### LITERATURE.

The Microcosm. A Poem. By Abraham Coles, M. D. D. Appleton & Co., New York, "Medi-cal and Surgical Reporter," No. 115 South Seventh street, Philadelphia Agency.

A very beautiful little book, containing a poem of some fiteen hundred lines, has come to us from the press of Appleton. The author has undertaken to treat of a field of science which has never been associated with poetic genius. We never before have had a conjunction of Esculapius and the Muse-. Never before in rhythm have the virtues of the cuticle. the cranium, and the aorta been discoursed upon. It adulterates the water of Parnassus to have an analysis of saliva, and it is anything but congenial to the rider of Pegasus to have the occupital bone and the ligamentary tissue of his steed dilated upon. We can better appreclate the fury described by Bayard Taylor in which the priestess puts on a white robe and prances up and down a room, than the anatomical analysis which induces the author in the midst of a verse to pause and refer to a medical dictionary to see if congenital blindness is curable.

It may hence be inferred that we derive small satisfaction from reading a poem with such footnotes as "The opinion which attributes to the cerebellum the power of associating or co-ordinating the different voluntary motions is the one now most generally received." . . . . "The nervous system consists everywhere of two kinds of tissue-white and grey." . . . "For the benefit of the reader, we may state that there are 43 pair of nerves in all-i. e. 12 ersnial or encephalic and 32 spinal,"

It must be acknowledged that the interest of poetry is slightly lessened by such details. In order to enable our readers to appreciate this curious anatomical performance, we will

"Bundles of flee by fibres without end, Along the bony "keletin extend In thousand-fold directions from fixed points To not their several parts upon the Joints; Adjustments nice of means to ends we trace, With each dynamic finnent in place. But where's the Hand that are ps the million reins, Directs and guides them, quickens or restrains? Or the "Eye and us Correlative" is thus Biblically described :-

"The ways of Sion mourn; funereal gloom Fills every habitation like a tomb: Closed is each port, and wind ow of the mind; And there is none to cok—the Evn is blind. How different once, when is that Sphere The glorious universe was pictured clear! O what an Organ that! germain to Light hose own relate us, too are such to sight I were hard to say, the two so nicely fit Made was to e eye for light, or light for it,"

The touching attributes of smell are portrayed in gushing numbers:-

"The Nerves of smell, the first the brain to leave, Combed and div ded through a bony sieve. They, from their tresses of d shevelled bair, Shake out the tangled tragrance of the air. Conversant with all sweetness—Nature brings Hither the soul and quintessence of things; Airy solutions of the finer powers, mponderable properties of flowers; the aroma of all seasons and all times Kingdoms of nature, continents, and climes-

A few pages are devoted to "Novology," several to the lungs, and quite a number to the heart. To show that Dr. Coles is susceptible of appreciating true love, and, besides, that it must, in the course of nature, run smooth, we quote his words on "The Sexes:"-"Young Love, First Love, Love, haply at first sight,

Smites like the lightning, dazzles like the light: Chance-meeting eyes shoot torth contarious flame Sending the hot blood wildly through the frame. By strange enchantment violently strook, The total being rushes with a took:

A beauty never seen before, except some gleams.

Purpling the atmo phere of blissful dreams, Wakens rare raptures and sensations new

Both soul and body thrilling through and through." The work is, however, in its way, a success. Were we able to divest ourselves of the idea of a comedy, we could fully appreciate the metrical feet which describes the human toes and heel, and the pliant minds which argues the difference between the cerebrum and the cere-

- The poems of the late George Arnold have been given to the public in book form. From them we select a few of the most touching of the poems left us by the dead poet. The following few stanzas he was engaged in illustrating at the time of his death:-

JUBILATE.

Grey distance hid each shining sail. By ruthless breezes born from me And lessening, lading, laint and pale, My ships went forth to sea,

Where misty breakers rose and fell. I stood and sorrowed hopelessly; For every wave had tales to tell Or wrecks far out at sea.

To-day, a song is on my lips: Earth seems a paradise to me-For God is good, and, lo! my ships Are coming home from sea!

The next verses can be appreciated by all who have suffered:-

THE OLD PLACE. I stand on the shore of a moonlit sea. Under the stars of a summer sky, And sad are the thoughts that come to me, As the sorrowful night-wind whispers by.

