ARRIGHE PERSON. the wrape me round with his riches ! He covers me up with his care, And his love is the love of manhood Whose life is a fiving prayer.

I have plighted my woman's affections. I have given my all in all, and the flowers of a daily contentment Benew their sweet lives ere shey fall. And yet like an instrument precious, That playeth an old tune, My heart, in the midst or its blest, ugs, Goes back to a day in June— To a day when beneath the branches I stood by a silent stream, And saw in its bosom an image As one seeth a face in a dream

Nor change one jot my condition For the change that condition gives I should mourn not more for another, Not more for another rejeice, Than now, when I weep at his absence, Or welcome his step and his voice. And yet, like an instrument precious,
That playeth an olden tune,
My heart, in the midst of its blensings,
Goes back to a day in June— To a day when beneath the branches I stood in the shadowy light, And heard the low words of a whisper

I would not resign his devotion.

No, not for a heart that lives,

GOSSIP FROM PARIS.

As one heareth a voice in the night

The Frontier Extension Question-French National Feeling Respecting Annexation-Understanding Between Napoleon and Bismark on German Unity-The Empress Carlotta's Visit and the Mexican Troubles-The Emperor Napoleon's Health-The Imperial Fete-Literary Items.

Paris, August 17,-As you will have concluded from the silence of that Atlantic telegraph, those French tolks who were looking to find in the Moniteur of day before yesterday simultaneous announcement of definitive peace between Austria and Pruesia, and of the extent of "territorial compensation" made by the latter to their Emperor, have been disappointed. There really were many folks whose expectations were at that height last week. But so early as Sunday, Government, somewhat anxious at such exalta tion of the popular sentiment, took means to

A report from its Berlin correspondent was published in the Siecle of last Friday, to the effect that France had offered propositions to Prussia respecting the Rhine frontiers, and that Prussia had declined entertaining them. That eminent telegrammaran, Reuter, whose posi-tive style we became so familiar with that it bred contempt during our civil war, flashed it on the English world as a fact that France had formatty demanded territorial compensation, which Prussia had as formally refused. How this sensational tid-bit was relished in England, and with what high-spiced dishes of editorial discourse it was served up hot-and-hot, your London papers, by last steamer, will have shown you. France was insulted, was on the point of going to war with Prussia, etc. etc.

I said something in my last of the French national feeling respecting this annexation business. The Siecie report was additional stimulus to that feeling; the spiced comments on the stronger Reuter version yet further irritated the feeling, which, meantime, numerous journals here were keeping up, and more stimulating. Herr Bismark's organ, by the way, is entirely mistaken, as its editor, of course, knows, in saying that it is only the opposition journals here who were engaged in the stimu-lating process. No two newspapers, for instance have been more busy in that way than L'Eten-dard and La Presse. That some of the daily organs of the "old parties" have had for a part of their motive in the case a willingness to create embarrassments for Napoleon's Government is possible, but this has affected their manner of treating the subject only. The general proposition that if Prussian power is immensely augmented, that of France should be in some proportion, augmented also, is an article of the national creed-variously defined in special practical application, and more or less carnestly insisted on by different classes of

minds, but peculiar to no party.

There is a small, enlightened class—not nume rous enough or combined enough, unhappily, to be called a party, but deserving attention here—who, fully believing in the doctrine of compensation, are preaching that this compensation, sufficient to balance the suddenly enlarged power of Prussia, which has by no means yet reached its limits or growth, is to be sought within the actual boundaries of France, Laudau and Saarlonis, and other complementary bits of territory and defensive frontier stations we ought to have, and it is the duty of Government to strive by all peaceful means to obtain them. But the real and only sufficient compensatory addition to the strength of France lies latent within herself, and can only be developed, as it is straining for development, by granting it freedom of action. The restrictive laws of 1852 on the press, and on the right of free speech and public meetings, are more detestable than the treaties of 1815, as the natural boundaries of human thought are immeasurably more sacred than politico-geographical frontiers. Although the preachers of this doctrine seem as yet to be preaching in the wilderness, there are hopeful signs that their words are beginning to take effect. I should guess that they and their growing, though still select audience, were nearer out of the woods than those fanatical, anti-slavery evangelists with us seemed to be ten years ago. To an observer who does not confound the latest news by telegraph with history, a consideration of this view of Prussian aggrandizement, taken by some of the keensighted Frenchmen of to-day, is seriously commended. And now to return to the contemporary and temporary reporter's review, which this

paragraph has interrupted.

