THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 31, 1867.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF A. W. ALLEN. By L. A. Dorsey. New York: M. Doolady. Phila-delphia Agent: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street.

The name of Mr. Allen is unfamiliar to our readers. He was a Rebel of slight prominence, and was at one time elected Rebel Governor of Louisiana. He held no higher position than Brigadier-General, and why a volume should be devoted to recollections of him, is for Mr. Dorsey and Mr. Doolady to decide. Why we should not recommend it to our readers, is a much easier matter to tell. It is a pleasantly written biography, and as it treats of one in whom we feel no interest, who was not noted for any special ability or action, we cannot but hope, for the sake of the editor, that the people of Louisiana feel more interest in Mr. Allen than those of Pennsylvania.

SCHOOL-DAY DIALOGUES. Compiled by Alexander Clark, A. M. Philadelphia: J. W. Daughaday & Co.

Mr. Clark is the editor of an interesting little periodical, the School-Day Visitor, and has devoted considerable time to the preparation of the work before us. It is intended to instruct and amuse, and treats of schoolday topics in a conversational and natural manner, avoiding the pedantic and abstruse. It is a work which will be well received in our country schools, and, we predict, be found of value to teachers. It is substantially and cheaply bound, and possesses great variety of matter.

THE NEGRO IN THE AMERICAN REBEL-LION: HIS HEROISM AND HIS FIDELITY. By William Wells Brown, author of "Sketches of Places and People Abroad,"

etc. Boston: Lee & Shepard, 1867.

This is a most readable and timely work. The author has compiled here a series of exceedingly interesting essays, proving the value of the services rendered to the country by his unfortunate race. The fact that a colored man has written a work of such importance (literary and historical) as this, should command the attention of all who are in favor of the manifestation of impartial justice towards the black man. Mr. Brown has drawn in this book beautiful and truthful pictures of the Negro in our first Revolution; the Negro at New Orleans; the Negro in the South Carolina Fright; the Negro in a Slave Revolt at Sea; the Negro in the John Brown Raid; the Negro in the great Slaveholders' Rebellion; and last, but not least, an authentic account of the great insurrection headed by Nat Turner, in Virginia, in 1831. The latter was the Garibaldi of the colored race, and his memory should be preserved, not only in books, but upon the sculptured granite, by his people. In later chapters of the work, full justice is done to the "contrabands" of the South. The services of our colored regiments are mentioned, and the complimentary orders of our Generals are judiciously interspersed through the work. Several chapters are devoted to the wit, humor, and poetry of the negro, and these will be found especially attractive to either the friend or foe of the colored man .

our readers enjoy the literary style of the production. As the notice from which we make this extract is paid for at so much a line, we do not suppose it will carry irresistible conviction to the skeptical reader.

THE DIAMOND EDITION OF DICKENS .-Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, worldrenowned as veteran publishers, have just issued an edition of Dickens' works of great beauty and cheapness. The Diamond Edition is as pretty a piece of typography as has fallen under our notice. Within the small pages of the volume are included novels which have brought tears of pity to hundreds of thousands, which have convulsed millions with laughter, and delighted all readers not only of the English, but of all the European tongues. Charles Dickens has a reputation which cannot be added to to-day. He has a host of admirers, and every day the legions of his readers are increasing. There does not elapse a day on which some new worshipper is not added to his long list of devotees. In order, therefore, to outbid the London editions so extensively imported into our country, Messrs. Tic onor & Fields have got up this Diamond Edition. All the works of the great humorist are contained therein. They are issued at a rate to cause surprise. and will open the field to thousands heretofore debarred from enjoying them. The works will grace the shelves of the richest library, and should be found in the choicest collection of all lovers of literature.

LITERARY NOTES.

-The following spicy account of the condition of Parisian literature we clip from the Paris letter of the Publishers' Circular:-

