prominence "the general interest of Germany," whenever he wanted to obtain anything for Prussia. Is he really so thoroughgoing a German? By no means. There has atways ocen more specific Prussianism in him than to a nundred other Prussians put togetner. What he cannot now openly make known as a minister and diplomatist, he often and unreservedly expressed in 1840 as a deputy-namely, his utter contempt for the aspirations towards German unity. Pru-sianism alone, he used to say in those days, "has saved the State." The army is inspired, "not by German but by Prussian enthusiasm." He had "never heard a Prussian soldier sing the German national bymn." "We are Prussians, and Prussians we wish to remain, he exclaimed in conclusion; and on another occasion he vented his abuse on the tri-color, "the colors of insurrection," which are worn only by the democrat and the "regretfully obedient soldier." (The Prossian army wore at that time, as we have already remarked, the German cockade by the side of the Prussian.) How eagerly would Count Bismark now order the Prussian soldier, however 'regretfully obedient," to wear the German cockade next to the Prussian, not only on his helmet, but in every possible part of his uniform! and how gladly would he allow German flags to wave over all the Prussian Government buildings-although he once in Erfurt looked upon the presence of these flags as "a mournful sign of the times"—if he only could thereby lure the arms and the heart of Germany into his camp!

The struggle for Schleswig-Helstein, which he had censured as a "petty act of revolution, and an attack on Denmark's written right-," he afterwards carried on on his own account, notwithstanding these same rights and the remonstrances of Europe. Austria, whom he vene-rated as the "best federal ally of Prussia," and the representative of the "ancient power of Germany," he now attacks with all the military force at his command, in order to drive her out of Germany. With Italy, the offspring of revo-lution, who has turned and a-dozen of divinerighted sovereigns out of doors, he is now in clo-e alliance; and after having for fourteen years declared himself the arch-enemy of all revolutionists, he now regards Garibaldi, the one of all men that most deserves to be called the representative of the revolutionary princi ple, as the most worthy of his allies! Finally, the Frankfort Parliament, which he has ridiculed, and universal suffrage, which he had stigmatized as destructive of all order and law. are now both appealed to by Count Bismark under the irresistible pressure of the moment.

Notwithstanding this, he is anything but vacillating and changeable. Unprincipled in the choice of his means, he is unshaken in his conviction that the power of Prussia must she does not increase her territory in Germany by main force. This conviction is the sum total of his political religion. On this point he is, with all his frivolity, a true mantic; and for this object he is ready to make any sacrifice and brave every danger.

HIS WIT AND IMPUDENCE IN DEBATE.

Wit and readiness in reply was never wanting in Count Bismark. It is true that his wit trenched but too often on impudence (he has become much more moderate and polished since he has been a minister), and was in sirking incongruity with the earnestness of the decates and the dignity of Parliament; but he was always remarkable for his sharp and subtle logic, which, when he atterwards became ambassador to the Diet, obtained him a permanent reputation among the southern Germans. These alities, however, produced no impression on the Bertiners, for the simple reason that they themselves are more witty, argumentative, and, we may add, impudent than the inhabitants of any other German capital. The true Berliner has no veneration for anything-pot even for God Almighty, or the learning of the late Alexander von Humboldt; and Bismark, who in this point is a thorough Berliner, was not to be put down by the Manteuflel ministry or the president's bell. In the year 1851 alone he was called to order more frequently than the Speaker of the House of Commons has found it necessary to do in ten sessions together. This, however, grieved him but little; ne dened the president, his bell, the protests of the House, and the opposition of public epinion alike.

In the same year 1851 he came forward as the advocate of the old system of close trading. Again going back to the middle ages, he loudly expressed a wish-scarcely conceivable if we consider the progress which has been made in obtical economy during the present century that every trade should limit the number of its apprentices, and be empowered by law to fix a price for each quality of the goods it sells. This he held to be the only mode of protecting the working classes against the oppression of capitalists.