I need not tell any one at all aware of the conditions in which the French press is permitted to exist, that the single fact of 10 out of the 17 daily Paris political papers harping more or less loudly on this frontier-extension note, proves that, for the time and the occasion, the Emperor was not unwilling to have Prussia so warned and his own people flattered, or, in possible case, provoked.

In the visits of Bismark to Competene, and afterwards to Biarritz, conversation doubtless turned, in a general way, on the ulterior purposes and probable results of the visitor's active policy, and of the host's passive policy. Nothing got set down on paper more than on occasion of Cayour's earlier visit to Plombieres. So far as any historical result is certain. German Unification, like Italian Unification, was certain in some future. The Italian experience had already shown how unpleasantly surprising was the rapidity of such national drift when once well under headway. Suppose that the dialogue, stripped of illusive veils, ran something like this: — Bismark—Germany tends is tally to unity. Either Prussia must lead or the revolution will anticipate. L. N. B.—I can't stop, perhaps, in the long run, but I can interrupt your game. Bismark—Whereby you will as any historical result is certain, German Unirupt your game. Bismark—Whereby you will take nothing and only interrupt. L. N. B.—Well? Bismark—I will do the right thing by you, or make it right in the morning. L. N. B.—Well — Meantime, your hand.

While Prussia is just gathering in her first winnings, the attentively neutral French bywinnings, the attentively neutral French by-stander at the game suggests:—Now is a good time to settle our little account on the base, say, for starting talking point, of frontlers of 1792—not that you are direct master of all the countries through which they ran, nor that I insist definitely on them now; but we will start from there and thereabout to talk over the old

question of compensation, you know.

Bismark, an immeasurably more kingly man than his nominally royal master, was obliged to than his nominally royal master, was obliged to consult this last. It is conceivable that Bismark, left to himself, might rise many degrees nearer than he has yet reached to the height of Cavour; not to the height of that great statesman's libe-ralism, but to the height of his large national patriotism. But the obstinate King of Prussia is King of Prussia ready not only to he Prussia is King of Prussia, ready not only to be Prussian King of Germany but German King of Germany. Frederic William has inherited with

the blood of the great man of his house, the great Frederick's tensority of territory, and holds to it with a sincere religious obstinacy and the great Prederic's religious obstinacy and the great Prederic's fearlessness. You remember that sentences in Macanley, closing his survey of the Seven Years' War:—"The King celed nothing. The whole continent in arms had proved unable to tear Silesia from that iron grasp," Never was Prussian monarch less in vein of ceding territory than to-day. Not a smidgen of German land goes French, says F. W. "Kein acker, bei Golt!" exclaims his Majesty, in profane-pious ejaculation, through his monstache. Bismark oftens the answer as well as he can to turn away French wrath. And France, not having made any positive definite demand, resis temporarily satisfied. Whereupon Europe is tranouil.

There are plent? of difficulties ahead: but there is no visible danger of immediate war be-tween France and Germany. Napoleon does not renounce his purpose of obtaining something from Prussia, whenever the extent of her late conquests is defined, to balance her new-grown preponderance But for the moment he cases to push his claims, and, as responsible editor of all the French press, has, since last Sunday, sent out orders and advices to all sub-editors to aggravate their voices" to a milder tone. Poor man! As if his intestinal troubles were

not enough-coming away untimely from Vichy waters, that failed this year to benefit him as heretofore, he reaches St. Cloud gouty and 'everish, just in time to receive the visit of that phenomenation and ambassador extraordinary from his sometime protege, Mexican Emperor Max., the vigorous Empress Charlotte. It is not true, by-the-way, that he first called on her at the Grand Hotel, as the London Times' Paris correspondent averred. He was not well enough to drive so far. Louis Philippe's granddaughter has been to see her grandfather's suc-cessor more than once at St. Cloud. That lady's misaion to France is supposed to have for lady's mission to France is supposed to have for its object this, or these, i. e., help in these ways. My busband, whom you sent to Mexico, can't stay there without your men and money. His whole revenue, in round numbers, is but \$26,000,000 drawn almost entirely from the customs duties, of which you have allotted a considerable part id the payment of English and Spanish claims, and mortgagged most of what remains to secure our mortgaged most of what remains to secure payment of your outlay for the Mexican expedition.
My good man, Max., declared that in this view or the case, his at best shaky throne was untenable, and not knowing what a reduced Austria he was coming to, had made up his mind to return to Miramar and his reserved "Aquatic Rights" before the six years' term of reservation expires. I being twice the man that Max, is, poor, dear soul, said no. Let me try: and so I am come to demand that you fulfil your work by adjourning your levy or our customs duties or procure us our levy on our customs duties, or procure us money in some other way, by prolonging, under some pretext or other, the stay of your troops, and by removing Marshal Bazaine from com-mand—with whose arrogant ways we cannot put up any longer—else Max, cannot possibly get on, and will straightway abdicate and get off nat throne of your founding, and you will be hamed before the world.

