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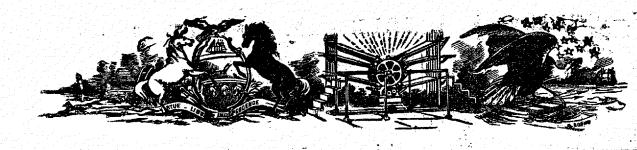
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THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1865.

New Curiosities of Literature. Mr. GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, a smart Bohemian on the editorial staff of the Daily Telegraph, in London-the persistent assailant of American institutions and the paid organ of "Confederate" treason-came over to this country, some fourteen months ago, as "Special Correspondent," and upon so short a notice that he was compelled to leave some of his work unfinished in London. Part of this was a novel, entitled "Quite Alone," which Mr. CHARLES DICKENS had engaged him to write, as a serial, for All the Year Round. In most cases, Mr. DICKENS, like a prudent editor, takes care to have every article and every series of articles completed before he begins to print them in his periodical; but, on this occasion, circumstances induced him to deviate from the practice. Half of "Quite Alone" had been placed in hands, had been read, had been approved, and Mr. SALA was about completing the story, when the sudden resolution to despatch him to the United States, as special reporter for the Daily Telegraph, was announced, and he had to leave England without delay. Mr. SALA, to do him justice, is not only an able and ready but also a very hard-working and generally reliable author. Mr. Dickens, having had many years' experience of these qualifications, (for SALA's reputation first arose, years ago, from his Dickens like articles in Household Words), took his word for it that he would send the completion of "Quite Alone" from this side of the water, and it is said, indeed, that Mr. SALA promised and intended to write it on his voyage hither. The result was that "Quite Alone" was commenced in All the Year Round early last spring. Its author was able to make a bargain, at New York, for the copyright in this country, and

per's Weekly, on March 4, 1864. It ran through that journal, and has since been republished here, in book-form, in Harper's Library of Select Novels. Mr. Sala was so much occupied in America with abusing our people, our institutions, our ladies, our soldiers, our generals, our manners, and, above all, our cause, that he had little time for such purely literary labor as the completion of his novel. He darted over the country, in all directions, from New York to Canada, from Canada to Washington (during which journey he found that Philadelphia was situated "on the banks of the Susquehanna"), from Washington to the West, thence back to New York; after that, a flight to Mexico, whence he returned in a huff because the authorities did not pay him sufficient respect; a little time at Cuba, followed by a visit to New Orleans; a tour to Saragossa, Niagara, on the Canadian side, where he took sweet counsel with George N. San-DERS, and at the command of his proprietors, a return to England as sudden as his

its publication was commenced in Har-

departure had been. No wonder that the occupation of good living, to which he has no decided antipathy, the claims of society, (for some people, at New York, thought him somewhat of "a lion,") and the drain upon his mind of from three to seven columns of original correspondence by every mail to England so much absorbed him that he delayed writing the continuation of "Quite Alone," and, at last, when he compelled himself to the task, having about a hundred and twenty pages to supply, found that he had lost the thread of his narrative, and, it seems, with a "devil-may care" resolve, determined not to supply the desiderated manuscript at all. Of course, there came a time when, no "copy" arriving from Mr. SALA, it seemed likely that the readers of All the Year Round and Harper's Weekly would demand 'the completion of the story, and object to its being left unfinished—a literary torso. Mr. DICKENS cut the Gordian knot with as much decision as ALEXANDER had treated his: another writer was commissioned to wind up the tale, which was done, as Mr. SALA found, more to his surprise than satisfaction, when he returned home. Judging from internal evidence, we should say that Mr. Sala's part of the work ended with the fifty-seventh chapter, when, after the burial of her mother, the heroine is re-

moved by Jean Baptiste Constant to his hotel. The story is hurriedly wound up, after that, in three more chapters. Whether Mr. SALA can have a legal remedy against Mr. DICKENS for thus getting "Quite Alone" brought to a close may be a mooted point, but he certainly has cause to complain of Mr. Dickens's literary Man Friday. In the first chapter, a certain Sir William Long, a fashionable man-abouttown, is stated to be "close upon fifty years;" but, in the last chapter, when it is necessary to marry him to a young girl of seventeen or eighteen, it is said "he

was forty." When the story opens, a pretty horse-rider in Hyde Park is introduced—the heroine of the tale—who is yet," who never turns up again, on the saddle, through the whole tale, but is still in her teens at the end. In the middle of the story, Francis Blunt, the heroine's father, puts a thousand-franc note into the toe of his boot, before he comes to a bad end and the Morgue, in Paris, and Mr. SALA's substitute never even hints at what became of it—his principal would have worked it up into something remark-

able, we may be sure. There are many other broken threads not taken up, we can Mr. SALA arrived in London when CHAP-MAN & HALL, publishers of "Quite Alone," were about issuing that work in three volumes, having paid him for the copyright. He supplied a preface, briefly stating the facts which we have given in detail, and promises that if the public will only make haste and purchase that edition, he will write them a new last act. The

case is entirely unique in literary his-As for the novel itself, there is scarcely decent man or woman in it. Lily, the peroine, is a good little creature, without nuch brains. Sir William Long, the faded baronet, who is fifty when he woos and only forty when he weds, has some generous impulses, and Madame de Kergolay, the French Baronne, is a lady, though an old one, from the crown of her head to the sole of her foot. Nearly every person else s Bohemian, and from the very worst counties of that miserable Kingdom. It will be difficult for anything which Mr. SALA may write, as a last act, to relish 'Quite Alone," clever as it is, but we should like to read his own finale, and trust that HARPER & BROTHERS will print it, should it ever appear in London,

