Swift and Before on the French Stage.

[London Spectator of Feb. 29.]

"The English romances have invaded the French stage, and triumphantly taken possession of a part of its domain." So says one of the Parisian dramatical critics, after summing up the successes lately obtained by dramas founded on English stories. The number of these pieces is so many as to seem inconsiderable, and the taste for such adaptation appears to be on the increase. *Hamlet* has appeared at the Gaite as a five-act *tragedy*, and it is said that it is about to appear in a Paris form at one of the opera houses, on which occasion "Othello" is to sing her last song as she floats down the stage borne along by a sea of tears. *Romeo and Juliet* also will stream of real water. The very, a literal transcript of the novel, is to be produced at the Gaite by Sir Walter Scott Alexander Dumas the elder. Sir Walter Scott has recently contributed "La Jolie Fille de Perth," to the Ambigu, an opera founded on the story of "Ivanhoe." At the Gaite they have lately been playing "Arrah-na-Pogue" under the title of "Jean le Poete," and at the Ambigu Comique the adventures of Mr. Harrison Ainsworth's "Jack Sheppard" have long delighted the worthy "Jacques" and "Jacqueline" de Bouillant. Most of these pieces offer many points of interest to the English reader, but none of them are, on the whole, so edifying as those which form the subject of the present article—the French adaptations of "Gulliver" and of "Robinson Crusoe." The first scene of "Les Voyages de Gulliver" introduces us to *La tente Gibbon*, at whose house a Christmas party is about to take place. A number of friends and relatives are met together to celebrate the festival. Gulliver, however, the hero of the romance, is absent. It appears that she has set out that afternoon to hire a coach, to act as guide to her brother who has been invited to spend his Christmas at Brid Hour Scott. As that singularly named spot is "*tout près de la frontière d'Ecosse*," and Diana lives at Brid-de la frontière d'Ecosse," and Diana lives at Brid-Scott. As that singularly named spot is "*tout près de la frontière d'Ecosse*," and Diana lives at Brid-ge, it is not surprising that it takes her several hours to perform the double journey. Meantime Gulliver, who is to accompany her, arrives on the morrow, arrives and remains for the day, having been detained by a friend, who insisted upon his drinking half of "un baril de punk ale." He compensates for his delay by the gift of a bottle of whisky, returns from her trip to Scotland and favors them with a song, in which she relates her adventures. Unless the guests immediately fall in love with her. His name is Kock, and he is captain of a vessel on board of which her brother, Henry Gibbon, is engaged to serve as cabin boy. The captain has come to seek the young sailor, for his ship is to weigh anchor the next morning. So greatly does he admire Diana, that he determines to break off his intended marriage. So he plies Gulliver with punch and stories of adventure by sea, till he induces that bibulous and credulous young man to give up his home and his betrothed, in order to sail away to the southern seas. The captain also commands a secret agent to carry off Diana, and convey her to meet him "under the banyan tree at Surata in Hindostan." But Diana, who has discovered that her lover is deserting her, dresses herself up in the clothes of her brother, whom she greatly resembles in appearance, and so gains admittance on board the ship just before it sails. And therefore, when it leaves Bideol Harbor it takes with it Gulliver and Diana, and a big boy in which the Sheriff Bischoffson, an official busybody, connected with "politicaness," had concealed himself, not knowing that it was going to be sent on sea. Unfortunately, all goes ill with the vessel, and the sailors soon become persuaded that it is unlucky to have the Sheriff's son to kill Gulliver, whom they consider a dangerous sorcerer. Accordingly, they throw overboard by the Sheriff, whose box has been carried into their cabin, and Gulliver, the hero, who induces him to jump overboard, after furnishing him with a liberal supply of swimming bladders. Gulliver follows, and the ship sails away from the adventurous young lady, who contrives to get upon a mass of floating ice. After a series of narrow escapes from the attacks of bears, walruses, and seals, the fugitives reach the flying island of Laputa and the Court of King Quodlibet XXIII. They are kindly received by that mathematical monarch, and Gulliver, the Princess Volantine immediately recognizes in Gulliver the idol she has all her life been seeking. Eight-and-twenty times she has been engaged to be married, each time she has been stricken of the engagement, not being able to abide lovers whose thoughts are entirely occupied by arithmetical calculations. So she orders him to marry her, and he is obliged to feign consent. But as soon as he is alone with Bichoffron he pushes the Sheriff over the edge of the island, which is just beneath the window the river, and then jumps after him. The King and his courtiers arrive soon afterwards, their hands cased in white kid gloves in honor of the marriage ceremony which is about to take place, discover that the bridegroom and his friend have fled. The princess is furious, and orders her royal parent to moor the island and seek the fugitives. Her orders are obeyed, and the distinguished party step on the earth, happening to alight on the very spot in India where Captain Rock, attended by his crew, is awaiting the expected arrival of Diana. Just at that moment that adventurous young lady, in her sailor boy's dressing, gets drunk, falls to drink and smoke, until, becoming slightly intoxicated, she runs up to the Princess Volantine and kissed her. The Princess immediately tells her father to put on his white gloves and celebrate her marriage with the sailor who has had the audacity to kiss her, and the scene ends with the departure of the wedding party for the wedding. In the next act, we find Gulliver and his friend in the Kingdom of Horses, a strange country, of which the principal inhabitants are supposed to be, "comme les chevaux, a horse's head and neck, and very little else. Here the travellers find one day an enormous egg, which they break with their umbrellas. Immediately the Genius of Travel, who has been shut up inside, springs out of it, and after singing his own praises in bright stanzas, presents his deliverers to the bottom of the sea. After bemoaning the corse—a masterpiece which ornament it, they are waited by the grateful genius to the spot where Diana is being conducted by the wedding guests, and, by a shower of flowers, inside of which, if she stops, she will fall into the power of Captain Rock, who thinks that she is a young, stunning wizard. Gulliver arrives only in time to see her disappear among enchanted flowers and leaves, and the magic palaces of crystal. In the next act the two travellers suddenly find themselves in the Land of Dwarfs, and in this, which follows it in the land of giants. The little people are represented on the stage by puppets, and so are the giants, with the exception of a huge baby in a cradle, represented by a young actress, whose excellent acting is the sole source of amusement during several weakness scenes, totally unfitted to amuse any but juvenile spectators. From these we pass to the close of the play. Captain Rock, no longer young and vigorous, appears in his true character, as the feeble and ancient "Sorcerer of the Waters." He explains to the Princess Volantine, "Diana" and the "Princess Volantine" that he must die almost immediately, unless some lady will be good enough to marry him. He has entrapped *Diana* in order to persuade her to be his wife, but she has still recover his youth. She refuses, however, to give up her Gulliver, and, in the course of a dream, when suddenly the Princess declares she wants to get married, and is ready to accept Ulm as her husband, rather than remain any longer a spinster. The Sorcerer instantly assumes a youthful shape, and turning to Diana and to Gulliver, he tells the former that "pour en finir avec cet idiome, "Soyez heureux! Portez mon bonheur." The Sorcerer is seen taking married to the Princess, and Gulliver, with Diana and the Sheriff, preparing to leave for England.

