MY DARLINGS.

BY ALICE CARY.

My Rose so red and round,
My Daisy, darling of the summer weather,
You must go down now, and keep house together,
Low underground!

O little silver lilies
Of meadow-state, ere the cloud rise darkling,
Slip out of sight, and with your comely sparkling
Make their hearth shine!

Leaves of the garden flowers,
The frost is coming soon,—your prime is over:
So gently fall, and make a soft, warm cover
To house my flowers.

Lithe willow, too, forego
The crown that makes you queen of woodland graces,
Nor leave the winds to shear the lady tresses
From your drooped brow.

Oak, held by strength apart
From all the trees, stop now your stems from growing,
And send the sap, while yet its bravery flowing,
Back to your heart.

And ere the autumn frost
Freeze him to ice, or sill to utter mowing,
Make compact with your peers for overstrewing
My darlings sweet.

So when their sleepy eyes
Shall be unlocked by the May, with rainy kisses,
They to the sweet renewal of old blisses
Refreshed may rise.

Lord, in that evil day
When my own wicked thoughts like thieves waylay me,
Or when pricked conscience rise up to slay me,
Shield me, I pray.

Ay, when the storm shall drive,
Spread thy two blessed hands like leaves above me,
And with thy great love, though none else should love me,
Save me alive!

Heal with thy peace my strife;
And as the poor wilted flowers, at morning
Lights his low house-door, are thy praise rekearsing,
To light my life.

Shed down thy grace in showers,
And if some rose of good, at thy appearing,
Be found in me, transplant them for the rearing
Of heavenly flowers.

—Atlantic.

NEW MAGAZINES.

"Co-operative Housekeeping" is the initiative paper in a capital number of the *Atlantic*. It is not complete, but is an introductory essay, confined principally to showing the false position of the housekeeper of the present day; at the close of the article the author recites the experience of some of John Bright's mates at Rochdale in setting up a co-operative society; and promises, in a subsequent number, to set the American Woman in the right way of an improved Co-operative system.—"What Five Years Do" is a bright, wandering story of the war, by E. H. Appleton.—Eugene Benson, in a happy hand-and-eye way, gives a painter's bit at some "Foreign Face" after another, defining each type with a phrase, usually very graphic and picturesque.—"My Visit to Gorilla" was unsuccessful, it appears; the animal at Barnum's had the mistaken candor to draw out from under him, at a certain moment of the inspection, an accusing tail, which displaced him at once from the position of the monger simia, and connected him, by a disverentable and prehensile hold, with the ring-tails. The article is quite funny.—"Sculpture in the United States" is a pretty sharp criticism on the low standard of art-taste in America, as evinced by our Congress distributing their awards for statuary female, dressed in bal-antry and lobbying.—Part III of "The Face in the Glass" is given in this number.—Mr. Whipple, having in the October *Atlantic* obliged us with a terse and penetrating analysis of Lord Bacon's character as a man, now proceeds to the literary standing of that great master of indirection. Nothing can be more satisfactory than the way in which this able critic brings lucidity out of the tangled maze of considerations which must of necessity enter into an estimate of the large-trowed Verulam.—The aggressive inclinations of Russia in Central Asia and towards Constantinople are criticised by Karl Blind, from a point of view wholesomely different from the English one we are all accustomed to.—From "Manufacturers and Inventors," by Urbain Pagan, is derived the account, interesting as the episode of Madeleine's artificial jet industry in the Miscrables, of Oberkampf's success as a calico-printer in France.—"Maidenvalley, Spinsterland," is an indifferent account of an ordinary mountain region in the North, by Adam S. Hill.—Corean scenery and traditions are graphically described by Bayard Taylor, with a useful notice of the revolutionary President of 1863.—"The Last Days of Pompeii" and "The Ghost" is a touching sailors' yarn, by E. Stuart Phelps.—The best poem is Alice Cary's "My Darlings," a gentle litany, in which the poet wishes the darlings safe in garden preparing for winter, and prays for a peaceful hibernation and prosperous germinating season in the soil; something in this delicate poem (which we print elsewhere,) recalls the exquisite "Beggar of Russel Lowell. There are some admirable book-reviews.

