THE DAILY E . , NG TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1869.

LITERATURE. REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

How NOT TO BE SIGR. By Albert J. Bellows, M. D. Published by Hard & Houghton. Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

This work is designed as a sequel to "The Philosophy of Eating," by the same author, and it is designed to establish distary principles which will suit all men under all circumstances, so that the functions of the body being properly regulated, the causes of disease will be removed. We do not suppose that Dr. Bellows contends that any system will succeed in banishing sickness from the human race, but there is no possible doubt that most of the bodily "ills that flesh is heir to" might be obviated by attention to diet, and its adaption to the particular elecumstances in which different individuals are placed. Dr. Ballows gives an analysis of the kind of food suited for thinking men, for Iaboring men, for sedentary people, rules with regard to what food should be eaten and how to eat it, and a great amount of information about distary regulations in the case of particular complaints. The work is apparently founded on sound scientific principles, and is calculated to do good if those who read it will observe the rules laid down for their guidance.

-From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have received "Casella, or the Children of the Valleys," by Martha Farquharson. Under the gaise of a fiction the author gives an account of the religious persecutions of the Waldenses in the seventeenth century. While many of the characters are imaginary, the facts of history have been strictly adhered to, and the desire has been to give a faithful picture of the times and people.

-The following card from Messra, J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city, which appeared in the London Athencian of January 16, explains itself:-

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1869 .- We beg leave to PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1, 1802.— We beg have to call the attention of English authors and pub-lishers to the following simple statement of facts which concern them as well as oursaives. In accordance with our custom when repub-lishing English books, to make, it possible, a special arrangement with the author, or otherwise to lay aside a portion of the profits resulting from the publication for his use, we entered into an agreement with Mr. Dilke's publishers to print in American edition of his "Greater Britain." This was as far back as May, 1808, and immediate y thereafter we made pub-he announcement that the book was forthcoming. It was published in December. A few wrefts previous to its appearance, however, and some five or six months after w sourcelves had announced the book, the Mesure Harper & Brothers also made public advertisement that they were about to assue it. They had been already sufficiently nonined of our interation to republish "Greater Britals," but as soon as we become sware of their muchas we have It was published in December. republish "Greater Brians, one as soon as work that we became aware of their purpose, we informed them by letter of our arrangement with the author. The Messra Hurper, bowever, per-sisted in their ostermination; and, sa a conse-quence, Mr. Dilke's work, bearing their imprint ndeners, ar, black work, bed nog clear high m and offered at a nearly nominal price, is now before the trade. Of course, the anthor's anti-elpated profits, no less than our own, will be precluded by a proceeding so directly in con-travention of the courtestes of the trade, and so well calculated, if persisted in, to destroy the remuneration to which for anthors are continuous on the data to destroy the remuneration to which foreign authors are equitably entitled. A similar course to that above mentioned was, we regret to say, parsued by the house in ques-tion on the appearance of Mr. Trollope's "North America;" and the autominerative price at which that work was rublished by the Messrs. Harper destroyed our profits and, of course, prevented the author from receiving the share which otherwise would have accrued to him from the edition published by ns. As our object from the edition published by us. As our object in making this communication is simply to place ourselves right before the public, we refrain from comment on the facts now presenied. Whatever injury may result to Eng-lish authors and publishers should such prac-tices become the rule instead of the exception.

most boys. An exciting fiction, fall of batties, wrecks, journeyings in distant lands, and hairbreadth escapes funumerable, is made the means of conveying a large amount of useful and accurate information. A namber of excellent illustrations by Lonis Huard adds to the attractiveness of the volume.

-From T. B. Peterson & Brothers we have received "The Bullion Dealer's Guide," by George W. Edelman, Deputy Treasurer, United States Assay Office, New York. This work is a series of tables designed for the use of dealers in bullion in making calculations with regard to the degrees of fineness of gold and silver, foreign coins, etc. The work is endorsed by the principal banking houses of New York, and those who buy and sell bullion will find it particularly useful. The tables are concise and well arranged, and will save an immense amount of intricate calculation to those who use them.

