Putnam's Magazine

for September has already been noticed, and we have published entire the interesting article on "Autographs," by Mr. William Young. We present the following interesting extracts from this number.

Mr. George Kernan, in an article entitled "Camping Out in Siberia," thus describes a

tempest in that region:-We had proceeded only about ten versts from Kuil, when darkness and the tempest came on together. The black cloud which had brooded for an hour over the Guif, exceeded rapidly westward, and smothered in a dark mantle of vapor the last gleams of the Arctic twilight; the wind, shrieting out the wild cries which it had learned from the Northern bergs and ice-delds, descended upon the steppe in whirling piliars of snow which stalked like misty phantoms, through the darkness before the denser body of the coming storm. There was only time to shout out an order to keep together before the gale burst upon us, and all sounds were lost in the rearing of the wind and the suffocating clouds of snow The very dogs which drew our sledges were out of sight, and upon stopping a moment afterwards to be sure that we were all together, only four sledges out of thir-teen made their appearance. Five minutes ten — elapsed, and there were still no signs of our missing comeades. We shouted, fired pistols, and sent men out into the driving tempest on each side as far as they dared go, but we might as well have attempted in the "Cave of the Winds" to drown, by a shout, the thunderness of Niagara as to make our feeble voices heard above the deep diapason of the winds. Man's efforts and even man's existence seemed to sink into instanticance before the majesty of aroused Nature. Shrinking averted and covered faces behind our sledges, striving with gasping breath to get one inhalation of air unmixed with snow, we waited, in the almost vain hope that the missing sledges would come up. Suddenly a half-smothered and de-pairing cry came out of the darknes by out side, and as we shouted in reply, the dark, indistinct outlines of three more sledges passed before us. This increased our number to seven, and as it seemed useless to wait longer for the others, who were evidently lost, we reluctantly moved on, la-hing our stedges together with thongs of seal skin to prevent a second separation. Owing to the darkness, our pocket compasses were uscless; but even could we have determined our true course the knowledge would have availed us but lettle, since the wind made it impossible to travel in any direction except be ore it. About five hours after dark we passed scattering clumps of bashes, which indicated our approximate a river, and soon the darkness ahead seemed to grow thioser and genser, and a beit of timber loomed up through the orthing snow, only a few yards distant, was this of which we were in search. one knew where we were geographically, but it mattered light now that we had found trees to break the force of the deadly, challing wind, and to afford a respite to the choked langs from the driving atmosphere of snow. Selecting a spot shiftered by the trees and a high bank, we dup a deep color in the snow, "warming" our benumber limbs by the violent exercise, spread after branches and twigs of the trailing plue over the batton, built fire in the leeward corner, and "went into mp." As the raid; blaze flashed fitfully over the snow-encrusted faces which crowded about the camp are, we looked eagerly around to see

Dr. N. Grünbaum's article entitled "John and Bridget; a Talk about Names," is exceedingly interesting. We quote:-

Newton O'Brien, and Heck, were gone, and a

sober expression fell for a moment upon every

face as we thought of our comrades out on the barren steppe, lighting for life in the dackness

against cold, for ious wind, and blin ling snow.

"It is a mysterious awe which hallows the Tentonic women and their names. The wives of the warriors not only accompanied their into the battle, encouraging the fighting and greet-ing the victorious, but the women understood the mystery of the Kunes, and, as Julius Clevar tells us, they were consulted as to whether a buttle was to be fought or not; they were the wizards, the "wiss-acres" in the old henorary sense of the word. Tactus tells us that the German women-like the virgin Veleda-wers considered as messengers of the rols, and sometimes even as goddesses themselves. And so we and the women deided as Walkyres, who, sent out by Wuotan (Odin), hovered over the battle-field, rissed those who were slain in battle, and brought them to Walnalla, The remembrane of that we have in the names where Run and Wal occur, as Gudron, Runhilt, Walantrad. The name Regina has nothing to do with the Latin word; it signifies the advising—as also Regintrat. The names of Irmina, Irmengard, recall the German god of war.

Wild animals are also to be found in the names of women. We find the woit in Wulchilda (woifstrife), the raven in Berht-rama (bright raven), bear in Edenbirin (-trong bear), the boar in Ebba, which is the female form of Ebbo, the abbreviation of Eberhard (composed of Eber, boar, and hard, hardy). The serpent, which we see winding through the whole of antiquity as a s) mbolic animal, is to be found in female names—and only in female names—composed with "Lint," as Siglint Reginlint. The swan, whose name-Cycnus-appears among Greeks and Romans as a masculine proper name—is in the Tentonic mythology connected with female beings, and consequently feminine name, as in Swanhvit (Swanwhite). The comparison with a swan—the bird of Venus—is so natural, that it is not surprising to find its name also as epithet. Edith, surnamed the Swan necked (cognomeno Swanes-hals, says the Latin Chronicle), who found the corpse of King Harold on the battlefield, is known to every one who has read Thierry's "History of the Norman Conquest," or Heine's beautiful poem, "The Battle-field of

Another beautiful name is that of Nanna-also the name of the wife of the lovely god Baldur-which is said to signify Blossom. name, like the mythological name of Else and other names, was afterwards blended with a Christian name of Semitic origin, that of

Let us not forget the lovely names of the two lovely women, Ruth (Benevoleace, Friendship) and Naomi (Sweet, sweetness), who said: Call me not Naomi, call me Marah (Embittered or Bi terne 25). The last vame could easily be rendered by the Latta word Amara: it would depend upon circumstances whether this name should be derived from amara or from amarus.

