BETTER.

BY LUCY LARCOM.

That haunting dream of Better,
Forever at our side!
It tints the far horizon
Its purple or its pride.
The cradle of the Freedom
Too narrow is for rest;
The feet of the Immortal
Long to be on the Best.

O lonely, trailing sadness!
Despair, hope's loftiest birth!
With tears and aspiration
Have ye bedewed the earth.
The opening bude of April
Uniumbly frost may chill;
In soil of sweet October
Faints out in mystery still.

What hardest thou, gay childhood?
Swift youth, what fled with thee?
Laughs at our losses, Sorrow,
As in some golden glee?
Away, away forever
Of years seem to call;
The Eternal Breath o'erblows them;
Home speeds them every gale.

The rilmy gold and purple
Seems not the hill we trod;
Twas hard and common climbing,
The humble and the clod.
The bitterness we tasted
Was Truth's most wholesome leaven;
The friends that left us lonely
Are nearer now in Heaven.

And now the deeper midnight
Uncovers larger stars;
And grafts of glory burgeon
From earthly blights and scars.
And now the hints are letting—
The clues are running in—
Shall we be patient enough!
Lo! life is yet to win!

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE HARPER PERIODICALS.—*Harper's Magazine*, from December, 1867, to November, 1868, comes to us condensed into one liberal and handsome octavo. A glance at the contents-tables will reveal the variety of fresh and delectable literature furnished by the publishers in a single twelvemonth. Thus there are five continuous papers by Mr. E. A. Duyckinck, illustrating the antiquities of Peru and Bolivia; Du Chaillu's description of the Gorilla; Jacob Abbott's Memoir of Queen Babylon; Labouloye's Golden Fleece; Gen. Brother's laminiscences of the Army of War; Aldien's compilations, such as the voyage in the *Rob Roy*, Cradle Lands, and Highland Life; Charles Nordhoff's Letters to several papers on Russian, Siberian and Asiatic topics; Bayard Taylor's Northern Lands; Lower California; and various other contributions filling up that peculiar repertory of information for sensible people which no other magazine publishers have the tact to select so satisfactorily. In fiction, Messrs. Harper's selections have always been hinged by a sagacious study of popular taste, while they have never stooped beneath the grade of literature proper. Mrs. Muloch Craik's gushing and feminine, but indylitic story, "The Woman's Kingdom," which runs through these volumes, is a fair specimen of what the people want and what the Harpers give them. The *Magazine* continues, without the least symptom of relaxing, its admirable current of gossip in the "Easy Chair" and "Drawer."

A year of *Harper's Weekly* binds into a folio two inches thick, and containing 832 pages. The volume for 1868 (twenty-six lines) presents with pictorial comments on the events of the year which nothing can replace for the future historian. The publishers (with scarcely any exception but the rude, harsh yet manly drawings of Homer) are singularly fortunate, we think, in that not one other publisher does better there is not much use in talking. The literature of the paper is absolutely classic; the leading articles of *Harper's Weekly* have been for many years the best and most pithy comments in the whole American press; the *Nation's* editorials have been as acute and sensible, but the *Nation* has never caught that tone of urbanity which separates *Harper's Weekly* from all other "organs," and allies it with what is best and highest in the political literature of older countries. The features in belles-lettres for 1868 were Willie Collins's "Moonstone" and Lever's "Martin of Norcott."

The aim of *Harper's Bazar* is lower. Not meddling with any of the graver questions of the day, it addresses itself to the ladies of American families, and cleverly teaches them how to dress, how to work, and how to play. We must eke out this somewhat unsympathetic analysis, however, by confessing that when there is a chance among the gossip and frivolity of the day to point something like a moral, or become the mouth-piece for the wants of a new world to follow, the *Bazar* is just to its opportunity, so far as the ladies are served. *Harper's Bazar* is a monument of the success of triviality. Filled with accurate charts and pictures of the modes, obtained from the most recondite sources of Paris folly, it is read, we doubt not, by nearly every lady in the world who reads anything. First issued in November, 1867, it had settled into a position, and was obstinately immovable readers before the close of that year: and its undeniable ability and industry in the pursuit of trivialities have caused this position to be recognized universally; the authority of *Harper's Bazar*, we are told, depends upon an alliance, costly enough to the publishers, with the *Berlin Bazar*, the best fashion-journal of Europe; the plates of the latter are sent to the Harpers in advance, and thus cut any competition by less enterprising magazines.