One of the chief subjects of discussion in that year was the establishment of the right of the Chamber to vote the supplies; and during the debates on this point it was Bismark who, by his contemptuous and aggressive conduct, gave rise some scenes of extraordinary aguation. He denied, as he afterwards did when he became a minister, that the House could claim this right, which is the surest guarantee of its existence, and its most powerful detense against any unconstitutional attack from the other estates of the realm. When he was referred to the Constitution which the King had sworn to preserve, he reptied in his usual frivolous and off-hand way that he did not see why all that relates to the Constitution should be surrounded with a sort of halo, and every joke upon it be regarded as a desecration. He himself had sworn, said he, to the Constitution—nor to the existing one only, but also to any future Constitution, with all its amendments. He would therefore treat with utter contempt the righteons anger of the liberals at his turning the Constitution into ridicule.

His diplomatic life dates from the summer of the year 1851. What high influence enabled him to make such rapid progress-unprecedented in the Prussian service-in the career or diplomacy is to this day a mystery. No doubt his speeches in layor of the crown and the nobility had gamed for him powerful protectors among the latter, and attracted the attent on of the Kmg. The latter, it is true, detested frivolous persons' jokes, and Bismark has hardly anything in his character with which the King sympathized; but he could not help feeling an interes in the man who, in this age of free thinking had dared to speak of the divine and inviolable rights of the crown, and rise to fanaticism in behalf of a Prussian House of Peers. A third motive however, perhaps influenced the King in his favor even more than the other two-a very insignificant one, no doubt, which has passed unobserved by thousands, and was hardly worth observing. It was that Herr you Bismark allowed no opportunity to pass of showing him self in the uniform of an officer of the Landwehr. which he knew how to wear with grace and dignity. Prussian kings respect people who do this under all circumstances. The wearing of a uniform has become a law of nature at the Prussian court, like the acts of breathing and digestion. The Prussian princes have an eraption of epaulettes in their youth as regularly as ordinary children have the measles or cut their teeth. And if it has been said of sovereigns in the time of Hohenstaufen, that they used to take their crowns to bed with them, one can hardly think of a Prussian king going to sleep without his helmet—not a very comfortable nightcap indeed; but the Hobenzollerns are a warlike race, and warlike are their traditions.

The predilection of Herr von Bismark for appearing in the Landwehr uniform, and the military air with which he wore it, must, as we have remarked—together with his conduct as a deputy-have greatly contributed to obtain for him a favorable reception at court. He tried hard for a post in the civil service which should secure him rapid promotion and a decent income, and when he was offered a diptomatic appointment, he accepted it. Without being required to pass the prescribed examination, he was sent as first secretary of legation, with the title of Privy Councillor of Legation, to the Prussian embassy at Frankfort. If this rapid promotion, this passing over all the lower ranks, attracted general attention, how great was the surprise when three months later he was appointed ambassador to the Bund! This sudden list for a simple country gentleman was unprecedented in the annals of Prussian bureaucracy.

HE TURNS AGAINST AUSTRIA. Count Rechberg was at that time the ambas-sador of Austria to the Bund, and therefore president of the Federal Diet. While all the smaller diplomatic stars that revolved round this statesman imitated his stiffness and formality, Herr von Bismark appeared in all his natural impuisiveness, invited journalists and other untitled people to his solrees, and thersby provoked the anger of his colleagues, while

raining a certain popularity among the people of Frankfort. He had long given up that veneration, or, as

he once himself expressed it, "adoration for Austria, which he had imbibed with his mother's milk." This feeling had been replaced by the conviction that Prussia could not fulfil its mission in Germany until Austria was driven out of the Bund. He had already had long conversa-tions on this subject with several leaders of the opposition, including Herr von Unruh, and his diplomatic action at Frankfort did indeed chiefly consist in offering hostile opposition to Austria on every possible occasion. He was the last man to be awed by the stiff bearing of Count Rechberg, and the scenes he had with him were not less piquant in their way than his former encounters with Herr von Vincke and Count Schwerin, and his more recent ones with Grabow, Virchow, and Herr von Bokum-Dolds. With Herr von Vincke he had already had a duel, which, however, was followed by no serious results, although Bismark is an excellent shot, while Von Vincke, being short-sighted, is but moderately versed in the art of duelling. But even Count Rechberg was once so deeply nsulted by him that a challenge seemed to be inevitable. Fortunately, the friends of both interfered, and prevented the scandal. On another occasion Count Rechberg-whether accidentally or purposely is not known-appeared at one of contrary to custom, in morning dress. It might have been one of those num-berless sittings in the Eschenheimer Gasse, at which nothing was done but to collect so-called valuable material for the future; still it will be remembered in history on account of the presi-dent's morning-coat. The ambassadors who were present are said to have been not a little shocked on seeing this coat, which ought to have been preserved in spirits, together with Prince Menschikoff's famous paletot; but Herr on Bismark did not lose countenance in the least, and coolly drawing out his cigar-case, lighted a cigar, and offered another politely to his neighbor. Every one understood the hint, and a morning-coat has never been seen at a sitting of the Bund since.

