## THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

"PUTNAM'S."

-From the article on "Ferdinand de Lesseps" we take this about the work of cutting the Sucz Canal:-

"Of the immense labor of the excavations and dredgings made in this work, chiefly by ma-chines invented by M. Lavallay, one of the con-tractors, all visitors speak with admiring won-der. This, and the creetion of the moles, or sea walls, were the two great difficulties of the task accomplished by M. de Lesseps; for the mere cutting a ditch through the narrow neck of the level Isthmus was a small job, and the difficulties of the drifting sand, so much discussed, were as imaginary as those of the difference of level of the two seas. For the Isthmus is not composed of shifting sands at all: much of it is a hard, gritty, rocky soil, through which the cuttings are very laborious. Much of the canal passes through large lakes, and only at two points of the whole line is there any apprehension about sand at all.

"But to make a port on the shifting sandbank, in shoal water liable to overflow by the sea, where Port Said stands, as well as to keep open the mouth of the canal-hie labor, hoc opus es When the twenty thousand laborers, promised and given by Said Pacha, were taken away by the two Sultans, Turkish and English, at Constantinople, human ingenuity aided by steam came to the rescue of M, de Lesseps, and M. Lavallay's iron giants have done well the work of

many thousands of men. "M. de Lesseps has described this more graphically than any other could when lecturing at Paris the other day, on his return from a visit he had just made to his canal. Referring to the results of one month's work, from the 15th July to 15th August last, he says:-'I dare say few among you will realize what is represented this enormous quantity of excavation. Were this placed in the Place Vendome, it would fill the whole square, and be five times the height of the houses. Or laid out between the Arc de Triomphe and the Place de la Concorde, it would cover the entire length and breadth of the Avenue des Champs Elysees, while reaching to the height of the trees on either side, a distance equal to a mile and a quarter. In dredging the Clyde, it took twenty-one years to execute three and a half times the amount the company does in one month; and at Toulon the same results as on the Clyde were obtained in nine years."

-Mr. Charles A. Munger discourses thus about birds in June in the paper entitled "Four American Birds-"-

"The month of beauty, the month of song, the month of all the months is June. The birds, with all their wealth of voice and plume, are with us now, They are calling to us from the forest, challenging one another in the meadow, piping in the orchard, flashing through the shrubbery, building in the porches, dancing in the threshold, and peering into our dwellings with disdainful looks, which seem to say, 'How ride, how dull, how gloomy, are your homes!' Sit down, I pray you, with me in my quiet library here, this pleasant afternoon, and I will have a familiar chat with you about some of our birds, their manners and their melodies. See, yonder, beneath that glass case (which I will remove, that you may observe more closely), where those four specimens of the taxidermist's skill are perched, looking almost as if alive. 'Poor fellows! they will never sing again—they have piped their last; but could you have heard them quiring their melting madri-gals, you would have thought some careless angel had left the gates of heaven ajar, and strains of the celestial anthem were stealing upon your ear; such a quartette would thes dear American birds have sung for you. One would have carolled to you of the orchard, another of the meadow, another of the wildwood, and another of the summer-night. They are our own birds-the Old World knows them not-and each in his own sphere is without :

-Mr. G. P. Putnam, in discussing "Some Things in London and Paris," gives this account of a visit to Dore's studio:-

"Would you like to visit Gustave Dore's tudio?" Wouldn't I! With a card from Hachette's, we were not long in finding it-even without a number or name to indicate it—for probably it is the only isolated studio in Paris built for the purpose—it must certainly be the largest. An artist who paints pictures 30 feet long and 22 feet high, must have a studio of his own; and these are the dimensions of the last great work of Dore, which we saw on his ease! (?), nearly or quite finished. The subject is Christ coming down from the Judg-ment Hall of Pilate—some twenty or more life-size figures fill the canvas. The competition for such a work must be somewhat limited-for what galleries less extensive than the Louvre can hold such a canvas? In the spacious studio, at this moment, there were also more than a dozen large pictures, all recently painted by this almost miraculous artist-(marvellous at least, so far as facility and amount of work are concerned)—including figure-pieces from Dante and from the Midsummer Night's Dream—Rossini in his bed after death, and two very beautiful forest scenes—all these being about six or eight feet high. One might think that Dore's pencil drawings might have occupied any one man for a lifetime, but to see these enormous and claborate works in oil, going on simultaneously, one's wonder grows in proportion to their square feet. But for the janitor's assurance that no one but the master himself touched the canvas, we might guess that a large part of the work was done by pupils. Dore himself is a surprise, for he is, apparently, still on the sunny side of thirty-five. In feature he is not very unlike Thomas Nast, whose pencil comes nearest or our side to that of the French prodigy. Mr. Dore received us with that quiet and unpretend-ing manner which marks the modesty of true merit; and though we avoided using minutes that must be money-and much money-to a man who can do such things as he does, yet he kindly explained the chief points in his recent works in a simple and sensible fashion, and gave us the impression that he was a true son of genius. And yet even a novice may guess that his drawings are not all faultiess."

