

BOURBON STRAIGHT.

An Interview with the Count de Chambord.

"RIGHT AND DUTY."

The Bourbon Plan for Regenerating the Nation.

KING HENRI V. AND PROGRESS.

French Freedom Under the White Flag.

A CRITICISM UPON M. THIERS.

Chambord in Favor of Religious, Educational and Commercial Liberty, with Universal Suffrage.

Liberty, Not License, for the Press.

PARIS, July 26, 1873.

Legitimacy in France is sleepless. It watches for the opportunity to rouse French enthusiasm by presenting the last of the old Bourbon princes as the actual King of France by right divine, and to take the field with him for the crown so long alienated. Should events seem to justify the step, it is probable the Count de Chambord will soon publish a formal acceptance of the sceptre to be tendered to him by the chiefs of the party. He will still, of course, with his sombre monotone, maintain that "only the monarchy can save the nation." It has been said that if a man will only stand long enough in one place or by one opinion all the world will come to him, and Chambord promises to be the man to give this notion a practical trial. His steady faith in the power of the monarchy and his adherence to the requirements of his conception of duty in plainly and openly proclaiming it, with what the republicans, doubtless, regard as "damnable iteration," have in them something of the old singleness of purpose that made many lives sublime; and it might make still another life sublime, but that France seems to have lost the taste for old times, and wants new music altogether.

Recent events in the political world have led me to look over some notes I made of an interview I had with His Highness, as a HERALD correspondent, shortly after his famous visit to his chateau near Blois, when, it will be remembered, he issued his proclamation putting himself and the "white flag" before the country. At the time the pressure on my attention of several other topics prevented my writing out the interview; but I find that the views he then expressed are apparently quite the same as those he holds now; in fact, that he is one man in whose opinions the whirling of time has made marvellous little change, so I give you what was said on some leading points.

THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

We spoke of the Assembly, and I touched upon the common doubt as to whether it really represents the country—especially in relation to what is called its "reactionary tendencies."

His Highness said:—"The Assembly now in existence was chosen in circumstances peculiarly adapted to give expression to the real natural sentiment of the country."

As I wondered how he saw this, he continued:—

"No people are so easily satisfied, so dominated with the spirit of content when all goes right, as the French people are; but when things go wrong this gives way to most irrational excitement, and they are then ruled only by the one idea of opposition—a blind, mad, furious impulse seizes them to simply throw down what exists; and through this peculiarity of their nature they are often at such moments as election time deprived of the ordinary use of reason."

"I believe Your Highness judges them blindly and accurately."

"But have you not observed in what different circumstances the election of February (1871) took place—how it was free from the disturbing element of party passion? There was, indeed, no government to cast down. Even the delegation of Tours was already prostrate. We had only the enemy before us, and the only impulse of the people was a patriotic one—to choose the men who would do the best for all in ridding us of that enemy."

"Here I did not altogether assent, as I was of opinion that this desire to be rid of the enemy quite as much in its way as would any other earnest desire. But the Count proceeded on another point to develop his view of the choice of the Assembly.

"Another ordinarily disturbing fact was there put aside. Previously elections were always held with some government in power, and the government, holding all the official machinery, corruptly used it to pervert in its favor the expression of the national will. This did not happen in February. Never were elections so free, so honest, so entirely without

pressure; and it must, therefore, be supposed that they gave us a true representation of the country."

"No doubt," I said, "they are right who regard the Assembly as monarchical?"

"Certainly, except the influence of the Reds—that is, the International—the Assembly is altogether monarchical; and this means that the patriotic elements of the country are monarchical. Supremacy of the monarchy is identified with consideration of the general interests."

THE POSITION OF M. THIERS.

"What," I inquired, "is the meaning of the fact that M. Thiers was elected in twenty odd departments?"

"It is the monarchy again. M. Thiers, through his whole active life, has been known only as identified with the earnest advocacy of the monarchy. He was the opponent of the Empire, the opponent of the Republic, but always the advocate of monarchy, qualified by constitutional forms. He was not known for any other political idea, and his election in twenty departments means so many votes for the principle it was thought he would uphold."

"He seems, however, to have new ideas." "It is merely the old story of a betrayed trust; a man who permits himself to suppose, in an excess of personal vanity, that he has reached a certain point in virtue of what he is, and not of what he represents, and who appropriates to himself the faith the people have in a principle."

His Highness warmed as more was said of Thiers and spoke freely.