Another curiosity of literature is the Almanach de Gotha-an indispensable handbook for all who have occasion to write about foreign countries, their rulers, officials, revenues, taxation, possessions, population, naval, military, and ecclesiastical statistics, and so on. Accepted as authority all over the world, upon these matters. rich in genealogies, and, in most instances, with its facts and figures corrected or supplied by competent and responsible persons in the respective States, whose statistics are here given, it is very reliable. and we have to thank Mr. F. LEYPOLDT, 1323 Chestnut street, for sending us the

believed, in Europe, to have arisen from a sort of difficulty between Napoleon III. and JUSTUS PERTHES, its publisher. It is reported that Napoleon remonstrated against the continuance of the practice of giving not only the Imperial genealogy (Bonapartean) but that of the ancient royal family of France-to wit, the Bour-

bon and the Orleans branches. This, he thinks, is a semi-acknowledgment of two deposed dynastics, the heads of which he considers Pretenders. We have not heard whether the King of Italy has also protested against the continuance of the genealogies of the royal house of Naples and the Grand-ducal houses of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma being given, though their possessions are now wholly in his hands. Probably, as a concession to Napoleon. the genealogy of the MURAT family is now first introduced into the Almanach de Gotha; but, in contrast with this, is the house of La Tour d'Auvergne-Lauraguais, the very oldest, perhaps, in France. Napoleon was reported to be implacable, and threaten the publication of a rival to the German Almanac, of which one hundred and two annual volumes have already appeared. It will be called the "Imperial Almanac," and give the statistics, &c., of all countries-no doubt, from

a French point of view. It is singular that the Almanach de Gotha has been a thorn to the first as well as to Key West that the blockade-runner Denbigh, one the third NAPOLEON. In the sixteenth volume of the Correspondence of Napoleon I., which has just appeared in Paris, is a letter from the Emperor to M. DE CHAMPAGNY, his Minister of the Interior, respecting this work, which had preserved the titles of King, Duke, and Prince, for those who, in the beginning of this century, had lost throne, dukedom, and principality. It is dated "Fontainebleau, Octo ber 20, 1807," and reads thus: -

ber 20, 1807," and reads thus:

"M. DE CHANTAGNY: The 'Almanac de Gotha' is badly done; mention is made in it of the Count de Lill (Louis the Eighteath) and of all the Princes of the German Confederacy, as if no alterations in the German Confederacy, as if no alterations in the German Confederacy, as if no alterations in the German Confederacy as if no alterations in the English in the English in the English in the English in the Instead of France must be mentioned as in the Imperial Almanac; neither the name of the Count de Lille nor that of any German prince must occur in it any longer, except those in power by force of the statutes of the Rhinebund. You will demand that the paper in question will be communicated to you before printing. If there are other almanacs published in the territories of my allies, in which the House of France is talked of in improper expressions, you will write to these Ministers so that they should know that you have taken notice of it, and that it must be changed the year following. "NAPOLBON."

In 1808 an entire edition, ready for publication, was seized by a body of French gendarmes. The alleged offence was that, in the alphabetical arrangement, ANHALT, of the Ernestinian line of Saxon princes, took precedence of Napoleon, who claimed to be placed at the head of the nobility of the Rhine. The result was that in 1808 the Almanac was printed in Paris, and from that time to 1814 was wholly under French influence at Gotha. Not until 1815 did it become independent, and then, in a supplementary nesumé, recorded the defeats of the French at Trafalgar and on the Peninsula. of which no mention had been made during

Napoleon's reign. R. S. M. L Strange Story of an Old French Skin The following eccentric story of a Parislan notoriety is extraoted from the latest number of Bentley's London Miscellany. Its author is alleged to be Sir Lawrence Wraxelles, the most fertile and felicitous translator of light literature living! Sir Lawrence was a poor paragraphist some years ago, but by tact, ability, and perseverance had acquired Lawrence was a poor paragraphist some years ago, but by tact, ability, and perseverance had acquired quite a fortune; when, by the death of an uncle, he succeeded to a Baronet's title. This is his narrative:

"Some days ago, the Sand of summer were running into autumn, and the marcon leaves in the garden of the Luxembourg were turning to crimson and gold. Bay, riend Mene and myself took a cabriolet for the gare as and the real control of the cabriolet for the gare as and the real control of the cabriolet for the search of the Casino, and the quartier of the Madelaine, and his little volumes upon Rigolboche, Alice, and Finette, &c., have had tremendous sales, both in feulliston and binding. He has corresponded with the Independence Belge for eighteen years, and has been four times ordered out of France; but his cheerfulness, good humor, and grotesque parsistence invariably lead to his recall. He has a passion for hunting up all the current and doubtful celebrities, and as readily ingratiates himself with them. I had before accumpanted him to the dwelling of Bene, the rat tamer; Duval, the bouillon king; Armiand, the scout of the Story on dealer; but deceded them all in strangences. It was no other than old Jared, the head of the nostrum venders, whose name and riches are upon every lip, and whose person is as original as his history.

"We dismounted at Belle Vue, climbed the steep drive, lined on each side with neat cottages, in one of which dwelt Tom Moore, whon bankrupt, and sat beneath the same maple where he had sat to hear Itving read him the first chapter of Bracebridge Hall; entered the chaleau, whose beautiful grounds were projected by Le Notre, the only gardener who ever made the adjustment of landscape an art, and rounding the famous stone chateau, where longer with the subcliner, and the taste of its present coentric owner has so pervered it that it is quite and conditioned which he ministered is still extant; the building which tradition indicated as his abode was the object of our exoursion.

"It st quite a fortune; when, by the death of an uncle, he nicceeded to a Baronet's title. This is his narrative:

This uncouth and dwarfed figure, then, was Jules Jared, the first nostrum wender living."

Passing over the story of a very remarkable interview, the article in Bentley then says of Jared's history:

"He was originally a medical student in the Rue Quatre Vents, and might have been practicing in some pigmy village of Gassony to-day, had he not reached the very common experience of love. The object of his regard was the daughter of Joubett, the surgeon, and one of the medical faculty. She treated him, as did everybody else, with marked derision; and once, when he ventured to show her some attention, named him un olive de la saumure (pickled olive). Thenceforth the object of his existence seemed to be to beautify himself, and he made the composition of cosmetics his whole study. Every recipe, ancient or modern, he consulted, experimented with chemicals, made distillations from botanical julces, and, to prosecute his researches with more privacy, bought the little hermitage of Villebon, in the neighborhood of Meudon, with some money bequeathed him; and devoted day and night to his laboratory. The village people considered him crazy, the more so as he was once heard to say he would yet be the landlord of the whole commune.

"However, by hook or crook, he at last finished his researches. Whether the freeh country air, abstinence and regular habits accounted for it, or as he asserted, his new cosmetic, he certainly had greatly improved. His complexion was particularly brilliant, no longer covered with unsightly pluples, and dark as an Algerine's, but variably pale and red. He suddenly appeared in Parls as the proprietor of a great Email or Enamel, but might have lived and died unnoticed, notwithstanding its bruited virtues, had he had not resorted to shrewd means of advertising it. He hired a number of the best configurato. make application of t upon their patrons. Those who tested it were pleased, and demanded it again. The hair-dressers, to satisfy calls, were then compelied to purchase of Jared at his own prices. H

MEXICO.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF THE IMPE RIALISTS AND LIBERALS.

Diaz, the Commander, receiving Military Aid from the Church Party.

Arrival of Rebel Steamers at Havana

have Havana dates of Jan. 21st. Reports had been eccived from Mexico to the effect that General D. Herbal had made a reconnoissance to Oajaca, where he was fired upon, when he fell back to Etla to organize an attack on the place, which was to be made on the 27th. It is said Porfirio Diaz has a force of 8,000 men, with 65 guns, but it was believed in Havana that his force was double this, and is etter provided than any of the other Liberal armies. The Church party, now strongly opposed to the Empire, has been alding him. The old mint at Oajaca is workinginight and day coining. The gold and silver is brought there by the Churches to aid Diaz. The new Consul General of the Mexican Empire for the island of Cuba has demanded the archives of the consulate of the old consul, who refuses to deliver them up, insisting that his Government is still in existence. The steamer Harries Lane, lately called the Lavinia, was destroyed by fire at Havana, on the 18th. The fire is said to have been the work of one of the crew, who was deprive

of his pay.

The blockade-runner Zephyr, from Galveston, arrived at Havana on January 14th with 1,400 bales of cotton. A report was received at Havana from of the most successful of the fleet, had been cap tured and taken into that port. The Colonel Lamb, a very last iron steamer, left Havana on the 21st. It was generally reported she is to become a rebel pirate. She was reported to have 140 men aboard, evidently her crew, though registered as passengers for Nassau, and was said to have cannon in her hold.

Butler Brooks Gold robber Question LETTERS FROM BUTLER TO THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE AND THE RON. MEMBER.

HOUSE AND THE HON. MEMBER.

