

# Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

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THREE CENTS.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Mrs. Jameson's "Characteristics of Women" is an acknowledged standard work. No woman has written so well about women, about art, and about various branches of aesthetics as Mrs. Jameson. Her idea of selecting various women of Shakespeare's plays as illustrations of the characteristics of the sex was a most happy one. No one could have carried it out so well. But the book, as an acknowledged standard, requires no commendation. We desire to call attention, however, to a magnificent new edition of it, just published by W. H. Appleton, of New York, a copy of which comes to us through Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co. It is in the small quarto form, superbly printed on the best paper, and bound in rich and elegant styles. The original illustrations, finely engraved on steel, from designs by Corbould, Heath, Hayer, Wright, Kenny Meadows and others, are re-produced, each forming an elegant and expressive ideal portrait of a Shakespearean creation. This superb volume is so far beyond most of the holiday gift books, in intrinsic excellence and external beauty, that it cannot fail to be much sought for at this season of the year.

"Lloyd's Railroad Guide" for December is out, and for sale at the publisher's office, 202 South Ninth street. In addition to the latest revised time-tables of the roads in all parts of the country, this "Guide" furnishes quite a variety of other information and pleasant reading matter, making it a traveling companion as well as guide. Poetry, prose, anecdotes and incidents are scattered through the volume, enlivening the necessary monotony of a railway guide. It also contains several good views of Philadelphia, New Orleans and Baltimore, and a handsome mezzotint of Lycurgus Edgerton, Esq., a prominent merchant of New York. We would suggest that a Philadelphia publication, like this, should give us, in future, the portraits and sketches of Philadelphia merchants and public men, in preference to those of other cities.

J. C. Garrigue & Co., 148 South Fourth street, have just published an excellent little book called "The Home Vineyard." It consists of a series of sketches, written for the purpose of illustrating the work of Home Missions, by Caroline E. Kelly, the author of "Arthur Merton." These sketches are designed to encourage those who have devoted themselves to alleviating the ignorance, vice and want of those classes, that through our cities and that call so loudly for Christian and humane aid. Few fields of labor are more thankless and discouraging, and yet far more important or deserving of better results than persevering and properly cultivated. "The Home Vineyard" will be a valuable aid to many a Mission School teacher, who needs just such examples of success as this little volume affords.

As the Christmas holidays approach, the book-publishers are busily engaged in putting out a great variety of attractive juvenile and other gift-books.

Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, have just published two pretty volumes, "The Play Ground" and "The Parlor Stage." As their titles indicate, the first is a hand-book of up-door games for boys, and includes upwards of a hundred different amusements, with full "instructions for use." The "Parlor Stage" is a collection of charades and proverbs, intended for parlor use. They are so contrived as not to require expensive apparatus or scenery, and will afford a great fund of innocent amusement to the young folks. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Smith, English & Co. have received from Gould & Lincoln, Boston, "Fonthill Recreations," two pretty uniform volumes, in a neat case. They are entitled "The Mediterranean Islands" and "The Two Sicilies," and consist of sketches and stories of the scenery, customs and history of those interesting parts of the world. The authors, Mrs. M. G. Sleeper, (or Mr. M. G. Sleeper, we do not know which) has managed these volumes with much tact and skill, blending instruction and amusement in such a manner as to secure the interest of all young readers. They are handsomely printed on fine paper, with many excellent illustrations.

Loring, Boston, has just published a book for boys that is sure to take. It is called "Charlie Codman's Cruise," and is, as the title suggests, a sea-story filled with all those startily adventures which American boys so much delight in. A novel feature of the book, which fortunately does not detract from the interest of the story, is a photographic frontispiece, advertising a sewing machine establishment. For sale by Pitchoer.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have received from Geo. E. & F. W. Woodward, New York, a very beautifully printed volume on the Culture of Forest Trees, by Andrew S. Fuller, a well-known writer on horticultural and kindred topics. This little volume contains much useful, practical information upon the subject of which it treats, and is illustrated with numerous well-executed engravings.

Ticknor & Fields have added to their juveniles Capt. Mayne Reid's story, "Afloat in the Forest," and Mrs. Whitney's "Leslie Goldswaiter's Life," both of which have already established their popularity by their appearance in "Our Young Folks," and will be eagerly sought for in their handsomely bound and illustrated form. For sale by G. W. Pitchoer.

A new edition of "Father Tom and the Pope" has just been issued by T. B. Peterson & Brothers. This funniest of all funny magazine articles, made an extraordinary sensation in Blackwood, thirty or forty years ago, and every now and then rising generation requires a new edition

which is regularly supplied by the enterprising Petersons.