About an nonsensical as this travesty of Gulliver is that which Mr. Cormon and Comiaux have made of the story of Robinson Crusoe. The camp contain dissolves a domestic interior. Sir Wm. Crusoe is reading the Bible on one side; on the other, his niece, Edwige, is cutting bread and butter for tea. Beside the old gentleman sits spinning his wife, Deborah and Suzanne, the maidservant, moves to and fro in the room. All are awaiting the arrival of their nephew, Robinson, whose erratic movements are a subject of much anxiety to his relations. Suddenly the door flies open, and Robinson, who has been shipwrecked in the Indian Ocean, and has escaped from the clutches of the cannibals, and has made his way to Sir William's house, is seen approaching the island. They had given up his supposed to have been drowned, and they soon find themselves placed in an uncomfortable position by the man they have come to plunder. At the same moment, also, a number of Tamoyos, members of the tribe to which Friday belongs, appear upon the scene, and at the request of their companion, Robinson and his friends take possession of the ship, lifeson those of the crew who had been locked up because they would not aid in the conspiracy, and set sail for England. Friday accompanies his preserver, the latter, a little vexed at first when he found that Robinson, who had promised to share everything with him, refused to carry out the compact in the case of Edwige, but he recovers his good humor after a time, and consoles himself by making love to Suzanne.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

END OF THE TYNG TRIAL.

