## THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1868.

## SEPTEMBER MAGAZINES. THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

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Among the more noticeable articles in the September number of the Atlantic Monthly is one by Mr. T. W. Knox, on the "Siberian Exiles, from which we extract the following:-

#### Siberian Extles.

The plan inaugurated by Peter the Great has been followed by all his successors. Crime in Russia is rarely punished with death; many offenses which in other countries would demand the execution of the offender are there followed by exile to Siberia. As Russia is but thinly inhabited, her rulers are greatly averse to taking the lives of their subjects: the transfer of an individual from one part of the empire to an-other is a satisfactory mode of panishment, and gladly practised in a country that has no population to spare. Siberia, with its immense area, has barely four millions of inhabitants, and consequently possesses abundant room for all those who offend against Russian laws. Criminals of various grades become dwellers in Siberia, and very often make excellent citizens; then there are political offenders, banished for disturbing the peace and dignity of the State, or loving other forms of government better than the Emperor's. Outside of Russia there is a belief, as erroneous as it is general, that the great majority of exiles are *politiques*. Except at the close of the periodic revolutions in Poland, the criminals outnumber the political exiles in the ratio of twenty to one. For a year or more fol-lowing each struggle of the Poles for their national independence the road to Siberia is travelled to an unusual extent; between the insurrections there is only the regular stream of deported criminals, with here and there a batch those who plot against the Government.

It is easy to go to Siberia; easier, I am told, It is easy to go to stoeria; easier, I am told, than to get away from it. Banishment is de-creed for various offenses, some of them of a very serious character. Many a murderer, who would have been hanged in England o America, has been sent into exile with th opportunity of becoming a free citizen after then or twenty years of commissor behav. On ten or twenty years of compulsory labor. On the descending scale of culpability there are burglars, street and highway robbers, petty thieves, and so through a list of namable and nameless offenders. Before the abolition of seridom, a master could send a seri to Siberia no other reason toan that he chose to do so. The record against the excite stated that he was banished "by the will of his master," but it was not necessary to declare the cause of this exercise of arbitrary power. The plan was instituted to enable land owners to rid themselves of idle. quarrelsome, or dissolute seris, whose absence was desirable, but who had committed no offense that the laws could touch. Doubtless it was often abused; and instances are narrated where the best men or women on an estate have been banished upon caprice of their owners, or for worse reasons. Its liability to abuse was checked by the requirement that the master must pay the outfitting and travelling expenses of the exiled serf, and also those of his wife and immature children.

Of political exiles there are the men, and sometimes women, concerned in the various insurrections in Poland, taken with arms in their hands, or involved in conspiracies for Polish independence. Then there are Russian revolutionists, like the Decembrists of 1855, or the restless spirits that now and then deciare that the government of the Czar is not the best for their beloved country. In the scale of intelli-gence, the *politiques* are far above the criminals, and frequently include some of Russia's ablest men.

Theoretically all persons sent into exile-with the exception of the serie mentioned abovemust be tried and convicted before a court, military commission, or some kind of judicial authority. Practically this is not always the case: but instances of arbitrary banishment are far less frequent now than under former rulers. Catharine II. exiled many of her subjects with-out so much as a hearing, and the Emperor was accustomed to issue orders deportation for little or no apparent reason. icholas, though severe, aimed to be just; and the present Emperor has the reputation of tempering justice with mercy quite as much could be expected of a despotic monarch, likely it occasionally happens that a banished man has no trial, or is untairly sentenced; but I do not think Russia is any worse in the matter of justice than the average of European governments. Certainly the rule of Alexander is better than that of the Queen of Spain; and, so far as l have knowledge of Austria and France, there is little to choose between them and their rugged Northern antagonist. A criminal condemued to exile is sent away with very little ceremony; and the same is the case with the great majority of politiques. Where an officer of the army, or other person of note has been sentenced to banishment for life, he is dressed in tuff uniform, and led to a scaffold in some public place. In the presence of the multitude, and of certain officials appointed to execute the sentence, he is made to kneel. His epautets and decorations are then torn from his coat, and his sword is broken above his head, to indicate that he no onger possesses rank and title. He is declared egalty dead; his estates are confiscated to the Crown; and his wife, if he is married, can consider herself a widow if she so chooses. From the scallold he starts on his journey to Siberia. His wife and children, sisters or mother, can follow or accompany him, but only on the condition that they share his banishment, and cannot return to Europe. Children born to him in exile are illegitimate in the eye of the law, and technically, though not practically are forbidden to bear their family name. They cannot leave Siberia while their father is under sentence; but this regulation is occasionally evaded by daughters marrying, and traveiling under the name of their husbands. Formerly St. Petersburg and Moscow were the points of departure for exiles on their way to Siberia, most of the convoys being made up at the latter city. Those from St. Petersburg generally passed through Moscow; but some times, when great haste was desired, they were sent by a shorter route, and reached the great road at Perm. At present the proper starting point 18 at Nijne Novgorod-tue terminus of the rallway-unless the exiles happen to come from the eastern provinces, in which case they are sent to Kazan or Eksterineburg. Distinctions have always been carefully made between political and criminal offenders. Men of noble birth were allowed to ride, and, while on the road, enjoyed certain privileges which were denied their inferiors. Sometimes, owing to the unusually large numbers going to Siberia, the lacilities of transportation were unequal to the demand. It thus happened that individuals entitled to ride were compelled to go on foot, and occasionally, by mistake or the bratailty of officials, a politique was placed among criminals. Persons of the highamong criminals. Persons of the high-est rank were often treated with special deterence, and went more like princes on pleasure-journeys than as men banished from their homes. When brave old Suwaroff, who covered the Russian name with glory, fell under the displeasure of his sovereign, and was ordered to Siberia, a luxurious coach with guard of honor was assigned to his use. "No said the aged warrior, as he stepped from his door, and beheld the glittering equipage "Suwaroff goes not to parade, but to exile." He then commanded a common wagon, like that in general use among the peasantry, and departed with none but his driver and the soldier who had him in charge. Of late years the government has increased facilities of transportation, and assigns vehicles to a much larger proportion than formerly of its traveiling exiles. In my winter journey from Lake Backal westward I met frequent convoys of prisoners, and think that not more than a fifth or a sixth of them were on font. Those who rode were in the ordinary sleighs of the country, and appeared comfortably protected against appeared comfortably protected against the cold-as much so as travellers in vehicles of the same class. A convoy contained from five to fifteen or twenty sleighs, and generally the first and last sleighs were occupied by the guards. If prisoners were on foot, their guardwalked with them, and thus insured their charges against being pressed forward too rabidly. Women accompanying the exiles are always treated with consideration, especially if they happen to be young and pretty: gallantry

