TORREST HYMN.

(LOCH CORRINE, SYKE.)

I.

The torrent falls the air
With a terrible voice of prayer:
"God the Lord!"
From the hollow of my hand,
In the darkness of the land,
I was poured;
And in solitude I beat
Round thy stony sinking feet
On the scaur,
While thou standest looking down
Upon multitude and town
From afar;
While the black lake broodeth still,
Hark! the voices of the hill
How they die!
And I answer deep and loud,
To the pealing thunder-cloud,
With a cry
Lo! the reasons of the year
Glide below thee with no fear,
While still thou leanest here
On thy sword,
Yes, stilly night and day thou dost gaze on sea and shore,
On the rainbow-lavish'd and my troubled waters river,
When I rise, in the valleys, men adore and implore
God the Lord!"

II.

Full clear the torrent saith
To the heart that breathyeth:
"God the Lord!"
Who shall meet thee in thy might,
Who shall stay thee if thou smite
With thy sword?
In a solitary place
Where the silence of thy face
Dwelleth like snow,
Thou abidest night and day,
And the troubled waters play
Down below;
There is stillness in thy skies
And the wonder of thine eyes
None may sound,
On thy face there is no change,
While thy shadow falleth strange
All around;
Yet, from darkness and delight
Goes the murmur of thy night
And the people name thy name
And thy work;
And stilly evermore thou abidest out of reach,
Or thy feet the rainbow touch, or thy waters boil for speech,
From valley unto valley mortals preach and beseech
God the Lord!"

—London Spectator.

Literary Men Beginning as Reporters.

A writer speaks of the rise and growth of "this memory reporting as follows:

"What irony there is in history! If the ghosts of Cave and Woodfall, of Perry and his corps of reporters, still linger on the back benches of the reporters' gallery, as the shade of Canning is said to linger round the Speaker's chair, how they must smile at the caprice by which a handful of semi-literary men, taking notes in their hats, and afterwards writing them out by the flickering light of a bar-parlour, over a pot of porter or a glass of brandy-and-water, has been developed into one of the most powerful estates of the realm! When the history of the English press is written as it ought to be, not in bits and scraps of personal biography about Irish reporters and Scotch editors, but in a great social and political institution, people may look—and look in vain—through the pages of Macaulay for any more striking and suggestive illustration of our progress in popular notions of government, and, I may add, in the gentler arts and amenities of political life than is to be found in the rise and growth of our newspaper press. To report a speech in the House of Commons for the papers in the days of Speaker Onslow was a species of impious approach to the unwritten law of Parliament. Nearly all the reports that we have of the speeches of Pitt and Fox are surreptitious reports. Several of the more famous of these speeches we know, from the confessions of the reporters themselves, to be worse than surreptitious, for they are fictitious, the concoctions of the reporters themselves. 'Verbatim reports of the speeches made in this House! It is a conspiracy to make Parliament contemptible in the eyes of the nation.' That is the light in which parliamentary reports were looked upon by our representatives less than a century ago. They declared the reports of the *Gentleman's Magazine* and the Debates of Cave, "syndicated" by the noble Lord Chatham, to be nothing more than pretty much in the light that they still look upon poachers. To day they dine with them at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of a royal duke, and toast the press as the fourth estate.

"I know no single profession that in the course of the past forty or fifty years has, emerging its members from obscurity, more distinguished group of men than the parliamentary reporters. Some have left literature and science have all replenished their ranks from the gallery, and the names of most of these now are eloquent to conjure with. Take poetry. There are Samuel Taylor Coleridge and Charles Lamb, and Talfourd. These are the only poets that I can call to mind on the spur of the moment; but they represent a band of immortals. Take literature of art and science it is enough to refer to Mr. G. H. Lewes, editor of the *Fortnightly Review*, and Dr. Forbes Winslow. Richard Lalor Shiel may stand as the representative of oratory. It is in the law and the literature of imagination that we find the most distinguished names of parliamentary reporters. At the head of the list stands plain John Campbell, Lord High Chancellor; Baron Alderson and Mr. Justice Talfourd stand by his side; and I could select more than one name from the present list of judges in Westminster Hall, to bracket with these. There are dozens of men at the bar who began their career in the Reporter's Gallery. In literature I need only refer to Charles Dickens, Shirley Brooks and W. H. Russell. Editors the Gallery has produced by the score; and several of these have attained the highest posts in their profession—the editorship of *The Times, Daily News, Morning Post, Morning Advertiser*, and, in the day, of the *Morning Chronicle*.

