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THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

A FAINTER'S CANN. By Philip Gilbert Ham-arton. In three books. Book L-In England. Book II.-In Scotland. Book III.-In France. Bookp: Hoberts Brothers. Philadelphia Acont: medicid Ashmead. Agent: .

As a rule, the publications for summer reading which annually inundate our table include at least one work of such merit as to stand preëminently forth as the work of the season. We had fears that 1867 was not going to present us with a leader for the flock of usual mediocrity. But the arrival of "A Painter's Camp" has secured us a work worthy of preference above all competitors. We are not addicted to enthusizsm, but the Mittle work before us is really so full of good points that we grow 'oo admiring as to appear almost fo' some in its praise. If Mr. Hamerton is as good a painter as he is a writer, and is as happy in his sketches with this pencil as he is with his pen, we feel sure his works would bear off the prizes at the Royal Academy. There are works fitted for winter and there are works fitted for summer, the same as there is clothing fitted for each season. The kind which finds most favor during the warm months is that which is least enstomary, which possesses what we may call an air of neglige, which does not take mental energy to understand. The roving record of Hamerton is a model of its class. It ignores all conventionalities, and deals only with mature and natural things. He tells us how he spent his time in camping out, and his marrative is so pure in style and so happy in expression that we seem to be with him in his adventures, and to see the sights which with graphic pen he depicts. He is peculiarly happy in his description of out-door life, although not without its inconveniences. The Lancashire peasants annoyed him greatly by their inquisitive curiosity. Not understanding what possible object the artist could have in spending his time in painting little bits of canvas with unintelligible pictures on them, they greatly doubted his sanity, and agreed that at all events he was an object to be strictly watched. On this point he says :---

"I can fully understand the refined tortures of a monkey of modest disposition exhibited in of amonkey of modest disposition exhibited in a menagerie. I am like one of Wombwell's animals, shown daily, without either pleasure or profit to himself, to a pitliess crowd at a vil-lage fair; but I have the peculiar disadvantage of winderstanding the language in which the va-rious commentaries on my person are ex-mensed.

pressed. "My plate glass windows are exceedingly con-wenient, since they allow the public to inspect the animal at its usual occupations; most in-teresting observations in natural history being thus, rendered possible, as in the case of the glass beenives at the French Universal Exhibiglass beehives at the French Universal Exhibi-tion. From frequent observations of this kind, made with the utmost care by several eminent zoologists, it appears that I, the animal in ques-tion, am not of a gregarious disposition; that I eat the flesh of birds and other animals, but not in a raw state; and that I am remarkable for inductry being continually occupied with a in a raw state; and that I am remarkable for may industry, being continually occupied with a kind of labor whose object and utility are still the subject of various learned conjectures. The important question whether I am acquainted with the use of fire is not yet satisfactorily set-tled, but there are reasons for supposing that I am since the flesh I devour has evidently been subjected to the action of heat. Still this ques-tion remains somewhat obscure, no trace what-ever of fuel having been discovered in my cell, mor any orlice for the escape of smoke. "Years hence, when this is printed, the reader will think these passages exaggerated; he will not believe that I am stared at like a wild beast. I tell him that the manners of a set of villagers

THE DAILY EV

Prevent free to continue its labor or recurs to its anxieties. Simple rowing on amooth water is a have always thought, one of the most became it occupies one, and needs constant became it occupies one and the second is even alities in rough of, first or size what seems to be the beat of a first in the second is stream if y or select what seems to be the beat passes, and with a few strong strekes of the base of the

ful stroke or two, you avert easily what seems certain destruction. "People who live near streams usually pro-nounced not navigable do not know what they miss. To any such I say, get a coach or a little canoe, and try to navigate your stream. A little wading now and then does no harm, though in the winter and spring I do my voyage to Autum without once quitting my coracle. It might be possible in a sharp little canoe to ascend the stream also, but this seems very doubtful; my plan is to walk home, and send the coracle back in a cart."

We regret that we have not space for more extracts, as it has been many a day since we have been called upon to review a work which gave us such real pleasure as that received from the "Painter's Camp."

