

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

THE HISTORY OF THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA. By John William Draper, M. D., LL. D. In three volumes. Vol. I. New York: Harper & Brothers, Philadelphia Agents: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Dr. Draper is familiarly known to the thinking public by his previous philosophical treatise on "The Intellectual Development of Europe" and "The Civil Policy of America." This present work is written in that argumentative vein in which he excels, and will materially add to his reputation as a profound thinker. In the present production the author intends to "write a history of the causes which led to the civil war, and of the events connected with it, considered not in a partisan, but in a philosophical and impartial spirit." Of the manner in which the events of the war will be treated we cannot speak, as it is reserved for the succeeding volumes to narrate the actual facts of the struggle; but so far as the causes are concerned, we can commend the book as a careful and dispassionate disquisition on the potent influences which, after growing for half a century, culminated in the bloody contest so recently ended. The chief effort and aim of the writer appear to be to explain the failure of the war, to a great extent, by what seem to us very insufficient causes. For instance, the climate bears the great brunt of the blame, and it is the thermometer and barometer which are to indicate the approach of political danger, and not the course of public men and the public press. Again, we find Dr. Draper placing the causes far back in our history, in the early formation of the Federal and Anti-Federal parties; and he carefully and logically traces the seeds of discord until they fructified into the war. The work itself is of great interest for its lucid reasoning, and of value because of the evidence bestowed in its preparation. It is a most valuable, and in many respects curious, addition to our literature. It is published in the usual handsome style in which the Messrs. Harper get up their works.

THE MAN WITH THE BROKEN EAR. By Edward About, Leopold & Holt, New York, Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead. This last of About's stories is, like its predecessors, founded on some strange freak scientific theory. In 1859 a man was desiccated by a scientific process. This desiccation consists in removing all the water out of a healthy man and gently making him dry. When this is done, it is said that when the moisture is restored the animation and life will return. This operation had been performed on Colonel Sangers, the hero of the story. A peculiarity of the return to life is that one recovers at the same age as when the operation took place. The young man, dead for fifty years, is restored to life in full vigor, and appearing to be twenty-four instead of seventy-four years of age.

Quite an amusing sketch is afforded by describing the meeting between the Colonel and his grandchildren, some of whom are older than himself. His son is old enough to be his father. The story is worked up in About's best style, and is told in a very pleasant manner, although dealing in rather abstruse digressions, for which French writers are noted. Had an American happened to write such a work, he would have been ridiculed; but as it is a translation, its real merits can be acknowledged, and it certainly deserves the judgment of being a very pleasing production. It concludes by the hero applying for his old command from Napoleon III, which is refused by a sub-officer, because it appears he is seventy-four years old—above the age of actual service. He is found dead in his bed by a bearer of despatches direct from the Emperor, which reinstated and promoted him despite the law. It is handsomely published by Leopold & Holt.

THE CHAMPAGNE COUNTRY. By Robert Tomes, Hunt and Houston, Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

A very pleasant narrative of an experience of three years in the champagne-manufacturing district of France, is the little book before us. It is delightfully original in nearly all its statements. It tells us things which we never knew before, and traces the rise of the reputation of many of the wines now drunk so copiously by connoisseurs, in an accurate and interesting manner. We do not know how to convey an idea of the book better, than by giving the author's account of the Heidsieck, Cliquot, and Roederer brands of champagne. It well illustrates the value of intelligent and persistent energy, in order that success may be achieved in trade.

"At Rheims, however, are to be found most of the wine manufacturers whose names are familiar to the world. Here are the Roederers, Cliquots, the Heidsiecks, the Marons and De St. Marcoux. Though these have generally their entire establishments at Rheims, some, as H. Piper & Co., known as Heidsieck in the United States, have only their counting-houses in that town, and their wine-vaults at Epernay.

"The Heidsiecks, Piper-Heidsieck & Co., and Charles Heidsieck & Co., are all of the same clan. It was, however, the predecessor of H. Piper & Co., a Heidsieck, who first gave currency to the wine so well known in the United States by that name. This enterprising house, being the first of the wine manufacturers to venture in what was then deemed the hazardous trade with America, succeeded, while free from competition, in obtaining such an exclusive and wide circulation for their merchandise, that the word Heidsieck became synonymous in the United States with champagne. The latter was deemed superfluous; and some twenty years ago, no one ever thought of saying more, when he called for champagne, than 'Give me a bottle of Heidsieck.' Great riches were rewarded the enterprise of H. Piper & Co., who are now among the largest and wealthiest manufacturers, and have, apart from the private fortunes of the various partners and members of the family, a manufacturing and commercial establishment wielding a capital of three millions of dollars. The agents of the house in New York have shared in the prosperity of their principals; and Benjamin & Francois, whose names are almost as familiar as Heidsieck, are now enjoying, in veritable chateaux of France, the results of their success.

