2

LITERATURE. REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HISTORY OF JULIUS C.ESAR. Volume II. Harper & Bros. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lip-pincott & Co.

The first volume of the Emperor's work brought us down to the commencement of the "Commentaries." The second volume takes up the thread of the narrative where it was dropped, and draws it slowly before us down to the conclusion of the Gallic wars and the crossing of the Rubicon by the troops of Casar. The Harpers, in their excellent translation, bound in great beauty and with unrivalled typographical excellence, give us in a preface the names of the various sovereigns who have written works on the same subject as that selected by Napoleon. Among the list we notice many not familiarly known as authors to the general reader :-

The King of France, Charles VIII, showed an especial admiration for the "Commentaries of Cæsar." and the celebrated monk, Robert Gaguin, pre-sented to him, in 1450, the translation ne had made in French of the eight books of the War in Gaul. We are intermed of this in the edition of the trans lation by the learned monk, printed m 1500 This edition, in large 410, is from the press of Autoine Verar ard (Far J. Ch. Brunel, "Manuel du Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres;" fourth edition, tom 1, p. 518, and the "Biographie Universelle," article (hurles VIII)

Charles V, who professed a great admiration for Creaser, left a copy of the "Comme starles" filled with marginal noise written with his own hand. It was at his instigat on that the Viceroy of Sicily, Ferthe members of this is found, were published in 157, in the edition of James strada.

The sultan Soliman II, contemporary of Charles V, whom he had taken for his model, sent through a l Europe to procure as many copies of "Cæsar's Commentaries" as could be found, which he ordered to be collated, and caused a translation to be made into the Turkish language for his own daily rending.

The King of France, Henri IV, translated the two first cooks of "Cæ-ar's Commontarles." The manuscript of this translation was deposited in the *Bibliotheque du Roi*, and M. de Noyes took it thence to deliver it to Louis XIII, who, in his turn, translated the two last books of the "Commentaries These two translations were joined together, and printed at the Louvre in 1630. Louis XIV trans-lated the first book of the "Commentaries" This with figures. this work has not been reprinted; it is now very rare. The reader may consult on this subject the "Methode d'Etud er i' Histoire," of the Aboe Lenglet Dufresory, tom D., p. 481; and J. Ch. Brunet, "Manuel de Libraire et de l'Amateur des Livres,"fourth edition, tom i, p. 519. The great Conde, who had studied with care the campaigns of Casar, encouraged the translation of the "Commentaries" undertaken by Nicholas Perrold Ablement II was the translation most estamand Ablancourt. It was the translation most esteemed

Abintcourt, If was the transmitton most esteemed and the most in vogue during the last century. Christma, Queen of Sweden, had composed "Re-flections on the Life and Actions of Cæsar," as we are informed by J. Ackenholz, in his work entitled "Memoires concernant Christine, Reine de Suede," Amsterdam, 1751-1760, tom. iv, No 6, p. 4. Louis Philippe, Joseph d'Orleans suprammed Ecz.

Louis Philippe Joseph d'Orleans, surnamed Ega-lite, was a great reader of the "Commentaries." He caused a map of Cæsar's campaigns m Gaul to be made

Lastly, the Emperor Napoleon I, at St. Helena, dictated a "Precis des Guerres de Cæsar" to Comte Marchand, who published it in Paris in 1836, in 8vo.

