NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Harper & Bros. have "made a sudden sally" and come out with a hasty edition of the Poems of Tennyson. It is convenient for reading, so far as the type goes, and the page, being a double-columned octavo, opens well and lies flat beneath the eye. It includes all the acknowledged poetry of the laureate, with the contents of his last volume, "The Holy Grail and other Poems." These important final works, by the by, owing to the contemptuous haste with which the edition is got up, appear in the index under the heading of "*Experiments*," along with the "O you chorus of indolent reviewers," and the specimen from the Iliad! The chief singularity of the volume, however, is in the embellishments. Harper & Bros. have not deemed the poems of Tennyson sufficiently important to be committed to an editor having common intelligence, and some of the pictures are entirely misplaced; for instance, "Ulysses" is represented as leaving Ithaca in what we believe is a modern Italian felucca, bearing the flag of United Italy, and accompanied by an ordinary row-boat with sailors in contemporary dress. Again, the engraving (from the best English edition) really representing Arthur watched by weeping queens in Avalon is quite arbitrarily applied to the "dying Islamite;" so that the queens, who have a great many Christian crosses among their ornaments, and one of whom holds the sword Excalibur, stand for Mohammedan houris! The illustrations, however, if rather more learnedly applied, and if they had been better transferred and printed, would add to the popular merit of the edition; they include three portraits of Tennyson, two of which are from photographs, and valuable, while a third is imaginary and represents him standing in white kilts on a precipice of the Isle of Wight, his beard a foot before him and his hair a yard behind, bitterly weeping and wrapped in a stage-brigand's cloak. Some of Doré's strong, brutal illustrations to the Idylls are reduced for the volume, and we observe a little caricature of Jillflirts's singular and suggestive allusion to the "Lady of Shalott." How long will the people of this country, in their dumb, complacent ignorance of things artistic, permit these games to be played with them by their largest publishing house—laying hands on designs of different style and nationality, and hurling them together, transferring, copying by photography and then hacking them to death with the graver, and afterwards misapplying and falsely naming them? As another element in the dignity of the edition, we observe that the publishers in their haste, instead indexing Tennyson's last great works as "Experiments," have omitted to arrange these "idylls of the King" in their sequence, but have distributed them, in three parts, among the rest of the poems, according to the date when they were written. This is as if an editor of Lord Byron should print the cantos of "Childe Harold," not consecutively, but in the order in which they were put out, among Lord Byron's occasional poems and letters. One fears to think what sort of a face Tennyson would make if by any chance this annual visitation should come to his eye.—Sold by Turner Bros. & Co.

Harpers publish Mackay's pamphlet about (*Madras Athenæum*): Political Aspect of the Œcumenical Council (*Economist*); The Story of Don Carlos (*Pall Mall Gazette*); The Dominion of Canada; The Suez Canal Fetes (*Il Diritto*); besides shorter articles on various subjects, and poetry.

We receive the first number of an eclectic periodical on the plan of *Littell's Living Age* and *Every Saturday*. In is called the *Transatlantic*, and its contents are derived indifferently from English and American periodical literature. It has two peculiarities, its brilliant and legible print, and its selection of short complete stories to be read at a sitting. We wish it success. Price, ten cents the number, of thirty-two double-columned octavo pages. Hamersley & Co., publishers, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

Sloan's Architectural Review—has for January the novelty of drawings in effect, with lithographic crayon; it displays its usual abundance of information and suggestion to the constructive arts. We learn that it has, as an enterprise, left the condition of an experiment, and become an assured success.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

FRANCE.

The Trial of Tropmann.

[From the Pall Mall Gazette.]

