THE NOVEMBER MAGAZINES.

"Lippineatt's." The November number of Lippincott's Magazine contains the following: - "Mahala's Drive," an American story, by Mrs. F. R. Stockton; "Scientific Exploration to Alaska," by George Davidson, U. S. Coast Survey; "Fata Morgans," by Mary E. Atkinson; "The French Empire," by George M. Powle; "Dr. Aar," by Kate P. Kereven; "Forest Recollections," by Charles Lanman; "Sillouettes," by Prof. J. D. Bruns; "Legal Interference with the Hours of Labor," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Emmanuel Lentze, the Artist," by Anne Brewster; "Incognita," by Miss Harriet McEwen Kimball; "Riccardo il Falcone," an Italian story, by Robert Boggs; "About Strength," second paper, by Walter Wells; "A Day at Cherrypatch," by Rev. J. A. Harris; "Monthly Gossip;" "Literature of the Day," etc.

Miss Anne Brewster's interesting reminiscences of the lamented Lentze we give entire: -

Twenty-five or thirty years ago an old English-Twenty-five or thirty years ago an old English-man, Jonn Rubens Smith, taught drawing and perspective in Filbert street, near Tenth. Phila-delphia. He called himself "Professor of Draw-ing and Perspective in the Philadelphia Academy of Fine Aris," with a pride that made you feel sure the old man innocently imagined it was some foreign royal academy. "Professor" Smith was an excellent teacher and a curious, eccentric man, full of English

and a curious, eccentric man, full of English gossip, particularly relating to engravers of the latter part of the last century, such as Bartalozzi, Strarge, and Wollaston, and others he had known or heard of in his youth "at home." as he called London. I have often recognized my old mas-ter's anecdotes when I have since read memoirs of English artists "famous in palette or buskin."

Smith had a curious way of teaching. After our class assembled and each member was seated at the desk, working at a piece, he would sit down by any one, just as the fancy took him, call all of us around him, place a paper when you wish to draw a tree," (or whatever the offending passage of the pupil's piece might be), "you do thus-and thus and the ""

thus-and thus." So he would proceed, pointing out each part wherein the copyist or student had fulled. When all the faults were male very glaring, he un-

covered the drawing and displayed his own work with great triumph beside the poor confused pupil's unfortupate study.

our master insisted upon having full portfolios brought to the lessons: he wished to see every-thing we drew at home as well as at school. Sometimes he would open one of these, pretend to take it by chance, as if he did not know to which pupil it belonged, and again assemble the class around bim. He turned over piece after piece: every little

bit was carefully scanned. The more finished sketches received the severest criticisms: indeed, the old man was forcely ironical on completed pieces: were betided the pupil who called any study "inished." Suddenly Smith took pencil and paper and the above process of sarcastic teaching began: - "It you wish to make such a study, you do so.

You begin by sketching in the whole lightlynever tintsh any one point. Then you do thus

Then followed a basty but correct copy of some detective study in the portfolio – the very one probably that was the pupil's pride and an object of admiration to the associates in the class. The master placed his sketch, after t had arrived at a certain point of completion, beside the imaginary chef diaware, and began ruthlessly to destroy all its fancied merits. It is very pleasant to dwell on these old lesson hours, and I could describe much that

was interesting as well as amusing about the old man; but I did not intend to do more than mention his name wath 1 began this sketch. I am aiready transgressing out of his great rules by dwelling on him so long-making an accessory too prominent.

