MODITED APPRICA

-From J. B. Lippincott & Co. we have

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS. NAME AND ADDRESS OF A STREET

received the third and concluding volume of "A Critical Dictionary of English Literature," by S. Austin Allibone. This great work is remarkable in many respects. It is a biographical and critical dictionary of English literature from the earliest accounts to the present time, and it gives every important fact that it has been possible to collect about the different authors and their writings, with critical opinions by Dr. Allibone himself, as well as by other authorities. Not only are all the writers who have achieved fame recorded, but Dr. Allibone has thoroughly explored all the byways of literature, and he has included in his "Dictionary" the names and the works of all authors, no matter how trifling their performances may have been. Such a task as this would seem to be an impossibility if the evidence were not before us that it has been performed, while the value of the work to all students of English and American literature can scarcely be overestimated. The "Dictionary" is a perfect marvel of research and unwearied industry, and it is so complete that there is probably nothing that needs to be added to it except the literary performances of the immediate present, and the future. It would seem at first glance that it is superfluous to include in such a work as this the names of authors of sermons, paraphlets, and other ephemeral productions; but the permanent value of such a work as this depends upon its absolute completeness, and Dr. Alliboue has certainly done right in giving everything. The sole defect of the work, so far as we are able to discover, is that the accounts of living and recently-deceased authors are incomplete. This, of course, is a defect necessarily inherent in the very nature of such a production. Dr. Allibone and his publishers are entitled to sincere congratu ations on the fact that this "Dictionary" has been brought to a conclusion, and it will ever remain a literary performance of which Philadelphia may well be proud. The volume before us appropriately finishes the "Dictionary" with a series of indexes and sub-indexes of subjects, which of course ad 1 greatly to its practical value.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. also send us Parts 30 to 37 of "The Universal Pronouncing Dictionary of Biography and Mythology," by J. Thomas, A. M., M. D., which complete the work. This "Dictionary," on account of its completeness and the learning and industry required for its preparation, is the only work of its class in the English language that is entitled to rank with the magnum opus of Dr. Allibone. Twenty years were spent by Dr. Thomas in its preparation, and while its definitions are necessarily brief, it is probably as complete as it can possibly be made. In important cases the reader is always referred to standard authorities from which further information can be obtained, and as a work of reference in biographical and mythologica! subjects it will be an invaluable addition to any library. One of the most important features of this work is that the pronunciation of all the proper names are given in the different languages, and it is accompanied by a preface and introduction which are valuable philological essays, and which explain with great clearness the system of pronunciation adopted. We have frequently consulted this "Dictionary" while it has been in course of publication, and can bear testimony to its great value.

-T. B. Peterson & Brothers send us "The Lost Beauty; or, the Fatal Error." This is a romantic, story of much interest, in which various phases of Spanish life are described in picturesque and attractive style.

-Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger send us "Sir Harry Hotspur of Humblethwaite," by Anthony Trollope, published by Harper & Brothers. This novel, like its predecessors from the same pen, is a minute and elaborate picture of every-day life and every-day people. The principal characters are deline ated with all of Mr. Trollope's accustomed skill, and the story is one that his admirers will undoubtedly rend with pleasure.

-From John Campbell, No. 710 Sanson street, we have received part No. 12 of "A History of the State of Delaware," by Francis Vincent, which brings the work down to the events of 1662.

-From the Central News Company have received the latest numbers of Punch and Fun; also two cepies, one bound and one in pamphlet, of the speech of General Thomas F. Burke, delivered May 1, 1867, in the Court House, Dublin, on being asked by Lord Chief Justice Whiteside why sentence of death should not be pronounced against him. Appended to this is a recent article from the London Spectator on the "Fenian Amnesty.'

-"The New Pocket Guide and Street Directory of Philadelphia," published by T. R. Callender & Co., is a useful little work, the title of which is aufliciently explanatory. It is accompanied by a large map of the city.

-From the American Sunday School Union we have received the February number of The Sunday at Home, a finely illustrated English magazine for Sunday reading.

-The February number of the Chicago Bureau contains a number of valuable articles on Protection and Free-trade, and a variety of statistics.

-The Philadelphia Photographer for February is filled with information of interest to photographers.