WE have received from J. B. Lippincott & Co. the first volume of the Globe Edition of the works of Bulwer. It is the "Caxtons." It is well printed and admirably bound, and with the additional recommendation of cheapness, will be received with much favor by the reading public.

FROM G. W. Pitcher we have also in hand "Barnaby Rudge," the fourth of the Diamond Edition of Dickens. It is of fine clear type, and is bound in that uniform style that is so characteristic of all the publications of Messra. Ticknor & Fields.

MR. T. ELLWOOD ZELL sends us a little book entitled "A Reply to Dr. Junkin's Sabbatismos." It is a defense of Sunday travel and amusement. With considerable ability the subject is treated, but the palm rests with the Doctor nevertheless.

FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

Narrow Escape of a Spiral Ascensionist.

An ascensionist named Eurardo gave the people of Bristol, Ergland, a sensation a few days since, which was not down on the bills. It

n the evening, and the consequence was that he had a very narrow escape of losing his life. With marvellous precision he travelled up the spiral platform on the globe, and on reaching the top was greeted with loud applause. Owing some misunderstanding, brilliant fire, which ought not to have been used until he was near the bottom, was lighted up when he was standing on the top. The effect was dazzling to the sight, and he was compelled to shield his eyes for several minutes until the lights were extinguished, which was done by his own direction. Their Their removal only served to make the "darkness more visible," and as he commenced his perilous downward journey, it was unmistakably evident that more than ordinary care and skill were required. He had not proceeded many fect when a shrick from the assembled thousands, and the sight of the globe falling through the air, proclaimed that Eurardo had missed nis looting. A momentary suspense gave way tremendous cheering when it was found that, by asionishing deriverity, he had contrived to save himself. He hurriedly ran down the plat-torm, waving his hand in acknowledgment of the prolonged cheers which greeted his safety, and wanted to make the ascent again, but Mr. Jackson, the Secretary of the Gardens, very properly refused to allow another attempt to be made so late in the evening. The event, as may be imagined, created no little sensation.

much on the heap?" again shouled the crou-part. At this moment the King of Prussis came on the shoulder, said to him, with that bomhomic observations and make yourself scarce before your money and make yourself scarce before our superiors meet you." It is mardly neces-sary to any that the offleer did not want to be told twice. Some time after the King reviewed the garrison of Bastadt, and perceiving the """ and King William. "I caused you to lose some money the other day in interrupting your parame. The roage won three times after you ame. The roage won three times after you private exchanger, but beware that you do not commence again."

A Peep into Guizot's Study.

M'me Charles Lenormant (the adopted daugh-ter of M. Recamier) has given us this glimpse into M. Guizot's study:-"Let us enter M. Guizot's study about 4 o'clock, when he begins the lectures on history he gives twice a week to his grandchildren. The lesson lasts half an hour. Seated in front of his desk, the grand-father turns to the youthful andience grouped is front of him. Afternation respect and inorful in front of him. Attention, respect, and joyful confidence are depicted on all those little faces. He recapitulates in a few words the sabject of the preceding lecture, and the children almost always reply without hesitation to the ques-tions addressed to them. Then this same orator, tions addressed to them. Then this same orator, whose powerful voice captivated the atten-tion of an enthusiastic public in the large amphitheatre of the Sorbonne, or quelled the interruptions of a stormy political assembly, suiting himself to the intelligence of his young anditors, traces clearly, rapidly, and in a striking manner, the events and especially the spirit of the events of our history; and he mingles with this elegant nar-ration extracts which he reads from the memoirs ration extracts which he reads from the memoirs of the epoch under consideration. It is a charming lecture, and we have never been preent at it without wishing this history of France told by such a grandfather to his grandchildren, should not be lost to the public." Is not that a charming picture which seems borrowed from "Plutarchrs Lives," when he tells of old Romans, who had been crowned with all public honors, devoting life's evening to training patriotic civi-zens to the country's service ?

Use of Furs.