-From Smith, Euglish & Co. we have received "Dr. Jacob," by M. Bentham Edwards, Published by Roberts Brothers, Boston. This interesting story is the second of Messrs. Roberts Brothers' "Haudy Volume Series." "Dr. Jacob" is a pleasant domestic tale of German life, and the admirers of good fiction will not appreciate it the less on account of the very neat and elegant style in which it is gotten up. It is handsomely printed, nicely bound, is just the right size to slip in the pocket, and is published at the low prices of one dollar in cloth, or seventy-five cents in paper covers.

-From Lindsay & Blackiston, No. 25 South Sixth street, we have received "Branthwaite's Retrospect' for January. This valuable compendium of medical science is issued halfyearly in this country simultaneously with the London edition. It embodies all the latest facts and discoveries in medical and surgical science, and its value is well known to the medical fraternity. The number before ns contains a large number of able articles en practical medicine, surgery, and midwifery, and a number of papers on miscellaneous subjects are given in an appendix. A full index to the yearly volume is given. This work is useful to families, students, and amateurs, as well as members of the medical profession. The enbacription price is \$2.50 to regular annual subscribers, who pay in advances of publication; the price of each part after publication is \$1.50,

-The Little Corporal for February has an attractive variety of stories, poems, and sketches which will please young readers. The editor gives an interesting account of how he came to start this enterprise. In 1865 he organized the "Army of the American Eagle," for the purpose of raising money for the last great Sanitary Fair to aid our sick and wounded soldiers. Over sixteen thousand dollars were raised by the sale at ten cents each of pictures of the veteran war eagle. At the close of his labora the editor found himself in correspondence with about twelve thousand children, and the idea occurred to him to keep up the pleasant connection by starting The Little Corporal. It is now proposed to make a number of improvements in the manuer of conducting the magazine, while the general principles which have regulated its management from the beginning will be adhered to. Published by Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Chicago, Ill. Price \$1 a year.

there wans, there is really no excuse; they need to be in no horry and when they are joited is simply b cause the eckles-is a one it bicle to crush as de all ritals on wheels. The Street Traffic act, oneset last accelon, has tallen inr short of its sime."

The Music of the Spheres.

Hast thou not heard it, the nutversal masie? The throbbing barnouy, the old eternal rhyme?

In the wild bill we rearing,

In the may torreat pouriog, And keeping with thes are its beat and march

sublim? Hast thou not heard it when the night was silent, And nothing stirred but winds amid the trees.

And the siar-orbits, strings of harps cel-stial, Seened quivering to the rash of molodie.

If in thy soul there pulse not some faint responsive scho Of that supernal everlasting hymn,

Thou'rt of the low earth, lowly,

Or livest life unholy, Or dullest spiritual sense by carnal grossness

dim. Hear b, O Poet, hear it! O Preacher, give

it welcome! O] Loving Heart, receive 11, deep in thine

it most core. The barmony of Augels, Glory, for ever Glory. Glory; and Peace and Joy, and Love for

evermore!

Different Kinds of Commercial Travellers in the West.

A writer in the Cleveland Leader sketches the different classes of commercial travellers in the West:-

"One-fourth of the travelling men are well entitled to the name of drummers. Representing for the most part small wholesale dealers, with little or no capital, who do business in the cities, a smaller class who are in country villages, the manufacturers of superfluous articles, dealers in patent rights, etc., they are employed on the quantity of bone they are known to possess. This is really the most useless class of travelling men, for the pay only commands unskilled labor, and much of it is from a class which possess only the most rudimentary education, and ought never to have wandered out of sight of the smoke of their friends.

