From the Tribune.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE ALBERT N'YANZA, GREAT BASIN OF THE NILE, AND EXPLOBATIONS OF THE NILE SOURCES. By Samuel White Baker. With Maps, Illustra-tions, and Portraits. London: Macmillan & Co. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The spirit of exploration has been expended during the last quarter of a century on either the ice-seas of the Polar regions or the bleak deserts of tropical Africa. While America has almost monopolized all the Northern expeditions. Great Britain has made Africa her specialty, and has despatched party after party to solve the vexed question of the source of the Nile. Bruce devoted himself with success to tracing the Blue Nile, Speke and Grant ascended the White branch, and by their asrrative added fuel to the flame of adventure; while Mr. Samuel White Baker, following in their footsteps, has penetrated further, and reached a grand reservoir, which he terms Albert N'Yanza. We have no way of determining who Mr. Baker is, except for an incidental remark which informs us that he is an English gentleman of fortune, who shared with his wife a desire and determination to explore the unsearchable heart of Africa. They set out together in 1861, and, judging from hisdiary, his lady proved rather an aid than an incumbrance in such an arduous undertaking. In March Mr. Baker commenced his expedition with the hope of meeting the East African Expedition of Captains Speke and Grant, that had been sent by the English Government, via Zanzibar, for the same great purpose. He trusted, he tells us, "in the guidance of a Divine Providence and the good fortune that sometimes attends a tenacity of purpose." On April 15 of the year named, he sailed up the Nile from Cairo, crossed the Nubian Desert from Korosko. thus cutting off the western bend of the Nile, and in seven days' forced camel march again reached the river at Abou Hamed. Eight days' march along the Nile brought him to Berber, an important town on the regular caravan route between Cairo and Khartoum. This slight advance satisfied him that he could accomplish nothing in the interior of Africa without a knowledge of the Arabic; so he concluded to prepare himself thoroughly for his work by devoting himself to the study of the language, while spending a year in examining the Nile tributaries from the southeast as far as the Blue Nile, which river he hoped ultimately to descend as far as Khartoum. This purpose he ultimately accomplished, arriving at the city named on June 11, 1862. How the place was governed, Mr. Baker thus describes:-

'The Turk never improves. There is an Arab proverb that 'The grass never grows in the foot-print proverb that 'The grass never grows in the foot-print of a Turk,' and nothing can be more aptly expressive of the character of the nation than this simple adage. Misgovernment, monopoly, extortion, and oppression are the certain accompaniments of Turkish administration. At a great distance from all civilization, and separated from Lower Egypt by the Nubish deserts, Kharcoum affords a wide field for the development of Egyptish official character. Every official plunders; the Governor-General exturts from all sides; he fils his private pockets by throwing every conceivable obstacle in pockets by throwing every conceivable obstacle in the way of progress, and embarrasses every commer-cial movement in order to excort bribes from indi-viduals. Following the general rule of his preceviduals. Following the general rule of his prece-cessor, a new Governor upon arrival exhibits a spas-modic energy. Attended by cavasses and soldiers, he rides through every street of Khartoum, abusing the underlings for past neglect, ordering the streets to be swept and the town to be tho-roughly cleansed; he visits the market-place, ex-amines the quality of the bread at the bakers' stalls, amines the quanty of the oread at the bakers' stalls, and the meat at the outchers'. He tests the accuracy of the weights and scales, fines and imprisons the impostors, and institutes a complete reform, concluding his samtary and philanthropic arrangements by the imposition of some local taxes. The town is comparatively sweet, the bread is of fair weight and size, and the new Governor, like a new broom, has swept all clean. A few weeks glide away, and the nose again recalls the savory old times when streets were nev r swept, and fith once more reigns paramount. The town relapses into its former state, again the false weights usurp the place of honest measures, and the only permanent and visible sign of the new administration is the

It was after having acquired a knowledge of Arabic that the great difficulties of the expedition began. A mutiny was instigated by the slave-traders, and had it not been for the determined action of Mr. Baker would have ended unfortunately. We quote his account .-

"I was détermined not to be done, and to insist upon the punishment of the ringleader. I accord-ingly went towards him with the intention of seizing him; but he, being backed by upwards of lorty men, had the impertinence to attack me, rushing forward had the impertinence to attack me, rushing forward with a fury that was ridiculous. To stop his blow, and to knock him into the middle of the crowd, was not difficult; and after a ra nd repetition of the dose. I disabled him, and seizing him by the throat I called to my vakeel Saati for a rope to bind him, but in an instant I had a crowd of men upon me to rescue their leader. How the affair would have ended I canbot say; but as the scene lay within ten yards of my boat, my wife, who was ill with fever in the cabin, witnessed the whole affay, and seeing me surrounded, she rushed out, and in a few minutes she was in the middle of the crowd, who at that time were endeavoring to rescue my prisoner. Her sucden appearance had a curious effect, and calling upon several of the least mutinous to assist, she very pluckily made her way up to me. Seizing the opportunity of an indecision that was for the moment evinced by the crowd, I shouted to the drummer-boy to beat the drum. In an instant the drum beat, and at the top of my voice I ordered the men to 'fall in.' It is curious how mechanically an order is obeyed if given at the right moment, even in the midst of mutiny. Two-thirds moment, even in the midst of matiny. Two-thirds of the men fell in, and formed in line, while the remainder retreated with the ringleader, Essur, whom they led away, declaring that be was badly hurt. The affair ended in my insisting upon all forming in line, and upon the ringleader being brought forward. In this critical moment Mrs. brought forward. In this critical moment Ara, Baker, with great tact, came forward and implored me to forgive him if he k ssed my hand and begged for pardon. This compromise completely won the men, who, all hough a few minutes before in open mutiny, now called upon their rineleader Essur to apologize, and that all would be right. I made them sether a bifter reaccol and dismissed them. rather a bitter speec's and dismissed them."