A name similar to that of Naomi occurs in the name of the sister of Tubulcain. Naoamah. These three names remind us of another peculiarity of feedinine names, which is owing to their more quiet and domestic life. We find abstract nouns as proper names of women. Like the English Gracs, we find the Greek names of Charis, Sorina (wisdom), Irene (peace), Eipis (hope); the Spanish names—which seem partly to be taken from holldays—of Consucto (conso-Mercy), Escarbacion (quainative of Merced, Mercy), Escarbacion (quaination), Nativinal (Birth, Christmas), Dolores (pains). The German Mina seems not to be an abbreviation, but the old German word Minne (still existing in Dutch), for Love. Of the same character are the Russian Wara, Ljubow, Nateshia (Faith,

The following gossip about "French Newspapers," by Theo. Johnson, is interesting: -Notwithstanding the extraordinary proponde-rance of the metropolitan press, it is an indisputable fact that there is not a journal among them that might be called a first-class newspaper. An American, who has been accustomed to read the teeming columns of the great papers of our own large cities, is amazed, when coming to Paris, and returning the morning and evening purnols, at the beggarly banquet of news which they serve up to their readers. His feelings are these of an epicure who has all his litetime is asted in the most sumptuous manner, and is sudderly consided to a diet little better than bread and water. If he has bitnerlo, in Lis Times or Tribune, found every morning whole pages of telegraphic correspondence from all parts of the world, he finds now, on opening

A couse ce ebre has been tried at the Palais de Justice yesterday. Surely the morning papers will say something about it. But no: our American resident at Paris may examine all the fournals, from the Moniteur to the Siece—they contain no report, The local items are generally two days old, and the papers frequently borrow them from each other. You find every day in the column headed "Fails divers." local news, introduced in the following manner: - "Last night's Patric says: - There was a large coulisgration at the Champs Elysees yesterday,' e'c." Only on rare occasions are there exceptions to this rule; for instance, when the Emperor opens the Chambers, and has a special interest in the early publication of his speech sli over the country, and when in coase-quence thereof advance copies of the speech furnished to the adaches of the papers, I on such occasions the local editor seldom fails to give an account of the astonishing enterprise he displayed in bribing his hack-man by an extra five-franc piece to drive him as fast as possible from the Impremeric Imperiale, where he received a copy of the speech, to the office o his own paper. Few, if any, Parisian duilies employ many reporters, and they have generally but one local editor. The opposition journals publish rarely, if ever, any correspondence from the interior of France. Short extracts from the provincial papers are generally deemed sufficient, and when they receive letters from special correspondents in the country, they hardly ever publish them in full, but give only extracts or brief resumes,
The papers are strictly forbidden to publish

private reports of the debutes of the Chambers; they a ust wait until the official report appears in the Mondeur. They are allowed to reprint this as it is, but not to after it.

The Gazese des Tribinaux and the Droit have

a monopoly of the law reports, and the officers of the courts refuse to extend facilities to the reporters of the daily papers, which are consequently compelled to copy the reports of im-portant trials from the above-name i journals.

Thus prevented in every way from making their journals good news papers, the managers of the Paristan dailies seek to indemnify their readers by the extreme care and distinguished ability with which the editorial and literary matter and the foreign letters are prepared for their columns. None out first-class writers are employed in these departments; and it is a note-worthy fact that the proud honor of a seat in the French Academy has of late been repeatedly conferred upon prominent writers of editorial for the daily papers of Paris. Prevost-Para tol. young nan of thirty-five, owes his election the Academy to his splended arcicles in the Debats and the Courrier du Di-manche, which were atterwards pub-ished in book-form. The same honor was, a year ago, conferred on M. Caviller-Fleury, another men her of the staff of the De-bats. The variou papers via with each other in engaging the services of emittent men for their editorial columns, and as the law requires all artifeles to be signed by their authors, the Pais in striking contrast with that of their con-temporaries in London, where the name of the newspaper entirely overshadows those of the writers employed on it. In London people speak only of what the Times, the News, the Toveraph says. In Paris, the name of the editor overshadows that of his paper. People do not speak of what the Liber e says, but of what M. Girardin says in the Liber e; not of the Conconditional, but of Limayrae's articles in the tions in conner. The English do not inquire who edits the Times or the other London The French would not take a paper without knowing the name of the editor, and walhout being satisfied that he is a man of

ability. The same care is taken in regard to the men who are employed as foreign correspondents. Such distinguished savans and historians as Louis Blanc, Henri Monnier, Edgar Quinet, cic., are regular correspondents of the Phria dulles, and, the telegraphic news being so menare and unsati-metery, their letters, remarkable abke for their solit and polished style,

are eagerly perceed.

