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SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OFINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS-COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Southern Politics.

From the Nation. Tennessee has just given decisive evidence of the comparative unanimity with which the newly enfranchised voters at the South support the Republican party, and has effectually dissipated whatever hopes might have been entertained by politicians of the Democratic party of a division and neutralization of the colored vote. There were grounds for such a division in Tennessee that did not exist in any other State. There is a large loyal white population, many, if not most, of whom have, until a very recent period, entertained a strong dislike for the negro, and have been unwilling to render him the simplest justice. So long as they believed themselves able to keep down the Rebel element without the help of colored men, they sconted the idea of universal suffrage. And when they were compelled to choose between this and political extinction, they delayed their decision until the oppor-tunity for choice was nearly lost. These remarks do not fully apply to Governor Brownlow and a few others, who, on this point, were in advance of their constituents, but they are perfectly true of the great majority of white loyalists, in or out of office. It could not be expected that such a course would of itself command the confidence of the colored people when finally enfranchised; but although the "conservatives" strove hard to impress the new voters with the insincerity of the radicals, it appears that at least nine-tenths of the colored vote has been given for the radical ticket. We have no desire to underrate the difficul-

ties of the Tennesseean Unionists; but we submit for the consideration of all calm and intelligent men whether it is possible to protract very much longer the regime which is now established in Tennessee, and of which Governor Brownlow is unfortunately the representative. We acknowledge to the fullest extent the value of what the Unionists have done; but the main object and the only good excuse for their exclusive domination-the establishment of law and order throughout the State-they have not yet attained. Society there has, during the whole term of Governor Brownlow's administration, been in a condition bordering on anarchy. The militia he has called out have, from the necessity of the case, been themselves fierce partisans, and tials of a good police-impartiality and discipline. Therefore it is fair to say, that the radicals have not fairly discharged the duties which every party that takes to itself the exclusive control of the government of a State assumes by implication. It undertakes to maintain order, and protect life and property, by the mere fact of its excluding its opponents from the polls; and in case of failure to meet these responsibilities, it is no answer to allege the wickedness and turbulence of the malcontents. This wickedness and turbulence were part of the problem with which those who took charge of the government engaged to deal, and, in fact, furnished the main reason for confining the government to a portion of the population. When Governor Brownlow says the State is torn by strife and disorder because the Rebels are so bad, he talks like a general who excuses his defeat on the ground that the enemy fought

too hard. We do not seek to censure the radicals too

ground that the meetings at which they were chosen were not regularly called, the thing be-comes doubly absurd. If the convention was a literal mass meeting, any one had a right to come in. If it was not, then the Richmond mob should have been kept out. It is obvious that the managers of such schemes are actuated more by a thirst for office than by a sincere desire for the public good.

The evil that may result from such a narrow-minded policy is almost incalculable. It is of the utmost importance that a large portion of the white electors should cooperate with the colored people in support of the Re-publican party. There is scarcely a State, except South Carolina, which can be controlled by the colored vote alone for more than two or three years. Certainly Virginia is not one of that class. The white voters will constitute a majority whenever they choose to act together; and they will probably increase far more rapidly than the others. Immigration will soon flow in that direction; and this, of course, will be exclusively white, and in great part unfriendly to the colored people. To reject the proffered alliance of a large class of respectable white residents, and to deny them their fair share of influence and position, is an act of short-sighted folly that will react severely upon the freedmen, if they are ever persuaded to commit it. They ought not to be subservient to their white neighbors, nor to submit to their dictation in political matters; but when an opportunity is presented for securing the cooperation of both races upon fair and equal terms, it is the duty and the interest of the colored people to accept it, and those are not their sincere friends who throw obstacles in the way.

The South Carolina Republican Convention adopted (among other things) a resolution favoring the greater subdivision of landed property, which has excited some unfavorable comment. on the ground that it was intended to open the way for confiscation. Our views upon that point need no repetition; but in order to comprehend the motives for a resolution of this kind it is necessary to know something of the way in which land is held in the South. Immense tracts, including nearly all that is really 'available for cultivation, are held by men who were, before the war, rich in land and slaves. All their wealth apart from the bare soil is swept away, and a large proportion of them have neither the means nor the energy to cultivate their waste land. They hate "Yankees" and negroes too bitterly to tolerate the idea of leasing farms to either of these classes, who alone have ability to make a profitable use of it. They are too proud of their territorial possessions to sell any part of them. In short, they are like the dog in the mangerthey can make no use of the land themselves, have therefore wanted the first essen- | and will not suffer any one else to do so. Eminent political economists have asserted the right of the State to interfere in such cases; and the colored people, without being able to reason out the matter as fully as Mr. Mill has done, have instinctively reached the same conclusion; and most Northern men who have settled in the South sympathize with their dissatisfaction at such wholesale waste.