'Tis the same old sea whose voices call, The same old stars with their twinking eyes, The same old moonlight silvers all, And the same old solemn thoughts arise, Naught in the scene has changed for years,

Waves, nor stars, nor moonlight fair; And here in my eyes are the same old tears, For the same old hopeless love I bear.

Two days before his death he wrote the closing verses of the volume, breatning a prayer which was soon answered:-

IN THE DARK. All moveless stand the ancient cedar trees Along the drifted sand-hills where they grow; And from the dark west comes a wandering breeze. And waves them to and fro.

A murky darkness lies along the sand, Where bright the sunbeams of the morning

shone: And the eye vainly seeks, by sea and land, Some light to rest upon. No large, pale star its glittering vigil keeps; An inky sea reflects an inky sky

And the dark river, like a serpent, creeps To where its black piers lie. Strange, salty odors through the darkness steal.

And through the dark the ocean-thunders roll, Thick darkness gathers, stifling, till I feel Its weight upon my soul! I stretch my hands out in the empty air; I strain my eyes into the heavy night;

Blackness of darkness . . Father, hear my prayer, Grant me to see the light!

GREAT DESPOTS IN SMALL PLACES.-The following very seasonable article is from the Round Table:-

"The summer mouths, being the ones expe cially devoted to travel, are those most replete with discomfort and degradation. Whoever, in this country, enters a public conveyance, or place of public 'entertainment,' must relin quish his self-respect and inalienable rights as a freeman until such time as his return home | He succeeded so well that the copies executed at

mancipates him from an ordeal of saubbing end insult. Your first intercourse with a railyou as not only his natural enemy, but a an inferior race, subject for the time bling to n s irresponsible power. The baggage-master, to whom you apply to check your trunk, returned to comply until you produce your tiel et, making no concealment of his belief that you intend a traud upon both railroad and expre s company; and sub equently, at urcertain intervals, the monotony of your lournes is er ed by the sight of his coadjutors engaged in ien olisbing your baggage with every apparent baggage is at the risk of the owner. The tations indifference, throws a ticket at you as he would a bone at a doz, returning a crumbled mass of greasy corrency and dubious notes as change for your greenback. To reach the train you run a gam tlet of guards stationed over parrow gates, as if you were a convict to be subsequently identified; and, after being ignoniniously repelled from every habitable car by insolent brakesmen, who surlily inform you that it is 'reserved for ladies,' you are forced to repair to a rickety conveyance thronged with a class of people whose general appearance goes far to justify the prevalent ignominious treat-ment. Then begins the reign of the conductor, who rudely shakes the sleeping passenger to elicit a sight and a punch at his ticket; gruffly replies to civil questions, if, indeed, he condescends to reply at all; bullies and abuses the man whose ticket is mislaid; becomes very ruffian, threatening personal violence to the placky tow who demand a seat as a prore quisite to producing their tickets. ductor is succeeded by shrill-voiced boys, who walk down the aisle, throwing right and left, in your face or lap, or on top of your book, as the case may be, flash newspapers and bindles of bad candy. Nothing that can add to your misery is spared; any remonstrance only cipitates fresh insuits which you are powerless Your threatened recourse to the officers of the road is received with derision. and, if made, is followed by no atonement or amelioration. Hotel and restaurant present the same phenomena, with but slight variations. From office clerk to waiter and chambermaid. neglect, severe hauleur, and fatuous condescen-sion are the consequence of claiming their attention. To the hotel unhappinesses there are occasional and meritorious exceptions; to

those of the railroads none." -The United States Service Magazine, which has run for two years and a haif, ceased with the issue of the July number. At the close of his valedictory the publisher addresses our

fighting men in the following terms:-"Gal ant officers and brave men of the army and navy of the United States, whose kind appreciation has a ways been so grateful, because so heartly given, in bringing to a close an in ercourse that has given, in bringing to a close an in ercourse that our been so plea aut, I congratulate you on a peace so nobly won-a peace that has no longer need of a disunctively m heavy literature—and beg to add my welcome home' to that a ready so proud v given you by an again united peop e praying that the time may be far distant when another call to arms shad require the reappearance of the Service Magazine."

