motion? English coal-beds. England ourrivals the whole world in all the coarser manuactures because her coal-beds lie so near the surface, and in such proximity to her metallic mines, that the natural cost of propelling machinery and smelt ing ores is less in England than in any other country on the globe. But her drafts on her coal mines are so enormous that they are rapidly approaching exhaustion. In one or two gene rations more she will have to bring up coal from such depths, and at such expense, that steam engines can be driven more cheaply in other

it is not in the order of Providence that coal and other mineral riches should have been so profusely distributed in various quarters of the world, yet the supply in one perty spot be the permanent resource of the whole world's industry. If all the coal in the earth's crust had been deposited in one country, and that country England, her supremacy in wealth and industry would be as lasting as the human race. it is, England is destined to occupy a relation to relation of Palestine to religion, and of ancient Greece to intellectual culture—giving an impulse and setting an example whose force will not be spent till the end of the world, but retiring herself to comparative insigniticance. The importance of the Christian religion bears no proportion to the geographical area of Pales time, nor the influence of esthetic culture to the area of Greece. In like manner, England, small in extent, is the parent of a movement which assures to her in history a pre-eminence whose brightness will not be effaced, even when she shall be reduced to a rank in commerce, industry, and wealth, similar to that of modern Greece in intellectual and that of modern Pales tine in religious life.

ountries than in England; and then the United

States will crowd her out of all the markets of

he world, and confine her to her own islands

This result is as inevitable as fate, although it i

impossible to predict the precise period.

The mission of Great Britain is one of the most glorious in the annals of mankind. first to reconcile political freedom with order and stability; the first to recognize and adopt the principles of free trade; the first to discove and apply the expansive force of steam; the country of Adam Smith and James Watt, the modern in the modern world, she has contri buted more to carry the human race forward than any other nation of modern times. But although her relative rank will necessarily cline, she will be eclipsed only by the truits of her own discoveries, the influence of her own example, and the spread of principles which she was the first to act upon.

Not only will the approaching exhaustion of her cheap coal supply displace England from

her commercial supremacy, but her relative rank will also decline by the approaching inde pendence of her colonies. Even at present they make no direct contribution to her re venue. Although her territorial possessions are almost boundless, her taxes are all levied on the inhabitants of the British Islands. Our own successful revolt against imperial taxation taught her a memorable lesson; and, instead of attempting to tax her remaining colonies, she avowedly regards them as in a state of political pupliage, out of which they will sooner or later emerge to juil independence. At present they contribute to her wealth by the produce of their markets, and by the return to England of men who have been most successful in the colonies, bringing their wealth with them. As the colo nies become independent, the home yearning towards England will become extinct, and social, as well as political ambition will seek gratification in posts under the new national governments. England will have exhausted he strength in becoming the mother of great nations-the United States being the eldest born and the most powerful—and will pass, by a gradual decline, into the decrepitude of a vene rable and venerated old age.

The English journals are reasonably struck

with the disproportion between Mr. Gladstone's

premises and the practical superstructure he proposes to build on them. If, in half a century the British debt will be too heavy to be borne, and ought, therefore, to be greatly reduced while the sources of British wealth are yet unexhausted, the proposal to pay it at the rate of one million a year is, indeed, a most lame and impotent conclusion. The probabilities are, that the debt of Englandwill never be very greatly reduced, and that when the enhanced cost of running her steem engines begins to transfer the great seats of manufactures to this country, the crushing burden of her debt will cause pro perty and population to emigrate to such an ex-tent that the debt will be ultimately repudiated. Mr. Gladstone's account of our own debt. though accurate enough in words, is calculated to give an erroneous impression. The randity of its accumulation is, no doubt, a marvel; but the wonder is considerably reduced if we will but recollect that it was incurred in a currency so enormously inflated that gold sold, at one time during the war, at 28%. We have paid, on the average, twice the ordinary prices for the articles we have consumed during the war. Mr. Gladstone's astonishment at the amount of our revenue admits of a similar qualification. A tarmer who gets a thousand dollars for crops which, in ordinary times, bring him only five hundred, can pay very high nominal taxes. Our rove nues are "tall by walking on tip-toe." By calling fifty cents a dollar we have made a sum which is really large seem enormous. With a return to ordinary prices, our taxes must be either reduced or become oppressive. It our debt, which was incurred in a fictitious currency, could be paid in a currency equally inflated, we might easily excite the wonderment of foreign financiers too careless or indolent to ask whether our dollar means a hundred cents or fifty. But, unfortunately, before we have made much pro-

have to pay real dollars; and we had perhaps better wait till then before we give way to much explication. Our debt will yet try us, and try jus sorely. But if we have no further political troubles, it can be easily carried after the first ten years, and easily extinguished within the ensuing forty.

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