"Of course, with most of these men reporting was merely the occupation of leisure hours. They were waiting for briefs, waiting for publishers. Reporting was to them what Mr. Gladstone once called 'a profession of transition.' It was not the business of their lives. It is that to many, it may be, not to the extent it was formerly. You may still, perhaps, find in the Gallery, Queen's and Tallounds, puisne judges and chief justices, men of position who are yet to make their mark in literature, as Charles Dickens and Shirley Brooks have done. Many of these men spend their morning reading up for the bar, or in the courts of Westminster Hall. Here and there you may find a contributor to new magazines. 'London correspondents' are here by the dozen. And supposing a man has stamina in him for the work, he may remain there equal to a life of three or four sessions in the Gallery for the higher work of journalism, for the courts, and for literature? But of course there is the rub. Only men in the prime of health and mental vigor are equal to the task. Long hours of close and exhausting work, work that often extends to half or half through the night, in an enervating atmosphere, with all your faculties of observation, memory and reflection on the alert, will try the hardest constitution.

"A perfect parliamentary reporter ought to be like Macaulay, a book in breeches. He, ought to be on a par in point of information and reading with the highest culture of the House. He ought to know the ins and outs of every topic of discussion—finance, Indian government, foreign politics, ecclesiastical and civil law and history. He ought to be a quick enough with his pencil, to take every word of orators like Gladstone, Disraeli and Lowe. He ought to have the wit to see the point of their keenest and most subtle allusions, and to see it in a moment. He ought not to boggle over a bit of Lesliana Greek, a passage from Homer, Virgil or Horace. And to crown all, he ought to be able to write out his copy as legibly as small pica, and as expeditiously as a telegraph needle. Some of them occasionally make terrible hash of the speeches. The Bishop of Ely says they systematically omit the point of all his argument, and misrepresent many of his statements. They used to make Macaulay talk frightful nonsense. They once made him trace the pedigree of our statute of limitations from the legislation of the Mexicans and Peruvians; and then, perhaps by way of varying the monotony of his historical theory, from the 'Pandects of the Benares.' They once made Lord Derby call Mr. Gladstone the Polyphemus of the Liberal party. One day this session they lowered the price of the funds an eighth per cent. by the misinterpretation of a few words of Mr. Ward Hunt's upon the Abyssinian estimates; and a day or two ago a professor of Oxford set all his university friends aghast by the odd and and compendious assertion, through the *Times*, that natural morality was superior to the morality of any religion, Protestant or Roman Catholic—a perversion of the very simple statement in the House of Commons that natural morality was superior to the morality of any priest, either Protestant or Roman Catholic."

"Society" in America.

(From the North American Review.)

"Modern Women" is a tirade against modern Englishwomen, and parenthetically against modern women of other nations; we have already given a specimen of the charges. We hear these accusations in America as well, and it behooves us to examine the foundation of them, that we may discover whether or no they are true, and, if true, what the remedy should be. In plain English, are we going to the devil? Will the Saratoga belle of the years hence be such a woman as the *Saturday Review* describes in these terms: 'Belladonna flashes from her eyes, pearl and animony deepen the blackness of her eyebrows, 'bloom of roses' blushes from her cheeks. The blood of this sort now? If our politicians are every year becoming more and more corrupt, our courtesans every year more and more indecent, and our society more and more abandoned in its luxury and frivolity, we shall very soon reach a point at which there will be little security for life or property,—if that is the aim and end of our civilization, we have reached already. The soberest of American cities has had its winter's excitement furnished by the *Cancan*, the officers of the law in New York act or remain inactive according to the relativity of the plaintiffs' and defendants' purses, while the hot whirl of Newport and Saratoga serves as a ready Lethe for all moral obligations. A rather disheartening picture might be drawn in this way of our probable future; and yet we cannot believe in its truth.