"He," he said, "who criticized clearly when in the opposition and preserved an intellectual independence is now the adulator of parties that in other days he could have regarded only with contempt. He is profuse in promise to the Right, the Left, the Centre, and each has had the assurance of his sympathy with its views. Relying on the Left he has assailed the Right with bitter speeches, but dares not abandon it. Had the Right been well led it would not have submitted to his vacillations."

A PROPHECY SINCE FULFILLED.

Between the Right and Gambetta, when the time comes, Thiers will be torn to pieces, for the Right does not forget that he accused it of a pitiful temper, nor Gambetta that he called him a raving madman."

THE PROCLAMATION OF BLOIS.

Tonching on the subject of his proclamation, the Count averred that "not personal ambition, but a sense of duty, dictated such a mode of declaring his views. His immediate partisans knew all that the proclamation could tell, and it was issued that he for one might not appear to the public in any ambiguous light; that his position might be clear as day—so defined that all who favored could support him with honest knowledge, and that all who were against such views could equally know whom to oppose. He would not desire to cheat men into his support by saying one thing and meaning another; for, though political success is sometimes secured in that way, it is false and hollow and leads to calamity."

I spoke of what had been said to the effect that the proclamation was neither more nor less than an abdication.

"That," he said, "is simply an absurd assumption. Besides, the word is especially inappropriate. Men abdicate a position, but nobody 'abdicates' the performance of a duty."

It was always the same resolute adherence to the idea of duty.

"Necessity," he continued, "dictates the issue of that proclamation. It resulted from, as it was inspired by, the duty that events seemed to impose upon me."

BOURBON PROGRESS—CHAMBORD'S POLITICAL CREED.

I hinted the charge that the restoration to the throne of a prince of his house would involve in some sense a revival of feudal abuse.

"Such fears," he said, "if any one really entertains them, are altogether visionary and chimerical. On the contrary, we go forward with all the real progress of the age. We desire to guarantee the freedom of the French people on principles that will give it the broadest and firmest foundation."

"And those principles," I said, "what are they?"

"France," he answered, "should really possess and enjoy all the liberties of which other nations boast. Social as well as commercial emancipation, the encouragement of a spirit of mercantile enterprise and the satisfaction of all classes are equally consistent with the supremacy of our banner."

As this was not altogether clear to me I ventured to linger over those principles which, as His Highness said, "other nations boast and France should enjoy," and the expressions he made use of on this subject might be reduced to the following points of a political programme:—

- 1. Commercial liberty to the fullest possible extent, keeping in view the great demands on the national treasury—a point which seems to involve that His Highness does not altogether believe in free trade.
2. Absolute religious liberty, and the total abatement of the state from interference with education.
3. Freedom of the press, qualified only by the exercise of so much control as is necessary to guard against a degeneration of liberty into license.
4. Universal suffrage, subject to electoral reforms that may suppress its abuses and develop in the rural districts an understanding of its true value.
5. Reform in the army. On this delicate subject His Highness would only declare the necessity of

reform, not its character or extent, "because it was under discussion in the National Assembly."

I was not enamored with his proposed freedom of the press when I found it weighted with the plausible commonplace of distinction between liberty and license, since, of course, if a government retain authority to correct the license of the press, whatever it does not like is readily enough called license. I inquired in what special direction the proposed electoral reforms would operate.

His Highness said:—"In cultivating the independent judgment of the voter and inducing him to act on that judgment rather than to accept, as he now does, on the judgment of others, candidates altogether unknown to him."

FRANCE.

Count de Chambord's "Negotiations" for the Crown—M. Jules Janin's Health.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, August 10, 1873. The Independence Bells pronounced unfeignedly the reports that Austria had directly or indirectly interfered in the negotiations with the Count de Chambord.

M. JULES JANIN INVALIDED. Jules Janin, the distinguished litterateur, is seriously ill.

ENGLAND.

The Ministerial Changes Still Under Canvas.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, August 10, 1873. The Observer says the current report that Mr. Ayrton, late Commissioner of Public Works, is to succeed the Right Honorable William Monsell, the Postmaster General, is untrue.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mrs. Carpenter, one of the back salary grabbers, is practicing law in Milwaukee.

Governor B. D. Cooke, of Washington, D. C., is registered at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Solicitor General Edmund Sharp, of Hong Kong, China, is stopping at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Count Schouvaloff has been succeeded by Prince Bariatinsky as Chief Marshal of the Russian Court.

United States Senator Simon Cameron, the old political war-horse of Pennsylvania, was in Providence, R. I., on Friday.