He thus, as we have observed, continually opposed Austrian government, until at length its complaints, and a too marked leaning of his towards France, which was ill regarded at Berlin, led the King to recall him from Frankfort, and send him as Ambassador to St. Peters-On arriving at the Russian capital he tound that it was the last fashion among the aristocracy to have mottoes on their carriages. Immediately be ordered the motio nitchto, a sort or Russian net admerari, to be painted on his own carriage, and thus made his debut in high society. The difference of one or two degrees of latitude had evidently had no influence on his nonchaignt demeaner, and the cold of the north had not succeeded in treezing his

At St. Petersburg he interruptedly busied himself with his plans for the aggrandizement of Prussia, and strove to obtain acceptance for them in the most influential circles. He had brought with him to the Neva not only his cynical views of life, but also his serious designs, for both of which he hoped to find a corgenial soil.

Mr. Schlrsinger prints a secret report, made in 1862, upon Bismark's policy, which he was then urging on the Russian Court.

HIS PERSISTENCE.

In this remarkable paper two qualities belonging to Count Bismark are revealed, with a want of intention which adds greatly to the value of the sketch. He must be one of the most self-confident and one of the most persistent of men. He was in Paris in 1859, a mere visitor, without any instructions from his court, his appointment being at St, Petersburg, and no relation to its Ambassador, yet he took upon himself to represent its views, and calmiy proposed to Count Walewsk! to give Prussia the ipremacy of Germany as the condition of an alliance which would relieve France from 180lation. That is as if Mr. Layard were of his own volition to offer M. Drouvn de Lhuys the hearty alliance of England, provided France would agree to an English conquest of Spain. His Government repudiated him, but the cool diplomatist betook himself to Berlin to the King, then only Regent, and propounded his ideas, which were identical with those which he is now earrying into such rapid effect. "Prussia was to come to an understanding with Russia and France in regard to the establishment of a German Federal State, of which the King of Prussia was to be the nead. After obtaining the consent of the two powers, a German Parliament was to be convoked at Frankfort. This would be hailed with joy by the German democrats, who would carry along with them the opposing Governments; Prussia at the same time supporting her demands by military demonstrations; and if the German Federal State, with its parliament, were then established, the Frussian Constitution, together with that of the other States, would be at once abolished, the Frankfort Parliament would be dispersed, and an absolutist regime energetically entered upon." The King snubbed him sharply, and even addressed to some German monarchs new assurances of his triendship, whereupon Bismark calmly followed him to Baden, and pressed the same on him again. This time he received a stinging personal rebuke, and returned to St. Petersburg, where he was minister, only to reappear in Berlin as first minister of the crown, with all his ideas unchanged or strengthened by a second visit to Paris, this time as the accredited representative of the Prussian court. Persistence of this kind on the part of a man who had no standing in his country-be was a poor squire of ancient Sclavonic but little property-very little esteem with the official world, and no court favor, shows the Count to be in some measure at all events an idelogue, and one who honestly believes that he, and he only, can rule the situation. Such tenacity is inconsistent with the character for recklessness which Dr. Schlesinger, in common with the rest of the world, attributes to him, or rather the "recklessness" is merely the outside manifestation of the inner fixity of will. Nothing seems dangerous to a man absolutely convinced that his judgment is correct; he has only to

apply his principles, and all will go well. Mr. Schlesinger concludes his paper with these

There was some talk for a time of sending him to goodon, but the place to which he looked most wistfully was Paris, where he desired to resume the threads he had spun there before, and personally to settle with the Emperor Na-poleon matters which he had already discussed with Walewski. Strange to say, the Emperor Napoleon himself expressed the wish, through his ambassador at Berim, that Herr von Bis mark might be appointed to the embassy at the Tuileries. Such a request could not be rejected, and the long expected appointment was made, But the King certainly had no suspicion that he was thereby fulfilling Bismark's greatest wish and favoring the very plans which he had for-merly rejected with virtuous horror."