breast, whatever some writers may have declared to the contrary. I remember a couple of old ladies accompanying a convoy that I happened to encounter in one of my daily halts. The officers and soldiers were as deferential and kind to them as though they were their own mothers, and attended them into and out of their sleighs with evident desire to make them comfortable. Each convoy of pedestrian prisoners was generally allowed from one to half a dozen vehicles to carry women, baggage, and such of the men as became footsore. Along the entire line of the great roa l through

Siberia, as well as on the side roads leading to the principal districts, there are stations where exiles are lodged during their nightly halts. These stations are from ten to twenty-five miles apart, and generally just outside the villages where post-horses are chauged. They consist of one or more houses surrounded with high fences, containing gateways for men and carringes. Each station is in charge of a resident guard, whose room is near the gate; while the space assigned to prisoners is farther from the place of egress. None of the stations are inviting in point of cleanliness, and the number of fleas which they can and do harbor is not easy to compute. An exile once told me that each station would average ten resident fleas to every lodger, without counting those that belong especially to the travellers, and are carried by them to their places of destination. The stations have theo-retical conveniences for cooking, but these are sometimes more imaginary than real. The rations dealt out to the exiles consist of rve bread and cabbage soup-the national diet of the Russian Empire.

The guards are responsible for the safety of the prisoners confided to them, and are equally culpable whether their charges are lost by accident or escape. Some years ago a Polish laviy, on her way into exile, fell from a boat while descending a river, and barely escaped drowning; when sue was rescued, the soldier wept for oy, and for some minutes was unable to speak. en his tears were dried, he said to the lady:-"I nm responsible for you, and shall be severely punished if you are lost: I beg of you, for my sake, not to drown yourself, or fall into the river again.

The rapidity of travel varies according to the character and offense of the prisoner. Distinguished offenders against the State are often sent forward — in vehicles, of course — with orders to make no halt except for food and change of horses until they have reached their journey's end. In 1825 the exiled Decembrists were taken from St. Petersburg to Nerchinsk, on the headwaters of the Amoor, a distance of five thousand miles in thirty-one days. A few years earlier several prisoners were sent from Moscow to Kamchatka, nearly ten thousand miles away, and made no unnece sary stoppage on the eatire route. Ordivehicles nary prisoners transported in vehicles are generally halted at the stations at night, but as they can sleep quite comfortably while on the road, the most of them preter to make little detcy, and finish their journey as soon as possible. Exites have told me that they petitioned the officers conducting them not to remain over night at the stations, as by constantly travelling they avoided the neces-sity of lodging in badly ventilated and gene-rally repulsive rooms. The officers were quite willing to grant their request, but sometimes the distances between different convoys forbade the intringement of the general rule. Parties on foot travel two days in succession, and then :est one day-their day's marches being from one station to the next. If the roads are good, the travel is no more fatiguing than the ordinary march of an army, unless the prisoners happen to wear chains or tetters. The pedestrian prisoners often ask to be excused from halting every third day, as they find the open. air greatly preferable to the confinement of the station, and are naturally desirous of making an early end of their travelling life. The journey on foot from Moscow to the mines of Nerchinsk, where the worst criminals are generally sent, requires from ten to fifteen and even twenty months, according to the various contingencies of delay.