"Perhaps it is an overestimate in computing one-half the habitual travelling men as true commercial travellers, men who are educated business men and to be classed with the best practical business talent in the country. They are employed for their abilities and experience, and are depended upon largely to advance the prosperity of the house with which they are connected. They have, as it were, to control and give direction to a vast amount of capital, which they are expected to handle so as to make valuable returns. They must keep themselves informed of the various prices of goods, the influences that advance or decrease values, the condition of the money market, of the legislation that tends to unsettle values. of the character and responsibility of the numerous dealers to whom they sell, of the laws for the collection of debts, of the proper time to press or restrict sales, and much other knowledge that only experience and a wellcultivated mind can compass. Of course, the requirements vary according to the nature of the calling, some being more exacting and laborious than others, but all, or nearly all, being subject to the criticism of an experienced business head, derelictions do not often pass unnoticed. A large portion of these travelling men ultimately are advanced, and become partners in their respective houses, and take high rank as accomplished and successful business men.

"The pay of travelling men varies from four hundred to twenty-five hundred dollars per year and expenses borne. The first class, representing large houses, seldom receive less than fifteen hundred dollars, and many times overreach the largest sum we have named. The price paid to 'guerrillas' varies greatly according to the interest they represent. The pay of drummers sometimes does not exceed two hundred dollars per year, and rarely exceeds one thousand. "The chief support of country hotels is de rived from travelling men, but in favored localities on main routes of travel hotelkeeping is a good business to the best houses. It would seem that every town of any importance ought to afford at least one good hotel, but this is by no means the case. The exception is the rule. Without additional expense most of them could be largely improved, and their charges, almost universally two dollars a day, are large enough to afford a good table and good beds. Their cookery falls below that found in respectable private houses, and sleeping accommodations are proportionately much worse. "The necessary expenses of travel vary according to the length of the route between points of trade. They range from three and a half to six dollars per day, the larger sum being an outside figure, unless one has extra baggage in the way of samples. Some are far more expensive, but they are persons of a convivial turn, or resort to the questionable practice of treating to get trade. Some houses encourage the practice, but generally it is not countenanced. New Yorkers are usually the most expensive travellers, a habit no doubt resulting from living in the most extravagant city on the continent; but as a general thing they are very intelligent and practical men. companionable and pleasant travelling ac quaintances." Fallen Sovereigus. At the mement when the Queen of Spain, who might so easily have retained her throne, is compelled to seek an asylum abroad, it cannot be uninteresting to mention the names of the princes who, within the last half century, by circumstances foreseen or unforescen, by their own fault or in consequence of unwise resist-ance, by talse calculations or enterprises which could not possibly succeed, have failen from power or lost a portion of their authority. The great conquerer of the century, he who trans-muted the French Republic into a sort of universal monarchy. Napoleon I, was thrown down definitely in 1819. His brothers, the Kings Jerome and Joseph, had already succumbed. Murat, King of Nables, disappeared soon atter. Immediately upon being restored the Bourbon in Spain began to totter. It lost nonarchy all its American colonies, which became republics, and Ferdinand VII was kept on the throne only by the French expedition in 1823. In the following year took place the fail of Iturbide, Emperor of Mexico. The Sultan of Turkey was shortly afterwards deprived of Greece, which was proclaimed an independent monarchy on the 3d of February, 1830. In the same year feil the Bey of Algiers, and also Charles X. led on by M. de Polignar and the Ultra Legitimist and Clerical faction. The King of Holland lost Belgtum, that is to say, one-half of his States, on the 25th of August, and the deposition of the louse of Orange-Nassan was proclaimed at Brussels. The Duke Charles of Brunswick was, on the 7th of September, 1830, driven from his dominions by an insurrection. The Czar, at the same epoch, lost Poland for a time. In 1833, the too famous Don Miguel, King of Portugal, Was compelled to cede the crown to Donna Maris, daughter of Don Pedro, who retains the sove-relenty of Brazil. Louis Philippe was sacrificed reignty of Brazil. Louis Philippe was sacrificed to the faults and obstinacy of M. Gaizot. On the 1st December, 1548, the Emperor Ferdi-nasd of Austria had to abdicate, in order to avoid being expelled. At that epoch Plus IX was brought back to, and has since been supported at Bome only by French arms. Austria, for a short time, lost possession of Hungary. The King of Prussia, Frederick Wil-liam IV, threatened all along from 1548 was liam IV, threatened all along from 1848, was