Every daily paper in Paris has its gerant, to whom the general management is intrusted; an editor who writes every day an article called Premier Paris;" and editors who attend to the leading columns. The "Premier Paris" brief abstract of the most important news, with short editorial comments. No leading article especially in the opposition papers, is inserted before being carefully examined by the gerant and the proprietors of the paper, and the most eminent editors must frequently consent to re-write their articles three or four times. Prevost-Paradol would not submit to this, and left the Debals after a violent quarrel with Berlin; the interests of the paper obliged the proprietors to take him back after a short time.

The greatest feature of the Paris Indies is the Femileron, and it may be justly said that they stand unrivalled in this respect. If the political leaders are written by men of ability, the editors of the femileion are selected among the foremost literary celebrities of the country, Jales Janin, Saint-Beuve, Paul de St. Victor, Louis Utbuch, Edmond About, Svivestre de Sacy, Laboulaye, Arsene Houssaye, are the most eminent representatives of this class of writers, and their "Monday articles" — the critical articles on theatrical and literary matters, are usually published in the Monday numbers of the papersare fully equal to the best essays in the reviews. Liberal salaries are paid to these feuil elonistes, Saint Beave and Janin receiving over \$5000 a year for one article a week in the Constitutionnel and Debats; and the publishers would consider

it a great mistortune to lose their services.

There is but one official political organ in Paris: it is the Mondeur. Governments rise and fall in France; the Moniteur never fails with them, but always remains in undisturbed possession of the field. Its career has been a checkered one, and there can certainly be ao more interesting new-paper collection than a complete file of the Moniteur, from its origin to the present day. A strange feature about the employes of this renowned paper is that they are mostly old men; a great many of its compositors are venerable representatives of the craft; and some of them have set type under the Restoration. Its editorials are written in the various Government departments; its telegrapaic despatches are furnished by the Ministers of the Interior and of Foreign Atlairs; and its foreign letters are compiled in Paris, from the reports of the diplomatic agents at the foreign The Emperor himself contribates frequently to its columns, and many of the taconic, "Emersonan," spaink-like commutations, printed on the first page, and indicating, on critical occasions, the policy of the Government, are known to emanate from the private cabinet of the Emperor.

Theophile Gautier is the leading feuiltetonists of the Monteur, and it is needless to say that be discharges his duties as such with eminent ability. He used to be very popular, and his talents still command general a intration; but his detection from the liberal opinions which he formerly professed has cost him a large share of the esteem in which be used to be nell. His predecessor was the Italian Florentino, who died a few years ago, and who was remarkable burn for his literary ability and the bare-mored impo-dence with which to black-mailed actors, actresses, ballet dancers, painters, authors short, every one whom he could inture or heavelt. his criticism in the Monleur. It seems ineredible that these ve ortions were submitted to nor ten years and longer by the most promirepresentatives of art and literature, but one memorable exception, viz., demands by baving him ejected from her rooms. For the rest, his brack-mailing operations proved so problable that this Bohemian, who used to be one of Alexandre Dumas' employes. and who never received a very large ralary, was at the same of his death possessed of the saug forture of half a million france, which he left to his illegitimate son. The last article he ever wrote was a solteful criticism on Victor Hago's Shake peare," winding up with the remark that, after reading the book, "he had yawned terrioly, and felt bored to death," A day or two

atterwards he was dead.

There are two dully editions of the Monitour; the large Mondeur appears every morning; the small edition (Pett Mondeur) is it issued early

Constitutionnel, just about half a column of despatches, and in the evening, on receiving his Temps or Patrie, about one-inird less. He has been a great debate in the head that there has been a great debate in the head that there has been a great debate in the head to have been a great lation of the liberal papers by sending the Petit Moniteur free through the post (contrary to law) to all its country subscribers, and engaging Ponson du Terrail, now by all odds the most popular French romancist, to write a serial tale for its feutueton. It was hoped that this would raise the subscription list to at least three or four hundred thousand copies. There bopes, however, were doomed to disap-There bopes, however, were doomed to disap-pointment. The circulation of the Petit Moniteur would not rise much above sixty thousand copies, while that of the large Monteur has for yours been about twenty thousand copies.

Foremost among the semi-official organs is the Constantionne. It is the special organ of the Minister of Foreign Adars, but it does at the same time, all the heavy work in detending the Government in all the important questions of domestic policy. Its chief editor is Paulin Limayrac, a stately, ornate writer, who certainly displays great skill in defeuding in his finely-written leaders the crooked and often in-consistent policy of Napoleon III. The opposition press, which dares not attack the Government itself, delights in pouring out the vials of its wrath upon the Government's chosen champion; hence M. Limayrac is the best abused and est ridiculed edi or in all Paris. He defends himself like a little hero, but is sometimes singularly indiscreet in his tilts with the doughty knights of the opposition press. Some time ago he was audacious enough to attack G rardin, who piked his gons at once by republishing the bard things Limayrac had written many years about Louis Nappieon. Even worse was the punish-ment he received at the hands of M. de Riancourt, of the Union, who asserted that L may-rac had repeatedly been disavowed by the Moniteur. Limayrac denied this streamously, and offered, finally, in an editorial in the Consulafionnel a reward of one hundred too asand frances to whoever should prove the contrary. Biancourt did prove it, but the reward was not paid, the proprietors of the Constitutionnal relating to redeem the promises of their editor in chief.

