NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Superstition and Force: Essays on The Wager of Law; The Wager of Battle; The Ordeal; Torture. By Henry C. Lea. pp. 407." Very recently we noticed at some length a work by Mr. Lea, which we considered too valuable to allow to pass without a few words of comment and commendation. The present work, though, is the first order of publication, claims from us at this late day a thoughtful attention. We premise our remarks with the statement, that Mr. Lea is both the author and the publisher of this work, and shows himself as much the master in the one department as in the other. The volume is made up of essays on the subjects named in the title, three of which he first published in the *North American Review*. The subjects treated of are of singular interest in themselves, and certainly lose none of their interest by the manner in which the author has discussed them. We did not suppose him to be competent to write a work not well worth the reading, but we confess that we took up this volume expectingto find a somewhat heavy discussion of the topics named. We were agreeably surprised to find it anything but heavy reading. We found in it rich instruction and thorough illustration, the several topics examined being discussed in the light of numerous anecdotes with some of which we have had familiar acquaintance, but with more of which our reading has never brought us into contact. Although prepared as distinct essays on the several subjects named, the chapters constitute, in truth, a history of the general subject of wager, and curiously illustrate the progress of ideas, and so the advancement of civilization. The reader of history will find his memory refreshed by the perusal of this volume, and few can examine it without feeling themselves under great obligations to an author, the heart of whose mind has led him to track through all history, ancient and modern, whatever can be learned on the subject of the "Wager of Law" (we mean means once and but recently employed for the education of the truth.

There is a peculiar fascination accompanying that habit of study, which, taking up some one theme, that leaps out before the mind, from the mass of history, makes it hold itself subject to the call of the searcher, and to spring up at his volition on every hand. Every reader of history has noticed the frequent recurrence of the wager, torture and ordeal in its pages, but few would have deemed it practicable, or, if practicable, worth the effort to search through the details of history to gather together all the allusions to them. Mr. Lea has done this very thoroughly and very admirably, and we are at a loss for words to commend the most, his patient industry in gathering his materials, the extent of his reading, by which he has brought himself into familiar contact with the men of old, with which he moves among them, as things to which he could never have been a stranger. The result of his patient research is the very instructive volume before us. The volume shows us how men in all ages have labored to educe the truth from their opponents, and how, in order to do so, they resorted in order to attain it. It seems to us a very novel method of proving a man to be truthful, to resort to four men to swear compurgators that they honestly believe him to be truthful. Yet this process was by no means uncommon as late as the reign of Edward VI. In our own day we have a relic of barbarism among us, akin to this matter of wager. One who imagines his honor to be wounded challenges another to deadly combat, staking upon the issue the truth or falseness of the alleged imputation. The chances are just as much in favor of the one party as the other. The challenger may escape unhurt, and his adversary be killed; but it certainly does not prove the latter wrong, nor the former right. The instance of David and Goliah may occur to the mind as one in which the decision was clearly on the side of right. It was so, but it was Divinely ordered; for David was the appointed champion of the cause of God. This cannot be said of modern duels, nor of modern battles; or, if it can be said, it will not be alleged that either party knows himself inspired of God.

The ordeal has ever presented to our minds more of interest than either the wager or the torture, perhaps because of its having been divinely prescribed in the Mosaic code. The reader will find in this chapter very much that is suggestive and rich with instruction.

Torture of various kinds has been resorted to in ages, in order to add in the recovery of the truth. If it had been always employed upon the guilty it might, in most cases, have been successful. Unfortunately, innocent men, and even children have been tortured to elicit confession of crimes of which they were wholly innocent and ignorant. The world has progressed somewhat since those days of which known, within the last few years, men and women cruelly tortured on the mere suspicion—as it proved, the groundless suspicion—of possessing information which, if elicited, would have proved invaluable to their tormentors.

We regret that we must do the author the seeming injustice of so cursory and unsatisfactory a review. We can make only partial amends by saying that we have found no page that was not freighted with material for a very extended notice.

We cordially thank Mr. Lea for the interest and instruction we have found in this volume, and we sincerely trust that a mind so gifted and a pen so facile will give to us many works of equal interest with those already before the public. He will not, we are sure, consider our suggestion an impertinent one, if we suggest that a himself so well endowed as knighthood is one that his pen would grace, and which few are as competent as he to discuss impartially, and to invest with deepest interest.