"The question is, What amount of influence do the novels and social satire upon the general current of thought and upon the general moral tone of the country? We cannot say how it is in England or France (which latter country, we suspect, has furnished most of the material for these essays), but in America this influence is, on the whole, slight. If our politicians are every year becoming more and more corrupt, our courtesans every year more and more indecent, and our society more and more abandoned in its luxury and frivolity, we shall very soon reach a point at which there will be little security for life or property,—if that is the aim and end of our civilization, we have reached already. The soberest of American cities has had its winter's excitement furnished by the *Cancan*, the officers of the law in New York act or remain inactive according to the relativity of the plaintiffs' and defendants' purses, while the hot whirl of Newport and Saratoga serves as a ready Lethe for all moral obligations. A rather disheartening picture might be drawn in this way of our probable future; and yet we cannot believe in its truth.

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"A perfect parliamentary reporter ought

POLITICAL NOTICES.

☞ UNION LEAGUE.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 30, 1868.

HON. EDWIN M. STANTON,

The Great War Minister

will address the citizens of Philadelphia on the present condition of the country, and the

Dangers which still Threaten it,

ON SATURDAY EVENING,

Nov. 1st, at 8 o'clock, in the

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Come and hear the man in whom the Great Lincoln confided, and whose administrative ability was wonderful administrative ability was owing, under God's guidance, the organization of the Great Armies which Ulysses S. Grant led to Victory.

GOVERNOR GEARY,

GOVERNOR CURTIN,

GOVERNOR WARD, and

GOVERNOR FENTON,

SENATOR SHERMAN,

have also been invited to address the meeting.

A SERENADE

will be given by the loyal people of our city to

SECRETARY STANTON,

at 10 o'clock, in front of the

LEAGUE HOUSE.

BY ORDER OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Parquet and Parquet Circle in the Academy will be reserved for the use of gentlemen accompanying ladies until a quarter of eight o'clock.

Tickets will be issued at the UNION LEAGUE, Broad street, THIS MORNING, after 10 o'clock. oct30-2t

☞ INVINCIBLES TO MT. HOLLY,

THE LAST TRIP OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Headquarters Republican Invincibles,

ORDER No. 3.

I. The Club will assemble, at the UPPER FERRY, MARKET Street, at 6 o'clock P. M.,

Saturday, October 31, 1868,

To proceed to

MOUNT HOLLY, NEW JERSEY,

THE LAST BOAT WILL LEAVE AT 5.45.

II. Tickets for the round trip SEVENTY FIVE CENTS. For sale at Headquarters after 3 P. M. the first inst.

By order of

BENJ. T. TAYLOR, Chief Marshal.

EDWA LEACOCK, Assistant Marshals.
HENRY YODON, }

oct30 2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

IMPROVED

BALTIMORE COAL

FIRE-PLACE HEATER

WITH

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And Magazine of sufficient capacity for fuel to last 24 hours.

The most cheerful and perfect Heater in use.

SOLD WHOLESALE AND RETAIL BY

J. S. CLARK,

1008 Market Street, Philadelphia.

oct14 3mos

ENVELOPES! ENVELOPES!

5,000,000 SAFETY ENVELOPES

All colors, qualities and sizes, for sale at the lowest market price, at the Stationery Warehouse of

JOHN C. SHERWOOD, SAMPLE ENVELOPES ON REQUEST.

oct14 3mos No. 52 South Second street.

☞ STEEK & CO.'S AND HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS.

Warerooms, No. 1021 CHESTNUT Street.

Piano Tuning, Repairing and Removing.

JOHN CASEY, BUILDER,

1108 CHESTNUT STREET,

and 242 LOCUST STREET,

Mechanics of every branch required for housebuilding furnished promptly. fm2tf

HENRY INGLIS,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

NO. 1018 SANSOM STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

WARBURTONS IMPROVED, VENTILATED and very Stiff Dress Hats (patented) in all the fashionable shapes for the season. Constantly on hand at the Depot, 516 CHESTNUT Street. oct17tf

MISSES' KID GLOVES.—GEORGE W. VOGEL, NO. 1021 Chestnut street, has just received a full assortment of Misses' Kid Gloves, Dark, Medium, Bright and Light Colors. A splendid assortment. oct20 4tp

TO GROCERS, HOTELKEEPERS, FAMILIES AND others.—The undersigned has just received a fresh supply of Catawba, California and Champagne Wines, Table Ale for invalids, Brandies, &c.