"Some time since a M. Debriges, being hard pressed for money, applied for assistance to M. Louis Jourdain, an editor of Le Sieck. The latter had neither gold nor silver, but he en-gaged M. Debriges to make a book, and sug-gested the Chevalier d'Eon as a salable subject. gested the Chevalier d'Eou as a salable subject. M. Debriges picked up an old work entitled 'Les Memoires du Chevalier d'Eou,' published in 1836 by M. Gaillardet, and used his seissors with untiring energy. M. Louis Jourdain signed the book as author, and M. Dentu published it. A short time since M. Gaillardet wished to bring out a new edition of 'Les Memoires du Cheva-her d'Eou,' When he presented it to a publisher her was told it was only a reprint of M. Behriges' he was told it was only a reprint of M. Debriges' L'Hermaphrodite.' He examined the latter, and found it was composed atmost entirely of his work, copied literally. He therefore, brought suit. MM, Jourdain and Debriges attempted to persuade him to abandon his action by making the explanations I have given, and M. Debriges added that he thought the copyright of M. Gaillar-det's book had expired. M. Gaillardet refused to accept the explanations, and has written some harsh cards in the public prints. He has extra-ordinary fortune as an author. He has some thing to do-what his share was never clearly appeared-with writing 'La Tour de Nesle,' He had to bring a suit against M. Alex. Dumas to secure the appearance of his name on the play-bills, and on the printed book, as an auther of the plece. This suit led to a duel be-tween him and M. Alex. Dumas. When M. Dumas published his memoirs, M. Gaillardet attacked him for the history he gave 'La Tour de Nesle.' Now he is attacking Messrs, Jourdain and Debriges. He is an author never heard of by his works, but known by his lawsuits. His name is familiar to many of your readers by his career as editor of Le Courrier des Etals Unis, the able organ of French interests in the United States. M. de Lamartine's work on De Balzac is likewise looked on as a literary scan-dal. It is made up almost entirely of extracts from De Balzac's works. It is something even worse than his 'Life of Byron,' and is almost as bad as his 'History of Russia,' which was cut out of M. Schnitzler's 'History of Russia,' or his work on the 'Beauties of Job.' which appeared in *Le Siecle*. This newspaper gave

Unica, in which he bore a conspicuous part; but, as often as he returned to the subject, he recognized more fully its general and per-manent interest. The analogy of the internal affairs of the United States to those of Austria made it important "to inquire what were the means employed in America to secure the tri-umph of the Unica, a higher degree of cultiva-tion, freedom, and the increasing prosperity of the people, while such results could not be about the financial laws and administration of the country of their adoption. A careful reading value to many native Americans, and we hope that a translation of it will be made. You flock published in 1857 a work on the financial administration of France that has been much read and studied in France, and in 1863 he publ-tiched another on "Taxes and Public Expendi-tures," that was also well received.

-The first number has appeared of a new -The first number has appeared of a new quarterly journal called the Southern Review, published in Baltimore. It is edited by Albert Taylor Biedsoc-formerly Professor of Mathe-matics in the Universities of Mississippi and Virginia, and late Assistant Secretary of War to the Confederate States, a proline writer for the Southern press- and William Hand Browne, of Baltimore. It "is intended to supply a need long felt at the South; the need of an organ for Southern men of letters, and of a high class of Southern men of letters, and of a high class of periodical literature for Southern readers," and will "represent the South not as a party, but as a people." Besides literature, art, and science, it will temperately discuss politics, in the higher sense of the word, and education, the Southern people having found "that they can no longer people having found "that they can no longer trust the mental and moral training of their sons and daughters to teachers and books im-ported from abroad." This number contains 256 octavo pages, and has eight leading articles, two of them politicai. "The Legal Status of the Southern States" is a commentary on and conclusions from the cases decided by the United States Supreme Court during the war, by Mr. Rugsell, late Attorney-General of Vir-ginia, and member of the Confederate Congress. Dr. Craven's "Prison Life of Davis" is made a peg on which to havg a virulent and violent accusation of the War Department for the im-prisonment of Mr. Davis. Dr. Bledsee contri-butes the leading article on "The Education of butes the leading article on "The Education of the World," and Mr. William B. Reed, of this city, a review of Earl Stanhope's "Life of Pitt." "The Daughters of De Nesle" gives a very entertaining account of the first three mistresses of Louis XV; and a very severe and amusing punishment is administered in another arti-cle to Mr. N. C. Brooks for his "Viri Americe Illustres," in which the almost innumerable mistakes and errors of that gentleman's Latin style are pointed out. Two other papers treat of "Craftsmen's Associations in France," treat of "Craftsnien's Associations in France," and "Mental Physiology," Altogether the *Review* is less Southern than would be expected, not in sentiment, but in style, which is, except in one article, calm, temperate, and often really good. In ideas it is somewhat behind the age, as is natural, the South having been, in great measure, cut off from literature for the last five years. Most of the books reviewed are already old to the Northern public. The writer of "Mental Physiology," for example, would doubt-less have written very differently. If he had seen the theories and facts on that subject that have been published in the last ten years, his know-dedge of the literature of the subject seeming to stop short at 1856.

