THE DAILY E TAKE TELEGRAPH-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1869.

GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS. INSURANCE COMPANIES. INSURANCE. found, a good many years ago, lying on the whari at Madras, exposed to the wind and STATEMENT OF THE CONDITION OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSUL ANCE COMPANY. locorporated by the H. S. K. C. rain, and that after much writing of letters Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1805 had been shipped for Eugland, where Harris' Seamless Kid Gloves. they had been tumbled out ou the yard of Fife Office E. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT NATIONAL EVERY PALS WARRANTED. House. To ask how they came to be lying on Streets, Philadelphia. MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world. the wharf at Madras was like going back to MACLUSIVE AGENTS FOR GENTS GLOVES the Deluge: yet when curiosity pashed its way J. W. SCOTT & CO., LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY backwards these stones were traced to Mr. INLAND INSTRANCES RO. 814 CRESNUT STREET. On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union. FIRE INSURANCES Walter Elliot, who, when acting as commis-8 27 trp PATENT SHOULDBR-SBAM siener at Guntoor, twenty four years ago, had OF THE On Merchandisegenerally; on Stores, D veilings, Houses, etc. employed his leisure in grubbing among the green slopes and mounds on the river Kistna. SHIRT MANUFACTORY, ABGERTS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868, \$200,000 United States Five Per Cent, Loan, 10 40s......... 50,000 United States Six Per Cent, Loan, 1881....... 50,000 United States Six Per Cent, Loan (for Pacific R). 200,000 State of Penpsylvania Six Per Cent, Loan....... 135,000 City of Phila, Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt, from tax). 50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent, Loan....... 20,000 Penn, Rail, First Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bonds...... 25,000 Penn, R. Becond Mortgage Six Per Cent, Bonds....... 25,000 Western Penn, R. Mort. United States of America. after the fashion then being set by Botta and AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORR. Layard on the Tigris. Khot had met with much PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS ON DECEMBER 31, 1868. success in his labors, having unearthed a city made from measurement at very short notice. All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOOLS in full variety. WINCHESTER & CO., and recovered an ancient temple, the details of \$208,500,00 which were of exceeding richness and import-As submitted to the Auditor General of Penn-136,800.00 ance. Nay, he had actually forwarded his sy iver is, for five months, ending December 31. NO. 705 CHESNUT Street. wealth of examples to Madras, in the hope of 50.000.00 li 68, inclusive. their reaching London, and making his name 211,375 06 SHIPPING. immortal. But-alas for human hopes!-Elliot was no writer. He could not tell his story in LORILLARD'S STRAMSHIP LINB 128,594 00 Capital Stock a way to arrest the public eye. Amravati 51,500 00 was not a Biblical city; and, unlike the Tigris, FOR NEW YORK. the river Kistna had a foreign sound. 20,200.00 \$100. Market value \$110. temple which he had found was called a tope; Salling Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Satardays at ASSETS. 24,000 04 the name and office of which were alike un Cash on hand and on deposit... noon. The winter rates at which freight is not 01,784.73 familiar to the English mind. The temple Cash in hands of Agents in course of taken is 20 cents per 100 pounds, gross, 8 cents per was Buddhistic; and as Gotama Buddha is 20.625 00 33,928-64 Amount of Louis secured by Bonds foot, or 2 cents per gallon, ship's option The Line is now prepared to contract for spring rates lower than 21,000 00 by any other conte, commencing on March 15, 1869. 30,000.08 Advance charges cashed at office on Pier. Freight 5,031 25 ecelved at all tames on covered wharf. pany:cipal and interest guaran-teed by City of Philad's, 300 shares Stock..... Par. Market value. JOHN F. OHL. U.S. Pacifics 6 per cent...\$200,000 Virginia State B nds 6 8 28 6m Pier 19 North Wharves. \$199,000-00 15,000.00 N. B. Extra rates on amail packages iron, metals, etc. 25.000 10,000 Penn'a Railroad Company. 200 shares Stock. 17,500.03 FOR LIVENPOOL AND QUEENS TOWN.-Inman Line of Mail Steamers an appointed to sail as follows:-CITY OF NEW YORK, Samarday, Feb. 20, 1 P. M. EINA, Via Hauttay, Tuenday, Feb. 21 Daoon CITY OF ANIWERP, Samarday, Feb. 21 Daoon CITY OF LOADON. Samarday, Mar. 6, 12 noon CITY OF LOADON. Samarday, Mar. 6, 12 noon A ANGA HOU.VIA Hauttay, Tuestiny, Mar. 6, 12 noon CITY OF BALTIMONE, Samarday, Mar. 6, 12 noon A ANGA HOU.VIA Hauttay, Tuestiny, Mar. 6, 12 noon CITY OF BALTIMONE, Saturday and Altra 1, 1 P. M. CITY OF BALTIMONE, Saturday, Mar. 1, 1 P. M. CITY OF BALTIMONE, Saturday, Mar. 1, 1 P. M. And each succeeding Saturday and Altra 10 and 10 and MILTO PERSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER MILTON EVERY SATURDAY. FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENS 11,300 00 5,000 North Penn's Railroad Co., pany as collateral scently for Logns:-Par, Ma ket volue, Amou \$795,000, \$1,005,2.0. 3,500.00 20,000 Phila and Southern Mail Amount loaned. 15,000 00 Bleam.Co., 80shares Stock 207,900 Loans on Bond and Mort-gage, first liens on City Properties. \$741,000 00 \$450 00 200 00 62,000 00 207.900.00 Deferred Premiums..... Market value, \$1,130,325-25 \$1,109,900 Par. 81,145,848.37 Cost, \$1,093,604-26. Real Estate ... Amount of Cash Frentums received. #174,201:66 Amount of Interest received from In-86,000 00 Real Estate. Bills receivable for insurance made Balances due at agencies, premiums 323,486 94 26,781.56 vestments on marine policies, accrued interest, and other debts due the com-\$200,982.92 40,178.88 Payable in Goid. Payable in Currency. Amount of surrendered Polley... \$75 60 1.815.00 Amount of Expenses paid during the year, including Commissions and Cash in drawer 418 65 Fees paid to Agents and Officers 116,563 73 Amount of Losses due and unpaid Amount of Taxes paid by the Cem-72,015-81 81,647,367-80 DIRECTORS. Edmund A. Sonder. DSDV. 2,038.65 Amount of all other Expenses and Thomas C. Hand, Or to No. 411 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 75,071.27 John C. Davis, James C. Hand, Expenditures.... Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Bloan, William C. Ludwig, 8149,201.34 Theophilus Paulding, loseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, George W. Bernadou, William G. Boulton, ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE. A MARTEN Hugh Craig, State of Pennsylvania, County of Philadel-John R. Penrose, Jacob P. Jones, MAIL STEARSHIPS BET", CEN NEW YORK AND HAVKE, C _____CEN NEW YORK The spiendid rew _____CEN at BREST. The spiendid rew _____CEN on this tayorite roots for the Continent w _____Cence on this tayorite roots for as follows ______ at tail from Pier No. 50 North river, phia, ss : Be it remembered that on this third day of Be it remembered that on this third day of February, A. D. 1869, before the subscriber, a Notary Fublic in and for the State of Pennsyl-vania, duly commissioned and authorized by the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania to take the acknowledgment of deeds and other writings to be used and recorded in the said State of Pennsylvania, and to administer oaths and affirmations, personally appeared C. H. Clark, President of the National Life Insurance Com-paby of the United States of America, and made oath that the above is a true statement of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America apon James Traquair James Traquair, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, James B. McFarland, Edward Lafourcade, Joshua P. Eyre, THOMAB C. DAVIS, Vice-President. EENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. [10.6] ST. PRICE OF PASSAGE in gold (including wine), TO BRESTOR HAVRE, First Cabin 1829-CHARTER PERPETUAL. TO PARts. The condition of said National Life Insurance. Company of the United States of America upon the 31st day of December, A. D. 1868. And I further certify that I have made per-sonal examination of the condition of said National Life Insurance Company on this day, and am satisfied that they have assets safely invested to the amount of \$200,000. That I have examined the securities now in the hands of the Company, as set forth in the annexed statement, and the same are of the value repre-sented in the statement. I further certify that I am not interested in the affairs of said Com-pany. Pirst Cabin 310 | Second Cabin 585 10 PARISS. (Including railway tickes, jurnished on board) First Cabin 515 These stranges of the second Cabin 555 These stranges of the control stratege. 58 American traveliers going to or returning from the control nurcessity risks from transit oy the second cabin transit oy the second cabin. 555 Chentican traveliers going to or returning from the control nurcessity risks from transit oy the second cabin. 560 Second the traveliers going to or returning from the control nurcessity risks from transit oy the second the second the second transit. 560 Graditic and exponse. 67 67 Bassing time, trouble, and exponse. 67 67 For passage in Pulsacelphis, appy at Adams' the street, 123 No. 320 CHESNU' Street, 123 Franklin Fire Insurance Co. Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT STREET ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1865. CAPITAL 4008,74009. ACCRURD SURPLUS 1,018,593-55 PREMIUMS 1,184,545-20 and and affixed my official seal, this third day of February A. D. 1869. WILLIAM J. DELLEKER. 213stuth6t Notary Public. PHILADELPHIA, HIGHNOND AND NORFOLK STRAMSHIPLINE, TEBOUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE BOUTH AND WEST. At noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET UNSETTLED CLAIMS. INCOME FOR 1867 \$350,009.00, \$23,698.92 LOSSES PAID SENCE 1889 OVER 85 500,000. Perpetasi and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms THROUGH RATES and THROUGH DECEIPTS OFFICE OF THE DIRECTORS. Altrea Fitler, Thomas Sparks, Wullam S. Gran GUARDIAN Charles N. Bancker, Estanti Grant, George W Richards,

LITERATURE. REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

RECOLLECTIONS OF MEN AND THINOS AT WASH-INGTON DURING THE THIRD OF A CENTURY. By L. A. Gobright. Published by Claxton. Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Mr.Gobright has resided in Washington since 1834, and in the capacities of editor, correspondent, and Congressional reporter, he has been acquainted intimately with all the public men, and has been an eye-witness of the many events that have transpired at the capital during the past thirty-five years. The period covered extends from the United States Bank excitement, under President Jackson's administration, to the present day. Mr. Gobright has not attempted to write a history of Washington or the Government, but merely to string together the facts and incidents that have come immediately nuder his own observation. The book is a collection of gossipy anecdotes, some of them rather trivial in ebaracter, but the majority interesting and amusing. A lively review is given of men, manners, and morals in Washington from Andrew Jackson to Andrew Johnson, and the principal public events which have engaged the attention of the country are narrated in a brief but understandable manner; and the work is an entertaining, if not a very profeund or important, contribution to the political literature of the day.

CHINA AND THE CHINESE. By Rev. John L. Nevins. Published by Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia Agents: Claxton, Remson & Haffelfinger.

The author of this work resided for ten years in China as a missionary, and during that time he had ample opportunities to study the country, and the language, manners, customs, and religion of the people. While engaged in the work of Christianizatica he learned to respect the Chinese for their intel."gence, learning, and many social and political virtues. In view of the fact that they have now become our next-door neighbors on the west, and that the facilities for intercommunication are rapidly increasing, he is impressed with the idea that the people of China and the United States ought to become better acquainted; and the work under consideration is an attempt to give a clear, impartial, and intelligent account of the great nation who have hitherto been considered by Europeans and Amazicans as barbarians, who would not appreciate or understand any law but the law of force.

Mr. Nevins gives a general view of the Chiness Empire, with the topography of the country, the manner of building cities, the cultivation of the country, the manner of living, and the personal habits of the people, a sketch of Confucius and Confucianism, the educational institutions of China, the constitation of the Chinese Government, the various forms of religious relief, superstitions, languages of China, benevolent institutions, mis sionary life and work, and the present prospects and condition of the Chinese Empire. Mr. Nevins seems disposed to consider his subject in an impartial and disinterested spirit, giving the Chinese credit for their virtnes without extenuating their vices; and his work probably presents as fair and just an estimate of the people of any country as has yet been made. A great majority of the foreigners who visit China are the officers and crews of vessels, who plunge into all manner of excesses as soon as they land, and who conrequently are not capable of making any just or generous estimates of the people. On these points Mr. Nevins makes the following observations:---"The Chinese as a race are, as compared with "The Coinces as a race are, as compared with European nations, of a phlegmatic and impos-sive temperament, and physically less active and energetic. Uniform are not found of ath-letic and vigorous sports, but prefer inarbles, kite flying, and some quiet games of ball, spinning tops, ctc. Mentake an easy shall for recreation, but never a rapid walk for exercise, and are seidom in a hurry or excited. They are also characteristically timid and docite. are also characteristically timid and docite. The oft-made essertion is probably true that an army of ten or twenty thousand E propeans could march without serious opposition from one end of the empire to the other. This re-markable disparity is, however, due principaliy to our knowledge of modern military science, and our possession of better warlike imple-ments. Chinese well drillod, with confi ience in their leaders and in each other, and equipped with modern firearms, would form an army which it would not be prudent to oppose with a force very much inferior in numbers; though I have no doubt that, with the same training and advantages, they would still be found in-ferior to Europeans as soldiers. I have no doubt that, with the same training and advantages, they would still be found inference to Europeans as soldiers. "But while the Chinese are deficient in active courage and caring, they are not in passive resistance. They are comparatively apatholic as regards pain and death, and have great powers of physical endermore, as well as great powers of physical endermore, as well as great persistency and obstinacy. On an average, a Chinese tailor will work on his bench, or a literary man over books or with his pen, more hours a day than persons of our rased can. "Physical development and strength and longevity vary in different parts of the empire. In and about Canton, from which we have derived most of our impressions of China, as well as in most parts of the South, the people are small in a stature; but in the province of Shautung, at the North, men varying it height from five feet eight inches in is fature. In this parts of them are considerably that, inched, almost glants in stature. In this part of China and the stature is a stature. In this parts of the second with him and about the second of the second of the area of the second of almost glasts in stature. In this part of China I have known laborers over seventy years of sge working daily at their trades, and it is not nausual to user of persons who have reached the age of binety or more. Other local peculiari-ties, physical and mental, need not be specially dwel upon. Fraintellectuality of the Chinese is made evident by so many obvious and weighty facts, that it seems strange that persons of ordinary intelligence and information should over have questioned it. On this point it is better to state facts than individual opinion. We have before us a system of government and code of have which will bear favorable comparison with which will bear favorable comparison with those of Baropean nations, and have elicited a generous tribute of admiration and praise from our gost competent and reliable writers. The provided wisdom and foresight of those who constructed this system are svinced by the fact that it has shoul the test of time, end uring longer than any other which wan has devised during the world's history; that it has board together under one common rule a population to which the world affords no parallel, and given a degree of prosperity and of wealth which may well challenge our wonder. Not without ad-ing the reballions and political agits' ions which have marked the bistory of this people, such has been their character, and the vital and recuperative energy of the ideas into which they have been educated, that these disisters have been but temporary impediments in the have been but temporary impediments in the continuous growth and development of the empire. It is intelligent thought which has given China such a prominence in the East, and also in the eyes of Christendom. She may well point with pride to her authentic history, reaching back through more than thirty cenreaching back through more than thirty end-turies; to her extensive increature, containing many works of sterling and permanent value; to her thoroughly elaborated language, pos-sensed of a remarkable power of expression; to her list of scholars, and her proficiency in belles-lettres. If these do not constitute evi-

dences of intellectuality, it would be difficult to say where such evidence is to be found, or en what basis we ourselves will rest our data *: Intellectual enperiority."

they

"The morality of the Chinese presents another subject about which there is a wide difference of opinion. They are so generally spoken of is a 'nation of thieves and liars,' that a person who is not disposed to adopt or sanction these and similar stercotyped expressions, is i danger of being regarded as either ignorant. prejudiced. I was asked a short time since by a very worthy and intelligent gentieman with finds much to love and admire in the Africar race, whether I had ever found any traits o character in the Chinese calculated to inspire in any degree, feelings of respectand affection. It is a question worin considering by persons who entertain such views, on what theory they will account for a great, prosperous, and stable government being composed of such utterly

worthless materials. "It may be also a matter of interestand profit to turn for a moment to the views which the Chinese generally on ertain of our morality, and their reasons for these views. They are at jamiliar with the fact that foreigners introduced optum into China in opposition to the earnest ad persistent remonstrances of the Chinese Government: that out of the oplum trade grew the first war with Coine; and that when the representatives of Christian England urged the hincse Government to legalize the trade and make it a source of revenue, the Chinese Em-peror replied that he would not use as a means of revenue that which brought suffering and

misery upon his people. "A large proportion of the representatives of our race in China are sailors, many of whom, when on shore, are in a state of intoxicition and are addicted to all kinds of wickedue violence, while their tongues are constantly employed in taking the name of God in vain in the most horrid, offensive, and heaven daring on the. For years for typers of this class have commanded many of the niratical fleets on the coast of China, and for elgn thieves and robbers have infested some of the iniand canais and rivers. In business dealings with strangers from Western lands, the natives find that displicity and dishonesty are not conflued to their own propie. Moreover, they observe a correly and nanowed the of native women certain and numerous class of native women In the foreign commonities, which are known to belong to the foreigners, and who appear in the streets with a boldness and effrontery which would be regarded as utterly indec at and intolerable in nest Ohinese cities. Stereo-scopic views are imported from the West in large quantitles, of the vilest and most obscene large quantities, of the vitest and most obscene character imaging ble, picturing before the ere vites and crimes of our race which we would blush to name. My indignation knew no bounds when, a few years since, I found these starcoscopic views exhibited in the streets of a city six bundred miles in the interior by a Chinaman who had invested a little capital in them, and was making a large income by show-

minetrated with a map and The work is ... numerous engravings, and in an appendix are given the speech made by Lon. Anson Burlingame in New York, on the 23d of June, 1868, and the late treaty with China concluded by Mr. Burlingame's embassy.

-From D. Ashmend we have received "The Tales of a Grandfather," first, second, and third series, by Sir Walter Scott, published by Adam & Charles Black, Edinburgh, and W. W. Swayne, New York. Sir Walter Scott in this work gives a resume of Scottish history. dwelling, as is natural, on the more romantic incidents, but putting the whole in a clear and understandable manner suited to the capacity of children. The edition before na includes all the author's latest altorations and improvements, and the price, 25 cents per volume, is remarkably cheap, considering the amount of matter, the excellence of the paper, and the legibility of the type. No more fasoinating story-writer than Sir Walter Scott ever lived, and old as well as young readers will find that the "Tales of a Grandfather" are as entertaining as many of the ever-popular not mentioned in the Scriptures, the stores of which his temple had been built in Amravati could not serve to illustrate the form and site of Solomon's temple in Jerusalem. Hence they lay on the wharf at Madras, "exposed to wind and rain for a dozen years, until some one happily found that these heaps of stone were in the way, and thought that, as they had cost a bag of money for cartage, they might as well be sent to the India Museum in London. Hence they were shipped from Madras, and brought to London, where, on arrival, they had the fortune to be stored away in the stables of Fife House, with so much secrecy that not one soul beyond the clerks and officers of the Museum had any knowledge of their existence. Yet all these years there lay in these waste places of our power, among these broken fragments of stone, as much curious and important history as anything found by our explorers on the Tigris and the Euphrates ! When Mr. Cole was laying out plans for our share in the French Exhibition, he proposed to Mr. Fergusson, as the chief authority on

Indian architecture, that some casts and models of old Indian temples should be prepared under that gentleman's eye. Mr. Fergusson, who fell in with the suggestion, set to work; meaning at first to confine the display mainly to photographic studies of Brahminical and Buddhistic works, backed by four or five casts from the curious and beautiful marbles which had long been shown in the old Indian Museum in Leadenhall street. These marbles, we need not say, had been greatly admired; and no one will be surprised to hear that good judges thought them so fine as to warrGut an artist in going to India to see their fellows. Well, Mr. Fergusson went down to File House, for a quiet study of their comparative merits, with a view to casting those which would best convey a _otion of the whole. He had turned 'nem round and round, made plaus and drawings, and in the end had selected ionr examples for the caster, when, to his great amazement, the clerk mentioned, "just promiscuonsly," that there were heaps of such things in the coach-house in the yard ! Yes, there they were-shafts, friezes, figures; a world of artistic fragments; some of rare beauty, all of singular interest-lying in a shed, exposed to slush and snow.

Of course the Indian authorities awoke to a andden sense of their treasure the moment their eyes were drawn to the stable-yard. Dr. Watson and Mr. Griggs, with laudable celerity, came to the rescue. The pieces of stone were now picked up and set in order. The separate slabs were copied. Soon these gen tlemen began to find that they had something more in hand than a mass of stones. The pieces fitted to each other. It was possible to build them up; and as the pile grew higher. it took a wondrons and comely shape. In fact the old Buddhistie Tope, under these skilful hands, came back, as it were, to life.

6

fictitious works of the same author.

-From the same house we have received "Moore's Poetical Works." This is a cheap Glasgow edition, issued in New York by W. W. Swayne, and it gives the whole of Moore's poems, well printed on good paper, in clear type, for forty couts.

-From John Penington & Son, No. 127 South Seventh street, we have received the "Histoire de France," par S. Ducoudray-This is a concise history of France from the earliest periods to the present time, designe 1 for the use of elementary classes. It is divided into short chaptors, and is exceeding'y well adapted for the purpose of a French reading book in schools, or for persons who are studying the language in private. A number of colored illustrations, representing prominent perconages in French history, buildings, etc. are given.

-From T. Ellwood Zell, Nos. 17 and 19 S. Sixth street, we have received the fifth, sixth. and seventh numbers of "Zell's Popular Eacyclopædia and Universal Dictionary." The three numbers give t venty-four closely-printed and profasely illustrated pages, containing a great variety of antijects, and bringing the work down to the title "Alcohol." The low price of this publication, ten cents a number, and the style of publication places it within the reach of every ne. There are very few persons who cannot ford to invest ten cents a week without feeling it, and this fine Encyclopædia when completed will practically be worth far more than the sum paid for it. The task of editing is judiciously conducted by L. Colange, Esq., and a vast amount of valuable information is given on every page.

TREE AND SUBPENT WORSHIP.

The London Athenneum makes the following notice of an import at archeological work recently published in London:-

This huge and handsome volume on the architectural remains of Sanchi and Amravati is said to have been prepared under the an-thority of the Sectorary of State for India in Council; but we are not told on the title-page to which particular Secretary of State we owe the accomplishment of a very good idea. The work was undertaken two years ago; and in these past two years we have had four different gentlemen in p wer at the India Board. The particular pathon, however, was Sir Stafford Northcote; and we name him with pleature, since it is only right that the public should have every means of giving honor where honor is due.

For many years past there lay unnoticed in the stables of Fife House a mass of old Indian marbles, which had been brought over from Madras, havely any one knew either when or why. They were broken and uncomely; and if any man had the wit to push inquiries as to what they were and whence they came, he was told they were fragments of an Indian temple of which searcely anybody in London had ever heard the name. If the inquirer went yet further, he might-or might nothave learnt that these broken stones had been

M. ny of our readers will remember the specimens of these Indian marbles which were shown in the French Exhibition, along with the rare and costly collection of photographs of Incian buildings. It is doubtful whether Ergh ni sent to that gathering of the world's hest any other series which so strongly engaged the interest of continental scholars.

But this recovery of an ancient Buddhistic temple is far from being all that we have gained from Mr. Cole's happy thought. The recovery is that of an original record; and we have not only got possession of this record, but of its secret. The tope is a religious ediflee, and the stones of which it is built are covered with figures-figures of men, animals, trees, and reptiles. They are especially covered with trees and reptiles; that is to say, with figures which appear to be symbols of trees and reptiles.

The fact is not quite new, but it has not heretofore been shown so clearly and completely as in these remains. Buddha was an idol-breaker. He denounced images and symbols; he prohibited his followers from representing God by any visible shape. His religion was one of contemplation and abstraction; and in his saintly eyes a sign or image of the uncreated and ineffable God was a profanity not to be endured. Yet here, in very early temples, we find the House of God profaned by types and images of what Gotama Buddha himself would certainly have denounced as devil-worship. In fact, these slabs in Fife House cast a flood of light upon the dark history of Asiatic reliwhich are not only curious as glons. regards the past, but important in connection with the inture. Men are governed through their religions feelings; and the first step towards a knowledge of these feelings is a perfect study of their religious rites.

In our opinion, Sir Stafford Northcote acted wisely and economically in ordering these monuments to be photographed and published under the care of so good au antiquary as Mr. Ferguseen, whose production and description of the plates leave hardly anything to be desireda

When it was resolved to issue copies of the Amravati marbles, Mr. Fergusson wisely suggested the addition of some specimena of the yet more ancient Tope of Sanchi, of which there happened to be a capital series of drawings, made by Col. Maisy, of the Bengal Army, in the India Museum. The Tope of Sanchi dates from the first century of our ers, that of Amravati from the fourth. This additional proposal was accepted by Sir Stafford; and the consequence is, that we have an excallent account, with specimens, of Baddhistic architeeture in India nearly coeval with the Temple of Herod and with the earliest Christian edifices in Byzantium. All these things are good in their several ways; but the history of architectural art is of less importance than the history of religious ideas; and it is for the evidence which they present of the early intermingling of pure Buddhistic ritual with the ancient worship of the land-in its two most autique forms of tree worship and ser-pent worship-that these pictures of Sanchi and Amravati will be most welcome to serious students of our human history.

TRACOUGH RATES and THROUGH EROURIPTS to an polota in North and South Carolina, Via Star abard all bine Kanroad, connecting at Portamonth and to Lynchourg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, Via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Elemmond and Deavitie Raifroad, Freight MANDIED BUT OMCE, and taken at 10 W & RATES THAN ANY OTHIGE LING. The regularity, safety, and chaspness of this routs commend to the public as the mont desirable me Run for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense the insured at lowest rates.

Breight received daily. Freight received daily. William P. CLYDE & CO., No. 14 North and Boulb WHARVER. W. P. FORTER, Agent at Elchmond and Chy T. P. OROWELL, & CO., Agents at Norfolk. 412 NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEX.

NEW EXPRESS LINE Available andria, Georgetown, and Washington C. v. at Ches.prake and Delaware Canal, with con-nections at A. v. andria from the most direct routs nections at A. v. andria from the most direct routs for L, network, Briston, E novvile, Nashville, Daltar

or Ly neuborg, Brittor, Bild vine, Maria and South and the Southwest. Steathers leave regularly every Saturday at Bode fon the Enst wharf a pre Market street. Freight received daily. WM. P. OLY DE & CO., No, 18 North and South Wharves. J. E. DA VIDSON, Agent at Georgetown. M. ELDRIDGE & Co., Agents at Alexandria, Vir. 61 ginia.

NOTICE. - FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARK AND RARITAN CANAL. EAPIGESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. The Steam Propellers of this line leave DAILY from first wharf below Market street. THROUGH IN 24 HOURS. Goods forwarded by all the lines going out of York, North, kast, and West, free of commission. Freights received at our usual low rates. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., Agents. No. 145. WHARVES, Philadelphia JAMES HAND, Agent. No. 119 WALL Street. corner of South, New York

FOR NEW YORK-SWIFT-SURB FOR NEW YORK-SWIFT-SURB Transportation Company Despatch a o Swill-sure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, on and after the 18th of March, leaving daily at 15 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Esstern lines.

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