Confiscation is not needed to cure this evil, nor do we believe that the Southern Republicans will ask for any such remedy. But they will be very likely to pass such general laws as will make the possession of large waste tracts so burdensome that the owner will be very glad to sell them. If in doing this they act under good advice, and pass just and equal laws for the purpose, they will relieve the South from a great incubus on its prosperity. If they resort to oppressive and unfair legislation, they will injure themselves by driving away capital. A Commodity of Bad Names. From the Independent. One of the very few good laws which grew France was a republican edict forbidding any child to be christened by a name not found either in the calendar or in history. The law is still in force, and it has saved many a Frenchman from the misfortune of being compelled to drag through his weary pilgrimage under the disadvantages of a ridiculous cognomen, such as many of our own countrymen bear. Our State Legislatures are very indulgent, it is true, to such unfortunates, and readily grant them the privilege of changing their patronymics; but generally the damage which can be rendered by a bad name is all done before the sufferer is old enough to petition for a remedy. In this country we suffer chronically and nationally from a commodity of bad names. Our Revolutionary Fathers ought to have incorporated a provision into the Constitution that no historical nor Enropean name should ever be given to any place within the limits of the Union. That would have saved us from the terrible confusion of names which now afflicts us. When we receive a letter, as often happens, dated at Cuba, Denmark, Lima, Naples, Peru, Halifax, Rome, Athens, Jerusalem, Bristol, Jericho, Goshen, or some other place, without the State and county being given, we are utterly at a loss to know where it comes from. It may come from the Old World, or it may come from the New. There are dozens of places of the same name all over the country, and unless the State and county are given no clue can be had to the locality. We are not an inventive people, at least as far as names are concerned; and if the use of Old World names were interdicted, we should have to fall back upon numerals, as they do in designating the islands in the Mississippi, as the Philadelphians do with their streets, and we New Yorkers do with our avenues. That would be dreadfully prosaic, to be sure; and in speaking of the place of our childhood, we should have to apostrophize it as "Dear Old Nunber Forty-one," and so one. In naming our States, by some piece of miraculous good fortune, we chanced upon some very good names, only two of them being importations from the Old World, and those being qualified by the prefix of New. To call the Empire State of the Union after a fourth-rate city in England is as great an absurdity in nomenclature as could possibly be committed, and the whole region abounding, as it does, in sonorous, indigenous names which would have befitted it so well. The city which we absurdly call New York ought to have been called Manhattan, and the State should have been called Ontario. It is not too late to make the change now. But what we need most of all is a national name. Now that we have become a nation, and there is no longer any distinction of North and South, we want a common name by which we can be designated. But how we are ever going to obtain so desirable an acquisition is more than we can conceive. We are Americans; and so are our neighbors of Mexico and Canada, and so are the Peruvians and Brazilians. It was once proposed by a society of grave gentlemen, who organized themselves into an association for the express purpose of inventing a national name for us, that we should call ourselves Apallachians, after the chain of mountains that forms our spinal bone, as it were;

but the proposition did not strike the popular fancy, and we are still a nameless people. There is one part of our national nomenola-

ture, however-which is as vicious as possible -which ought to be and might be very easily remedied. We mean the naming of our national ships. Before the present incom-petent head of the Navy Department-who eems to have been endowed with every possible disqualification for his office, except the faculty of holding on to it-came into office, a very excellent rule prevailed in naming our men-of-war. To ships-of-the-line we gave the names of States, to frigates the names of rivers, to sloops-of-war the names of our chief towns, to vessels of a smaller class the names departed naval heroes, while to revenueoutters were given the names of the Secretaries of the Treasury. The advantages of this system will suggest themselves to every one. In the first place, it avoided all confusion as to the character of a vessel when her name was mentioned; then it saved us from the ignorant caprices of whimsical officials, and secured us national names, which had a decided significance for the popular mind, and encouraged a feeling of patriotism among our sailors. It gave us, too, fine, sonorous names, which could easily be shouted through a speaking-trumpet -and that is a consideration of no small importance to a sailor.