Monsieur Mermillod's appeal to the Swiss National Council against his exile has been rejected by that body.

Lady Burdett-Coutts has been presented by a number of the working people of the east of London with a fine oil painting.

United States Senator Oliver P. Morton, of Indiana, has so far recovered from paralysis as to be able to walk without assistance.

Ex-Governor Wyland, of Connecticut, while on his late voyage to England, had his arm severely hurt by an accident on the steamer.

The Kennebec Journal says that Senator George M. Boutwell and Hon. Benjamin P. Butler are expected to accompany the President on his visit to Maine.

One of the Siamese twins was recently summoned to serve on a jury in North Carolina. Chang would not go, and Eng was fined \$25 for non-attendance.

John Lthrop Motley, the historian, if he lives, will be sixty years old next April. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and graduated at Harvard College in 1831.

Hon. James Buffinton, of Fall River, member of Congress from the first district of Massachusetts, who has been for some time confined to his house by severe illness, is improving in health.

M. Thiers would not accept President MacMahon's special invitation to him to attend the Shah's reception at the Elysée. Instead, he held an opposition reception of the Deputies of the Left.

Mrs. Charles S. Tom Thumb Stratton met with a serious accident on Thursday at her home in Middleburg by falling down stairs, causing injury to the spine. Fears of brain fever were entertained.

Mrs. General Gaines is residing in Memphis, Tenn., the home of her husband, waiting for the final settlement of her New Orleans claims, which have been forty-one years in litigation, and cover property worth \$20,000,000.

George V. Edes, editor of the Piscataquid Observer, is the oldest editor in the State of Maine. He was a compositor on the Bangor Register in 1816, and for thirty-six years has been in the position he now occupies.

Gainesville, Fla., is a happy state. The Mayor of the city is sick, the acting Mayor is out of town, the Marshal is dead, the Clerk and Treasurer are visiting their friends in the North, and a large majority of the Board of Aldermen are off in the country.

George McMullen, whose name has been before the people of Canada in connection with the Pacific Railroad swindle, has commenced actions for libel against some of the newspapers. He thinks his character for honesty and probity has been damaged to the amount of \$50,000.

This is a mild expression of disgust by the Cosmopolitan, an American journal of London:—"Guilford Onslow, M. P., has the 'cheek' to ask us to publish an 'appeal to the nation' in behalf of a scoundrel who has confessed himself guilty of forgery, theft, perjury and seduction!"

A former colonel of the French army, named Mathews, has been arrested in Paris for having been a Communist. He will probably be shot like Rossell. He is a veteran of the Crimean and Italian campaigns, in which he is said to have distinguished himself by bravery.

Mr. Smith, of Deeping, St. James, England, having been "played upon" by Miss Jenkinson, has sought redress in court. He had arranged for his nuptials with the young woman, when she told him she had changed her mind in regard to him. But she added that she would marry Mr. Smith if he made her, but that if she did espouse him she would "make him live like a toad under a harrow." Either poor Smith wants to live in the way his enchantress mentions, or he thinks with Baron Pollock that "no toad with a proper spirit would stay under the harrow."

KANSAS.

A Russian Quaker Colony Coming—A Call for a Soldiers' Convention.

TOPEKA, August 10, 1873. The delegation of Russian Quakers who have been hunting a location for a large colony of their people who are coming to America, returned here yesterday from an extended tour through the West and South. They have determined upon locating in Harvey county, in this State, and will return to Russia at once. The colony they represent is a large, intelligent and wealthy one.

A call, signed by a large number of prominent citizens in all parts of the State, has been issued for a State Delegation Convention of soldiers of the late war, to be held in the French army, named Mathews, has been arrested in Paris for having been a Communist. He will probably be shot like Rossell. He is a veteran of the Crimean and Italian campaigns, in which he is said to have distinguished himself by bravery.

Mr. Smith, of Deeping, St. James, England, having been "played upon" by Miss Jenkinson, has sought redress in court. He had arranged for his nuptials with the young woman, when she told him she had changed her mind in regard to him. But she added that she would marry Mr. Smith if he made her, but that if she did espouse him she would "make him live like a toad under a harrow." Either poor Smith wants to live in the way his enchantress mentions, or he thinks with Baron Pollock that "no toad with a proper spirit would stay under the harrow."

A sleeping car of the Wilmington, Columbia and Augusta Railroad was thrown off the trestle near Hamburg this morning. Two passengers were badly bruised and the car wrecked. There will be no detention of trains after this afternoon.