Meanwhile rumors had begun to reach the explorers that Grant and Speke were some miles further up the river, and these reports were finally verified on February 15, in a manner which is thus described :-

"Suddenly, on the 15th February, I heard the rattle of musketry at a great distance, and a dropping fire from the South. To give an idea moment I must extract verbalim from my journal as written at the time. 'Guns firing in distance; Debono's ivory porters arriving for whom I have waited. My men rushed madly to my boat, with the report that two white men were with them who had come from the sea! Could they be Speke and Grant? Off I ran, and soon met them in reality; hurran for old England! they had come from the Victoria N'yanza, from which the Nile springs, and the mystery of ages solved. With my pleasure of meeting them is the one disappointment, that I had not met them further on the road in my search for them; however, the satisfaction is. that my previous arrangements had been such as would have insured my finding them had they been in a fix. My projected route would have brought me vis-avis with them, as they had come from the lake by the course I had proposed to take. All my men, perfectly mad with excitement, firing salutes as usual with ball cartridge, they shot one of my donkeys, a melancholy sacrifice as an offering at the completion of this geographical discovery. When I first met them they were walking along the bank of the river towards my boats. At a distance of about a hundred yards I recognized my old friend Speke, and with my heart beating with joy, I took off my hat and gave a welcome hurrah as I r an towards him. For the moment he did not

recognize me; ten years' growth of beard and moustache had worked a change; and as I was totally unexpected, my sudden appearance in the centre of Africa appeared to him incredible. hardly required an introduction to his com-panion, as we felt already acquainted, and after the transports of this happy meeting we walked together to my diahblah; my men surrounding us with smoke and holse by keeping up an un-remitting fire of musketry by the way.'"

We may give as good an evidence of the interesting character of the work by quoting at length a description of an elephant hunt as told

by Mr. Baker:-"In about ten minutes we saw the Latookas hurrying towards us, and almost immediately after, I saw two enormous oull elephants with splendid tusks about a hundred yards from us, apparently the leaders of an approaching herd. The ground was exceedingly layorable, being tolerably open, and yet with sufficient bush to afford a siight cover. Presently several elephants appeared and join d the two leaders—there was evidently a considerable number in the herd, and I was on the point of dismounting to take the first shot on foot, when the Latookas, too eager, approached the herd; their red and blue helmets at once altracted the attention of the elephants, and a tremendous rush took place, the whole herd closing together and tearing off at tuit speed. Forlow me!" I hallooed to my men, and touching my house with the spur. I intended to dash into the midst of the herd. Just at that instant, in his start, my horse slipped and fell suddenly upon his side. "In about ten minutes we saw the Latookas hurrymy horse supped and fell suddenly upon his side, falling upon my right leg, and thus pinning me to the ground. He was not up to my weight and releasing my self, I immediately mounted my old Abyasnian hunter, 'tetel,' and followed the tracks of the elephants at full speed, accompanied by two of the Latookas, who ran like hounds. Gallouing through the green but thereues but the came. the Latookas, who ran like hounds. Galloung through the green but thorniess bush. I soon came in sight of a grand bull elephant, steaming along like a locomotive engine straight before me. Digging in the spurs, I was soon within twenty yaids of him; but the ground was so uniavorable, being full of buffalo holes, that I could not pass him. In about a quarter of an hour, after a careful chase over deep ruis and gutiles concealed in high grass, I arrived at a level space, and shooting ahead, I gave him a shoulder shot with the Reiny No. 10 rifle. I him a shoulder shot with the Relity No. 10 rife. I saw the wound in a good place, but the buil rushed along all the quicker, and again we came into bud ground that made it unwise to close. However, on the first epportunity I made a dash by him, and fired my left-hand barrel at full gallop. He slackened his speed, but I could not halt to reload lest I should lose sight of him in toe high grass and bush.