The indian wears his sables as well as the delicate lady; and buffalo skins form the robes of the savage as well as the rugs of English carriages or Canadian sleighs. The soft rich velvet skin of the sea-otter adorns the person of the native of the North Pacific as well as the cloak of the Chinese mandarin; and the delicate white ermine, with black-tipped tail, is the choicest ornament of the Blackfoot warrior of the American prairies, as well as the symbol of the American prairies, as well as the symbol of royalty and dignity in this country. The wearing of skins seems, indeed, to be a mark of each extreme of the human race—the most primi-tive and the most civilized. Nature has supplied the animals of Northern climates with coats of unequalled quality for keeping out the cold and enduring wear; and these admirable properties, and the fact of the material being ready made, no doubt induced our savage fore fathers and their contemporaries, in the first instance, to transfer such useful coverings from the bodies of the inferior creation to their own. Butithis is not the only cause of the almost universal love for furs. There is a handsome appearance about soft glossy fur of the finest kind which is very striking, and which has caused it to be valued as an article of ornament alone. It may be questioned whether the ladies who roll along in their, carriages, wrapped in sealskin and sables, do not regard the beauty of their clothing quite as much as its property of warmth; and it is the combination of usefulness with a handsome appearance which makes them prize it so highly. The mandarin, however, wears the fur of the sea otter-nearly the whole supply of which he monopolizes-purely for the sake of ornament. The Blackfoot chief prizes the tiny ermine skin as a garniture for his head, or a trimming for his fire bag or his medi-cine belt. The same fur is esteemed by Christian princes as an emblem of dignity and regal power. It was borne alone on the coats-of-arms of the ancient Earls of Brittany; and in Eng-land, in the time of Edward II, none but members of the royal family were permitted to wear it.