Foreign Literary Items.

-Professor Morley has completed the second set of his useful and handy "Tables of English Literature." This set reaches from 1400 to 1625 A. D., and shows the whole of the noteworthy literary productions of each year in its horizontal lines, while its successive vertical lines give every author and all his works. The tables are a conspectus of English literature, of use alike to the student in a lecture-room and the or writer in his study. In the tables of the later periods, for the student, only the chief books and authors are to be mentioned; but for the more advanced reader supplementary sheets are to be issued, showing all the minor men and their works. It is very pleasant to take one of Shakespeare's great years, say 1600, and run your eye along its line in the tables right and left, and see what other literature was brought out alongside of his plays.

-The Early-English Text Society's first issue for this year is now in course of delivery. The books have been kept back for the completion of Mr. Stuart Glennio's "Essay on Arthurian Localities in Scotland" and Mr. C. H. Pearson's note centending for the southwest of England as the realm of the historic Arthur. Mr. Glennie considers that he has shown grounds for believing in the existence of an Arthur of the North, and suggests—what had been hinted in the Percy Folio Ballads, i. 406—that more than one Arthur lived, though one only has hitherto been acknowledged. We hear that the subject is to be treated by another hand in the next number of the Westminster Review. For its Original Series, 1869, the Early-English Text Society issues "Merlin," Part III (with Mr. Glennie's essny), and Sir D. Lyndesay's caustle "Satyre of the Three Estalts." For its Extra For Its Extra ries, 1867, the society issues Part I of Mr. A. J. Ellis' essay named above; for 1868, "Havelok the Dane" (edited by Mr. Skeat), and "Cheva-lier Assigne" (edited by Mr. Hucks Gibbs). Chancer's "Boethius" is as yet only three parts