We have already noticed the intended completion of Allibone's Dictionary of Authors, in two more volumes. The first, issued some years since by Mr. G. W. Childs, secured an unusual warmth of admiration from the very first authors of England and America. The large number of persons who have been waiting impatiently, ever since the initial volume on their hands, until the completion should be accomplished, will rejoice at a thing, are invited to send their names to Messrs. Lippincott & Co., the present publishers, and secure uniformity.

Turner Bros. & Co., 808 Chestnut street, have done well with their selection of a library of select novels. "Mme de Chantelay," the vigorous last work of the inexhaustible Dumas, was a happy choice, and drew attention to the series. The latest novel of the series, now in press, is a perfectly new production of M. Trollopes, called "Marion Fetters," which, having obtained the unanimous praise of the leading English critics, is thus in two editions within a few weeks. The *Examiner*, which is notoriously hard to please, says that it "has the thrilling interest of Monte Cristo," and the *Athenæum*, declaring it to be full of incident, adds: "No sooner has the reader recovered from one thrilling affair than he is plunged into another." This is Mr. Trollopes best novel.

ART ITEMS.

Annually on new year's day Victor Hugo sends to his friends in Paris, like a visiting card or a welcome remembrancer, a drawing. He throws off these designs with masterly energy. This year a pen-and-ink sketch, of the most superb freedom, has arrived from Guernsey. It represents an eagle thrown over a formidable chasm, and a man hung under the bridge. The following letter from the celebrated author accompanies the design:

"Il is *Puente de los Conchabadores*. I saw such an one in the Pyrenees when a child. To the smugglers it served as a bridge, a gibbet, and a trap. The detected smugglers were suspended to the posts, but the dirk not deter the others from using the bridge. I was thus spoken of: *You toilet over; you dance under*. In the "Dernier Jour d'un Condamné" I have quoted the sole anchoty song, "Il make him lead the dance where there is no floor." "Thisgallows dance is what I send you. Pardon me for it—it is hideous, but useful. The hangman ought to have his nose rubbed in his work; then let us display the horror of the past. The present is not much finer—but what a *To morrow* you are going to see, you who are young! I shall be dead, however—Victoria Hugo."

Sale of Mr. Lentze's Pictures, &c.—On Thursday and Friday evenings Leavitt, Stebeigh & Co., of Clinton Hall, N. Y., sold the effects of the late Mr. R. Leutze, consisting of books, pictures and curiosities. There were no books of great value. *L'Ecole de Cavalerie*, an illustrated folio of 1733, brought $25; and two quarto volumes of colored plates of the costumes of the thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were sold for $30. Of the antique furniture, an elaborately carved oak cupboard brought $260; one carved chair went as high as $72 50, others for $26 and $30. Two guns of Washwell's time brought one $50, the other $70; a cross-bow, dating back to a time anterior to the use of gunpowder, went for $35; an old sword worn by Edwin Booth as *Don Cæsar de Bazan* was bought for $45.

The pictures were sold yesterday evening, beginning with painting No. 1, "Ossian," a cartoon intended for the Capitol at Washington, sold for $55. The "Crusader's Return," regarded by some as Leutze's best work, a picture for which he had refused $2,500, sold for $225. A "Washington," Mr. Leutze's last work, brought $200. A small picture of the Yo Semite Valley, by Bierstadt, brought $405. Leutze's "Henry VIII. and Holbein," $210. Among the pictures contributed by the Artists' Mutual Aid Society, L. J. Guy's "Who's There?" reached the highest price, $700; a landscape by Hart, $260; Whittredge's "Trout Brook at Milford," a charming little picture, sold for $350; Baker's "Belle of the Day," a pretty little blonde, brought $197; Kensett's "Reminiscence of the Catskill," $130; Eastman Johnson's "Cranberry," $160; Gifford's "Sea Shore," $47 50; Huntington's "Lower Ausable Lake," $85. The water colors by Wm. Trost Richards, of London, Brewer's Spring Flowers, $110; "A Guest in the Olden Time," $205; "Margueritte," $55; "Little Dorrit," $65; "Sweet Bell Bank," $50; "Gathering Blackberries," $50. This closed the sale, which was, on the whole, a successful one.