PARIS, Tuesday, Dec. 28.—This morning the too celebrated criminal Tropmann was placed at the bar to take his trial, and an early hour the halls of the Palais de Justice were crowded to excess with pushing young lawyers, the fortunate possessors of tickets, and the number of the curious, although all the available space in court had long ago been appropriated. Upon a large table in front of the judges were spread out the various *pièces de conviction* which are to be used against the prisoner. The clothes of each victim were placed separately, and, in spite of the precautions which are required to be taken, they do savory. This exhibition of silk dresses, little boots and hats, and a bit of bread and sausage, which one of the murdered children was eating when it was struck down by the murderer, proved a painful impression. Alongside of these relics were ranged the various instruments employed by Tropmann in killing and burying his victims.

At ten o'clock in the forenoon the judges entered the court, and, after the jury had been sworn, the prisoner was introduced. His arrival produced an immense sensation, the spectators standing up to catch a clearer glimpse of him. Tropmann is described as a small, slight, and juvenile-looking man with a thin, wearied kind of face, not very pale. His hair was rather timid than otherwise, owing, perhaps, to the fact of such a crowd gazing at him, and his eyes seemed to seek out the members of the jury. During the reading of the indictment the prisoner evinced hardly any emotion, and appeared to listen with the utmost indifference to the most terrible part of his crimes—the killing of Madame Kinck and her two youngest children. When asked his name he replied in a firm voice, placing hands on the bar before him, and it was then seen his arms were unusually long, and indicated great strength. It is thought that the trial will last three days.

The interrogation of the prisoner naturally followed the list of the murders in the indictment. Tropmann told how he first became acquainted with Jean Kinck at Roubaix, how he urged him to join in a scheme for robbing a rich manufacturer in Alsace, and how the two met with this object in view at Belfort. The prisoner was repeatedly reminded of the frequent variations and contradictions of his story as told in the different examinations. To the following will give some idea of the scene:

Prisoner—One day—it was the 16th of May—I was talking a walk when I came upon three individuals sealing a wall in order to commit a robbery; they threatened me if I spoke, and then proposed the plan of killing Kinck.

Q.—Do you know them? A.—No; they live at Belfort.

Q.—Tell us the names of the places where you saw them. A.—I cannot. (Movement of incredulity in court.)

Q.—Well, supposing that these accomplices existed, how happened it that you obtained from that Kinck possessed? What share had your accomplices? A.—They were to divide the £5,000 with me.

Q.—That is the first time you have said so? A.—Further, I have already told you. I had was a pocket-book which was buried at 150 steps within the forest, near Cernay, at a depth of fifteen centimetres at the foot of a little tree. In that pocket-book is the proof that Jean Kinck came into Alsace to make false money. That pocket-book contains the names of my accomplices.

Q.—But why not give their names at once; you don't need the pocket-book? A.—If you like to seek for it you will find it.

The prosecutor then went on to say that Kinck had never been seen after he left Rouhaix, except by the company with the prisoner; that the effects of the deceased were found in the possession of the latter; that at Cernay the prisoner purchased an apparatus which he had used for distilling prussic acid (Tropmann assented) and that prussic acid was found in the stomachs of the deceased; that the next turned on the decoy of the Kinck family at Paris and their subsequent death. Tropmann stuck persistently to his assertion that he had accomplices there too; that he bought the pickaxe at the old iron shop at the suggestion of the accomplices, the oldest of them, stabbed Gustave (Kinck's son) with a knife and dug the grave, and that he himself did nothing.

In answer to further questions, the prisoner still said he bought the spade and pickaxe, which he was proved to have purchased, at the request of his accomplices. He knew that they were for the burial of the murdered family. The prisoner added that, to induce Mdme. Kinck to go to Pantin, he had told her her daughter had bought a linen shop there.

The President—And what happened afterwards?

Prisoner—It was my accomplices who assassinated them. I wanted to save the little girl, but they would not listen to me. The prisoner added that he tried also to defend the mother, but that was then that he was wounded in the hand.

The sitting was suspended, and on its being resumed the President pointed out to the prisoner that while he now asserted that he was a passive instrument in the hands of others, he had stated in his preliminary examination that he had himself committed the murders. He replied that that confession was untrue; he had confessed because he was forced to do so.