Such, as nearly as it can be got at, is the essential substance of what this courageous indy has had to say to her imperial husband's imperial backer. What he has said in answer I am not informed. The disposition of the French is inclined in the least possible degree to send any more good money after the bad that has been wasted in that miserable Mexican business. There would be grave difficulty in extricating the hypothecated customs duties also, for their calculated amount has already entered into budgets made up, and eloquently boasted of by the Government talking minister, and voted by

the obsequious majority of the Corps Legislatif.
To get condoned for this bungling Mexican
business, and to get over the next general elections, are most pressing motives for the Emperor to obtain from Prussia some-let it be ever o small-territorial compensation.

How, now, Napoleon can farnish any effective aid to Max., it is most difficult to divine. Le Monde newspaper sees hopeful chances for Max. His prolonged safety is in the new revolution in the United States which is promised by the dissersion between President Johnson and Congress. To such of your readers as are not lamiliar with the columns of Le Monde, I should say that, like its synonym, the World, of New York, it consistently is what it was throughout our four years struggle, a partisan of the white South and slavery. It is needless to add that, in the hoped-for coming civil war in the United States, it is already enjisted under the banner of President Johnson. With few very few excepand out of the press here, are, as their like are with you, partisans of President Johnson.

I was speaking of Napoleon's health. He is decidedly not well. He came up from Vichy, gonty and leverish, five days before his time last week. It is not likely that the press of diplo-matic business and rather unexpectedly small profits that came of it have promoted his re-covery. He was to have left for the Camp of chalons on the 13th, and then on the 16th, but was still at St. Cloud this morning. So far as I can learn, there is nothing in his bodily care that would be alarming were he a private genilemen; but this illness of the one person about France and Europe all times in a sort does excite a good deal of anxiety, and furnishes more impressive commentary on the merits of a strong Government than we have had since that quite contrary once furnished by the sudden death of our Chief Magistrate.

The National, Imperial, and Holy Virgin's fete of the 15th of August went off with the usual quiet and brilliancy last Wednesday, till after the magnificent display of fireworks on the Pont des Invalides. When these had died out n their own stink, a portion of the great mul titude who had gone to the left bank of the Seine to enjoy the spectacle, began to move towards the right bank by the Pont de la Concorde, while a counter human current set from the Place de la Concorde over the same bridge to their homes on the left side. A strong body of police, aided by soldiers detailed for the purpose, managed for a time to dike, as it were, and guide the moving mass. But, finally, the great multitudinous surges overwhelmed for a moment troops and policemen; the two tides met on the bridge; one poor woman fell, the throng pressed ever the more towards the cry, mad and merciless with fear and curiosity, and an hour later, when something like order was restored, it was found that eight human beings had been trampled, mulched to death, and thirty or forty more wounded. The Minister of the Interior was on the ground so soon as warned, and remained there directing with wise counsel till next morning. The Empress has asked for the names of the dead and suffering, and will generously aid their families from the public funds. The police did their duty to their best, and proved themselves, as they always do on great fete days, very strenusus and patient in their hard work of preserving order. This is the first of all the fourteen celebra-tions in Paris of the national fete instituted by the Emperor marked by grave disaster. Nobod is to blame specially for this special case. But the expenses of the lamplighting, and gas fix ing, and fireworking, and other toy-shoppery of the sete, for Paris alone, amounted to several hundred thousand francs. And the reason con-stantly opposed by Government to the argument of Jules Simon and his like in favor of bringing up the public schools of the "capital of the civilized world" somewhere near a par with the free schools of a Massachusetts village, is -want