As our class descended the stairs from the

asserting, and also as if perfectly conscious of the actual possession of true knowledge. The actual possession of true knowledge. When we reached the last pisture in the costiv book, the lively conversition that had attain over it was suddenly ended by the stranger watking away as abruptly as he had joined us. "Who is that gentleman?" I asked. "Is it possible you do not know him? You must both pardon me. I thought you were acquainted with each other?" and without re-plying to my question, my companion left me suddenly and went in pursuit of the stranger, and Mr. Leuize was presented to me. Leuize took a chair beside me and began a conversion in a ton-stightly modified: a little more deference, not due slightest provocation

served in it, though on the slightest provocation

his sel-assertion was very prominent. Of course I directed the talk to his own works as soon as I could, although at first we spoke of places in Europe we had visited, certain ismous buildings or landscapes, or places not so famous, buildings or landscapes, or places not so famous, but which had pleased our task and fancy. He talked of Rome with me, where I had never been, but towards which place my path was leading, and said be feit at nome in every part of the great cfty-he 'knew every cranny and

J asked him if he remembered taking lessons of old Rubens Smith years and years ago in Philadelphia. His face brightened and grew almost boyish: it was charming to see the hard lines placed on it by manhood's work and hardcarned experience sot en down at the mention of a long, long past, the smiled almost tenderly and replied. "Yes, yes; I took perspective lessons of Smith,

and an excellent teacher he was. Excellent !" I mentioned to him part of what I have already related, and he listened with delighted

interest. He remembered perfectly the class he used to meet on the s airway, and was gratified at my repeating to him his master's praise, and especially the delight and triamph the old man had displayed over the youthful suc-cess—the picture of the Indian gazing at a sun-set. Leutze was plea-ed also when I recalled

some other popular pictures of his youth. This was a bappy opening to a talk on his later works, and I mentioned his mural painting on the Capitol starcase, "Westward Ho!" which I had been locking at carefully a few days before. Leutze entered upon the subject of this picture which redoubled interest, and grew almost cloquent as he described his visit to the Rocky Mountains and his preparatory studies for this great picture.

"I know the scenery is correct," he reiterated. An interrogatory remark which i made added to his gratification. We had takked about the various groups in this picture, and had spoken particularly of the one on the mountain height to the bit of the one on the mountain height to the left of the locker-on--the sick mother, kind father, and caper children; then the wagon with the young New England matron, "Both of these are representative women, Mr. Leutze," I said; "bat allow me to ask you a question. There is a group almost in the centre of your solution.

of your picture-a your g Irish woman seated on an ass holding a child-the ass is led by a negro. Did you not mean this group to teach a new gostel to this continent, a new truth which this part of the world is to accept—that the emigrant and the freed-man are the two great elements which are to be reconciled and work 1 with? The young, beau-tion then be a set of the set of the set of the set. titut Irish woman, 1 o, is she not your new Madouna?"

The artist's face clowed, and a grim smile gleamed out from on er the rough moustache; years seemed swept out, the hard ridges on the brow and checks grow soft, and his eyes fairly laughed with joy at my comprehension of his thoughts. In the flush of his pleasure he told me I was the first American that had understood his picture. This was a pretty compli-ment, and his lips we equite unused to utter such; therefore we must be indulgent when it is disclosed that, like most flattery, it had little trath in it. I learned afterwards that although my interpretation was original so far as I was concerned, it had been made by others and approved of by the artist. But no matter. We pleased each other for the time, and had a pleasant talk, which not only gratified us both, but I trust will please the readers of *Linguoge*. Lippincott.

We spoke of a pic are of his which I hall lately seen at the house of Mr. Riggs, the Washington banker, and which had interested me deeply. He gave me an account of the circumstances that led to the painting and an explanation of the meaning of the picture. When Gerome's "Duel after the Masquerade"

"Oh, Mr. Leatze," she replied, "my sister is in the hall. I will bring her in." She stepped out of the room. Leatze fel-lowed her, but could not see either his eistor or any one eise in the hall. He ran to the struct down booked to and down of the street door, looked up and down, but in vain, The servant was summoued.

"Did you show a lady to to see me ?" ask d Lentze. 'Yēs, sir." "Where is she?"-

"She is here, sir." "The boy turned to look for the visitor, but not finding her, said, "She has not had time to leave the house;" and went quickly to the front door. Leutze of-lowed him, and both ran into the street, looked in every direction, but neither angeter nor servant saw her again. This is an interesting account surely, and startling to some.

It is the forecast of the soul, the prescience of thy rushing doom, the suadow of thy rate lengthening into eternity as it declines from arth." wrote Bulwer in that smar', dressy English of his which was so attractive to our ears when we were young, although we understood never a word of it.