JOHN F. CRAIG,

No. 232 Pine street,

Below Third and Pine streets.

WATCHES AND MUSICAL BOXES REPAIRED by skilled workmen.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, &c.

oct20 4tp 324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth.

GENUINE FRENCH HEM STITCH HANDKERCHIEFS, Linen Cambric, Hemstitched, Gentlemen's size, but little larger than a Ladies', only 1 dollar per half dozen. Also, a full line of other Linen goods, very superior to any at moderate prices.

GEORGE W. VOGEL,

oct20 4tp No. 1021 CHESTNUT Street.

Has just received a full assortment of Gents' Kid Gloves in all the fashionable shades, Gents' Fleece Lined Kid Gloves, Gents' Buck and Buck Gauntlet Gloves, all of very best quality. oct20 4tp

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, PLATE, CLOTHING, &c.

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of Second and Spruce streets.

Below Spruce.

N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c.

REMARKABLE SALE OF

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM PACKING HOSE,

Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturers headquarters.

GOODYEAR'S INDIA RUBBER GLOVE MANUFACTORY,

708 Chestnut street,

(Fourth side).

N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots, Shoes, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

ISAAC HASTINGS, AUCTIONEER, N. CORNER Third and Spruce Streets, only one square below the Exchange. Regular sales of Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Cutlery, Cloths, Cassimeres, Linens, Ingrains, and all goods of the trade, on the premises, No. 232 MARKET Street, above Second, and No. 1 Spruce Street, adjoining the Exchange, on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at 10 o'clock, precisely, and at private sale at any time. Liberal cash advances made on consignments. Warehousing and Storage at the lowest market rates. ja4tfrp

BUTLER, WEAVER & CO.

NEW CORDAGE FACTORY

NOW IN FULL OPERATION,

No. 18 S. WATER and 19 N. DELAWARE

MACKEREL, SALMON, AND HERRING, NO. 1 Mackerel, 16 qs. each; No. 2 Mackerel, 12 qs. each; Salmon, 12 qs. each; Herring, 6 qs. each, for sale by E. A. SONNEBORN & CO., Dock Street Wharf.

CARPETINGS, &c.

1868. FALL. 1868.

"GLEN ECHO MILLS."

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

Manufacturers and Importers of

CARPETINGS,

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CARPETINGS.

FALL OPENING.

Elegant Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,

TAPESTRIES, 3 PLYS and INGRAINS.

Parlor, Hall and Stairs to Match.

LEEDOM & SALTER,

910 ARCH STREET,

Between Ninth and Tenth streets.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Opening Daily.

CARPETINGS,

Wiltons, Velvets, Brussels,

OIL CLOTHS, &c.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

1222 Chestnut Street.

TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

This Company have an exclusive grant to lay

Submarine Cables,

FROM

CANTON TO TEIN-TSIN,

(the seaport of Pekin,)

connecting all the ports on the

ASIATIC COAST,

whose forest commerce amounts to

One Thousand Millions Annually.

The Company is chartered by the Legislature of the State of New York, with a

Capital of $5,000,000;

Shares, $100 Each.

A limited number of shares are offered at $50 each, payable $25 down, $25 November 1, balance in monthly instalments of $2 50 per share.

The inquiries for this stock are now very active, and the Board of Directors instruct us to say it may be withdrawn at any time, and that none will be offered on the above terms after November 20 next.

For Circulars, Maps and full information, apply to

DREXEL & CO.,

No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers through out Pennsylvania, and at the

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

816 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA;

To duly authorized Banks and Bankers through out Pennsylvania, and at the

Office of the Company,

Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU Street,

NEW YORK.

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THROUGH FREIGHT DEPARTMENT

Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

The Liverpool & London & Globe Insurance Company.

The Report of this Company for 1868 shows:

Premiums - $5,479,278

Losses - 3,344,728

and after paying a dividend of 30 per cent., the Total Affairs are, in Gold,

$17,005,026.

ATWOOD SMITH,

General Agent,

No. 6 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

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SEWING MACHINES.