THE RHODE ISLAND HOSPITAL. PROVIDENCE, R. I., August 10, 1873. Mrs. Charlotte Goddard and Mrs. John Carter Brown and Robert H. Ives have contributed \$5,000 to complete the north pavilion of the Rhode Island Hospital, and the Trustees have voted to proceed with the work.

SPAIN.

Herald Special Reports from Valencia and Cartagena.

Government Army Operations Previous to the Surrender of Valencia.

Artillerist Demonstration and the Language of the Great Guns.

Radicalist Parley and Conservatives in Alarm and Flight.

Unconditional Surrender of the Loyalist Ultimatum.

The "Red Flag" Lowered in Retreat Amidst Reactionist Scorn and Contempt.

LOSSES OF LIFE AND IN PROPERTY.

Consuls in Flight from Cartagena and German Emancipation to Contreras.

CARLIST OPERATIONS IN THE FIELD.

Prussian Naval Guard on the Coast.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. The following special despatches to the HERALD have been received from our correspondents at Valencia and Cartagena, Spain, by way of London:—

LONDON, August 10, 1873.

The HERALD correspondent at Valencia forwards the following special telegram report from that city under date of the 8th inst.:—

THE REPUBLICAN SIEGE DEMONSTRATION AGAINST VALENCIA. Previous to the surrender of Valencia by the radicals to the Spanish government forces 10,000 loyalist troops were concentrated before the city under command of Generals Martinez, Campos, Salcedo, Valarde and Villacama.

Eighteen siege cannons were placed in position for action.

REVOLUTIONISTS IN COUNCIL AND A PROPOSAL TO SURRENDER. The members of the Revolutionist Junta, seeing the condition of affairs, assembled in council within the municipal bounds.

After debate they proposed to surrender the city to the Commander-in-Chief of the sieging army, under guarantee of a full pardon, on behalf of the Madrid government, to all the insurgents within the town, the Junta expressing at the same time its apprehension that the "Reds" would burn the city if this terms were not conceded.

This proposition was made on Wednesday, the 6th instant.

CITIZEN ALARM AND A STAMPEDE OF CONSERVATIVES. On the same day there was a general stampede of non-combatants from the city, the frightened people being equally alarmed at the prospect of enduring the dangers of a bombardment by the Spanish artillery or of a home-door excesses of the insurgents.

PARLEY. Two days of parley and deliberation ensued.

NO TERMS WITH TRAITORS. At the expiration of this period the commander of the Spanish troops rejected the terms which were submitted to him by the radicals.

THE "RED" CAP IN RETREAT. On this the members of the Junta, with the more violent of the Intransigentes, took flight at the hour of midnight, and retreated to Gras, the port of Valencia, and there embarked on a steamer for Cartagena.

They were hoisted by the people at the moments of their embarkment and departure.

SURRENDER OF THE POSITION. Of fifteen battalions of volunteers three battalions only remained in Valencia, and these surrendered the city to the republican loyalist soldiers.

THE DEATH ROLL. Three hundred killed and wounded will cover the mortality losses on both sides.

LOSSES IN TRADE AND PROPERTY. The injury which has been done to the city of Valencia and to the commerce of the town and of the port of Gras is very great. One hundred houses have been damaged by the Spanish bombardment.

Foreign Consuls Seek Safety on War Ships—Contreras Liberated. CARTAGENA, August 9, 1873. The foreign Consuls serving at this place have taken refuge on the war frigates lying off the port.

FREEDOM AT THE HANDS OF THE STRANGER. General Contreras, who was held on board a German vessel-of-war, has been released.

Republican Army Reorganization—Secessional Mission to the Soldiers. MADRID, August 10, 1873. All officers refusing to take their posts in the army are to be tried by court martial.

The reorganization of the army in Catalonia is actively going on.

The intransigentes have sent commissioners into the provinces to incite insurrection among the soldiers.

CANNONADING NEAR BERGA. A despatch from Barcelona reports that

heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Berga, near the position of the Carlist headquarters.

COLONIAL EMANCIPATION. The Gaceta publishes the text of the Porto Rico Emancipation and Constitution bill.

RUSSIAN NAVAL PRECAUTIONS ON THE COAST. The commanders of the German naval force in Spanish waters have received fresh instructions from Berlin to prevent the surrender of the insurgent Spanish men-of-war captured by them.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS OF THE THREE PARTIES IN THE FIELD. The Cartagena insurgents vainly attempted to reinforce Valencia before its surrender, and to recapture Almanza and Vittoria.

