

LITERATURE.

THE STORY OF KENNETH. By Bayard Taylor. G. P. Putnam and Ward & Houghton, New York. J. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

Had the last work of Mr. Bayard Taylor proved a failure we would have been very loath to acknowledge it. There is no American author for whom we have greater respect than the one whose work now lies before us.

Gilbert Potter, the hero, is generally supposed to have a bar sinister in his genealogy. Nor can he blame the good people for their belief, as it would seem that his mother, Mary Potter, did all in her power to strengthen it.

The popular impression on laying it down will be, we think, that the worst crime of which the blood-stained administration of Mr. Lincoln was guilty, was in not having made the Count himself Lieutenant-General, Vice-Admiral, and Secretary of the Treasury, and Secretary of State.

—The secret of the authorship of Heloise Paranoque, the dramatic success of the present Parisian season, has been at last revealed, and the Parisians who had settled so decisively in their own minds that this new favorite was the work of the younger Dumas, are furious at finding themselves mistaken.

place of more entertaining, if less common, fiction. Whether the picture of Kenneth is accurate must be reserved for local antiquarians—with the oldest inhabitant at their head to decide.

—Another volume of Count Gurovski's diary is before us. If anybody opens this book with the expectation of finding in it a record of the workings of a doubting and bewildered soul in its search after truth, he will be miserably disappointed.

The present volume is prefaced by a table in three parallel columns, containing, first, the names of persons "mentioned in the book with praise," numbering in all 101; second, of those spoken of with "half-and-half," in all 22; and last, of those spoken of with "blame," in all 40.

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—A London Journal of March 17 says:—"On Monday, the foreign booksellers were active in every direction with Victor Hugo's new work, 'Les Travailleurs de la Mer.' Early copies were received here on Saturday afternoon.

—One of the greatest rarities in the collection of the late Mr. George Daniel, of Islington, author of "Merrie England in the Olden Time," "Love Labor not Lost," and other not very readable works, was a collection of old black-letter ballads, amounting to seventy in all, printed between the years 1559 and 1597.

—The Emperor Napoleon's "Life of Caesar" has been productive of numerous brochures against him, the latest of which, "L'histoire du Nouveau Cesar," by P. Vastrier, is having a surreptitious circulation in Paris.

—George Sand has just read, in the green-room of the Vaudeville Theatre, Paris, her new three-act comedy, entitled "The Village Don Juan," which is shortly to be produced at that house.

—The Parisians are also threatened with a "Classical Theatre," in which only Greek and Latin authors will be performed—Euripides, Sophocles, Eschylus, Terence, and consorts also coming in for the honors of a hearing.

—The Messrs. Chappell have just made an engagement with Mr. Charles Dickens, who is to give for them 30 readings, receiving for the same the largest sum ever paid to a lecturer in England.

—The Death of Lucretius is said to be the title of the Poet Laureate's new poem.

—The observance of the Sabbath in the Army of the Potomac, and General Joshua T. Owen.

The literary world is familiar with the collection of graphic and classic letters written by a gifted scholar of New England under the nom de plume of "Dunn Browne Abroad," while traveling in foreign lands.

In 1861 he sprang at the call of his country in her struggle for national life, enlisted as a private in the 14th Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, and was afterwards promoted to the captaincy of one of the companies of that brave regiment.

Among the scholarly letters of this good man and brave soldier is one relating to the observance of the Sabbath in the Army of the Potomac, by the orders and with the co-operation of our townsman, the General whose name heads this communication.

—The Peace Proclamation of the President will be immediately followed by other action on his part. It will be observed that the legal effect of the proclamation is to place the Southern States in the same situation as the States which were in rebellion.

—The Peace Proclamation of the President was an act entirely within the scope of his powers and duties. However wise or unwise, timely or untimely, it is the President's prerogative to determine when such a proclamation should issue; and we should very deeply regret any attempt by Congress to interfere with it.

—The latest despatches show as yet no action by the House of Commons on Mr. Gladstone's great measure, the Reform bill. A scheme of legislation so radical as this, and so vitally important ought to require time in its discussion.