To the closing lines of which valedictory we

beg leave to add our emphatic amen. -Mary of our readers are aiready informed of the literary work which the Sanitary Com. mission has undertaken since the close of its active labors in the field and hospital. The commission having a surplus of funds, thought that the people would be best pleased with an authentic record of its work, showing in detail the amount of supplies received, and the manner in which they have been expended. The archives were collected from the various offices and branches of the Commission, and systematically arranged for historical use; and a historical bureau was organized in October, 1865. Charles J. Stille, Esq., of this city, a member of the Commission, whom many will remember as the author of "How a Free People Conduct a Long War," published during the first mont's of the war, was selected as historian.

-- Miss Augusta J. Evans, the author of "Beulah," "Macaria," and other novels, is said to be collecting money to repair the graves of the soldiers of her State (Georgia), who lost their lives in defense of the Confederate cause. According to another account, she has already erected over their remains a stately marble mausoleum.

-Two French men of letters, M. Paul Feval, the povelist, and M. Victor Sardou, the dramatist, have been expressing their opinion of each other in Figaro. M. Sardou was, in his literary nonage, a protege of M. Feval, and the latter in his article gives a witty portrait of the incipient playwright at that period, as noticeable for its wit as its apparent truth. M. Sardou, in his response, which is a manly statement of the difficulties that he encountered in trying to get his pieces played, and which narrates his wanderings by night in winter across the Seine, without umbrella or patelot, and his remembrance of the arcades which on wet nights gave him a dry run of some hundreds of yards-M. Sardou, we say, relates his acquaintance with M. Feval, and how they worked together on a play, Le Bossu, for nearly two years, which play was afterwards produced with great success, without his name even appearing on the bill, and without his obtaining any other reward than a Belgian copy of M. Feval's novel on the same theme, the original conception of whose plot came from him. "The copy I got," he says, "was a cony I could not even sell." M. Sardon describes their working together, and says that in a murder scene which was to have been the pivot of the drama, M. Feval stopped, and remarked, "Suppose, in the middle of this scene, we were to make a Turk appear suddenly at the back door," "A Turk !" "Yes, a Turk, dressed in a magnificent oriental costume, who would utter these words in Arabic," 'What would be the use of the Tark?" "I don't know, but it seems to me that he would produce a good effect." M. Sardou negatived the Turk, but his fellow-worker thought so much of that exalted personage that he used him afterwards in one of his many novels. Altogether the victory in this encounter of French wits rests with M. Sardon.

-A very interesting discovery in the history of art has just been made by M. Armand Baschet, a French writer and antiquarian of considerable merit. In searching through the archives of Mantua in order to find, if he could, some details of the Me of Rubens at that court, about which little had been kitherto known, he hit on a complete series of letters of Rubens, as well as a number of official documents and papers of the Duke, concerning him and his mission to Spain. His name first appears in July, 1601, in a letter of recommendation to the Cardinal Montalto. on his going to Rome to copy some pictures. The most interesting documents are the letters of Rubens himself, descriptive of his journey to Spain, where he had been sent to take some paintings to the all-powerful minister, the Duke of Lerma. He speaks with a freedom and a liberty of speech and idea that must greatly have surprised the functionaries of an Italian court. The details that he gives of the damaged state in which the paintings arrived, and the trouble he had to restore them, are very curious,

Rome, and retouched by his skilful pencil, were t taken for originals of the great masters by the Duke of Lerma, who was in ecstacles over the sumptuous girts of the Duke of Mantua. These pictures are probably still put down as originals in Spanish catalogues, and the list of them that M. Laschet is going to publish will cause disap-

pointment to their actual possessors, -The remarkable discovery of Dante's remains at Ravenna last summer was commented on in the papers at the time. It is, however, but recently that the official report of the commission of the Italian Government has been made public. A writer in the June number of the Cornnill Magazine gives an account of his difficulties in finding the report. After examinations of all the libraries in Florence, he at last received information that the report was in the office of the Minister of Public Instruction, where, after several visits, he found it. The report was not printed until last fail, and had never been published. It contains full details of the finding of the wooden chest containing the remains, and of the measurement and examination of the bones. The registers of the con. vent were searched, and all the data obtained that could be of the removal of the bones from the sepulchre, and the reasons therefor. The cavity of the cranium was filled with rice, in order to ascertain the probable weight of the brain. The rice weighed 3:1319 pounds avoirdupois, On a careful comparison, the mask of the poet preserved in the Uffizi gallery, Florence, was found to be in all respects similar in configuration to the cranium found at Ravenna. The length of the nasal bones agreed precisely, and the same remark applies to all other parts which admitted of measurement.