The Russian people, the Siberians especially, are very kind to prisoners; when convoys are have very kind to prioriers; when convoys a so passing through villages and towns, the in-habitants give liberally of money and pro-visions, and never seem weary of bestowing charity, even theory their means are instruct. In each party, of prisoners, whatever may be its size, there is one person to receive for all the office being charged using The for all, the office being changed daily. The t onose but, so far as I could observe, always appeared to encourage it. When I was in Irkutsk I was lodged in a house that fronted a prison on the other side of a public square; I used freparties carrying water quently to from the river to the prison, each party consisting of two men bearing a consisting large bucket upon a pole, and guarded by two soldiers. One of the twain generally doffed his hat to every person they passed, and solicited "charity to the unfortunate." When anybody approached them with the evident intention o being benevolent, the guards invariably slopped to abord opportunity for almsgiving. To satisty myself, I tried the experiment repeatedly, and always found the soldiers halting as soon as 1 placed my hand to my pocket. One prisoner received the gift, but both returned thanks and called for blessings on the head of the giver. The Russians never apply the name of "prisoner" or "exile" to a bautshed individual, except in conversation in other languages than their own. The Siberian people invariably call the exiles "unfortunates"; in official documents and verbal communications they are classed as "involuntary emigrants " The treatment of an exile varies according to the crime proven or alteged against him, and for which he has received sentence in Russia. The severest penalty is perpetual banishment, twenty years' compulsory labor in mines. Hard labor was formerly assigned for life; at present, if a man survives it twenty years, he is then allowed to register himself as a resident of a specified district, and is not liable to be called upon for further service. Below this highest penalty there are sentences to compulsory labor for different terms-all the way from one year upwards. The exiles condemned to long terms of servitude are geneto the district of Nerchinsk rally sent beyond Lake Batkal; technically they are required to labor underground, but practically they are employed on or below the surface, just as their superintendents may direct. Formerly all convicts sentenced to labor for ite had their nosirils slit, and were branded on the forchead; this practice was abandoned nearly twenty years ago, so that few persons thus mutilated are now seen. A great many prisoners are kept in chains, which they wear day and night, whether working or lying idle. could never hear the clanking of chains without a shudder, and according to my observa-tion, the Russians did not consider it on, the Russians did not consider it cheerful sound. By regulation, the weight of the chain must not exceed five pounds, and the links are not less than a certain specified number. Some convicts wear chains, and others do not; the same is the case among the *politiques*; I was unable to learn where and why the line of fettering or non-fettering was drawn. None of the pedestrian exiles I met on the road were in chains, and I was told that the worst offenders are allowed the full use of their limbs while travelling. The exiles sentenced to force I labor (Kalorga) are ordinarily but as mall proportion - five or ten per cent .- of the whole number; possibly the ratio is larger now than under previous emperors, as the emancipation of the serfs has done away with banishment "by the will of the master." The lowest sentence now given is that ot simple deportation, the exde having full liberty to go where he chooses, unless it be out of the country. He may live in any province or district, engage in whatever honest business he finds profitable and agreeable, and have pretty much his own way in everything. The prohibition to return is for a specified time, and, as it gives him the range of a country larger than the United States, he has pienty of room for stretching his limbs. Less happy are the exiles confined to specified provinces, districts, towns, or villages, and required to report to the police at stated intervals. Some of them must report daily, others every third day, others once a week, and so on through an increasing scale of time; between the intervals of reporting they can absent them-selves from home either with or without special permission. Some of the simple detenus can ento the tender sex is not wanting in the Russian | gage in any business they fancy, while others are

restricted as to their employments. Many exiles | various agents influence the heart would require are condemned to be colouists, generally in the northern parts of Siberia; they are fornished with the means for building houses, and receive allotments of land to clear and cultivate. They can employ their surplus time in nunting, fishing, or any other occupation not incompatible with the life of a backwoodsman. It is not an agreeable fate to be sentenced to become a colonist in Siberia, especially if one has been tenderly reared, and knows nothing of manual labor until the time of his banishment.

Many exiles are "dratted into the army," and assigned to duty as common soldiers. They receive soldiers' pay and ratious, and have the possibility of promotion if their conduct is meritorious. They are generally assigned to regiments on the frontier of the Kirghese country, or in Circassia, where the opportunities for desertion and escape are very slight. The regulations forbid more than a certain propor-tion of such men in each regiment, and these are always well distributed among the faithful In some instances revolts have occurred among the drafted men, but I never heard that they were successful. Desertions are occasional; but as the deserters generally flee to the countries beyond the border, they find, when too late, that they have exchanged their frying-pan for a very hot fire. The Kirghese, Turcomans, and other barbarous Asiatics, have an unpleasant habit of making slaves of stray foreigners who enter their country without proper authority; to prevent escape, they insert a horse-hair into a small incision in a prisoner's heel, and cripple him for life. He is thus secared against walking away, and they take good care that he does not have access to a horse.