Count Bismark is reported to have given re-cently to a distinguished Frenchman the follow-

ing account of his political life;-"Sixteen years ago I lived quictly as a country gentleman, when the will of the King (the late) called me to Frankfort as Minister of the Diet. I had been brought up in the adviration I might say veneration, of the Austrian policy. But it did not take me long to get thoroughly disabused of my youthful illusions about Austria, and I became its firm antagonist. I did not know too! I was ever to play a part, but at that time already I conceived the plan which I now try to carry out, viz.:-To free Germany from Austrian pressure—that part of it at least which, by spirit, religion, manners, and interest, is closely allied with the fate of Prussia. To reach this goal I shall dely every-thing, even exile and the gallows. I once told the Crown Prince—who, by education and tendencies, is more the man of parliamentary government—'What matters it they hang me, if only that rope ties your throne more firmly to the fortunes of pure Germany?""

applicated to become a complete than the street of the filter of the territory particular in an

ANECDOTES OF BISMARK, -A couple of anecdotes of Count Bismark may be acceptable as affording some insight into the character of the man who has persuaded the King of Prussia to do what he recoiled from a lew years ago-viz. from plundering his little friends and relatives. In 1849, the paper which does duty as Punch at Berlin, having wounded the Bismark susceptibilities, the editor at once received a challenge. and there would have been a duel had not friends arranged matters otherwise. When Bis mark became president of the council the offending editor, who was a man of wit, was to be seen frequently at his table, the minister making t a practice to lay aside all political hostility in private life. Not many months ago, considering imself personally insulted by the language of the savont Virchow, he left the chamber, and called that deputy out. The savant, however, refused to tight, on the ground that it was his duty to attack Bismark in the chamber, but not in the field. Count Bismark has, of course, a host of decorations, which he seldom wears, but when he does ornament his breast with crosses and ribbons be never forget a Humane Society medal, which he received, when twenty-three years old, for having saved a man from being drowned at the risk of his own life,—Paris Letter.

LITERATURE.

TEN YEARS OF A LIFETIME. By Mrs. Margaret Hismer, M. Doolady, New York. Philadel-

phia Agents: Mrs. Hismer is not a novice in the line of authorship. Her "Morrisons" was very favorably received, and the "Ten Years of a Lifetime" appears to be similar in style to its predecessor. In binding it is extremely neat, but the paper and typography might be improved. The tale itself is a pleasantly told little social sketch, not at all sen-ational, yet decidedly entertaining It treats of characters which we have met, and will daily meet in real lite; that of Kitty being particularly well portrayed. It is not such a work as will bring the author any permanent reputation, yet as a light contribution to summer reading it will prove most acceptable. We congratulate our readers upon the supply of new works issued during the past few weeks which are fitted for the country. "The Red Doctor," published by Lippincott, is excellent. "Eister's Folly," issued by Peterson, is already in its third edition. Gail Hamilton's "Summer Rest" is in great demand, and "Felix Holt," which Harpers have just published, and of which we will speak on Saturday, appears to be a production which will attract as much attention here as it has on the other side of the water.

LITERARY NOTES.

HYMNS.

The General Convention of the Episcopal Church, which met in our city last fall, adopted a resolution appointing a joint committee to revise the hymns of the Church. This collection is a horrid mutilation of the beautiful Episcopal Hymns, and deserves the reprobation of all lovers of either syntax or melody. The Nation contains an admirable review of its merits:-

First of the list stands the renowned "Dies It may startle some people to learn that the "Great Hymn," the famous sequence of the Romish burial service, has its eighteen stanzas spread out to their fullest extent in this brief addition to the Protestant Episcopal Prayer-Book.