like the same annual loss of life. In the case of forced, on the 6th February, 1850, to take an these vans, there is really no excuse; they need on the preserve the Prasian charter. In 1855 to be in no burry and when they are joited Nicholas 1 died of vexation and wounded Micholas I died of versition and wounded velflore, because he was stopped on the road to Constantizopie. In 1850 the Duke of Midena, the Duchess of Parma, and the Grand Duke of Toscany were strack out from the list of reigning princes. Soulouque, the Emperor of Hayti, was suried from uis throne on the 15th of January, 1850. In the following year, Francis II, King of Naples, say Garibaidi emist his espiration the 7th of Sep Garibaidi enter his capital on the 7th of Sep-tember, and rgain another deposition was announced. Otho, King of the Hellence, was driven from his throne by an insurrection in 1862. Three years later Prince Couza lost the quasi-sovereignty of Roumania. In 1866 the Emperor of Austria definitely gave up Venetia, the surrender of which may, perhaps, have eaved the empire. In the same year Prossia overthrew the Thrones of Hanover, Nassau, Brunswick, and Electoral Hesse, and Maximihan fell in Mevico.

During all this lapse of time no constitutional monsrchy has been distarbed - no revolution has taken place in Eugland or in Sweten, where young dynasty continues; in Belgium the royal house has survived the storms of 1848; so in Portugal; in the United States no President has been overthrown with the exception of the Confederate leader Jefferson Davis, now ensaged in commercial affairs. The military Pie-sidents and Dictators in the South American States have been on the other hand sent adrift, each alternately by the others. Such is a sketch of the down all of movarchies within the last alf century. Every reader will draw from it the conclusion which is most agreeable to his pinions, be they royalist or in favor of the opular cause. To reproach the latter, howver, with so many vicissitudes, would be ufficult.

"NO SONG, NO SUPPER."

The Eccentricities of an Octogenarian The Vienca journals give a curious will left by a rich, eccentric octogenarian named Stanis-las Poltzmary, who lately died on his property pear Pesth. After bequeathing pensions to all his old servauts, and alms to the poor, he sets down an extraordinary clause instituting as his universal legatee M. Francois Lotz, Hungarian by origin, and a notary by occupation in a little town near Vienna. But the testator annexes one condition :- "My property," he wrote, "will belong to M. Lotz when he shall have sung either at La Scala in Milan, or the San Carlo in Naples, the parts of 'Othello,' in the opera of that name, and that of 'Elvino' ingthe Sonnam bula. I do not dispose of my wealth in this manner for the sake of being thought an original, but having been present four years ago at an evening party in Vicana, I heard this gentleman sing a cavatina from each of those operas with a beautiful tenor voice. Therefore, I believe him likely to become an excellent artist. In any case, if the public hisses him he can console bimself easily with three millions florins (£300,000), which I leave him." M. Lotz is at Maples for the last month, preparing to carry out the wishes of the deceased. notary is not forty, has a well-turned voice, and works night and day to learn as quickly as possible the two parts with their produncia-tion and singing. He will probably make a fasco, but the property is well worthy the hazard.

A Huge Literary Swindle.