There are now forty-five American artists in Rome, and only seventeen English ones; so writes Timothy Titcomb (J. G. Holland) in a letter to the Springfield *Republican*.

THE BONGHI COLLECTION OF NAPLES.—Ferdinando, the son of Diego Bonghi, in early life, was employed in the civil and diplomatic service of the kingdom of Naples. After his marriage, in 1824, he was dismissed on suspicion of liberal opinions, and adopted the profession of stock-broker. There was little hope then of Italy ever rising again, but he determined to serve his country in the only way within his power, namely, by collecting and preserving what remains he could of her ancient glory. On that principle his collection was begun nearly half a century ago, at a period when articles which now fetch extravagant prices were considered below the notice of amateurs.

By time, patience, and a skilful use of his opportunities, the Chevalier Bonghi has formed—

First—An unique collection of embroidery in the "*applicato*" style, believed to have been introduced into Naples and Spaniards in the sixteenth century. The artistic beauty of the collection deserves the highest praise, and it contains many curiosities: Fashion models, as made in the last century; a piece of embroidery worked by Queen Marie Antoinette of Austria for Lord Nelson, etc.

Second—An extensive collection of the cartoons or drawing majolica, from the earliest period until the time when the workmen were taken from their village, by Charles the I. Duke of Spain, to form the porcelain factory of Capodimonte, and afterwards that of Madrid. For elegance of form, quaintness of design and ornament, the castelli majoliche are inferior to no others.

Third—Capodimonte ware, which is oftener seen in copies than in originals, which may be considered the greatest rarity. Signor Bonghi was thirty years in getting together his tea-service of relieve ware, which he believes to be the only complete one in Europe. Of bucaitu his collection is as perfect for artistic merit as valuable for antiquity.

Fourth—Venetian glass. The specchi (storiati, or ornamented mirrors, as we prefer to call them, or blown glass, are believed to be the choicest collection of the kind in the world, and have also contributed to the great revival of the art during the last few years, although it has been oftener studied than copied.

Amongst many objects of great interest, Signor Bonghi shows two glass casketts, on which were contained the decorations of the Golden Fleece jewels, and other presents, sent by the Emperor Charles the Fifth to Germany to the Marquis of Pescara, after the victory of Pavia and capture of Francis the First of France.

Fifth—Ivories. Two cabinets made for the city of Naples when under the Spanish dominion, and destined to contain the "donativo" of seventy-five thousand gold doubloons, the customary offering to a new sovereign on his accession. The cabinet, in better preservation, was made for Philip the Third, in 1622.

The larger panel presents a map of the world which, according to the proud pretension of those Spanish kings, was all under their dominion. This map is a perfect illustration of the geographical knowledge and prejudices of the time. It shows a sentiment passage curiously in accordance with the theories of later days.

The inside panel represents the map of the kingdom of Naples, with the minutest details, and it is surrounded by an encyclopedia of the kings, and allies of the nobility. The sides present plans and sentiments of the ancient and fortresses supposed to belong to the Spanish monarchy. Rome and Paris are included, so no English place.

Another ivory intaglio represents the fall of Lucifer, and cannot be doubted to represent the great work of Michael Angelo intended for the Sistine Chapel as a pendant to the Last Judgment, but never executed.

The limits of this notice do not allow any description of many other objects of interest. A collection of plans presented in the last century to the sovereign of Naples by the House of Austria, would alone repay a journey. Signor Bonghi's whole fortune is invested in this collection, and he has no other provision to leave to his poorer relatives. Otherwise he would have been proud to offer it as a gratuitous gift to his country. Let us hope that if the government of Italy, or the town of Naples, neglects to secure it, strangers will be found who will not allow it to be dispersed.