Harper & Brothers have published for the very little folks, a new mode of learning to read, called "Reading without Tears," by Mrs. Mortimer. This is the second part of the work, and seems well contrived to help young beginners in mastering the rudimentary ideas of the language. For sale by T. B. Peterson & Brothers.

Harper & Brothers have also just published several capital novels, including "The Debutantes," by Charles Clarke; "Madonna Resbrooke," by Charles Lever, all of which belong to the first-class romances of the day, and well worthy a perusal. They may be found at Petersons.

The American Tract Society, Boston, has just published a pretty little volume called "Uncle Downes' Home," by Glance Gaylord. It is a very pleasantly told story, with an excellent moral, and is likely to find its way into many homes, as well as into secular and religious juvenile libraries.

"The Lady's Almanac" for 1867, just published by Lee & Shepard, Boston, is a very useful and useful little gift book. The "Almanac" part of the volume is alternated with choice selections of prose and poetry, on a great variety of topics. For sale by Pitchoer.

The author of "Margaret Howth" will soon give to the public, through the pages of THE GAZETTE, a new novel of American life, entitled "Waiting for the Verdict."

## EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Eve. Bulletin. Paris, Friday, November 16th, 1866.—Nothing can be more satisfactory, I think, to American residents in Paris at this moment, than to observe the equanimity, not to say indifference, with which recent intelligence from the United States respecting Mexico has been received by the French press and public. The announcements which have been put forth of late regarding the intended action of the American government have had, without any reference to their correctness or the contrary, at any rate this good effect, viz., that they have enabled us to test once more, if that were necessary, the feeling of this country upon the policy pursued by its ruler in America. The French people have just been told that the Cabinet of Washington, departing at last from its long-sustained and forbearance, has determined to interfere, acting in a matter which so nearly concerns the peace and tranquillity of its own frontiers. The state of things on the Rio Grande has, we are told, become insupportable, and the only way to put an end to it is to give effective support to that Mexican Republic which is the only recognized authority on the other side of the river. Of course, such a manifesto is little less than a declaration of war, and the French people are supposed to have set up. But more than this: they learn (whether true or not) that a large concession of Mexican territory to the United States, and part even of this territory consists of the very portions which were once said to be intended to indemnify France for the sacrifices of men and money that she has so long been making in those regions. One can scarcely imagine any circumstances better calculated to arouse indignation in the public mind of this country than the above, supposing the public mind to take any interest whatever in the concern. And yet what is the case? America seems about to deliberately give the coup de grace to what has been set up at so much expense by this country, and to take for so doing, just what it was once proposed France should take herself. And what do the French people? Why, just nothing. You do not hear a protest raised by a voice in any circle of society, nor read a serious remonstrance printed in any journal. The only thing that people here do, and with any pleasure or satisfaction about Mexico is perhaps the name of the ships which are to bring away the French troops, and the time of their sailing. Only let us get away, they say, and the Americans may do just what they like, or can. Indeed, if there be any malice felt in the matter at all, it consists only in a malicious feeling of satisfaction at being rid of so detested and detestable a business, and transferring it into the hands of some one else. Such, I feel confident, are the views on this subject shown by the bulk of the French nation; and the only exceptions to which consist of a small, imperialist coterie, and the larger circle, unfortunately, who have been duped by fallacious semi-official representations into embarking their savings in this disastrous adventure.

The Patrie, in publishing yesterday the names of other ships of war and transports preparing to sail for Mexico, adds significantly that all these vessels are to be at Vera Cruz early in January, and are not expected to occupy more than four months on the outward and homeward voyage. I do not think the people here are much more pleased with the government scheme for "reorganizing" the army, than they were with its plans for regenerating Mexico. And this is more particularly the case since it has become evident, as already mentioned, that there is to be no reduction of the burdens of the country either as regards men or money. Indeed, I have reason to believe that in the Province a good deal of dissatisfaction and alarm is being felt on this subject. Rumors have got abroad of an intention to raise the army, one way and another, to a million and a half of men, and what is worse, there has been a talk of exempting no one from serving in the reserves, and of obliging even those youths who have passed safely through the ordeal of the con-

scription, to submit to the same training. Any one who knows the feeling with which the conscription is looked forward to by the present families of France, will be at no loss to understand the dangerous unpopularity of such a measure, if in any degree enter into the views of the government as to the necessity of maintaining and paying these enormous hosts in the midst of peace, and when France, apparently, has nothing of an offensive kind to apprehend from any of her neighbors. Europe, says M. Emile de Girardin, in his popular journal, *La Liberté*, maintains an army of nearly four millions of men, in time of peace, at an expense of three and a half milliards. How many miles of railway, he asks, were wanted, could be made every year, with such a sum? To the French people are beginning seriously to ask themselves, and their government the same question.