"Christianity and its Conflicts, Ancient and Modern. By E. E. Marcy, A. M. New York. D. Appleton & Co., 1867; p. p. 480." The politeness of Mr. D. Ashmead has placed upon our table this volume, published, as will be seen, by the Appletons of New York. Of the author we know no more than appears from the title page, and from the work itself. Unfortunately the title is a misnomer. The author considers Christianity from his own ecclesiastical standpoint, and excludes from the pale of Christianity all who do not see and think as he does. We have noted numerous errors in history, many false quotations, and so many perversions of history, as to induce us to advise our readers that the work is wholly unreliable. The style of the author is a little too much on the ascendant—that of a young man laboriously to produce a striking sensation. Some of his passages are tinged with genuine eloquence, but the reminder become the more insipid from overstraining.

"The Human Element in the Inspiration of the Sacred Scriptures, by T. F. Curtis, D. D. New York, Appleton & Co., 1867." The author of this book has gone out of the beaten track. Most writers on the subject of inspiration have undertaken to show that a high degree of divine illumination and guidance was communicated to holy men to impart divine knowledge to mortals. This book is written not only to claim for the holy Scriptures divine authority, but to teach the reader of the Bible to examine it in a fearless spirit of inquiry. The difficulties in reconciling the Chronology of the Bible with the researches of Geology are fairly stated and fully met. Unlike Dr. Colenso, the writer does not infer from the difficulties that arise that there is no truth in the historical portion of the Bible. He is as much impressed with the vexed question, but while he shuns the dangerous path of skepticism on the one hand, he on the other hand, studiously avoids that which would lead him to the point of predicating the infallibility of the Bible on matters of science and history; and leads the thoughtful reader to the admirable conclusion that to investigate the subject for the purpose of being grounded and settled in the truth of the Book of books. For sale by D. Ashmead.

"Angelic Philosophy of the Divine Love and Wisdom, by Emanuel Swedenborg. Philadelphia, J. B. Lippincott & Co., 1867." The fervent prayer in the hymn,

"Kindle a flame of sacred love
In these cold hearts of ours,"

should never cease to be used. There is too much icy coldness in the heart and conduct, however the temperature of the atmosphere may indicate the contrary. This work of the earnest and excellent Emanuel Swedenborg treats of love, a quality of which it would be better for the world if there were more. The book (not love) was first written in Latin, and we come forth in a translation made by R. Norman Foster. In some parts the translator has taken liberties with the original, to make the book better understood by those who read the work in an English dress. The reasons for this departure are candidly given and accounted or. Those who do not endorse Emanuel Swedenborg's views concede to him sincerity and a large share of the love of benevolence. But those who are his disciples will be much in sympathy with this book, which treats of *divine* love and wisdom as life and light. The idea of correspondencies between the natural and spiritual worlds is developed in this work, angels are constantly imparting knowledge. The book is gotten up in handsome style, both as regards paper, binding and typography.

"John Brown," the Reputed Lover of the Queen—The Latest Reports About Him.

Referring to the Queen's visit to Floors Castle, the Edinburgh correspondent of the Irish *Times Advertiser* says:

"It was observed on several occasions that John appeared somewhat officious in the discharge of his duty toward Her Majesty. For instance, when the royal train arrived at Kelso, John was the first to approach the carriage which contained the Queen, and, but for the intervention of the Duke and Duchess of Roxburgh, the Duke of Buccleuch, and other distinguished company on the platform, the stalwart Highlander would have conducted his Sovereign across the platform and through the triumphal arch to the royal carriage at the outside of the station. This he was prevented from doing by the Duchess of Roxburgh, who at the pressed him to one side in order to approach the Queen on alighting from the carriage. John, who was dressed in full Highland costume, seemed immensely proud of his position, and it was certainly amusing, if not intense to see him now and again, with a broad grin, bowing his acknowledgments for the cheers raised for her Majesty, some of which he probably thought were intended for himself. On the occasion of the visit to Jedburgh, John accompanied the royal visitors into the abbey, and seemed anxious to obtain a good view of the architectural beauties with which it abounds. On returning to the carriage in advance of the Queen, he found that his Balmoral bonnet had fallen from his head. It was to that which her Majesty was again about to occupy; he lifted it up with the point of her Majesty's parasol, then took the Queen's black shawl, and threw it over his arm, and as her Majesty again reaching the carriage he assisted her into her seat, and placed the shawl over her shoulders with great care. "Welcome to the Borders—John Brown, and God Save the Queen—John Brown," were the words which, surrounded with floral decorations, were displayed over a shop in one of the principal streets in Kelso. They were words that astonished many of the parties by. But the simple explanation is this—that the John Brown whose name appeared under the mottoes was no other than the decent man who kept the shop, and who never dreamed of a joke when he surrounded his sign-board with these words of welcome and goodwill towards his sovereign."