Three very unpleasant things have happened which it is as well to look in the face. First in importance, and closely connected with the other two, comes the speech of Mr. Sumner in the American Senate. It is shortly this:—"You English are responsible, if not for all the ex-penses of our civil war, at least for more than half of them; and we will not be satisfied unless you pay us several hundred millions of pounds , and make an ample, not to say abject, apology into the bargain. Increase your national debt by about 50 per cent., and creep in the dirt before the United States, and perhaps we shall forgive you, perhaps also we shall not." The second thing is the riot at Derry. Prince Arthur, in the course of his Irish tour, undertaken for the sake of trying the effect on the Irish people of a small dose of royal favor, arrives at Derry. The prentice boys of Derry, under the color apparently of doing him honor, turn out in what would appear to have been an Orange procession. The usual consequences follow in the shape of a desperate riot, in which the constabulary "had to charge several times." Three men were shot dead on the spot, and "order was only restored when the 54th Regiment turned out and patrolled the The scene of the third incident was Cork. The mayor of that city presided at a dinner given to the two released Fenian convicts Warren and Costello. He made a speech in favor of Irish nationality, looking forward to the day when Ireland might defy England, and upset the existing Government. He said Allen, Larkin, and O'Brien "ought to be remembered and respected as good patriots." He described O'Farrell, the assassin who was hung at Sydney, as a "noble Irishman," who, "when he fired at the Prince in Australia, was imbued with as noble and patriotic feelings as Larkin, Allen, and O'Brien were," which is probably true, Warren and others made similar speeches, which appear to have been received in a very enthusiastic manner. Add to these incident the murders, agrarian or otherwise, which recently occurred in land, and it must, we think, be admitted that matter enough exists to make us feel un-comfortable, to say the least of it. The insults and threats levelled at us from the other side of the Atlantic by one of the most prominent public men in America are echoed at home by a man holding an important public position, while the old-standing wounds of Ireland break out in riot and murder, collective and individual, and under circumstances which make it impossible to doubt that there is a close connection between the crimes which we witness, the threats which we hear, and the impression which is created in Ireland by the course of policy which we are pursuing for the express purpose of con-ciliation. These are facts which ought to make us think a little. What has been and is the cause of these insults? We need not go very far to look for it. It is to be found in the opinion which prevails widely both in the United States and in Ireland that the English nation is afraid of them both. They think that they have a hold on us, that we know it, and that we are beginning to suffer that knowledge to affect our general conduct and policy. Large numbers of Americans, who contrast the language of our press at the height of the civil war with the almost servile tone which it has assumed towards America and its institutions since the close of the struggle, and who dwell with natural satisfaction on the enormous and rapid development of military force which they were able to make under pressure, conclude that we are frightened. Many Irishmen draw a similar inference from the fact that the zeal of the Liberal party for the disestablishment of the Irish Church proceeds from the terror produced by the Fenian rising and the Clerkenwell explosion. The advent to power of Mr. Bright, with his strong American sympathies and his horror of war; the sentimental and philanthropic reputa tion of Mr. Gladstone, and in particular the feelings which he has so often expressed as to Irish misgovernment, and the importance of conciliating the feelings of the Irish; and, last of all, that most unhappy measure, the release of the Fenian prisoners, have gone far to produce in the minds of our many ill-wishers a conviction by no means unlike that which had so much effect upon the Emperor Nicholas fifteen years ago, that the spirit of the country has sunk, and that it is now much safer to insult us than it used to be. That under such circumstances we should meet with abundance of insults is only what was to have been expected. It is highly important to consider what amount of truth there is in this impression, and whether or not it is to be suffered to remain undisturbed. As to the first question, it is, we fear, impossible to affirm that the impression is altogether unfounded. It is a melancholy truth that we have been considerably frightened at the state of Ireland, at its relation to America, at the unexpected development of the military power and tastes of the United States, and at the feelings provoked by our mistake in givin our moral support to the wrong side in the civil

With regard to the Irish, again, many people in this country, some of them men in high authority, have most undoubtedly been frightened, not, as we pointed out the other day, at the prospect of being defeated by an Irish rebellion, but at the prospect of having to suppress it by force, such force being employed to defend some things which are distinctly indefensible. So far we must submit to the imputation of having been afraid. Unwelcome as the truth is, there is no good in denying it. The future, however, is still in our power, and the question whether the English nation ought to permit itself to be insulted is one which, when stated in plain terms, answers itself. Of course, no one would say yes to it, but there is considerable reason to fear that many people will give an which, though not an affirmative terms, will have all the effect of one. They will seek, as cowards always do, to avoid the necessity of vindicating their character and position by denying that it has been atfacked. They will try to extennate the importance of such language as Mr. Sumner's, and to deny the significance of such acts as are continually taking place in Ireland. They will treat as an absurdity the notion that any one can suppose that the British nation is frightened, or act upon the supposition of the existence of such a feeling. word, they will do their best to induce us all to pocket the affronts put upon us, and to manage matters in such a way as to show as little as possible the nature of the load which we carry n our pockets. This is the well-established and well-understood procedure of every bully and coward who finds himself overmatched; and those who do not wish their country to play that part amongst the nations of the world would do well to consider how brave men usually act under difficulties. Whatever else they do, they invariably do three things-they acknowledge the existence of their difficulties, take their measure, and march straight up to them with a clear determination in their own minds as to the kind and degree of resist ance which they mean to oppose to them. This is the proper course to take in the present in-We ought clearly to acknowledge that there is danger, which under favorable circum-stances would become pressing, of foreign war with the United States and of civil war in Ireland. It is also true that, except in so far as it puts us morally in a better position, our policy with regard to the Irish Church will for the moment rather aggravate than diminish these dan-gers. It will be attributed, and not quite incorrectly, to fear, and it will thus encourage our enemies. Unfortunate as this is, it is not, as we have already pointed out, an argument against the measure, though it certainly is a consideration which detracts from its value. With regard to the course to be taken for reasserting our position, we can speak only in very general terms. As to Ireland, we clearly ought to punish and suppress in the most determined and unqualified way every act or word which falls within the province of the criminal law; and we shall have abundant opportunities at no very distant date of showing clearly what it is which we do not mean to concede to priests on the one hand or to rebels the other. With regard to America, mere violent language and outrageous demands made unofficially by individuals, however distinguished call for no notice on the part of the nation at large. But the line of policy to be followed has