-The new City Hall in San Francisco will -A Savannah paper is very confident that Hon. Ben. H. Hill, of Georgia, is to succeed Mr. Akerman as Attorney-General. One former student at Phillips Exeter Aca-

y, who was asked to contribute to the fund place the building recently burned, red that his academical career was marked to enspendious, and was finally ended by ag expelled. After debute it was agreed for each punishment was cheap

BONNITARD. From the Landon some Review.

When Byron wrote the "Prisoner of Chillon" he had avowedly no intention to restrict his fancy within the lines of literal or historical truth. His object in composing the poem, as Sir Walter Scott has well drawn out the analysis of it, was like that, of Sterne in painting his imaginary prisoner. What the peet sought was to portray captivity in the abstract, to mark its effects in chilling the mental powers at the same time that it benumbs and withers the animal frame, until the hapless victim becomes, as it were, a part his dungeon, and identified with his chains. It was possibly an afterthought with him to prefix to the pathetic tale of the three brothers, whom his fancy fixed upon as the denizens of those gloomy vaults, the stanza which links to these immortal lines the name and memory of Bonnivard; -

Chillon! thy prison is a holy place,
And thy sad floor an altar—for twas trod
Until his very steps had left a trace
Worn, as if the cold pavement were a sod,
By Bengivard! May note those steps efface!
For they appeal from tyranny to God.

'I was not sufficiently aware," writes Byron of the history of Bonnivard, or I should have endeavored to dignify the subject by an attempt to celebrate his courage and his virtues." A notice furnished by a citizen of Geneva was subsequently appended by Byron to the poem, containing a brief summary of the life, sufferings, and public services of Bonnivard, to which little has been added in the way of facts in such later notices as have appeared in the various manuals of biography. What was wanting to the formation a proper estimate of the genius and the hievements of this martyr to his country was some access, on the part of the public, to the literary remains buried in the library which Bonnivard had himself founded at Geneva. Spoken of with admiration, and even rapture, by those few inquirers whose veneration for the author or whose interest in the history of his time had urged them to the task, it was not until a comparatively late period that these valuable writings became available for general use. A patriotic move-ment dating from 1823, which had for its object the publication of the national memoirs, and especially of materials for the history of Geneva, had for its first fruits in 1831 the Chroniques de Geneve of Bonnivard, which had been unfairly disparaged by M. Gautier, the mest recent historian of the city, owing, say the editors of Bonnivard, to undue prepossession on the side of the Dukes of Savoy. For the same reason, they complain, no notice was taken by M. Gantier of the history left in manuscript by the syndic Michel Roset, a younger contemporary of Bonnivard, with whose authority he generally concurs. The excellent rule of printing verbatim the text of Bonnivard, with all its distinctive archaisms or idiosyncrasies of grammar and spelling, was wisely adhered to in giving his "Chronicle" to the public. No little difficulty was indeed experienced in de-ciphering what the editors call the Gothic hands of the writer's secretaries, who were manifestly many in number, and who made use of at least three totally distinct styles of forming the same letter, each as little clear to the eye as the Greek or German alphabets would be to a person ignorant of those languages. The work is of genuine value and interest, if not for any novel historical light it may throw upon the archives of the Geneva Republic, yet for the revelation it indirectly affords of the genius and spirit of the writer. The character of Bonnivard is deeply impressed upon his narration of every incident, as well as upon the style of every sentence which he writes. Our object in calling attention to his long-forgotten works is not so much that of analyzing their contents, or appreciating what amount of new facts they may contribute to the biography of be author, or to the history of his times, What we would rather point out, and seek to illustrate by the aid of the writings newly acquired by the public, is what the world has gained by their disclosure of a strong, prescient, and reflective spirit, a true representative of the best spirit of his age. Too long have these speaking characteristics of the man and of his times been condemned to an oblivion or interment not less injurious and unjust than that which for years pent in and wasted the frame of Bonnivard in the vaults of Chillon. The first breaking of this long imprison-ment among the shelves of the Geneva Li-