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THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

CONTAINED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Connection "Reaction."

The Copperhead papers are making great boasts of what their allies in Connecticut could or would do, if the election were to be held over again to-day.

The best commentary upon these boasts may be found in the result of a second election which has just taken place in Middletown, on Monday the vote stood 32 for Hawley and 935 for English; but only one Representative having been chosen, a second election has just been held, at which the Union candidate has been elected over the other Representative (the town being entitled to two) by 74 majority.

Usurpation Threatened.

The unchanged, vindictive Rebel who serves the Daily News in Washington, telegraphs on the 4th as follows:—

Against the Peace Proclamation of the President will be immediately followed by other action on his part. It will be observed that the legal effect of the proclamation is to place the Southern States in the same situation as the States which were in rebellion.

Among the scholarly letters of this good man and brave soldier is one relating to the observance of the Sabbath in the Army of the Potomac, by the orders and with the co-operation of our townsman, the General whose name heads this communication.

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The qualities shown by the Northern masses have raised the character of the laboring class the world over, and shown how powerful is a Government resting on broad suffrage.

These considerations aid now the Liberal party; and though the great reform may be delayed, it is sure in the end to prevail, and England to approach the democratic form of Government.

Senator Trumbull on the Civil Rights Bill

He Falls Short of the Real Issue.

Mr. Trumbull, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, and the framer of the Freedmen's Bureau Extension and Civil Rights bills, has put in his vindication of the latter measure in opposition to the President's veto.

Whether he will be more fortunate in the test vote of the Senate in this case than upon the Freedmen's Bureau Extension, we do not know; but from present appearances the President will be again sustained.

Mr. Trumbull's argument in support of the bill is that of a skillful lawyer, who knows how to present a two-edged sword. The strong points on his own side, and the weak points of his adversary, he contends that all persons born in the United States, not subject to any foreign power, and excluding Indians not taxed, are constitutionally citizens of the United States; that this was the opinion of Mr. Lincoln's Administration; that the Secretary of State, in his passports to black men as citizens, has adopted it; that Mr. Marcy, as Secretary of State under poor Pierce's administration, held the same opinion in reference to free blacks, and that President Johnson himself does not come into conflict with the construction. He only holds that, while the bill does not purport to grant any other rights than those of Federal citizenship, it still maintains the discrimination against certain classes of persons, and invades the reserved rights of the States in regard to State citizenship, and the powers of the State Legislatures and judicial authorities over that subject.

Against these objections of the veto message Mr. Trumbull says that they are perversions; that the bill is for the relief of persons who need relief, not for the relief of those who have a right already; that the objectionable machinery of the bill, the old Executive order of the Executive Slave Law, always held to be Constitutional, and now used in the interest of freedom as it originally was in the interest of slavery; that the measure does not interfere with the reserved Constitutional rights of each State, in any way, and that, unless this bill can be passed, nothing can be done to protect the freedmen in their liberty and their rights. These are among the leading points of Mr. Trumbull's lawyer-like, compact, yet minute and elaborate review of the President's objections to this Civil Rights bill.

But, giving the learned Senator the full benefit of his legal authorities and conclusions, and the full value of Senator Andrew Johnson's argument against the President's veto message, objections against the Homestead bill, as "the abandonment of the mere politician or demagogue," and as a veto involving a violation of the spirit of the Constitution in being interposed against a two-thirds majority of each house, we must remember that the opinions of public men are shaped by the positions in which they are placed, by the duties devolving upon them, and by the circumstances and public exigencies by which they are surrounded.

Thus Andrew Johnson as a Senator, devoted to a particular bill, and his views as President touching the veto power, devoted to a particular policy, may be widely different; but still in each case they may be perfectly consistent with his position of public duty. That they are in the case of Andrew Johnson we have no doubt. We apprehend, too, that in all the learned specifications, authorities, precedents, and arguments of Senator Trumbull does not reach the real difficulty of the case. We apprehend that the real trouble is this: that this Civil Rights bill, in proposing to enforce by the executive, judicial and military powers of the United States the rights of the blacks in all the States, and in the District of Columbia, and in placing whites and blacks in this country, not only on a basis of political but of social equality, and the consequent deterioration of this people to the condition of General Scott's undisciplined negroes of Mexico.