Yet we do not object to this; for, although the "Dies Ira" will not be used by congregations as a hymn, still there will be great occasions in great churches when ambitious choirs will display their talents on it, and when the people below will need a copy of the hymn as a "hbretto." But when such a hymn as this is to be inserted in a book which will bring it to the homes of thousands, who will see no other translation, then the very best, if possible the tandard version alone, should be employed. The Catholics have shown good sense and good taste "St. Vincent Manual by selecting for the the translation of the Protestant Rose mmon. Our compilers had three versions from which to They might have taken that of General Dix, which would have been gratifying to the loyal members of the Church and a graceful con pliment to so distinguished a lay member, and would have secured also to the Church the est metrical translation of the "Dies Ira." they might have taken the British version of Dr. Irons, which would have had the advantage of conforming the words of the Prayer-Book to the words and music of the "Hymnal Noted, Or they might have taken the old, established and ever-to-be-admired translation of Roscon mon. What have the compilers given to the Church, Their version opens with three false English rhymes:-

"Day of wrath! that day of mourning, See suffiled the prophet's warning, Heaven and earth in a hes burning."

Examining it rurther, we find that the body of the hymn is the version of Dr. Irons, but a tered, patched, and mutilated. Some of these changes are bad, and all are needless, only alteration which is justifiable is the change of the Lat n "Jesu" to its English form. Corrections are often worse than the faults they seek to remove, and the amount of the injury can never be measured by the amount of the sheration. In the third stanza the compilers have but a part of the last line, in the fifth they change but a single word. Yet the latter is worse than the former. This alteration fur-nishes an instance of the madness of tinkering. The stanza in the original refers to the last judg ment, and the translation of Dr. Irons correctly expresses that idea. Upon the day of judgment s to be brought the book of judgment, and from its record judgment is to be awarded. The compilers change "judgment" to "justice" and make onsense of the verse, The thirteenth stanza is not by Dr. Irons, but

has been taken from the version of General Dix. Yet, even when interpolating a solitary stanza from another author, the mania for tinkering could not be resisted. We quote it to illustrate the needlessness and bad taste of the altera-

GENERAL BIX. 'Thou to Mary gav'st remission, Heard'st the dying thiel's petition, Bad'st me hope in my contrition." THE HASH.

"Thou the harlot gav'st remission. Heard'st the dving thief's petition;

Hopeless clae were my condition. The word which is substituted in the first line s not in the original, and is not in the Biole; it is needless, coarse, and repulsive; it does not comain a new idea, but repeats the old idea in a low form. There are people who seem to suppose that such words can be used with impunity o long as it is religious composition into which they are stuffed. It is time that this supposition be extinguished, and people taught that low and vulgar words needlessly used remain coarse and vulgar wherever placed or by whomsoever

What, then, is the version of the great "Dies Ire." which the joint committee has placed in the hymnal of the Episcopal Church, to stand forever in her book of prayer, and to be said and sung daily and hourly by her children? It may be analyzed thus:—Six stanzas are from the version of Dr. Irons, unkered; the thirteenth is by General Dix, also tinkered; while the three false rhymes of the first are 'original

with the joint committee. When a great name is attached to a hymn the ordinary supposition is that the hymn was written by the owner of the name. This supposition is almost groundless when applied to the "Additional Hymns." For when the members of the joint committee have exercised the extra-ordinary self-denial of not tinkering an author's lines, they still have been unable to resist the temptation of transposing, inverting, and re-arranging them. The medieval hymns are not classical Latin, but many of their translations are classical English. One would think that the most ruthless committee would, at least,

spare Dryden and Dr. Neale. Let us see what our committee has done.

"The Seven Great Hymna" contains the "Veni Creator" (ascribed by some to Charlemagne, by others to Gregory the Great), and also the "paraphrase" of Dryden. The compilers take several parts of the translation, make no mention of the venerable original, and call the hymn Dryden's. It is true that the words are Dry-den's. It is even true that the lines are Dry-den's; but these lines of Pryden's are thrown together in this wise; the first four form the first stanza of the hymn; the ninth, tenth, eleventh, and twelfth form the recond stanza; then the seventh, eight, fifin, and sixth turn a summer-sault over each other and turn up as the third stanza! And these literary gymnastics are called Dryden's!