England's Present Difficulties. the advantage of being perfectly clear, and Mr. Summer's speech will at least enable our Government to draw it with the most unmistakable plainness. We ought to be willing and ready to discuss the question of individual losses immediately caused by any act which can be regarded as negligence on our part; but as to entertaining the question of paying general damages for re-cognizing the Confederates, we ought to be prepared to fight first, at all hazards and disadvan may perhaps consider on some other occasion the more general remedies which the present state of things requires.

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1 11 cm PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, PENNA., April 2, 1869.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PENNSYL-VANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. All Stockholders, as registered on the Books of this Company on the 30th day of April, 1869, will be entitled to subscribe for 25 Per Cent. of their respective

interests in New Stock at Par, as follows:-First, Fifty per cent, at the time of subscription, between the 15th day of May, 1869, and the 30th day of June, 1869.

Second. Fifty per cent. between the 15th day of November, 1869, and the 31st day of December, 1869; or, if Stockholders should prefer, the whole amount may be paid up at the time of subscription, and each instalment so paid shall be entitled to a pro rata of the Dividend that may be declared on full shares.

Third, That every Stockholder holding less than four shares shall be entitled to subscribe for one share; and those holding more than a multiple of four shares shallbe entitled to subscribe for an additional share. Fourth. All share upon which instalments are yet

to be paid under Resolution of May 13, 1868, will be entitled to their allotment of the 25 Per Cent, at par, as though they were paid in full. THOMAS T. FIRTH,

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY. TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 3d, 1869.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after May 30,

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 238 S. Third street. .

The Office will be opened at 8 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. from May 30 to June 5, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 THOMAS T. FIRTH. P. M. Treasurer.

Note.-The Third Instalment on New Stock of 1868 is due and payable on or before June 15.

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REAL ESTATE AT AUOTION.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE, ESTATE OF Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased, Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Large and valuable three-story brick residence, No. 420 North Sixth street, below Noble street. Fursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale, on Tuesday, May 25, 1869, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, late of Wilson Jewell, M. D., deceased, viz.;—All that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of Sixth street, City of Philadelphia, at the distance of 76 feet northward from the north side of Wilsow street; containing in front on Sixth street 19 feet, and in depth westward of that breadth, between parallel lines, 106 feet 8 inches. Bounded northward by ground conveyed to Isaac Burkhardt, southward by a messuage and lot released to Joseph Moorehead and Elizabeth T., his wife, in right of the said Elizabeth T. in severally, released to Joseph Moorehead and Elizabeth T., ms wife, in right of the said Elizabeth T. in severalty, eastward by said Sixth street, and westward partly by ground released to Matthew Walker in severalty, and partly by the head of a four feet wide alley, haid out for the mutual use and accommodation of the lots of ground bounding thereon. Being the same premises which Harriet Walker, by indenture bearing date October 7. A. D. 1845, and recorded in Deed premises which Harriet Walker, by indenture ocaring date October 7, A. D. 1845, and recorded in Deed Book R. L. L., No. 53, page 79, etc., granted and conveyed unto the said Wilson Jewell, M. D., in fee; together with the common use, right, and privilege of the said four feet wide alley, as a passage-way and water-course, at all times hereafter forever, excepting and reserving, nevertheless, unto the owners, tenants, and occupiers of the lots of ground bordering on the said four feet wide alley, the right and privilege of using a strip of ground in the south-westernmost corner of the said lot above described, the water water to be four feet. of the width of two feet, east and west, by four feet, north and south, in connection with the remainder of the said alley, as and for an alley, passage-way, and water-course, at all times forever

By the Court, Joseph Megary, Clerk O. C. CHARLOTTE M. JEWELL, Executrix N. B. The improvements are a modern three-story brick residence, with two-story back building; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, water closet, range, etc. Well suited for a physican, having been used

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