President Johnson, in fact, holds fast to the idea that this is "the white man's Government," and that, in order to keep the dominant race unadulterated, vigorous, and effective, the colored races must be held in a subordinate position, and that, for the other race, the next step must be an indiscriminate social admixture and general decay, as in Mexico and the South American States.

This is the issue which is now before the Senate, and which, however settled in the body, will assuredly be settled before the masses of the American white people on the side of President Johnson. This is the real issue which Senator Trumbull has failed to meet.

Fighting the Battles Over.

General Buell's letter to General Grant, giving facts and official documents not heretofore published respecting the battle of Shiloh, or as it was first called, Pittsburg Landing, will attract, as it deserves, a good deal of attention. There has been some confusion in the public mind touching the precise state of the facts previous to and during this important conflict, which this statement will serve to clear up. All candid men must admit, after reading this letter, that General Buell establishes by official telegrams the following points:—

1. That he (General Buell) was not tardy in the overtland march of his army to Savannah, as he arrived sooner than he was expected by General Grant.

2. That but for the timely arrival of General Buell's command, the second day's fight would have resulted disastrously for what was left of the Union forces under command of General Grant.

The publications by general officers since the close of the war will be a great help to the future historian of our civil conflict. The reports of our leading generals speak for themselves. To settle disputed points, or to vindicate military reputations, we have also had letters and statements from Generals like Gilmore, Franklin, Bull, Warren, Sherman, Early, and others. Colonel Bowman's "March to the Sea" is Sherman, and General Lee's fortunate account of his campaigns will also be considered important contributions to history.

It is quite time that some justice was done to the generals who led the Union armies in the first two years of the war. The incidents which they fought were what broke the strength of the South. The Northern armies were the weakest and the Southern armies the strongest at the beginning of the war. At first the Northern armies lacked in numbers, discipline, experience, and material. The minor officers were all green and generally incompetent. These disadvantages soon led, as the Union army, from the nature of the conflict, was the attacking party, and its defeat of personnel, material, and organization became a serious matter. The partial failure to meet the extravagant expectations of the public which resulted brought undeserved discredit upon military leaders of quite as much natural capacity as those who finally brought the war to a successful conclusion. History, no doubt, will set this matter right.

The Trial of Mr. Davis.

The superlative radical, Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary, offered some resolutions in the House of Representatives yesterday, instructing that Committee to inquire whether there is probable cause to believe that Mr. Davis and Mr. C. C. Clay are guilty of treason and of the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, and what legislation is necessary to bring them to trial? The consideration of the resolutions being objected to by Mr. Ancona, of Pennsylvania, they were not discussed. Of course the resolutions were offered to embarrass the President, and in prosecution of the radical warfare against him, rather than for the purpose expressed in them, though we have no doubt that Mr. Wilson would gladly see Mr. Davis murdered, for a crime of which he is as innocent as Mr. Wilson, and which he is infinitely less capable of committing. We may mention in this connection that the Washington National Republican, which is falsely put forward as the President's organ, has a disgracefully ignorant article in its yesterday's issue upon Mr. Davis.

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The English Reform Bill.

The Reform bill is the subject of the hour in political circles in England. Extending the franchise to a considerable breadth, as that measure proposes to do, it entails many of the old feelings which have divided English classes. Earl Grosvenor's resolution will, if successful, involve not only the defeat of the bill, but, according to the constitutional usage of the House of Commons, will force the Ministry either to accept the vote by resignation, as a declaration of "want of confidence," or to appeal from it to the country. The conservative journals assert, with great confidence, that the Grosvenor amendment will be carried; while, on the other hand, the Liberal papers insist that the Government will be sustained.