In the November number number of *Our Young Folks* we have another of a very complished craftsman as E. Stuart Phelps, the author of "Leslie Goldthwaite," and Mrs. Dist. Lockwood, who abandons pre-Raphaelite criticism to write out a short, superfine fancy sketch "little Dandelion's Grief," which the young folks may like better than we do.—The general character of the number is lighter than usual, but we have great fear for the enterprise undertaken by Hr. Elisha Kellogg, of getting up special "Declamations" for his successive months. The shuddery melodrama of his present attempt, "Icilius," is more than we should be equal to, if repeated often; and we must say that if any child of ours were to venture to pronounce it in our parlor, we should consider ourselves justified in summary disinheritance. Mr. Poinsett wire bread-and-water under the gas-meter for a week. The illustrations, in our opinion, add nothing this month to the attractiveness of the magazine.

De Bow's Review, for October, poisons as usual with its effete and feeble Sinico-rights claim a number of vital American subjects, which-it takes up. The first paper, "Exodus," is suggested by A. H. Stephens's work, "The War between the States." Its various statements, mixed abundantly with error but still well worth picking up and sifting, is the subsequent publication, under the title, "Constitutional Government;" "Al-

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

LETTER FROM BERLIN.

Intrigues of Napoleon—The Attitude of Denmark—Material and Condition of the Prussian Army—The Austrian Succession—Artillery Experiments.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

BERLIN, Oct. 1st, 1868.—Within the last fortnight communications from Paris have been sent to the Swedish and Danish Government, seemingly intended to prepare them for the possibility of having to choose between siding with France or Germany. There is little doubt that Sweden prefers neutrality. Her people are prudently averse from entangling themselves, and, moreover, scarcely in a position to forget the dangerous vicinity of Russia. It is different with Denmark, whose government, if I am correctly informed, as an earnest of its affection, has promised to mention the North Schleswig affair in the speech from the throne, which King Christian will deliver in a few days. If the Danish people welcome the notion of war with Germany, the Emperor, on the other hand, seems to be equally bent upon holding their own. *Dagbladet*, itself, a Copenhagen paper, all against Germany, the other day was obliged to acknowledge as much. Referring to the reception of King William at Flensburg, one of its correspondents has the following: "I was deeply grieved to see the joy of the Flensburgers at all these festivities. It felt a great deal much happen before the black and white flags will disappear at Flensburg. More than ever did it become apparent to me that we have to deal with a power which still retains every nerve to keep what it has got." Which, however, would have scarcely been in the way of a restoration of Northern Schleswig to the Danes, had they not insisted on having Rappel given to them. That place—the only strategical position of importance in the Duchies—having been twice conquered, and, moreover, situated in the district where the two nationalities are mingled, the Germans thought they would be damaging both their honor and their interests were they to give it up.

The Paris official *Moniteur de l'Armee* continues its attentions towards the Prussian army. Having lately described the Prussian soldier as the pliable slave of a despotic government, it now ridicules the intelligence and skill of the Prussian Staff, the plan of campaign in 1866, according to this impartial critic, was the most miserable that can be conceived, "?" the paper actually permits itself to say, "General Benedek could have conducted better, the only proven him to be a worse ignoramus than the Prussians, his adversaries." Assuming that the Napoleonic spirit would have gained him the battle of Sadowa, not once, but ten times." Simultaneous with the appearance of this bravado is the notice of a Prussian, the *France*, is busy proving to its readers that Prussia, in the event of war, will be isolated. I do not perceive that there exists any such feeling here. Still, the question is raised now and then whether the early Government papers have been instructed to encourage their countrymen to bell the Napoleonic cat.