From this list it will be seen that our modern imperial author had a long line of predecessors from whose ideas to draw the best military comments. With the best materials at his control, we are surprised that the Emperor did not succeed in writing a more interesting work. It is full of dry details and barbarous German names. It abounds in descriptions of military movements, which, although of undoubted value, do not tend to make the work of absorbing interest. Of its accuracy, and of the hours bestowed upon it. we have no doubt, but of its interest we cannot but speak in terms of disparagement. It makes no pretense to being a pleasing work-all the flowers of rhetoric are dispensed with; sterile facts are the basis on which the tale is built; and hence only a dry and accurate production is the result. We must grant it the credit of being a success, so far as the author's design was fulfilled. We cannot but regret, however, that some of the power of portrayal so bountcously bestowed on the American Prescott, was not granted to Napoleon. But certain it is, that the Massachusetts historian makes a far more pleasing work than the Emperor of France. The power given to the republican Prescott was not allotted to the author before us. For Providence, kind to genius, denied the pleasing power to a king. It is impossible for us in a short space to follow the conqueror through all the devious wanderings of the Gallic campaign, but we will seek to give as correct an idea of the volume as the size of a daily journal will allow. The ceaseless vigilance with which the politicians of Europe have searched the pages of this folio in order to discover the intentions of the writer, from his comments on the proceedings of his hero, finds no parallel since the days of the Sybelline books. As yet they have only deduced the dubtous answer so popular with the seers of Rome. In the very outset of the Gathic campaign a theory is adopted which shiits all but the glory of the war off of Casar and on to Pompey, upon whose shoulders he lays the crime of all the civil strife in the kingdom. It was not the usurpations of the military chieftain, it was the jealousy of a rival which provoked the internal convulsion in Rome. The whole responsibility of the civil war succeeding these Gaulish victories lies with Pompey, says the imperial author; in no manner does it rest with Casar. For though the latter "had his eye incessantly fixed on his enemies at Rome, he none the less pursued his conquests without subordinating them to his personal interests," And he adds: - "If Cæsar had accepted the government of Gaul in the sole thought of creating for himself an army devoted to his designs, we must admit that a general so experienced would, to inaugurate a civil war, have taken the most simple of measures suggested by prudence; instead of separating himselt from his army, he would have kept it near him, or at least within reach of Italy, and spread out so that it could be reassembled immediately; of the immense booty gathered from Gaul he would have preserved enough to defray the cost of the war. He did just the reverse of all this; sending two of his legions to Pompey, under the pretext of the Parthian expedition, he undertook to disband his troops if Pompey would also disband his, and when he arrived at Ravenna he was at the head of but one legion, having left the others beyond the Alps, dispersed between the Sambre and the Sabine. He offered Pompey a trank reconciliation; and it was only when he saw his advances repulsed, and his enemies plotting his ruin, that he boldly confronted the forces of the Senate, and passed the Rubicon. It was not, then, the supreme power which Casar went to seek in Gaul, but the pure and lofty glory which attaches itself to a national war, made in the traditional interests of the country." The whole narrative is crudite, and prepared with great evident care. To military men it is

probably perfectly intelligible, but to civilians it is slightly obscure. Passing over the war, let us refer to that more significant part what relates to the intrigues against Cæsar.

After detailing the wars of Cæsar, the Emperor proceeds to the political events at Rome, the recall of Cicero, the quarrels of Pompey, the ambition of Clodius, and by his death the narrowing of the issue to the struggle between Casar and Pompey. The reflections on the death of Clodius are singular, as instance of the Emperor's fatalism, and how he regards all men below the calibre of Cassar rather as puppets than as movers : "Thus, by the sumple accidents of his life, Clodius seems to have been destined to call forth the elements of discord which the republic cont ined within her boson. He is surprised in the house of Cæsar's wife during a religious sacrifice, and this violation of the mysteries of the Bona Dea leads to a fatal schism among the first bodies of the State, His accusation irritates the popular party; his acquittal discloses the venality of the judges, and separates the knightly order from the Senate. The animosity with which he is pursued makes him a formidable party chief, who sends Cicero into exile, who makes Pompey tremble, and who accelerates the elevation of Cæsar. His death will rouse up all the popular passions, and will inspire so much fear in the opposite faction that it will forget its enmities and jealousies to throw itself into the arms of Pompey, and from one end of Italy to the other all the people will be in arms."

As remarkable, too, in its way, is the clever suggestive reasoning by which it is sought to be shown that the republic had failed to ensure order within or peace without; and thus, whilst the popular instinct, which is really deceived, saw the salvation of the republic in the power of one alone, the aristocratic party, on the contrary, saw only danger in this general inclination towards one man."

Occasionally the author draws a semi-parallel between the first Napoleon and the third Napo poleon and the hero of his work :-

"Casar began his political career by a trial which is always honorable-persecution borne for a great cause. The popular party rested on the recollections of Marius; Cæsar did not hesitate to revive them with splendor. Hence the prestige which surrounded him from his early youth, and which never ceased to increase with him. His constancy to his principles was worth more to him than all the honors and dignities which were conferred on him; nominated successively military tribune, quastor, grand pontiff, curator of the Appian Way, edile, urban prattor, proprator in Spain, finally Consul, he could count these different testimonies of public favor as so many victories obtained under the same flag against the same encuies. This was the cause of the violent passions of the aristocracy; they made one man alone responsible for the decadence of an order of things which was sunk in corruption and anarchy."