"The elephant then halted; and turning the horse's head. I seam thought he

head, I agam faced bim and reloaded. I thought he was dying, as he stood with trunk drooping and ears closely pressed back upon his neck. Just at this moment I heard the rush of elephants advancing through the green bush upon the rising ground above the hollow formed by the open space of high withered grass in which we were standing facing each other. My man Yaseen had boiled with his fleet horse at the first charge, and was not to be seen. Present y, the rushing sound increased and the heads of a closely packed herd of about eighteen elephants showed above the low busics, and they broke cover, bearing down directly upon me, both I and my horse being unobserved in the nigh grass. I never saw a more lovely signt; they were all bulls with immense tusks. Waiting until they were with immense tusks. Waiting until they were within twenty yards of me I galloped straight at them, giving a yeal that turned them. Away they rusped up the hid, but at so great a page, that upon the rutty and brozen ground I could not overtake them, and they completely distanced me. 'Tetel,' although a wonderfully steady hunter, was an uncommonly s ow horse, but upon this day he appeared to be slower than usual, and I was not at the time

aware that he was seriously ill.

"I was looking for a path through which I could penetrate he bush, when I suddenly heard natives shouting in the direction where I had left the wounded buil. Galloping towards the spot, I met a few scattered natives; among others Adda Atter shouting for some time, at length Yas en appeared upon my horse 'Filfil;' he had fled as usual when he saw the troop of elephants advancing, and no one knows how far he had ridden before he thought it rate to look tehmid him. With two mounted gun-learers and five others on foot, I had been entirely deserted through the coward ce of my men. The elephant that I had left as dving, was gone. One of the Latookas had followed upon his tracks, and we heard this tellow shouling in the distance. I soon overtook him, and he led rapidly upon the track through thick oushes and high grass. In about a quarter of an hour we came up with the elephant; be was standing in bush, facing us at about fifty yards' dis ance, and immediately perceiving us, he gave a saucy jerk with his head, and charged most determinedly. It was exceedingly difficult to escape, determinedly It was exceedingly difficult to escape, owing to the bush s which impeded the norse, while the elephant crushed them like cobweos; however, by turning my horse sharp round a tree, I managed to evade him after a chase of about a hundred and fifty yards. Disa pearing in the jungle after his charge, I immediately followed him. The ground was hard, and so troaden by elephants that it was difficult to single out the track. There was no blood upon the ground, but only on the trees every now and then, where he had rubbed past them in his retreat. After nearly two hours passed in slowly following upon his path, we suddenly broke cover and saw him travelling very quietly through an extensive plain of high grass. The ground was gently inching upwards on either side the plam, but the level was a mass of deep, hardened ruts, over which no horse could gallop. Knowing my friend's character, I rode up the rising ground to reconnoitre; I found it tolerably clear of holes, and far superior to the rutty bottom. My two mounted gua-bearers had now joined me, and far from enjoying the sport, they were almost green with fright, when I ordered them to keep close to me and to advance. I wanted them to attract the elephant's attention, so as to enable me to obtain a good shoulder shot. Riding a one the open plain, I at length arrived within a ong the open plain, I at length arrived within about fifty yards of the bull, when he slowly turned. Reining 'Tetel' up, I immediately fired a steady shot at the shoulder with the Reilly No. 10: for a moment he fell upon his knees, but, recovering with wonderful quickness, he was in full charge upon me Fortunately I had inspected my ground pre-vious to the attack, and away I went up the inclina-tion to my right, the spurs hard at work, and the elephant screaming with rage, gaining on me. My horse left as though made of wood, and c. umsily rolled along in a sort of cow-pailop; in vain I dug the spers into his flanks, and usged him by rein and voice; not an extra stride could I get out of him, and he reeled along as though thoroughly exhausted plunging in and out of the buffalo holes instead o umping them. Hamed was on my horse 'Mouse, who; went three to 'Eete's' one, and instead of endenvoring to divert the elephant's attention, h. sho ahead, and thought of nothing but gettinz out of the way. Yassen, on "Filfit," had fied in another direction; thus I had the pleasure of being hunted down upon a sick and disabled horse. I kept looking round, thinking that the elephant would give in: we had been running for nearly half a mile, and the brute was overhauling me so fast that he was within ten or twelve yards of the horse's tail, with his trunk stretched out to catch him. Screaming like the whistle of an engine, he forumatey so trightened the horse that he went his best, although banly, and I turned him suddenly down the hill and doubled back like a hare. The elephant turned up the hill, and entering the jung e he relinquished the chase, when another hundred jards' run would have bagged me."

We cannot but admire the indomitable energy displayed by the most of the daring men who have ventured into an unknown land and unknown dangers, and with wild and murderous savages as their only companions. An attack of brain fever prostrated Baker, yet while it weakened him, it could not overcome his determination; and despite pitfalls, fever, elephants, savages, weather, and threatened starvation, he, on the 14th March, 1864, realized his hopes and reached Luta N'zize, or, as he rechristened it, Albert Nyassa. We give his description of this grand consummation of his hopes. As he approached the spot, his guard announced to him

that he was neaving his goal. He says:—

'That might I hardly slept. For vears I had striven to reach the 'source of the Nile' In my nightly dreams during that arduous voyage I had always failed, but after so much hard work and perseverance the cup was at my lips, and I was to drink at the mysterious rountain before another sun should set—at that great reservoir of nature that ever since creation had baffled all discovery. I had hoped, and prayed, and striven through all kinds of hoped, and prayed, and striven through all kinds of difficulties, in sickness, starvation, and fatigue, to reach that bidden source; and when it had appeared impossible, we had both determined to dis upon the road rather than return deteated. Was it possible that it was so near, and that to morrow we could say, 'the work is accomplished?'