"With the real or affected connoisseurship that has come with the increased wealth and luxury of our people, a bottle of Heidsieck no longer pleases the taste of the fastidious. It is, however, one of the best ordinary wines that are sent to our country, though too sweet for a discriminating palate. It may always be relied upon as a wholesome and pure wine, but

not of the highest quality. Though now rejected by the judicious taster, its traditional renown still secures for it the largest consumption in the drinking crowd. The other Heidsiecks, though far from having the success of their better known predecessor, have discovered that there is something in a name, and profited accordingly.

"Though Piper & Co. (Heidsieck) have earned the reputation and fortune of their superior commercial judgment in anticipating the importance of the American trade, most of the other well-known manufacturers of champagne have succeeded through more irregular means, or have been indebted to hazard for their success.

"The famous champagne of *Veine Cliquot Ponsardin*, which is so much esteemed in Russia, and where it is so profusely drunk for forty or fifty years past, its manufacture is the noted Widow, Werle, the Mayor of Rheims, and the Baron de Saches, as he styles himself, her partners—have made such fortunes as to rank them among the millionaires of Europe, owes its success to chance. The Widow Cliquot was the wife of one Francois-Claude Cliquot, an officer, vaguely says his biographer, "who had retired from active service in consequence of his wounds." Corporal or Sergeant Cliquot—or whatever may have been his rank—was a man of a peculiarly original turn, and instinctively took to the wine business.

"At this period (1788), we are told by his enologist biographer, 'the trade in white wines at Rheims was in the hands of mere retailists, who were incapable of giving the least development to it.' "M. Cliquot, endowed with a lively conception and activity almost ardent, visited the neighboring vineyards, went down into all the cellars, compared, weighed, meditated, and then finally laid the foundation of an entirely different commercial system.

"The first of the famous wines of Champagne came only from the cellars of the Abbey of Hautvillers.

"M. Cliquot undertook that they should also issue from the cellars of Rheims; with this difference, however, that while the monks—excellent drinkers—imbibed the most and best of their vintage, Monsieur Cliquot, less thirsty or less selfish, resolved to offer his wine to all the crowned heads of Europe, of whom he knew they were very worthy.

"While big with his magnificent project, death came and cut short the career of the son-in-law of M. Ponsardin, that is to say, M. Cliquot, the father of the Widow Cliquot Ponsardin. Common rumor at Rheims tells a different story of the exit of this notable personage, saying that he cut his throat in despair of the success of the 'entirely different commercial system' with which his biographer credits him.

"Madame Cliquot thus became Widow Cliquot, and was left to carry out the magnificent project which had originated in the 'lively conception and the activity almost ardent' of her late husband. Though only twenty-seven years of age, and with a daughter in the cradle who became afterwards the Countess of Chevalign, this heroic dame succeeded with courage and position that destiny had given her. She struggled on spiritedly, but with little success, until the invasion of France by the Allies in 1815, when the Russians came thronging into Rheims and filled the cellars of the widow.

"All the Russian officers commanded by Saint Priest had lifted the champagne glass to their lips. It was said even that many of them preferred the popping of the bottles of Rheims to that of the cannon of the Emperor, and that on the retaking of Rheims, about a dozen prisoners were made who had been laid under the table by the first and pacific artillery. At the moment of the attack of the French troops, there remained some drinkers but no soldiers. These, dead drunk, had not heard the sound, 'To horse!'

"When these officers returned to Saint Petersburg and Moscow, they talked so much of, and praised so highly, the delights of their debauch in the cellars of the Widow Cliquot, that they made her name famous throughout Russia, and gave her wine a currency which has made her and her partners enormously rich.

"I knew Madame Cliquot, a dwarfish, withered old woman of eighty-nine years, whose whole soul was in business, scanning over each day her ledger in the leaden commercial house to which she had given her name. She died in 1866.

"The Cliquot wines made to suit the Russian taste, which likes a sweet and strong champagne, it is accordingly highly branded and sugared, and although doubtless generally made of good wine, it is not what the French would be, are entirely smothered in the sweetness. Unlike other houses, that of the Widow Cliquot never varies its wine to suit varying tastes. A bottle of Cliquot in America is the same as a bottle of Cliquot in Russia or elsewhere. The Cliquot wine is fast losing prestige, and will before long become obsolete, if not adapted to the more discriminating taste of modern drinkers.

however, an enterprising wine dealer, who, unable to give the rapid circulation he desired to his champagne, had long sought the endorsement of some more popular name than his own. His researches, which had extended all over France, during his travels for many years, on the highways and in the byways, where his eagerness for trade had led him, were finally successful. At a cafe in Strasbourg he chanced to be served with his after-dinner *dejeuner* and *petit-dejeuner* by a garçon who was the fortunate possessor of the ebalistie name of Roederer. Here was the prize he had so long sought in vain, and he secured it at once. Propositions were made, and accepted by the not unambitious servant, who, doffing his apron, and assuming with true French facility the habiliments and manners of the respectable *bourgeois*, passed with quick transition from serving drink at Strasbourg to making it at Rheims.