The celebrated "Alleluiatte Sequence" of Go descalcus is translated by Dr. Neale in one of the most melodious and finished translations ever made of any poem. "And," says its author, "every sentence, I had almost said every word, of the version was carefully fitted to the music. and the length of the lines corresponds to the length of each troparion in the original." Ye this could not be spared. Dr. Neale writes:-

"To the glory of their King Shall the ransomed people sing." The compilers hunt out the insignificant little word "to," and substitute "for," Dr. Neale

writes:-"They through the fields of Paradise that roam.
The blesses ones, repeat through that origin home,
Allelua."

The compilers rewrite:-"They in the rest of Paradise who dwell, The blessed ones, with joy the chorus swell. Alle

The poem contains the following beautiful

'Ye clouds that onward sweep!

Ye winds on pinions light! Ye thunders echoing loud and deep! Ye lightning- wilely bright! In sweet consent unite your Allelum." The compilers (we are not jesting) actually have transposed these alternate rnymes! Dr. Johnson said that Gray should have omitted the expletives from the "Elegy." If the joint committee had manufactured a hymn out of it, they

doubtless would have combined this idea with their own, and then we should have had:-"The curtew tolls the knell of day, The ploughman homeward plous his way, The heros wind slowly o'er the ica, And leave the world to you and me."

This is ridiculous: but there is one hymn in the collection which, to many readers, will appear little less than sacrilegious. "The Celestial Country," of Dr. Neale, from the Latin of the Monk of Cluni, is among the spiritually lovely poems of the language, and has taken such a strong hold upon religious minds as few works in prose or poetry have ever done. When a reader stumbles upon a hymn taken from the refreshing poem which he loves, he brightens at the discovery, and congratulates himself that his favorite is to become known in part to others. But when he reads a little further and finds that it is not a quotanon; that neither language nor thought nor sentiment has been retained; that the lines which have been read in sickness and in sorrow, which he may have heard repeated by the good, or which he may have repeated to the dying, have been fished out and jumbled together as children 'cap verses," then something rises up within him which will never forgive or accept the barbarism. Of such a character is the hymn beginning, "For thes, oh dear, dear country:" and, bad as the other mutilations are, those of the hymn exceed belief. In "The Celestial Country" are two passages which, in their proper place, are so spiritual, so exquisitely beautiful, that no reader ever passed them unnoticed. To illustrate this, we quote the two stanzas precisely as they are printed in the "Seven Great

> "Jesus the Gem of Beauty, True God and Man, they sing, The never-failing Garden, The ever-golden Ring; The Door, the Piedge, the Husband, The Guardian of his Court. The Day-star of salvation. The Porter and the Port!" "Thou hast no shore, fair ocean!

Hymns:-

Thou hast no time, bright day! Dear Fountain of Retreshment To pilgrims far away! Upon the rock of ages Thine is the victor's laurel,
And thine the go den dower!

From these stanzas the compilers have extracted the finest figure-have hitened it to a passage with which it has no connection in thought, or style, or contiguity, and have reduced it to mere rhyme and bad grammar, in the following stanza:-

> "Oh one, oh only mansion, Oh paradise of jo., Where tears are ever banished, And smues have no artoy; Thou hast no shores, fair ocean, Thou hast no time, bright day, Dear fountain of re-resoment To prigrams far away.'

But even this is not all. The thirty-fourth stanza of "The Celestial Country" (we cite from the "Seven Great Hymns," in which alone it is divided into numbered stanzas), contains these lines:-

"Jerusalem the glorious, The glory of the elect, O cear and future vision That eager hearts expect." The forty-second stanza contains these:-"O sweet and blessed country, Shail I ever see thy tace?

O sweet and blessed country,
Shail I ever win thy grace?"

Will it be believed that such remote and disconnected lines have been extracted and brought together thus?-

"Oh sweet and blessed country, The home of God's elect! Oh, sweet and blessed country That eager hearts expect. Jesus in mercy bring us To that sear land of rest; Who art with God the Father And Spirit ever blest."