brary gave rise to the scheme of a uniform edition of all the writings left in manuscript by Bonnivard. This plan was interupted by the death of the principal editor. Nearly the works have, however, by rees seen the light, fn 1856 appeared Bonnivard's keen and caustic pamphlet against the See and Court of Rome, fortified by lifelike sketches of the eleven Popes during whose reign he had lived, entitled "Advis et devis, etc., de la Source de l'Idolatrie et Tyrannie papale, suivis des dif-formes Reformateurz de l'advis et devis de mensonge et des faulz miracles du temps present." The editors, MM. Chaponniere and Revillion, justly remark upon the "vieux esprit Gaulois," the biting wit and humor of this controversial fragment. Bounivard deserved to be called the Rabelais, the Marot, the Brantome of his time, as he has been justly styled by Senebier, his fellowhistoriographer, the Genevese Montaigne, While lashing ansparingly the vices of the Popes and the falschool of their system, the moderation of his personal opinions and principles, both in politics and religion, is yet such as to bear out what was said of him by Rousseau, that he was a lover of liberty though a Savoyard, and tolerant though a priest. A republican, of what we should call the type of Milton or Hampden, he had nething about him of what would now by termed Red. To see his adopted country free and self-regulated was the object of his aims and sacrifices. For this end he labored against the Bishop of Geneva and the Duke of Savoy, and for this he paid the penalty of a two years in the dungeons of Groles; and left six years' impressions of his steps on the moise flags of Chillon. He had for associatec in peril and disaster men of equal energy and fortitude with his own. His friend Berthellier, a man of light morals, but an ardent champion of liberty, was taken prisoner with him and beheaded by the Duke of Savoy. Pecollat, who had been tortured, and was about to be tortured again to make him speak, seized a favorable moment and cut out his torgue with a razor. In spite of the injuries inflicted upon him by Charles in the face of the Doke's own safe conduct, Bonnivard speaks of his oppressor in terms of moderation and diguity.

Devoted as he was to the cause of the Reformation, Bonnivard had no hesitation in denouncing the vices and excesses by which many of its leaders and first preachers disbonored it. Among these were men of licentions lives who, he said, were for expelling the priests that they might seize their pro-perty, and for abolishing rites and ceremo-nies that they might out their fill on fast days the priests that they might seize their property, and for abolishing rites and ceremonies that they might out their fill on fast days and shake off the yoke of God no less than "He feet may as one rings," Three roars afterwards Catherina was reflorment qui ne sont renormes les pre- i count guing of manner? som a mon and i

who sacked priests houses, and, even r mind, turned "on them ere long with converse and violence. firm Calvinist conviction and adoption, he can plead for justice to the ecclesiastical order to which he felt himself still to belong though he had left behind him the Papal pale. Moral reform was with him, and with all whom he calls

gens de bien," the end of all Gospel minstries, and with this end, as he declares, he made war, even to the knife, "for the preachers against the libertines." Whatever may be thought of the strife, Geneva came forth from it such as we see her now. We could hardly, indeed, expect to find Bonnivard more tolerast than his master Calvin in the unhappy case of Servetus. A sixteenth century Protestant was not likely to show many signs of that tolerance which had as yet but faintly appeared under the form of religious indifference in Catholies of the Pantagrael school,

Nowhere is Bonnivard's intellectual temper and east of thought more characteristically displayed than in the curious little philological treatise "L' Advis et Devis des Lengdes, first printed by M. Bordier in the "Biblio-theque de l'Ecolo des Chartes" (1848-9, ser, v, ptie. 2). It is by no means easy reading. The writer's meaning is often clouded by the verbose and pedantic erudition of the time. Still, the critical temper and good sense of Bonnivard are such as will amply repay the labor of going through it. Inferior, as M. Bordier allows, in scholarship to the contemporary works of Ramus or Henry Stephens, it may fail to throw equal light on the corruption of mediaval Latin or the origin of modern ideas. Yet Bonnivard is there in all his individuality, in many respecis standing alone in the gallery of six-teenth century writers. He spoke Italian as as well as French, his mother tongue. He knew German well. He was, in his quality of coctor utriusque juris, well up in Latin and Greek. The French in which he had to express himself was, moreover, that of a country situated opposite the France of his day, and by no means wanting in points of primitive usage and idiom. These varied elements, in the hands of a writer of ability and wit, at a time when the language was in a plastic and transitional state, could not fail to issue in a kind of literary mixture highly curious to analyze. The work itself, the author states at the outset, sprang out of the Advis et Devis de Mensonge, another quaint little essay printed at the end of the controversial tract above mentioned, in 1856, itself based upon St. Augustine's De Mendacio, in which Bonnivard denounces the use of pions frauds and got up miracles, as well as all tampering with serious truth. Anything simply foppish or affected even fails to go down with the anstere old Calvinist:—"Vouloir affermer que d'un phrisant muguet se faconne un fort et vaillant home d'armes, est affermer l'impossible et mentir consequemment."