Saddlers, Harness-Makers, Manufacturers of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, &c.

THE GENUINE LOCKSTITCH SEWING MACHINES, WITH ALL THE LATEST IMPROVEMENTS.

Manufactured and Sold by the Singer Manufacturing Co.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Manufacture the SINGER SEWING MACHINE,

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ADOLPH WOYTT,

No. 328 Walnut Street,

IMPORTER OF

RHINE AND MOSELLE WINES, CLARETS, CHAMPAGNES, &c.

Philadelphia agent for SCHINGER & CO.'S celebrated GOLD MEDAL PORT, SHERRY AND MADEIRA, OLD COGNAC, RYE, LONDON DOCK GIN, &c.

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GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' PATENT SPRING AND BUTTONED Over Gaiters, Cloth, Leather, white and drab Kid Gaiters, Ladies' Gaiters, Cloth and Kid.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Ladies' Cloth Sacks, Ladies' Cloth Clothing, 518 Chestnut street, corner of Sixth. The best Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, $1 00.

no14-1tp OPEN IN THE EVENING.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE COUP D'ETAT.

"Paris en Décembre 1851. Etude historique sur le Coup d'Etat. Par Eugène Ténot." Paris: Le Chevalier. 1868.—E. Ténot, by sheer dint of self-control, has succeeded in writing a political argument so crushing, so calm, so unanswerable, so prudent, that the government finds nothing to say, while the public reads it with a delight and excitement hardly matched by Rochefort and *La Lanterne*. The fact is, *Paris en Décembre* is a weighty historical study, and differs completely from the satire of an ephemeral journal or a demagogic placard. He author holds himself invincible behind his mass of facts, provable by documents, at the same time that they constitute an argument more terrible than any rhetoric. The extreme moderation of his style gives a relishing flavor to the scathing truths he quietly revives:

"I have not had the assurance to try and write a history, in the complete and lofty acceptation of the term. I relate, in the spirit of a simple chronicle, events which I exhibit the facts: I neither estimate nor judge them. I do not give myself the trouble to know whether the Coup d'Etat was indispensable or necessary by high considerations of public safety, or whether its author was guided by lofty springs of action; I do not even ask the question whether the act was legitimate or not; I neither blame nor praise the means put into operation for executing it. I enter into no controversy about the plebiscite of the 20th December; I verify the figures and I print the official discourses pronounced on that occasion."

Nothing is more certain to inspire confidence in the reader than this air of moderation: E. Ténot's pamphlet is, indeed, a revolutionary weapon more terrible than invective. "I am persuaded," he smoothly says, with the air of one who does not see wincing in an intelligent opponent:

"I am persuaded, although many accr a contrary opinion, that a narrative, faithful, true and impartial, kept as far off from the pamphlet-squib as from the apology, may be produced in 1868 without embarrassing anyone. It seems to me that I should offer a grave insult to a government which, in spite of its imperfections, which supposes itself upon two plebiscites carried by immense majorities, which has been governed for more than sixteen years without ever having had to put in operation the repressive laws, which, in spite of its disturbance, which at each legislative election finds for itself a solid and devoted majority, which has had the profound conviction that the moment has come for crowning the edifice of its glorious and beneficent work in 1852 by liberal reforms; it seems to me, I say, that I should be offering a grave insult to this government, which, I repeat, I am bear a conscientious and impartial recital of facts anterior to the plebiscite of the 20th December, of facts *shriven* (the expression is Louis Napoleon's), *shriven* by this plebiscite."

The Administration has had nothing to do but to walk in the lines so serenely laid down for it by M. Ténot. It has interdicted *La Lanterne*, but it has endured the *Paris en Décembre*.

The retrospective pages in which M. Ténot reviews the Parliamentary history of France from the Restoration to the Coup d'Etat are most novel, and not the least interesting, parts of his work.