Bookseller Plon has just put forth a new edition of the "Memoirs of Frederick the Great," carefully revised and corrected from Great," carefully revised and corrected from
the original manuscript; also the fourth volume
of the "Correspondence de Louis XVI, Marie
Antoinette, Mad'lle Elizabeth," by Fruillet de
Conches; and "Puissance Militaire des Etats
Unis d'Amerique" (in view of our late civil
war), by M. Roussillon, Professor of Military
Law and Administration at the Ecole Imperiale
d'Application d'Etat Major. This last-named
work, I have the authority of one knowing in
the kind, is no occasional catch-penny affair,
but like to well repay the perusal of thoughtful but like to well repay the perusal of thoughtful American military readers. "Le Martyr du Sud," i. e., "Martyr of the South; or, Prison Life of Jefferson Davis," is the attractive new title of Dr. Craven's book about the man whom President Johnson holds at Fortress Monroe on the charge of murder; which book is announced

by a chesp and sprightly daily non-political paper, Le Soleil, as presently to appear in its leuisleton. I may as well give the publisher's advertisement in full, after the improved title I stated above. It runs as follows:—"500.000 copies sold in a month, the greatest bookselling success of the age; a success that is fully explained by the part that President Davis has played, as well as by the poignant details which the author of this quite exceptional book has recorded. The work that we are about its played and resume (that is not complement. has recorded. The work that we are about to tran date and resume (that is not complimentary to the doctor's style) for Frenca readers, was written from notes furnished by Dr. Craven, ex-surgeo of United States Volunteers and physician of the illustrious prisoner of Fortress Monroe." A ud. per contro, I read in a morning paper that the sometime formidable privateer Sumteris presen. It to be used as a cattle transport boat from Dutch and German to English ports. Since there is a a wap of paper left, and that the rising generation of the Tribune's readers may not idly whine that there is but one spread eagle and Fourth of July is the world, let me commend to their exercise in F, such the cantata writmend to their exercise in F, ench the cantata written by poet Banville, and dimirably declaimed by Mad'lle. Favart on the stage of the Theatre Francais last Wednesday. Memark, my dear young friends, that the crowd of audience (admitted free on the tark and lower the content of the content o

mitted free on that day) swal lowed this expanded eagle whole, as readily as you do the aquiline latitudinarianisms of donestic hatching, or as J. Bull does the wildest flying canards of telegrammarian Reuter. Omt, if you please, the last ten stanzas. Here is the Erst. Miss Favart is supposed to speak directly to France "C'est ta fete aujourd'hui, France au noble souvire; Et tu fremis d'orgueil, et l'Europe t'admire Fiere et tranquille au bord de tes sillons ouverts; Car toi qui penx tout vaincre, o doesse, o guerrieie, l'u gardes en tes mains la foudre meurtriere, Et tu donnes la paix seconde a l'Univers! (!!!)

Cliudit jam rivos queri.

—N. Y. Tribune.

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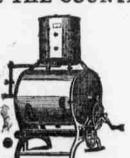
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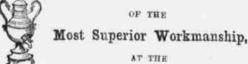
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Army.

Applicants must be over 21 years of age, and physically sound.

Applications for an invitation to appear before the Board should be addressed to the Surgeon-tieneral, United States Army, and must state the full name, residence, and date and place of birth of the candidate. Testimonials as to character and qualifications must be furnished. If the applicant has been in the Medical Service of the Army during the war, the fact should be stated, together with his former rank, and time and place of service, add testimonials from the officers with whom he has served should also be forwarded.

No allowance is made for the expenses of persons undergoing the examination. It is an indispensa-

be anowance is made for the expenses of paramaters and indispensable prerequisite to appointment.

There are at present sixty vacancies in the Medical Staff, forty-six of which are original, being created by the Act of Congress approved July 28, 1866

JOSEPH K. BARNES,

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The Powders will be sold in jots to suit purchasers.

Terms cash, in Government funds, one-half to be deposited on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder within ten days atterwards, during which time the Powders must be removed from the grounds, otherwise they will revert to the Government.

Purchasers will be required to furnish their own packages, where the Powder is not in bar-H. A. WISE, Chief of Bureau.

9.7 fmw11t

NAVY DEPARTMENT, A V Y D E P A R T M E N T, A Board of Naval Officers, of which Commodore S P, Lee is President, will meet at Hartford, Connecticut, on the 5th of September next, for the examination of Voiunteer Officers who have served not less than two years in the Navy for admission into the Regular Service, in accordance with the provisions of the "Act to define and regulate the appointment of Officers in the Navy, and for other purposes." approved July 25, 1866.

Al peisons who are entitled to examination and who wish to avail themselves of its privileges, will at once notify the President of the Board, by letter addressed to Hartford, Conn. g. ving their own Post Office address. In due time they will receive from him, in reply, a notification when to present themselves for examination. Those who fail to report at the time specified for them to do so, will forcist all claim to precedence for examination.

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