"Bringing with him no capital but his name—which, however, was worth more than hundreds of thousands of francs—and that judgment of wine which had been matured by his long indulgence in the beverage of the cafe or the forgotten nee-laps of its customers, he was installed as the partner of his fortunate discoverer, whose house was the storeward known as that of Theophile Roederer & Co.

"The original Roederers resisted to their utmost what was a usurpation of their rights, and appealed to the courts. It was decided that a man had a legal right to use his own name, whether for the purpose of selling or serving wine, or for any other profitable business; but it was enjoined upon the new Roederer that he should affix to all his bills, labels and labels, the name of the establishment of his house, in order to distinguish it from that of the original one. In spite of this, the public constantly confounds the two, and I myself have time and again been mistaken for the *Hôtel de Lion d'Or*, at Rheims, would-be connoisseurs who had been imposed upon by the original Roederer, and, mistaking their lips over an indifferent bottle of the false, and loudly declaring that they recognized the flavor of the better wine of the genuine Roederer.

"Most & Chandon, the name of the St. Marcoux have not as yet, it is believed, been interfered with by any important namesakes. Mutual and interested managers of two great German houses, and may be always relied on for a fair average wine. De St. Marcoux, though of growing fame, has not yet, in the United States, the reputation he merits. Rheims is esteemed the most expert and conscientious of manufacturers. His judgment is deemed beyond appeal, and when a connoisseur wants the best of the country is capable of producing, and is willing to pay for it, he can surely get it of De St. Marcoux."

CRITICAL AND SOCIAL ESSAYS. Reported from the New York Nation. Leopold & Holt, Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

The present handsome volume, published by Leopold & Holt, is comprised of essays selected from the files of the New York Nation—a periodical approaching nearest to the needs of a community of matured taste of any other published in this country. The contents of the work are all of interest, and each contribution is characterized by that purity of diction and high thought for which the Nation has secured so deserved a reputation. We are really surprised at the value of this compilation. It is the cream of all the best productions of the best newspaper writers of the country, and makes a most pleasant book. Many of our readers have doubtless perused the Nation for themselves, but to all who have not we recommend the publication before us. The Nation is by far the best, if not the only good literary weekly published in New York.

SENSE AND NONSENSE. By Simon M. Lanais, Doctor of Soul and Body. Published by himself, Philadelphia.

The title of this work is calculated to convey a false impression. The first two words of the name are utterly superfluous, for the work itself is nothing but a wretched compound of nonsense. It does not possess any merit, not even that of being amusing. It furnishes the most insufferable reading—being the dullest species of "words, words, words"—that we have ever met with. It lacks all attempts at idea, and favors the reader with a hash of all the odds and ends of things in which no one takes the least interest. The author is the man who preached sermons at the old Walnut Street Theatre on "The Church on Which the Rock Spilt," and who, in his eager desire to reform the population, charged ten cents a head for admission. His knowledge of medicine and divinity, judging from his addresses and books, we would place at zero. The work is cheaply published.

FATHERS AND SON. A Novel. By Ivan Serghievitch Turgeroff. Translated by Eugene Schuyler, Leopold & Holt, Philadelphia Agent: Duffield Ashmead.

Russian literature, because its heroes and heroines are possessed of names composed entirely of vowels, or else of consonants, does not possess great attraction for the novel lovers, who do not on the euphony in naming their *dramatis personae*. Yet it is possessed of force if not euphony, and many of the characters in the upper order of fiction are well portrayed. The novel before us is one of the best, and comes to us most strongly recommended by the criticisms of the French. It contrasts the two last generations of Russians, and shows the wonderful progress of the last twenty years. It is decidedly a representative work, and we can console our readers by assuring them that most of the characters are not possessed of names of more than ten letters.

WANTED. FIVE HUNDRED RECRUITS for the U. S. Marine Corps. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men, who are employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to JAMES LEWIS, Captain and Adjutant, No. 218, FRINT Street, 419 mo 11

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LEGAL NOTICES. STATE OF WILLIAM PRICE, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary to the Estate of WILLIAM PRICE, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them without delay. JOSEPH B. NEVINS, No. 207 MARKET Street, MARY PRICE, No. 120 FRANKLIN Street, CHARLES B. MASSON, No. 222 N. SIXTH Street. Or to her Attorney, CHARLES H. MASON, 619 mo 9

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM H. DUNGAN, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of BENJAMIN M. DUNGAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, July 2, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 42 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. W. D. BARKER, 621 mo 25 Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. Estate of WILLIAM H. DUNGAN, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of MARY H. DUNGAN, administratrix pendente lite to the estate of WILLIAM H. DUNGAN, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 1, A. D. 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 42 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. AMOS J. KELLY, 619 mo 25 Auditor.