"As the sun. Ere it is risen, sometimes paints its image in the atmosphere, so often do the spirits Of great evontasticle on before the svents, And in to day aready waks to morrow,"

ings a famous poet through the voice of a great and ambitious man, Wallenstein, as he stood on the very edge of doom.

When we are in exalted states of mind or feeling, certain departments of the nervous system are acted upon in such a manner as to generate certain states of belief or experience: bence arise such previsions as Wallenstein speaks of. But when "coming events cast their shadows before," such as Henry the Fourth feeling the stroke of Ravaillac's knife before his assessination, it is the knowledge of a natural result following certain modes of action. This it is that creates the warning shadow.

In this day and in our country there is a growing tendency to a certain form of the marvellous. In more romantic days this natural craving for a knowledge of the life after death displayed itself in a more poetical shape; but the same desire prompted the old astrologer as that which inspires the modern spiritist

Let us have patience, those of us who believe in revealed religion, and have faith in God's wisdom. Scientific physiologists will before many years discover what Hallam said were the links wanting between these fragments of some general law of nature—these phenomena of what are called mesmerism, clairvoyance, and spiritism, which some foolisaly call supernatural.

The incident just related, which occurred to Leutze, can hardly be explained, and yet it seems so unnecessary to have occurred in a spiritual point of view; for what use was there in a figure of warning to announce simply the inevitable? It gave no information, left no admonition. That there was some unconscious deception in the matter seems most likely; and yet this may remain for ever unexplained; but the srtist nimself, I fancy, if alive, would give a more rational than mystical solution of the occurrence, for he was a practical, sensible, industrious man; and while he expressed on canvas pictures que representations of historical incidents or adventurous actions in daily life, neither his conversation, his appearauce, nor his works displayed any undue amount of imagination, or capability on his part of being led astray by his fancy. Whether these conclusions are false or true,

whether the velled visitor was "an honest ghost" or a shrewd mortal, the fate of the great artist remains as a sad fact.

"This fell scr_eant Death Is strict in his arrest "

and Leutze has gone to "that bourne from whence no travelier returns" to tell the Great Secret of Eternity.

From Dr. Walker's paper on "Strength and How to Use It," we take the following hints to brain-workers:-