The circulation of the Constitutionnel is now The circulation of the Constitutionnects how about ten thousand copies—a large latting-off from what it was under Dr. Veron's manage-ment, when Sue and Dumas published their great romances in the feutileton, which was, besides, rendered famous by Saint Beuve's ex-cellent Causeries du Lundi,

The principal stocknother of the Constitutionnel is now again Mires, the notorious banker, who for some time past has recovered most of his former presture, and who controls likewise the Presse, formerly Girardin's famous organ, but now a rather dull semi-odicial sheet, presi-ded over by M. Cucheval Clarigny. The latter who, in times gone by, had written a number of clever political paraphlets, was betieved to have access to the highest diplomatic circles, and the Presse, it was confidently expected, would acquire fresh vitality ander his management. There expectations, however, were not to be furtiled. Except a few sensational articles, which proved to be calculated of the duest breed, thing but a certain statety dollness and the rapid decrease of its subscription list, which is now less than seven thousand, about one tench of what it was in the paimin-t days of Gerardin's

management.
The Parrie is the leading evening paper, and as a e-replation of about fourteen chousand copies. It was sold two or three years ago for three handred thousand dollars, and is considered one of the best paying papers in Paris, though, at the same time, it must be said that it is certainly least distinguished it reditorial, and, withal, is one of the meanest journals in the capitat. During our civil war the Paric displayed the most venom-ous hostility towards to United States, and its columns teemed duity with the most astounding also boods in regard to the Union cause. When the news of Lincoln's assassination reached Paris the Pairie published a truly atrocious crucle on the terrible event. is the personal organ of the France

Vicomte de la Gueranniere, well known as one of the most eloquent members of the French Senare, and one of the leaders of the liberal wing of the Bonapartists.

M. Auguste Vitu, formerly a member of the stail of the Constitutionne, started two years not the Lieutard, and has thus ar met with good success, notwith-landing the somewhat weak character of its political matter. Its success is principally owing to a number of charming sketches of a local and literary character. great many of which have been republished in England and America, and which have secured the Elendard a handsome circulation throughout France.

About two years ago the Liberte, which had been started a few months before, was near the close of its short-lived existence. average circulation amounted to seven hundred and thirty-three copies, the highest daily baying been tifteen hundred copies. At that time Emile de Grandin withdraw from the Frese, and bought the drooping Libere for a mere 'sorg." With him he took the able-t sub-editors of the Presse, and eight woulds afterwards the Liberte had already a strenlation of 15,000 copies. Guardin managed affairs of his new paper with consum-mate skill. Regardless of the outers of the publishers of the other papers, predicted the speely downlail who to Liberie, he repeated the same manouvre, by which, in 1835, he had made the Presse the paper of the largest circulation in France. He reduced the price of the paper from fifteen .o ten centimes. Besides, he engaged the tamous Baron de Brise as "cutinary" contributor, and the daily "bills of fare," which the latter published on the fourth page, laughed to scorn as they were at first by the other papers, were soon as popular as Girardin's pungent editorials on the first page. It became a matter of ton to dine according to Baron Brisse's daily bill of fare; every married lady, every vrai cordon bleu, wanted the Liberte, and Girardin gained every day hundreds of ne subscribers. He thea offered Baron de Brisse's new work on Gastronomy, which could not be bought at the bookstores, to every new subscriber, and this raised his circulation to 20,000. And last, he made his greatest and most successful ocup by declaring war against Napoleon III, predicting the speedy downfail of his dynasty, and com-mencing onslaughts on him, such as no journalist had hitherto dared to make on the Emperor. The opposition party, as a general thing, at first did not believe Girardin to be quite sin cere in his sudden and utier desertion of the cause of Napoleon III, but all bought his paper, which has now a daily circulation of over tairts thousand copies. In his latest prospectus, M. de Guardin pays a compliment to the American press by saying that "the Liberte is the American newspaper transplanted into French soit." successful journalist, M. being a Girardin is a skillful financier, and real estate speculater, and reputed to be worth several min hous. His personal appearance is not very pre possessing; he tooks forbinding and stern, and