Naples, January, 1869.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Sale of Rare Authorities on American Subjects.—At the sale of the Andrade Library at Leipsig, on the 18th of January, the following rare works on American subjects and interest were sold at the prices annexed. Although the collection was unique, and attracted the attention of bibliographers and friends of Europe, we hear of no American representative present except Mr. Sabin, of New York:

	£.	s.
Chronica del descobrimiento conquista de Guine, 4to. Paris, 1841 (Printed on vellum).	15	15
Kuntsmann, die Endeckung Amerikas. Nuremberg, 1869.	4	10
Las Casas, las Obras. Sevilla, 1552.	2	2
Herrera y Orellana. Varones ilustres. Madrid, 1569.	6	6
Vasquez, chronica de Guatemala. 2 vols. Guatemala, 1714-1716.	24	4
Camarriga, Mexico, Mexico, 1546.	7	5
Tripartito, Mexico, 1544.	45	9
Rojas Christobal, Mexico, 1547.	69	9
Ribel, Copedio. (No date).	69	0
Do. do. Mexico, 1541.	51	0
Gerstes de Mexico. 44 vols. Mexico, 1788-1827.	30	9
Velasquez, Teatro Mexicano.	6	12
Beristain de Souza. Biblioteca Americana Septentrional. 3 vols. Mexico, 1816-1821.	52	16
Juan de la Asuncielcon, Sermonario, Mexico, 1577.	16	18
Molina, Vocabulario. Mexico, 1555.	26	0
Boletin definitivo Nacional de Geografia y estadistica. Vols. I to XI.	10	14

Let Eastern publishers look out, or the vigorous West will catch them napping. It is confidently asserted that *The Little Corporal*, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has larger circulation than any Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by its merit and enterprise.

The publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and are determined to send their Magazine for three months—January, February and March—numbers of 1867—free to every family in the land who will send address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

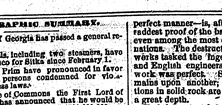
L'Idee Nouvelle. We receive with our exchanges the first number of this paper, published in English and French with an impartiality never perhaps attempted in a journal of its class. The articles in every case have exact translations into the complementary language in the closest juxtaposition. Thus we have, under the form of Dumas's "Orphanin de Charny," which forms the *feuilleton*, stand side by side with a skilful rendering into English; and the same method is carried down into the equible and small paragraphs. The paper is devoted to Cardinal Cauchi's theses, and is published at Burlington, Vt. A better (convinance for unifying the spirit of the French soldiers in Canada, and that of their neighbors cannot be imagined, while the general series of the sheet as a run-sweetness or exercise for students in French are obvious. The contents are very similar, spirity and attractive, and *The New Idea* may reasonably boast of being "a practical self-teacher of the English and French languages, and an organ of the unity of North America." The sheet is issued weekly, at $5 per annum.

Poets on Pre-Existence.

The poets have often availed themselves of the Platonic theory of preexistence. Virgil in *Æneid* seems very distinctly the doctrine of the transmigration of souls. This magnificent series of the illustrations of the genius and learning of the master of chine-cecaro, and, having had extraordinary success in bringing together fine impressions of the plates in their diverse states, was induced to believe that they should not be dispersed, like those of other collections, from the restoration of the sunbeam.