Since the splcy debates in Congress have directed general public attention to the Issue between Gen. Butler and Mr. Brooks, of New York, the letters the former wrote in vindication of himself as an honest officer, and not a "gold-robber," will be interesting. Two letters were written on the same day—one to Speaker Colfax and the other to Mr. Brooks. Though the letter to the latter has already here published in the reports of the Congressional been published in the reports of the Congression eedings we republish it as a matter of record : LETTER TO BROOKS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865 WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

James Brooks, Member of House of Représentatives:
SIR: I find in the Daily Globe of the 7th inst. a
report of your remarks in the House of Representatives on the 6th instant, an extract of which is appended. I have the honor to inquire whether your
remarks are here correctly reported, except perhaps
the misprint of "bold" for "gold," as the remarks
were quoted in other papers. And also whether
there were any other modifications, explanations, or
limitations made by you other than appear in this
report. The gentleman who hands you this will await or call for an answer, at any time or place you may decall for an answer, at any man call for an answer, at any man call for an answer, at any man call for an answer, at any major General.

Major General.

Extraor: "I am bound to say that an effort was made by the Federal Government, during the pendency of the late Presidential election to control the city of New York by sending there a bold robber, in the person of a major general of the United States. Robber as he was of the public treasury, and major general of the United States as he was, he dared not exercise the power given to him to attempt to control the actions of those whom the gentleman calls theyes and robbers in my own city."

LETTER TO COLFAX. WASHINGTON, Jan. 20, 1865.

Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives, Conof the United States. gress of the United States.

Sin: I take leave most respectfully to request you to lay before the House of Representatives this note, in order to avail myself of the only means of redress known to me without breach of the privilege of the honorable House. Mr. James Brooks, is member of the House, on the 6th of January, is reported to have used in debate the following language:

"I am bound to say that an effort was made by the Eederal Covernment during the pendency of

reported to have used in debate the following language:

"I am bound to say that an effort was made by the Federal Government during the pendency of the late Presidential election to control the city of New York by sending there a bold robber in the person of a Major General of the United States. Robber as he was of the public Treasury, and flajor General of the United States as he was, he dared not exercise the power given to him to attempt to control the actions of those whom the gentleman calls thieves and robbers in my own city."

The correctness of the report of which I have taken measures to ascertain. Here there is a charge made upon the responsibility of the position. Mr. Brooks occupies, of very high crimes and misdemeanors alleged to be committed by an officer of the United States, which, if he is guilty, ought to be visited by the most condign punishment. If the charge is calumnous and talse, then it is due to the national honor that it should be unstained by the imputation of the employment of such a person in its service in high official position, and it would seem also due to the dignity of the House that a public slanderer should be rebuked. The Constitution and laws of the United States and parliamentary usage give to the officer thus charged no means of redress through the ordinary courts of law, or any other mode known among honorable men; therefore, appealing to the sense of justice of the honorable House, I respectfully ask that an investigation may be ordered of the charges so preferred against me by a member of the House, through a committee of its members, with the most ample powers of inquiry. Further, that in ordernot to embarrass the investigation of confining it to the single charge made, I desire to have put in issue every official act of my public life which can in any way be supposed to affect my official integrity or personal honor, and that my accuser have leave to make good his accusation before the committee of the House, so that if the accusation be found galley proper prosecu

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER. The friends of Butler claim that the first is proved earing on the same subject.

Petroleum. GREAT RETORT; BITUMINOUS COAL ITS CON-TENTS, AND OIL AND GASES THE RESULT OF THE ACTION OF HEAT UPON IT. ing for the existence of petroleum in the bowels of the earth, all of them more or less ingenious and apparently correct deductions from the results of esearch, but inquiry has generally shown their falsity. The last theory has a show of reason on its side, and is presented by a contributor to the Pitts-burg Commercial. "He says that all geologists agree that our bituminous coal has been formed from the prostrated forests of an age long past. We find that, by putting this bluminous coal in a retort, we can obtain the same general character of product as by slaking a well at Oll City. What is left in the retort, after the oil has been taken out, is a species of coke. Arguing from these well-known and acknowledged facts, he arrives at he conclusion that what man has attempted to do in a cast-iron retort, an all-wise Providence has much more effectually done by the operations of His laws in nature; and that the authracite coal fields in our own lands, and other lands, are simply what remains in this laboratory of nature, after, by the application of heat below and pressure above, the oil and gases have been driven elsewhere. The oil thus pressed out has trickled through the crevices of the rocks below these, now anthracite, but once bituminous coal fields, and we find it to-day in the pools and crevices of our different oil regions. The anthracite coal which remains answers to our coke. We use it for the same purposes, for melting cres in blast furnaces, and for melting fron in foundry enpoles, the great difference being that it is vastly superfor in quality, a fact not to be wondered at when we remember the laboratory in which it was made and the all-seeing oye that superintended its production. This thing is worthy of attention not only because it may unveil the mysteries of the chemistry of the earth, but also because it correct it will solve one or two other interesting questions concerning internal heat, &c., which will so much advance the course of science. in a cast-iron retort, an all-wise Providence has