Stories About Norwegians.

A traveler tells a story of a Hallingdal man who entered a church during the performance of divine service. Walking up the aisle of the church, he stood a moment in front of the communion table, and then, turning a somersault, he sprang over the communion rails and alighted on the table. The officiating clergyman, who was renowned for his great strength, seized the intruder by the neck, and hurled him back again among the people, where he remained for some time insensible. Now, the Norwegians are very fond of witnessing feats of strength, and the clergyman in question was quite the best much esteemed. A remarkable feat was performed by a soldier, a Hallingdal man, in the garrison at Christiana. A brother soldier had up his cap as high in the air as he could, and the Hallingdal man taking a sudden leap knocked the cap out of the hand of the other with his right foot.

The men of Hallingdal are said to have a strange and barbarous custom when in drink. Men well primed with liquor, fling down their short knives, and pointing them to each other, they inquire in an amicable way, "How far will you go?" A certain portion of each knife is then measured off on each side, and the remainder of the blade is carefully bound round with cloth, so that the knives cannot penetrate beyond a certain distance. All present then set to work and stab and slash each other in all directions. Sometimes these encounters end fatally, but blood-shedding does not deter the parties any harm. It may be asked if these strange combats arise from a natural taste for shedding blood. It is said not to be so, but the custom has been handed down from father to son for many generations, and that any Hallingdal man who refused to fight when challenged would be branded as a coward.

Here is another anecdote: Two English travelers were making an excursion through the Norwegian Lapland, accompanied by a Lapp guide; it was summer time, and the day was extremely hot and oppressive, so, having to make their way over some high mountains, they sat down on a good-sized stone to rest. The Lapp guide stood at a respectful distance, but being inquisitive, as his people generally are, he kept his eyes firmly fixed on the Englishmen to observe what they were doing. One of the travelers happened to have a wig, and wishing to cool his head he removed it, as well as his hat. On seeing this, to him, extraordinary proceeding, the Lapp stood for a moment spell-bound—he had never seen such a thing as a wig before. He then held his hands on his head, gave a most unearthly howl, and subsided into silence. He made no remark, and the travelers proceeded on their way; but the Lapp could not be persuaded on any account to go near the Englishmen who wore a wig.

Religious Persecution in England.

A dissenter, named Forstee, is in jail at Taunton, Somersetshire, for the crime of having refused to pay a church rate of a few shillings. He was sued in the Bishops' Court, and condemned to pay costs amounting to more than £147. As he was too poor to pay this sum, his property, at last accounts, was soon to be sold. He will be left without a penny, a warning to all other dissenters to be more complaisant to pick their pockets without making any foolish resistance.

The second case is that of one Job Smeeton, tenant farmer at Silberstoff, Northamptonshire. He voted against the imposition, in a vestry meeting, of a church rate, refused to pay his quota, and was notified by the agent of the landlord, the honorable P. W. G. Villiers, to vacate his farm. In a manly letter to Mr. Villiers, Mr. Smeeton says:

"The cause of the clamant upon your estate in this neighborhood, myself and my father have been occupying a great part of it for upwards of sixty years. We have also, although nonconformists, been recently solicited to contribute our share towards the restoration of the parish church, and have cheerfully complied. I should therefore have thought that an English gentleman, especially one bearing the name of Villiers, would have hesitated before proceeding to extreme and peremptory a proceeding. Similar acts on the part of churchmen, both clerical and lay, in this neighborhood have already attracted some public attention; so I confess to no special surprise at the course you have thought fit to pursue. Your neighbor, Captain Ashby, of Naseby woolleys, refused a farm to the late Mr. Henry Smeeton simply, solely and avowedly because he was a nonconformist. Even in this village we have seen a little girl turned out of the national school—though the school building had been partly built by public money—because the parents of the child, being members of a Baptist church, had not been baptized in childhood." * * "I will not trouble you with the reasons why, as a nonconformist, I object to be compelled to pay for the support of another man's religion. With those reasons every intelligent Englishman is already familiar; and large majorities of the House of Commons have resolved that such an anomaly shall no longer exist, and that church cess shall be abolished. We are thankful to know that the reformed Parliament will soon remove some other matters that at present are at issue between churchmen and ourselves. In conclusion, I beg to express the sincerest regret of your agent's note. You will have the satisfaction of being one of the first of English landlords who ejectment of his farm a tenant because he refused to pay church rates."

It is to be hoped that Parliament will not disappoint Mr. Smeeton.

An Earthquake in Scotland.