"The lath of March. The sun had not risen when I was spurring my ox after my guide, who hay ng been promised a double handful of beads on arrivat at the lake, had caught the enthususm of the moment. The day broke beautifully clear, and having

at the lake, had caught the enthususm of the mo-ment. The day broke beautifully clear, and having crossed a deep valley between the hals, we totted up the opposite slope. I hurried to the summit. The glory of our prize burst suddenly upon me! Thers, the a sea of quotasilver, lay tar beneath the grand expanse of water—a boundless sea-horizon on the south and southwest, glittering to the noon-day san; and is the west, at fifty or; sixty miles distance, bing mountains rose from the bosom of the lake to a height of about seven thousand test above the level. It is impossible to describe the triumph of that mo-

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ment; here was the reward for all our labor—for the years of tenacity with which we had tolled through Airca. England had won the sources of the Nite! Long pefore I reached this spot I had arranged to give three cheers with all our men in English style in honor of the discovery, out now that I looked down upon the great inland sea lying nestled in the very heart of Africa, and thought how vamly mankind had sought these sources throughout so many ages, and reflected that I had been the humble instrument permitted to unravel this portion of the great mystery, when so many great r than I had failed, I fell too serious to vent my feelings in vain cheers for victory, and I sincerely thanked God for having guided and supported us through a langers to the good end. I was about 1500 feet above the lake, and I looked down from he steep granite cliff upon these welcome was ers—upon that vast reservor which nourished Egypt, and brought tertifity where all was wilderness—upon that great the lake, and I looked down from the steep granite cliff upon these welcome waters—upon that vast reservoir which nourished Egypt, and brought fertility where all was wilderness—upon that great source so long hidden from mankind; that source of beauty and o. blessings to militons of human beings; and as one of the greates objects in nature. I determined to honor it with a great name. As an impershable memoria of one loved and mourned by our gracious Queen, deplored by every Englishman, I called this great ake 'The Albert N'yanza' the Victoria and the Albert Lakes are the sources of the Nile. The zigzag path to descend to the lake was so steep and dangerous that we were forced to leave our oxen with a guide, who was to take them to Wavungo and wait for our arrival. We commenced the descent of the steep pass on joot. I led the way, grasping a stout bamboo. My write in extreme weakness totzered down the pass, supporting herself upon my shoulder, and stopping to rest every twenty paces. After a toilsome descent of about two hours, weak with years of fever, but for the moment strengthened by success, we gained the evel plain below the cliff. A walk of about a mile through flat, sandy meadows of fine turf interspered with trees and bush, brought us to the water's edge. The waves were rolling upon a white pubbly beach. I rushed into the lake, and thirsty with heat an ifatigue, with a heart full of gratitude. I drank deeply from the sources of the Nile. **

My men were perfectly astounded at the appearance of the lake. The journey had been so long, and hope deserred' had so completely sickened their hearts, that they had I ag since disbelieved in the existence of the lake, and they were persuaded that I was leading them to the sea. They now looked at the lake with amazement; two of them had already seen the sea at Alexandria, and they unheastatingly declared that thus was the sea, but that it was not salt."

With the return home we have nothing to do; and they having sought and found the source of the Nile, we leave the explorers in a state of ecstaric delight.

In regard to the literary merits of the work, we give the author credit for a perspicuous style and good descriptive powers, though no thing above the ordinary run of writing travellers is evinced. The whole work is most interesting, and cannot but well repay perusal. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincoti & Co.

SCHOOL GOVERNMENT. By F. S. Jewell, A. M. A. S. Barnes & Co. Philadelphia Agents, J. B. Lippincott & Co.

A valuable little work on a most important subject. Giving, as it does, the deductions of years of experience, its views should command attention, and will throw light upon the best methods of school instruction. It is particularly intended for teachers.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH

The Cabinet Crisis-Commencement of a Dissolution. From the Times.

Close upon the heels of a change of the British Ministry we have a ministerial crisis at Wasiaington. The very atmosphere in the Old World and the New seems to be charged with the ele ments of change and reconstruction. Postmaster-General Denison has resigned on grounds of political differences with the President, Attorney-General Speed is reported to have fol-lowed his example, and Secretaries Stanton and

Harlan are expected to follow. To the inde-pendents' Randall, Dootittle, and Dixon call for a Union Johnson National Convention in Phila delphia, it appears, we are indebted for this commencement of a dissolution, and the story may be briefly told.