PARISIAN GOSSIP .- Of the two other main "attractious" of the moment, viz., the Advent sermons of Father Hyacinth at Notre Dame and the masked balls at the Opera, it will suffice to say that in the last of the orations in question, having for subject "Morality in its Relations to Family Life," the fat old monk launched out into such glowing and rapturous descriptions of the delights of "Christian marriage" as seem rather to have scandalized than edified his auditors; while the net profits of the last of the much-denounced orgies of whirling and folly in the vast enclosure of the Rue Lepelletier amounted to 25,000 frames.

The other popular favorite, Theresa, of the Alcazer, is preparing to rejoice the ears of her admirers by a return to the scene of her tri-umphs. The affection of the throat from which she was said to be suffering has subsided, or. according to another version, was merely a pre-text to enable her to rest her voice in view of her engagement for the period of the Exhibition, during which the coffee-house diva will receive eight hundred frances per night. In acknowledgment of the chapter in M. Louis Veuillot's late book, of which she is the subject, Theresa will signalize her reappearance not by Rogomme, not by La Pieuvre, not even by DEtrangleuse, but by on entirely-new ditty called Les Odeurs de Paris, composed for the express purpose of giving "tit" for the "tat" of the pious sledgehammer. The persistent preference of the usually fickle public of Paris for Threesa and her songs, so excessively irritating to all who stand up for classicality and "respectability," is shared by many who, ia the indgment of the latter, "ought to know better;" and among others, by La Patli, who is one of Theresa's most enthusiastic admirers, and is frequently to be seen in her box at the Alcazar, braving the clouds of tobacco smoke which fill it, and applauding with might and main the extraordinary ballads which Theresa has brought into vogue, and which, whatever may be thought of them from a moral and philosophic point of view, and as a "sign of the times," are amazingly clever, in their own low way. Which protound remark reminds me that the numerous company of scribblers belonging to the lighter divisions of the literary army are just now excessively in-dignant with the Academy, which, having to elect a new member, is said to be intending to name a respectable nonentity, M. Duvergier (de la Hauranne), author of an unreadable history, to the vacant arm chair, and with the Academy's "perpetual secretary," M. Cousin, who, when sounded in regard to the candidature of Jules lanin, "the prince of feuilletonistes," whom the writers of gossip, criticism, and fiction have long desired to see in the Academy as their "representative man," contemptuously replied, "Jules Janin ! c'est de la basse hterature."-N. Y. Nation.

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Blank forms showing the conditions of the con-tract to be entered into for each route can be had on application at this office, or at the office of the Quar-termaster at New York, Saint Louis, Fort Leaven-worth, Omaha, Santa Fe, and Fort Snelling, and must accompany and be a part of the proposal, By order of the Quar.ermaster-General. 1991728] ALEXANDER BLISS, Brevet Coionel and Assistant Quartermaster, U.S.A.

PROPOSALS FOR CONTINUING DELA-

L WARE BREAK WATER. UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, NO. 209 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, JANUARY 7, 1867. Sealed Proposals, in duplicade, with a copy of this advertisement attached to each, will be received at this office until the 21st of February, 1867, for stone to the amount of \$87,000 (sixty seven thousand dol-lars) (or the Delaware Breakwater lars), for the Delaware Breakwater. The stone to be of the hardest and most durable quality; the delivery to commence on or about the 15th of May, and to be completed by the 15th of september, and the weekly delivery to be as nearly as nearly and the most of the second as possible uniterm. Of the total amount of stone, four-fifths are re-quired to be in blocks of not less than two tons, and one-fifth in blocks of upwards of one-fourth of a

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We are pleased to announce that Mr. Brown, the author of this volume, has consented to lecture before the Social, Civil, and Statistical Association of the Colored People of Pennsylvania, early in February.

Two MARRIAGES. By Dinah Maria Muloch New York: Harper & Brothers.