In a foot-note, referring to the duration of the pro consulate in Gaul, the parallelism so often indicated takes a more open expression in the following passage:-"In all times," says the Emperor, "we see the assemblies endeavor to shorten the duration of power given by the people to a man not sympathetic with them. This is an example-the Constitution of 1848 decided that the President of the French Repubtic should be nominated for four years. Prince Louis Napoleon was elected the 10th of December, 1848, and proclaimed on the 20th of the same month. His powers were to expire on the 20th of December, 1852. Now the Constituent Assembly which provided for the election of Prince Louis Napoleon fixed the term of his Presidency on the second Sunday of the month of May, 1852, thus depriving him of seven months."

Emperor's history breaks off. It is signed i ties, besides the libraries of the two Chambers, "Napoleou," and is dated "Aux Tuileries, le 20 Mars, 1866."

FOUR YEARS IN THE SADDLE. By Colonel Harry Gilmor. Harper & Brothers. J. B. Lippin cott & Co., Philadelphia. Tue narrative of Gilmor, ot Rebel raiding fame, cannot but be interesting. He has had a vast reservoir of adventure, and from it he has freely drawn. We will make some extracts from the book in a few days, to show our readers the style of this forager. It is neatly issued by Harpers.

-G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street, sends us a copy of "Running the Gauntlet," by Edmund Yates. We should judge, from the few chapters we have had time to glance at, that it was a most absorbing work. The following favorable notice from the London Athenaum may be taken as authority :--

"In many respects 'Running the Gauntlet' is a stronger and better story than 'Broken to Harness." The story professes to illustrate modern London life, and is rich in allusions to well-known places, persons, and coteries. Many f Mr. Yates' masculine readers will recognize 'old smoking-rcom,' and none who are tamiliar with the town will be at a loss for the true name of this Club, which brought together the best and most clubable fellows it could get hold of-small trouble will hey have in identi-fying the 'Parthenium Theatre.' In one important particular, Mr. Yates, under the influence or chivalric loyalty to woman, has made a bold and commendable departure from general usage. The author uses his best powers to render his wicked syren odious to all save those who are the special objects of her banerul fascinations. But the mystery of this sparking and amusing reader will thank us, for keeping to novel, the ourselves."

BRIEF NOTES.

-We have received, in pamphlet form, the defense made by E. N. Chipman, Esq., in the case of Paymaster S. E. Paulding. It is a most learned and able argument, and well worthy of perusal because of its literary as well as legal merits.

-Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the accomplished authoress, has been spending the winter at the National Hotel, Washington. She has been doing good service in the cause of literature by her able and persistent advocacy of the removal of the heavy tax on the publication of her works. She is a pleasant politician, of the Madame Roland school.

-The Nation, which is continually sneering at "Jenkins," seems to have adopted him as its prolese, and placed him upon its literary staff. The last number of that paper contains, in a dinner. It says:-

DEJEUNER OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

Roast fowl; fried calves' brains; veal cutlets a la hollandaise; stewed beet, a la paysanne, with Jelly; one ette with minced heres; polatoes a la Maitre d'Holel; Dampidonilles a l'ailemande. DINNER OF THEIR MAJESTIES.

Sping sup with quelles of towl; meat soup, Sping soup with quelles of tow; meat soup, with italian paste; rissoles a in rusce; turbot with Dutch sauce; ham sewed with vecetables; lamb cutiets, sjigram of chiccor; lat fows a la Per-gueux; crepincties of same a la alontaigrence; carne of salmon, remolade sauce; little gallatimes a la Parisieane; duckings from Rouen; young chickens; asparagus; green peas a la Francaise; Plomoieres balcouts; lightings of coffie; orange jelly; strawberry profit roles. Al Paris is busy studying these two lists, but no one seems to know anything about 'Damofao-

one seems to know anything about 'Dampfao-nilles," 'orepinneites," and "proticroles," which are considered to be either old friends with new names, or new inventions of the culinary genius o the Imverial kuchen.

We do not object to our friend's abuse of Jenkins," but then consistency is a jewel.