-The citizens of Rouen are desirous of erecting a monument to Jeanne Darc, and wish to attach to it the celebrated "Tour du Donion" which belongs to the Ursuline convent of that place, Objections were made to alienating the property of the church: but subsequent investigations showing that it was possible to sell the tower separately from the convent, the Archbishop of Rouen, Cardinal de Bonnechose, has given his consent, and the 'Tour de Jeanne Darc" is to become the property of the city of Rouen, and be connected with an expiatory monument to the liberatress of France.

-The first volume of the "Memoirs of Maximilian, Emperor of Mexico," is announced by a Leipsic publisher. It is a reproduction of the account of the Emperor's travels, of which a very few copies, issued from the imperial printing press of Vienna, had been distributed to members of the imperial family and to a few intimate friends, with a request not to publish any extract. This prohibition must have been removed, unless the Leipsic publisher has obtained a copy surreptitiously, and is printing It without the consent of the author.

-M. Lamartine's affairs, which are in their chronic condition of cottapse, have lately been taken into consideration by the Council of Ministers in France, one of whom, M. Rouher, is said to have proposed to give the needy poet and defunct statesman a pension of forty thousand francs for life, on condition of his making over to the State all his liabilities and assets. Lamartine declined the proposition, and intends. it is said, to settle in Sicily.

-The Society of the History of French Protestants is about to exhibit an interesting collection of old manuscripts, of the first books published by the promulgators of their faith, and of medals and portraits relating to the early history of the Reformation.

-Miss Margaret Howitt, in her "Twelve Months in Sweden with Fredrika Bremer," mentions a portrait of Cromwell, at Gripsholm, which is probably the one sent to Queen Christina in Cromwell's name, with a copy of Latin verses by Milton.

-The late James Sheridan Knowles left a posthumous play, which is on the eve of publication under the title of True Unto Death. Originally written as an opera, it was recently produced as a drama in two acts at the Strand Theatre, with moderate success. -M. Gustave Dore is about to publish his

illustrated edition of "The Pables of La Fontaine." It is said to contain some three hundred designs, for which he has made careful studies, and is to be published in weekly numbers, at fifty centimes each.

-Marshal Niel intends, it is said, to criticize Napoleon's "Life of Casar," in the Recue

-M. Thiers lately made a visit to Prince Napoleon, much to the astonishment of the small world of Paris. He has become very popular since his last speech in the chambers. -Mr. P. C. Headley and Mr. or Ceneral L. C.

Baker, the chief of Mr. Stanton's detective force during the Rebellion, are preparing together a history of that bureau.

# THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JCURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

### Parl'amentary Decorum. From the Tribune.

Some of our contemporaries, who are not enamored of the legislation of this Historic Congress, are quite profuse in their denunciations of it, and severely criticize its alleged lack of decorum. They point us, as the Herald, Allas, and other presses have done, to the British Par hament and French Assembly, as the models which Congress should imitate. Probably the following, from the Pall Malt Gasette of June 2. which graphically describes a recent scene in the House of Commons, and which has not been rivalled of late years in the House of Representatives, illustrates the decorum they desire to have observed during our American discus-

"The Asiatic gentlemen who last night visited the House of Commons witnessed a remarkable scene, which must have rather disturbed their previous conception of the 'collective wisdom, of a great country For more than an hour a large gathering of grave-looking gentlemen were engaged in hooting, howling, and groating, while an excited little man was seen wagging a grey beard and gesticu-lating wild y, while every now and then—as the storm around him partially luiled—he was heard shouting disjointed fragments of sentences at the top of his voice. The Oriental visitors probably learned, from their interpreter, that this was Mr. Whaley discoursing about Femanism and the Pope, and must have been rather puzzled to know whicher it was terror of the Irish or haired of the Pope that caused such discord.