A CURIOUS DEPOSIT.—On Saturday last, as a couple of young men were out gunning on the Cornwall Hills, near the road leading from Eoy's to Koch's tavern, they came across a depression or hole-that they thought might be the harbor for a rabbit. They inserted a stick, and on withdrawing it, a piece of brass clung to it. They examined further, and being satisfied that it contained other articles, returned to their homes with the information. Others then went to the place, and, on removing a mass of brush and leaves, a most curious deposit was exposed, embracing about one hundred and fifty different articles, among which were spoons, buttons, old coins, a couple of muskets, pocket compass, &c. There seems to be no fixed theory about the matter. Some think that a murder has been committed in the vicinity, and that those articles shonged to the individual made away with. Altogether it is a very strange affair.—
Lebanon Courier.

Gavaley Regements.—Efforts are being made Lebano Courier.

OAVALRY REGIMENTS.—Efforts are being made in different parts of the State to raise several cavalry regiments by volunteers. Several of these regiments are entirely new, which circumstance is very apt to promote volunteering, as the new comers are generally very shy on entering old regiments as "recruits." This branch of the service is also preferred by many to the infanitry and artillery service. Provost marshals are now receiving recruits fer the 2d, 4th, 3th, 13th, 16th, and 21st. Regiments Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry.

WARNING TO SKATEBS.—A young man was skating in Chester county some days ago, and; upon taking off his skates after an hour or two of exercise, he found his feat and least so compilately nearlings. WARNING TO SKATERS.—A young man was skating in Chester county some days ago, and; upon taking off his skates after an hour or two of exercise, he found his feet and legs so completely paralyzed as to disable him from rising from where he had seated himself. He was helped home, but died in a few days afterwards. It is thought that paralysis proceeded from the skatettraps being drawn so tight as to prevent the circulation of blood.

OIL AND SALT.—Samples have been exhibited in Fayette county, Pa., of sait manufactured from water taken from the "Rider Oil Well," at a depth of 228 feet. The sait is very strong, and of an excellent quality, a pint of which was manufactured from two gallons of water, just as it came from the well. The indications for oil in this well are excellent. The current of gas was so strong a few days ago as to throw the water two feet above the mouth of the well. At lest accounts from this well they had bored twenty-two feet into a sand rock of the finest and purest quality of white sand.

IOR ON THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The quantity of ice on the Susquehanna is larger now than was ever known before by the oldest inhabitant. The ice in some places is piled up on the banks to the height of twenty or thirty feet, and has swept over the canal, lifting the toute high above the banks. The river in many places is frozen to the bottom, and in other places the toe' is from 4 to 6 feet thick. The people living along the banks are in constant dread of a sudden thaw, and have prepared themselves to quit their premises at a moment's notice. The destruction of property that would follow a sudden break-up would be immense.

FOUR CENTS.

To the Editor of The Press: Sir: A stranger remarked of Philadelphia that it was the easiest city in the Union to get about in through the week, and the most difficult on Sunday and the stranger was right. In New York and Boston you may pass on Sunday from one part of the city to another, no matter how remote, by means of he street cars, as readily as on any other day; but in Philadelphia, which covers a larger area than either Boston or New York, the ushering in of Sunday finds the citizen deprived of all means of inter-communication. Unless you are a good walker you cannot on this day visit your friends who live at a distance from your place of residence, nor get to your church unless it is located near your dwelling,

priate to the day, and for which the day gives oppor Now, in the language of our Lord, "the Sabbath was made for man, and not man for the Sabbath. Therefore, whatever is useful to man is lawful on the Sabbath. It is not useful, but hurtful, to man to pursue his ordinary business on Sunday, for the sake of gain; but it is useful to him to have all the proper means at his disposal on Sunday for doing good and getting good. Released from the confine-ment of business, the day gives him opportunity for charitable acts of various kinds, and in a large for charitable acts of various kinds, and in a large city like this it is wrong to deny him the means of passing easily and at will from one part to another. I call attention to this matter, not in the interest of city railroads (in none of which do I own stock), but in the interests of the people and for their good. My suggestion is, that three or four companies be authorized to run cars on Sunday, crossing the city at right-angles, so that any person wishing to go to a distant part of the city may be able to do so with very little walking. If this were done, thousands of good citizens wend be gratified and benefitted.

With your permission, Mr. Editor, I would most exressily call public attention to this matter, which has become one of serious importance. Let it be freely canvassed, and an early movement begun.

I am your friend truly,

nor perform many of the Christian charities appro-

ONE OF THE PROPER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 25, 1865. New Publications.