At this distance, it is impossible to say which of these results is the more likely; but, inasmuch as threats appear to have been uttered by the Premier that, if he is not sustained, he will dissolve Parliament, we may conclude that he looks upon the trial with apprehension. The threat to dissolve is a hint to weak members; and one which, involving, if enforced, the expenses of a new election, is an assurance of a very effective agency of "whipping" the House, on that very account, is never employed save only when held necessary to avert the danger of defeat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE. BORDENTOWN, N. J., March 28, 1866. NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company will be held on FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. A. S. 10 1/2 1/2. SAMUEL L. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY. The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 11, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the election of Directors, to serve for the ensuing year. A. S. 10 1/2 1/2. SIMON POEY, Secretary.

"EXCELSIOR ROCK" SPRING, SARA TOGA SPRINGS, New York. The water of this very superior spring is unequalled in its medicinal qualities. A. R. LAWRENCE & CO., Saratoga Springs, N. Y., and No. 23 BRADLEY STREET, New York City.

OFFICE OF THE VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY, No. 63 WALNUT STREET. A meeting of the Stockholders of the VAN DUSEN OIL COMPANY will be held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, APRIL 9, 1866, at 10 o'clock P. M., to act on the proposition to assess upon each share of the Capital Stock of said Company the sum of FIVE CENTS. By order of the Board of Directors, E. B. MCDOWELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND GERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 23 WALNUT STREET. The Directors have this day declared a second dividend of ONE PER CENT, equal to two and a half cents per share, for the month of March, payable on the 15th inst. The transfer books will close April 11th, and open on the 13th. G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARIUAGIAE—(containing nearly 500 pages, and 120 Plates and Figures, illustrating the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Rupture, its Deporable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, and the successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated, and a valuable and interesting account of those contemplative marriages, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents in stamps, or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 E. WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA. The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either personally or by mail, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 6 1/2

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the ANATOMICAL MUSEUM, the Nineteenth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE. To be had free of charge, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, 711 1/2 No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD. Colorless, and does not contain any of the poisonous dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GILBERT W. BATCHELOR, No. 118 N. 3rd St., PHILADELPHIA.

DR. J. W. POLAND'S WHITE PINE COMPOUND. In now offered to the afflicted throughout the country, after having been proved by the test of seven years, in the New England States, where its merits have become as well known as the tree from which, in part, it derives its virtues.

THE WHITE PINE COMPOUND CURES Sore Throat, Colds, Coughs, Diphtheria, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, and Pulmonary Affections generally. It is a Remarkable Remedy for Kidney Complaints, Diabetes, Difficulty of Voiding Urine, Bleeding from the Kidneys, and Bladder, Gravel, and other complaints.

Give a trial if you would learn the value of a good and tried medicine. It is pleasant, safe, and sure. Sold by druggists and dealers in medicine generally. GEORGE W. SWETT, M. D., Proprietor, 122 1/2 1/2 BOSTON, Mass.

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY, REMOVED FROM N. W. CORNER SIXTEENTH AND RACE, TO Broad Street, Above Race, East Side.

Orders respectfully solicited, and promptly attended to at the lowest market rates. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS. OLD DRIVERS' ICE COMPANY. The undersigned, feeling exceedingly thankful to his many friends and customers for their liberal patronage, extended to him during the last seven years, and having sold his entire interest to Messrs. HESS, JOHNSON & DAVIS, takes pleasure in recommending them to his former patrons, as they are gentlemen of well-known integrity, and will undoubtedly continue to supply the City with the best ICE COMPANY, and in every way will endeavor to give entire satisfaction to all who may kindly patronize them with their custom. Respectfully, H. BROWN.

REMOVED.—S. & JAMES M. FLANNAGAN have removed from No. 304 to No. 420 S. DELAWARE AVENUE. 30 1/2 1/2

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Copeland & Co.'s Patent Wire Guard and Air Tight Iron Oil Lamps, &c. This prevents the danger from breaking. This we warrant. Also saves one third the oil. Call and see them. They cost but ten cents. No. 26 BALDUIN STREET, PHILADELPHIA. S. J. W. 1/2 1/2