—I have, says the Naples correspondent of the *Athenæum*, under date of February 10, most interesting intelligence to communicate. On Monday last the Duke of Sonmaro paid an unexpected visit to Herculaneum, and made arrangements for the immediate commencement, by re-commencement, of the excavations of that rich treasury of antique art. His Majesty was accompanied by his Ministers, and by the Commendatore Fiorelli, who has so long and so ably directed the excavations of Sonmaro and Pompeii, who is now reorganizing the Museum in such a way as to render it one of the most precious monuments of Italy. On entering the subterranean theatre was brilliantly lit; but the attention of the King was directed at once to the fact that, to what has been long a desideratum, the disinterment of treasures of incalculable value. You will remember that several years since I announced that all difficulties had been surmounted, and that only the completion of the formalities by the appropriation of some garden was needed to commence operations. Two years after I repeated the assertion, and Herculanum has fallen into oblivion. The story, I believe, is as follows: The garden belonged to a priest, who begged hard for his bit of ground, saying that he should soon die if it were taken from him. The public service, however, was alleged as the necessity for action; proceedings were commenced, the ground was alienated after the long and tedious deliberations of the tribunals of Naples, and I put into possession of the land. The poor priest died soon after. But there was no money to pay for the excavation, and it is just this which His Majesty has supplied out of his own purse. He has promised to give for this purpose 6,000 lire annually for five years, "and if anything more be wanting," he added to Fiorelli, "you may apply to me!" The Director then offered the King a small spade. "What! must I work too?" said he, and struck the spade into the ground, so that the excavations may be said to have commenced, not only under auspices, but with the hand labor of Victor Emmanuel. The facts are more especially interesting, as they show that the warrior king, whose life has been and still is one of continued political agitation, is no less the patron of Art. It is forty years since this mine of wealth was worked, or rather since the works in it were suspended. Here great a revolution in taste the beautiful objects found in Herculaneum produced the world well known, as influence which has not yet ceased to exist. We all anticipate from this discovery equally, and I shall probably have to record many "eureka" which will make your mouth water. The ground to be worked is a continuation of the present long line of street or streets in the direction of the sea. After the ceremony of inauguration, if so may be called the plunging of a spade into the soil by royal hands, the Marchese Gualterio, Master of the Household, made a short address, winding up by reading the decree of Sonmaro, which gives to the City of Bourbons declared the Museum and all that was found in the excavations to be the private property of the Crown. Your royal decree, Victor Emmanuel, on the contrary, commences with the decree in the following terms: "Considering that it is our duty to give the example of patronizing all great national designs, and to guard the decorum of whatever forms the secular patrimony of the glories of Italy, we have decreed and do decree," &c. The contrast between the two decrees marks the difference between an absolute and a constitutional sovereign.

POCKET BOOKS, &c.



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TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Senate of Georgia has passed a general reduction bill.

Eleven vessels, including two steamships, have left San Francisco for Japan since February 1.

Seward and Fabre have pronounced in favor of pardon to all persons confined for political offences.

In the House of Commons the First Lord of the Admiralty has announced that he would be able to reduce the naval estimates. Bill.

The death-warrant of Jerome C. Twitchell, Jr., and Gerald Eaton have been signed by Governor Geary. They are to be executed on Friday, the 5th of April.

The number of applications for office received by President Grant is already overwhelming, and notice is given that after a reasonable time office seekers in whose department the office is asked for.

From Mexico.

Havana, March 8.—The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news: General Alvarez, in command of the national troops, came up with the rebels under Negrete at Lascala, and, after a sharp fight, routed them completely. General Malo was killed in the action, and many rebels were taken prisoners. Negrete himself escaped with a few adherents, going in a southerly direction. Sicardo's army, in the vicinity of Puebla, Colonel Prieto, implicated in Negrete's movement, was captured near Vera Cruz, and taken to the last stage of existence; and that we shall recover the consciousness of other stages of existence which we may previously have passed seems to me not improbable." And again he writes, "The system of transmigration existence seems to all others, the most benevolent, and all that we do understand is so wise and so good, and all we do not understand is so far carrying us overwhelmingly wonderful, that the most benevolent system is the most probable."

In his notes on Spiritualism, Lord Lytton observes: "What we call eternity may be but an endless series of those transitions from one mean cell death; abandonments of home after home, ever to fairer scenes and more spacious halls of a palace ever that glorious nomad, may shift its tent, faint not to rest in the dull Sybaris of sense, but carrying its tent in its overmore its elements—activity and desire. Why should the soul ever repose? Labor is the purpose of the soul, and it is none the less the heaven of the good."