Our play-going readers may recollect that, some weeks ago, a young Philadelphian, Miss Olive Logan, played a short engagement at Chestnut-street theatre. She had first appeared in New York, (in a play of her own writing, too,) and was praised there, by critics proverbially difficult to please, as a debutante of considerable ability. Our own impressions were decidedly in her favor. A handsome face, full of expression; fine eyes, which "Seemed to dart Imperious inquisition to the heart;"

a well-shaped figure; good hair; easy and graceful carriage, and a voice "ever soft, gentle, and low," like sweet Cordelia's—these, in combination with considerable intelligence and good education, are qualifications which go far in making a good actress. And we frankly confess that, considering her vouth (for she cannot be more than three-and-twenty), Miss Olive Logan blds fair to become a radian "star" in the theatrical hemisphere, ere long. Of her intelligence off the stage, the most obvious proofs are two books which she has written. The first, entitled "Photographs of Paris Life," written in Paris and published in London, found favor in he eyes of the Empress Eugenie, and, what is more to the purpose, was warmly commended by the English reviewers. Her knowledge of Parisian so-ciety, in which she lived for a time, and her famil-Harity with the French language, have prepared her for the authorship of a sustained story, in one volume, just published by Appleton & Co., New York, which we have received from Ashmead & Evans, in this city. The title is "Chateau Frissac; or, Home Scenes in France." It is a story of domestic life, in and out of Paris, the object of which is to show the evils resulting from the well-known French mariages de conv nance, in which mutual affection is the very last thing thought of by the parents and guardian the country, and even to Rome, Bayonne, and Blarritz, but the moral is pointed all through the tale. The interest centres in the Count de Frissac, his wife and daughter, but several other characters are brought in. One of the best sketches is that of Mademoiselle X., of the Comedie Francaisetrue to life, that it cannot have been merely imagined. The narrative, which is full of interest,

easy, graceful, and vivacious.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The stock market still shows evidence of a progresent the controlling element in influencing prices net continue a remeat in interacting prices, backed up as they are by the favorable aspect of mili-ary and national affairs. In the face of recent victo-ties, and with the disposition manifested on the part of ome of the Southern leaders to adopt measures looking some of the southern leaders to adopt measures tooking to pacification, it would be a foolhardy undertaking to operate now for a rise The "bulls" of the market have an upbill work to attempt to effect an end which it is not in the nature of things for them to attain. The decline in stocks has falled to attract outside investors Lito the market, who are probably deterred from by ing by an expectation that further news of successes may de-press prices still lower, and, considering the competition he 5-20s were held firmly at 107%, and the 7-30s at 99% The 10-40s were not so strong, selling of 1. The 1881 loan advanced 1.—selling at 1934. State loans were dull and culet. State 5s sold at 941—no change; and adni and their. State of som as 23, no enange; and there was nothing said in war loan 63. There was considerable demand for company bonds at fair prices. Schuylkill Navigation 60 of '62 were steady at 90; Camben and Amboy mortgage 6s at 106; do. of '83 at 101%, and do. of '59 at 99%; North Pennsylvania 61 at 90; Reading mortgage 6s at 99; Susquehanna Canal 6s at 54%, and second and third mortgage bonds at 101. The railway share list was very weak, except for Reading, which savanoed Ly-selling at 53½. Pennsylvania Eatlroad declined 1—selling at 62; and Little Schuylkill ½—selling at 39½. Norristown sold at 67½. The oil stocks continued to attract considerable attention. The mining and navigation stocks were very dull. The mining and navigation stocks were very duff. Ine only sale of city passenger railroads was some Thir-teenth and Pifteenth at 24; 45 was bid for Chestnut and Wainut; 70 for West Philadelphis; 9 for Race and Vine; 26 for Green and Coates; and 23 for Girard Col-lege. Bank shares continue firm; 190 was bid for North America; 150 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 61 for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 51 for Girard; 115 for Western; 30% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 70 for Rank of Commerce; and 50% for City.

The Board of Brokers adopted a resolution, a day or two ago, that the reporters of the press should not be permitted to report the sales of stocks occurring after those printed on the regular printed liets, which come from the printer about three o'clock. There are many important sales effected after this hour, which will therefore not see fee light, and the outside operator in

herefore not see the light, and the outside operator stacks will not be able to accurately learn the state o the market to guide his operations The following were the quotations for gold at the lintock Oil... llegheny River...
Big Tank...
Bruner Oll.....
Bull Creek.... Penna Petro Co. orn Planter. . . The following is the quantity of coal sent to Philadel-phia in the following years. The quantity under the head of canal embraces the tonnage to Philadelphia and outh of Philadelphia:

The quantity consumed in the line from Schuylkil canty exceeds the quantity sent to Philadelphia by

he Philadelphia and Reading Railroad and Schuylkil

The Revenue Commissioner, J. J. Lewis, has just leases, which at this time is of much importance. There are many farms which are leased upon "shares." and it is, of course, impossible to determine at a given date what the farm will produce for the ensuing year. In such case, the rental value must be estimated according

to the quantity and value of the products. The Commissioner says:

"If the land has been worked before the lease is made, or if the original lessee in such case underlets or assigns his lease, or a portion or individual interest in it, the collector will, in such case, have some reliable data to etart upon, but in all cases be should estimate from the best information he can get, the probable average cental value; and, of course, in doing this he will have regard to his own knowledge of the premises, the information derived from the parties and others, sad the stipulations of the lease; and if the rent is payable in oil, the average market value of the oil is and element in the calculation, and in cases where he is in doubt, he will, of course, receive enthe instructions amay be desired from this office. Such leases, whether of oil, coal or mineral lands, are held to be subject to contract, is, of course, lassifications for January An article in the Eughers' Magazine for January a amo duty as sessed, and a stamp, as an agreement of contract, is, of course, insufficient.