Within the last thirty-six hours there have been some very remarkable and momentous movements at Washington in the way of political reconstruction. The call for an independent National Johnson Union Convention at Phila delphia has resulted in an extraordinary effer vescence among the radicals of Congress. John Minor Botts, in the days of the old Wnig party, declared, in reference to Captain Tyler, "We will head him or die," so has "old Thad. Stevens" issued his edict, and all his followers say "Amen!" in regard to the healing or be heading of Andrew Johnson. This proposed Philadelphia Convention as it appears, has satisfied even Senator Wilson at last that the President has gone over to the Copperheads, and so, without mineing the matter any onger, he is to be headed off, circumvented and put down.

To accomplish this object three combined movements were undertaken. First, the radical caucus, which has pronounced against thi proposed Philadelphia Johnson National Union Convention in August; secondly, a counter-convention in Philadelphia, in September, of Southern radical Republicans; and thirdly. supporting movement among the radical ele ments of the Cabinet. By the first of these agencies it is expected that the whole rank and ple of the Republican organization not personally bound to the Administration will be whipped into line; by the second device the formation of an active Southern party in support of Congress, and in opposition to the President, is anticipated; and by the last expedient, of a mutiny in the Cabinet, the radicals doubtles desire to puth Mr. Johnson to the extremity of submission to Congress or to the alternative o a Cabinet reorganization while the two nouses are sull in sestion, so that the Senate may at once be able to pass its judgment, yea or nay, upon the nominations made.

This is bringing the "irrepressible conflict" to a fight at close quarters. What will be the consequences? We remember that when the dominant Whig party of Congress of 1841 were about to issue their edict of ex-communication against President Tyler, Daniel Webster, his Secretary of State, in herited from General Harrson, touchingly inquired, in view of the rupture, "Waers am I to go?" Mr. Seward is now in the sampredicament; and, like Webster, for a little while longer he has probably concluded to take his chances with the Administration-Philadelphia Johnson Convention and all. this is the Johnson pill which the amiable Post master-General, Denison, of Ohio, has peremp torily retused to swallow, and a similar refusa is expected or reported from Messrs, Stanton, Harlan, and Speed. The other two Cabine members, Messrs, McCulloch and Welles, it is thought, will still prefer to go with Mr. Seware for the bird in the hand to all the birds in the bush, even though put to the test of endorsing this Johnsonian National Conservative Conver tion. But will the President apply this test Thaddeus Stevens and the radical caucus bave thrown down the gauntlet, and the President we think, must either take it up or surrender at discretion. He must, being driven to the wall, proceed to bring his Cabinet to the test raised by his enemies, or he must abandon his Philadelphia Convention, his policy, and his party, and admit his Administration a failure. The Cabinet collapse, at all events, has con menced, and a reconstruction may be considered inevitable. We have had the cry of "wolf, wolf" so often repeated, that it has for some time been utterly disregarded; but the wolf has now really entered the fold, and the black sheep, it is reasonable to suppose, will all be sacrificed. We are still in the midst of the greatest events of the greatest events of the nineteenth century, and neither congresses nor cabinets can stand still.

They must advance with the spirit of the age

Little Ti Brook to these &

or they will be displaced.

The Ministerial Crisis in England.

The defeat of the Russell-Gladstone Government has been followed by a kind of political dead-lock. Upon the resignation of the Ministers, the Earl of Derby, the renowned leader of the Tory party, received the Queen's orders to form a new Ministry; and be forthwith addressed himself to the task. But unlooked-for difficulties have presented themselves. To construct a purely Tory Government with any hope of permanency was felt, it would seem, to be out of the question; so the expediency of coalition naturally suggested itself, and overtures were made to certain prominent Whizs and influential renegade Liberals to take places in the new administration. This move, however, did not meet with the favor anticipated for it, and the idea of coalidon has been abandoned. stricted, consequently, to the Tory party for his choice of colleagues, Lord Derby, it appears, finds that he has not by any means an easy task on hand. A long exclusion from office has whetted the Tory appetite. There is no lack of patriotic candidates for place, and there are contending claims and sensitive jealousies among the aspirants for seats in the Cabinet requiring prudent management in order to insure anything like a harmonious and workable Administration not surprising, then, to find that, although had been for nearly two weeks virtually without a Government, in consequence of the defeat o. Earl Russell's Cabinet, Lord Derby had been compelled to ask for another week to find successors for the displaced Ministry. The difficulty he experiences proves that the Tories have placed themselves in a false position. The vacillation and the delay are signs of conscious weakness. And the whole business is of evil omen for the English reactionists, the days of whose tenure of other are, so to speak, already numbered. The dead-lock will be, of course, but temporary. Lord Derby will doubtless suc ceed in forming a Ministry, which must retain office at least until the reassembling of Parliament in the early part of next year. But we misinterpret sadly the signs of the times in England, if men of the Tory type will be allowed permanently to control the destines of the permanently to control the destinies of the country. The thing seems to be simply impos-