Cusack asserts that, if London correspondence continues to increase as it has in recent years, it will soon be necessary to have half-hearly collections and deliveries during certain parts of the day. He also alleges that dondon local letters are the most profitable that the post office handles, and that a very considerable por-tion of the total net revenue of the Department is derived from them. FINANCIAL. TINANCIAL NOTICE THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE URCHARED THE " BUT I AND A CARDENAL MAL NEW SIX PER CENT. TO THE HOLDERS REGISTERED LOAN FINANCIAL. man OF. THR. a to Derver and other THE UNION PACIFIC LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGA-TION COMPANY, OVERDUE LOANS DEIN XN 1897. INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, RAILROAD COMPANY. FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE OF THE TAXES, AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PHICE OF Commonwealth of Pennsylvania NINETY-TWO. THEIR FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAX 1. This LOAN is secured by a first morigage on the Holders of the following Loans of the Common Company's Sailroad, constructed and to be con-structed, extending from the southern boundary of wealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (prin-AS AN INVESTMENT. cipal and interest) by presenting them at the the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware River at Easton, including their bridge across the said river. FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL now in process of construction, together with all the BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1807:---Company's rights, libertiess, and franchises appertain-Loan of March 24, 1828, due December 1, 1852. ng to the said Railroad and Bridge. Copies of the mortgage may be had on application Loan of April 22, 1829, due December 1, 1854. at the office of the Company, or o either of the under-Loan of April 16, 1845, due August 1. 1855, The rapid progress of the Union Pacific Railroad, signed. Loan of March 21, 1831, due July 1, 1856. now building west from Gmaha, Nebraska, and form-DREXEL & CO. ing, with its western connections, an unbroken line All of the above Loans will cease to draw interes E. W. CLARE & CO. across the continent, attracts attention to the value after Angust 1, 1867. of the First Morigage Bonds which the Company now JAY COOKE & CO. offer the public. The first question asked by prudent JOHN W. GEARY, W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTNEN. investors is, "Are these bonds secure ?" Next, "Are GOVERNOR they a profitable investment?" To reply in brief --NATIONAL First. The early completion of the whole great line JOHN F. HARTRANFT. to the Pacific is as certain as any future business event can be. The Government grant of over twenty mil-AUDITOR-GENERAL. BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. lion acres of land and fifty million dollars in its own bonds practically guarantees it, One-fourth of the WILLIAM H. MEMBLE, work is already done, and the track continues to be 809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET, 5 1 wfm845 STATE TREASURER laid at the rate of two miles a day. PHILADELPHIA. Second. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds are issued upon what promises to be one of the most profitable lines of railroad in the country. For many years it NEW STATE LOAN CAPITAL. DIRECTORS. must be the only line connecting the Atlantic and Pa-Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowiand, Jr., Bamuei A. Bispham, Edward E. orne, William Ervien, Osgood Weish, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn, cific; and being without competition, it can maintain remunerative rates. Third, 376 miles of this road are finished, and fully equipped with depots, locomotives, cars, etc., and two trains are daily running each way. The materials for WM. H. RHAWN, President, the remaining 141 miles to the eastern base of the Late Oashier of the Central National Bank, Rocky Mountains are on hand, and it is under con-JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashler, THE NEW SIX PER CENT tract to be done in September, Late of the Philadelphia National Bank 611] Fourth. The net earnings of the sections already finished are several times greater than the gold interest upon the First Mortgage bonds upon such sec tions, and if not another mile of the road were built FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C. STATE LOAN. the part already completed would not only pay inte rest and expenses, but be profitable to the Company 105 H. A FLEISHER & CO., Fifth. The Union Pacific Railroad bonds can be is sued only as the road progresses, and therefore can Successors to Bamberger Brothers, never be in the market unless they represent a bond DEALERS IN fide property. Sixth. Their amount is strictly limited by law to a Free from all State, County Hosiery and Staple Trimmings. sum equal to what is granted by the United States Government, and for which it takes a second lien as GLOVES, EMBROIDERIES. its security. This amount upon the first 517 miles and Municipal Taxation, LADIES', GENTS', AND (CHILDREN'S UNDERSHIRTS, ETC., west from Omaha is only \$16,000 per mile. Seventh. The fact that the United States Govern ment considers a second lien upon the road a good in-No. 105 North EIGHTH Street. vestment, and that some of the shrewdest railroad 5 15wfm241 THREE DOORS ABOVE ARCH. builders of the country have already paid in five million dollars upon the stock (which is to them a third Will be urnished in sums to suit, on applica 105 PHILADELPHIA. lien), may well inspire confidence in a first lien. tion to either of the undersigned:-

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F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS.

Eighth. Although it is not claimed that there can be any better securities than Governments, there are parties who consider a first mortgage upon such a property as this the very best security in the world, and who sell their Governments to reinvest in these bonds, thus securing a greater interest.