An article in the Bankers' Magazine for January states that since the formation of the Government there have been twenty-seven Secretaries of the Tressury, of whom two hailed from Massachusetts, three from New York, one from New Hampshire, seven from Pennsylvanis, one from Maine, two from Maryland, three from Ohie, two from Kentucky, two from Georgia, one from Delaware, one from Tennessee, one from Connecticut, and one from Mississippi. The youngest man who ever occupied the position of head of the Government finances was Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and the oldestwas George M Bibb, of Kentucky, the former being 32 Feats of age when he satored upon the duties of the

ing 33 years of age when he entered upon the duties of the John Farnum.

see, as his successor. The shortest term was that of Philip Francis Thomas, who held the office only one month. Wm. H. Grawford, of Georgia, appointed by James Monroe, held the office eight years. Four of the etariss reached the age of four score year two, Hamilton and Dexter, died under sinty. We give below the list of the names, in the order in which there were appointed, of these who have held the office sine the formation of the Government, with terms of a

THE WAR PRESS.

CPUBLISHED WERKLY.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be sharged at the same

THE WAR PRESS. AG- To the getter-up of the Chub of ten or twenty,

office, and the latter sixty-eight. The position was held the longest by Albert Gallatin, of Pennsylvania, who was appeinted by President Jefferson on the 25th of January, 1802, and continued in office until February, 1814, when President Madison, at the close of his first four years, appointed George W. Campbell, of Tennes-

xtra copy of the paper will be given.

THE WAR PARS WILL be sent to subscribers by

ate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always ac

seems to be owards increasing case. Mercantile paper is unchanged.

The rock market continues to improve. There is more diaposition to buy, and large amounts of dividend-paying stocks are being purchased by chpitalists for investment. Governments are active. The domand from small investors in the country has gone on with but little intermission, and an advance is looked for, as the

the intermission, and an advance is looked for, as the needy speculators have now sold out the bonds with which they had embarrassed themselves beyond their means. The pressure to sell will thus, it is claimed, he relieved, and a rise in prices be the reant. Raintonat ehares are more active. In Toledo there is considerable excitement in consequence of the stock being reported to be largely oversold.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 206, Reading at 106, Illinois Central scrip at 112, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 84.

The following quotations were made at the board compared with those of yesterday afternoon:

BALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE, JAN. 25. BEFORE BOARDS.

700 Crescent City .lots 13/

100 Dalzell Oil ... b5 8% 600 City 56 New ... 973
100 do ... b30 8% 100 Sherman ... lots 13
70 Noble & Dela lots 81
100 do ... 53 8% 100 Sherman ... lots 13
300 Mingo ... 3% 100 do ... 16
500 do ... b30 1% 100 do ... b20 53
500 do ... b30 1% 100 do ... b20 53
500 St Nicholas Oil ... 4
200 Wainut Island ... 5
100 do ... b30 3% 100 US 5-20 bonds ... 1073
100 do ... 7dys 8
200 Tarr Homest' d b30 53
4(CO U 6 68 1881 ... lots 1683 100 do ... b30 65
600 do ... 10 53
100 do ... 10 53

Philadelphia Markets. There is no change to notice in the Flour market. either in price or demand: 600 bbls wood extra sold at \$11,25, and 300 bbls good Western extra family at \$11.60 (3)1.75 F bbl. The retailers and bakers are buyins in at 21 lb 60 (1) for extra family, and \$12.50(3)13 F bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Fiour is selling in a small way at \$9@9.26 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is unchanged.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and the demand is limited; small sales are making at 250@355 for prime reds, and white at from 250@355 \$ bushel, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 1775 \$ bushel. Corn is rather better, with sales of 4,000 hushenew yellow at 170@172c \$ bushel. Oats are quiet, st former rates, with sales of 3,000 bushels at \$2c \$ bush. BARK.—We hear of no sales of Querctiron. 1st No. I is offered at \$42 \$ bush.

COTTON.—There is very little doing, but holders are rather firmer in their views. Small sales are making at \$20 \$ beach for middlings.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$30@38 \$ ton.

GROCKRIES continue dull, and we hear of no sales of either Sugar or Cofes worthy of notice.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull. Mess Pork is quoted at \$40@41 \$ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at \$170.75 m for hear candulations.

WHISKY.—There is very little doing and it he markets.

3,100 bus. 3,200 bus. 3,200 bus.