-The Round Table gives us positive information on a subject which we have long heard mooted. It says :--

"A great want in Philadelphia for a long time has been a good concert room, well built, well located, and obtainable on easy terms. In Conert Hall and Musical Fund Hall the ventilation it is said, is imperfect, and the other hails are either too remote from the heart of the city or The Horticultural Society, having too small. long left the want of a good exhibition room have determined to build one, at a cost of \$100,000, of which \$60,000 has been raised, and the rest will come in. The locality is a fine lot on Broad street, next to the Academy of Music, between Locust and Spruce. The space is ample, and a double hall will be erected, as at Boston, to consist of a very large and loity room, in which concerts on an extensive scale may be given, public meetings held, public dinners partaken of, and tancy and other balls The other hall much smaller, to accomgiven. modate six hundred or seven hundred of an audience, and to be used for concerts, lectures college commencements, etc. It is proposed so to arrange the very large hall that it can be readily cut into two, if required; but it is teared that this may interfere with the facility of near-The design is vast, and will almost ing therein. certainly be carried into effect this year. The revenue from balls alone, the best of which now are given in the Academy of Music, would vield a handsome revenue." -When an American enumerates the chief sources of public instruction, he names the church, the school, the newspaper, and the lyceum. The Englishman knows nothing of the last. Such a thing as a lecture is not unknown, but a lecture system and a profession of lecturer have yet to exist in Great Britain. Now and then a mechanics' institute gets an address from some distinguished personage, and, as in corn law times, a special occasion will give rise to a lecture organization ad hoc. Now and then, too, a member of Parliament returns to his constituents under an awful obligation to entertain them with his views on the state of the country or a record of his behavior. But men of character and learning-the lights of the pulpit and the bar, the Speaker of the House, the Attorney-General, the Chief Justice, along with ex-office-holders and celebrities of every description-could never be induced, like their peers in this country, to traverse the kingdom in the winter season, satchel in hand, and perhaps a single well-conned discourse in the satchel, hurrying from point to point to meet their consecutive engagements, now at some great city, and the next night in an obscure viliage, for ten, twenty, or thirty pounds a night. -Mr. John Camden Hotten, the English antiquarian bookseller, is about to publish a work upon which he has been engaged for a time, and which will doubtless contain a good deal of curious matter. It is a "History of Signboards," and is to be illustrated with one hundred pictures of old signs, and about six hundred pages of gossip thereon. The subject is a fertile one in every populous locality, as 2 little observation will show. Our own city abounds in singularities of the sort, as "Oysters and Fish by the Quart;" "Washing, Ironing, and Going out to Day's Work Done in the Back Room ;" "New and Second Hand Boots Made to Order;" "Whitewashing taken In at the Shortest Notice;" and "Scrubbing Done Hore."

that of the Council of State, and many large private collections, which are easily accessible. In the year 1863, 988 volumes were called for by readers, of which 183,528 related to mathematics and the natural sciences; 122,496 to lite rature, history, and linguistics; 70,537 to philo. sophy and morals; 54,491 to theology; 193,972 to jurisprudence; 261,869 to the fine arts; and 101,797 to other subjects.

-The posthumous drama of the late Jame. Sheridan Knowles, True Unto Death, has just been published, after a short run on the stages It is not up to his larger and more ambitious efforts, but it contains good writing, as may be

gathered from this description of love: -"It lasts, my lora, when all beside goes It will work miracles. Life, atter all, Is man's especial good. Through what a rough And tedious road he'il drag it! To keep hold. W bat will be not let go? It is the cha'n That binds him to the faisting galley-beach. And yet he would not snap it. 'Tis the which That moves the rack, yet would he have it turn. But love will give 't way-not lisk it-that Were acthing' Give it! Take it to the brink Of a precipice, and over with 't; or run it Right on a rapier's point-not in the seat Of doing, but in cold blood-a document For glory panting in the hosted field And giving odds to ceath. Such love, methink: "It lasts, my lora, when all beside goes by And giving odds to death. Such love, methinks, Were worth a king's fee; but the question is, Hata a king reaims to buy it? Such the love Borne towards you by the maiden you renounce, Who seeks, for you a grave, yet flies your bed."