Miss Muloch achieved a deserved reputation by her "John Halifax, Gentleman"-a reputation which her subsequent works have not tended to enlarge. It would seem as though the fertility, or rather the originality of an author exhausts itself in one book all others being far inferior. The chef d'œuvre is nothing but imitations, and no ordinary writer is capable of producing more than one masterpiece. "Jane Eyre" was Charlotte Bronte's unrivalled production. "Rutledge" had no rival from the pen of its anonymous authoress, "Beulah" was the only work of Miss Evans to which we can give unqualified approval; and so on through all the catalogue. It would, therefore, seem too much to expect more than one from Miss Muloch. The "Two Marriages" is a thoroughly pleasant work. It is natural, unstrained, and well written. When we say that, we say all we can in its tavor. The plot is hardly a plot, in the usual acceptation of the term. It is merely a story, containing much to interest, but nothing to excite the admiration. It is neatly published by Harper & Bros., and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

THULY GUSHING .- The following truly gushing criticism of "St. Elmo," a work of doubtful merit and undoubted absurdity, is inserted as an advertisement by Carleton, its publisher :--

"The satirical criticism with which a few reviewers have endeavored to smother it (partly because its varied learning has provoke l (party because its varied learning has provoked their envy, and party because its anihor is a woman, and that woman a bright and shining light in the South) has only redounded to its credit, and their pigmy blows have glanced from the superb, polished sides of a novel whose perfect success and whose dazzling attractions they would tarnish with their mud. * * * The accusation of pedantry in the author is as idiotic as it would be to condemn a millionaire for squandering a few thousands where he had millions left, # # Miss Evans writes a millions left, * * * Miss Evans writes a powerful novel, a centle, a Christian novel, and adorns it with gens from the stores of her cultivated and educated mind; but she doesn't propose to fornish balf-educated likits with brains wherewith to comprehend her. Mean-time the reading public endorse the work in a manner so unmistakable that the publishers are uiterly unable to supply the domand for a book which is being read and praised by mil-lions and millioss of readers, whose verdict is upanimous that so fine a novel has never, never appeared from an American author."

We run the risk of advertising the work, but we cannot resist the temptation of letting

him twenty sous a line. To make as many lines as possible, he put into the work the whole book ob, and little else-just sauce enough to 'bind' the ingredients of the dish together.

GERMAN LITERATURE IN 1866. -The London Keview suys: -- "The statement that the literary activity of Germany has during the past year received a great check, will, we presume, not require a long explanation. The whole of Germany was deeply agitated-more deeply perhaps than it has ever been since the disastrous times of the Thirty Years' War. Our readers must, nevertheless, not imagine that the number of ablications was considerably smaller than in preceding years. Somehow or other the 'Vier-teliahrs Catalog' always swells to about its usual size, lust as the columns of the daily news-papers are always filled up, whether there be any news or not. There were also published last year many works of great literary value in Germany; but for the most part they give the impression of being 'isolated' publications, and they cannot be easily grouped together as reprecenting any systems or schools. The want of unity was, however, in one branch at least, not We mean the political department perceptible. of German literature. In purely literary mat-ters there was no active co-operation among the writers of Germany; but with regard to politics the parties were strictly defined, and this circonstance impressed upon all works bearing in any way on the reorganization of Germany certain characteristic stamp. This remarkable fact followed in natural development the manfest yearning in Germany for union and free-dom, a feeling which runs through nearly the whole current literature of all the German States. In the course of last year, this feelin: assumed a tangible form, and it is only natural that the consequences should be traceable in the recent literary productions of Germany."

-From the correspondence now published, it appears that some fifty or sixty of the leading men of Massachusetts solicited General Schou-ler, as "an eminently proper person," to under-take a war history of Massachusetts, in which "a great mass of the vivid but evanescent material of history should be rescued from oblivion by some able hand whose official opportunities bave fitted him for the task." In his reply General Schouler accepts the commission, ex-plaining that "the grand purpose of the book will be to show what our officers and men h the military and naval service have done, how bravely they have fought, how nobly suffered," He adds that other demands upon his time will prevent his giving the work undivided attention though he will endeavor to complete it within a reasonable time. It is to be hoped this will not grow into as long a time as is required for the New Jersey war history, which was authorized by the Legislature a year ago, and entrusted to Mr. John Y. Foster, an accomplished writer, but of which the plan and awrangement are still under discussion.