The President—Name your accomplices, then.

The Prisoner—I have powerful motives to keep me silent.

Replying to further questions, the prisoner persisted that he was his accomplice who had committed the murders. The fact that he was covered with blood was accounted for, he said, by the wounds which he had received while he was trying to defend Mdme. Kinck.

The examination of witnesses then began. Louis Saal, of Mulhouse, was one of them. He deposed that he had seen Tropmann with his father on the head, and heard him call him "A new Cain." The prisoner upon this called the witness a liar, and said that he was not worth hanging.

The clear evidence of the habitual violence of the prisoner was then given, and a number of witnesses were called who spoke to various circumstances regarding Kinck throughout the this part of the evidence the President remarked that it was clear the members of the murdered family were strongly attached to each other.

The last witness called was the butcher boy who found the corpse of Gustave Kinck, but before his evidence was given the court adjourned till to-day.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* reports that Tropmann, when returning to his cell, was cheerful, and, after his dinner, seemed in excellent spirits. At half-past nine he went to bed and slept calmly.

We have received the following telegram this afternoon:

PARIS, Dec. 29.—The trial of Tropmann was resumed this morning at 10.30 A. M. The prisoner appeared much the same as yesterday, though, if anything, rather paler. He slept well last night.

Tropmann says that Gustave Kinck was killed by his accomplice, and that he was not the murderer. He still persists in affirming the statements he made yesterday, denying others which were brought forward. No fresh evidence has transpired.

The Second Day.

PARIS, Wednesday.—Great astonishment appears to have been created in court by the youthful face of the delinquent, who looks about sixteen or seventeen years old. The "photographs of the prisoner" sold some time ago in Paris are now said to have been the likeness of a Pole who left France without paying the artist. After his long examination yesterday Tropmann appeared fearfully fatigued. He ate half a chicken for his supper, joked with his guardian, and declared himself convinced that he would escape capital punishment. He again protested that he had accomplices, and when asked to confess answered that he would see about it.

The court was as much crowded this morning as it was yesterday, and when, at ten minutes to eleven, the examination of the prisoner was resumed, as much interest as heretofore was shown by the audience. The first witness called was the butcher boy who found the corpse of Gustave Kinck. During his examination the prisoner protested, in spite of his previous confession to the contrary, that he had not killed Gustave, but that an accomplice committed the murder. The sister of Mdme. Kinck and her husband were subsequently called, and spoke to the object of Kinck, seeing in going to Alsace—to look after his property. The prisoner interrupted these witnesses, as he had a previous one, by declaring that Kinck's real object in going to Alsace was to coin false money.

The President—Be silent, prisoner. After being killed the man you slander lives.

Other relatives and friends of the deceased family were subsequently examined. The large grounds in Germany followed, and his evidence was listened to with extraordinary anxiety to catch every word he said. The prisoner declared that his statements were a pack of lies.

Dr. Bergeron gave evidence to the effect that one man would be capable of accomplishing all the murders of which Tropmann is accused, and that ample evidence was given by Dr. Tardieu.

Tropmann objected to these statements, and said he was not a Hercules; but Dr. Bergeron, who has examined the prisoner, declared that he has acquired a certain strength and agility in the exercise of his profession of engineer.

The other witnesses did not add much to the facts already known. The court adjourned till eleven to-day. The deposition of the chemist, M. Roussin, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body of Kinck, Sr., will be taken to-morrow.

The Procureur-General, moreover, will review the case to-morrow on behalf of the prosecution; and M. Lachaud, the prisoner's counsel, will speak for the defence.

The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says: Tropmann, when last night returning from the trial to his cell, appeared as cheerful as on the previous evening. After his dinner he played at cards with his keeper. Tropmann seems to enjoy

ROOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS.