The French Constitution had, upon this election, for its principal safeguard the following provision, to be found in its 68th Article:

"The dissolution of the Legislative Body, prorogues it, or places an obstacle in the exercise of its functions, is a crime of High Treason. By this deed alone the President is deprived of his functions, and citizens are bound to refuse him obedience: the supreme power must then be held and to be adopted by oath by the new President. Louis Napoleon, however, having at his command the 100,000 Parisian troops, not much concerned by the complications of mere tape. *He* well knew, if France as yet but imperfectly knew, that in Republics as in Monarchies, the Army alone can check upon the disposition to encroach is found in the limits of the physical force at its disposal. The ties between the President and his soldiery were strengthened in every possible way, and the expedition into Kabylia projected simply and solely to give prestige to the little knot of captains *qui avaient perdus* of the army who rallied around him with visions of a Coup d'Etat and unlimited prolongation of power. The plot was organized solely to "make Generals," and to entitle St. Arnaud to the dignity of Minister of War, and to "reward Magnan for the President," said Fleury to Dr. Véron on the eve of the war, "if the rare merits and *services about to be performed* by General Magnan should not be published in a full and brilliant light." The government press seconded the hint by watching and flattering this Arab-choker during the campaign.

So early as 1849 the President, in a Message, clearly indicated the policy which he steadily pursued, and which culminated in the Coup d'Etat. "France," said Louis Napoleon then, "France, disgusted because she sees no one in authority who inspires her with the will, the banner of the Elect of December 10th. On that 10th December a complete system triumphed; for the name of Napoleon is a whole programme in itself. It would say, to the country, order, authority, religion and the prosperity of the people; to foreigners, national dignity, the maintenance of treaties by my election which I desire to carry in on triumph with the support of the Assembly and of the people." This sounds like bold language for a Prince President, but it would expire in a little more than three years, and who, by the terms of the Constitution, was then ineligible for re-election.

In nineteen months, however, the Prince, his military connections well soldered, was ready for a still more daring rupture with the National Assembly. At the beginning of the latter conceived some conciliatory project of repealing the clause which made re-election ineligible, the President said to it in language which M. Ténot calls "a veritable declaration of war." In a speech at Dijon the President ventured upon the following language:

"For three years it may have been remarkable that I have been invariably accused by the Assembly when there has been question of meeting disorder by compulsory measures. But so soon as there is question of trying to ameliorate the fate of the population, it has refused me this assistance. France were aware that no Assembly has a right to dispose of her without her own consent, France would only have to say to *him*: My courage and energy shall never fail him!"

In those days it was Louis Napoleon's habit to prepare the public mind for what we now call Cæsarism by monotonous harpings on the name of Napoleon; "the canie," said the President in 1849, "at a time when the nation, fatigued with revolutions, laid in his hands the necessary authority for putting down anarchy, for struggling with factions, and vivifying, shored by glory and at home by a strong impulsion, the generous instincts of the nation." The suggested parallel was plain enough to everybody. Apprehensions of a *coup d'état* were rife during the autumn of 1851. The war in Kabylia had answered its purpose; the army of Paris was in good hands. In October M. de Saint-Arnaud became Minister of War, and the military preparations were complete. At this point M. Ténot ends his preliminary sketch.

"Have you read this book?" writes Eugène Pelletan, the liberal Deputy. "Not yet? Come then! read it, and when you have done pass it to your neighbor. Seventeen years must elapse before the book could appear; doubtless it does not say all, for history has not yet asserted her rights; but it says enough to enable every one to draw the lesson of the tale."

M. Ténot has written a book, indeed, more terrible than a diatribe; a book of descriptions without an epithet, a political argument without temper, and an anti-Napoleon document in which Imperial authorities are the ones cited wherever possible.

The next French work of importance will be "Par Ordre du Roi," Victor Hugo's new romance. This has been some twenty years in preparation, and is now to be published in Paris by M. La Croix, who paid its author 300,000 francs for it, and in this country by the Messrs. Appleton, who have bought advance sheets. The translation will have a translated title—"By the King's Command."

A change has now taken place in the style of one of our brightest and most energy respected literary firms. The title "Tickner & Fields," which has always given the reader a feeling of confidence on recognizing it at the base of the page of any new book, will now come a thing of history. The partnership is now dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. Howard Tickner retiring. An energetic assistant of the house for eighteen years past, Mr. John S. Clark, enters the new firm. In parting with the worthy retiring member, and cordially wishing him success in whatever he take occasion to express our firm assurance that the new company will continue those qualities of intelligence and devotion *here meter* to the best interests of our literature, which have so honorably distinguished the house. The new title will be "Fields, Osgood & Co.," and will date from Oct. 29.