-Mr. Thayer, our Consul at Trieste, has written a letter in which he speaks of his long projected and partially finished "Lafe of Bee" thoyen:"-

"I have had the first part of my manuscript 'Lite of Beethoven' translated into German, and it is in the hands of the printer. I have already had good reason to be pleased at having adopted this course, since my translator, who resides in Bonn, has been able to follow up my researches there, and discovered some valuable additions to my own materials, which my removal to this place (at Trieste Mr. Thayer is now the American Consul), and continement here by official duties, would have prevented me from doing

myself. "I bave had two applications from England for leave to translate my Eesthoven work. reply, that as English is my native tongue prefer to send my own manuscript in my own style to press!"

-Dr. Albert Reville, the friend and literary associate of M. Ernest Renan, is about to publish in London his essay on "Apollonius of Tyana, the Pagan or False Christ of the Third Century," a very interesting account of the attempt to revive paganism in the third century by means of a talse Christ. The analysis of the book says:-

"The principal events in the life of Apollo nius are almost identical with the Gospel narra tive. Apollonius is born in a mysterious way Paris letter, an account of the Emperor's daily about the same time as Christ. Like him he goes through a period of preparation; after wards come a passion, then a resurrection, and an ascension. The messengers of Apollo sing at his birth as the angels did at that of Jesus. He is exposed to the attacks of enemies, though always engaged in doing good. He goes from place to place accompanied by his favorite discirles; passes on to Rome, where Domitian is seeking to kill him, just as Jesus went up to Jeru-alem and to certain death. In many other respects the parallel is equally extraordi nary.

> -A paragraphist informs us that Mr. George William Curtis is seeking subscriptions for a money testimonial to Mr. Herbert Spencer, who has never received any return from the sale of his books in this country. Mr. Curtis may be engaged in such an undertaking, but we doubt it, since another paragraphist, equally well or ill informed, assures us that Professor Youmans has gone to England to present Mr. Spencer with five thousand dollars and a gold watch, the gift of his American admirers. We know that Professor Youmans busied himselt some time in such a movement, and know that Mr. Spencer has received copyright for the sale of his works in this country.

-Shakespeare is revived in Paris, Ernesto

-The monks of Mount Athos are in possession of a manuscript of Ptolemy, for which they ask £3500. Photolithographs of it are now being prepared in Paris, by M. Sevastianof, who made tracings from the original for that purpose. It will contain a number of curious maps.

-It is not generally known, we believe, that Lope de Vega, the proinfic Spanish dramatist, wrote a play which is equivalent to Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet, being based upon the same tale used by the latter. An English translation of this play, Caste vines y Montesses, appeared in 1770, or rather, a sketch thereof, with a translation of some of its best passages.

-The Galaxy, which appears to-day, is as interesting as usual. From the advance proofsheets we judge that an article by J. W. Binckley, on "Old Thad., the Leader of the House," is the best. Every number of the magazine abounds in delightful reading matter.

- Miss Braddon is to edit a new magazine which is about to be started in London under the name of Belgravia. A cheap reprint of one of her novels, "Lady Audley's Secret," has sold to the extent of fifteen thousand cooles.

-Mr. J. Payne Collier has just reprinted in his illustrations of old English literature, "The Worthie Hy-storie of the Most Noble and Valiaunt Knight Placidus," a rare poem by John Partridge, originally published in 1566.

-Professor Max Muller has been elected by the Royal Sardiman Academy one of its academici strameri. The number of foreign members of this ancient academy has always been restricted to seven, who at present are Boekh, Thiers, Cousin, Barante, Grote, Mommsen, and Muller.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE. In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to by a substantial basis of harowiedge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:-ENGINETRING-Civil, Topographical, and Mecha-ment; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHIPPO-TURE, anothe application of Chemistry to AORKOUL-TURE, anothe application of Chemistry to AORKOUL-URE and the ARTS. There is also and COMMERCE; of MODEUN LAN GUAGES and FHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS do ar county. For Chemistra apply to Piesident CATTELL, or to Pior, B. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.