Head-workers need more rest than hand-workers. The old saw precisely inverted the proprieties of the case, so far as it involved them, declaring that "Seven hours' sleep suffice the student, eight the laboring man, and nine the fool." Three hours of hard brain-work destroy, as before observed, more nervous tissue, and cause a greater subtraction of the phosphates from the system than an ordinary day's work at mere mechanical labor, the pro-portion in grains (or weight) being as 86.77 Above everything else, brain-workers need sicep, early sleep and late sleep, and enough in the middle to feel "real stupid" at end of it. Stupidity is precisely condition into which this class of to the toilers should manage and devise and strive to get themselves for a time, longer or shorter, each twenty-four hours. Nothing rests the brain and the whole working system like it. Narcotic studity, the product of ale, tobacco, or wine, is not the thing referred to-though in emergencies this may perhaps be had recourse to as a medicine—but the quier, reposeful read-justment of the nervous conditions and the recharging with vital force of the nerve-batteries the contacts not yet closed, the galvanic cur rents therefore not yet set in motion, but only filling up the system with a blund, diffused feeling of healthy scneations and reserved efficleney. In particular, it is believed that all workers both men and women, in all departments of labor, and especially in the department now in debate, will find it greatly to their advantage to lie down, for a time longer or shorter, during the day, preference being given to the hour atter dinner, and to lie long enough, it possible, to just fall asleep. Every other working animal than man, it lo t free, will, after having eaten at noon, lie down for a nap, or, if from aby cause it fails to get it, shows decided abatement of for the rest of the day. Judicious efficiency teamsters teach their horses to lie down in their stalls, or compel them to, and many have to be compelled to it in such narrow quarters that they are hable to chafe or wound themselves in getting down or up. In a recumbent posture the pulse is slower by eight or ten beats a minthan in standing, and four or five slower ute than in sitting: the breathing also is less rapid and is deeper: digestion begins sooner and progresses more rapidly. Accordingly, the worker can recuperate faster in the recumbent than in any other position; and if in a quiet place his nerves get composed more speedily and thoroughly in Working-people understand this given time. well enough, but not "feeling tired," they hate to camp down on a bed or settee, it is such duit business. Dull enough truly when the head is swarming with plans, work is ready to go on, and the worker feels ready to go on with it. But t pays well-this is our argument-it pays well by the day, month, year, or lifetime, and for the great majority of workers. If at any point the working day needs curtailment, it is by way of a longer "morning," and the time is coming soon when the working millions in the trades in stores, in factories, will demand such a min day rest as will really avail for rest. They should strike for it to-day. Mr. George Davidson's account of the scientific expedition to Alaska by a party of the United States Coast Survey officers, has the following interesting information about the Japan warm ocean current;---One of the popular errors concerning this new territory is the belief in the rigor of its climate; and on account of its great latitude, extending from 54 deg. 40 min. to 71 deg. 30 min., it is difficult to disabuse the popular mind by simple assertion to the contrary; and a great array of figures is frequently looked upon as fallacious. In this connection it is curious to recollect how completely the question of climate was ignored pending the negotiations of the Oregon boundary in 1845-6, when the nation demanded "nity four forty or fight;" this very latitude being the southern boundary of Alaska. On the sea-coast of British Columbia, which we then claimed as part of Oregon, the climate is quite as severe as that of Alaska in the region of Sitka; the annual rain-fall at the mouth of the Columbia, between Oregon and Washington. is even six incues Washington. is even six inches preater than at Sitka. The mean annual temperature of Sitka is a fraction higher than that of Montreal. Canada, and Portland. Maine; and the mean temperature of winter is only one and a fund temperature of winter is only one and a third degree below that of Philadelphia. These statements are not based upon isolated facts, but deduced from the results of system-

atic observations carried on hourly since 1847 by Russian officers at regularly appointed ob-servatories established throughout Europe, the servatories established throughout Europe, the United S a'es, Canada, parts of Asis, at the Cape of Good Hope, St. fielens, and even in Aus-tralia. The results are accepted throng out the scientific world, and personal examina-tion of the observatory and observers at Sitka satisfied us of the trustworthy quality of the results. They may, however, appear delusive to the non-scientific mind until the deeper laws are made plain. If the rigor of the climate was as creat as thut of the same lating TELE climate was as great as that of the same latitude on the eastern coast of Americas r in the interior of the continent, the value of the territory would be very problematical except in its political aspects; and therefore it seems essential to first demonstrate the causes producing such a com-paratively warm sea-coast climate in such high This [Co latundes. There exists in the Pacific a mighty ocean-