Ninth. As the Union Pacific Railroad bonds are In this connection the following from the offered for the present at 90 cents on the dollar and accrued interest, they are the cheapest security in The Benver the market, being 15 per cent. less than United States will be found interesting. This animal was not much known among the Tenth. At the current rate of premlums on gold ancients. Aristotle and Pliny only mention it from hearsay, whence it may be concluded that it preferred the northern parts of Europe, they pay which were still thinly peopled and uncavilized. About the beginning of the seventeenth cen-tury some might still be seen on the banks of OVER NINE PER CENT. INTEREST. tury some might still be seen on the banks of the Dahube, on those of the Rhine, and even of the Marne, as also in Switzerland. There is an old cookery book, entitled "Liber Benedic-tionum," by Eccard IV, Abbot of St. Gall, in which the flesh of the beaver is considered a delicacy. Nay, the good monks of the convent, who were notorious for their struct adherence to the rules of a penitent life, had tound out that the beaver was a figh and The daily subscriptions are already large, and they will continue to be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NAS SAU Street. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL tound out that the beaver was a fish, and might, therefore, be eaten on Fridays-a very treet. might, therefore, be eaten on Fridays—a very unlucky circumstance for the poor animal, and which must have greatly contributed to diminish its numbers. The "Liber Benedictionum" in-forms us, by-the-way, that the peacock, swan, stork, and wild duck formed part occasionally of the bill of fare, as did also the bear; it was, however, admitted on all hands that the latter was not a fish: whether birds were or not, is not stated. To return to the beaver its read JOHN J. CISCO & SON Bankers, No. 83 WALL Street. And by BANKS AND BANKERS generally through out the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 20 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will was not a fish: whether birds were or not, is not stated. To return to the beaver, its real habitat is Canada, whence it has spread all over countries down to the 43d parallel of latitude; only in Europe and Asia it seems gradually to die out. There are still some in Norway, Lap-land, and especially in Siberia, on the banks of the Oby. The question arises whether the solitary beaver, which does not congregate with its kin and has a dull, dirty-looking fur, is the same as the grega-rious breed, building dwellings on piles, and having a sleek and shining skin? Mr. Hoefer replies to the question in the affirmative. In his epinion there is but one species of beaver, elect their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds, JOHN J. CISCO, TREASURER, NEW YORK. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK. his opinion there is but one species of beaver, the Castor Americanus: the Canadian beaver, DE HAVEN & BROTHER. when brought over to Europe, becomes soli-tary. In support of this opinion he relates the following ringular anecdote: "Frederick II, of TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO. J. E. LEWARS & CO. 71 mws6t Prussia, had caused a considerable number of beavers to be brought over from America for 3-10s, the purpose of acclimatizing them in the environs of Berlin. But the poor creatures became melancholy, and instead of congre-gating and building their village, as is their cus-ALL SERIES. CONVERTED INTO from each other; their fur, which at first was so glossy, became dull and rough, and, by bar-rowing in the sand, they rubbed their skins bare so as to assume the appearance of mangy dogs. They did not multiply, and died away one by one." Five-Twenties of 1865. one by one." Sir Cusack Roney, in a published letter, gives the following information concerning the JANUARY AND JULY WITHOUT CHARGE London Post Office. In 1601, the first year of the present century In 1801, the first year of the present century, the local letters-that is, the letters both posted and delivered within the metropolitan limits-were estimated to be about 3,200,000. In 1803 they had increased to 6,000,000, and in 1813 to λ 400,000; but in the following ten years they had advanced to 10,500,000, that being the esti-mated number in 1823. They were almost sta-tionary during the next ten years, notwith-standing the increase of population; indeed, they rather retrograded, their number in 1835 being estimated at only 10,200,000. In 1835 they rose to about 11,200,000. In 1835, the year be-jore the introduction of the penny postage, they to 20,572,000. In 1840 they bounded suddenly to 20,572,000. In 1846 they reached 27,000,000. In nine years afterwards (1863) they were 43,000,-000. In 1855 London was divided for postal more rapid delivery was obtained for local let-ters. The consequence was that in 1858, the third complete year after the siteration, local letters had mean to 58,404,000, and in 1862 to 71,621,000. In 1865 there were about 90,000,000, of which upward of 16,000,000 were delivery of letters in London is about 560,000, of which about half are local and half from the provinces and abroad. The dealy number of newspapers and book packets delivered is about 55,000. Size the local letters-that is, the letters both posted BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY. DE HAVEN & BROTHER 1012pp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET. 8. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, RO.16 S THIRD ST., NO. 3 MASSAU ST.,

not believe that I am stared at like a wild beast. I tell him that the manners of a set of villagers to an itinerant brown bear are pleasanter and more courteous, and in every way less intole-rable, than the manners of these Lancashire and Yorkshire clowns are to me. "Take last Sunday as an example. I was walk-ing on the moor, with my dog, and rested on the hill whence I could see the hut. Groups becan to collect about it soon, and when it was