English and American Women.

Dr. Holland ("Timothy Titcomb") writes from England to the Springfield *Republican*:

"I confess to a little disappointment in the English physically. I have been looking through the streets of London, would imagine that the women generally were superior physically, to his own. I speak only of the men. The English woman is larger and stronger than the American sister, but I am yet to be convinced of the physical superiority of the English woman. I have yet to see a finer specimen than I have seen in America. I have the authority of a competent and candid English woman for the statement that the American woman is the handsomer woman in the country. The English woman is larger and stronger than her American sister, but I am yet to be convinced of the physical superiority of the English woman. I have yet to see a finer specimen than I have seen in America. I have the authority of a competent and candid English woman for the statement that the American woman is the handsomer woman in the country. The English woman is larger and stronger than her American sister, but I am yet to be convinced of the physical superiority of the English woman. I have yet to see a finer specimen than I have seen in America. I have the authority of a competent and candid English woman for the statement that the American woman is the handsomer woman in the country. The English woman is larger and stronger than her American sister, but I am yet to be convinced of the physical superiority of the English woman. I have yet to see a finer specimen than I have seen in America. I have the authority of a competent and candid English woman for the statement that the American woman is the handsomer. There can be no question, I think, that the average American is more nervous than her cousin across the water. She has more nervous force, and is generally a finer make-up. She matures earlier, and, it is said, fades earlier. Her voice is finer, but is a pretter if not to be disputed. The girl here is, also, under the usages of English society, a more independent being than the freedom that favors vivacity. The American girl is petted in our society before the English girl sees society at all. The English are permitted to escape the eye of her governess and chaperon."

"The American girl may be much too forward, but I am satisfied that the English suffers by too great bondage. Female education in the two countries differs greatly, and, single-handed as I am, I do not hesitate to say the English girl is more showy than that of the American in a general thing, but the English girl knows little or nothing of mathematics and the natural sciences. These branches in our female schools are given a great share of time, as you know; and you will find multitudes of American girls who are adepts in them. The English girl, which strikes an American, is their knowledge of French and Italian. The American girl was organized solely to "make Generals," and to entitle St. Arnaud to the dignity of Minister of War, and to "reward Magnan for the President," said Fleury to Dr. Véron on the eve of the war, "if the rare merits and *services about to be performed* by General Saint-Arnaud should not be published in a full and brilliant light." The government press seconded the hint by watching and flattering this Arab-choker during the campaign.

So early as 1849 the President, in a Message, clearly indicated the policy which he steadily pursued, and which culminated in the Coup d'Etat. "France," said Louis Napoleon then, "France, disgusted because she sees no one in authority who inspires her with the will, the banner of the Elect of December 10th. On that 10th December a complete system triumphed; for the name of Napoleon is a whole programme in itself. It would say, to the country, order, authority, religion and the prosperity of the people; to foreigners, national dignity, the maintenance of treaties by my election which I desire to carry in on triumph with the support of the Assembly and of the people." This sounds like bold language for a Prince President, but it would expire in a little more than three years, and who, by the terms of the Constitution, was then ineligible for re-election.

In nineteen months, however, the Prince, his military connections well soldered, was ready for a still more daring rupture with the National Assembly. At the beginning of the latter conceived some conciliatory project of repealing the clause which made re-election ineligible, the President said to it in language which M. Ténot calls "a veritable declaration of war." In a speech at Dijon the President ventured upon the following language:

"For three years it may have been remarkable that I have been invariably accused by the Assembly when there has been question of meeting disorder by compulsory measures. But so soon as there is question of trying to ameliorate the fate of the population, it has refused me this assistance. France were aware that no Assembly has a right to dispose of her without her own consent, France would only have to say to *him*: My courage and energy shall never fail him!"

In those days it was Louis Napoleon's habit to prepare the public mind for what we now call Cæsarism by monotonous harpings on the

found that he was right, and entered a printing office.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The coalmines at Chilicothe are being worked.

There are 54,000 bales of cotton at Havre.

Two scientific expeditions to the North Pole are falling out at Bremen.