Two persons came to the Inverness *Courier* to say that a slight shock of earthquake was felt at Lochbroom on the morning of Tuesday week. The story, according to the one writer, "was calm and very oppressive. A few seconds before the shock a noise like the approach of a carriage over pavement was heard, increasing every moment until it reached the spot of the disturber. The shock which immediately followed shook the house in which I slept as if a great rock had fallen near it. People who were awakened by the sudden noise and the rocking of their beds, were heard from the villagers felt the earthquake in this parish, and it is curious to hear the different descriptions given of it; for many were, naturally enough, very much frightened. Articles were thrown out of place, and beasts in some of the houses, and dogs and other animals manifested the greatest alarm. Stones and broken pieces of rock were falling from the hills and high precipices for days afterwards. The earthquake seemed to have rolled from the southeast." The other correspondent says: "At a little before one and two o'clock in the morning. Several members of his family felt the house shake as if it were moved from its foundations. He also describes the noise which preceded it as like the rumbling of carriages approaching from the southeast. Two female servants who slept in a wing of the house were aroused by the piteous whining of their dogs, and were hearing at the same time the rolling sound, one of them got up to see what was the matter. She had scarcely risen when she felt the house and everything around her shaking and vibrating in a manner that quite alarmed her. After the shock had passed she lay down, but could not sleep. It was possible to see the hour on a watch.

How Boat-Racers are Trained.

The Ward Brothers, who won the boat race at Springfield last week, went through a severe training for that contest. For several weeks they eat lean mutton and beef, carefully always to avoid fat; had no pepper, spices or any condiments in their food, and only a little salt, abjured vinegar and all other acids, as well as tobacco in every form; drank little water at their meals or at any other time, and no stronger liquors, except occasionally a little Scotch ale or claret; took exercise systematically, with an especial reference to increasing their muscular power and improving their wind; and after every exercise were carefully "rubbed down," as a well-attended horse would be. This discipline had attained such complete results that the brothers were able to row six miles with scarcely a quickening of the pulse.

Hints to Actors.

The New York correspondent of a Hartford paper gives some good suggestions to actors. In the New York theatres bad pronunciation is the rule and perfect elocution the exception. The writer cites some instances, thus:

"Familiar lines have been rendered in the following style: 'Anjils and min'sters of grace defie dus;' 'dead fur a duck-it;' 'get thee to a nunry;' 'the potint pizon;' 'a fellow of most infi-night wit and me-ost exslum fun-ess;' 'thawr and resolve itself into a jew;' 'the ge-lass of fashion and the me-old of farm;' 'the me-ouse tur-nap;' 'thus urruns the wa-s-fid away;' 'thun wun ovr dur-remed nv ye-ure le-loso-fe,' and other vulgar distortions too numerous to mention."

POLITICAL.

The Union League on the Political Situation.

The members of the Union League assembled in large numbers at the League House, on Broad street, last evening, for the purpose of taking action on such measures as may be deemed necessary in relation to the existing state of national affairs.

The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock by J. Gillingham Fell, President of the League, who, on being loudly cheered, announced that resolutions were read and adopted with great unanimity.

Whereas, This League was organized for the purpose of sustaining the National Government, and encouraging adopted by its authority for the suppression of the Rebellion, and of discouraging strongly all proper means and influences that tended to aid the cause of the Rebellion and its abettors, and sympathizers, and animated all the conventions and councils of the Democratic party, now led by a weak and faithless man in the accidental exercise of the executive power, to keep alive the spirit of rebellion by a war upon Congress, for the nullification of the laws, by insolence attacks upon the public credit and by their apparent sympathy with prominent traitors, prove that the work of loyalty is not yet accomplished, and admonish us of serious dangers to the public peace, which would be greatly enhanced by the success of that party in the popular elections now at hand.

Therefore, Resolved, That we do most earnestly invoke the loyal citizens of Pennsylvania to a full appreciation of our present political condition, and to the importance of a united and vigorous effort to place the Commonwealth and the Union, and consequently the country by the defeat of the Democratic party and all its candidates at the approaching election.

2. That the laws passed by Congress having for their object the reconstruction of the Union on the basis of liberty and justice to all men, reflecting the wisdom of the Commander-in-Chief, deserve offer to the people of the South the most favorable terms upon which the rebellious people could be reinvested with the rights they voluntarily surrendered by their attempt to destroy the government which conferred them.

3. That the policy of Congress under the Constitution are the supreme laws of the land; and that it has been the duty of the Executive to see that they are faithfully executed, than it is of the highest, the most patriotic duty of the people to aid in the reconstruction of the Union or to other subjects, every attempt on the part of the Executive or during the execution of them is a violation of his trust and an abuse of the power with which he is invested.