ing on the moor, with my dog, and rested on the hill whence I could see the hut. Groups began to collect about I is soon, and when it was time to lunch I had to make my way through a little crowd of forty spectators, who did not seem in the least disposed to abdicate the seats they had taken possession of when the prin-cipal attraction came upon the scene. Any pro-perly disposed dog would have rescated this impudence, but mine walked pleasantly up to the forty spectators, and wagged a canine welcome. As for me, being hungry, I got into my hut as quickly as possible, shut the door, and put up the little green curtains. I could hear very plainly all the lively talk out-side, and was soon sware that the crowd was increasing fast. I had a could grouse or a partridge to lunch. I forget which, but I re-member it was unfortunately necessary to get it from the meat safe outside, and the in-mumcrable observations that this simple action give rise to, were really wonderful in their variety and interest. But to be so near the animal at feeding-time, and not to see it feed, was a bitter disappointment! Fifty or sixty of the spectators (their numbers had now im-mensely increased) attempted, therefore, to obtain a view through the four windows, but without much success, on account of the cur-tains. One man, however, effected the dismensely increased) accomposed, increase, to obtain a view through the four windows, but without much success, on account of the cur-tains. One man, however, effected the dis-covery that through a crevice between the cur-tain and the window-frame a portion of my neck was visible, and forthwlin there were twenty candidates for his advantageous posi-tion. Having finished luncheon, I determined to move the curtains one by one, long enough to atimulate, without satisfying, the carlosity of the spectators outside. As I lifted each cur-tain, I found the pane pressed by a dozen noses; then rose a sudden shout, followed by an in-tensely eager enumeration of whatever pecu-liarity each had observed; so that, although the time I allowed was scarcely long enough for the wet collodion process, the combination of many observers, with retime more highly excited than any film of collodion, realized a tolerably geharacteristic portrait."

This pleasant vein of description is preperved throughout, but we like his Highland adventures best of all. They are so vividly described, and were evidently so thoroughly enjoyed, that we cannot but sympathize, and fellow his steps with interest. His description of how he travelled on a French river is also pleasant:---

pleasant:---"I have a good boat, but, after trying her on the Ternin, found that she was too long for such intrieste navigation, and also that the usual bottomed coracle, short and buoyant, made of which erwork, covered with canvas. This cost and a double bladed paddle for propulsion. Seated with my face in the direction of the stream's course, I can detect at some distance infinitely better than a pair of sculls for such lake massures to avoid it. The loose paddle is infinitely better than a pair of sculls for such the massressed in row-locks, as oars will, in a very marrow place; you can push with it on breadth of water, above all, you can sit with mean face to your work. "With this little course I found that I could

breadth of water, aboye all, you can sit with your face to your work. "With this little coracie I found that I could easily perform the whole voyage on the river, and anything more amusing and exciting it is not possible to imagine. The water rushes ever the shallows with great swiftness, and swink heavily in the deep pools; there are headreds of Pools, and sometimes massive truster its heavily in the deep pools; there are headreds of Pools, and sometimes massive ever the shallows with great swiftness massive struster its heavy, and there are violent edies and counter-currents on which the grade boxe about litte a cork. Such boating as this peeds incount attention, but that is the very charm of it. An appurement ought to goodpy the mind as well as the body, and so

