#### THE NEW YORK PRESS.

BDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

#### The Silence That Condemns.

From the Nation. Fifteen days have elapsed since Mr. Johnson took the government of Louisiana into his own hands, and sllowed it to pass into the charge of a ferocious and bloodthirsty mob. Fifteen days have passed since he learned of the wholesale massacre of unarmed and loyal men, by those to whom he had deputed his authority. When appealed to by pardoned Rebels to suppress a peaceful Convention and to depose the Governor of a State, he lost no time. He could not wait from Saturday to Monday, but hastened upon Sunday to tie the hands of General Baird, and to direct the forces of the United States to be used in support of the "Thugs" of New Orleans. The Thugs have acted according to their nature, We cannot believe that Mr. Johnson meant that they should enact the scenes of diabolism which they did. We cannot suppose that he intended arrests to be made without the shadow of legal warrant, the assassination of defenseless and unresisting prisoners, the deliberate massacre of unconvicted and unresisting men. But the deed has been done. Even some of his own tools are shocked at their work; why cannot the President speak? He was prompt to telegraph messages against the Convention; prompt to publish his telegrams. Has he telegraphed any censure of this bloody work to the Rebels whom he made rulers of Louisiana? If he has, why

does he not publish his telegram? What mean

this silence over massacre after such ready

speech against "usurpation?"
We trust that all our readers have studied the letter of Mr. E. P. Brooks to the President's organ in this city. Calm and clear in its state ments, its impartial record is all the more terrible in its effect upon the mind. It relates how the clergyman who offered prayer at the opening onvention came down to surrender himself to the police, with a white handkerchief on the end of his walking stick, and "was met, knocked down, trampled upon, kicked and beaten nearly to death while begging for mercy" (he is since dead); how Dr. Dostie was treated in the same manner, besides being stabled re-peatedly: how a detachment of the mob, some hundreds strong, led by six policemen, hunted a single negro, the policemen, as they came up with him, emptying their revolvers into his back; how another negro, falling com a police man's shot while trying to es was sur-rounded by policemen, who fit their pistols into him as he lay, and then, when he feebly raised his arms to implore for mercy, pounded him with their clubs; how a policeman mounted a cart full of dead men, and thrust his revolver between their bodies to kill two men beneath them who yet gave signs of life. These, be it observed, were the acts of the police-the sworn guardians of the public peace into whose hands the city was committed by the express orders of the President. For yet more ghastly scenes among the auxiliary mob, we refer to the same letter, in the New York Times of August 8.

These specific details, given voluntarily by an eye-witness who is a supporter of Mr. Johnson's policy, and who has not withheld censure of 'radicalism" at the North, have been public for more than a week, but yet we have not heard a word from Mr. Johnson or his organs. The Saratoga Convention has met, and endorsed all the acts of Mr. Johnson, Long speeches were made on the occasion, but we do not notice a single expression of horror over this narrative, which half the members must have read on their way to the place of meeting. They could go out of their way to pledge an affected sympathy for the soldiers of the Union at the North, but could spare a word for the discharged who had just been massacred by paroled Rebels at the South. The President of the Convention declared that he held out his hand to the loyal South, whom he justly called our brothers; but to the blood of these brothers, spilt before his eyes, he was blind; to their cries for help and rescue he was deaf.

The partisans of the Administration in vain endeavor to evade the responsibility for this appalling crime. But for the President's post tive orders, General Baird would have protected the Convention from violence. The action which General Baird finally took, and which alone stayed the work of death, was contrary to the President's instructions; and it is already announced by one of the President's mouth pieces that the General's action will cost him his place. If the whole object, end, and aim of the President's policy is not to turn over the loyal men of the South into the hands of such rulers as Mayor Monroe, and such police as those of New Orleans, who can say what it is? Not only does he encourage and aid the rule of such men, but if by accident a man of different mould comes into power, the President either ignores him, as in Tennessee, or threatens him with violent resistance, as in Missouri, or deposes him, as in Louisiana. In short, the man who made such loud professions of loyalty, of hatred of treason, of determination that loyal men should rule, is the man under whom to-day past loyalty is made odious, traitors raised to power, and Union men literally crushed under their teet. There is not a doctrine in his poli tical creed which he has not violated, not a pro mise which he has not broken, scarcely an act of usurpation in his power which he has not committed. But of all his acts none have been so utterly without palliation as his course in respect to the Louisiana Convention. readiness to speak when he had no pretense of right to interfere, and his persistent silence when every instinct of manhood should have drawn him to speak, are his crowning, his damning disgrace.