1115. 1115

GREAT CLOSING OUT SALE

OF

HOOP SKIRTS AND CORSETS,

Commencing Saturday, December 4,

And will be continued until January 1, 1870, with prices marked down to cost, in order to close the stock of Hoops, affording an opportunity for unprecedented bargains in Hoop Skirts, Corsets, Corset Jeans and Coutilles.

10,000 Hoop Skirts for Ladies, Misses and Children in all varieties of styles, sizes and lengths, from 25c. to $2, many of them marked down to less than one third the usual price.

Three Hundred Corsets, including all kinds and prices, such as Thomson's Glove Fitting Corsets, in five grades; Jay, Beckel's Superior French Corsets, in all qualities; H. Worth's, in four varieties; Mrs. Moody's Patent Self-adjusting Corset; Coraline; Madame Foy's Corsets; Madame Dumont's Corsets; Madame Grandin's Corsets, in all grades, Misses', Children's, &c., &c., together with our own popular Corsets, in great variety.

After which will be

MARKED DOWN TO PANIC PRICES.

Call early, while the stock remains unbroken, as there can be no duplicate after this sale.

AT 1115 Chestnut Street.

WM. T. HOPKINS.

de6 m w f 3m6

SAFE DEPOSITS.

SECURITY AGAINST LOSS

BY

BURGLARY, FIRE OR ACCIDENT.

THE SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY

IN THIRD

New Fire and Burglar-Proof Building,

Nos. 329 and 331 Chestnut Street.

THE FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST

AND

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

Capital, $1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. Browne, Edward W. Clark,
Spencer C. Ashbridge, Alexander Biddle,
John Welsh, Stephen A. Caldwell,
Joseph Hazlehurst, George F. Tyler,
Henry C. Gibson.

President—N. B. BROWNE.

Vice President—CLARENCE H. CLARK.

Secretary and Treasurer—ROBERT VATTERSON.

Assistant Secretary—JAMES W. HAZLEHURST.

The Company have provided, in their new Building (Land Vaults, absolute security against loss by FIRE, BURGLARY or ACCIDENT, and

RECEIVE SEALED BONDS AND VALUABLES ON DEPOSIT, UNDER GUARANTEE.

Upon the following rates for one year or less period:

Government, or other bonds, $1 per $1,000
Stocks, or other transferable securities, $1 per $1,000
Bonds, or other transferable securities, $1 per $1,000
Gold Coin or Plate, $1.25 per $1,000
Silver Plate, $1.25 per $1,000
Jewelry, Diamonds, Valuable Jewelry, and other valuables, or a estimate of value, and rate subject to adjustment for value, $1 per $100
Jewelry, Diamonds, Valuable Papers, Gold Coin, and other valuables, in Burglar-Proof Vaults, for safe keeping, in boxes, for a term of three letter, when deposited in the boxes, are charged according to bulk, upon a basis of the capacity, $20 a year.

Coupons and interest will be collected when desired, and remitted to the owners, for one per cent.

The Company offer for RENT, the boxes exclusively in their BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, at the rates from $10 to $75 per annum.

SAFES INSIDE THE BURGLAR PROOF VAULTS, for the use of Banks, Bankers, Brokers, Insurance companies, or other corporations.

Deposits of money received on which interest will be allowed—3 per cent. on Call deposits, payable by Check at sight, and 5 per cent. on Time deposits, payable on ten days' notice.

Trustees' Letters of Credit issued, available in all parts of Europe.

This Company is authorized to act as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, Trustee, and receives Trusts of every description from the Courts, corporations and individuals.

N. B. BROWNE,
President.

ROBERT VATTERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

no24-w th 2m

THE

PHILADELPHIA

TRUST, SAFE DEPOSIT

AND

INSURANCE COMPANY.

Chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, April, 1869.