The exiles in Asiatic Russia are far less numerous than the descendants of exiles, who form a considerable proportion of the population. Eastern Siberia is mainly peopled by in-voluntary emigrants, and their second and third generations; while We tern Siberia is very largely so. The ordinary deportation across the Ural Mountains is about ten thousand a year, nearly all of them being offenders against the civil laws. Each revolt in Poland makes a large number of exiles who are not counted in the regular supply. From the revoution of 1863 twenty-four thousand Poles were banished beyond the Urals-ten thousand being sent to Eastern Siberia, and the balance to the Western Provinces. Many of these men were liberated by the ukase of 1867, and others have been allowed to transfer their banishment to countries outside of Russia. Quite recently I met in New York a young Pole who went to Siberia in 1865, and was permitted in the following year to exchange that country for America. hardly necessary to say that he promptly embraced the opportunity, and does not regret toing so.

Exiles are found in so many occupations in siberia, that it would be hard to mention anything in which they are not engaged, unless it be holding high official position. Many subordinate offices are filled by them, and I believe they do their duty quite as well as the average of the rest of mankind. It was not unusual in my journey to find them in charge of poststations, and I was told that many exiles were in service as Government clerks, messengers, and employees of various grades. During a month's stay at Irkutsk, the capital of Eastern Siberia, I encountered a fair number of men I knew to be exiles, and probably a great many more of the same class whose condition was not mentioned to me. The clera of the principal hotel was an exile, and so was one of the waiters; an officer who dined there with me said the clerk was his schoolmate and graduated in his class. A merchant of whom I used to buy my cigarettes, was an involuntary emiand I believe that the man who fabri cated them, and whose shop was near my lodg inge, journeyed to Siberia against his will. My fur clothing was made by an exiled tailor; my boots were repaired by a banished cobbier, and my morning beefsteak and polatoes were pre-pared by a cook who left St. Petersburg with the aid of the police. A gentleman of my ac-quaintance frequently placed his curriage at my service, and with it a driver who pleased me with his skill and dash. One night this driver was a little intoxicated, and amused me and a friend at my side by his somewhat reckless driving. We commented in French upon his condition, and laughed a little at the situation; when he set us down at our door, he proteste that he was perfectly sober, and hoped we would not say to his master what we had talked between ourselves. He happened to be au exile from St. Petersburg, where he had been coachman to a French family, and learned something of the French language. Most of the exiles condemned to be colonists are sent to the provinces of Yakutsk and Yeneseisk, where they are little likely to be seen by strangers. I saw very few of those now colo nizing Siberia by involuntary emigration, not enough to enable me to form an opinion from my own knowledge. I think, however, that my comment and conclusion regarding the convicts n the mines will apply very fairly to this other class of laborers. We come now to the exiles, pure and simple. If a man can forget that he is deprived of liberty. is not under ordinary cucumstances very badly off in Fiberia. He leads a more indepen-dent life-unless under the special eye of the olice-than in European Russia, and has a better prospect of wealth and social advancement. If a laboring man, he can generally be more certain of employment than in the region whence he came, and, except in times of pecial scarcity, can purchase food quite as cheaply as where the population is more deuse. Everybody around him is oblivious of the fault that led to his exile, and he is afforded full op-portunity for reformation. If a farmer, he culivates his land, sells his surplus crops, and sits in his own house, with no fear that he will be disturbed for past offenses. If he brought no family with him, he is permitted, and encouraged to marry, though not required to do so. The authorities know very well that he who has wife and children is more a fixture in the country than one who has not; and hence their readiness to permit an extle to take his family to Siberia, and their cucouragement for him to commit matrimony if he goes there unmarried. Exiles to Siberia, especially those who marry there, and are not cursed by fortune, frequently become as much attached to the country as the men who visit California or the West intending to stay but a lew years, and never finding a suitable time to return. Many exiles remain in Siberia after their terms of banishment are ended, especially if they have been long in the country, and hesitate to return to Russia and find themselves forgotten. Some men consider their banishment a piece of good fortune. as it enabled them to accomplish what they never could have done in the old country. Especially is this the case among the seris, banished "at the will of their masters." Every exiled serf became a free peasant as soon as he entered Siberia, and no law existed whereby he could be re-enslaved. His children were free, and enjoyed a condition far superior to that of the serf, under the system prevalent but re 1859. Many descendants of exiles have become wealthy through gold mining, commerce and agriculture, and occupy high civil positions. I know a mer-chant whose fortune is counted by millions, and who is famous through Siberia for his enterprise and generosity; he is the son of an exited sert, and has risen by his own ability. Since I lett Siberia, I learn with pleasure that the Sinner or has honored him with a decoration - the boon so priceless to every Ru sian heart. Many prominent merchants and proprietary miners were mentioned to me as examples of the prosperity of the second and third generations from banished men. I was told of a wealthy gold miner, whose evening of life is cheered by an ample fortune and two well educated children. Forty years ago his master gave him a start in life by capriciously sending him to Siberia; had the man remained in Europe, the chances are more than even that he would have died unnoticed and unknown.

us to explain at length the whole physiclogy of this organ, and to discuss the function of the different nerves which enter it. We shall therefore content ourselves with relating what is known in regard to corroval, a poison which thus far has been investigated only by two American toxicologists. Like woorara, this substance is a resinous-looking material, which is certainly of vegetable origin. It is used as an arrow poison by the dwellers on the Rio Darien, but of the nature of the plants which yield it we know absolutely nothing. Thus far it is known only to savages, and to two or three students of poisons, nor, if it were used to kill man, would it be possible to detect it in the tissues. As in the case of woorara, let us relate briefly how the toxic characters of corroval were first investigated.