In the French Corps Legislatif, we often hear of equally boisterous scenes while a member is Hisses, exclamations, elacutations interruptions, the tinking of the President's bell; which is used like a gavel for the preservatio

of order, and the President, finally despairing of no Press an Minister would have ventured to quelling the chaos, declaring the session susquelling the chaos, declaring the session sus-tended till the tumult ceases. They are concarned, foo-these or mixing preses—at the trictures uttered against those in authority, as it is were unprecedented. Have they forgotten lenry Clay's personal invectives against John hichanan biotted from history? Were Jefferexempt from the severest personal censures? In a land like ours, were there is so much in-dependence of thought, more freedom of discuson and severity of criticism are expected than monarchical countries. And yet the legislaof Prussia have denounced their Ministry quite as severely as our Ministry have been de ounced in Congress; and a personal allusion by ne of the most gitted of England's orators to Faistaflian form and faisilying characteristog of one of his Parliamentary opponents, though biting in the extreme to its subject, bassed unrebuked. In the French Corps Logisatt the President watenes the utterances of members, and when a disparaging allusion is made to the Emperor, stors and scolds the offending member; and several of these stormy cenes have occurred there within the last year and the description of them has been copied by he press of this city. In both branches of our Congress, a different rule prevails. The presiding officer does not volunteer, with supercrytceable zeal, as in France, to check de baters in their utterances. They rule promptly when any member makes the point of order, but otherwise the treedom of debate is uncheeked. Perhaps this Congress compares untavorably with those where pistols were drawn in the Senate Chamber, as in the days of Benton and Mississippi Foote, or when a Senator was brutally peaten in his seat for wor is spoken in ochate, and for which he had not been even called to order; or when Southern members crowded around Giddings' seat to silence his ptierances, or when Lovejoy's speech provoked a melee and tight in the area in front of the Sproker's chair, or when Crawford of Georgia and others stood by the side of Thaddens Stevens, and by personal threats sought to in-timidate him. But, though the c have been some personalities used which might belter have been omitted, and though it has been harshly arraigeed both by Presidential and Cabine; speeches, we think this Congress will not sufer comparison with any of its predecessors of

#### The French Emperor on the Situation in Europe. From the Times.

the last quarter of a century.

The full text of the Emperer Napoleou's letter to M. de Lhuys, and which appeared in our issue of Thursday, upon the present belligerent attitude of three European powers, enables us to form a clear estimate of what he intends, and of how he wishes his intentions to be interpreted by the world. It is a noteworthy fact that the Emperor always makes a point of seeking, before entering upon any large design, to justify his course by an elaborate explanatory appeal to public opinion. And as he undoubtedly holdthe rems of power in Europe, and is perfectly au fait with every secret motive and aspiration of the various nations, his words, when he does speak distinctly, are prophetic in their signitiance, whether we accept them as sincere, or to be read-like dreams-by the rule of contraries

The letter states that the present conflict has three causes—the desire of Prussia for a more denned geographical position, and of Germany for a political reconstitution, and the necessity for Italy to assure its national independence The Emperor is very candid as to what, in his opinion, these objects would necessarily and properly involve. For Prussia he desires a greater homogeneity and strength in the North. le does not wish to detract from the import auce of Austria, but he would have been glad to see Austria cede Venice to Italy for an adequate compensation, and, with a sarcastic reminder to Austria, he adds, "for she (Austria), in concert with Prussia, and making no account of the treaty of 1852, made war upon Denmark in the name of German nationality; and it appeared to me just that she should recognize the same principle in Italy by completing the independence or the Peninsula.

The Emperor thinks, or says he thinks, that France will not be obliged to draw the sword to make her voice heard. But his explicit de-ciaration that whatever may be the results of the war none of the questions in which France is interested are to be settled without the coacurrence of France, does not sound like an intention that his neutral attitude shall be preserved. That the contesting powers have assured him that they will seek his concurrence in such settlement means simply, as it appears to us, that if the loss or gain of territory by them be not in accordance with that of which he would have been "glad" in the event of a successful conference, he will, by force of arms,

make it so it possible.