# The War of Races.

From the Tribune.

The Memphis Daily Commercial-a Rebe sheet, of course, none others indulge in such luxuries of wo-preaches on this theme a sermon full of loathsome malignity. It is but one of many, we presume; but it is a good specimen of its kind; spicy with newly kindled wrath, and pointed with recent facts of bloody import. The text for the discourse is a passage from Jefferson, written in 1821, when he was seventy-one years of age, and, according to the editorial prophet, in the plenary ripeness of his bright and powerful intellect. The text runs as follows:—"Nothing is more certainly written in the book of fate than that these people (the negroes are to be free; nor is it less certain that the two races, equally free, cannot live in the same government. Nature, habit, opinion, have drawn indelible lines of distinction between

The points are these:-Jefferson was an antislavery man, and would prophesy the most hopefully for the blacks. He was a very wise and sagacious man likewise. His first predic tion has come true. The second, therefore, will, in all likelihood, come true also. There will be a war of races in the South. But, in a war of races, the black race will be not only subdued but exterminated. Thus Abolitionism destroys itself, and thus pretended philanthropy will prove the destruction of its victims. One or two slips in logic here invite remark; for instance, that the second prediction must be fulfilled because the first has been; and that a war of races is the only issue, supposing the second prediction to be justified by experience, in the order of time. We will offer a suggestion or two touching the first dilemma—Jefferson predicted the emancipation of the slaves, by some means, in some probable emergency—an exceedingly vague prediction. He also prelicted the separation of the races-another prediction even more vague. Events have brought about the formal emancipation of the slaves; ust events, therefore, bring about a separation the races? That depends a little on the

grounds on which the different prophecies were

Why did Jefferson predict emancipation? and why did he predict the separation of the races? It is not difficult to answer either question. Jefferson was an abolitionist. He believed that slavery was wrong, and that God was just. He was a statesman, and he saw that the form of government that must in time prevail at the South was opposed to democratic tendencies, and must give way before them. He was a close observer of society, and he could not be blind to the fact that the slave population would eventually be an embarrassing and possibly an unmanageable element in Southern communities. He foresaw the ultimate extinction, there fore, of slavery, as a mistake, a nuisance, a mischief, a solecism, and a sin. So sure as the Almighty lived, it could not endure; he trembled for his country while it did. Observation, reflection, conviction, faith, lent their combined vision to pierce the future when it should be no more. A moral vision thus keen was not to be baffled; the great conclusion came, though under circumstances which no merely mortal vision could have indicated.

And why did Jefferson, auguring thus hope fully for the negro's emancipation, augur thus drearily for his emancipated destiny? Because he was himself a Virginian, with the ideas of a French liberal, but with the habits of a Southern gentleman, used from boyhood to feel about the blacks as the best of Southern gentlemen may, but as Southern gentlemen always will, he said truly that habit and opinion drew an line between the whites and the blacks. When he added "Nature" he meant habit and opinion, which were nature to no doubt, as they are to most of us. His limits were the limits of destiny. God proposed nothing more than He could conceive He could not conceive it possible that whites and blacks could live together in equal freedom under the same government. An immense array of evidence, historical, moral, presumptive, convinced Him that slavery must pass away. Where was the evidence to persuade Him that the races must be detached or fall into hopeless strife? Not in history, not in philosophy, not in conscience; it was simply "in his bones and blood." The one prediction, therefore, might be as inevitably foolish and false as the other was wise and true. The verification of the first would, on general principles, suggest the futility of the second.