In an admirable notice in a recent number

of the Journal des Savants M. Littre brings together several curious instances in which the writings of Bonnivard throw light upon the growth and the progressive changes of the language. They were the work of his old age, matured by careful study and observation. The Advis et Devis des Lengues in particular shows that he had grasped the problem of language by the roots, and was clear of error which we have so persistently to denounce as darkening the popular ideas of French philology. France and things French were to his mind very far other than what they are in modern parlance. He could have no idea of a wide centralized State in which "French" was spoken from the Atlantic to the Vosges, and from the Manche to the Pyrenees. He knew well the distinction between France and Aquitaine, between the langue d'oc and the langue d'oil. The very word "French" was displeasing or unmeaning to him. "Je ne dirais pas," he declares, "le

Français, mais le Gaulois. Born at his father's chateau of Lunes, in the old Savoyard province of Bresse, incorperated later with Burgundy, Bonnivard is careful to speak of himself as "Savoyen." not "Savoisien. The latter is a barbarous form, the root-word being "Sabaudia." His style, though rade and what would now be called provincial, offers, like that of Rabelais, a store of peculiarities full of philological

interest.
These writings abound with anecdotes, the best of them perhaps flavored with a degree of salt which somewhat units them for modern palates. Sage and quiet counsel alternates with lively humor, and scathing irony or wit. We can promise throughout a fund of enjoyment to those who have a love and taste for the best kind of clear, terse, and vigorous old French prose, Bounivard had made verses in his yourn. His early successes in that line awoke in him vanity enough to impel him to adopt, on a serious occasion in 1517, the title of of St. Victor and poet-leaureate." Such fragments of his poetry in Latin and French as have come down to us are, however, declared by his editors unworthy to appear in

print. Most apprepriate, though dictated it would seem by ill-omened confidence or fondness. was Bonnivard's dedication to his wife Catherine Courtaronel, October 11, 4562, three days after marriage, of his Amartigeree, or treatise on Sin, printed in 1865. His domestic experiences had been more marked by variety than by happiness. He had been forced into orders at the earliest period as a consequence of his uncle's presentation of him at the age of fourteen, A. D. 1510, to the family prior of St. Victor. His claim to be reinstated in this benefice in 1548, after openly adopting the Reformed faith, in addi-tion to other compensations voted him after from compatible with his far from compatible with his repute for disinterested patriotism.

This claim was compromised for 800 crowns down and 140 crowns annual pension. Bon-nivard found in his former vows no impediment to his marriage with a Bernese widow of the family of Baumgartner, and next with a Genevan lady who had two grown-up sons, one already a councillor and ex-syndia. Be-fore many months the unfortunate husband had to invoke the law for the restoration. over this lady, of his conjugal rights. Quit of her in 1552 after eight years of matrimo-nial storms, he united himself, in 1558, to another widow, at whose death, in 1562, he was bold enough, at the age of seventys to take a fourth wife. A terribl, seanded forced him, it is said, to this disastrons step. Catharine Courtaronel, an escaped nun, had been some years an inmate of his house, and he had, it was believed, made her a promise of marriage which he seemed loth to fulfil. No such public offense could be suffered in the austere city of Calvin.

THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH—PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1871. micrs," denounces those "difformes reforms- | accompanied her in her flight from the convent. The moral law of the Reformed Church was in those days inexorably stern. The partner of her sin was beheaded; the erring wife was drowned. The dash of Francis Bonnivard is set down in 1570. No more precise date has been arrived at, there being a gap in the city registers that year. By neither of his four marriages had Bonnivard any children. But for the magical, vet, as it might be said, the merely chance touch of Byron's genius, his memory and his remains might as utterly and completely have passed out of mortal ken as his lineage itself. The world has now been happily put in possession of a treasure in literature and a type of character of neither of which, we may hope, it will in the future willingly lose sight.

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For an inch iron pipe, at two and seven-

For the inch iron pipe, at two and seveneighths (2%) cents per pound.

For eight-inch iron pipe, at two and seventenths (3.7-10) cents per pound.