Wm. Forster, in the diary, under the date of Feb. 17, 1828, remarks, "I cannot, I am sure, tell if it is worth marking down, but I remember that for years I was strongly haunted by what I would call the sense of a pre-existence. I have no recollection of it, nothing which passed was said for the first time."

Tennyson repeatedly refers to this mood; and in "The Prelude," by Wadsworth, we find the following passage:

"Oft in the silence of my childhood sits,
Our simple childhood, sits upon a throne
That has no footing in time's perishable stream.
I guess not what this tells of *Being past*,
Nor what it augurs of the life to come."

In his "Intimations of Immortality, from Recollections of Early Childhood," Wordsworth is still more direct in his reference to that key to many mysteries, the doctrine of pre-existence:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath has elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
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The Golden Age of Spain.

In the year 755 the Spanish kingdom became independent, and the three centuries following were the most prosperous in the history of Mohammedan Spain. But the golden age was then at its highest. Here great a revolution in taste the beautiful objects found in Herculaneum produced the world well known, as influence which has not yet ceased to exist. We all anticipate from this discovery equally, and I shall probably have to record many "eurekas" which will make your mouth water. The ground to be worked is a continuation of the present long line of street or streets in the direction of the sea. After the ceremony of inauguration, if so may be called the plunging of a spade into the soil by royal hands, the Marchese Gualterio, Master of the Household, made a short address, winding up by reading the decree of Sonmaro, which gives to the City of Bourbons declared the Museum and all that was found in the excavations to be the private property of the Crown. Your royal decree, Victor Emmanuel, on the contrary, commences with the decree in the following terms: "Considering that it is our duty to give the example of patronizing all great national designs, and to guard the decorum of whatever forms the secular patrimony of the glories of Italy, we have decreed and do decree," &c. The contrast between the two decrees marks the difference between an absolute and a constitutional sovereign.

LITERARY ITEMS.

Sale of Rare Authorities on American Subjects.—At the sale of the Andrade Library at Leipsig, on the 18th of January, the following rare works on American subjects and interest were sold at the prices annexed. Although the collection was unique, and attracted the attention of bibliographers and friends of Europe, we hear of no American representative present except Mr. Sabin, of New York:

	£.	s.
Chronica del descobrimiento conquista de Guine, 4to. Paris, 1841 (Printed on vellum).	15	15
Kuntsmann, die Endeckung Amerikas. Nuremberg, 1869.	4	10
Las Casas, las Obras. Sevilla, 1552.	2	2
Herrera y Orellana. Varones ilustres. Madrid, 1569.	6	6
Vasquez, chronica de Guatemala. 2 vols. Guatemala, 1714-1716.	24	4
Camarriga, Mexico, Mexico, 1546.	7	5
Tripartito, Mexico, 1544.	45	9
Rojas Christobal, Mexico, 1547.	69	9
Ribel, Copedio. (No date).	69	0
Do. do. Mexico, 1541.	51	0
Gerstes de Mexico. 44 vols. Mexico, 1788-1827.	30	9
Velasquez, Teatro Mexicano.	6	12
Beristain de Souza. Biblioteca Americana Septentrional. 3 vols. Mexico, 1816-1821.	52	16
Juan de la Asuncielcon, Sermonario, Mexico, 1577.	16	18
Molina, Vocabulario. Mexico, 1555.	26	0
Boletin definitivo Nacional de Geografia y estadistica. Vols. I to XI.	10	14

Let Eastern publishers look out, or the vigorous West will catch them napping. It is confidently asserted that *The Little Corporal*, the brilliant Western Juvenile, has larger circulation than any Juvenile Magazine in the world. This has been gained by its merit and enterprise.