4. *Resolved*, That impeachment is the sole defence of the people against official corruption, negligence or perfidy of the Chief Magistrate, and that

"That with a view to the exercise of the power of impeachment, if the House of Representatives have a right to investigate the conduct of all public officers under the government, and in such case the safety of the republic is the supreme law, and the people have a right to the pursuit of this object reaches the most secret recesses of the Executive department.—*James K. Polk.*

"That the abuse of power conferred upon the President may be as criminal as the usurpation of power which has not been granted, and would justify the House of Representatives in voting an impeachment.—*James Buchanan.*

"That a wanton removal of meritorious officers by the President is an abuse of power which subjects him to impeachment and removal from his exalted station.—*Jackson.*

5. *Resolved*, That the prompt and indefinitely long adoption of pressure and bribery, and intended in the courts of the United States, for counterfeiting the national currency.

"The attempt to nullify the act passed by Congress over the Executive veto, for the reconstruction of the Union;

"The suspension of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary of War, the duties of which he had performed with fidelity and ability to the country, but with distinguished ability;

"The removal of General Sheridan, an accomplished and illustrious officer, from his command, at the instance of prominent traitors whom he had defeated in the rebellion, and in consequence of the

And the recent proclamation of amnesty, issued as we believe, in violation of law, and for the purpose of restoring to influence and power persons who helped to bring the rebellion, and who are yet under an oath of allegiance to a government which they have abandoned, which they hope to re-establish, are acts which constitute *ample grounds* for such impeachment of power, as to demand the impeachment and trial of the officers, in order that the Constitution may be vindicated and the National Government preserved in its integrity.

The soldiers and freedmen prominent in the late riot at Aquetta, Ga., have been arrested. The former will be tried by court-martial and the latter by civil tribunals.

GENERAL SHERIDAN and staff arrived in Cincinnati yesterday, on his way to Fort Leavenworth. The General had an enthusiastic reception in Chicago.

Ten yellow fever deaths in New Orleans for the past twenty-four hours. Intelligence from the fever is spreading among the towns in the interior of the State.

The cholera is still prevailing at Palermo, but is decreasing so rapidly that the city is resuming its commercial relations. The deaths are estimated at five thousand.

Cos., Commissioner of Alabama, arrived in Washington yesterday, to assist Withers and other colored delegates from the Alabama Capital, in urging the President to remove Gen. Pope and reopen the registration lists to the emancipated.

The election on adoption of the new Maryland Constitution yesterday, passed off quietly. The vote in Baltimore was 21,816; for the Constitution, 17,146; against it, 4,670. Majority for the Constitution, 16,561. The vote is about 8,000 short of the vote of 1860.

At a meeting of tobacco manufacturers in New York, yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the recent Treasury regulation, and committees were appointed to proceed to Washington, and, in conjunction with similar committees from Boston and other cities, to present a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, praying for a repeal of the obnoxious regulation.

GENERAL SHOFIELD has issued an order altering the clause of the Mobile order of the morning, by massive lateral of liquid measure, extending the time allowed for the entry of goods now on non-residents to be laid out in Virginia waters, and ordering that the tax of 5 cents per bushel be paid tax once, and then by persons carrying oysters to the market, or shipping them from the State.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH is recovering, and is now considered out of danger, though prostrated by a fever. He has made an application again for the remains of his brother, John Wilkes Booth, to have that his mother, being very aged, craves the last solace of being by the side of the grave of her dishonored father, who is buried near Baltimore. The request has been denied.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided to allow the commissioners of internal revenue, back into five-twenties, which were put in the mail of the 14th inst. It will be remembered that the time for this conversion properly expired on the 14th inst., and was extended until the date above mentioned, after which the holders of that class of bonds will be compelled to wait two months before they present them for redemption. It is now estimated that $5,000,000 are still out, and that $3,000,000 will remain to be redeemed in currency.

GENERAL ORD has issued the following order in the Arkansas District: "All persons now residing within the limits of this military district who, subsequently to the 9th of April, 1865, voluntarily joined themselves from any of the States lately in rebellion, and have since returned to a residence in the United States, will, within thirty days from the receipt of this order, report in person or in writing to these headquarters their full names and places of residence, giving post-office address, in order that a copy of the parole oath administered to the rebel armies on their surrender may be forwarded to them, to be signed and subscribed. The oath may be administered by any commissioned officer in the military service of the United States serving in this command, and will be immediately forwarded to the Assistant Adjutant-General at these headquarters for file. Failure to comply with the terms of the foregoing order will subject the offenders to arrest and such penalty as may be prescribed by competent authority."