EASTON PERNSVIvania, April 4, 1866. 510 PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY-OFFICE, NO. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

DIVIDEND NOTICE. DIVIDEND NOTICE. The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared and brief of the second second

TREASURY DEPARTMENT. TREASURY DEPARTMENT LENC. JUNE 26, 1866. Notice is hereby given to holders of Certificates of In-debtedness, issued under acts of Congress approved Match I and H, 1862, that the Secretary of the Treasury. In accordance with sudacts, and the tenor of said Cer-tificates, is prepared to redeem, before maturity, all Cer-tificates of Indebtedness falling dus after Angust 31, 1866, with accrued interest thereon. If presented for redemption on orbefore July 15, 1886, and that beroafter such t critificates will cease to bear inferest, and will be paid on presentation at this Department, with interest only to the said 16th of July. HUGH MCCULLOCH 6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

6 28thstu8t Secretary of the Treasury.

OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COM-PANY, No, 2655 WALN UT Street. IHLADELPHIA, July 3, 1867. At a meeting of the Directors or the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Divi-dend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the sht inst. Trans-ter Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 30'clock, and remain closed until the 16th T 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA WAY COMPANY, TWENTY-SECONSD treet, below spruce.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866. The Board of Directory



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

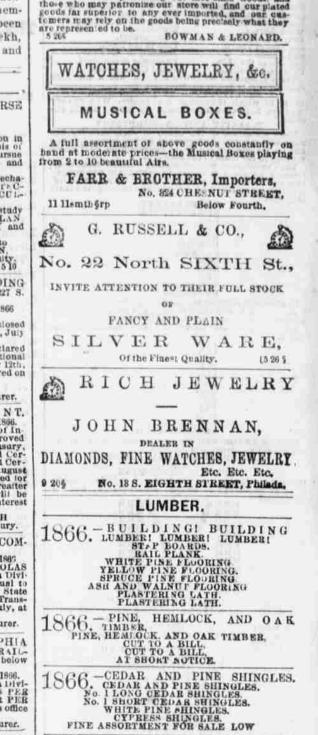
Watches.

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

Jewelry,

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS. (目り OF THE Most Superior Workmanship, AT THE 7 NEW STORE. No. 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (int^e ^of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectally amounce tha they have opened a his wand beautile store for the sale of SiLViE and FLATED WARE, at No 704 ABOR Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will chable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find cur plated poods far superior to any ever imported, and our cus-tomers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be. 5 266 BOWMAN & LEONARD.



The parallel here is most apparent. We will close our review with the utterance of the Emperor upon the crossing of the Rubicon. It is rather long, but will repay quotation :--

"The supreme moment had arrived. Cæsar was reduced to this alternative, to keep himself at the head of his army, notwithstanding the senate, or to give himself up to his enemies, who would have reserved for him the fate of Cataline's accomplices, condemned to death, if

he had not, like the Gracchi, Saturninus, and so many others, been killed in a riot. Here this question naturally offers itself-Ought not Cæsar, who had so often contronted ueath in the battle-field, have gone to contront it at Rome under another form, and have renounced his command rather than engage in a contest which must cast the republic into all the agonies of civil war? Yes, if by his abnegation he could pluck Rome from anarchy. corruption, and tyranny. No, if this abnegawould compromise what he had tion most at heart, the regeneration of the republic. Cassar, like all men of his character, cared little tor lite, and still less for power for power's sake: but, the chief of the popular party, he felt that a great cause was behind him; it pushed him forward, and obliged him to vanquish, in spite of legality, the imprecations of his adversaries and the uncertain judgment of posterity. Roman society, at the point of dissolution, demanded a master; Italy, oppressed, a representative of her rights; the world, bent under the yoke, a savior. Should he, by deserting his mission, deceive so many legitimate hopes, so many noble aspirations? What! Casar, answerable to the people for all his dignities, and strengthened in his right, ought he to have retired before Pompey, who, the docile instrument of a factious minority in the Senate, crushed right and justice under his feet; before Pompey, who, by the onlession even of Cicero, would have been after his victory a cruel and vindictive despot, and would have allowed the universe to have been trafficked in for the interest of certain familiesincapable besides of arresting the decadence of the republic, and of founding an order of things solid enough to retard the invasion of the barbarians for several ages! He should have recoiled before a party who made it a crime in time to repair the ills caused by the fury of Sylla and the harshness of Pompey, in recall-ing exiles, in giving their rights to the people of Italy, in distributing lands to the poor and to veterans, and in assuring by an equitable ad-ministration the prosperity of the provinces-it would have been madness! The question was not the mean proportion: of a quarrel between two generals fighting for power; it was the decisive struggle between two inimical causes-be-tween the privileged classes and the people; it as the continuation of the formidable struggle of Marius and Sylla. There are imperious circumstances which condemn political men either to abnegation or to perseverance. To hold to power when one can no longer do good, and when, representing the past, one collects one's partians, so to say, only among those who live on abuses, is a deplorable obstinacy; to abandon it, when one is the representative of a new ers and the hope of a better future, is a baseness and a crime.