A Longon correspondent writes that the case of the Byron and Shelley Italian correspondence, revived by the reviewer, is amu-ing. Two leading publishers of London, Mr. Murray and Mr. Mason, esteemed themselves fortunate in being able to secure these letters, and Mr. Robert Browning edited them. . The author of "The Bing and the Book" wrote an introduc ion of such length that he was accused of standing in the way of the sunshine. A copy was sent to Tennyson, with whom Mr. Palgrave happened to be staying at the time. The latter, in casually turning over the leaves, lighted on a passage written by his father in the Quarterly, and this discovery of the fraud. led to the It was discovered that the post marks of the Italian towns whence the letters had been despatched to England were modern, and were not in use at the time the letiers purported to b White, the man who sold the letters to the publishers, and who refused to return the money, said he bought them in detached portions from "a lady in black." He knew the woman to be connected with a man who was somewhat of an impostor, and that her first story to him was untrue, but it was his interest to believe he had not been imposed upon. The letters were the most vapid stuff imaginable-the fabricator

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THE POETICAL WORKS OF CHARLES G. HALPINE (Miles O'Reilley). Edited by Robert B. Rosevelt. Published by Harper & Brothars. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Without being able to coincide with the opinion of the editor of this volume, "that Charles G. Halpine was a great man, a bril. liant genius, and an uncommon intellect," we can concede that he was a gracefal versifier, with much real poetic perception, and the writer of some of the most effective lyrics called forth by the war. General Halpine was an excellent specimen of the educated Irish-American citizen. He was a wit and humorist, and a genial social companion who won the regards of all who came in contact with him. He threw himself heart and soul into the contest of the Rebellion, and he is probably entitled to the credit awarded him by his editor of having created an entire revulsion of public sentiment on the negro enlistment question by his song entitled "Sambo's Right to be Kilt." It is certain that the verses in question had a wonderful and most salutary effect both in and out of the army. As a poet, General Halpine will rank with but certainly not above Prasd, of whom he frequently reminds us. He has the same ease of style and graceful fancy as Pracd, and is superior to him in the qualities of wit and hamor.

It is to be regretted that Mr. Roosevelt has omitted the ' Miles O'Reilly" lyrics from his collection of Halpine's poems, as it was these that made the author's reputation, and upon them his fame will rest. Mr. Roosevelt contributes an eulogistic biography, bat his ability to speak critically of the posms is somewhat doubtful; as, for instance, he refers to some of them as "love souncts," when there is not a single sonnet of any kind in the book. Messrs. Harper & Brothers have issued the volume in good style. A fine steal portrait of General Halpine is given as a fiontispiece; the paper is good and the bindlog handsome,

CAST UP BY THE SEA. By Sir Samuel W. Baker, M. A., F. R. G. S. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remsen & Haffellinger. Sir Samuel Baker, the discoverer of the

sources of the Nile, the geographical problam that had puzzled the world for centuries, has written this book for the benefit of his boyish admirers. He says in his preface that since the publication of "Albert N'yanza" and the "Nile Tributaries of Abyssinia," he has reselved numerous letters from boys, written in the juvenile enthusiasm of the moment after having shared the excitement of the African journeys. "Cast up by the Sea" is just such

-The Pall Mail Gazette says:-Oae of the most magnificent efforts of self-assertion ever made by weak woman is to be seen in Mrs. Burton's preface to her husband's book on Brazil, recently published. It deserves to be quoted separate and alone:---