Paris, Tuesday, Nov. 20th, 1866.—The eyes of Europe were never perhaps more generally fixed upon American action than at the present time. Not even during the rebellion was European attention more universally turned across the Atlantic, because the civil war only developed the infinite resources of the American people, and first taught Europe what sort of a new world was really rising up in the west to dispute with her for the future in the race of human civilization and influence. Now the position and power of the United States have become recognized, and what is more, well known and popular facts; and the action of their people and government is watched, therefore, with that respect and attention which are only accorded to a confirmed and admitted authority and reputation.

The above remarks are suggested to me by constantly hearing or seeing American example quoted or spoken of around me. The re-organization of the French army is, for instance, just now the great question of the day; and every one who discusses it asks how America managed to have countless armies at her command, while she required them, and to get rid of them when no longer wanted so easily as they were raised; and that, too, without feeling the loss either of security or influence. The reduction neither of her army nor her navy, says M. de Girardin's organ, *La Liberté*, in allusion to the recent American policy towards France and England, prevented America from speaking with authority and being listened to with respect. And that the reason is given: it is because the American democracy does not rely for the maintenance of its power on the vain and cumbersome precaution of constantly augmenting the numbers of its internal resources, but on the development of its population and the expansion of its principle which it represents in the world. When, it is asked, when will French democracy be wise enough to imitate such an example? It begins to be understood indeed in Europe, as you will learn from the above remarks, that it is on the strength of such a "principle" as that above enunciated, and not on the exaggerated development of military or naval forces that America has spoken, as she has lately done, to France on the question of Mexico and England on international law, and clemency to political offenses.

The news from Mexico, purporting the Maximilian had abdicated, and was on his way to Vera Cruz to embark for Europe, cannot be said to have startled any one here; because, in the first place, it has not, as yet been credited; and secondly, because, if true, it would only be what every one has long expected, and feels confident must come to pass at last. "America," says M. Prevost Paradol, "could never for a moment seriously apprehend that the Empire of Maximilian (if it still existed) would survive our aid (if it were Mr. Johnson, however," he adds, "who knows that we must leave, would not perhaps have held so much to giving us the parting kick, had he not thought it would aid him in his own internal difficulties."

But it is not curious and edifying sight to see America thus distributing her "kicks" to great European powers; the two powers indeed, which claim, but to them to rule the policy of Europe. It is not curious to see America rebuking first one and then the other, and both taking it so quietly? Certainly no American can doubt of the rising influence of the great Western hemisphere, when he hears and sees around him in Europe how such action is regarded and spoken of, and the language put forth respecting his country. "The great example set us by the United States," says again the celebrated political writer last quoted, "since the end of the civil war, has been the peaceful abandonment of her armies and the regular payment of her debt, and her either in her honor of trial, or since the well-merited re-establishment of her greatness." Such are the tone and comments of public opinion in this country upon the present posture of the United States among the nations of the earth, and it must be admitted that the conclusions arrived at are sufficiently flattering to our national vanity.

Nor does America stand up less well just now in the financial, than in the political and military circles of France. A leading authority at the Bourse, speaking on this subject during the past week, says: "The business done in American stocks assumes every day wider proportions at the Paris Bourse. The internal tranquility enjoyed by the States, the absolute certainty now established that the entire debt will be repaid, the high rate of interest and the security of the revenue to be derived from them, have attracted the attention of all our capitalists upon the public securities of America."

All our newspapers have been employed this week in erroneously reporting the arrival of General Dix in Paris. We learn, on the contrary, that our new minister has not

yet left America, and that circumstances may even possibly delay his departure for some time. I was myself led into error in announcing the arrival here of a portion of his family, who still, I understand, remain in England.

## THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Railroads are so completely a necessity of American civilization, and a road to the Pacific so manifestly important to the development of the Great West, that no apology will be required for discussing the progress of such a work at considerable length. There are at present two lines of road in process of construction from the Missouri river to meet the Union Pacific Railroad, Western Division, which is working its way eastward from the Pacific. One company is building what is known as the Omaha Pacific line, and the other, towards the boundary of Iowa, at Omaha, is the "Central Pacific Railroad of California." This latter company was originally empowered to build a railroad eastward to the boundary of Iowa. Now, it is authorized to go on into Nevada and Utah, until it shall meet the roads now working their way westward towards Colorado.

The other road is known by its corporate name of "Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern Division," and is our present subject. It is so named to distinguish it from the importance of forming a direct communication by rail between Philadelphia and a road which starts from the shores of the Missouri to the Pacific, nor is it necessary to point out to any one familiar with the railroad map of the country, how readily and how directly St. Louis is reached by rail, which, starting from Philadelphia by way of our Central Pennsylvania route, gives the traveler quick transit to the rapidly growing metropolis of the West through the important States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri.