THE DARK EVENING THE CALL AND A THICK THE

A freg was held while the operator placed morsel of polson in a wound made in the back. In ten or twelve minutes it showed signs of lassitude, and in half an hour was totally moionless and dead. Nothing was seen to to the belief that the toxicologist was dealing with a substance differing from common The outward signs were alike, woorara. A second frog was then poisoned, after a little V-shaped opening had been so made as to expose the heart, whose natural beat was noted as being forty-five to the minute. In three minutes it was unsitered as to number. but had become irregular. Then it began to fail, beating thirty at the fifth minute, and ceasing half a minute later, the auroles continuing somewhat longer. As the organ failed a strange fact was noted; at the instant when the great cavity of the beart-the ventricle-contracted so as to expel the blood into the arteries, it was observed that here and there on its surface little prominences arose, which were presumed to be due to these parts being paisied so that they ielded under the pressure from within. this was a true view of the case was shown by healthy, active heart, when the same appear ances were noted at the points enfeebled by the over-stimulation to which they had been thus mechanically subjected. When the heart stopped it could not be re-excited by a touch, or by electric currents, as was the case in woorara poisoning, or in death from violence.

During all of this time, and for twenty minutes after the heart ceased to beat, the frog leaped about with readiness and ease, so that it seemed pietty clear that corroval was a poison which paralyzed directly the tissues of the heart, with-out at first influencing any other portion of the conomy. To put this beyond doubt, the experimenter tried to keep up the circulation by causing artificial breathing, which in the case of woorara was competent to sustain the heard's action. Here, however, the heart stopped as though no such means had been used. The same observation may be better made on the illigator, because in this creature the breathing continues for some twenty minutes after the heart has ceased to pulsate, thus making it still more clear that the heart does not die owing to defect of respiration. Lustly, it was shown that when in a healthy frog the heart is cut out, or its vessels ticd, voluntary and reflex motion disappear at about the same period as they do when corroval has been given; whence it was inferred that this agent destroys the general movements only because it first interrupts the circulation of the blood, without which they soon cease to be possible.

#### Sir Walter Ralsigh.

Mr. E. P. Whipple gives the following account of the death and character of Sir Walter Raleigh :--