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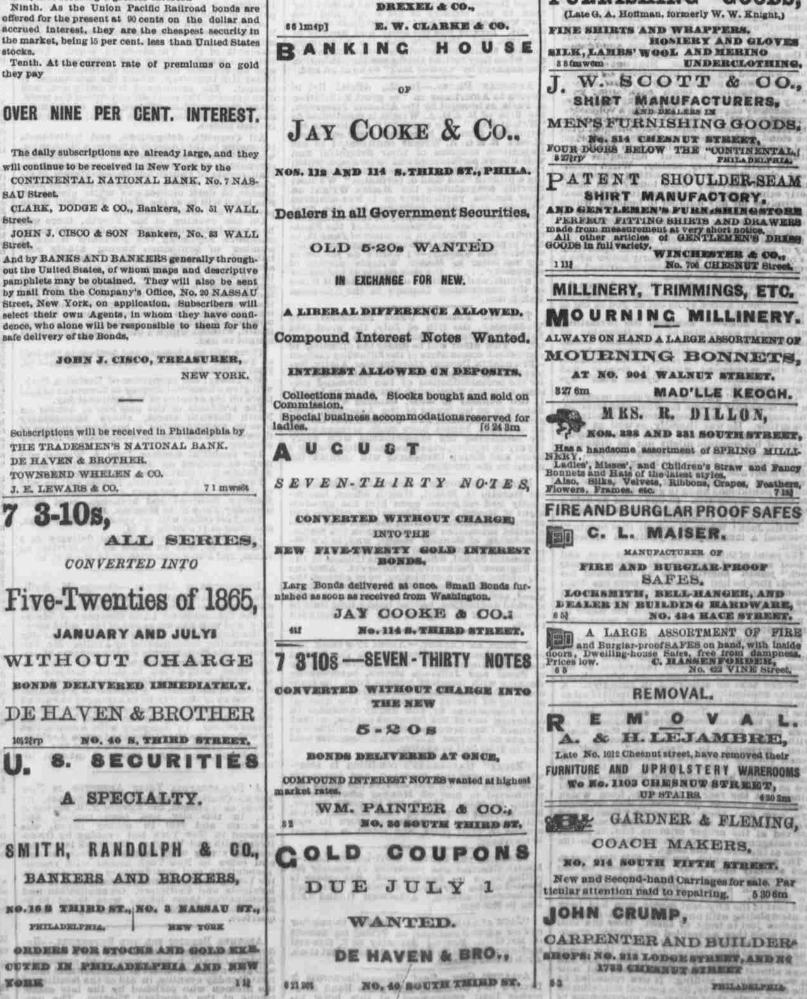
Capture of a Brigand Queen.

The Roman correspondent of the Daily News gives the following particulars of the conduct of the wife of a brigand chief who has recently been captured by the Pontifical troops:-

The Pontifical Government is excessively proud of an achievement of its troops, who have recently succeeded in securing a valuable prize — no less a personage than a brigand queen styled "Loisella," the partner of the redoubtable Andreozzi, who reigns supreme among the Volscian hills. This 'Loisella,' before she took to the hills, was serving mald to the wife of that Panicel, Governor of a paese called San Lorenzo, who was carried off in March last by the brigands, and being found unable to walk, was for three weeks borne about the mountains in a chaise-a-porteurs. During his period of detention, at the instiga-tion of Loisella, who dictated to him the items, Panicel was required to send to his wife a list of her jewelry, with a letter begging her to hand to the bearer the precious articles named as a portion of his ran-som, and an indispensable condition of his being set iree. With the exception of a pearl neck-lace, which had been presented by the Signora Panicci to her daughter on her marriage, and which was instantly missed by the observant Loisella, the whole of the required jewels were promptly for warded. Seizing the glittering and precious things, Loisella proceeded to adorn herself with them, and thus arrayed, presented herself before her late master, demanding of him derisively for whom he took her. "You are Loisella "manifed mainter in the seizer of the seizer in the seizer is a seizer of the seizer in the seizer is the seizer in the seizer is the seizer are Loisella," replied Panicot, "my wife's maid." "No," answered Loisella, pointing to the jewelry, "I am your wife." Having been captured with a double-barreiled gun in her hands, Loisella will probably have sentence of death passed on her, but will certainly not be executed, even though she should be unsuccessful in decoving Andreozzi, or others of her lovers, into the hands of the authorities.

The King of Prussis and the Gambler.

The Figuro relates the following characteristic anecdote of the Prussian King:-The King had forbidden the Prussian officers in garrison at Rastadt to gamble at the Haden tables, but more than one of them was often to tables, but more than one of them was often to be found in private dress among the group of players. One night a Prussian officer risked a sovereign on the rouge. He won, left the two pieces, then four, then eight, and was about to draw his sixteen sovereigns when he perceived King William in front of him. What torture for a sub-hentenant to see sixteen golden pieces before him and dare not touch them 1 The rouge continued to win, and the heap of gold having exceeded the maximum, the proupies cried ont, "How much on the heap?" The officer, pale and trembling, had not the courage to reply; with one cye he looked at the King, and with the other at his gold. "How



JAY COOME & CO.

MANAGERS ADDAMASSING