-De Tocqueville somewhere says: "Freedon creates a thousand times more property than it destroys, and in States that enjoy it the resources of the people increase faster than the taxes." This, it not the motio, is certainly the moral of a book just published by Cotta, of Stuttgart, written by Dr. Karl Freiherr von Hock, Imperial Privy Councillor of State of Austria, on "The Finances and the Financial History of the United States." The author inter in his preface that he began his special studies of the subject in the fall of 1862, induced to do so by the wonderful aspect which the finances of the United States began to present. by the readiness with which burdensome taxes were borne and loans contracted after a long period of immunity from taxation. uls work was long interrupted by the negotia-tions between Austria and the German Customs ROOFING.



No. 412 WALNUT Street, PHILADELFRIA, JARNARY, NO. 412 WALNUT Street, PHILADELFRIA, JARNARY, 1867. The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified that they are entitied to subscribe, at par, for one share of new stock for each five shares of stock stand-ing in their respective names on the books of the Com-pany on the first day of January, 1867, to be paid as follows:-Ten dollars per share at the time of sub-scribing-which must be on or before the fifteenth cay of February next-and ten dollars per share on or beiore the fifteenth day so 1 April, Jaly, and October, 1867, and January, 1868. Instalments will not be allowed interest nor divi-dend until converted into stock, which, when all the instalments are paid, may be done by presentation at this office on rule fifteenth day of January, 1868. Those Stockholders who fail to subscribe within the time mentioned, or neglect to pay the several instal-ments at are before the time they severally fail due, will lose their right to the new stock. Stockholders who have less than fire shares or who have fractions of five shares, may, at the time of sub-scribing, pay for a proportiona e part of a share, for which scrip will be issued: which scrip, after the di-teent and y of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in stars of the di-teent and y of January, 1868, may be converted into stock when presented at this office in stars of the dollars; but he scrip will not be entitled to interest or dividend until after conversion into stock. L CHAMBERLAIN, 1 istuthelit

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CEDAR AND CYPRESS 1867.

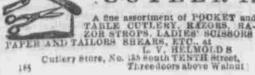
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G OVERNMENT SALE. The property known as the GOVERNMENT TANNERY AND STEAM SAW

With seventy-nive acres of land, near SAN ANTONIO

Texas. Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be received up Senied proposits, in unpricate, with the purchase of to the first day of March, 1867, for the purchase of 75 acres of and, more or less, together with the buildings crected thereon, and the appurtenances

fity-two wooden vats, seven stone pools, and capable of tanning 15,000 hides per annum. One Steam Saw Mill, capable of sawing 3000 feet

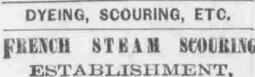
of lumber daily. One small Stone Building.

The above property is situated about two miles above San Antonio, on the San Antonio river, and the water is conducted to the establishment by a

race of hewn stone, laid in cement. The land was purchased and improvements made by the late so-called Confederate Government, and are estimated to have cost \$150,000 in gold.

are estimated to have cost \$L50,000 in gold. The property has been under leave for the year 1866, at a monthly rent of \$500, payable in advance A secured title in fee simple will be given by the United States Government. Proposals will be marked, "Proposals for Govern-mont Tannery and Saw Mil," and addressed to J B. KIDDOO, By"t Mei Gen Assi Com'n Burgerse, F. F. and A. Ev't Maj.-Gen. Asst Com'n, Bureau R. F. and A

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A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the NAVAL ASYLUM Philadolphia for the exami-nation of candidates for admission into the Medical Corns of the New

Corps of the Navy. Gentlemen desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the understaned, stating resi-dence, place and date of birth Applications to be companied by respectable testimonials of moral

character. Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor Candidates must not be cars of are. more than twenty six years of age. No expense is allowed by the towernment to can-dicates arending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal pre-requisite for

appointment in the Navy. The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corpe insure in mediate : ppointments to successful candi-

dates.

P. J HORWITZ. Chief of Bureau, 1 3 (h104

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The stones will be subject to rivid inspection, and will be received or not, as the Engineer, or his agents, shall find them to accord, or not, as to quality and size, with the above description. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, where signatures should be appended to the guarantee, and who should be certified to as being good and sufficient security, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer. A reservation of ten per centum on partial pay-ments will be made during the delivery of the

ments will be made during the delivery of the sione

stone. Envelopes to be endorsed, "Proposals for Stone for Delaware Breakwater." Bids will be opened at 12 o'clock M., on THURS-DAY, the 21st of February, 1867, and bidders are invited to be present. For further information, apply at this office, C. SEAFOETH STEWART, 1 8 tuths 6w MsJ. Eng. and Bvt. Lt.-Col.

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