"Perhaps Cæsar reasoned somewhat in the same way when, quitting his officers who were at table, he drove off in his chariot to join his vanguard, and, after a moment's hesitation, and not unnatural superstition, crving out, "The die is cast!" he crossed the Rubicon-and the civil war began."

At this point the second volume of the

-There are said to be 210 public libraries in Italy, containing in the aggregate 4,149,281 volumes. There are 110 provincial libraries, and the collections belonging to 71 scientific socio-

the short of the state of the s

Rossi, the tragedian, playing an Italian version of Hamlet and Othello, while Nicola's opera of the Merry Wives of Windsor is drawing well at the Theatre Lyrique. A translation of Corioianus, by M. Carthaut, is about to be played, two or three theatres contending for the honor of its representation.

-A collection of epigrams, entitled "The Wild Garland," contains one on the bankruptcy

of a person named Homer :---"That Homer should a bankrupt be, Is not so very Odd-d ye see; If it be true, as I'm instructed, So Iu-he-had his books conducted."

-Rogers, the poet, wrote an epigram on a

talkative peer which is applicable to a good many members of Congress:-

"They say he has no heart; but I deny it: He has a heart-and gets his speeches by it."

-The opposition journals of Paris seem to be continually getting into hot water with the Minister of the Interior. But a short time ago the Revue Nationale, a monthly periodical, was prevented from becoming a semi-monthly, as the Minister held it was necessary for the proprietor to receive fresh permission to publish, and that he refused to grant. Now, the Revue Contemporaine, which has just passed over from the Government to the opposition, has received two warnings for issuing semi-monthly numbers in a new monthly part, containing exactly the same matter. The Minister certainly, by a strict interpretation, has the law on his side; but his rigid enforcement of it shows the disposition of the Government to restrict the press as much as possible.

726t

1 175

R

()

6 21 1m

The structure form (1941) have stargered with gridgering one for some time to be a start of the

£.

-The French Academy have given the prize to M. Charles Giraud for the best essay on the life and works of St. Evremond, the overrated wit and writer of the seventeenth century, a subject which was proposed last year by the Academy, M. Giraud has recently issued a complete edition of St. Evremond's works, which, previous to the award, was the subject of a long and spirited debate in the Academy. The first Gobert prize was awarded to M. Gaston Paris, tor his "Histoire poetique de Charlemagne;" the second to M. Leon Gautier.

-The name Gibraltar, which has puzzled many, is shus explained in "Notes and Queries:"-"Not far south of Samalout on the Nile rises (precipitous rock from the river's bank, which my dragoman called Jaba'el-tayir, from jabal, a mountain, and taytr, a bird, in Arabic. He stated that there were other eminences of the same name higher up the river. If I remember rightly there is a Gibraitar or Jabal-el-tayir on the Gult of Suez. The Gibraltar in Spain may be derived from the Arabic words jabal, a mountain, and kerik, a way or passage; and perhaps signified, as originally written, the mountain of or by the passage—i. c., the passage from Atrica into Spain. It is equally probable that the first part of the name of the Moorish leader *2arik*en-Zeyad was bestowed on the rock to commemorate his successful landing in Europe."

-When M. Emile de Girardin took charge of La Liberte, three years ago, it had a circulation of about fifteen hundred copies. At a dinner which he gave lately to the journalists of Paris, its circulation was stated at fifty thousand.