In marked contrast to the troubles thickening around the leaders of the late Opposition is the proud position occupied by the leaders of reform. Their apparent defeat has been an actual victors for the cause they so nobly represent and so ably vindicate. A certain portion of the English press pretend that they cannot understand why the Ministers should have resigned; but the event, we are sure, will prove that they acted wisely as we'll as honorably in accepting the dverse vote of the House of Commons on their Reform bill as a call for resignation. Their post t on before the country is now exactly defined No room is left for doubt or distrust as to their intentions. They have taken up the gauntlet thrown down by the Tories, and they stand solemnly pledged to fight the battle out to the

Not the least interesting feature of the news just received in relation to the Ministerial crisis is the intelligence we have of the reform agitation now spreading all over England, and grow-ing into formidable proportions. This movement is just what we anticipated a few days ago. The people were comparatively quiet during the discussion of the reform bill in the House of Commons, because they seemed to have thought it impossible that the Tories would opoose the ust concessions to popular claims provided for in that very moderate measure. But when they found a determination manifested by the party to throw the bill out, when they heard the great industrial classes of England reviled and landered in Parliament by men professing to be representatives of the people, when they saw the disgraceful manœuvres to which the Opposition resorted in order to deteat a measure common justice to the masses, their indignation and anger became aroused; and it is no wonder that the streets of London are now resounding with the cry of "Down with Derby!" "Down with the Tories!" while the cry finds an echo in almost every part of the kingdom. We look upon these revolutionary indications as hopeful signs for the cause of progress and justice, especially as we have no fear that they will culminate in violence and bloodshed.

The British Tories Trying Their Hands at Cabinet Making.

From the Times.

By the late news from Europe which we pub. lished yesterday there is no progress reported in Lord Derby's attempt at Cabinet making. Agreeably to what is understood to have been the desire of the Queen, the Tory leader seems to have made a strenuous effort to form a coalition Government, by offering to place at the disposal of the Duke of Somerset, Lord Clarendon, and Mr. Cardwell, the seats which they have respectively held in Lord Russell's Ministry. Lord Derby appears to have gone even further in concessions to the conservative wing of the Whigs, by pressing the acceptance of office on the Marquis of Landsdowne, and being prepared likewise to provide for Mr. Lowe, of the ondon Times.

These overtures do not seem to have met with a satisfactory response; for the latest reports say that Lord Derby has gone back to first principles, and is to try his luck with his old set of colleagues-introducing, perhaps, one or two young men into some of the minor offices. Every friend of progress in England must feel pleased that it has come to this complexion. Some of the Whig deserters may, for the time, give a purely Tory Government a certain outside support. But the accession of such a Government will do more to stir up the unrepresented masses of intelligent Englishmen than any political event that could have happened. Already there s a movement of the dry bones within sight of the Palace of Westminster.

A healthy excitement has been created by the

treachery that led to the overthrow of Russell-Gladstone Ministry. And when the latter returns to power, a few months hence, it will be as the recognized leader of the whole Liberal party in England. He will then select colleagues who will have their hearts in the cause of reform. He will bring to his support an irresistible power of outside opinion, and he will carry his franchise and representation measures, as Lord Grey carried his, thirty ears ago, by an appeal to the healthy voice of the people. That is the way in which great

reforms sught to be carried. A brief Tory interregnum will prove to be of ultimate good. How or to what extent the toreign policy of the Government may be affected by the change, we cannot well conjecture. Except that, in giving Lord Clarendon the refusal of the seals of the Foreign Office, Lord Derby would appear to have nothing relutionary in view in that department of the Government. The two families are so intermarried that they ought to know each other tolerably well. As far as this country is concerned, it will probably be as easy getting along with Lord Malmesbury-if he should return to the Foreign Office-as with Lord

The Prussian Victories in Bohemia.

From the World. We are once more tormented by a series of more or less incoherent and contradictory telegrams from the seat of the great war now raging in Europe; and before we proceed to examine the general drift of the news by the Persia, it is worth while for us to warn American readers of the many difficulties which must attend the transmission of accurate intelligence from a German battle-field through the press of France and England to the United States.

In the first place, both Austria and Prussia have their partisans, and the partisans of the cause which each power is supposed to represent, as well in the capital of England as in that of France. All the friends of absolutism and of the Papacy in France are naturally bent towards

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favoring the arms and the ambition of Austria; all the devotees of liberalism and progress, the other hand, however they may condemn character and the domestic policy of Count Bis-mark, wish well, at heart, to the northern monarchy, which represents, in the cutture and the tendencies of its people, the hope of liberalism and of progress in Germany. In the second place the geography of Germany, and especially of Eastern Germany, is no better known in England or France, even by the educated classes, than it is in the United States. Saxon and Bohemian names must suffer many a sea-change into something woundrous strange, ere they can reach the Western World by way of the Fre and English telegraph lines. Either of these influences alone would suffice to generate an infinite deal of confusion in the accounts which, passing through the camps of Austria and of Prussia, are to go forth to the world as bullering of the campaign now begun beneath the shadows of the Giant Mountains. Both of them acting together, and re-enforced by the per-petual temptations to conceal a reverse and to magnify a victory to which all commanders are exposed in all wars, and to which the leaders of the Prussian and the Austrian forces are pecu liarly exposed in the war now waging, must bring about, we may be certain, a chronic and dusky chaos in our current story of the conflict.