General Salcedo has defeated the insurgents at Chinchilla, near Abacets, one of the revolted towns of Murcia, capturing their artillery, military chest, and 400 prisoners.

The Carlist leader Cuculla, with 1,000 men, threatens an attack on Castellon de la Plana, in Valencia.

PARLIAMENTARY PROGRESS AND THE RIGHT OF PARDON. The leading idea with the moderate federalists in the Cortes is to convert the present provisions of Spain into a law.

The special committee appointed to consider the question has made a report to the Cortes, approving of the motion granting authority for the legal prosecution of the insurgent Deputies.

At a meeting of the Deputies belonging to the Left it was decided to oppose debate in the Cortes on the constitution until a general amnesty is granted to the republicans implicated in the movement for cantonal independence.

The Cortes has abolished the executive right of pardon.

LITERARY CHIT-CHAT. MR. ALLAN PINCKERTON, the Chicago detective has in press a book entitled, "The Bankers, Their Vultures and the Burglars." It ought to be "mighty interesting reading."

DICKENS, it is said, transmitted his wonderful elocutionary talent to one of his sons, who has been reading his father's works for some charitable institutions, and acquitted himself admirably.

ROBINSON, the Norwegian novelist and poet, makes nothing by his books, and gets but \$250 a year as minister of a small parish, which the government refuses to increase. He is coming to America. We should think he would come. A hord carrier in this country realizes more than twice as much money.

The London Bookseller says of Miss Alcott's "Work," that, although it is "crowded with absurdities, incongruities and inconsequent incidents, this novel is, nevertheless, most delightful reading."

A New "History of Mathematical Science," with biographies of the various writers on that subject, has been put forth, in an easy and perspicuous style, by Dr. H. Suter, of Zurich.

THE COUNCIL OF UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, London, has determined to throw open to women another of its ordinary courses—that of jurisprudence—conducted by the eminent lawyer, Professor Sheldon Amos.

BOOKS IN CHINA are not dear, and all the standard histories and schoolbooks are very cheap. The whole of the Confucian classics sell at from thirty cents to \$1.50, according to the quality of the paper. The Chinese never lay duties on books. Sensible people.

At the recent Literary Fund dinner in London, Mr. Tom Taylor, the dramatist, said that during his twenty-two years of official life his literary work was chiefly done in the invaluable three hours before breakfast.

MR. CHARLES HALLOCK is about to issue in New York a weekly journal entitled Forest and Stream, to be devoted to the record of field and aquatic sports, fish culture, the protection of game, the preservation of forests, &c.

Says the London Publishers' Circular, apropos of the scheme to create a royal guild of literature:—

Literary men, in England at least, are sufficiently distinguished by becoming popular, without being honored. "I am satisfied," said Dickens, at a large meeting, nearly four hundred authors being present, "with the action of my countrymen, have not desired, certainly I have never received, any honor from the government of my country." It is best that it should be so.

HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.—In the city of Westminster, not far from the venerable Abbey, but shut out from public sight, there exists one of the largest stationery establishments in the kingdom. Here all the paper for the printing of government publications is purchased and received; here orders are received for nearly two hundred and fifty government offices for writing paper, envelopes, ink and a variety of other articles, including the famous red tape so freely used by officials. The total expenditure of the office is about six hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling a year.

A GREAT collection of Papal Bulls and other documents is being issued in Germany under the title of "Official Papers Relating to the History of the Connection Between Church and State in the Nineteenth Century."

The London Bookseller says, apropos of the Shah's visit:—

His Highness, Majesty or Excellency, or whatever be his proper designation, has by the suddenness of his visit done a great injustice to the gentlemen who, at a few days' notice, had assembled to receive him with all the pomp and circumstance of a young woman named Anne Cunningham, with whom he has been keeping steady company for a long time. Shortly after nine o'clock he visited her residence, South Fifth and First streets, and peremptorily ordered her to abandon a certain female associate. The girl, who was to be very high spirited, talked so hot in a very independent style and ordered him from her presence. This so exasperated Anderson that he took from one of his pan-pouches a common jack-knife and plunged it into her back four or five times, inflicting severe but not fatal wounds.