We all remember how, during the war, the heart of the nation was thrilled by Mrs. Farragut's tender mention of "the dear old Hartford." Let any one attempt to bedear any of the unpronounceable and ridiculous names which Secretary Welles has bestowed upon our new war-ships, and it will be seen how absurdly misplaced they are. The greater part of our new ships have been christened by utterly unmeaning and mostly unpronounce able Indian names, which awaken no memories in the minds of the people and puzzle us to write them, much more to speak them. As we are not Indians, there is no reason why we should give Indian names to our national vessels, except such as have been endeared to us by their historical significance. To give the name of such a disgusting savage as the Camanche to one of our national ships, when we have so many fine-sounding names which illustrate our history, is a piece of folly.

But Mr. Welles committed greater blunders than giving unmeaning Indian names to our first-class iron-clads, in belittling another class of steamers by calling them after little parlor-window shrubs and green-house plants. If he wanted to bestow floral appellations on a certain class of war steamers, though nothing could be more inappropriate than such a system of naval nomenclature, there was a fine opportunity to pick out "a commodity of good names" from the American flora. We have an abundance of capital indigenous names for such a purpose-the persimmon, the hickory, the laurel, the live oak, the pepperidge, the sycamore, and so on. We have a great wealth of similar names. But Mr. Welles must give us, instead, the Fuchsia, the Geranium, and such feeble foreigners. The Fuchsia is a preposterous name to bestow upon a war steamer; but if Mr. Welles wanted to honor that brilliant flower, why did he not call another ship the Lobelia Cardinalis ? Let Congress take this matter in hand, and pass a law that none but native or national names shall ever be given to national ships.

The President and Mr. Stanton. From the Tribune.

In the traditions of the United States Government the Cabinet has been so entirely the creation of the Presidential will that the present Administration, we believe, furnishes the first instance of a Cabinet officer holding his seat through a term of years in direct opposition to the President's policy. When Mr. Johnson was made President by an accident, out of the reign of the Sans Culottes in he found himself in the hands of a strong Cabinet, whose members had been, throughout the war, the trusted advisers of Mr. Lincoln; they understood the various departments, and he did not; they brought four years of national experience to the work: he came from the Military Governorship of a single State. Probably there was not one of the Secretaries who did not know better than he the duties of the Presidency, and Mr. Johnson was no doubt happy to find a ready-made Cabinet, thoroughly acquainted with Executive business, and capable of directing his course. But, while he yielded to the necessities of ignorance, he did not intend to be the mere executor of Mr. Lincoln's will; yet, though resolved upon a change of policy, was uncertain what that change should be. At first he thought his predecessor had been too lenient, and desired to correct that error by a general hanging of the Rebel leaders; but before any one was hung he was convinced that Mr. Lincoln had been too severe, and corrected that mistake by appointing Rebels to office. As soon as he changed the Executive policy, and began to reverse the decision of the war by placing the United States in an attitude of defeat, it was naturally expected that the Cabinet officers Mr. Lincoln had appointed would resign. Their alternative was surrender, and Mr. Seward and Mr. Welles preferred it. One by one, as the new Preident's intentions were disclosed, Messrs. Speed, and Dennison, and Harlan resigned. The position of every member of the Cabinet was defined-of every one but Edwin M. Stanton, the Secretary of War, whose entire record in office was opposed to Mr. Johnson's views, and who retained his position without making a single profession of fidelity or faithlessness to his old principles. As time passed, Mr. Stanton became the political mystery of the day-something like the Man in the Iron Mask, or the Veiled Prophet of Khorassan. He said nothing, he did nothing; he drew his salary, and attended Cabinet meetings. So equivocal was his position that his enemies and friends were equally afraid to trust him. He was a third party in politics; he was a mere office-seeker; a radical forlorn hope in the Cabinet, a traitor to Republicanism; he was everything, in short, that the imagination of the people chose to make him. Other public men are abused by one party and defended by the other, but he was abused by both. But gradually this cloud was lifted; it was noticed that Mr. Seward no longer complimented Stanton as "the Carnot who had organized victory," and that when Mr. Johnson went on the electioneering funeral excursion to the grave of Douglas, he was not of the party. Then the issues of reconstruction were presented, and it was well understood that Mr. Stanton did not side with the President. Then it was rumored that he wished to resign, and consented to hold office only at the earnest request of the Republicans in Congress. The recent publication of the Cabinet lebate upon reconstruction confirmed the belief that Mr. Stanton's Republicanism was unshaken; and now comes the threat of his removal, and the announcement that he has been for more than a year one of the many officers whom Mr. Johnson has desired to remove without daring to take the responsibility-next to Congress and the people the Johnson has tried to establish.