It is said here that, to prevent the chance of Alexander's ascending the throne of Spain, the Emperor Napoleon is trying to persuade the Duke of Portugal to offer himself as a candidate. The King, however, is not particularly inclined to meddle with his unruly neighbor, and by his refusal has already incurred the displeasure of his would-be patron.

The ex-Grand Vizier of Hesse Cassel has sent copies of his protest against Prussian encroachment, as he calls it, to all German papers. It is a big volume, full of hypocritical exaltation of the Right Divine theory. A German is visible in this, the worst tyrant of the press, when he had the power to be, now appealing to that very press for help and redress. Contemptuous remarks are all he has earned by his tardy conversion.

On the 11th of September Ali Pasha addressed a letter to Prince Carl of Roumania, requesting to be informed of the result of the inquiry into the formation of Bulgarian bands on Wallachian soil. The Turkish minister also uttered a hope that the most stringent measures would be resorted to to prevent the recurrence of similar irregularities. *Apropos* of Danubian affairs, the Servian regency contemplate the establishment of *bona fide* constitutional arrangements in their principal city. Hitherto the Servian Parliament has existed only in name. It was the dissatisfaction felt at the state of things by the educated among the people which fostered that conspiracy against Prince Michael.

There is joy in the artillery department at Berlin. After having so long yielded the palm to Austrians, Von Krupp, it is asserted, has a length detected his rival. You may remember that early this summer a competitive trial of the two guns was held in the artillery ground at Tegel, near Berlin, when the native product came off second best. Great consternation prevailed at the time, and the Berlin journals—the princesses who had come to witness the triumph of the Prussian weapons rode not best pleased home. Since then a improvement, the nature of which has not transpired, has been introduced, and, it seems, most successfully. At the trial which has just come off, Krupp's gun thrashed the Austrian plates—said to be the strongest in use—at each round. What then must the guns of more formidable calibre accomplish if remodeled on the new pattern? According to the latest intelligence from Russia, it is expected that the railway between Moscow and Odessa will be completed by May next. This is a fact of great political importance.

Affairs in Spain.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The *Gaulois* newspaper has a story to-day of an attempt to shoot Gen. Prim at Madrid. The shot missed its intended victim, the assassin was immediately arrested, but was afterwards released by Prim himself.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The coinage system of Spain will be radically changed so as to conform to that of France.

Rosa De Olanna, Count of Almena, has been appointed Captain-General of Cuba. Serrano and Topete have arrived at Saragosa, where they had a triumphal entry, the wildest enthusiasm being manifested.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—General Prim has received the title of Marshal of Spain, and General Dulce has been made Duke of Madrid.

A deputation of Cubans have arrived here and held a conversation with the Central Junta, and agreed to the gradual abolition of slavery.

The republicans have commenced agitation in Barcelona. They protest against the sale of Prim and Serrano. The latter has gone to Saragosa, and there made a speech promising that the national Junta at Madrid would resign on the opening of the Constituent Cortes. He expressed regret that Olozaga and Rivero were not in the Cabinet. The government needed the aid of one of these eminent statesmen in the work of reorganizing the State on a liberal basis.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The succession to the Spanish throne remains undetermined. The candidate of Prince Alfred of England, which has been suggested, is considered absurd and impossible, because he is a Protestant. The name of Ferdinand, Duke of Portugal, is mentioned with favor. Though an uluamonarchist in religion, he is regarded as a liberal, and is popular in Spain, and would be unobjectionable to Napoleon.

Insults to the Queen.