CITY BULLETIN.

MEETING OF THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.—The regular monthly meeting of the Franklin Institute was held as usual last evening. After the regular business of the institution, Professor A. Roldent Secretary, Professor, Henry Morton, read a report on scientific and mechanical novelties. In this allusion was made to the great bridge which is being undertaken at New York to connect Long Island with the Atlantic by a tunnel, and to a bridge across the Straits of Bosina, and one for the English Channel. Many other engineering works were described, and models were shown of an improved car break and other contrivances. The Professor also exhibited the production of cocoon by electric action, about which so much has been said of late in connection with the blinding of sugar and other bodies. This wonderful substance was largely developed by the Doctor's powerful induction coil, and its properties examined. Some beautiful experiments in optics were also given with admirable effect, and the entire report was full of interest. The death of Mr. George Ercly, one of the Vice Presidents of the Institute, was announced, and appropriate resolutions adopted, after which the meeting was adjourned.

THE Franklin Institute.—On Friday afternoon and evening the first quarterly meeting of the Teachers' Institute of the City and County of Philadelphia, will be held in Central Hall. At half-past two P. M. a lecture will be delivered by Mr. Jean Mitchell, Esq., on the "Art of Instruct four and half-past seven P. M. by Dr. Dio Lewis, of Boston, on "Gymnastics." Some curious questions will be propounded and discussed by Mr. Lewis. The lecture will be instructive, and an interesting occasion may be anticipated.

THE CONTEST ENDED.—The contest between the Hibernia and the Washington Hose Company of Wood, to be given to the society paying for the largest number of tickets for the Reception Festival, to be given on the 26th inst., for the benefit of Catholic Pulpitarian Literary Institute—that society to receive the proceeds of the fair. The Philomathesia, $1,650 56; St. Michael's, $1,41 56; Hibernia, $1,000; Washington, $1,000. The other societies made no return.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL.—The work of rebuilding the wing on the front of the foundation of the Municipal Hospital, ordered to be taken down by the Commissioners of Public Buildings, is now in progress. Since the 1st of January, only about fifty cases of accidents have been received at the Hospital, this is the smallest number of patients for so long a period, under the care of the Board of Health, since the organization.

SERIOUS FALL.—William Carrigan, aged 21 years, residing on Hunter street, above Tenth, had his leg broken by falling through a hatchway at Massey, Collins's Co.'s brewery. Tenth and Filbert streets. He was taken to the hospital.

THE BUFFALO FLOURS.—The Eagle Hose Company, of Buffalo, N. Y., left for home yesterday afternoon, after spending a delightful time in the city and vicinity of the members of the Perseverance Hose Company.

REPAIRED.—All the bridges in the Twenty-first ward, which were in a bad condition last month, have been repaired, with the exception of the one on Gray's lane, and that will be finished this week.

NEW MARKET HOUSES.—The new market houses on Girard avenue, between Fifth and Eighth streets, are now under roof, and it is expected that they will be entirely completed in about five weeks.

POINT BREEZE PARK.—On Monday next there will be a race for a purse of $1,000. Three nags are entered for the purse, and the same day the postponed race between the "Belle of Baltimore" and "Italian or County Maid" will take place.

NUISANCES.—Since the commencement of the present year, 2,160 nuisances have been complained of at the office of the Board of Health. A large number of these were in the 1st ward.

THE MILITARY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

The following is a corrected roster of troops serving in the Department of the East, Major General Geo. G. Meade, commanding:

Department Staff—Brevet Brigadier-General R. C. Drum, Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel C. D. Emory, Captain 5th Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonels S. F. Barstow, Captain 4th U. S. Cavalry, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Geo. Meade, Captain 23d Infantry, Aide-de-Camp.

Brevet Colonel W. W. Saunders, Captain 4th Infantry, Judge Advocate.

Brevet Brigadier-General James Totten, Lieutenant-Colonel and Assistant Inspector-General, Inspector General.

Capt. Chambers McKibben, Jr., 35th Infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General.

Brevet Major-General G. H. Crosman, Colonel U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster.

Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Kilburn, Colonel and Assistant Commissary-General of Subsistence, Chief Commissary of Subsistence.

Brevet Brigadier-General J. M. Cuyler, Surgeon, Medical Director.

Brevet Major-General Hamilton, New York harbor—Brevet Brigadier-General J. Vogdes, Colonel 1st artillery, Headquarters and Companies D and M, 1st, artillery.

Fort Lafayette, New York harbor—Brevet Major W. M. Maynadier, Captain 1st artillery. Company H, 1st artillery.