A kindred spirit, so far as newspaper management is concerned, is the proprietor of the Figure, Henri de Villen essant, the great journalistic speculator of France. He is indefinigable in perspaper ventures, in startios da lies, weeklies, and magazines; and his enterprise and holdness in this respect are no less romarkanie than I is sugarily and his success. He has all the time "many irons in the fire," and the old adage is certainly not applicable to his case, for be has nade a great deal of money out of his mandoid venture. His success, however, will considered surprising when it is known that he is a great advertiser-in tact, the most liberal and judicious adverticer in all France. Whenever he starts a new weekly or more his he adcertises it for weeks in a manner altogether unheard of in France. For instance, four years ago he started the Grand Journal Poliand the Grand Journal Library, two very attractive and cheap weekly papers Before issuing the first number, he had e n cated the prospectus to a number of distinguished politicians, literateurs, etc., and the letters which they wrote him in reply, covering a full page of the great daily papers, he inserted in each of the Parsian journals, paying on one day upwards of 40,000 francs for this advertise. n ent. Within the next three days, 375,000 copie of each of the newspapers were sold, and over a hunored thou and regular subscribers secured. Villemessant himself is a writer of great ability, in the morning his Journal des Debats, or his in the evening. The weekly review of foreign and his articles are always eagerly sought for.

He has thus far been at the head of two daily papers, the Evenement, which was suppressed by the Government about eighteen months ago after a brief career of unparalleled prosperity, and the Figure, which he has lately converted into a daily political paper, and which bids fair under his management to outstrip all the other organs of the liberal party. Its circulation is now upwards of 37,000, and will soon surpass

that of the Siece.

Villemessant's efforts to direct and to attract the attention of the public to his paper are sometimes maryels of ingenuity. On learning that Victor Hugo had completed his "Totlers of the Sea," and had sold the MSS, to Lacrow, Verbouckhoven & Co., he travelled post asste to be reashore, chartered a special steamship to Guernsey, and reached the illustrious author of Les Mistrables before the MS*, had been delivered to the printers. He offered Hugo tures hundred thousand france for the book, but Hugo, although no author knows better how to drive a sharp bargain, would not accept the tempting offer, because, he aid, the 'Todecs of the Scall should be read at once from beginning to end, and ought not to be issued precement in the columns of a daily paper. I need not add that Volemessant took good care to inform the world of the incidents and objects of this

remarkable trip to Guernsey.
The seculd novel which he secured instead of Victor Hugo's work was a very fine production and the way he got it was likewise characteris the of the man. He had been negotiating for some time past for the purchase of the MSS. The author, however, on hearing that Videnessa it had at the same time made efforts to obtain Victor Hugo's manuscript got incensed entered into negotiations with the publisher of another paper, and when Villemessant came back from Guerusey, and wan of to reopen negotiations with him, he peremptority refused to see him, and sent him word he could not get the manuscript, it having already been sold another publisher. Now Villemessant knew full well that, if he could only obtain a single interview with the irate romaticist, he would be able to persuade him to let him have the manuscript. But the great question was how to obtain an interview. Do you know how he managed to get it? In the following night the romancist was a valenced and received a note, written in a beautiful small hand on performed rose colored paper. "A lade urgently requested an interview with bim at the Maison Dorce, room so and so." You may believe that the ron ancist had never dressed in such a horry. In five minutes he was already on his herry. In five minutes he was already on his way to the Maison Dorce, the entering the designated room of the samous restaurant, he was met, to his utter disgust, not by a lady, but by Villemessant, who burst into loud laughter, locked the door, and told him he had beautifully trapped him, "But," said the romancist, angrely, "you did not write the letter, a lady—," "A lady wrote it, to be sure," replied Villemessant; "it was my dame de camploir (lady book-keeper), to whom I dietated it," When the two parts decompany an hour afterwards, Villemessant, had bougat the hour afterwards, Villamessant had bought the MSS. Of course, he was not so cruel as to conceal this numering transaction from the

The Courrier Francais, the organ of the radical Democracy, was recently sold for seventy - six thou and france, although it has a daily circulation of oversisteen thou and copies. But M. Vermorel, its proprietor and editor-in-chief, had had so many efficulties with the Government that it was leaved lest the Emperor should order it to be suppressed. The Courrier is a perfect thern in the side of the Bonaparusts, and prosecution after prosecution for violations of the press-law are instituted against it. In consequence of these presecutions M. Vermorel will ave the pleasure of passing the next three years of his life in prison. Note,-since this article was written, the most im-

note. -- since this arricle was written, the most im-portant restrictions on the establishment of new journals is France have been removed, and a large number are announced for speedy subjection with the endousement of many names of welch that full in-ence that have not before been connected with the newspaper world.

It is worthy of note that not one of the new papers proposes to support imperiation as it is -- Editor. proposes to support imperialism as it is .- Edilo

Arthur's Magazines.

Arthur's Home Magazine for September has reached us. It is as sprightly and homelike as usual, the new serial by Miss Virginia F. Pownsend, entitled "The Hollands," being one of the best she has written. The Children's Hour, Arthu'rs magazine for the little ones, is neatly illustrated, and adapted to the youngest

The Children's Magazines.

Our Young Folks, published by Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, and The Riverside Magazine published by Hurd & Houghton, are both up to their customary high standard. Charmingly illustrated, and full of attractive matter, they are welcome to every fireside around which are gathered the young people for whose entertainment and instruction they are

INTERNAL REVENUE.

PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS,

No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. OENTRAL DEPOT. No. 1038. FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

(One door below Chesnut street),

ESTABLISHED A. D. 1862. Our stock comprises all the denominations

printed by the Government. ALL ORDERS FILLED AND FORWARDED BY MAIL OR EXPRESS, IMMEDIATELY UPON RE

CEIPT, a matter of great importance. Drafts on Philadelphia Post Office, Greenbacks, and National Bank Notes received in payment. The following rates of commission are allowed:-

On \$20..... From \$20 to \$100 Four PER CHNE. From \$100 upwards. FOUR AND A HALF PERCENT The commission is payable in stamps, All orders, etc., should be addressed to

STAMP AGENCY,

No. 804 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA Orders received for Stamped Checks, Drafts, Receipts, Bill-Heads, etc., and the best rates of commission allowed. We have constantly on hand

UNITED STATES POSTAGE STAMPS OF ALL KINDS, AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

SHIPPING.

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT,

E ULTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE NATES.

Favorite passenger steamers of the ANLHOR LINE and every saturity with passengers for ILVERPOOL, GLASGOW, ARD DERRY,

From Pier No 20 North River.

Eates of passage pas able in currency.

To Livericol, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins \$00 and \$75, according to heatlon.

Excursion degets, good for twelve months, \$160, Litermeniate, \$55, stear see \$25, Propaid certificates from these ports, \$35, Presengers booked to and from Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates, for ilrities in formation apply at the Company's Office, No, & BOWLING G. G.E.R., New York.

To avoid imposition, passengers will please could direct to the office, as the Company of the Comp To avoid imposition, passengers will please on interest to the office, as this Company does not amplo 22st

COAL.

MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS D. HABLETCH LEFIGH and Eagle VEIN COAL. Rept drynmer cover. Prepared expressive for family use. Yurd. No. 125 WASHINGTON AVEIDS. Office No. 514 WALDUT Street.

SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING
AT QUEENSTOWN.

The inman Line, under co tract with the Usined
States and British wove, amenus, for carrying the
Mails, lited despa Laing their steamers as follows:—
CITY OF BOSIGN.

Samrasy, August 21
CITY OF AN' WEHP.

Saturday, August 22
CITY OF AN' WEHP.

Saturday Sentember as
CITY OF LONDON.

Saturday Sentember as
CITY OF WASHINGTA (via Haiftax) Incidedy, September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Saturday September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Saturday September 12
CITY OF BALTIMORE.

Saturday September 12
But deach succeeding Saturday and altereate Tues tay
at 1 P. M., from Pier Ne. 48 NORTH River.

Rates of passage by the Mail Steamer BAIL! 6
EVERY SATURDAY:—

Payable in Gold.

First Cabin.

100 Steerage.

101 London 165

101 London 165

102 London 165

103 London 165

104 London 165

105 London 165

106 London 165

107 London 165

108 London 165

109 London 165

109 London 165

109 London 165

100 London 165

101 London 165

102 London 165

103 London 165

104 London 165

105 London 165

106 London 165

107 London 165

108 London 165

109 London 165

109 London 165

109 London 165

100 London 165 STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING

NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIP Through Line to California via Famana Hatirond, NEW AR LANGEMENT.

Salling from New York on the 6th and 20th of EVERY MONTA, or the cay before when these days.

For information address
For information address
For information address
Pier No. 46 NORTH BIVER New York.
Or 1 HOMAS R. SEARLE.
No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Fa.
W. H. WEGB, President, OHAS, DANA, VICE-Pres
Office-6: EXCHANGE Plac. New York. \$38ci

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT
BRITAIN AND IBELEND.
BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET,
AT REDUCED RAISE
DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT FROM
LAND, IRECAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES.
FOR PATRICULAR SEPISE
TAP-COFTE, BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 26 SOUTH Street, and No. 26 BRODAD WAY,
OF to THE MASS. T. SEAKLE.

11 No. 217 WALSUT Street.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-endries, teorgetown, and Washington D. G., via Chessocake and Denaware Casal, with con-nections at Alexandria from the most direct route for L. nelbourg, Bristor, Knoxville, Nashville, Daitos NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX

Breamers leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first wharia a "" Market atreet, Ereight received daily. WM. P. CLVDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves, J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at teorgetown. M. ELDRILGE & Co., Agents at Aixandria, Virginia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA

FNYRESS STEAMEDAT COMPANY.
The Steam Propellers of this line seave DAILY
from first where below Market street.
Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New
York. North, Rest, and West, free or commission.
Freights received at our usual low rates.

WILLIAM F. C. LYDE & CO., Agenta

MARKET HAND, Agent.
JAMES HAND, Agent.
No. 119 WALL Street, corner of South, New York

PHILADELPHIA, RICHARD AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE.
AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIP LINE.
THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE
SULTH AND WEST.
AUDOOR, from FIRST WHARF Shows MARK ET

At room, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET STREE,
TO RICHARD THE STREET WHARF above MARKET to all points in North and Son h (Strollins, via cessionar Air Line Rational, concreting at Portsmouth and to Lyachourg, Va., Tennesse and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richard danville Rational.

Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOVER RATISTILAN ANY OTHER hites.
The regularity safety, and cheapness of this route commend into the cuotic as the most destrable medium for carrying every description of treight.

Po charge for commission, drayages or say expense of transfer.

dips insured at lowest rates. Freight received daily.
William P. CLVDE & CO.,
William P. CLVDE & CO.,
W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City

T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 6 12 FOR NEW YORK—SWIFT SURE
Transportation Company Despetch
to Switchure Lines, via Delaware and Rarman
Canal, on and after the 5th of March, leaving daily at
12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and
Eastern Lines. Eastern lines,
For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to W11.LLA & M. BAIRD & CO.,
112 No. 132 S. DELAWAKE Avenue.

FOR BOSTON-VIA NEWPORT AND FALL The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the spieudid and superior steamers NEWPORT, MRTHOLFOLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, congrueded express, who the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEWPORT RAILROAD,

Leave PIER 28, NORTH RIVER, foot of MURRAY Street. RAY Street.
The steamer NEWPORT, Captain Brown, leaves Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

The steamer OLD COLONY, Captain Simmons, leaves Thesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport.

These steamers are fitted up with commodions state-rooms water-tight compartments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passengers, who are afforced by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEWFORT proceed per ralligorate again, reaching Boston early on the following morning.

A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accomparies the same to its destination.

A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEWFORT and PROVIDENCE daily Sundays ex-

NEWPORT and PROVIDENCE daily Sundays ex-

NEW PORT and PROVIDEROE daily, Sundays excepted,
Freisht to Boston is taken at the same rates as by
any other regular line, and forwarded with the greatest expedition by an express train, which leaves
NEW PORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7
o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its
destination about 11 A. M.
For freight or rassage, apply on board, or at the
office, on PIER 28, NOR'1 it RIVER. For state-rooms
and berths apply on board, or if it is desirable to accure them in advance, apply to
E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent,
227*
No. 72 BROADWAY. New York.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP
LINE.
Passage to London direct, \$110, \$75, and \$50 currency,
Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6

EXCURSION LICKELS AN FRUITE THE STRAMERS.

ATALANTA.
BELLONA.
CELLA.
WM. PENN.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam and Dunkirk.
For pessage apply to BOBERT N CLARK, No. 26
BROADWAY, New York.
For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, M. Y.
2261] HOW LAND & ASPINWALL, Agenta,

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STRAMERS,

BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL,

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,

FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY,

TRIPOLI, ALEPPO,

RATES OF PASSAGE:

\$80 Gold.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. THE GENERAL TRANSATI ANTIC COMPANYS MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVIE, CAI LING AT BARST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite routs for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NOST d River:-NAPOLFON..... ...Lemarte VILLE DE PARIS.
ST. LAURENT

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN COLD (including wine),
TO BURST OR BAVEE,
First Cabin. \$100 or \$140; Second Cabin, \$53.
TO PARIS,
including Bailway Trakets, furnished on board.
First Cabin, \$100 or \$145; Second Cabin, \$53.
These stamers do not carry steering-passagers,
bi-elter attendance free of the 1ge.
American travelers going to or resuring from the
Continent of Europe, by taking the scenarios of this
time, avoid unnecessary risks from traunit by English
rallways and crossing the channel, besides saving
time, trouble, and exp. 152.

GEO. MACC. ENZIE. Agent,
2267.

No. 58 BROADWAY.

IVE UPOCL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM

The following FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS,
built expressly for the New York trade, are intended
to eat regularly between NEW YORK and LIVERPOOL, esting at QUEENSTOWN, VIZ.

MANHATTAM, MINNESOTA,
COLORADO, With other first-class steamers building.
From Pier No. 37 hast liver.
Cebin (the secommodations being equal to any Atlande steamer), 386, good; return tickets, \$100, gold; in
sterriege, \$25, currency.

Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can
be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or paslange apply to

sage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street, [225]

For Steerage Busings to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND BEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila-

Would invite particular attention to their large and elegant assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' WATCHES of American and Foreign Mavers of the finest quality, in cold and Silver Cases.

A variety of Independent 1/2 Second, for horse timing.

Ladier and Gents' CHAINS of latest styles, in 14 and is kt.

BTITON AND EXELET STUDS in great variety-newest patterns. SOLID SILVERWARE

for Bridat presents; Piated-ware, etc.

Hepairing done in the best manner, and warsuted.

1 24p

WEDDING RINGS.

We have for a long time made a specialty of Solid 18-Karat Fine Gold Wedding and Engagement Rings,

And for order to surple immediate wants, we keep A FULL ASSORTMENT OF SIZES siwas sow band, FARR & BROTHER. MARKERS

11 Hamtbirp] No. 324 CHESNUT St., below Fourth,

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNTIL SEPTEMBER 1, 1868, I WILL CLOSE DAILY AT 5 P. M.