The acquisition towards which France sims is not even left in the dark. It the equilibrim of Europe be disturbed, then France will seek the extension of her frontiers, and only then in case the map of Europe is modified for the exclusive benefit of a great power-what power he does not say, but the modification which would give the Elbe harbors to Prussia and Venice to Italy are the benefits for which he is to be paid. In short, the objects of the contest, and the nego tiat'ons by which it has been precipitated, be come unmistakably clear. The Emperor's unmistakably clear. etter contains the programme, and now we learn that the performance has actually com-

#### Ressia and the European Crisis. From the World.

Twenty years ago the first question which would have risen to men's lips at the coming of such a tempest as that which now tareatens Europe, would have referred to the attitude and probable policy of Russia. On the fall of the Government of Louis Philippe, in 1848, it reatly seemed for a time that the lamous prophecy of the first Napoleon was about to be fulfilled, and that Europe was about to become either "Republican or Cossack." A book which was very famous in its day, the "Red Spectre of 1852," after a vivid picture of the horrors which menaced civilization from the uprising of socialism in France and Europe, contained the declaration—humiliating enough for a French writer to make-tha the cannon alone could settle the questions of this century, and that the cannon must settle them, even though it should come from Russia!" The Czar Nicholas was of the same mind with

the author of the "Spectre Rouge," and not even the ominous success which attended the advent to imperial power in France of a sovereign who represented neither Russia nor the Red Repubcould disabuse the despotic martinet of the Neva of the notion that Bussia, under his scentre, was called to be the final arbiter of European order. The war of the Crimes read him a terrible lesson on this subject—a lesson so terrible that the proud heart of Nicholas broke in learning it, and so protound that Rus sis has not yet recovered from its formidable vibrations through the inmost fibres of her ocial and political organization. Vast as are the dominions of the Czar, and exhaustless as their resources, the financial condition of his colostal empire has grown worse instead of etter with every year which has elapsed since the peace of Paris put a stop to the deadly drain of the Crimean struggle upon its The emancipation of the serfs, while it vitals. opens a new tuture to the populations of Russia has materially weakened, for the time being, the bonds both of social and political order. From the position of the first military power of the Old World, wielding an unquestioned contro over the policy of Central Europe, and main taining by the terror of her arms the artificial equilibrium of the continental system of 1815, Russia has now receded to a comparatively de fensive attitude. No one now attaches any serious importance to the rumors which fly here and there about the European press of aggressive alliances between Russia and Austria; no one calls in question the perspicacity and good of Count Bismark in dealing with Russia as if she were no more directly concerned than England in such changes of policy on the part of Prussia as, in the litetime of Nicholas I,

Yet it is by no means impossible that Russia, Yet it is by no means impossible that Russia, on titled and indisposed as sae now is to enquee in a great European war, may not herself drived into such a war, at d, driving into it, may carry other great neutral powers with her through the unexpected turn which the skill and decision of Count Bismark have given to events in a quarter of Europe as interesting as it is obscure On the western shore of the Black Sea the Russian province of Bessarabia is divided from the Christian provinces of Turkey, by the river Pruth. The names of Moldavia and Wallachia come and go at intervals through the pages of European history, and, in our own times, the "question of the Principalities" has been nearly as familiar to men's ears, and quite as intelligible doubtless to men's minds, as that more western "question of the Duchies," the solution of which, begun with the swort by Austria and Prussia in alliance on the plains o Schieswig-Holstein, is now about to be com-pleted with the sword by Austria and Prussia as antagonists on the plains of Silesia. But is may be doubted whether many people understand that this "question of the principalities" con-cerns not only the condition and prospects of four millions of an active, restless, intelligent race, occupying a territory larger than the State of Pennsylvania, at the mouth of the most important river of Central Europe, but also the issues of dominion on the Black Sea between Austria and Russia, and the course which things shall take when the final dooms-day shall arrive of the Turkish establishments in Europe. The inhabitants of Moido-Wallachia regard themselves as called to occupy a separate and national position in Europe; and it cannot be denied that they are in all respects better entitled to hold such a position than the Hellenes of Greece, whom all the world has been trying in value for torty years to manipulate into a decent and tolerable monarchy Neither Russia nor Austria has been disposed to encourage this ambition of the Moido-Walla chians, and the utmost good that the combined wisdom of Europe could decide upon as permissible to this strangely situated people was the constitution of the two provinces into a sort of semi-it dependent principality, or Hospodarate, owing allegiance to the Sublume Porte. Of this Hospodarate, Prince Couza was elected Hospodar, and all would have gone well enough, doubtless, just now, in Moldo-Wallachia, had not the people chosen to rise upon Prince Couza and drive him away to Paris in the very midst of the greater troubles of Europe over the growing German question. Much as the explosion displeased the Western powers and disturbed Turkey, Russia regarded it with an amiable teleration, and, pushing forward a powerful army into Bessarabia, prepared herselt to "watch events" on the lower Danube, while Austria and Prussia should be fighting out their quarrel under the Riesen-Gebirge, and Italy dashing herself upon the four-square rock of the Austrian position in