Fort Wadsworth, New York harbor—Brevet Colonel L. L. Bean, Major 1st artillery. Company B, 1st artillery.

Fort Schuyler, New York harbor—Brevet Brigadier-General J. A. Haskin, Lieutenant-Colonel 1st artillery. Companies E, G and H, 1st artillery.

Fort Trumbull, New London, Ct.—Brevet Major-General Gouverneur Kemble, Captain 1st artillery. Companies A and F, 1st artillery.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—Brevet Colonel John Hamilton, Major 1st artillery. Company C, 1st artillery.

Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y.—Captain C. Hasbrouck, Company C, 1st artillery, 1st infantry.

Fredsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. F. Rodenbough, Major 1st cavalry. Companies B and D, 2d infantry.

Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.—Brevet Brigadier-General T. B. McIntosh, Lieutenant-Colonel 42d infantry. Companies F, G and H, and unassigned recruits.

Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.—Captain W. P. Huxford, 2d infantry. Company D, 13th infantry.

Northern Frontier, Buffalo, N. Y.—Brevet Major-General T. H. Neill, Colonel 3d artillery. Troops serving at Forts Porter, Niagara, and Ontario, Headquarters and Medical Department.

Fort Warren, Boston Harbor, Mass.—Major L. A. Allen, 3d artillery. Companies C and D, 3d artillery.

Fort Independence, Boston Harbor, Mass.—Brevet Brigadier-General G. A. De Rumy, Major 3d artillery. Company A, 3d artillery, 1st infantry.

Fort Winthrop, Boston Harbor, Mass.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel J. Bonneville, Captain 3d artillery. Company I, M U. S. artillery.

Fort Preble, Portland, Me.—Brevet Colonel H. G. Gibson, Major 3d artillery. Company M, 3d artillery.

Fort Sullivan, Eastport, Me.—Brevet Major-General H. J. Hunt, Lieutenant-Colonel 3d artillery. Company E, 3d artillery.

Fort Adams, Newport, R. I.—Brevet Major-General T. H. Neill, Colonel 3d artillery. Headquarters, and Companies B, D and H 3d artillery.

Fort Delaware, Delaware.—Brevet Brigadier-General C. H. Morgan, Major 3d artillery. Companies K and L, 5th artillery.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

GENERAL HANCOCK arrived at Washington last night.

GEN. YELL, a prominent lawyer of Arkansas, is dead.

FIRE JOHN PORTER had a long interview with General Grant yesterday. No definite conclusion was arrived at.

Tor Mayor and members of the City Council of Cincinnati are paying a visit to New York.

MEMPHIS is unusually healthy, and consequently there is but little apprehension of yellow fever.

A COLORED judge presided yesterday for the first time on the bench of the Fires district Recorder's Court, Philadelphia.

THE contract for supplying the House of Representatives with stationery for the ensuing year was yesterday awarded to Philip A. Solomon, and French & Richards, of Washington, D. C.

THE army clothing and equipage department at St. Louis will be merged with a similar establishment at Philadelphia, by order of General Grant.

THE United States frigate Susquehanna arrived off the Capes of the Chesapeake yesterday, from Portsmouth, England. She will proceed to Annapolis.

The soldiers and freedmen prominent in the late riot at Aquetta, Ga., have been arrested. The former will be tried by court-martial and the latter by civil tribunals.

GENERAL SHERIDAN and staff arrived in Cincinnati yesterday, on his way to Fort Leavenworth. The General had an enthusiastic reception in Chicago.

Ten yellow fever deaths in New Orleans for the past twenty-four hours. Intelligence from the fever is spreading among the towns in the interior of the State.

The cholera is still prevailing at Palermo, but is decreasing so rapidly that the city is resuming its commercial relations. The deaths are estimated at five thousand.

Cos., Commissioner of Alabama, arrived in Washington yesterday, to assist Withers and other colored delegates from the Alabama Capital, in urging the President to remove Gen. Pope and reopen the registration lists to the emancipated.

The election on adoption of the new Maryland Constitution yesterday, passed off quietly. The vote in Baltimore was 21,816; for the Constitution, 17,146; against it, 4,670. Majority for the Constitution, 16,561. The vote is about 8,000 short of the vote of 1860.

At a meeting of tobacco manufacturers in New York, yesterday, resolutions were adopted protesting against the recent Treasury regulation, and committees were appointed to proceed to Washington, and, in conjunction with similar committees from Boston and other cities, to present a petition to the Secretary of the Treasury, praying for a repeal of the obnoxious regulation.