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There exists in the Pacific a mighty ocean-river of sami water, remarkably analogous to the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic, but of greater volume, creater velocity, and higher tempera-ture. The main body of this Japanese warm stream stretches from the coast of Niphou, in latitude 35 deg., eastward and northward through the broad Pacific, thirty-three hundred nautical miles, to about listitude 48 deg. and longitude 148 deg., where it is within eight or nine hundred miles of the American coast. It there divides, and the greater part continues there divides, and the greater part continues towards the coast of Queen Charlotte and Van-couver's Islands, and thence down the coast of Washington, Oregon, and California, stamping well-known pecoliarities upon that coast climate. The smaller part continues to the coast of the Alexander Archipelago; is thence Cant deflected to the northward and westward along the shores of the great Guil of Alaska, and, embracing the Kadlak group, it follows the southeast shores of the Alaska peninsula and outlying islands, and thence continues south-CONNEC ward and westward past the castern part of the Alcuttan chair. Here it joins the current coming through the middle of the chain of islands from Behring Sea, and can be traced southward until it strikes the northern edge of the great stream, forcing it southward and underrunning it. Were observations wanting to sustain this deduction, the well-established fact of Japanese junks having been carried by the main stream between four and five thousand miles to the coasts of Oregon and Washington, and there wrecked, would demonstrate it. As late as 1833 a Japanese One Th junk was wrecked near Cape Flattery, in lati-tude 48 deg., on the coast of Washington; and about 1854 a junk was relieved in mid ocean in the centre of this great stream, being slowly but irresistibly carried to the American coast. This great Japan stream, in longitude 165 deg. West, or nearly jourteen hundred nautical miles from our coast, has a breadth of over twelve hundred miles, and a temperature of 78 deg, on its southern limit in latitude 22 deg., and 64 deg. on its northern edge in latitude 43 deg., being 11 to 15 deg. warmer than the variable returning currents north of it. Off the Alaska coast, it latitude 57 deg., the temperature of the surfacewater was observed on this expedition to be from 50 to 52 deg. in August and September, while the average temperature of the air was almost uniformly three degrees higher. In the Gulf of Alaska, the current of the northern branch has, at times, a velocity as high as thirty-six miles per day; near the Sanuskh Island we found an exceptionally strong current running three or four knols per hour, part of which may, however, have been tidal current towards the each, pay in month Unimak Strait into Behring Sea.

When the great Japan stream leaves the coast of Niphon, a small branch called the "Kam-THE IN schatka current" continues along the Asiat.c coast, through the western part of Behring Sea and Behring Strait, to the Arctic Ocean, with a velocity at times of one and a hair miles per hour through the strait. Part of this mass of water, just before reaching Bebring Strait, is deflected eastward by the islands south of it, sweeps round the American coast, receives the waters of the great rivers Kvichpak, Kuskovin, etc., and c.rcles southward and we-tward through the middle of the Aleutian chain, affecting their climate remarkably. At the island of St. Lawrence, in latitude 63 deg., the temperature of this warm stream is 47 deg.; north of the Alcutans, 47 deg.; near these islands and touth of them, 49 deg. At the head of Unalaska Bay we observed the temperature of the surface-water to be $45\frac{1}{2}$ deg. in the middle of Sepapply to tember. Between this current and the Asiatic coast a polar current works its way southward. exactly as the polar current follows our eastern nside the Gult Stream. Two out of many coast remarkable proofs in the cumulative observations leading to the above deductions are, that north of the coast of Nipbon, Japanese woods and disabled vessels are never thrown upon the Asiatic shores, but upon the westernmost of the Alcutians, upon the American coast north of the Alaska peninsula, and even into the Arctic Ocean; and that icebergs are never carried by the current from the Arctic Ocean to Behring Nos. 23 and 25 NASSAU STREET. The influence of these great volumes of warm water upon the coast climate of Alaska, as well as that fur her south, is perhaps even more marked than the influence of the Gulf Stream of the Atlantic upon the coast of Europe. results of the condensation of the warm vapor-laden air, and the consequent precipitation of rain, by the colder and drier airs of the continent, are exhibited in the enormous and quick growth of the timber; the rapid development of PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST. grasses and plants; the carpet of moss that covers the sea-coast region as far south as Vancouver Island: the high thermal condition of the air; the very small difference between the FLAGS, BANNERS, TRANSPARENCIES temperatures of the wet and dry bulo thermome ters, indicating slow evaporation; the non-formation at Sitka, in latitude 57 deg. 3 min., of ice clear and solid enough for the California market: the existence of timber 7 deg. further north than on our eastern coast; the "gay flowers" and "the rarest and most beautiful plants along the Arctic shore," that "make even Cape Lisburne, in latitude 58 deg. 52 min., look like a garden," etc. etc.

CTOBER 20, 1868.	
EAST INDIA TELEGRAPH.	LUMBER.
THE EAST INDIA	1868. BERUCE JOIST. BERUCE JOIST. HEMLOOK. 1868.
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inting-roon a class ascending of young men, aged twenty students," as Smith called them with innocent pride.