Secretary Seward is at Auburn, and will make a political speech to-day.

A silver lode has been discovered on Wrangle Island, in the Pacific.

Latest Alaska advices state that a fire in Sitka destroyed considerable property.

Thirteen Mormons are expected to leave Liverpool to-day for home, on the steamship Java.

James Bloomer was yesterday appointed storekeeper for the Fourth District, Pennsylvania.

The steamer Grecian, a small vessel, sunk in one of the St. Lawrence rapids, near Montreal yesterday. No lives were lost.

A car house of the Boston and Albany Railroad Company, at Boston, was burned yesterday, with a number of cars. Loss $68,000.

The President has pardoned James Atkinson, who has served fifteen months of imprisonment of a term of fifteen years, for counterfeiting.

General Rosecrans and Babcock, of General Grant's staff, yesterday returned from California, where they had been on an inspection tour.

John E. Seymour, convicted of violating the United States Internal Revenue law, has been pardoned by the President.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax addressed the people of Evansville, Ind., last night. He was accorded a most enthusiastic reception.

Commercial advices from Manchester are less favorable, and cause dullness in the cotton market.

Gen. Delgo has finally accepted the appointment of Captain General of Cuba, and will soon sail for Havana.

It is said that Lord Stanley remains in London for Secretary Seward's reply on the Protocol for the settlement of the Alabama claims.

The steamer Palmetto, was thrown from a horse in Baltimore yesterday, and had his arm fractured.

O'Baldwin, the pugilist, captured on Thursday, was committed to bail yesterday. Wormald is still in jail.

A Republican procession was stoned in Hudson street, Brooklyn, last night, but no one was seriously hurt.

The Superior Congress, loaded with iron and salt for Chicago, was wrecked on a reef in Lake Huron, yesterday. The vessel was valued at $30,000.

Government buildings in Ottawa, Iowa, were yesterday destroyed by fire, and several others were damaged. The estimated loss is $600,000.

In accordance with the act of February 3d, 1868, 48 convicts were released from foreign countries from and after the 1st proximo will be exempt from Internal Revenue.

Counselman Pullman, a prominent Republican of New York, was attacked yesterday by ruffians and brutally beaten; his skull was fractured.

Darius Allen, Chairman of the Democratic Naturalization Committee at Troy, N. Y., was yesterday arrested on the charge of forging naturalization papers.

Captain Amend, Ann Hayes, has been arrested in New York for attempting to kill a child two years of age by stamping on and kicking it in a most brutal manner.

Patent Commissioner Foster will recommend to Congress the establishment of a workshop in connection with the Patent Office, for the manufacture and repair of models.

The deficit in the revenues of Spain this year aggregate 250,000,000 sterling. The government is seeking for a loan of 200,000,000 crowns at 6 per cent.

The steamer Alexander and schooner Anna Dale have been seized by the customhouse authorities at Sitka for a violation of the revenue laws.

Joseph L. Pike has been convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Brown, of Hampton Falls, N. H., and sentenced to be hung on the second Thursday in November.

The total reduction in New York city up to last night is 150,461, or 22,452 more than the total reduction of last year. There still remains over 50,000 to register.

The steam boilers at Plane No. 10, near Scranton, exploded yesterday, and the result, it is feared, will be the stoppage of coal transportation on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for several days.

General Steadman has withdrawn his resignation as Superintendent of the New Orleans Mint. The Secretary of the Treasury has sent an injunction in one of the Southern States to the contraband prosecution.

A serious locomotive working at a gravel train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, 6 miles from Cincinnati, exploded Thursday night, killing the engineer, fireman, and a standing near, and wounding the engineer and brakeman.

The Commissioners of Emigration met last night in and around Cooper Institute, New York, but no quorum. Speeches were made by Gen. Sickles, Hon. John A. Griswold, James T. Brady, and Hon. E. Delafield Smith. There was also a very noisy torchlight procession.

The Treasury Department has issued a circular dated October 29th, stating that a duty of two and a half dollars per pound and 25 per cent. ad valorem will be assessed on all cigars, cigarettes and cheroots, under the 82d and 87th sections of the Internal Revenue Act, approved July 20th, 1868.

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