To the Secretary of War we have been in many things opposed. We have denied the justice of his arbitrary arrests; his irresponsible commission; his military trials in cases where civil authority was sufficient to punish crime or redress wrong. But we have not failed to recognize his ability or his patriotism; and we know that it is not because of his faults, but entirely because of his virtues, that Mr. Johnson would expel him from the Cabinet. No man will ever be removed by Andrew Johnson for infidelity to Republican principles, and there is no better recommendation to his favor than a willingness to evade and nullify the laws. The President wishes the Secretary of War to be a man like Mr. Stanbery, ready to furnish arguments that the law is not a law. but a farce, and to execute it in the spirit of a burlesque. That Mr. Stanton could not do this is the sole reason for his removal, for it is not alleged that he has neglected or exceeded the duties of his office. The President's bitter opposition is wholly based upon the question of reconstruction, and has placed Mr. Stanton where we are glad to find him, in sympathy with Congress, and side by side with Sheridan. But the Tenure of Office act was framed expressly to prevent the unrestrained power of the President over the great executive offices of the Government. It was intended to confine the President to the exercise of his own constitutional functions. Allow the Executive

absolute power of removal and appointment, and he may himself become in fact the Secre tary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War. He may remove states men and appoint his creatures in their places. In theory such unlimited power as this absorbs all the departments of State in one, and makes the Cabinet an oligarchy, the Presidency a tyranny; Mr. Johnson gave reason to believe that it would also be so in practice. Congress, therefore, asserted the right of the egislative authority to limit the action of the Executive by sanction or disapproval, precisely as the Executive limits the legislative authority by the right of the veto. The Civil Tenure act takes from the President the power to appoint or remove Cabinet officers without the consent of the Senate, but the second section gives him the right to suspend from office, and to make temporary appointments during the recess of the Senate. Mr. Johnson may, therefore, suspend the Secretary of War, but so long as he is not suspended, he cannot be deprived of any of his rights, or relieved of his responsibilities. He is also a part of the Government, and the anomalous position in which it is said Mr. Johnson would place the Secretary is unknown to our laws. The President would exclude the Secretary of War from Cabinet meetings-he has no right to do so ; he would refuse to acknowledge his official acts-he is equally without right. He must either suspend Mr. Stanton altogether, or not at all, and we are not certain that suspension would not finally be better for the country. Mr. Stanton's presence in the Cabinet has given the Administration an authority that does not properly belong to it, and was in a great measure a protection to Mr. Johnson. Possibly the wisest course would be to let the President bring about the ridiculous crisis which the Republican party, by laws of limitation, concessions, and remonstrances, has so faithfully labored to prevent.

The Roman Question and the Party of Action. From the Times.

The announcement that Garibaldi has for the present abandoned his intention of leading a volunteer movement against the Papal States, will hardly surprise those who know anything of the impulsive character of the Liberator, or of the conservative influences to which, after all, he is generally subject. Three weeks ago the Italian Party of Action issued a proclamation, in which it was announced that all the liberating Committees and "Centres of Insurrection" had united in forming one supreme organization under the name of "the National Roman Junta." Faith and discipline were to be the foundations of this new Society; all past differences were declared to have been healed; and the hour for decisive action seemed to be so near at hand that the States of the Church were really invaded at several points. The aspect of affairs, indeed, had become so threatening that the Roman Minister, Antonelli, had formally questioned the tour principal Catholic powers represented at the Papal Court as to what their action would be in view of the threatened invasion. The Minister demanded especially that they should ascertain if the Italian Government, in defiance of the September Convention, connived at the movement; whether, moreover, the insurrection should be allowed to take its full sweep, in default of the pledge of the King of Italy; and also whether, if within the city of Rome itself the insurrection should break out, the neutral powers would hold themselves obliged to intervene. There is no doubt that these interrogatories were accompanied by the usual intimationconveyed in the form of a threat-that the sovereign of Rome was prepared to surrender his rights and retire from the seat of his dominion, unless a guarantee stronger than the Italian Government could offer was given for the protection of the Church's estates. The appeal of Cardinal Antonelli, it is certain, was not made without effect. Austria and Portugal, it is alleged on good authority, were less eager to give pledges for the independence of the Holy See than France and Spain; but the joint communication of these powers to the King of Italy, backed as it appears to have been, in a less formal manner, by representations from the British Minister at Florence, made it clear to the liberal as well as to the conservative section of the Italian Government -if not also to the leaders of the "Party of Action"-that the movement against Rome must be suppressed at all hazards. Even those Italian statesmen-such as Baron Ricasoli-who go the farthest in desiring a divorce of the Church from the State, are pledged against the violent overthrow of Roman Govornment. In that remarkable letter of last November, in which Ricasoli, inviting the exiled bishops to return from Rome. pays so magnificent a tribute to the freedom of the Church in America, he yet proclaims his strong desire to see the authority of the Pope maintained in its integrity. And but a few days after that letter of the ex-Minister was penned, the King of Italy himself, in opening his Parliament, used these words:-"The Italian Government, observant of its engagements, has respected, and will respect the Pontifical territory. Our good understand-ing with the French Emperor, the moderation of the Romans, the wisdom of the Pontiff, and the religious sentiment and right feeling of the Italian people will, aid us to distinguish and conciliate the Catholic interests and the naconclusion the Catholic interests and the ma-tional aspirations. I respect the principle of liberty which breathes through our institu-tions, and which, broadly and sincerely applied, will remove the old differences between Church and State. This disposition on our part, by re-assuring the Catholic conscience, will accom-the there is a school for the state of the lish, I hope, the wishes which I form, that the overeign Pontiff may remain independent a