But the second has already been justified by the same history that justified the first. Triumphantly exclaims the predicator of Memphis: —Do you not know what transpired here in Tennessee? Have you not heard of the recent occurrences in New Orleans? Are you blind to the signs of the times in the Carolinas, in Seorgia, Alabama, and Florida? Can you not feel the pulse of the chivalry beating with in-dignation at the disgrace that emancipation puts upon them? Have you not caught the whisper of their recorded yow that the negroes hall be either banished or exterminated! yes; but does this prove that a war of races inevitable, that whites and blacks cannot ive together, that an indelible line is drawn by nature between them? It proves that the Southern whites retain their ancient prejudices of birth, ignorance, and habit; it proves that they are gifted with a Bootian fatness of intellect as regards their own interest: it proves that their pride is dearer to them han their prosperity, that the indulgence of their temper is sweeter than the fulness of their barns; it proves that they hate the freedmen, are jealous of their thritt, are malignant towards their loyalty, are vexed over their aggrandize ment at their masters' expense, are beside themselves with rage at their own powerlessness. proves that their nature, in its grossest and least human element, would giadly draw, and means to draw, an indelible line between the two races. But is their nature God's nature? Is the barrier they cement with blood made firm by Divine decree? The war at present raging between the whites and blacks is not a war of races, but a war of interests. Human passions, not Provi-dential antagonisms, are at strife. We need not call in destiny to explain what deviltry will explain just as well, and better too.

That strife is impending between the whites and the blacks in the late slave States is, we apprehend, very evident. Of that struggle, the blacks may be the occasion, but the whites are the cause. Had emancipation been practically more universal and complete than it is now, the truggle might have been avoided, because the negroes would have been on a civil and political equality with their former masters, and put forth a show of strength that might have held their enemies in check, or even extorted from them concessions of privilege. is the non-fulfillment to its full extent of Jeffer-son's first propnecy that has brought the second so near to a fulfilment. Had the freedmen, again, shown themselves less industrious, sober, thrifty, temperate, emulous, the struggle might have been avoided; for in that case the whites would have had some pretext for standing, not on their contempt, perhaps, but on their silent, arms-folded indifference. At present, jealousy ministers to their rage. The negro proves himself altogether too capable of self support, too ready for education, too eager for the influences of civilized life; and his former lords and themselves unable to live with him on equal terms of labor and progress. When the blacks are equally free with the whites, we confidently pre dict that the war of races will become a phrase instead of a fact, and a phrase fitly describing nothing but an exploded prejudice. War of races, for sooth! Neither race is in condition to do justice to itself. The negroes are not, because they are not yet emancipated from the bondage of habit and opinion. These habits and opinions may be incurable in the present generation; they will disappear in the next. They may stand out against bureaus and bayonets; but they will yield to manu-factures and trade. Born in time, they will die in time. Born of the old world, they will vanish in the new. As the old system passes away, the old Adam will pass away. The races live together comfortably and to mutual satisfaction when they live together on equal terms as they do in some parts of the British West Indies. It is inequality that begets war. Equally free, they will be equally cordial, prosperous, and happy in the United States. Neither the white man nor the black man of 1821 was the same being that he is in 1866. Circum-stances alter; and the prophet who feels his way along the line of circumstances will always be at fault, as Jefferson will prove to be yet in his predictions that the races cannot, in equal freedom. live together. Principles never change and the prophet who projects his vision along the track of principles will always be verified, as Jefferson was in his prediction that the slayes would be made free.

# Napoleon, France, and Prussia

From the Times. A telegram in yesterday morning's Times, sent from Paris the day before yesterday, will inform the reader that on August 15 the Prussian Am bassador had an audience with the Emperor, at which he delivered the formal refusal of the Prussian Government to comply with the French demands of an extension of the frontiers. The Emperor is said to have assented to the reasoning of the Prussian Government, and to have further remarked that he had made the demand only in compliance with the public opinion of France. This, at first sight, would appear as an official confirmation of the telegram of the previous day, referring merely to a "reliable report" at Paris to the same effect. But we feel inclined to caution our readers to accept it as such. As we judge the character of Napoleon, he is very apt to do something else than what he says. Some critic remarked that Napoleon was the most difficult man of any for a diplomat to understand, for, when he says a thing, no can expect that he means it, nor even that he means the reverse. He proclaimed that the Empire was peace. But since he made himself Emperor "par la grace de Dieu et la volonte nationale," there has been no peace in Europe. When there was no war, there was irritation and preparation for war. So now, when he, as reported, proclaims his intention to keep the peace and not to increase the number of combatants, we may very well doubt the sincerity

of his declaration.