The Moldo Wallachians, however, finding that their bege lord, the Sultan, might take some unsatistactory advantage of the new position they had created for themselves, hastily went to work to choose a new Hospodar, and under the advice and at the instigation, it is now understood, of Count Bismars, elected to that high office Prince Charles of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, a young cousin of the King of Prussia, not yet thirty years of age, and a dashing subbentepant of Prussian dragoons. While diplomacy at Paris and St. Petersburg was discussing the indecency of this election, Prince Charles takes his carpet-bag, scampers through Austria and down the Danube, and suddenly appearing at Bucharest, announce-himself, and is received as the true and only "Hospodar" of all Moldo-Wallachia! Upon this, Turkey gets under arms, Russia increases her Bessaraban torces, and the war which all the great neutral nowers are alike anymous to restrict as closely as may be to its original theatre in Europe, may thus possibly be extended to the East, and made universally disastrous through the astuteness of a Prussian Premier and the enterprie of a hair-brained young Prussian prince, But, however this may be in the end, the most striking illustration, perhaps, that could be given of the altered condition of Europe since the establishment of the second French empire, consists in the fact that, if Russia appears at all upon the theatre of the greatest European var of our times, she will be dragged into that war against her will, and in the train of the policy of powers towards which Nicholas was assume the bearing of a king of kings and arbiter of history!

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PHILADELPHIA, June 20, 1866.

DIV'DEND NOTI E.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 38th, and re-opened on Friday, Juny 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes payable in cash, on and a ter July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.

8. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF the PHILADELPHIA AND BOSTON PETRO-LIFUM COMPANA have this day declared a dividend of THREE (3) CENTS per share, clear of State tax, payable after July 1, at the office of the Company. No. 228 south FOURTH Street. Philadelphia.

NaTHAN HAINES, Secretary and Treasurer.
Philadelphia June 20, 1868. 622 171

NOTICE, - ON AND AFTER THE
15th instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL.
10 NG BRANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception
of visitors.

BENJAMIN A. SHUEMAKER.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE
THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect
dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but trae to nature, back or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHBLOB;

Regenerating Extract on Millieurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents badness. So d by al Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY et., N. Y. 355

JUST PUBLISHED By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled- PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had iree, for four stamps by addressing Score tary New York Museum of Anatomy, 7178 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Aley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfertable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second stry. His SIDE BOARD is implished with REANDIES. WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS.

# ICE COMPANIES.

HASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily, 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 26 lbs daily, 91 cents per week; 26 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 90

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Owing to the decitne or Gold, has made a great re duction in price of his large and we'l asserted stock . Diamonds.

Watches,

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Silverware, Etc. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine eur stock before purchasing e.sewhere.

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A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at mode ate prices—the kinsteal Boxes playing

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SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality.

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THE PHILADELPHIZ AND SOUTHERN AND LIKE - SAILING EVERY OTHER SATURDAY. The fine new Steamship
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The Steamship TONAWANDA Jacob Teal, Commander, will commence receiving treight for the above at RaCk Street Whart, on ThURSDAY, July 1

SATURDAY, July 7, at 19 o'clock A. M. Shippers are requested to send bilis of adding with Shippers are requested to state their goods.

The State-room accommodations of this steamer are of a superior and commodatous character.

Freight for Charleston, S. C., can be forwarded via Savannah with quies despatch.

No blus oflading signed after vessel leaves the wharf.

8. FLANAGAN, President,

No 420 South DELAWARE Avense.

For freight or passage apply to WILLIAN DENNIS, - 8288t Secretary and Treasurer.

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Steam to LIVERPOOL LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.

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repaired and being a practical ahip-carpenter and
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Captains or Agents Ship Carpenters, and Machinists
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Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's
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Kensington Screw Dock,

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AND WINDOW SHADES. The largest and finest assortment in the city at the 165 lmrp STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

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TWO THOROUGH-BRED MARES,

BLACK AND SORREL, five years old; good in single and double harness, and under the saddle. The property of a general officer Apply at the SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL for particu-

> HENRY W. JANES. Captain A. Q. M., Brevet Major U. S. A.

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