Capital, $500,000

Established for the Execution of Trusts, Accountships, the Safe Keeping of Valuables, and the Renting of Small Iron Safes in Its Burglar-Proof Vaults in the Granite Fire-Proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, Chestnut Street.

This Institution is now open for the transaction of business, and is prepared to receive on Deposit, Trusts of every character, Valuables and *Intelligence* will be on duty day and night (Sundays and holidays included) inside and outside of the premises; and every conceivable precaution has been adopted in the internal arrangements to preclude the possibility of stealthy or sudden theft. Nothing has been omitted to provide for the convenience and most perfect attainable security of Depositors and Renters, and afford absolute SAFETY against FIRE, THEFT, BURGLARY and ACCIDENT; the means for which are adopted by the Company are not, it is believed, excelled in the country.

☞ All fiduciary obligations, such as Trusts, Guardianships, Executorships, *et cetera*, will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

☞ Coupons, Interest and other Income collected and remitted when desired, and charged to the owner for a small commission.

☞ Trusts and accountships are provided for the convenience of ladies.

☞ Pamphlets giving full details, forwarded on application.

Office Hours 9 *o'clock A. M. to* 4 *o'clock P. M.*

DIRECTORS:

THOMAS ROBINS,
LEWIS R. ASHHURST,
A. J. VINSELBERGER,
ERINGER,
E. P. MCCULLAGH,
EDWIN M. LEWIS,
JAMES L. CLAGHORN,
RENAUD B. COCHRAN,
AUGUSTUS HEARON
F. RATCHFORD STARR,
DANIEL HADDOCK, JR.
SEWELL L. ASHBRIDGE,
JOHN D. TAYLOR,
HON. WM. A. PORTER.

OFFICERS:

President.

LEWIS R. ASHHURST.

Vice-President,

J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.

Secretary and Treasurer,

ROBERT P. McCULLAGH.

Solicitor.

RICHARD L. ASHHURST.

jal 1 w 3m

REMOVAL.

S. T. BEALE, M. D., & SON, DENTISTS

Have removed from 1124 Girard Street to

CHEATHING FELT—TEN FRAMES

English Sheathing Felt, for sale by PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 110 Walnut street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS DESIRING THE best Publications, will find it to their advantage to call at the S. S. Emporium, No. 906 Arch St., Phila.

The American Sunday-School Union's

PERIODICALS,

REV. RICHARD NEWTON, D. D., EDITOR.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL WORLD,

A Monthly Magazine for Teachers, Parents, and all interested in the religious training of the young. The volume, 1870, will contain 500 pages, and be worth more than double the price, $1.50 in advance. Specimen copy sent on receipt of a postage stamp. Address, as above, "Editor of the Sunday-School World, Philadelphia." It will also, during the year, contain Editorial Correspondence from Europe.

It is published monthly, in pages quarto, at the low rate of

FIFTY CENTS PER ANNUM.

THE CHILD'S WORLD,

a beautifully illustrated paper for children and youth, published twice a month, at the low price of 75 cents per copy, per annum, when sent to one address; and it can be had monthly, complete as thus issued, at our half the above rates. Postage is, in all cases, payable at the office where received.

☞ Specimen copies will be sent, free, to the children of any Sunday-School.

☞ Catalogues of the Society's publications, and sample copies of its periodicals, will be forwarded gratuitously, on application at the Depository of the

AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,

1122 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

jal 8 w th 12 6t

ZELL'S POPULAR

ENCYCLOPEDIA,

A Dictionary of Universal Knowledge.

T. ELLWOOD ZELL, Publisher,

17 and 19 South Sixth Street.

ap 23 w f 3m

PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.—A Medical Work for Young Men, Just Published, Very Much Enlarged and Improved, Entitled "The Cause of Premature Decay of Manhood, Its Consequences and Its Cure." Author's address, Box 1,000, Philadelphia, Pa. Author's address, Box 1,000, Philadelphia, Pa. Author's address, Box 1,000, Philadelphia, Pa.