But, then, if our telegraphic report be strictly correct, he has announced himself as the pliant tool of the public opinion of France. In deterence to it only, he now claims to have made demand. In this very declaration, if it be true, lies the "backdoor," which he has always hitherto succeeded in leaving open for any sud-den change of position. In deference to that same "public opinion of France" he may believe himself compelled to reinsist upon the demand, and to exact a compliance by force. Public opinion is something in this country, it is something in England, but in France, the Emperor the national will" considers himself the master of public opinion, and his referring to it now may well put us on our guard, and might prepare us for his leaning upon it sgain when he proposes to act in a different direction. And ere may be covered up, like the forthcoming chicken in the egg, his future course by the reported caution to Prussia, that she should not extends her power below the river Main. have, of course, not the very words in which this caution was expressed, but it contains enough to show that, as in many other occaions, it is just as well now to accept what a German caricaturist once wrote about him, tha he looks to the right and squints to the left, talks to those in front, while his hands are busily at work behind his back.

#### The European Question-Napoleon's Difficulty and the Perils of Austria.

From the Herald. We have a report from Paris of the 15th, by the Atlantic cable, that the French Government had abandoned the idea of extending the frontier of France by the annexation of certain German provinces on the Rhine. Napoleon may have caused certain hints to be thrown out in this direction in order to gain time or to sound the public opinion of France in reference to the back-down suggested; but his detestation of those treaties of 1815 no doubt remains the same as when he made that audacious little at Auxerre. He there proclaimed himself the champion of the imperial programme of his uncle; he intended krance to understand speech was so understood and accepted by the French people. They have accordngly been expecting great things either from the diplomacy of the Emperor or his splendid from a European Congress or a campaign army on the Rhine.

On the other hand, it may be said, that when Napoleon finds himself in an untenable or dangerous position he does not hesitate to withdraw from it; and his peace with Austria in 1859 of Villa Franca, and his retirement from Mexico, may be cited as examples of his prevailing prudence under the strongest temptations for rashuess. But the abandonment o the idea of the extension of France to the Rhine under the present situation of things in Europe, involves such a loss of prestige and copularity to Napoleon and the empire as to make his surrender quite as dangerous to himself as a declaration of war. It is a question which will probably take as much time for a settlement by negotiation as by the sword. We apprehend, indeed, that the sword will at last be required to cut the gordian knot, whatever adjustment may be attempted by diplofor in this matter the question is whether France shall maintain her escendancy on the continent, or quietly consent to be neutralized, overshadowed, and held at bay by the new Germanic Confederation embraced n the now truly powerful kingdom of Prussia.

We can hardly believe, therefore, that the French Government, upon twenty-four hours' consideration of the Prussian ultimatum, has abandoned the idea of the Rhine frontier. On he contrary, we are still inclined to the opinion that this business will not be settled short of a continental war or another French revolution. In view of a revolution there is an active agita-tion going on among "the peoples" of the Austrian empire, which may spread like the contagion of the choiera or the rindsrpest into France. Revolutions, like epidemics, when once started, are apt to travel in every direction where the combustibles upon which they feed are to be found. Poor Austria now, in the midst of her degradation and helplessness, appears to be on the verge of a general break-up through a revolutionary uprising of her various "peoples," especially the heroic and republican people of Hungary, who in 1849 were only checked in towards ind the intervention of Russia with an army of