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTING. PAINTING. THOMAS A. FAY, HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER, (Late Fay & Bro.) No. 31 North THIRD Street, Above Market. OLD BRICK FRONTS come up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Repairs on old brick and country roads solicited. All orders promptly attended to. 419 mo 7

NEW PUBLICATIONS. LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECTURES is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects: "How to Live and what to Live for"—Youth, Maturity, and Old Age.—Mankind generally. Re-View.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered. These lectures will be published in pamphlet form, and a receipt forwarded to parties, on the receipt of a receipt of one dollar, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 Broadway, NEW YORK." 9 24 mo 50

FINANCIAL. THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY. Are now constructing a Railroad from OMAHA, NEBRASKA, Westward towards the Pacific Ocean, making with its connections an unbroken line ACROSS THE CONTINENT. The Company now offer a limited amount of their FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, Having thirty years to run, and bearing annual interest, payable on the first days of FEBRUARY and JULY, in the City of New York, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. IN GOLD, Ninety Cents on the Dollar.

BEANS OF THE COMPANY. Estimating the distance to be run by the Union Pacific to be 1260 miles, the United States Government issues its Six Per Cent. Thirty-Year Bonds to the Company as the land is finished, at the average rate of about \$28,500 per mile, amounting to \$44,300,000. The Company is also permitted to issue its own First Mortgage Bonds to an equal amount, and at the same time, which by SPECIAL ACT OF CONGRESS ARE MADE A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE ENTIRE LINE, the Bonds of the United States being subordinate to them.

The Government makes a donation of 12,000 acres of land to the mile, amounting 20,000,000 acres, estimated to be worth \$30,000,000, making the total resources, exclusive of the capital, \$114,300,000; but the full value of the lands cannot now be realized.

The authorized Capital Stock of the Company is one hundred million dollars, of which five millions have already been paid in, and of which it is not supposed that more than twenty-five millions at most will be required.

The cost of the road is estimated by competent engineers to be about one hundred million dollars, exclusive of equipment.

PROSPECTS FOR BUSINESS. The railroad connection between Omaha and the East is now complete, and the earnings of the Union Pacific on the sections already finished for the month of May were \$261,752. These sectional earnings as the road progresses will much more than pay the interest on the Company's bonds, and the through business over the only line of railroad between the Atlantic and Pacific must be immense.

VALUE AND SECURITY OF THE BONDS. The Company respectfully submit that the above statement of facts fully demonstrates the security of their Bonds, and as additional proof they would suggest that the Bonds now offered are less than ten million dollars on 57 miles of road, on which over twenty million dollars have already been expended. On 330 miles of this road the cars are now running, and the remaining 167 miles are nearly completed.

At the present rate of premium on gold these Bonds pay an annual interest on the present cost of NINE PER CENT., and it is believed that on the completion of the road, like the Government Bonds, they will go above par. The Company intend to sell but a limited amount at the present low rate, and retain the right to advance the price at their option.

Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by THE TRADERSMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO. J. E. LEWIS & CO. Subscriptions will be received in New York by the CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, No. 7 NASSAU Street. CLARK, DODGE & CO., Bankers, No. 51 WALL Street.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, Bankers, No. 23 WALL Street, and by BANKS AND BANKERS generally throughout the United States, of whom maps and descriptive pamphlets may be obtained. They will also be sent by mail from the Company's Office, No. 29 NASSAU Street, New York, on application. Subscribers will select their own Agents, in whom they have confidence, who alone will be responsible to them for the safe delivery of the Bonds.

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FINANCIAL. NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF OVERDUE LOANS Commonwealth of Pennsylvania

Holder of the following Loans of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania can receive payment (principal and interest) by presenting them at the FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, on and after MAY 20, 1867: Loan of March 24, 1862, due December 1, 1863. Loan of April 22, 1863, due December 1, 1864. Loan of April 16, 1865, due August 1, 1865. Loan of March 21, 1861, due July 1, 1866. All of the above Loans will cease to draw interest after August 1, 1867.

JOHN W. GEART, GOVERNOR. JOHN F. MERTHAFF, AUDITOR-GENERAL. WILLIAM H. KEMBLE, STATE TREASURER. 51 WALNUT

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & Co., NOS. 112 AND 114 N. THIRD ST., PHILA., Dealers in all Government Securities, OLD 5-20s WANTED IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW. A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED. Compound Interest Notes Wanted. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission. Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 324 mo U. S. SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

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