The restless activity of his mind now found a vent in experimental science and in literature; and, taking a theme as large as the scope of his own mind, he set himself resolutely to work to write the History of the World. Meanwhile he spared no arts of influence, bribery, and flattery of the King to get his liberty; and at last, in March, 1615, was released, without being pardoned, on his tempting the cupidity of James with circumstantial details of the mineral wealth of Guiana, and by offering to conduct an expedition there to open a gold mine. With a fleet of thirteen ships he set sail, arrived on the coast in November, and sent a large party NORTH AMERICAN STEAMSHIL COMPANY, Whrough Line to California vis Panama up the Orinoco. who, after having attacked and Railroad. burnt the Spanish town of St. Thomas,-an NEW ARRANGEMENT. engagement in which Raleigh's eldest son lost Salling from New York on the 5th and 20th of EVERY MONTH, or the day before when these date. his life,-returned to their sick and mortified commander with the intelligence that they tall on Senday. Pessage lower than by any other line. had failed to discover the mine. The accounts For information address D. N. CARRINGTON, Agent, Pier No. 46 NORTH BIVER, New York, Or THOMAS R. SEARLE, No. 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia Pa, W. H. WEBB, President, UHAS, DANA, Vice Pres Office-54 EXCHANGE Place, New York, 339m atterwards occurred in this ill-fated expedition are so confused and contradictory that it is difficult to obtain a clear idea of the It is sufficient that Raleigh returned to lacts. England, laboring under imputations of false-hood, treachery, and contemplated treason and PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT piracy; and that he there found the Spanish BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES. DRAFTS AVAILABLE THRGUGHOUT ENG-LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND WALES. ambassador clamoring in the court of James for life. His ruin was resolved upon; and. as he never had been par doned, it was thought more convenient LAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND, AND For particulars apply to TAP-COTTS, BROTHERS & CO., No. 36 SOUTH Street, and No. 23 BROADWAY, Or to THUMAS T STRADY WITH 11 No. 217 WALNUT Street. to execute him on the old sentence than to run the risk of a new tria! for his alleged offenses since. In other words, it was resolved to use the technicalities of law to violate its essence, and to employ certain legal refinements The BOSTON-VIA NEWPORT AND FALL KIVER. The BOSTON and NEWPORT LINE, by the splen-did and superior steamers NEWPORT, METRO-POLIS, OLD COLONY, and EMPIRE STATE, of great strength and speed, constructed expressly for the navigation of Long Island Sound, running in connection with the OLD COLONY AND NEW-PORT BALLROAD. Leave PIER 25, NORTH RIVER, foot of MUR-RAY Street. as instruments of murder. On the 29th of Oc-tober, 1618, he was accordingly beheaded. His behaviour on the scaffold was what might have been expected from the dauntless spirit which. in its experience of nearly the whole circle of human emotions, had never felt the sensation of fear. After vindicating his conduct in a manly and dignified speech to the spectators, he desired the headsman to show him the axe. which not being done at once, he said, "I pray Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 4 F. M., landing at Newport. The steamer OLD COLONY. Captain Simmons, leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 P. M., landing at Newport. These steamers are fitted up with commodious state-rooms water-light compariments, and every arrangement for the security and comfort of passen-gers, who are afforded by this route a night's rest on board, and on arrival at NEW FORT proceed per rall-road again, reaching Boston early on the following morning. thee let me see it. Dost thou think that I am afraid of it?" After he had taken the in his hand, he fett curiously along the edge, and then smilingly remarked to the Sherifl:-"This is a sharp medicine, but it is a physician for all diseases." After he had laid his head on the block, he was requested to turn it on the other side. "So the heart be right," he replied, "it is no matter which way the need lieth." After forgiving the head morning. A baggage master is attached to each steamer, who receives and tickets the baggage, and accompagies the same to its destination. A steamer runs in connection with this line between NEW FORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays exlieth." After forgiving the headsman, and praying a few moments, the signal was made, which not being immediately followed by the stroke, Raleigh said to the executioner: -- "Why NEW FORT and PROVIDENCE daily, Sundays ex-cepted. Freight to Boston is taken at the same rates as by any other regular line, and forwarded with the great-est expedition by an express train, which leaves NEW FORT every morning (Sundays excepted), at 7 o'clock, for Boston and New Bedford, arriving at its destination about 11 A. M. For freight or raseage, apply on board, or at the office, on PIER 25, NOR'1 H RIVER. For state-rooms and berths apply on board, or it it is desirable to se-core them in advance, apply to E. LITTLEFIELD, Agent, 227 No. 72 BROADWAY, New York, dost thou not strike? Strike, man !" Two strokes of the axe, under which his frame did not shrink or move, severed his head from his body. The immense effusion of blood, in a man sixty-six, amazed everybody that saw it, "Who would have thought," King James might have said, with another distinguished ornament of the royal house of Scotland, "that the old man had so much blood in him !" Yes, blood enough in his veins, and thought enough in his head and heroism enough in his soul, to have served ONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP England for twenty years more, had foliy and baseness not otherwise willed it I" Passage to London direct, \$110, \$75, and \$30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for 6 The superabundant physical and mental vitality of this extraordinary man is seen ATALANTA. BELLONA. BELLONA. CELLA. WM. PENN. Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp. Rotters am, Amsterdam and Donkirk. For passage apply to ROBERT N CLARE, No. 28 BROADWAY, New York. BROADWAY, New York. For freight apply at No. 54 SOUTH street, M. Y. 2261] ROWLAND & ASPIN WALL, Agenta, 2261] ROWLAND & ASPIN WALL, Agenta, almost equally in his actions and his writings A courtier, riding abroad with the Queen in his suit of silver armor, or in attendance at her court, dressed, as the antiquary tells us, in "a white saim doublet all embroidered with white pearls, and a mighty rich chain of great pearls about his neck." he was still not imprisoned by these magnificent vanities, but could abandou them joyfully to encounter pestilential climates ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. and lead desperate maritime enterorises. As an THE GENERAL TRANSATL ANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVIE, CALLING AT BREVT. The splendid new vessels on this favorils ronts for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 NORT d orator he was not only powerful in the Commons, but persuasive with individuals. No-body could resist his tongue. The Queen, we are told, "was much taken with his elocution, loved to hear his reasons, and took him for a kind of oracle." To his counsel, more than .Lemarie any other man's, England was to 313 Ducneane ebted for the destruction of the Spanish ....Bocande Armada, He spoke and wrote wisely and vigorously on policy and government, on paval architecture, and naval factors. Among These steamers do not corry steerage passengers. Medical attendance free of charge. American travelers going to or re-urning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the sceamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English ratiways and crossing the channel, besides saving time, travele and extense. his public services we may rank his claim to be considered the introducer into Europe of tobacco and the potalo. In political economy, he anticipated the modern doctrine of free trade time, trouble, and exp-n=e, GEO, MAC<sup>W</sup>ENZIE, Agent, 226 † No.58 BROADWAY, and freedom of industry; he first stated also the theory regarding population which is associated with the name of Malthus; and, though himself L IVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM a gold-seeker, he saw clearly that gold had no 1 COMPANY. The following FIRST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS peculiar preciou-ness beyond any other commo-The following FIEST CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW YORK and LIVER-POOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz :-MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, COLORADO, NEBRASKA, with other first-class steamers building. From Pier No. 37 East kiver. Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or pas-mere suply to dity, and that it was the value of what a nation derived from its colouies, and not the kind of value which made colonies important. In in-tellectual philosophy Dogald Stewart admits that he anticipated his own leading doctrine in respect to "the fundamental laws of human belief," His curious and practical intellect, WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 WALL Street stung by all secrets, showed also an aptitude for the experimental investigation of natural WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 BROADWAY. phenomena.