"Before the reader dives into the interior of Brazil, with my husband as a medium, let me address two words to him. I have returned home, on six months' leave of absence, after three years in Brazil. One of the many commissions I am to execute for Captain Burton is to see the following pages through the press. It has been my privilege during those three years to have been his almost constant companion; and i consider that to travel, write, read, and study under such a master is no small boon to any one desirous of seeing and learning, Although he irequently informs me, in a certain Oriental way, that 'the Moslem can permit no equality with women,' yet he has chosen me, his pupil, for this distinction, in preference to a more competent stranger. As long as there is note competent stratger. As long as there is anything difficult to do, a risk to be in-curred, or any chance of improving the mind, and of educating oneself. I am a very faithful disciple; but I now begin to feel that, while he and his readers are old friends, I am humbly standing unknown in the shadow of his glory, It is therefore time for me respectfully but firmly to assert that, although I proudly accept of the trust confided to me, and pledge myself not to avail myself of my discretionary powers to alter one word of the original text, I protest vehemently against his religious and nioral sentiments, which belie a good and chivalrous life. I point the unger of indignation particularly at what misrepresents our Holy Roman Catnolic Church, and at what uphoids that unratural and repulsive law, polygamy, which the author is careful not to practise himself, but from a high moral pedestal ac preaches to the ignorant as a means of population in young countries. I am competied to differ with him on many other subjects; but, be it understood, not in the common spirit of domestic jar, bot with a mutual agreement to differ and enjoy our differences, whence points of interest never flag. Having now justified myself, and given a friendly warning to a fair or reader-the rest must take care of themtelves-I leave him or her to steer through these authropological cana banks and hidden rocks as best he or she may."

London Fogs and the Perils of London Streets.

The following striking pleture appears in the London Dat y Neves of the 4th nitimo: -

'A Lopdon day such as yesterday brings evils home. About 12 o'clock, when town traile ran high, a fog desceaded that might be felt; it was home. not yellow, it was black. The lamps could hardly penetrate it; cabs crawled along; wellknown houses took new and peculiar shapes; a griny cloud came down and filled the streets from side to side. One portion of the traffic, however, seemed little affected by the fog. Big van- and wagons joited along in their usual unty way. When these huge vehicles go showly they are a pulsance, but not a dangar; they hinder traffic, but do not hurt anybody; they kill time, but nothing clse. Yet, when they go fast they are the most murderous en-aines since the scythe charlots of the old world wars. We must admit that their horses are fine beasts, but we do not fancy that the best point of view for admiring them is under their feetthough the public are too often forced to assume that knominious attitude. 45 persons were a book as will be devoured with eagerness by trains have not to answer, us a rule, for anything

justly thinking there was nothing so ridiculous that might not pass muster under the name of the most gitted genius of his century. Browning does not stand alone in seeing in this nonindubitable marks of Shelley's mind. Lord Houghton and Earl Stanhope outbid the London publishers in securing fragments of the same poet proceeding from the same literary anvil. The subject is a tender one with all con-

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA. IN BANKBUPTCY. To the Creditors of the Bankrupi:-The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appoint-ment as Assignee of WILLIAM B. BARBETT, of the first and county of Philsdeipnis, and the State of Pepnayivania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Const of raid District. ALEX, P. COLLEBERRY, Assignee, 121 ture (NO. 807 CHESNUT Street,

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY END COUNTY OF PHILADREPHIA. Existe of ALLEN J. HUBBS, deceased. Notice is hereby given that OATHAR IN & HUBBS, the widow of sail decedent has filed in said Court her petition for allowance of the sum of \$600, elected to be retained by her under the suft of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplements, and thus the same will be allowed by the Court on SATURDAY, Petru-ary 13, 1869, unicas exceptions be filed thereto. JOHN ROBERTS, 120 to th 44 Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY MAD COUNTY OF PHILABELPHIA. Estate of OHRISTIAN BALD, docemed. Notice is hereby given that ELIZABETH BALD, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, widew of the said occedent, has filed her petition, to be related by her under the sct of April 14, 1851, and its anpplements, and that nalesse exceptions be filed thereto cu or before SATURDAY, February 18, hes, the same will be approved by the Coart. GEORGE W. THORN, Attorney for Widew.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY Estate of REBECCA FOLEY, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and acjust the account of MARY A. BOWE. Erecon-trize of the estate of Rebecca Foley, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties intersteed, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUREDAY, Pebru-ary 6, 1862, at 4 o'clock F. M., at his office, No. M South THIRD Street, in the city of Polisidalphia. Teshetuat E. M. THARF, Auditor.