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the liberal powers of Europe, as well as those which are supposed to be more immediately the protectors of Rome. Neither Prussia nor England have any interest in seeing the Pontiff driven from his possessionto become a pensioner of Austria or France. And the common aim of reasonable liberals of every nationality has been to reconcile the independence of the Roman sovereign with the unity and progressive development of the talian kingdom. A great step in the right direction was taken by Ricasoll when he proposed to secularize about twenty-four millions sterling-or about one-third-of the Church property. That measure, which, in a modified form, was adopted by Ricasoll's successor, Signor Ferrara, would not onlyhad it received the sanction of Parliament -have relieved the pressing necessities of the Exchequer; but it would have paved the way for effectually liberating the Church in Italy entirely from State control; it would thus have built up a liberal party within the Church itself, and would gradually have solved the question of "St. "Peter's patrimony." The plan of Ricasoli was liberal and yet conservative. It was defeated for the time by the efforts of the "Party of Action," because it involved a compromise-it spoiled the chances of a revolutionary outbreak in Rome, and it left the secret cabals, with which the whole Peninsula is overrun, nothing to do. In spite of the Parliamentary reverses recently suffered by the moderate Liberals in Italy, the backward step which Garibaldi has so judiciously taken shows that his ears are not shut against moderate counsels, and his influences over his followers happily still remains so powerful that a new revolution, without his presence and direction, would amount to nothing more than a local spasm, which the Government of the King would have no difficulty in dealing with.

Victoria and Albert. From the World.

Queen Victoria evidently loved Prince Albert before she married him. The first volume of the life of the Prince, entitled "The Early Years of his Royal Highness the Prince Consort," contains positive proof of this interesting fact. It is also shown that the course of royal love, like the course of a good many other loves of less distinguished persons, ran roughly for a time. The late King William IV objected. The late Prince Alexander of the Netherlands, who was a rival favored by the King, objected. No less than four other rivals were proposed. Prince Albert himself, who, having been suggested by the King of the Belgians in 1838 as the Queen's husband, received word that Victoria desired that a few

SUMMER RESORTS. CAPE MAY. CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEN.

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severely for their shortcomings. It would have been absurd to expect men who had gone through what they have gone through to sit down the minute the war was over, forgive their enemies, and administer the Government on philosophical principles. Men will be men; and we confess that, for our part, we think half the moral value of such a struggle as the country has passed through would be lost if people were to set about forgiving and forgetting as soon as the last shot was fired. No society could either last very long, or be worth the trouble of saving, in which rascals and traitors and murderers ceased to be detested as soon as they lost their powers of mischief, and in which men had learned to bear the most atrocious wrongs without feeling any resentment against those who wronged them. The adoption of any such rule in politics would end in giving the scoundrels the con-trol of the world. Therefore, when Brownlow and his loyalists devoted themselves two years to cursing, abusing, and "running off" the Tennesseean Rebels, we could not greatly blame them. Now, however, they have a majority of voters on their side; they have proved their ability to keep order at the polls, and we submit that the country is fairly entitled to expect something from them in the way of pacification and conciliation. Whether Governor Brownlow is capable of any such work we greatly doubt, but if he be, his friends are bound to urge it upon him by every means in their power.