For twelve-inch iron pipe, at two and threefiths (2.8-5) cents per pound.

For sixteen-inch iron pipe, at two and threefiths (2.8-5) cents per pound.

For sixteen-inch iron pipe, at two and threefiths (2.3-5) cents per pound.

And for branches, sleeves, etc., at three and
three-fourths (2%) cents per pound.

Joshua P. dee, for special iron castings for
workshop, at two and three-fourths (2%) cents
Let Pound.

M. C. Rinchart, for brass castings for work-

M. C. Rinehart, for brass castings for work-shop at nineteen and one-half (19) cents per And with Tatham & Brothers for lead, at six and pinety one-hundredths (6 90-100) cents per Provided that said contracts be first approved by the Chief Engineer of the Water De-

artment. HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

ROBERT BETHELL Assistant Clerk of Select Connell. SAMUEL W. CAFTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred

and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX. Mayor of Philadelphia. A N ORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriation to Pay the Expenses of Removing Iron Railing around Penn

Squares.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That whenever the iron railing euclosing Pend Squares shall be removed by authority of the Board of Commissioners for the erection of Public Buildings, the Commissioner of Markets and City Property is authorized and directed to have the same removed to a suitable place of safety, for the enclosure of the Fairhill Square, in the Nineteenth ward, and the Parade Ground, in the Twenty-sixth ward, and two hundred feet of iron railing for school-house southeast corner of Eighth and Thompson streets, Twentieth sec-tion east, and three hundred and fifty feet of tion east, and three hundred and lifty feet of fron railing, gates and posts, for school lot southeast corner of Seventh and Dickerson streets. First ward, and four hundred and fifty feet of fron railing and a pair of gates and posts for school-house, Monigomery avenue, above Richmond street, Eighteenth ward, and for the carrying into effect this ordinance the sum of five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated to the Department of Markets and City Property.

Warrants for the payment of the expenses

Warrants for the payment of the expenses incurred by authority of this ordinance shall be drawn by the Commissioner of Markets and City Property, de ed the notes HENRY HUHN, President of Common Council.

Attest-BENJAMIN H. HAINES.

Cierk of Ectat. Conneil.

EAVIGE. W. CATTELL.

President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of February.

Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX.

Mayor of Philadelphia. RESOLUTION of Request to the State Legislature. Whereas, A certain bill has passed the House of Representatives, and is now before the Senate, granting further powers to the Board of Education of the First School District, authorizing the said Board to locate and erect school buildings in the city of Philadelphia, without the approval of Councils; and whereas, it is the opinion of Councils that the said Board of Education have now all the requisite lower

schools, therefore, Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Senate of Pennsylvania be requested not to pass the said bill now befare them granting further powers to the Board of Education for the erec-tion of school buildings in the First School Dis-

for the proper management of the public

HENRY HUHN. President of Common Council.

Attest-BENJAMIN B. HAINES, Clerk of Bale & Council. President of Select Council. Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

A NORDINANCE
To Make an Appropriat on to the Board of Education for repairs to the Chester Street School Houre, Eccilon I. The Select and Common Conneils

of the city of Pieladelphia do ordain. That the sum of fixe bundred (\$500) dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Education, for repairs to the wells and desspool of the Chester Street School House, and warrants therefor shall be drawn by the Board of Education in conformity with existing ordinances.

Prosident of Common Council, Attest-ROBERT BETHELL

Assistant Clerk of Select Council, SAMUEL W. CATFELL, Approved this sixteenth day of February.
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

BANIEL M. CATTERL.

Approved this sixteenth day of February.
Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

BANIEL M. FOX.

BANIEL M. FOX.

RESOLUTION.

Of Request to the Legislature of the State Resolved, By the Celect and Common Councis of the city of Philadelphia, That the Le-gislature of Pennsylvania be requested to repeal the act conferring certain privileges upon the Hartford Steam Boller Insurance Company, approved July 7, 1869, and the Clerks of Councils be directed to furnish the Speakers of the Senato and the House of Representatives with a copy

of this resolution. HENRY HUHN. President of Common Conneil.

BENJAMIN H. HAINES. Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this sixteenth day of February, Anno

Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

BANIEL M. POX,

Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory. JOHN T. BAILEY, N. E. Cor. WATER and MARKET Sts. ROPE AND TWINE, BAGS and BAGGING, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bon-Dust, Rtc.

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