One of these young men was a great favorite with our master. I never heard the old man praise a pupil so much. Sometimes he showed us dashing sketch; s made by this stadent, or fine perspective studies; and at last, when the young man seized upon success by a painting that was exhibited at a public exhibition, one might have thought from Rubens smith's exul-tation that the old man had painted it himself. This young artist was Emmanuel Leutze, and the painting was an Iudian gazing at the sunset.

I remember well how Leutze looked in those young days; and through all these long and evenual thirty years, whenever I have heard of the great artist and seen his works, I have re-called the appearance of the serious, carnestlooking young German whom I used to meet on Rubens Smith's stair say, whose face was more intelligent than good-looking, and who always passed us with shy haste. In all this time I never met the yoang actist again.

Last spring, in Washington, I noticed at a little company one evening a middle-sized, thickset extremely plain-looking man. He had a bristly, red brown noustache, ill-kept beard and thick, rough hair: a square, hard, German face, with a concentrated expression, that was increased by the spectacles he wore and his extreme short-sightedness. His head was massive: he looked about fifty; a serious man, indifferent to, indeed regardless of, conventionalities; quiet, unobtrusive, but self-possessed and observing. He was large, had a broad chest and healthy-looking physique, although his habit seemed a little plethoric; but when this was noticed, the quick, energetic movements of the man, the fire in his eye, seemed to correct all tear of injury that might arise from this full habit. A long life, and the most unlimited liberty of meat and drink, it seemed, might belong to this healthlest and strongest of

When I first observed him, he was in corner, with a small paper book and pencil in his hand, and was busily employed sketching the head of a picture-looking man, who, with the rest of the company, was listening to some fine music.

A little while after, I was looking over a large book filled with water colors, many of them by English artists of great note. A gentleman who was showing them to me said, as he turned to one

"You surely remember that ?"

I did not: the picture had a faint resemblance to some place I had seen, but I could not name

"Strange !" exclaimed my companion. "Why,

that is Lake Geneva just above Vevey." "Yes indeed," I replied; "It seems odd that I should not know it, for I lived nearly a year at La Tour de Peilz, the point from which that view must have been taken, and looked on that landscape daily and hourly from my parlor and bedroom windows."

'Not at all remarkable !" said some one in a self-asserting voice. I looked up and saw standing near us the person whom I had noticed a little while before sketching: as he was also interested in the water-colored pictures, I pushed the book a little nearer to him, that he might see them better, and remarked as I did so:-

"And yet I feel somewhat surprised at not recognizing my old home; but nevertheless I do not, although the picture is beautiful."

"Beautiful? No! Because it is grossly in error," he replied, abruptly. "That's not a bit like Chillon. Chatelard could not be there. Dent du Midi should be here, Dent de Moreles there, and Mont Velan at this point."

So he continued criticizing, not only this picture, but every one we turned to, in a manner that afterward recalled to my memory my old master, Rubens Smith. Venetian, Neapoiltan, and Oriental studies, each and all, received unsparing criticiams. The man was pedagoguish nor conceited: there was not something beyond and above either in his manner. He was, as I have said, self-

the masquerade," Leutze disapproved of this expression. A masquerade in itself is not a wicked amusement, and a duel certainly is not homity, even supposing the wild gayety needed one. A duel too might take place after a supper. or even any business occupation ; so there was no homily conveyed by the picture, which was, however, none the less clever and attractive as

work of art. Leuize resolved to paint a homily on the masquerade, and on a certain kind of masquerading that might call for a lesson of reproof. The artist said he chose the early morning of Ash Wednesday. His painting represents several macquers [teturning from the closing gayeties of a Venetian carnival. They are in a zondola: lovely women are garlanded with flowers; the men ar in various costumes; and the whole party is just giving utterance to the brilliant, overbrimining spirit of the moment. The gondola is approaching the Bridge of Sighs, from under which is seen coming slowly out a boat, with figures standing shrouded in black, and lying in it, with face full front to the early dawn, is a dead body !

The clown who stands in the centre of the masking group has just taken his cithern or mandolin to accompany the bacchanalian chant which is to be the cioing song of the reveiry. probably he is to sing the solo verse of a chorus. Just as the fingers are ready to strike the spirited, rhy bunical beat to his song, the clown's eyes catch a sight of the upturned face of the corpse, which he sees dimly, lying still hands tolded on the breast, all and caim, worldly work over, an earthly trial and pain at an end. The music is arrested. The man personating the clown looks appalled, but companions, who do not see the boat, are ignorant both of his feelings and of the grim, horrile sight at which he is looking. We moralized a little on the picture, and our

conversation assumed a sad tone, somewhat at variance with our conpany, which was a pleasant merry-making. There was music and talk on pictures and politics, on great singers and statesmen, flowing beside us, and our serious words, like the clown's cause of terror, passed on unnoticed.

We were interrupted by the host, who came to take me into supper, and Leutze and I sepa-rated. At supper I was not seated near the artist, so I had no chance to resume our talk. When we left the supper-room, I hade Leutze good-bye, and told him it had pleased me very much to meet him and have so pleasant a conversation with him. He courteously hoped ve might see each o her again, but we never

d10. A few days after I left Washington, and during the summer this distinguished and successful artist oled very suddenly in that city. When I heard the sad news it shocked me terribly. Leutze seemed so robust and vigorous that I could have prophesic for him a Michel Angelo or Tillan age; and yet it appears he was swept off at only fifty-two, for it is said he was born at Gemnnd, Wurtemp urg, in 1816.

The day of his death an intimate friend called The day of his death an intimate friend called to see Leutze, and found the artist at work in his studio. Leutze, however, complained of feeling ill: his visior persuaded him to stop painting and go to bed; his sdaughter also sent for a physician. The friend leit, promising to call again; when he did so, at 9 o'clock in the evening, poor Leutze was breathing his last. In a few moments after, the artist's soul drifted off, under that areat Bridge of Sighs called Death, into evenity ! called Death, into everaity !

A strange incident took place a fortnight before Leuize's desth. which was mentioned at the time of its occurrence to some friends, Leuize was lying on a lounge in his paintingroom about three o'clock in the afternoon. His servant, a colored num, opened the door and said a lady wished to see his master. At the same moment a female, dressed in black and closely veiled, entered. She advanced to wards Leutze, who prose to meet her. The lade three Leoize, who arose to meet her. The lady thre w up her yell, and the artist was astounded to see a friend who had been dead ten years! "Good God, madam!" he cried out, "where did you come from ?"

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK for November has, as nsual, an attractive miscellany of stories, sketches, poetry, household receipts, patterns, etc. A fine steel engraving, entitled "Nothing this Morning, Miss," representing a young lady having a sly conference with the postman, is given as a frontispiece. The fashion plates are numerous, and the magazine as a whole is up to its usual standard of excellence.

PROPOSALS.

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The usual requirements for bids will be exacted. Projocasis should be in triplicay equivilible adopt of this adversisement attached to each, and should be in-dorsed. Proposals for Transportation," and addressed to the undersigned E.S.A.TON, Byt. Brig.-Gen. and Q. M., U. S. A., 1014 61 Chief Q. M. Dept. of the South. F. B.A.N.K.F.O.R.D. A.R.S.E.N.A.L. PHILADSLEPHIA, PA. October 19, 1888, Besled Proposals, in capticate, will be received by the undersigned until 12 M., October 24, 1868, at this office, for furnishing the troops sationed at Frack-ford Arsensi with Fresh Beef, of a good marketable quality, in equal proportione of fore and hind quar-ters, excluding necks, shaaks, and kidney tallow; the Basel to be cellvered free of cost to Le troops in auch quanities and ou such days as may be from time to time required by the projer authority, and to continue in force Six Months, or such less time as the Commissary-General shall direct, and analyce to his approval, commencing on the ist day of November, lass. Upon acceptance of the offer security and board in the sum of Six Hundred Dollars will be required tor the faithful performance of the contract. Bids must be endorsed "Proposals for Fresh Bet." 10 29 81 Second Lifeutement Ord., A. C.S.

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