In the other reconstructing States the few white loyalists have been so long in harmony with the colored people that none of these difficulties stand in the way. The Union Leagues are spreading with great rapidity ever the entire South; and it is probable that by this time a majority of the electors are enrolled in these or kindred political organizations, and have pledged themselves to support the Republican party. We see that in South Carolina the only colored man who ever publicly hinted a doubt as to the course which his race should take, has fallen into line with the rest. Everywhere 'the colored people are at least as unanimous upon one side as the Irishmen of New York are upon the other.

It is eminently creditable to the newly enfranchised race that every element of trouble in their political affairs has its origin among white men. We do not know of a single unreasonable demand made by any body of colored politicians of their own motion; and they have had good sense enough to reject some temptations put in their way by bad or feolish white men. One man in the South Carolina Convention was silly enough to propose a demand for a colored Vice-President next year; but the wisdom of his associates promptly extinguished this firebrand. Wherever there is any real trouble, it will, we predict, be generally found that some ambitious or selfish member of the "superior" race is at the bottom of it.

Virginia affords an unfortunate illustration of this fact. The Republicans of that State are kept in constant ferment by the anxiety of a few white men to keep the entire control of the party in their own hands. Their recent dings in Richmond seemed to indicate their desire to keep the party conveniently small. The idea of calling a State Convention, and then urging the residents of the city where it is held to attend it in mass, is either grossly dishonest or absurd. Such a convention, of course, at most only represents the city-not the State. But when, after calling in a mob from the streets, they exclude respectable oftizens, elected from other districts, on the

Such were the solemn declarations of the King of Italy, in presence of the first Parlia-ment of United Italy, after Venetia had been restored to her proper place. They were declarations which had the approval of all

told King Leopold that "unless he, Prince Albert, had some more certain assurance to go upon, he should decline waiting." should conclude not to desire the marriage, it would place me in a very ridiculous position, and to a certain extent ruin all the prospects of my future life." A delicate hint to this effect was probably given by the King of the Belgians in the proper quarter; for in October the following year, Prince Albert, accompanied by his brother Ernest, paid a visit to Windsor, where, at 12 o'clock on the 15th, he "obeyed the Queen's summons to her room." Viotoria herself at once popped the question; and on the same day disclosed in a letter to her "dearest uncle," Leopold, that the "warm affection Albert showed gave her great pleasure," and that she "loved him more than she could say." "These last few days," continues the Queen, "have passed like a dream to me; and I am so much bewildered by it all that I hardly know what to write. But I do feel very happy." Could any-thing be more charming and girlish and unaffected ? But then we must remember that Victoria was only nineteen, and had just been enthroned as Queen of England as well as of her lover's heart. Prince Albert wrote to his grandmother, testifying to his being the happiest of men. Yet, after the marriage, which took place on the 10th of February, 1840, the separation from his father and brother cansed the poor young Prince to shed tears. Whereupon the Queen, resorting to her journal, "prayed God to grant that she might be the happy person, the most happy person, to make this dearest, blessed being happy and contented." This happiness and contentment was sought outside of London. "The Prince disliked the dirt and smoke" of the city; and the Queen herself, who suffered with headache whenever she was within its walls, was glad to live a merry life in the country with her "inestimable husband and friend." State ceremonials and court receptions became irksome to her. It is easy to see that they have grown more and more irksome ever since. "When the Princess Royal was born, for a moment only," says the Queen, "was the Prince disappointed at its being a daughter, and not a son." The Prince proved himself to be a model nurse. During Victoria's confinement, "no one but himself lifted her her from her bed to the sofa. As years went on, and he became overwhelmed with work (for his attentions were the same in all the Queen's subsequent confinements), this was often done with much inconvenience to himself, but he ever came with a sweet smile en his face." In short, Prince Albert's care is described as like that of a "mother" to the Queen.

These episodes are to be followed by a consecutive history of the Queen's after life with the Prince Consort until the death of Albert. The history to come will probably be most valuable. But the present volume talls the younger and happier and more hopeful when Victoria was called hands time. and when, as her journal plainly shows, she was a frank, warm-hearted, and not unromantic girl. In her temperament at that time, in the affection that she conceived for the Prince who is dead, may easily be discovered the sources of whatever has been wise and worthy in her later reign. It was the hand of Albert, indeed, that guided, if it did not wield the screptre; and there is a sad impression in England that it lies, almost forgotten, beside his tomb.



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