nearly two nundred thousand men. That Hungarian revolution was set in motion by the French republican revolution of 1848, resulting in the expulsion of Louis Philippe. and in the setting up of that experimental poetical republic of Lamartine, which was first secured and then superseded by the present Napoleon with his coup detat and the empire. But why may not the revolutionary con-tagion spread from Hungary to France, as well as from France to Hungary? When the loyal Austrians proper of Vienna meet their hitherto venerated Kaiser with the cry "Abdicate !" "abdicate !"-when thou sands of brave Hungarians taken as prisoners of war by Prussia, in his service, accept with gratitude their release on the condition of undertaking the independence of Hungary, we may well pause to require:- Is Austria to go pieces from this disastrous conflict, or will she still survive, even as a second-rate power, through the helping hand again of Russia This, too, is an interesting question, and one which will depend as much for its settlement upon the movements of the revolutionary elements upon the continent as upon the managing statesmen of the great powers. We still hold to the impression that peace is not secured in Europe; that war outside of France has become a necessity to Louis Napoleon to avoid an internal revolution, and that while courts and cabinets are discussing the rectification of their boundaries, "the peoples," as in 1848-9, and with more system and force, may rise and change the whole programme from France to Hungary, or from Hungary to France.

#### France and Prussia. From the World.

Nothing can be more bland and conciliatory than the tone of the Emperor Napoleon in his discussion with Prussia upon the propriety of a "rectification" of the eastern frontiers of France. as we see its results received by the Atlantic cable. But nothing, on the other hand, could well be less reassuring as to the probabilities of the preservation of peace between France and Prussia than the substance of the Emperor's reply to the ambassador of King William.

The amenities of diplomatic intercourse, like

the civilities of private correspondence, pretty sure to be clipped and docked in their ransmission over the busy and peremptory wires of the telegraph; and the account which we now receive of the conclusion of these nego tiations abundantly confirms our original doubts as to the form and nature of the alleged "de mand" made by France upon Prussia for the cession of the Rhenish provinces of the latter power. Such a "demand" would, in the first place, have been utterly preposterous, in the actual condition of the two States; and could it by any possibility have been made, it must, in the second place, have been insisted upon with the power of the empire, and at what

It is obvious, now, that the propositions of Napoleon, made, as the Emperor declared them to have been made, to "satisfy the de-mands of public opinion in France," must have amounted to a suggestion of the propriety of anticipating and preventing any future difficult on the subject of boundaries between the two powers, by a reference of the question of alle-giance to the people of the Rhenish districts bordering upon France, as well Prussian as Bayarian and Hessian. This suggestion, Prussia, seems, has decidenly declined to entertain, and the Emperor of the French, professing him-self entirely satisfied with the arguments by which King William justifies his refusal, quietly expresses the hope that nothing may occur to change the existing condition of things, and that Prussia will not think of passing the boundar of the Main. But that Prussia does think, and think seriously, of passing the boundary of the Main, is more than implied by the llatest news we have of the course of the Prussian authorities and the Prussian armies beyond

that boundary, and by the threatening aspect of the relations between Prussia, on the one hand, and Wurtemberg and Bavaria, the most important States beyond the Main, on the other, In that quarter of Germany all the signs now point ominously to the renewal of the conflict at an early day. A Prussian invasion of Bavaria east of the Rhine would hardly be unattended by a simultaneous Prussian invasion of Bavaria west of the Rhine, and a Prussian sion of Bavaria west of the would bring about at once a state of affairs on the immediate frontiers of France which would justify the French Emperor not only in making propositions to "satisfy the demands of public opinion," but in taking action to assure those frontiers.

Interpreted by all that the world knows of the third Napoleon's habitual course of con fuct at critical emergencies, and illuminated by the light of the existing state of things in Southern Germany, these curious negotiations which have just passed between Paris and Berlin must be taken to be a sort of reproduction of those propositions for a "Congress," which, proceeding from the Tuileries, preceded the outbreak of the Italian war in 859, and again of the recent struggle between Austria and Prussia. It has been the one lear and consistent aim of the policy of the third Napoleon to avoid the methods, while steadily laboring to attain the ends, of the policy of his uncle and predecessor. From the moment when he assumed the sceptre Napoleon III has been visibly impressed with paramount necessity to nent success of persuading Europe that the methods of war and conquest were the methods of war and conquest were utterly distasteful to him. Never has it been so important for him to maintain this impression as now, when events seem to be fast ripening towards the crowning opportunity of his reign, and France once more sees within her not distant reach the occasion of seizing once more that "natural frontier," the desire of which has for ages made the Rhine a French river in the profound and passionate conviction of the people of France. Against a player playing so patiently and so warily for a stake high, the audacious and reckless game of Count Bismark may possibly prove successful. the chances, it must be admitted, took dangerously the other way; and if this last move of Napoleon shall precipitate the imperious Pre mier of Prussia more rapidly and boldly upon the course of policy which he has shown himself disposed to adopt towards Southern Germany the world will not have long to wait for the shock of a French advance in force upon the positions which Count Bismark has now declined to make the subject of diplomacy.