The last four lines, it is to be observed, are not a part of "The Celestial Country," but are the work of some other author. Does any other hymnal in the English language possess another such a specimen of conglomerate as this unhappy

The leading and intelligent minds of the Epis copal Church will not accept these mutilated and injured hymns. They will form a subject of controversy just so long as they remain in the Prayer-Book. The originals are too well known to suffer these spurious copies to be accepted or forgotten. And by the younger members of the Church the battle will be renewed if a defeat be suffered now. Within the last two years there has sprung up a wonderful interest in these old lyrics of the medieval Church. As that study increases, this subject will be reconsidered. The student who comes back to his Prayer-Book to find that it is talse to the authors who enrich its pages, will seek to purify it. The clergyman who knows the ori ginal hymn will never inflict on his congrega tion the spurious copy. Time will right the error, if the Church be not wise enough to right

-M. Michel Chevalier, the distinguished French economist, has written an article in the "Revue des Deux Mondes," warning the Europern peolpe against war, partly because war does not pay, and partly because nothing is worth fighting for. He advises the formation of a kind of loose confederation of Europeaa States, in order, among other things, to be ready for a combined resistance to the armed interference in European affairs of which the United States will probably be guilty as soon as they can boast 100,000,000 inhabitants.

-Messrs. Ward, Lock & Tyler (London) have already sold, it is said, nearly 15,000 copies of the first volume of the cheap issue of Miss Braddon's novels, which contains "Lady Audley's Secret," notwithstanding the large number of copies of the work already disposed of in other

-Apropos of Congresses, there has just appeared in Paris, in four large octave volumes (2200 pp.) "Le Congres de Vienne et les Traites de 1815." By Comte D'Angeberg. Prefixed is an historical introduction.

-The Round Table publishes the tollowing, which is the most spirited of all the Southern

war sones that have fallen under our notice:-"Your correspondent 'X,' in your last usue, has something to say about the Recei ballad S'onewait Jackson's Way,' which was so popular in Confederate camps and homes during the war. As the sons is given incorrectly in most of the Northern collections, perhaps you will not object to print the true yerson; and so oblige that 'Sergeant of the Old Stonewait Brigade' who was not 'kiled at Winches'er 'and on whose dead body it was not found. New York, July 15, 1896.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S WAY. Come, stack arms, men! Pile on the rails; Stir up the camp-fire bright! No matter if the caute n fails, We'll make a roaring night. Here Shenandoan brawls a ong, There burly B ue Ridge echoes strong— To swe I the Brigade's rousing song,

Of Stone wall Jackson's Way We see him now: the old slouched hat Cocked o'er his eye askew;
The shrewd, dry smile; the speech so pat—
So calm so blunt, so true!
The Blue Laght Elder knows 'em well;
Says he, "That's Banks; he's lond of shell,
Lord saye his soul! we'll give him!"—Well; That's Stonewall Jackson's Way.

Silence! Ground arms! Kneel all! Caps off! Old Blue Light's going to pray Strangle the foot that dares to scoil: Attention! it's his way. Appealing from his native sod

'Lay bare thine arm! Stretch forth thy rod!
Amen!' That's Sonewait's Way. lie's in the saddle now: Fall in! Steady! the whole Brigade. Hill's at the ford, cut off; we'll win Bis way out, ball and brade.

What matter if our shoes are worn?
What matter if our feet are forn?
Quick step!—we're with him before morn,
That's Stonewall Jackson's Way. The sun's bright lances rout the mists Of morning; and, by Georg-

Of moraing; and, by George!
Here's Longstreet struggling in the lists,
Hemmed in an ugly gorse.
Pope and his Yankee — whipped before!
"Bny'nets and grape!" hear Stonewall roar.
"Charge, Stuart! Pay off Ashbe's score,
In Stonewall Jackson's Way!"

Ah, maiden! wait, and watch, and yearn For news of Stonewall's band. Ah, widow! read, with eyes that burn That ring upon thy hand. Ah, wife! sew on, pray on, hope on, Thy it e shall not all be forlorn. The fee had better ne'er leen born That ge s in Stonewall's Way.