The young woman uttered a piercing shriek when she found herself prostrated, and Anderson, thinking that she was about to die, plunged the same knife three times into his left breast, but none of the wounds were considered serious. He was conveyed to the Fourth street station house on a stretcher by the police, and remained in a very quiet condition up to midnight, when, on having been informed by the surgeons attending him that he was not much hurt, he aroused himself and anxiously inquired after the condition of Miss Cunningham. The information that she should shortly be cut he felt in a quiet manner; but as the young woman received so many stab wounds at his hands it is difficult at present to predict the result.

Cunningham is a young woman of good reputation, about seventeen years of age, and a great deal of sympathy is manifested toward her by all the citizens in the neighborhood of the tragedy.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY IN WILLIAMSBURG. A Jealous Lover, Crazed with Whiskey, Cuts a Young Woman in a Shocking Manner and Then Stabs Himself—The Wounds Not Considered Dangerous. Between nine and ten o'clock last night a double tragedy was enacted in Williamsburg, instigated by jealousy and whiskey. A young man named William Anderson, twenty-one years of age, who occupies the humble position of assistant driver of an ice cart, suddenly became frantically jealous of a young woman named Anne Cunningham, with whom he has been keeping steady company for a long time. Shortly after nine o'clock he visited her residence, South Fifth and First streets, and peremptorily ordered her to abandon a certain female associate. The girl, who was to be very high spirited, talked so hot in a very independent style and ordered him from her presence. This so exasperated Anderson that he took from one of his pan-pouches a common jack-knife and plunged it into her back four or five times, inflicting severe but not fatal wounds.

The young woman uttered a piercing shriek when she found herself prostrated, and Anderson, thinking that she was about to die, plunged the same knife three times into his left breast, but none of the wounds were considered serious. He was conveyed to the Fourth street station house on a stretcher by the police, and remained in a very quiet condition up to midnight, when, on having been informed by the surgeons attending him that he was not much hurt, he aroused himself and anxiously inquired after the condition of Miss Cunningham. The information that she should shortly be cut he felt in a quiet manner; but as the young woman received so many stab wounds at his hands it is difficult at present to predict the result.

Cunningham is a young woman of good reputation, about seventeen years of age, and a great deal of sympathy is manifested toward her by all the citizens in the neighborhood of the tragedy.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. THE GYPSY'S WARNING, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, DIANA OF MERIDOR, by Alexander Dumas, WHITEFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK, a new and beautifully illustrated edition of "BEAUTIFUL SNOW" and other new books are published this day.

T. R. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PHILADELPHIA, ANDERS FOR SALE BY ALL BOOKSELLERS AND NEWSDEALERS. MISS ELIZA A. DAPUY'S NEW BOOK. THE GYPSY'S WARNING, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy. Complete in one volume, bound in gorgeous cloth, from new designs, with a full gilt back; price \$1.75 in cloth, or \$1.50 in paper cover.

MISS DAPUY'S COMPLETE WORKS. Complete in nine volumes, bound in gorgeous cloth, from entirely new designs, with a full gilt back; price \$1.75 each, or \$1.50 in paper cover, each set in a neat box. The Gypsy's Warning, \$1.75. Whitefield's New Cook Book, \$1.75. All for Love, \$1.25. Why Did He Marry Her? \$1.75. The Mysterious Guest, \$1.75. The Planter's Daughter, \$1.75. Crilla, \$1.75. Michael Keadouph, \$1.75. Who Shall Be Victor? \$1.75.

Also, in cloth, or in paper cover at \$1 each. ALEXANDER DUMAS' BEST BOOK. Complete in one large octavo volume, price \$1 in paper, or \$1.50 in cloth, or \$1.75 in paper cover. PUBLISHED. The Gypsy's Warning, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. Diana of Meridor, by Alexander Dumas, \$1.75. Whitefield's New Cook Book, bound in cloth, \$1.75. Beautiful snow and other poems, by T. R. Peterson, \$1.75. Crilla, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. The Mysterious Guest, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. The Planter's Daughter, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. Crilla, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. Michael Keadouph, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. Who Shall Be Victor? by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. Also, in cloth, or in paper cover at \$1 each. ALEXANDER DUMAS' BEST BOOK. Complete in one large octavo volume, price \$1 in paper, or \$1.50 in cloth, or \$1.75 in paper cover. PUBLISHED.

THE GYPSY'S WARNING, by Miss Eliza A. Dapuy, \$1.75. DIANA OF MERIDOR, by Alexander Dumas, \$1.75. WHITEFIELD'S NEW COOK BOOK, a new and beautifully illustrated edition of "BEAUTIFUL SNOW" and other new books are published this day.

PORTLAND FIRE.

Vast Crowds Among the Ruins.