GENERAL SHOFIELD has issued an order altering the clause of the Mobile order of the morning, by massive lateral of liquid measure, extending the time allowed for the entry of goods now on non-residents to be laid out in Virginia waters, and ordering that the tax of 5 cents per bushel be paid tax once, and then by persons carrying oysters to the market, or shipping them from the State.

MR. EDWIN BOOTH is recovering, and is now considered out of danger, though prostrated by a fever. He has made an application again for the remains of his brother, John Wilkes Booth, to have that his mother, being very aged, craves the last solace of being by the side of the grave of her dishonored father, who is buried near Baltimore. The request has been denied.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has decided to allow the commissioners of internal revenue, back into five-twenties, which were put in the mail of the 14th inst. It will be remembered that the time for this conversion properly expired on the 14th inst., and was extended until the date above mentioned, after which the holders of that class of bonds will be compelled to wait two months before they present them for redemption. It is now estimated that $5,000,000 are still out, and that $3,000,000 will remain to be redeemed in currency.

GENERAL ORD has issued the following order in the Arkansas District: "All persons now residing within the limits of this military district who, subsequently to the 9th of April, 1865, voluntarily joined themselves from any of the States lately in rebellion, and have since returned to a residence in the United States, will, within thirty days from the receipt of this order, report in person or in writing to these headquarters their full names and places of residence, giving post-office address, in order that a copy of the parole oath administered to the rebel armies on their surrender may be forwarded to them, to be signed and subscribed. The oath may be administered by any commissioned officer in the military service of the United States serving in this com-

CLOTHING.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867.

An elegant selected stock of the newest fabrics, by

ALBRIGHT & HUTTENBRAUCK,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
915 Chestnut Street.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

INSTRUCTION.

MORAVIAN COLLEGE AT BETHLEHEM, PA.
The next session of this institution will commence on the 4th September, when it will have enjoyed a high reputation for more than three-quarters of a century. It is located in Bethlehem, Northampton county, Pa., the oldest and historical seat of the Moravians in this country. Having a healthy location, with the view to a more extensive course of scientific and classical study, thoroughly collegiate education, similar to that of other institutions of the same character.
In connection with it is a Grammar School, in which young boys are prepared for the Sophomore class in the college, and which, at the same time, offers an opportunity for such as do not desire taking a College course, to lay a good foundation for those branches which will be of service in practical life.
The Female Department affords a similar, fair and examinable, thorough education, and a "temp" for those who are to be received into the Grammar School. A limited number of young ladies can be accommodated with board.
The Christmas Term begins on the delcoy of the Sophomore class.
For further particulars, address
Rev. EDMUND DE SCHWEINITZ,
President.
For the Faculty.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, 1663 LOCUST STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—The Misses MARY L. PONCE and MARY E. PONCE will open their Seventh Session on Wednesday, September 18th. Particulars from Circulars.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS IN THE PINELAND, N. J.—The Fall Session of this School will commence on Monday, September 23d. Terms, $250 per Number 16.
Testimonials from the Late Bishop of Pennsylvania, Chief Justice Chase, and other gentlemen, can be seen at the Office of the Chestnut Street, will receive an opportunity for such as do not desire taking a College course, to lay a good foundation for those branches which will be of service in practical life.
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PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Chestnut Street, above Ninth.
Instruction in Book-keeping, Penmanship, Arithmetic, Commercial Law, Business Forms, Correspondence, Telegraphy, Phonography, &c. Day and Evening Sessions. Students can enter any time. Circulars containing full information, sent on application.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

MR. JOSEPH KNECHT, LATE OF THE CONSERVATORY of Paris, begs leave to inform the public that he has opened a Class for Instruction on the Violin, Piano, Violoncello, Guitar, Mandolin, Clarionet, Flute, Cornet, Sleigh Bells.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

MR. J. PIERSON, ALSO, THE TEACHER OF MUSIC, Pierson Hall, No. 1 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

PIANO AND SINGING—MISS GARDINER, OF Vienna, pupil of Mr. A. LOUIS GUILMANT, Organist to Professor George Allen, 1219 South Penn square, Philadelphia, receives pupils at 1625 Brandywine street.
s 1 6m

PIANO.
Miss Elizabeth and Mrs. Julia Allen will resume their lessons on the 16th inst. Apply at the residence of Prof. George Allen, 1219 South Penn square.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

MR. JAMES PEARCE, MR. BAX OXON, OF ST. Paul's Cathedral, Choir Master, Organist and Teacher, No. 1836 Spruce street.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

MR. ROBERT WILL RESUME HIS VOCAL CLASSES, Third street, Philadelphia.
ag 5 6 s 1 6m

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