THE DATEST EVENING TELESPICATE SHIPS OF SECURITARY SHIPS TO LEVEL BY

"The Army Medical Museum at Washington," by Lieutenant-Colonel J. J. Woodward, M. D.; "Sixteen Years Ago," a sketch, by A. G. Penn; "Her Message," a poem, by Edgar Fawcett; "A Leaf in the Storm," a tale of the present war, by Ouida, illustrated; "Student Rambles in Prussia," by Stephen Powers; "The Blood Seedling," a tale of Western life, by John Hay; "My Mission to San Domingo," by R. M. Walsh; "Book Collectors," by E. H.; "The Red Hand," a sketch from real life, by John G. Barnwell; "Crossfrom real life, by John G. Barnwell; "Crossing the Line," a poem, by Mary R. Whittle-sey; "Moral of the Franco-Prussian War," by Hon. Amasa Walker; "Our Monthly Gossip; "Literature of the Day;" "Serial Supplement," Rookstone, by Katherine S. Macquoid.

From the paper on "The Army Medical Museum at Washington," by Surgeon J. J. Woodward, we take the following account of the collection of surgical specimens: -

The surgical section consists at present of

about six thousand specimens, of which the majority belong to the category of military surgery, though many other surgical subjects are already well illustrated. There are specimens exhibiting the effects of missiles of every variety on all parts of the body; specimens which show the different stages of the processes of repair, and the several morbid conditions which may interfere with their favorable termination; specimens de-rived from surgical operations rived from surgical operations of every character—calculi, tumors, and the like. The osseous specimens are for the most part preserved dry, neatly cleaned, mounted on little black stands, that they may be handled without injuring them, and duly ticketed with their catalogue numbers. A considerable number of specimens, however, from their nature, require to be preserved as wet preparations; these have been neatly dissected, and are preserved with clear alcohol in glass jars similar to those used in the medi-

cal section. There are also three hundred and fifty plaster casts representing the mutilations resulting from injuries and surgical operations. A series of over four hundred examples of missiles extracted from wounds, and showing the effects of the percussion upon the missiles themselves may also be mentioned. Latterly, a number of interesting preparations displaying the effects of arrow wounds and other injuries peculiar to Indian hostilities have been received.

To give any detailed description of such a collection is of course out of the question; yet it may be of interest to state that there are upon the shelves 211 specimens of frac-ture of the cranium, including 46 cases of trephining; 10 of depressed fracture of the inner table, without injury of the outer, a rare and interesting condition on which it would be out of place to comment here; and 22 specimens of wounds by sabres and other

cutting weapons. There are 59 examples of amputations at the shoulder-joint, 138 of amputations of the arm, and 56 of the forearm; 182 excisions of the shoulder-joint, and 173 other excisions at various points in the upper extremities.

The lower extremities furnish 14 amputatiens of the hip, 436 of the thigh, and 161 of the leg; with 25 excisions of the hip-joint, 9 of the knee-joint, and 56 other excisions at various points in the lower extremities.

A series of 225 fractures of the thigh in which conservative measures have been attempted must also receive notice; and special mention may be made of 86 sequestra, or portions of dead bone extracted from stumps after amputation, of which 73 are from the thigh. Some of the latter series of specimens are very remarkable, several of them being from six to eight inches long, and a few even exceeding the latter extraordinary dimensions. After amputation in the continuity of the long bones, especially in military surgery, it not unfrequently happens that the death—or necrosis, as surgeons term it-of a portion of the shaft of the bone ensues. A process of ulceration is then set up, by which the dead portion is separated from that part of the bone which still retains its vitality. Simultaneously, a formation of new bone takes place beneath the membrane covering the shaft, so that when ultimately the dead sequestrum loosens and is drawn out, a hollow mass of living bone, which is slowly filled up by natural processes, remains, and secures the full length of the stump. This process was not fully appreciated at the beginning of the war. Instances are well known—and doubtless many others have escaped observa-tion—in which, on account of the recognition of dead bone in the stump after amputations in the continuity of the long bones, sécond or even third operations were resorted to, which might judiciously have been avoided had the operators been as fully acquainted with the natural processes in such cases as all may now become by the study of the specimens of the museum, or of the descriptions of them which have been published.

As a matter rather of popular than of sur-gical interest, mention must also be made of a shelf in this series on which stand, side by side, specimens derived from the mutilated limbs of seven general officers. Need it be said that no critical eye could distinguish them from the similar mutilations of subalterns or of private soldiers? Nevertheless, it is not uninteresting to know that the specimens mentioned are here with the full approbation of the distinguished gen-tlemen whose wounds furnished them. As a memorable example, when at Get-tysburg the gallant leader of one of our army corps was struck down by a frag-ment of shell, which shattered the bones of his leg to such an extent as to render amputation necessary, the first thought of the suf-ferer after the shock of the operation was of the museum at Washington, to which he ordered the broken bone to be sent, in the hope that his misfortune might prove the gain of fellow-soldiers in the future. With such examples, no humbler individual has ever found fault with the preservation of fragments of his own mutilated frame for this

sacred purpose. Altogether, it may safely be asserted that in the illustration of military surgery this section not only exceeds any other surgical museum in the United States, but surpasses any similar collection hitherto made in the Old World-a fact which has been frequently and willingly admitted by foreign savants well acquainted with the subject who have visited Washington.

"THE GALAXY."

The March number of The Galaxy contains the following articles:-

"Lady Judith, A Tale of Two Continents. Chapters XVI and XVII; by Justin McCarthy; "Death in Two Forms," by Julia Ward Howe; "One-Legged Men;" "About Bears," by Donn Piatt; "The Higher Education in

America;" "Overland," chapters XXVIII, her against stragglers from our camp. I as-XXIX, XXX, by J. W. De Forest; "The Nether Side of New York. II. Harbor should be complied with. Early the same Nether Side of New York. II. Harbor Thieves," by Edward Crapsey; "The Annexation of San Domingo," by Americus; "Tired," by Mary L. Ritter; "Told in Letters," by Edgar A. Fawcett; "Ought we to Visit Her?" A Novel, Chapters VIII and IX, by Mrs. Edwards; "England in June," by M. E. W. S.; "The Two Palms," by Lucy Fountain; "Drift-wood," by Philip Quilibet; "Scientific Miscellany;" "Current Literature; "Nebulæ," by the Editor. by the Editor.

From "The Scientific Miscellany" we take the following on "The Curiosities of Glycerine:"-

A new chapter in the witcheries of chemistry was opened by the ingenious Frenchman Chevreul in 1817, when he discovered that fats are salts of which the base is a bland, sweet, syrupy liquid called glycerine. Its property of long continuing moist, while it is not of a greasy nature, has made it an agent of great utility in medicine and the arts. It is used to correct kardness and dryness of the skin, in deafness, sore throat, in urinary calculi, and as a vehicle for administering other medicines whose properties it is desirable to disguise. It is admirable for keeping poultices long soft. It has various uses in the toilet; a function in photography; is admirable for preserving soft-bodied ani-mals; and is invaluable to the microscopist for his preparations.

When glycerine was about thirty years old, that is in 1847, an Italian named Sobero opened a new career for it. Its composition was found to be a triatomic alcohol, and it was capable of forming what are called substitution compounds. When allowed slowly to trickle into a mixture of equal measures of nitric acid and oil of vitriol, at a low temperature, two atoms of its hydrogen are replaced by two atoms of protoxide of nitrogen, and there results a heavy oily liquid known as nitro-glycerine, a body which has more than ten times the explosive power of gunpowder. It has come into extensive use for blasting; and the number of terrible accidents that have happened from it by explosion from mere friction illustrates not only the tremendous forces that can be stored up in the shape of atomic tensions, but how exquisite is the balance by which such terrible

agencies are kept in equilibrium. How to make nitro-glycerine-safe was the problem proposed by Nobel, a Swedish mining engineer, and his success has been as wonderful as the subject he experimented with. He found that by mixing it with ten per cent. of wood spirit it was rendered perfectly harmless, and could be thus safely transported. Before it can be used the wood spirit requires to be separated, which is easily done; but this, of course, reconverts the nitro-glycerine into the original state, when it is as dangerous as ever. But Nobel discovered that by mixing with it twenty-five per cent. of very fine sand, a brownish-look-ing powder results, which behaves in a way remarkably different from the nitroglycerine. When ignited it burns without explosion; if struck with a hammer on an anvil, the portion struck takes fire without inflaming the rest. A case of eight pounds placed on a brisk fire was consumed without neise or shock; a similar case flung from a height of sixty-five feet on a rock did not explode, while a weight of two hundred pounds falling twenty feet upon a mass of it smashed the box which held it, but without explosion. It may, however, be effectually fired by the use of fulminate of silver, such as is used in percussion caps, while the fulminate may be ignited by a slow match or the electric spark. This compound is known as dynamite.

"HARPELS."

The March number of Harper's Magazine has the following list of articles:-

"The American Baron." Chapters V-VIII. By the author of "The Dodge Club," "The Oryptogram, etc. With seven illustrations. Pictures of Ireland. Junius Henri Browne. With twelve illustrations. "Cottage and Hall."-Alice Cary. "Along the Florida Reef."—(Second paper.)—Dr. J. B. Holder. With thirteen illustrations. "Siesta."-Mrs. Harriett Prescott Spofford. "An Examination of the Claims of Columbus."—(Second paper.)—Rev. M. Maury.
"Wed in the Morning—Dead at Night (concluded)—C. Welsh Mason. With one illustration. "A Day in Castle Garden."—Louis Bagger. With ten illustrations. "Frederick the Great."—XVI. The Seven Years' War (continued.) With five illustrations. "An Affair on a Tombstone."—Katherine G. Ware. "The Magic Mirror."—Anonymous. "Wallenstein and Gustavus Adolphus."-Eugene Lawrence. "Anteros."—By the author of "Guy Livingstone," etc. "Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott."—Extract from the Autobiography of Thurlow Weed. "Anne Furness."—By the author of "Mabel's Progress," "Aunt Margaret's Trouble," "Ye-Progress, "Aunt Margaret's Trouble, "Veronica," etc. "Six-and-Thirty."—From the German, by C C. Sheckford. "Our Harbor Defenses."—T. B. Thorpe. "From My Childhood's Day."—From the German, of Ruckert, by S. S. Conant. "Editor's Easy Chair." "Editor's Literary Record." "Editor's Historical Control of the Co tor's Scientific Record." "Editor's Historical Record." "Editor's Drawer." -From Thurlow Weed's reminiscences

of "Lieutenant-General Winfield Scott," we make this extract:-

One evening, after our rubber, I said to the General, "There is one question I have often wished to ask you, but have been restrained by the fear that it might be improper." The General drew himself up, and said in his emphatic manner, "Sir, you are incapable of asking an improper question," I said, "You are very kind; but if my inquiry is indiscreet, I am sure you will allow it to pass unanswered." "I hear you, sir," he replied. "Well, then, General, did anything remarkable happen to you on the morning of the battle of Chippewa?" After a brief but impressive silence, he said, "Yes, sir; something did happen to me—something very remarkable. I will now, for the third time in my life, relate the story:—

"The 4th day of July, 1814, was one of ex-treme heat. On that day my brigade skir-mished with a British force commanded by General Riall from an earlyhour in the morning till late in the afternoon. We had driven the enemy down the river some twelve miles to Street's creek, near Chippewa, where we encamped for the night, our army occupying the west, while that of the enemy was encamped on the east side of the creek After our tents had been pitched, I observed a flag, borne by a man in peasant's dress, approaching my marquee. He brought a letter from a lady who occupied a large mansion on the opposite side of the creek, informing me that she was the wife of a member of Parliament, who was then at Quebec; that her children servants, and a young lady friend were alone with her in the house: that General Riall had placed a sentinel before her door; and that she ventured, with great doubts of the propriety of the request, to ask that I would place a sentinel upon the bridge to protect

morning, the same messenger, bearing a white flag, reappeared with a note from the same lady, thanking me for the protection she had enjoyed, adding that in acknowledgment of my civilities, she begged that I would, with such members of my staff as I chose to bring with me accept the hospi-I chose to bring with me, accept the hospitalities of her house at a breakfast which had been prepared with considerable attention, and was quite ready. Acting upon an impulse which I have never been able to analyze or comprehend, I called two of my aids, Lieutenants Worth and Watts, and returned with the messenger to the mansion already indicated. We met our hostess at the door, who ushered us into the dringroom, where breakfast awaited us, and where the young lady previously referred to was already seated by the coffee-urn. Our hostess, asking to be excused for a few minutes, retired, and the young lady immediately served our coffee. Before we had broken our fast, Lieutenant Watts rose from the table to get his bandana (that being before the days of napkins), which he had left in his cap on a side-table by the window, glancing through which he saw Indians approaching the house on one side and red-coats approaching it on the other, with an evident purpose of surrounding it and us, and instantly exclaimed, 'General, we are betrayed? Springing from the table and clearing the house, I saw our danger, and remembering Lord Chesterfield had said, 'Whatever it is proper to do, it is proper to do well,' and as we had to run, and my legs were longer than those of my companions, I soon outstripped them. As we made our escape we were fired at, but got across the bridge in safety.

"I felt so much shame and mortification at having so nearly fallen into a trap, that I could scarcely fix my mind upon the duties which now demanded my undivided attention. I knew that I had committed a great indiscretion in accepting that singular invitation, and that if any disaster resulted from it I richly deserved both to lose my commission and my character. I constantly found myself wondering whether the lady really intended to betray us, or whether we had been accidentally observed. The question would recur even amid the excitement of battle. Fortunately my presence and services in the field were not required until Generals Porter and Ripley had been engaged at intervals for several hours; so that when my brigade, with Towson's artillery, were ordered to cross Street's creek, my nerves and confidence had become measurably quieted and restored. I need not describe the battle of Chippewa. That belongs to and is a part of the history of our country. It is sufficient to say that at the close of the day we were masters of the position, and that our arms were in no way discredited. The British army had fallen back, leaving their wounded in our possession. The mansion which I had visited in the morning was the largest house near, and to that the wounded officers in both armies were carried for surgical treatment. As soon as I could leave the field I went over to look after my wounded. I found the English officers lying on the first floor, and our own on the floor above. I saw in the lower roon the young lady whom I met in the morning at the breakfast table, her white dress all sprinkled with blood. She had been attending to the British wounded. On the second floor, just as I was turning into the room y officers were, I met my hostess.

"One glance at her was quite sufficient to answer the question which I had been asking myself all day. She had intended to betray me, and nothing but the accident of my aid rising for his bandkerchief saved us from capture.

"Years afterwards, in reflecting upon this incident, I was led to doubt whether I had not misconstrued her startled manner as I suddenly encountered her. That unexpected meeting would have occasioned embarrassment in either contingency; and it is so difficult to believe a lady of cultivation and refinement capable of such an act, that I am now, nearly half a century after the event, disposed to give my hostess the benefit of that doubt.

"And now, sir," added the General, "this is the third time in my life I have told this story. I do not remember to have been spoken to before on the subject for many years." He looked at me, and seemed to be considering with himself a few moments, and then said:—"Remembering your intimacy with General Worth, I need not inquire how

you came to a knowledge of our secret."
"Well, General," I replied, "I have kept
the secret faithfully for more than forty years, always hoping to obtain your own version of what struck me as a most remarkable incident in your military life."

-W. S. Turner sends us the following March magazines:-

The Lady's Friend is filled with attractive reading matter, and is finely illustrated. There are a number of fashion plates, which give the latest styles of feminiae attire.

Arthur's Lady's Home Magazine contains several fashion plates and other illustrations, and a variety of stories, sketches, poetry, and other reading matter for the home circle.

The Children's Hour is nicely illustrated, and the young people will find in it a number of pleasant stories and other matters of interest.

-The American Exchange and Review for February contains several ably written articles on general topics, and a great variety of statistics and other valuable information.

-From the Central News Company we have received the February number of The Cornhill Magazine and the January number of All the Year Round.

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HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, H. Frank Robinson,

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ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK

LEMUEL BANGS, President. GEORGE ELLIOTT, Vice-Pres't and Sec'v. EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig,

Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor,

JAMES M. LONGACRE. MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND

DELAWARE, Office, 302 WALBUT St., Philadelphia. H. C. WOOD, Jr., Medical Examiner. 5 23 mwfim REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

FIRE ASSOCIATION INCORPORATED MARCH 17, 1820.

OFFICE, No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET, BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY From Loss by fire (in the City of Philadelphia only)

ASSETS, JANUARY, 1, 1870, \$1,705,319 07. TRUSTERS. William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Jos. R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker,

Joseph E. Schell. WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President WILLIAM F. BUTLER,

Secretary IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO. LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1808.

Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds. \$8,000,000 IN GOLD. PREVOST & HERRING, Agents, No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelp OHAS. P. HERRING CHAS. M. PERVOST

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER
WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS,
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successful operation, and been exclusively engaged
in building and repairing Marine and River Engines,
high and low pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks,
Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services
to the public as being fully prepared to contract for
engines of all sizess, Marine, River, and Stationary;
having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every
description of pattern-making made at the shortest
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the establishment free of charge, and work gua
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the establishment free of ranteed.

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WORKS,
TWENTY-THIRD AND FILBERT STREETS.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE,
81 No. 42 N. FIFTH STREET.

PATENTS. INITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

Wassingron, D. C., Jan. 21, 1811. On the petition of DANISL S. NIPPES, of Upper Merion Township, Pennsylvania, administrator Albert S. Nippes, deceased, praying for the extension of a patent granted to the said Albert S. Nippe on the 21st day of April, 1857, for an improvement Grinding Saws:

It is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 21st day of March next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 31st day of March next, and that said petition be heard on the 5th day of April next. Grinding Saws:

Any person may oppose this extension.

Any person may oppose this extension.

SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, 2 10 20t Acting Commissioner of Pate A LEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO.,
PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 25 NORTH WHARVES
NO. 27 NORTH WATER STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ALEXANDER G. CATTELL.
ELIJAE CATTELL