#### Military Organization in Prussia. From the Daily News.

The recent exhibitions of prowess with which the Prussian army has astonished the world. have placed it, in public estimation, in the chief rank of national military establishments. It is evidently a most extraordinary army; its armament and commissariat are pronounced not to be equalled by those of any other army in. the soldiers is stated to be of the highest order, A military critic remarks, and with much truth: -"The Prussian generals command 'thinking bayonets,' and find them not the worse tools for

There can be no doubt but that all this excellence is to be attributed to the military organization of Prussia, which is based on the principle that every citizen owes his services to country. The law of that nation demands that every man shall be a soldier; but, owing to the limitation of the army to a certain number of men, every person may not be obliged to enter the ranks. When the young Prussian attains the age of twenty the State calls upon him for his services, and requires a certain number to enter the standing army, in which they remain for five years, the last two of which are spent in the reserve. Formerly was only necessary to remain in active servic: for two years, with the exception of the Royal Guard, after which the soldier was dismissed and placed in the reserve, but was liable to be called out at any time for three years more: but the present King, when Prince Regent, in 1860, without asking the consent of the Legislature, extended the regular term of active service to three years, which was equivalent to an increase in the peace establishment by nearly one third. The time of service for pro fessional men, students, etc., however, is only one year. Those men between the ages of wenty and twenty-five, who are not required for the regular army, are enrolled in the second levy of the conductor, of which we shall speak hereafter. Young men of any station in life are, however, allowed to enter the army as volunteers for one year, without receiving any pay, and at the end of the year they go over to the reserve, in which they remain for two

years more. Having served his term in the regular army, the Prussian soldier enters the first levy of the landwehr, where he remains for seven years, and is then transferred to the second levy, where he is enrolled for a like term. Consequently a Prussian subject is not released from military duty until he is 39 years of age, his time of service being divided as follows:—From 20 to 25 years of age in the standing army, from 26 to 32 in the first levy, and from 33 to 39 in the second levy of the tandwehr; the entire period being nineteen years. The first levy of the andwehr is called out a few days in every year for drilling and manouvring. In war it is employed the same as the regular army. The second levy is liable to be called out in time of

war for the purpose of garrisoning the fortresses. Thus the landwehr is a standing militia which forms a second reserve of the army, and is augmented from the ranks of the regular troops instead of supplying recruits to them, as is the case in some other countries. The standing army is in fact the military school, and the landwehr forms the nucleus of the army. The first levy of the latter performs the annual exercises with the regular troops, and the eye of a military officer would detect no difference is the manœuvres of either corps. The second levy likewise a thoroughly experienced milliary body, for, as we have shown, it consists chiefly of soldiers who have been drafted from the regular army to the first levy, and from thence to the second, when arrived at the requisite are. The horses for the cavalry of the landwehr are furnished by the landed owners of the circle during the continuance of the annual exercises

When the Prussian arrives at the age and is discharged from the landwehr, his Government is still not content to part with altogether as an arms-bearing individual. is now incorporated into an irregular militia. called the landstrum, where he remains until he is 60. This body acts as a home-guard in the event of foreign invasion; but it is only a local force for detensive purposes, and is never called out except in extreme cases, when even young men of from 17 to 20 are also compelled to serve

The military lists of the middle of last year give us the number of disciplined men in Prussia, whose period of military service has not expired. The standing army, on a peace footing, is entered at 213,000 men, but on a war tooting at 647,000 men; the difference between these sums (434,000) represents the reserve of the regular army and the first levy of the land-webr, which of course are now under arms. The second levy of the tandwehr is put down at 95,000, which swells the total to 742,000. To add to this there were still 320,000 drilled men

in the country who were under 39 years of age. By her peculiar military organization it will be seen that Prussia has always an immense and thoroughly disciplined force always on hand and ready tor any emergency, and this, too, at but a triding expense, when compared with the military expenses of other countries; for she only has to pay for her troops when they are actually on duty. The fighting quality of the Prussian soldier has been thoroughly tested on the battle-field during the present war, whilst his marching powers have been proved to be very great, and quite equal to those of the French in the old war. In fact, the order and the regularity and speed with which the Prus-sians entered the enemy's country were very striking; 'no precautions," says a correspondent, "were omitted, and the army moved as it ought, exactly as if an enemy were in front.'

# LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELLERS IN

EUROPE AND THE EAST. By W. Pembroke Fetridge. Harper & Bros.: New York. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The usual annual edition of the "Hand Book" comes to us with a number of recent revisions. It is a rich epitome of information, and is such a work as is ever needed by not only a traveller, but by all who intend to travel. With it as a companion, we can view the sights of other lands without leaving our study, and delight in the anticipation of delights which we hope are yet to be ours. To a traveller it is indispensable,

Its only fault is the attempt to compress too much into one volume. It will be found a valuable addition to Murray, as it gives the American view of places and hotels, which is essentially different from the British fancy. We regret that, with all its boasted, and much real enterprise, the list of Consols was not corrected. but the old list of 1862 inserted in a book supposed to be entirely up to 1866. It is for sale by J. B. Lippincott.

INSIDE: A CHRONICLE OF SECRESION. By G. F. Harrington. Harper & Bros.: New York. J. B. Lippincott & Co.: Agents.

The book form of "Inside" gives it a much more attractive appearance than it had when published as a serial in Harper's Weekly. It is a romance originally founded on facts, has a true Union ring about it, and paints all the horrors of life in the South during the Rebel lion without an effort at a disguise. The names of the characters are changed, although some of them we can recognize. For instance, it takes no great penetration to reveal Colonel Ret Roberts as the veritable Colonel Robert B. Rhett. It will well repay perusal.

-"Papers from the Overlook House," recently published anonymously by Lippincott, are by a Rev. Mr. Beesley, whose church is in Bucks county. Their tone is as admirable as the poetry is execrable.

WOMAN'S THOUGHTS ABOUT WOMAN. By D. M. Muloch. T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

It is a pleasant relief to turn from the ultrasensational school of the present day, and find improvement as well as entertainment in a novel which is admirable in style and pleasant in its plot. Above all things else, it is natural in its details. Such are Miss Muloch's productions, and, with the exception of "John Halifax," we consider "Woman's Thoughts" her best. Every now and then Messrs. Peterson Europe, and the moral individual excellence of get out a reprint of some sterling work, and the rapidity with which the edition is absorbed shows that the public taste is not vitiated. The merits of the work before us are too well known to be pointed out; we can therefore only commend the style in which it is issued, and advise all who have not perused its pages to do so before the issue is exhausted.

> ANDREW JOHNSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES: HIS LIFE AND SPEECHES. By Lillian Foster. Richardson: New York. Howard Challen, No. 1308 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. Mr. Challen sends us a life of the President. printed in bandsome style, neatly bound, and perfectly reliable. It is the best of any of his lives that have fallen under our notice, being full, so far as the biographical sketch is concerned, and having all of his speeches up to the latest date, as well as all of his messages. The members of the Convention will find it a peculiarly useful work, and one which

# SPECIAL NOTICES.

is perfectly reliable.

UNION CITY EXEUTIVE COMMITTEE TO THE VOTERS OF THE UNION PARTY OF THE
In accordance with the rules the members of the
UNION PARTY will meet in their several wards on the
THIRD TUESDAY OF AUGUST (2 st inst.), at 8 o'clock
P. M., at which meeting the clitzens of the different
divisions present shall elect a Judge and two inspectors
to conduct the elections to be held on the following
Tuesday evening.