is clear but that, on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June, the armies of Prussia and of Austria came into collision, upon at least three different fields, along a line stretching from the frontier of Galicia to the meridian of Prague; and that at the very latest advices the Prussian armies were in undisputed possession, not only of both sides of the chain of the Riesen-gebirge, from a point southeast of Nachod as far west as Zittau, in Saxony, but also of a considera-ble triangular section of Bohemia itself, in cluding the northern and eastern sections of two of the most important railways which lead from Bohemia into Saxony and Silesia. If, therefore, the conflicts of June were brought about by a Prussian advance from Silesia into Bohemia, it is plain that the Prussians, who at the last advices held Munchengratz, Turnau, and Jaromirz. three towns lying all of them m more than thirty miles from the Silesian frontier in Bohemia, and commanding the inte rior railroad lines to that frontier, had made very serious progress towards the heart of the province which they were invading. If, on the other hand, the Austrians provoked these con-tests, as the latest Viennese telegrams would seem to imply that they did, with a view to pierce the Prussian lines and to prevent a junction between the armies of the Crown Prince of Prussia in Silesia and the Prince Frederic Charles in Saxony, then it is equally plain that the Austrians had failed in their mair The latest and most jubilant Austrian telegram

At the present moment, for example, nothing

which we have announces that the Prussians had evacuated Leipa, Dauba, and Melnik, and falling back towards Turnau, had fixed their headquarters at Niemes. Now, Leipa, Dauba, and Melnik lie almost upon the same meridian, McInik being distant only about fifteen miles from Prague, the capital of Bohemia; and the question at once occurs, how came the Prusslans o have made such startling progress as this in period of but two or three days at the longest Niemes itself is a town which, lying about twenty miles beyond the Saxon frontier in Bohemia, communicates directly Zittau in Saxony, where the sians are in great force. Driven from Munchengratz to Furstenbruck, the Austrians, in the latter of these places, are protected by hills, the secondary spurs of the Lansitzer-gebirge, while the town of Joseph-stadt, about fifty miles to the eastward of Furstenbruck, to which the Austriaus are reported to have retired before the Prussians in Jaromirz, is also protected by a chain of hills proceeding laterally from the Riesen gebirge. In its general aspects, therefore, we repeat, the news by the Persia indicates that the Austrians in Northeastern Bohemia have either found themselves unable to hold the open country against the Prussians, or that they have retired "for strategic reasons," abandoning to the invader the greater part of two important lines of railway, and permitting him to push his advance, for a time at least, almost within cannon-sound of the gates of Prague itself.

Further to the eastward still we have news of an engagement fought on the 27th of June, between a small force of from five to six ousand Prussians and about an equal force Austrians, at or near the Galician town of Oswiencim. This town is the eastern terminus of the railway known as the Kaiser-Ferdinand-Nord-Babn; and by this line it was that Marshal Benedek, if he meditated a march upon Breslau, would have most seriously threatened that great and prosperous Silesian city. The Prussians, in destroying the railway at Oswiencim, as well as by their occupation of Northeastern Bohemia, and by their previously reported destruction of the railway bridges in Western Saxony on the Liepsic-Nuremberg road, would seem to be bent not so much on invading Bohemia as on making it difficult or impossible for Austria and her Southern allies to invade Saxony or The London Army and Navy Gazette calls upon Benedek to show now whether "he is or is not a General;" and if the view which we have given of the position of affairs at the latest advices be correct, it is obvious, we think, that the summons comes not a day too soon.

The New Party.

From the Nation.

It seems at last to be settled that a new party is to be organized for the support of Mr. Johnson, and that the Democratic party will co-operate with, if not entirely merge its existence in, the new organization. The President may, therefore, congratulate himself upon having alrealy secured a measure of success in politics far exceeding that of his prototype, John Tyler, who attempted exactly the same thing, but ignominiously failed. Mr. Tyler was compelled, finally, to follow in the wake of the Democratic party, which pursued its own course with total indifference to his wishes. Mr. Johnson has not been able to dictate to the party which elected him, but he has compelled the Democratic party to tollow in his wake. He has not only shaped its platform, but has reduced it to the position of a mere Johnson party, obsequiously accepting all his policy, indorsing all his acts, recenting all its recent emphatic declarations, and humbly waiting for his further pleasure.

This is no common triumph; for deserters, however welcome they may be made, are not usually put at the head of the army to which they go. No doubt Mr. Johnson is persuaded that he owes this achievement to his own supe riority of wisdom over those who have been hipredecessors in treachery. Yet it is obvious that such is not the fact. It is owing solely to the peculiarity of his position; and not the least remarkable feature of the case is that the very weakness of his following in the party to which he nominally belongs, but which he has resolved to betray, is the source of his chief power over the party which is now allying itself to him. So few of the Union party agree with him that he individually is the only obstacle which pre vents the views of that party from being carried

If the South, or the Southern party at the North should offend him, they would be absolutely at his mercy, since there would be no one in power who would have the slightest dis position to moderate his terms. If one-third of the party which elected him were conscientiously on his side, he could not carry over to radicalism at his own whim; but having no support but that which springs from servilit or timidity, he can carry his supporters when he pieases, and do what he likes. Should the South irritate him, he could instantly establish equality of political rights from Virginia to Texas, in spite of all that the Democratic party might say or do; because he would be sustained in this by two-thirds of both houses of Congress if he had more sincere followers among the Unionists, he would not be able to make material change in his policy. Thus it is that his very weakness enables him to dictate terms to the South, since it lies at the very mercy of his

It is too early to pronounce upon the chance which the new party will have for success.