#### Garibaldi.

## In an article on "the Island of Muddelena,"

Garibaldi has a great advantage over all the political personages of our day, in the ragged simplicity of his habits. He tas no single ex-pensive taste. Whether he sleeps on a spring-mattress or a rock, eats filet, or fish and maccaroul, is all the same to him-nay, ne prefers the simplet fare. The persons whom he employs eat at the same table with him, and his guests, whatever their character or title, are no better served. An Englishman who went to Caprers as the representative of certain societies, and took with him, as a present, a dozen of the bams and four dozen bottles of the finest choicest Cha'eau Margaux, was borrided to find, the next day, that each gardener, herdsman, and fisherman at the table had a generous lump of ham on his plate and a bottle of Chateau Margaux beside it! Whatever delicacy comes to Garibaldi is served in the same way; and of the large sums of money contributed by his friends and admitters, he has retained scarcely

anything. All is given to "The Cause." Garibaldi's three prominent traits of character - honesty, unselfishness, and independence are so marked, and have been so variously illustrated, that no one in Itsly (probably not even Pius IX or Antonelli) dares to dispute his just claim to them. Add the element of a rare and inextinguishable enthusiasm, and we have the qualities which have made the man. He is wonderfully adapted to be the leader of an impulsive and imaginative people, during those periods when the rush and swell of popular sentiment overbears alike diplomac armed force. Such a time came to him in 1860, and the Sicilian and Calabrian campaign will always stand as the climax of his achievements. I do not speak of Aspromonte or Mentana now. The history of those attempts cannot be written until Garibaldi's private knowledge of them be safely made known to the world. may

It occurred to me, as I looked upon Caprers, that only an enthusiastic, imaginative nature could be content to live in such an isolation. It is hardly slone disgust with the present state of Italy which keeps him from that seat in the Italian Parliament to which he is regularly reelected. He can neither use the tact o politician, nor employ the expedients of the statesman. He has no patience with adverse opinion, no clear, objective perception of character, no skill to calculate the reciprocal action and cumulative force of political ideas. He simply sees an end and strikes a bee line for it. As a military commander he is admirable. long as operations can be conducted under his in mediate personal control. In short, he belongs to that small class of great men, whose achievements, fame, and influence rest upon excellence of character, and a certain magnetic, infectious warmth of purpose, rather than on high, intel-lectual ability. There may be wiser Italian patriots than he; but there is none so pure and devoted.

### SHIPPING.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, CALLING

SHIPPING.

THEUS WIII positively sail on SATURBAY, August 29, 8 P. M.

s or freight apply to EDMUND A. SOUDER & OO, EDMUND A. SOUDER & OO, No. 3 DOCK Street wharf.

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX-andria. Georgetown, and Washington D. C., via Cheespeake and Delaware Casal. with con-nections at Alexandria from the most direct route ior L, nchborg. Bristot, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest. Stramera leave regularly every Saturday at noon from the first whart a ure Market street. Freight received dally. M. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South Wharves. J. B. DAVIDSON, Agent at Georgetown. M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Vir-giula.

SILIR. 61 NOTICE. – FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propeilers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of New York. North, East, and West, free of commission, Freights received at our usual low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. MILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. JAMES HAND, Agent. JAMES HAND, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE EVERY BATURDAY, At DOOD, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Sires. THROUGH RATES and THROUGH RECEIPTS to all points in North and South Carolina, via Sea-board Air Line Kairoad, connecting at Perismouth and to Ly achburg, Va., Tennessee, and the Weit, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Ricamond and Danville RaIroad, Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE, and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity salety, and cheaponess of this route commend it to the manic as the most desirable me-dium for carrying every description of ireight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Stamships insured at lowest rates. Freight received daily.

Steamships insured at lowest rates. Freight received daily. WillLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and South WHARVES, W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City

T, P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 613

FOR NEW YORK-SWIFT-SURE Transportation Company Despatch a u Switt-Sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the lith of March, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Restern lines. For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating For ireight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., 11 No. 182 S. DELAWARE Avenue,

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT. FURTHER REDUCTION IN PASSAGE FAVORIDE PASSENGER STEAMERS OF THE AN. HOR LINE

KATES.
 Favorite passenger steamers of the AN\_HOR LINE sail every SATURDAY with passengers for LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, AND DERRY, From Pier No. 20 North River.
 Rates of passage pay able in currency.
 To Liverpool, Glasgow, and Derry, cabins \$90 and \$75, according to location.
 Excursion tickets, good for twelve months, \$160, Intermediate, \$53; steers ge \$25.
 Prepaid certificates from these ports, \$35.
 Prepaid certificates from these ports, \$35.
 Prepaid certificates from these ports, \$35.
 Prosengers booked to and from Hamburg. Rotter-dam, Antwerp, Havre, etc., at very low rates.
 For further bormation apply at the Company's Office, No. 6 BOW LING GREEN, New York.
 To avoid imposition, passengers will please come direct to the office, as this Company does not employ runners.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS, BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN. FROM NEW YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY. TRIPOLI, ALEPPO. Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown at lowest rates.

lowest rates. For Freight and Cabin Passage, apply at No. 4 Bowling Green. For steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway, 2 267 E. CUNARD,

## STEAMBOAT LINES.

## BRISTOL LINE BETWEEN NEW YORK AND BOSTON.

VIA BRISTOL.

For PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW BEDFORD CAPE COD, and an points of railway communica-tion. East and North. The new and spiendid steamers BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE, leave Pier No. 40 NORTH RIVER, foot of Canat street, adjoining Debrasses Street, Ferry, New Yerk, at 5 P. M., daily, stundays excepted, con-necting with steamboat train at Bristol at 4 30 A. M., arriving in Boston as 6 A. M. In time to connect with all the norming trains from that city. The most de-strate and pleasant route to the White Mountains, Travellers for that point can make direct connec-tions by way of Providence and Worcester or Boston. State-rooms and Tickets secured at office en Pier In oms and Tickets secured at office on Pier in New York.

#### The Study of Poisons.

From Dr. S. W. Mitchell's interesting paper on "The Modern Methods of Studying

Poisons," we extract the following:-The poisonous agents which have power to destroy life by acting directly on the heart are numerous. Among them we find acoute and digitalis well known as medicines, and useful to control tumultuous or over-excited activity in this essential organ. Several, also, of the Eastern arrow poisons belong to this class-as the upas, of Borneo; and, finally, the corroval, an arrow poison of the 1sthmus of Panama. To point out precisely in what way these

615m	н. (	General Manager.								
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Season Tickets, \$10. Carriage Hire extra. The Lady of the Lake is a fine sea-boat, has hand-some state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers, G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART, Office-No. 38 N. DELAWARE Avenue. [6 304]

PHILADELPHIA AND TREN-ton steamboat Line.-The steamboat Low in Forkes Tleaves ArcH street Whar, for Trenton, stopping at Tacoby, Torresdale, Severiy, Burlington, Eristol, Florence, Robains' Wharf, and White Hill.

Barrington, Bristor, Florence, Associate Transferrence, White Hill.
Leaves Aich Street Wharf Leaves South Trenton.
Saturday, Ang. 22, 2½ P. M. Satarday, Ang. 22, 6½ A.M.
Saturday, Ang. 22, 2½ P. M. Satarday, Ang. 22, 6½ A.M.
Saturday, Ang. 22, 2½ P.M. Satarday, Ang. 22, 6½ A.M.
Monday, Ang. 24, 6½ A.M. Monday, Ang. 24, 92 A.M.
Monday, Ang. 24, 6½ A.M. Monday, Ang. 24, 92 A.M.
Monday, Ang. 24, 6½ A.M. Monday, Ang. 24, 92 A.M.
Monday, Ang. 24, 6½ A.M. Monday, Ang. 24, 9 A.M.
Mursday, "25, 6 A.M. Wead day, "26, 100 A.M.
Thursday, "27, 8 A.M. Wead day, "28, 10 A.M.
Thursday, "27, 8 A.M. Friday, "28, 10 P.M.
Fricay, "28, 9 A.M. Friday, "28, 11 P.M.
Fare to Trenton, 40 cents each way; intermediate places, 25 cents.

The stamer S, M. FELTON and ARIEL leave CHESNUT Street Wharf (Sundays excepted) at 8 30 ano 950 A. M., and 850 P. M. returning leave Wil-mington at 650 A. M., 1750, and 3730 P. M. Stopping at Chester and Hook each way. Fare, 10 cents between all points. Excursion tickets, 15 cents, good to return by either boat.

BINED RAILROAD AND BIVER

Suamer JOHN SYLVESTER will make daily excutations to Wilmington (sundays excepted), touch-ing at Chester and Marcus Hook, leaving ARCH Street what fat 10 A. M. and 4 P. L.; returning, leave Wilmingtor at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M. Light freights taken.

L. W. BURNS, Captain, 4 28 11

DAILY EXCURSIONS.-THE spleadu eteamboat JOHN A. WAR-rolection and a o'clock P. M., for Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton. Torresdaie, Andalusia, and Beverly. Returning, leaves Bristol at 7 o'clock A, M, and 4 P. M.

Fare, 26 cents each way: Excursion 40 cta. 411 tf

W CODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY

W OODLANDS CEMETERY COMPANY The following hansgers and Officers have been elected is the year loss-ELIE, PRICE, President. Wm. H. Moore, Gines Eallett, Edwin Greble, Edwin Greble, The Maragers have passed a resolution requiring both Eotholders and Visitors to present tickets at the entrance for admission to the Cemetery. Tekets may be had at the uffice of the Company, No. 818 ARCH Street or of any of the Managers 721

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TORIES, ETC. Fatent Wire Balling, Iron Bedsteads, Ornamenta Wire Work, Paper Makers' Wires, and every variesy of Wire Work, manufactured by

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