The publishers are endeavoring to double their immense circulation this year, and are determined to send their Magazine for three months—January, February and March numbers of 1867—free to every family in the land who will send address before the first of May, with four cents in stamps for return postage. These are intended as samples to those who are not now taking the Magazine in its new, enlarged form. Address Alfred L. Sewell & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

L'Idee Nouvelle. We receive with our exchanges the first number of this paper, published in English and French with an impartiality never perhaps attempted in a journal of its class. The articles in every case have exact translations into the complementary language in the closest juxtaposition. Thus we have, under the form of Dumas's "Orphanin de Charny," which forms the *feuilleton*, stand side by side with a skilful rendering into

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS PATENT SPRING AND SELF-ADJUSTING SCARF, Patented Nov. 27, 1866. Gentlemen who have used the Patent Lever Scarf, also recommend it. Ladies also unite in order. Sold by all first-class Gents' Furnishing Goods Stores. Ask for Ladies and Gents, or address
RIGHELSWORTH BAZAAR.
OPEN IN THE EVENING. ap4s 4t

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.—THE LONG ESTABLISHED DEPOT FOR BLINDS, SHADES, FIXTURES, ETC., for windows, store fixtures, &c., from delphia street to 1102 Market street, where we will be pleased to see our friends as of old.
STEWART & HINSON.

FRENCH WINDOW BLINDS—ALL SIZES, for stores and chamber, Spring Blinds, Shades, Fixtures, &c., from delphia street to 1102 Market street.
STEWART & HINSON.

ITALIAN VERMICELLI—100 BOXES FIRE-GILDED Vermicelli and 50 cases Macaroni, just received by Co., 105 South Delaware avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

The Senate of Georgia has passed a general reduction bill.

Eleven vessels, including two steamships, have left San Francisco for Japan since February 1.

Seward and Fabre have pronounced in favor of pardon to all persons confined for political offences.

In the House of Commons the First Lord of the Admiralty has announced that he would be able to reduce the naval estimates. Bill.

The death-warrant of Jerome C. Twitchell, Jr., and Gerald Eaton have been signed by Governor Geary. They are to be executed on Friday, the 5th of April.

The number of applications for office received by President Grant is already overwhelming, and notice is given that after a reasonable time office seekers in whose department the office is asked for.

From Mexico.

Havana, March 8.—The steamer from Vera Cruz brings the following news: General Alvarez, in command of the national troops, came up with the rebels under Negrete at Lascala, and, after a sharp fight, routed them completely. General Malo was killed in the action, and many rebels were taken prisoners. Negrete himself escaped with a few adherents, going in a southerly direction. Sicardo's army, in the vicinity of Puebla, Colonel Prieto, implicated in Negrete's movement, was captured near Vera Cruz, and taken to the last stage of existence; and that we shall recover the consciousness of other stages of existence which we may previously have passed seems to me not improbable." And again he writes, "The system of transmigration existence seems to all others, the most benevolent, and all that we do understand is so wise and so good, and all we do not understand is so far carrying us overwhelmingly wonderful, that the most benevolent system is the most probable."

In his notes on Spiritualism, Lord Lytton observes: "What we call eternity may be but an endless series of those transitions from one mean cell death; abandonments of home after home, ever to fairer scenes and more spacious halls of a palace ever that glorious nomad, may shift its tent, faint not to rest in the dull Sybaris of sense, but carrying its tent in its overmore its elements—activity and desire. Why should the soul ever repose? Labor is the purpose of the soul, and it is none the less the heaven of the good."

Wm. Forster, in the diary, under the date of Feb. 17, 1828, remarks, "I cannot, I am sure, tell if it is worth marking down, but I remember that for years I was strongly haunted by what I would call the sense of a pre-existence. I have no recollection of it, nothing which passed was said for the first time."

Tennyson repeatedly refers to this mood; and in "The Prelude," by Wadsworth, we find the following passage:

"Oft in the silence of my childhood sits,
Our simple childhood, sits upon a throne
That has no footing in time's perishable stream.
I guess not what this tells of *Being past*,
Nor what it augurs of the life to come."

In his "Intimations of Immortality, from Recollections of Early Childhood," Wordsworth is still more direct in his reference to that key to many mysteries, the doctrine of pre-existence:

"Our birth is but a sleep and a forgetting;
The soul that rises with us, our life's star,
Hath has elsewhere its setting,
And cometh from afar:
Not in entire forgetfulness,
And not in utter nakedness,
But trailing clouds of glory do we come
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THE DAILY EVENING BULLETIN—PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MARCH 9, 1869.

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