New York Markets, Jan. 25. Rew York Markets, Jan. 25.

Ashes are dull and nominal.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western flour is 6@10 cents better; sales 500 bbls at \$9 25@9 40 for superine State; \$9 45@9 50 for extra State; \$9 55@8 50.75 for choice do; and \$9.30@9 50 for superine Western; \$10.60 @10.80 for common to medium extra Western; \$10.60 @10.80 for common to good shipping brands, extra round-hoop Ohio. and \$10.50@16 for trade brands.

Canadian Flour is 5@106 better. Sales of 400 bbls at \$4,00@9.75 for common. and \$9.5@11 60 for trade brands.

Canadian Flour is 5@106 better. Sales of 400 bbls at \$4,00@9.50 bbls at \$10.50 for common, and \$11.70@14.56 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is duli. Gorn meal is quiet.

Wheat is quiet and 1@2c better; sales 7,500 bushels fair Milwaukee club at \$2.10.

By e is dull. Barley is quiet. Barley Malt is dull. Oats are dull at \$1.87 for mixed. Western. The Corn market is dull at \$1.87 for mixed. Western; sales 1,600 bushels new yellow Jersey at \$1.78

PROVINIONS.—The Pork market is firmer, with more and solutions. Pittsburg Petroleum Market—Jam. 24.

Business in the oil way has been dull. As regards crude, there was no stock to operate with, nor is there any prospect of any receipts until navigation is resumed in the Allegheny. So far as prices are concerned, we have no change to notice. As long as we are without the material to dispose of, it would be out of the question to furnish correct figures. We quote crude nominally at 59640c, pkgs returned, and 446444c, pkgs included. Refused was steady, with only a limited demand. Bonded ranged from 56685c, according to quality. Free is quoted at 57695c, according to quality. Free is quoted at 57695c, according to quality. Free is quoted at 57695c, according to operation, was for export west. The oil dealers are taking matters coolly, and are not disposed to force appearations. The operations yesterday were as follows:

CRUDE.—It seems there were a few bbis left. Sales 30 bbis 43c, pkgs included; 152 do., same figures and conditions. Pitisburg Petroleum Market-Jan. 24.

PROVISIONS.—We have to report a continued unsettled market, and prices mostly nominal. Prime city Lard could have been bought at 21c; Bulk Meast at 166-160ce, for Shoulders and Sides; Mess Pork at \$40; head and gut Lard at 22c. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JAS R. CAMPBELL, SAML. W. DE COURSEY, JAS. C. HAND,

Cincinnati Provision Market, Jan. 21

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan 25, 1965. SUF RISES.... 7 06 | SUN SETS... 4 54 | HIGH WATER... 1 41 Bark Annie. Chase, 12 days from Pensacola, in ballast to Curtis & Knight. Bark Volant, Landerkin, 12 days from Pensacola, in ballast to D 8 betson & Co. Towed up by tag America. Fropelier Princeton, Micholson, 12 days from Point Lockout, in ballast to U 8 Quartermaster. BELOW.

A ship, with painted ports came in on Tuesday moraing and anchored at the Overfalls—reported by Israel
Hinghes, pilot with Market and Concord. from
Brigs John Weish, Ida M. Comera, and Concord. from

CEARED.

CLEARED.

Steam*hip John Gibson, Bowen, New York.

Bark Waitham, Wheeler, New Orleans.

Brig Thoe Waiter (Swed), Westerdyke. St Kitta.

Schr H B Tyler. Boeman, Morehead City, N C.

Schr Abby Brackett, Achorn, New York.

St'r Dani Reeves, Cam, Fort Monroe.

St'r Dani Reeves, Cam, Fort Monroe.

MEMORANDA.

A letter from Fort Monroe easys the bark Clifton, from Pernambuco via Balbados, had arrived there. The rebel privateer Shenandosh is reported to have destroyed several American merchant vessels along the clast of Brazil, in consequence of which masters of vessels bound to the States were obtaining British registers, and sathing under British colors.

Steamship E C Knight, Gallagher, hence at New York on Tuesday.

Bark Lochiel (Br), Graham, cleared at Boston Tuesday for Buenos Ayres via New York.

Bark Princess (Br), Kyan, for Buenos Ayres, via New York, cleared at Boston on Sunday.

Schr Georgie, Gilchrist, hence for Belfast, put integent of the Colorist for a harbor.

Schr S Tirill, eigsins, from Boston for this port, put. into Provincedwn, for a harbor.

Schr S B Wheeler, McGlaughlin, cleared at Boston 234 inst, for Norfols.

Etc Para Of Providence (formerly schr), 310 1088. Schr S B Wheeler, McGinugniu, cleared as a link, for Norfolk.
Big Haze, of Providence (formerly schr), 310 long, built at Madison, Conn., in 1866, has been sold to Captageorg, B. Hall, of Dennis, and parties in Providence, for \$12.00, cash. She will still continue to hall from Providence, under command of Capt Hall, late of sekr