A correspondent writes from Madrid:

"The Queen's position is by no means an enviable one. Hunted from her capital, abandoned by her odd admirers, who are actually in arms against her (Serrano for instance), she has been insulted to the very dust. It is reported that she is not devoid of personal courage. When strongly urged to quit the palace, during a time when she has been resting, at San Sebastian, lest it should be taken by surprise by her enemies, she replied, 'Let them dare to come. I shall leave here to defend myself.' It appears that her Majesty dispatched a special envoy to Marshal Serrano. (We all remember the story of the imprisonment of this handsome Don Juan in one of the *garrotes apartamentos* of the palace, yawns, &c., &c.) Serrano, victorious in old Castile and a conqueror now, refused to receive the Queen's messenger. *Pronchemit*, this was the last insult to the Queen. The message with which she charged her envoy was as follows: 'Because of Spain will abdicate her crown and perhaps her parade, on condition that they recognize her son as King of Spain.' But what do you think of the conduct of Isabella on learning the fate of her messenger."

Liberal Influences at Work.

The *Daily News* is of opinion that the influence of the nineteenth century have been gradually permeating Spanish society. Liberal ideas have been kept from expression to propagate themselves in silence. Under the external appearance of a boasted Catholic unity, religious liberalism has made prodigious advance among the educated classes; while the artisans of the large towns and the middle classes generally have been alienated from the throne by a repressive policy, and driven to desire change in the liberal direction. But all these influences might have been reckoned with if the Queen and her advisers had not been smitten with the madness which precedes destruction. The least revolutionary of all the Latin races, the Spanish nation might have been one of the easiest to rule, had the Queen been desirous of acting the part of a really constitutional monarch. But Bourbons, like other princes, are so difficult for cannot learn to rule by obedience. They must be governed, or else they will govern. Such is its will. Even their code of morals must be their own, and not that which composes mortals obey. It is the family folly which leads to the family doom. The natural end of a Bourbon throne is for its occupant to fly, and for the record of the flight to be accompanied with some sort of popular rejoicing as we now hear of from Madrid. "Everywhere music is heard. The streets are illuminated."

Destruction of Arms Destined for Arkansas.

An Associated Press despatch from Memphis (Oct. 17) says:

The destruction of arms aboard the steamer Hesper still causes much excitement. The Democratic papers assert that they were destroyed by the Radicals for the purpose of making political capital, and also that the arms were not the property of the State of Arkansas. The Republican papers, on the other hand, assert that the arms were destroyed by the Ku-Klux.

The following particulars of the affairs have been obtained:

On Thursday afternoon the tug Nellie Jones, Captain John Ford, left her wharf for Pickering, lying a large in one. She worked her way down stream and landed a line, but had scarcely made fast before the ships were discovered with men secretly masked, and probably one hundred in number. They quickly boarded the tug, took possession of the boat, and compelled Captain Ford to order Captain Ford to start down the river. "Accordingly, we were soon underway, with one cut of the line, and in a few minutes the tug was quietly steaming down the river. Upon taking possession the new commander kept a vigilant eye on the crew, not allowing any one to come to leave his post, and the engineer was not allowed to oil the machinery. When approached Cat Island, twenty-five miles below, near the Arkansas shore, he ordered the boat to stop, and was alongside the little steamer Hesper, which we had up and ready for us, we used.

During the trip the leaders of the party informed Ford that they had taken possession of the Hesper, and destroying the arms, but strict orders had been issued to treat the crew with care and respect properly. In obeyance of orders, Captain Ford ran the tug alongside, which was no sooner done than the party leaving, with a small number in the pilot house, two in the engine room and one in the hold, with the balance, jumped over one of the crew who had insulted the leader of the disguised band, and boarded the steamer the Hesper. Little or nothing was said to the boarders, who immediately had an eye to business, and placed the crew under surveillance, and commenced to do the work in hand. Seven gun boxes were broken open, and the guns taken out and thrown into the river, some of the guns were broken before being thrown overboard. A large quantity of ammunition in the hold, marked "sundries," was also thrown overboard; and the party quietly returned to the tug, leaving the Hesper in the possession of her crew. Capt. Hosmer was not made prisoner, but was left on board as the vessel was down. At midnight the tug reached Point Prudent Island, below the city, and there the party left the boat, the boarders then taking in a skiff which they had signaled. Strict orders were given to Captain Ford to remain behind until daylight, and his tug returned here this morning.

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