-It has recently been proposed that the In fiana Legislature should pass, and be done with it, a general act deviaring that all men and women, from any American State or Territor, situate to the eastward of the one hundred and seventh degree of longitude west from Green wich, who may be living together in legal wed ock at the time of the passage of the act, by virtue of travelling across the State of Indiana in any express or accommodation train, be, and be con-idered divorced. Such an exactment would save the judges trouble, build up the railroad system of the State, and not be much more sweeping than the usual practice of the Indiana courts. Certainly, there is a lamentable tendency in parts of the West to degrade the holy estate of matrimony, or the very important civil contract of matrimony, into something not much different from the fortuitous concourse of animals. It seems, however, as if the disgrace tul reputation acquired by the Western States were to be shared by some of the Eastern. In connecticut itself, once the Land of Steady Habits, it is officially reported that during the last six years one marriage in every eleven has been broken in the courts!

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS. DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELBY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Polita.

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

Watches.

Jeweiry,

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

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS, OF THE Most Superior Workmanship,

AT THE

NEW STORE No 704 ARCH STREET.

The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bross manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that hey have exceed a new and occution; store for the said of Silver and Plated Ware, at No. 704 at the Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods and those who may patronize our store will find our plated cods far superior to any ever imported, and our cus tomers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.

BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

MUSICAL BOXES.

A full assortment of above goods constantly on band at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs. FARR & BROTHER, Importers, No. 224 CHESNUT STREET,

11 llamthorp HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH STREET. Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches,

Fine Jewelry,

Solid Silver-Ware G. RUSSELL & CO.,

Silver-Plated Ware,

No. 22 North SIXTH St. INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK

FANCY AND PLAIN SILVER WARE, Of the Finest Quality.

RICH JEWELRY

JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

ICE COMPANIES. EASTERN ICE COMPANY, SEASON OF A 1866.—8 ibs. daily. 60 cents per week; 13 lbs daily cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week; 20 daily at 65 per week. Depot. No 241 QUEEN THOMAS J. LYONS, 1 JOHN S. MYERS

FINANCIAL.

86,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILSOAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mor:gage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is 85,900,000, Coupous, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination or the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not healtate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious in-

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads or Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the function with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of \$6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least \$16,000,000, with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over \$1,500 0:0, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Ransas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Ratiroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of BIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent income, and add 20 per cent, to principal at maturity.

Any jurther inquiries will be answered at our office

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKERS. No. 114 South THIRD Street.

No. 114 South THIRD Street,

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKERS

AND

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

U. S. 6s OF 1881.

5-20s. OLD AND NEW

10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, 7:50 NOIES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on ommission.

Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. S. SECURITIES.

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS & BROKERS. 16 S. THIRD ST. 3 NASSAU ST.

PHILADELPHIA. NEW YORK. STOCKS AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS. No. 225 DOCK STREET.

BANKERS AND BROKERS. BUT AND SELL UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.

UNITED STATES 73-10s, ALL ISSUES. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK

HAS REMOVED

During the erection of the new Bank building, то 1 17 4р

No. 305 CHESNUT STREET 5208 -- FIVE-TWENTIES 7'30s -SEVEN-THI TIES

WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY
OF PHILADELP 91A,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street.
INCORPORATED 36 MONTH, 12d., 1865.
CAPITAL. 8160 600, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10,
or 30 year Premiums, Non-fortelture.
Endowments, payable at a niure age, or on prior decease, by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
both or ages Non-fortelture.
Annuties granted on favorable terms.
Torm Po teles. Chil 'ren's kndowments
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid up Ca, ital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its Policy holders.
Moneys received at Interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator. Assignee or Guardian, and in other flouciary capacities under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth or of any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

SAAULEL R. SHIPLLY. RICHARD CADBURY, JERF MIAH HACKER, HENRY HAINES.
JOSHUA H. MORRIS, T. WISTAR BROWN.
RICHARD WOOD,
CHARLES F. COFFIN
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY. ROWLAND PARRY,
Fresident.
T. ANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEAU-

LANDSCAPE DRAWING CARDS, A BEATT

tiful series of views, fifteen in number designed tor the instruction of inventile artists Price, is centra a cackage with the EVENING TELEGRAPH. NEW YORK CLIFFFER etc., will be found on sale at the NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. 342 SOUTH STREET, M D'ANCONA Gents cast on Olothons No. 121 SOUTH Street per