PUBLIC REPRIMAND OF REV. S.H.TYNG, JR-

PROTEST AND APPEAL.

To the Right Reverend Horatio Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York:

RIGHT REV. SIR: It has been your pleasure to "approve" of the "decline" of this court of presbyters, and you have "now administered the sentence of "admonition," "recommended" by them against the respondent.

This is your own act and your own responsibility. I, Stephen H. Tyng, D. D., a presbyter of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the diocese of New York, and rector of St. George's Church, in the city of New York, and one of the counsel for this respondent, do most respectfully but firmly enter my solemn protest against this whole proceeding, now completed, from its commencement to its conclusion, as false in its allegations, unjust in its principle, uncanonical in its form, illegal in its transactions, injurious in its purpose, and voluntarily and persistently persisting in its spirit, process and development.

And I do solemnly appeal from this decision of this court, and from this approval thereof, by the Bishop of this diocese, under the most earnest sense of the cruel injustice with which this respondent has been treated, to the supreme and final decision of the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States; to the abiding sense of justice and righteousness in the individual members of this Church; to the conscientious review of the Christian Ministry; to the judgment that is, to the record of future history, and to the tribunal of the Great Shepherd, and religious purity and power, which may come hereafter, and with the decrees thereof, but with confidence unfeigned, to the judgment seat of the Lord Jesus Christ, who is the Head and Ruler of his Church, and whose approval I have been trying to give to the process of the innocent, or to the oppression of the weak.

Given in the City of the Transfiguration, in the year of our Lord Christ, this 11th day of March, A. D. 1868.

STEPHEN H. TYNG, JR., D. D.,
Rector of St. George's Church, in the city of New York.

The friends of Mr. Tyng crowded about the pew occupied by him, and some of them demonstrated the feelings which found expression in a few alluded to Bishop Potter in no complimentary terms.

The noise and confusion by the vast throng was very great, and it required the exertion of four or five policemen present to disperse the crowd. Some, a large part of whom, were exceedingly anxious to organize a meeting to sympathize with Mr. Tyng then and there.

At length the audience dispersed, and the friends of Mr. Tyng proceeded to the house of the Mediator, where other proceedings took place.

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SWEET INDIA HONEY AND OLD FASHIONED W. Rose House Molasses by the gallon, at CUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 18 South Second Street.

NEW YORK PLUMS, PITTED CHERRIES, VIR. GINIA PEACH PRESERVES, and Raspberries, in store for sale at CUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 18 South Second Street.

NEW BONELESS MACKEREL, YARMOUTH Bloaters, Lake Fish, Smoked Salmon, in store for sale at CUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 18 South Second Street.

CHOICE PRESERVED PEACHES, OF SUPERIOR QUALITY, Extra Quart Oil of corn importation, just received and for sale at CUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 18 South Second street.

LARGE ORANGES—100 KEGS ALMERIA GRAPES. In large clusters and of superior quality, in store and for sale at CUSTY'S, No. 18 South Second Street.

DINNER ALMONDS—NEW CROP PRINCESS PAPER SHELL Almonds just received and for sale by A. P. WILLIAMS & CO., 724 Market street.

RAISINS! RAISINS!—30 WHOLE, HALF AND Quarter boxes Muscatel Raisins, just received and for sale by E. F. BELLEN, N. W. cor. Arch and Eighth streets.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia. Estate of HOWARD ROBERTS, deceased. The undersigned, an Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court to distribute the balance in the hands of the administrator of the estate of said decedent, under proceedings upon the petition of Mary Ann Roberts, widow, praying for the support of her family, set up by her husband, the said decedent, in his lifetime, and to make distribution among the persons entitled thereunto, according to the law, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, No. 121 South Fifth street, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, March 17th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, February the 19th, A. D. 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of WILLIAM C. CONRAD, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, to be Assignee of JOHN GARRETT, of Harleigh, upon his own petition by said District.

W.M. VOGDES, Assignee,
No. 2 Penn Square, Philadelphia.