G. W. RUSSELL,

Importer and Dealer in French Cooks, Watches Fine Jewelry, and Silver Ware,

> No. 22 North SIXTH Street, PHILADELPHIA

STOVES, RANGES, ETU. NOTICE.-THE UNDERSIGNED won a call alter too of the public to he NEW GOLDEN EAGLE FORNACE.
This is an entirely new heater. It is so constructed as to at one commendation to general favor, business business of wrought and cest iron. It is

being a combination of wrought and cast from it is very simple in its construction and is percectly afre-light; self-cleaning, having no pipes of frome to be taken out and cleaned. It is so arranged with doright fines as to produce a larger amount of heat from the game weight of that than any furnace now in use. The hygrometric condition of the air as produced by my new arrangement of evaporation will stocked monatric that it is the only for air Farmana that By new strangement of evaporation will accound emonstrate that it is the only first Air Furnace that will produce a perfectly healthy atmosphere.
Those in went of a complete Heating Apparatus would do well to call and examine the Golden Esgie, CHARLES WILLIAMS,

Nos. Har and Hat MARK ET Street,

Philadelphia.

A large asseriment of Cooking Ranges, Vire board Stoves, Low Down Grates, Vendlators, etc., alway on hand.
N. B.—Jobbing of all kinds promptly done. 5103

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STRAM ENGINE AND SCILLER WORKS, NEAFIE & LEVY, TAKCHICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTE, LOILER WORKS, NEAFIE & LEVY, TAKCHICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTE, LOILER MARKERS, BLACKSMITHE, and FOUNDERS having for many years been in successful ope action, and been exclusively engaged is building and repairing Marine and River Engines, ingle and low-pressure, from Ediners, Water Tanks, Properiers, sic. etc., respectfully offer their ervices to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Statomary; having sets of patterns of different sizes are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of patterns making made at the shortest nodice. High and Low-pressure Fine Tubular and Cylinder Ethers, of the best Pennsylvania Charcoal from Forgings of all sizes and kinda from and Krass Castings of all descriptions. Roll Turning, Ser w Cutting, and allother work connected with the above busings. Drawings and appendentions for all work done at the stablishment free of charge, and work guaran-

teed.

The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of beats, where they can its in perfect safety, and are provided with shears, blocks, rails, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.

JACOB C. NEAFIE,

JOHN P. LEVY. BEAUH and PALMER Streets.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Screens.

MASHINGTON STREET,
PRILADELPHIA,
MERRICK & SONS,
MERGINEEPS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines
for Land, River, and marine Service.
Boilers, Gasometers, Tanga, Inon Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either from or braze.
Iron Frame Room for Gas Work, Workshops, and
Railroad Stations etc.

Records and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.

Every description of Plantation Machinery, also Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills. Vacquim Paus, Oil Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Englises, St. Sole Agents for N. Billenz's Patent Sugar Belling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Wootsey's Patent Centrifugal togar-Draining Machines.

PAINTED PHOTOS.

NEW THING IN ART .-BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOS.

A. S. ROBINSON,

No 9 s CHESNUT Steet, Has just received a superb collection of BERLIN PAINTED PHOTOGRAPHS DE FLOWERS.

They are exquisite gems of art, rivalling libeauty, naturalness of tint, and perfection of forms great variety of the choicest exotic flowering plant. They are mounted on boards of three sizes, and old from 25 cents to \$3 and \$4 each. For framing and the album they are incorparably beautiful.

DENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL. The attending Namer and Admin 23, 1868.

S. Morris Waln, No. 1-8 South Delaware renue, Adolph E. Borle, No. 1-8 South Delaware renue, Attending Physician—Dr. J. M. Da Cost No. 1008 pruce street.

Attending Physician-Dr. J. M. Da Cosco. No. 185 price str. 8.

Attending surgeons-Dr. Addineil Howst. No. 185 Fruth Flittenth street; Dr. D. Hayes Agiw, No. 18 North Edventh street.

The Physicians and Surgeons attend at he Hospital every day (Sundays excepted), to redve application for sundastion.

Fersons seriously 15 ared by accident re always acquired if brought to the Hospital imediately theresfier.

WOODLANDS CEMETERY OMPANY W The following Managers and Goss have been e ected by the year 1805.

Ell E. Philuk, President,

Wm. H. Moore. Wm. W. Ko,
Samuel S. Moon. Gray Salett.
Gray Grable Salett.
Grape L. Hoy.
Bearing and Treasurer JOS. B. TONSEND.
The Managers Bove assess a resoluth requiring both Lothelders and Victors to present sets at the entrance for admission to the Cemery. Tekets may be had a the office of the Cemny, No. 512
Alet H. Street or of any of the Manager. 722

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF MANILLA AND TARRED CORDAR, CORDS TWINES, ETC.,

No. 23 North WATER Streeting No. 22 North D. LAWARE Anos. PRILABBLEBIA. EDWIN H. FIVERS. MICHAIW MAYER.

CONSAD P. CLOTHIER WIRE CUARDS,

POR STORE FRONTS, ASTRON, FAO: TORIEM, ETC. Patent Wire Halling, true Bedscadfframients Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, andery variety

of Wire Work, manufactured by M. WALLEY SORE,

No 11 North STH Street.