Something will depend upon the plan of organization; and we do not sympathize with it enough to give it any advice as to that. Much will depend upon the management of the Union party. It a liberal spirit prevails in its councils, and room is allowed for honest differences of opinion upon subordinate questions, such as modes of taxation, foreign policy, etc., the party will continue united and formidable; but unity without uniformity must be accepted as sufficient. If Mr. Stevens insists upon driving out all free traders, he will find his party more select than he will relish. We do not, however, apprehend much danger on this side, though a warning is needed.

It is useless to enlarge again upon the dangers to success to enlarge again upon the dangers to which the Union party has exposed itself by adopting a policy of mere exclusion, since we fully set forth our views upon that subject before a final policy had been adopted, and the course of the party has now been settled. The policy determined on is, by far, easier to carry out and to sustain before the people during the present year than a broader and bolder plan would have been; but it is one to the success of which unbroken victory is essential. The conwhich unbroken victory is essential. The constitutional amendment proposed by Congress is in every respect unexceptionable, so far as it goes. It is worthy of the united support of all men who have been truly loyal to their country during the war, and we believe that it will com-

mand very nearly that measure of support.

The attempt which is made to persuade the public that the Philadelphia Convention will be one of the Union party is a highly dishonorable one. Such devices have no effect upon readers fully posted in political affairs; but many who do not have time to keep themselves informed may be deceived. The most remarkable circumstances in this connection is that the newspaper which most strenuously asserts this to be a Union party convention is nominally edited by the Chairman of the Union National Committe through which alone a national convention of the party could be called; and that neither he nor any other member of that committee has signed the call for the Philadelphia assemblage. He has not even called the committee together to consider whether it would rathly the action of Mr. Rardall and his associates. Such an instance of self-abnegation is not often known in

The multiplied treachery to obligations of horor and good faith which is involved in the organization of the new party must not pass without notice. If the leaders of the movement had any idea that they could induce the Union party to accept their views, they would have worded their call differently, or would have requested the chairman of the National Union Committee to convene that body to consider the proposition for a convention. Instead of this, he existing party organization is ignored, and two or three office-holders, in the present or in prospective, issue a call, addressed only to those who entirely agree with their views, excluding, and intending to exclude, nine-tenths of the members of Congress elected by the Union party, and a proportion of the party itself estimated by no one at less than one half, and by no experienced politician at less than threefourths. Special pains are taken to secure the co-operation of the adverse party, and the call itself is not issued until it is countersigned by one or two leading Democratic Congressmen and the sanction of all the others made ready for publication. All this is done to please a President elected by the Union party, by office-holders appointed by the Union party, and with the encouragement of some of the men to whom the central machinery of the party has been entrusted.

It is entirely immaterial, in considering the question of honor, whether the party thus be trayed is right or wrong in the policy which it has adopted. If the cause of the Southern Con-federacy had been the purest and noblest in the history of the world, the act of Twiggs in turn-ing over his forces and supplies to the Rebels would have been scarcely one shade less in-famous than it was. Dugald Dalgetty considered himself at liberty to fight on every side in turn, but he conscientiously waited until his term of enlistment expired, and never dreamed of carrying over with him anything which had been committed to his charge. But Mr. Doc-little tenaciously holds on to his Senatorship. Mr. Randall to his position in the Post Office, and Mr. Johnson to the White House, while intently engaged in slaughtering the party to

which they owe all their honors.

We are familiar with the arguments by which it is sought to avert from such proceedings the contempt of mankind, and by which the participants are able to silence their own consciences; but we cannot believe in the sincerity of the men who use them. It sounds very fine to talk of the superior obligations of the country over those of a party; of independence, refusal to submit to dictation, and what not; but all the world knows that such high-sounding phrases generally cover something of which the speaker at heart ashamed, and which he cannot defend in any other language than rhodomon-When used, as they are in the present case, to justify the sacrifice of party faith and public confidence to mere man-worship and office-seeking, they become doubly contemptible. That such is the fact in this instance is too notorious to be soberly questioned. Mr. Guthrie and Mr. Hendricks honestly oppose impartial suffrage, as they lately opposed emancipation; but Mr. Doolittle and Mr. Norton would make the heavens ring with their enthuslasm for universal suffrage. Constitutional amendments, and who knows what besides, if Andrew John-son only favored them. The less we hear from such politicians concerning their independence, the less we shall despise them.

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