To the Creditors of the Bankrupt.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. In Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, February 26, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment of ALBERT G. CURRIER, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, to be Assignee of ROBERT SHOEMAKER, of Philadelphia, upon his own petition by said District.

W.M. VOGDES, Assignee,
No. 2 Penn Square, Philadelphia.

To the Creditors of the Bankrupt.

ESTATE OF JOHN H. CAMPBELL, DECEASED. Letters of administration on the above estate have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the decedent are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the decedent are requested to make them known without delay, without offset or deduction, to CATHARINE CAMPBELL, Executrix, 1 Mt. Vernon street, or her attorney, JOHN J. CAMPBELL, No. 525 Vine street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia.

JAMES EVANS vs. JOHN A. POLLOCK et al.

Vend. Ex. December Term, 1867. No. 64.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund arising from the sale under the above writ of the real estate of Mary Ann Pollock, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office, in Franklin Building, Fourth street, above Chestnut, on TUESDAY, March 17, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend.

Will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on Monday, March 9th, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M. at his office, No. 115 South Fifth street, when and where all persons interested in said fund are required to produce their claims to him or be barred from coming in upon said fund.

WILLIAM L. DENNIS,
Auditor.

MARCH 10th, 1868. mh10 3t12

INSTRUCTION.

HOMESEARCH—AT THE PHILADELPHIA PHIL. HARMONIC SCHOOL, 1020 Arch street, Phila. Vine, will be found every facility for acquiring a knowledge of the beautiful and scientific music. The School is thoroughly ventilated and warmed. Circulars containing full particulars.

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We Import our own Goods, and are able to Retail at less than Jobbers' Price.
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IN
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The distribution of our firm on the 1st of January, requiring for its settlement a heavy reduction of our Stock, we are now offering, at
Greatly Reduced Prices,
To Insure Speedy Sales,
OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
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Ladies will find it to their advantage to lay in their SPRING SUPPLIES in
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OUR ENTIRE STOCK, including New Goods, daily expected, now offered at LOW PRICES for cash, prior to
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Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large stock of
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Just received of the finest European makers, Independent Seconds Chronometers, and Self-winding in Gold and silver. Also, American Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Silver Ware, Fine Clocks, Opera Glasses, Gold Chains, Garnet and Etruscan Sets, in great variety.
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MEDICAL.

DANIEL H. BROWN'S
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A Certain Cure for
SCALDS, BURNS, CUTS, WOUNDS, &c.
Due July 1st, 1868,
WILL BE REDEEMED WITH INTEREST TO DATE OF PAYMENT ON PRESENTATION AT THE
FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK
INTEREST ON THE ABOVE LOANS WILL CEASE ON THE 1st OF JULY, 1853.
FRANCIS JORDAN, *Sec'y of State.*
JOHN F. HARTRANFT, *Aud. Gen.*
W. H. KEMBLE, *State Treas.*
Commissioners of Sinking Fund.

FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT
OF
PENNSYLVANIA.
HARRISBURG, Dec. 18, 1867.
NOTICE.
TO THE HOLDERS OF THE
LOANS,
OF THE
COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, DUE JULY 1st, 1868.
THE FOLLOWING
LOANS,
Viz:
Loan of March 27, 1839, due July 1, 1868.
Loan of July 19, 1839, due July 1, 1868.
PHILADELPHIA.

LIST CONGRESS.—SECOND SESSION.

CLOSE OF SATURDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

House of Representatives.

Mr. Brooks moved that the House proceed to discuss the question of the national finances, stating his views in favor of an expansion of the currency. He held it down as an axiom in political economy that the value of all labor wages so high, and as a result, the great amount of circulating medium, the value of labor would be greatly increased. He (Mr. Brooks) did advise of the community, and that it would be a great misfortune to the country, if it should be found that a sufficient circulating medium, that a man should have too much money, but that he (Mr. Brooks) was of the opinion that it was the reverse of the truth. He was asked how much money would be required in his opinion, to make the country secure and prosperity, he answered that he was not prepared to say, but he had asked some men who were more competent than he to answer, and they had stated that the amount required was about $300 for every man in the country, or in other words, $300 for every man, woman and child in the country, $300 each. He suggested that the amount of currency required would be at least