From St. Louis to Kansas City, on the Western Missouri border, the "Pacific Railroad of Missouri," affords communication. At Kansas City the "Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division," commences. From this point the route of the road is nearly due west for 140 miles up the Kansas or Kaw valley, one of the best timbered and richest valleys in the distant West. At this point Junction City the road turns up the Smoky Hill fork, which it follows for most of the distance across the State of Kansas to Junction City, a distance of 140 miles west from Kansas City on the Missouri river, and 223 miles west from St. Louis. On the 27th of the past month the road was completed fifteen miles further, or twenty miles beyond Fort Riley, and the grading was ready for the track-layers for the distance of nearly sixty miles further west. The officers of the company expect to continue the work of construction at the rate of about a mile a day until the weather becomes too severe for the continuance of active operations. Shoemaker, Miller & Co., a firm of which Mr. Edward Miller, the well-known civil engineer of this city, is a member, have contracted to complete 250 miles of the road beyond Fort Riley, by the close of the year 1867. This will carry the road to 670 miles west of St. Louis, and to within less than 200 miles of Denver, a point towards which adventurous emigrants are now wending their way in large numbers.

"Ties" have already been purchased for a distance of eighty miles beyond Fort Riley, and the latest contract for iron is for the rails for one hundred and sixty miles of road (13,000 tons). This is to be delivered by the coming spring. Much the greater portion of it has been contracted for in Pennsylvania, thus tending to the development of the great mineral resources of our own State, while furnishing the means for promoting the general welfare of the entire country. The furnaces of Pennsylvania had furnished 10,000 tons of iron for this important work before this last wholesale order for rails was given. This iron comes from the Cambria, Danville, Superior and Allentown iron works. It is shipped from Pittsburgh, West, both by rail and river, and the work of transportation exhausts nearly all the facilities of the western railroads.

But it is not railroad iron alone that the Pacific Railroad calls upon Pennsylvania to furnish. Eleven locomotives for use upon the road have already been built in our own State, and the further extension of the great work will call for enlarged mechanical facilities for the prosecution of the trade that will necessarily flow along it. The scarcity of timber upon the Western plains and prairies has always been an obstacle in the way of railroad building. The Kaw valley which the road traverses, is comparatively well-timbered, and until the wooded regions bordering the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains is reached, most of the "ties" and bridge timber needed in the construction of the road, will be drawn from this source.

The question of needful supplies of fuel and water upon these long stretches of travel upon the woodless plains and prairies, where surface water is almost as rare as shade, has always stood in the way of former schemes for bridging over the gap between the Missouri river and the Pacific States by means of railroads. Experience has proved the wells dug along the line of the route yield water as readily as they do in wooded regions; while there are deposits of coal along the line of the road that are so conveniently located as though Nature was anticipating the wants of the Nineteenth Century when she placed the beds of carbon where they are now found. In this connection we cannot do better than to copy the portion of the report just made to Congress

by the Commissioner of Public lands, which gives the result of governmental exploration in the regions to which we are referring.

The report informs us that in pursuance of the Act of July 1, 1854, "for the disposal of coal lands and town property in the public domain," surveyors general and other officials and receivers of the different land districts were instructed to make proper inquiries as to the mineral character of the lands in their respective districts, to ascertain what tracts come within the meaning of the terms "coal beds" or "coal fields," and to report results. It is found that the information called for as to the quantities of land embracing coal beds or coal fields in the respective land districts can be but imperfectly furnished through the instrumentality of officers whose time is absorbed with other duties; yet from reports received and other trustworthy sources it is ascertained that coal is distributed in the public domain in large quantities. In Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, and Alabama the existence of this valuable deposit in many places has been extensively mined for commercial purposes. In Arkansas, Louisiana, Kansas and California, numerous deposits of a superior quality have been discovered, while in Nevada and Oregon, and in the Territories of Washington, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, coal tracts have been found within the last few years, indicating an abundant distribution. The coal fields of Iowa and Missouri, passing through the eastern portions of Nebraska and Kansas and the western part of Arkansas, extend diagonally through the States of Iowa and Missouri on the west to the western limit of this extensive field is reported to lie about the 97th degree of west longitude, where the limestone formation is of the Silurian, in the extensive limestone formation, the great mineral coal measures occur, covering large portions of the States of Iowa and Missouri on the west to the western limit of this extensive field is reported to lie about the 97th degree of west longitude, where the limestone formation is of the Silurian, in the extensive limestone formation, the great mineral coal measures occur, covering large portions of the States of Iowa and Missouri on the west to the western limit of this extensive field is reported to lie about the 97th degree of west longitude, where the limestone formation is of the Silurian, in the extensive limestone formation, 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