Tuesday evening.
On the fourth luesday of August (28th inst.), the citizens of each warn shall meet in their respective divisions between the hours of 6 and 8 o'clock P. M. and elect nom each-

elect from each—
One Delegate to a City Convention for the nomination of City and County Officers.
One Delegate to a Judicial Convention.
One Delegate to a Convressional Convention.
One Delegate to a Representative Convention.
Two Delegates to a Ward Convention in such districts as elect a Senator or Surveyor, one delegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

ticle as eject a Senator of Surveyor, one detegate to a Senatorial and one Delegate to a Surveyor's Convention.

Two persons to a Ward Committee of Superintendence will also be chosen from each division.

The loyal citizens of Philadelphia who have so nobly sustained the government when assailed by Rebets in arms, and who are in invor of securing a permanent peace by proper sofewards for the future, are invited to take part in these primary elections.

The Union organization has carried the country successfully through a great war. It has crushed the most formidable Rebellion ever organized against the liberties of a tree people. It has maintained the Union of States against the disintegrating agams of State rights, supported by the leaders of the Democratic party. It has prevented the enemies of our country from accomplishing by unequal and disloyal representation in the councils of the nation that which they attended and failed to achieve in war. And whilst there can be no proper indemnity for the two hundred thousand noble lives laid down in detense of the Union in the past, it does demand that there shall be security against the recurrence of rebellion in the future.

With such a record, to whom can the destinies of the Republic be more safely entrusted?

We, therefore, invite all citizens who unite with us in sentiment, who believe that treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elec lons. In order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

William Elliott, President.

But the such that it is a survey of the treason is a crime, and will assist in making it odious at the ballot-box, to take part in our primary elec lons. In order that we may have a satisfactory representation in our several conventions.

William Elliott.

HOBERT T. GILL. Becretaries.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

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There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRALL.

TURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TEADLE and COMMERCE; or MODERN LAN GUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and or the HISTORY and INSTITETIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN, Circular Security. Easton Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866.

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FOR RECORDER OF DEEDS, WILto the decision of the Convention of the Union
party.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM 30 mittee of Penns Ivania, to the Patriots or the South, greeting:—Philadelphia, August 16, 1898.—The Union State Central Committee of Pennsylvania send greeting to their brave Union brothers of the South, and extend to them a hearty welcome, on the occasion of their meeting in this city on A onday, the 3d day of September next. History turnishes no parallel to the patriotism, cour-age, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the end, fought the good fight and

age, and fidelity of those men who, from the beginning of the Rebellion to the cud, tought the good fight and kept the faith.

The question to be decided is whether loyalty is to be proscribed and punished in the persons of patriots like these, or treason rewarded and honored in the persons of the guilty authors and agents of the Rebellion. Shall the loyal masses or the baffled and defeated traitors govern the country? In these geest issues all are vitally conceined, and eur Southern compatrious have instinctively turned towards the spot whence the Great Charter of American Liberty was first proclaimed, and propose, within the sacred shadows of Independence Hall, to renew their vows of fidelity to the principles of that immortal creed, and to take counsel with their Union friends.

On behalf of the loyal men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, this Committee hereby gratefully extend a cordial we come to these patriots and friends from the Southern States. All who come will fibe received with open arms and warm hearts.

The Union men of the entire Commonwealth are cordially and carnestly invited to come here and honor the excassion with their presence, and to enable all to confer together upon the present and future of our imperilied country.

It is also suggested and recommended that our friends from other States send delegations here on this important occasion, not to sit in Convention, but to cheer and co operate with these tried champions of therty from the South.

By order of the Committee,

and co operate with these tree changes from the South.

By order of the Committee, FR. JORDAN, Chairman.

THE CONVENTION OF SOUTHERN UNIONISTS
National Hall has been secured for the sittings of the
Convention of Southern Unionists, to assemble in this
city on the 3d of September. The National Union Club
of this city invite delegates as they arrive to call at
their Rooms, No. 195 CHESNU! Street, and register
their names. The Club place their Booms at the use of
time Convention as Headquarters Governor A. J. Hamilton, of Texas, and Thomas J. Durant, of New Orleans,
have already registered their names.

8 17 14.

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE

#### Broad Street.

PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1396. A Special Meeting of the

# Union League of Philadelphia,

WILL BE HELD AT THE LEAGUE HOUSE, ON WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 22,

AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. By order of the Bor, d of Directors,

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

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