MILET LINE PARTY.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divi-dend of ONE DULLAR AND FIFTY UENTS FER SHARE, and an extra Dividend of ONE DOLLAR FER SHARE, clear of taxes, payable on demand at this office between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. 7631 JAMES MCFADDEN, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COM-PANY - NO. 1003 CHESNUT Street. NOTICE-TO the Stockholders of the SCHOMACKER PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURING COMPANY.-1866. LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE. RED CEDAR WALNUT, AND PINE. The Board of Directors have this day declared a divi-dend of FOUR PER CENT. in cash on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of State tax, and payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 1103 CHES-NUT Street, 75 3trp J. H. SCHOMACKER, Treasurer. 1866, -ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS SEASONED WALNUT, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR CHERBY, AND ASH. OAK FIK, AND BDS. MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS. OFFICE OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE COUNTY OF IHILA-DELPHIA. July 2, 1866. The Birectors of the said Company have this day de-clared a Dividend of THREE PER CENT. (clear of taxes), payaba to the stockholders or their legal repre-sentatives on and after the lish instant 75 tasmät BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary. 1866. -CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS. AT BEDUCED PRICES. 1866. SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! OFFICE OF THE SECOND AND THIRD STREETS PASSENGER RAILWAY COM-PANY, No. 2453 FRANKFORD Road PHILADELPHIA, July 2, 1866. A Dividend of Five PFR (EN7. on the Capital Stock of this Company has been this day declared, tree of taxes, payable on and a ter the 10th day of July The transier books will be closed until the 10th Instant. 7 3 5t E. A. LESLEY. Treasurer. -SPRUCE JOIST : SPRUCE JOIST SPRUCE JOIST : SPRUCE JOIST : FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SPRUCE SILLS. HEMLOCK FLANK AND JOIST. OAK SILLS. MAULE BROTHFR & CO., NO. 2500 SOUTH STREET. 5 22 6mrp NOTICE TO SHIPPERS. UNITED STATES goods heretofore shipped by the WALLOWER LINE, will, on and atter this date, be received and for-warded from the Pennsylvania Hallroad Depot, FIF-TELNTH and MARKET streets S. B. KINGSTON, BUILDER'S MILL. Agent Pennsylvania Rai road. Ncs. 24, 26, and 28 S. FIFTEENTH St., NOTICE. - ON AND AFTER THE lath instant the UNITED STATES HOTEL. IONG BLANCH, N. J., will be open for the reception of visitors. BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER. PRILADELPHIA. ESLER & BROTHER, WOOD MOULDINGS, BEACKETS, STAIR BALUS-BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Hormless reinble instantaneous. The only perfec-dys. No disappointment no ridicalous ints, but trac TERS, NEWEL POSTS, GENERAL TURNING SCROLL WORK. ETC. SHELVING PLANED TO ORDER. GENUINE 18 SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR The largest assoriment of Wood Mouldings in this city constantly on hand. ALSO, Tregenerating Fx fract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by al Druggists Factory No.81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 339 C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT JUST PUBLISHED-By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, Successor to R. Clark, Jr., the Ninetleth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment Philosophy of MARRIAGE. entitiedof Building Lumber. 6 24 5 e had iree, for four stamps, by addressing Secre ew York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York. KLINE'S DINING-ROOM. --- F. LAKEMEYER DINING-RUOM. --F. LAREMELTER CARTER'S Alley, would respectively inform the Fublic generally that he has let nothing indone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accom-modation of guests. He has orened a large and com-modous Dining-Boom in the second story. His SIDE-BOARD is iurnished with BRANDIES. WINES, WWISEY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11 MASON'S. MR LYMAN'S. PATENT KLL GLASS AIS-TIGHT ELF-SEALING ILS KLINES FOR ALL KINDS OF FRUIT JARS. PATENT MACHINERY All the above Jars we offer to our customers and the public generally, with entire confidence, at tae We arranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil Hawins obtained the sole sgency for what has been pronousced by all who have given a trial to be the best fubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we used warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our off a trial to We, if the off oces not prove satisations, will take it back and return the money. If paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallens) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways. 1863 LOWEST Market Price, A. J. WEIDENER, No. 38 S. SECOND Street, Philadelphia 69 Im J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents, No. 56 N. SECOND Street above Arch. SAFE FOR SALE LOOR SALE-STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS A SECOND-HAND H of Capewell & Co.'s Patens Wind Guard and Air Heater for Cosl Off Lamps: h prevents the Chimneys rom breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-hird the oil Call and see them. they cost but ten cents No. 708 BACE hirect. Philadelphia. Sample sent to and part of the United States on recent of 25 cents. 310 Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOB SALE.

AND DESCRIPTION OF THE OWNER AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER AND ADDRESS OF THE OWNER ADDRESS OF THE

about statute of a set of the state of a set of the

Which and the first second statement

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE.