Our Own Gleaners.

Along with our other valuable property in Russian America, we get a fine lot of glaciers. Mr. Wm. P. Blake, who has seen them, makes a satisfactory report of their number and condition in *Silliman's Journal* for July. From his statement, it appears that the glaciers are not on the Pacific coast, south of Sitka, where the weather is too mild for their perfect development, but along the river Sickem. This stream rises in the Blue Mountains opposite the head waters of the Mackenzie, and flows in a general southwesterly direction parallel with the coast until it breaks through the mountains east and a little north of Sitka. When the snows are melting the Sickeen is navigable by small steamboats about one hundred and twenty-five miles from its mouth; so that one can sail up the river and enjoy a full view of the glaciers. Their appearance is said to be magnificent. One fills a rocky gorge of rapid descent, stretching far back to the peaks of the Blue Mountains, and looks like an enormous cascade. In the course of ages it has cut its way through solid rock, and is overhung by freshly-broken cliffs which attest its power. Another one sweeps gradually out from an opening between high mountains and ends on the river in an irregular bluff of ice, about twenty miles long and 150 feet high. Mr. Blake made a particular examination of this glacier, and found its surface broken up into enormous blocks and ridges of every sort and pyramids with curved sides. These obstructed his progress, and could be surmounted only by ladders or by cutting steps in them. Deep crevasses are of frequent occurrence, and the sun illuminates them with the most beautiful and aquamarine tints, passing into a rich sea blue where they are narrow and deep. Far beneath are ryshing and roaring streams, which constantly wear away the under surface and empty into the river.

Mr. Blake judges from various indications that the climate of the region has been greatly ameliorated in the course of time. This is a gratifying fact, for, give it centuries enough, and our Russian purchase may become pleasantly habitable for human beings. There are four large glaciers of the kind described, and some smaller ones visible within a distance of 60 or 70 miles from the river's mouth. Above Sitka, the Pacific coast, in latitude 60 degrees, where the weather is colder, glaciers abound. The shores of Icy Bay, at the foot of Mount Elias, are lined with them. But they are not so accessible as the glaciers of the Sickeen, which will be regarded hereafter among the first-class natural curiosities of the United States, like Niagara Falls, Mammoth Cave, and the Yosemite Valley, and will not be forgotten by the future railroad tourists to the Pacific.

The People who Cannot Write in England.

A parliamentary report brings down to 1865 the return of English men and women who, on marrying, have to make their marks on the marriage register instead of signing their names. More than a third of the Welshmen who married in that year had to make their mark; very nearly a third of the men of Hertfordshire, Cambridgeshire and Norfolk were put to the same shift; more than a third of the men of Suffolk, thirty-five per cent. of the men of Bedfordshire, forty-eight per cent. of the men of Monmouthshire. In 40 counties there were in every four who married had to make his mark. Still, the number of the ignorant is constantly lessens. In 1845, 66.8 per cent. of the men who married in England, and 50.4 per cent. of the women, were able to write their names on the marriage register; 1855, 70.7 per cent. of the men, and 55.5 per cent. of the women; in 1865, 77.5 per cent. of the men, and 68.8 per cent. of the women—more than three-fourths of the men, and more than two-thirds of the women. In these twenty years the women have been improving faster than the men.

Foremost amongst the military districts, so far as concerns women, stands Pembrokeshire, with more than half its women unable to sign their names; and in North Wales, Monmouthshire, Staffordshire and Shropshire the number exceeds forty-six in the one hundred. In Bedfordshire, where the children have been accustomed to work on straw-plaiting, two women in every five who married in 1865 had to make their marks. These are people able to marry, and probably included in a smaller proportion of the very lowest, the "residuum." It is notorious that in the eastern counties, and in many counties in the southern half of England, more women sign the marriage register than men. As in 1854, so in 1865, Westmoreland had the highest proportion of its men able to write, nine in every ten; and Sussex, the largest proportion of its women, more than eight in every ten.

Change of Name under Difficulties.

It seems that by the laws of Italy a man is not allowed to change his name in the world his coat. The following advertisement appears in the London *Times*:

"Whereas the undersigned, Lazzaro Verona, born in Turin, in the kingdom of Italy, but now resident in London, being desirous of adding to his family name the surname of Avinor (the name of his family by whom the said Lazzaro Verona was adopted and brought up), obtained, as required by the Italian civil law (royal decree 15 November, 1865), from the Italian government a ministerial decree, dated the 27th day of May 1867, whereby leave was given to publish the following notice in the English and Italian official gazettes respectively: Now notice is hereby given that all persons having any objection to or desiring to oppose the addition of the said name, are hereby required to send particulars of their objections to the Italian Consul, No. 35 Old Jewry, in the city of London, on or before the 10th day of December, 1867.—Dated this 24th day of July, 1867. LAZZARO VERONA.

"Witness—Samuel Heath Head, 5 Martin's Lane, Cannon street, solicitor.

A STRANGE AUTOMATON.—There was a time in the centre of one of the avenues of the Paris Exposition, which, as it cannot be classified or included with any other appearance, may as well be described here. In a large piece of imitation rock work, about twelve feet high, covered with rich vegetation, ferns and mosses, lichens and orchids, a spring gushes forth from one side, and feeds the pond in which it falls, stocked with fine gold and silver fish glitter and gambol. Peeping out of one of the cavernous openings at the bottom is a huge black and white Newfoundland dog, of nature's size, and nature's mold, but not of nature's life and blood. The attendant touches a secret spring, and, behold, the admiring observer stays and stares, and feels inclined to pat Pompey's head. Pompey rolls his eyes, cocks his ears, and makes a very good imitation of the despondent welcoming fidelity of a dog's honest bark. Startled, but not intimidated, the observer raises his eyes and discovers carelessly sitting on a huge boulder, a lazy, which immediately plays a wild tattoo on a drum placed before it, and ere puzzy ceases, a hideous and enormous baboon on one side clatters his jaws, rolls his eyes, scratches his head, and plays a wild and savage air on a fiddle, while on the other side of the rock some pastoral swain, decked in gorgeous ribbons, bows his head, carefully peeps all round, raises a pipe, and brings forth strains that would melt Amaryllis, who sits far off, had she only life.

Philadelphia Bank Statement.

The following is the weekly statement of Philadelphia Banks, made on Monday afternoon, which presents the following aggregates:

Loans	$16,017,192
Specie	327,668
Due from other Banks	2,566,239
Due for Banks	7,598,957
Deposits	18,935,356
Circulation	16,035,336
U. S. Legal Tender and Demand Notes	4,177,466
Clearings	24,201,461
Balances	5,292,651

The following statement shows the condition of the Banks of Philadelphia, at various times during the last twelve months:

1866.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
Jan. 1	46,341,409	509,323	12,036,399	35,345,906
July 2	48,266,805	669,454	9,932,474	37,949,979
1867.				
Jan. 1	52,319,925	903,633	10,388,820	41,369,32
Feb. 4	52,501,181	871,544	10,469,288	39,995,712
Mar. 4	51,979,173	820,563	10,581,900	39,587,369
April 1	50,760,260	693,148	10,651,213	38,154,269
May 6	53,054,061	356,653	10,636,095	37,354,202
June 3	52,747,808	334,329	10,617,011	36,616,347
July 1	52,385,262	305,157	16,097,215	36,816,342
Aug. 5	52,016,305	328,152	16,035,925	35,994,543
" 12	52,022,347	310,073	16,027,261	35,834,477
" 19	52,249,641	317,398	16,029,640	35,984,325
" 26	52,349,641	327,398	16,029,640	36,084,325
Sept. 3	52,194,057	327,058	16,025,256	35,933,385
Aug. 26	52,349,641	327,398	16,029,640	36,084,325
" 27	52,249,641	317,398	16,029,640	35,984,325
" 28	52,249,641	317,398	16,029,640	35,984,325
" 29	52,249,641	317,398	16,029,640	35,984,325
" 30	52,249,641	317,398	16,029,640	35,984,325
" 31	52,249,641	317,398	16,029,640	35,984,325
Total, Aug. 31	884,094,294	10	2,973,947	54

IMPORTATIONS

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

LIVERPOOL—Ship New Brunswick, 1,400 tons, fine salt John R Penrose; 2600 ground do William Thomas; 1,000 do Jas Pedrick; 2,000 do Jas Pedrick; 1,000 bags stores of soda Brown, Shipley & Co; 49 casks Rigter & Co; 1000 bags Liverpool salt Jas S Dunlap; 2,000 do Jas Pedrick; 500 do Jas Pedrick; 1000 do Jas Pedrick; 500 do Jas Pedrick; 1000 do Jas Pedrick; 1000 do Jas Pedrick; 500 do Jas Pedrick; 1000 do Jas Pedrick; 1000 do Jas Pedrick; 1000