NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Ticknor & Fields, Boston, have just published "A Journey in Brazil," being a narrative of the famous Agassiz Amazonian expedition. It is the joint production of Mr. and Mrs. Agassiz and the intrinsic interest of the work is greatly heightened by this evidence of the cultivated intelligence with which Mrs. Agassiz proves herself a fitting helpmeet for her distinguished husband in all his scientific pursuits.

The exploration of the Amazon by Professor Agassiz was in many respects one of the most remarkable expeditions ever undertaken in the cause of science. Projected years before, as sure to yield an abundant harvest to the geologist, the naturalist, the botanist, and the ethnologist, it at last became a reality through the princely munificence of Mr. Nathaniel Thayer, of Boston, who, giving Professor Agassiz carte blanche for all his requirements, sent him out to solve the problems of that wonderful region, to test his own theories, and to enrich by his collections and observations the whole scientific world.

The expedition, admirably organized and with a most complete outfit, sailed from New York, April 1st, 1865, and sailed from Rio on its return to the United States, July 2d, 1866, and during the period of fifteen months, Agassiz pursued his investigations of tides and rocks and birds and fishes and creeping things innumerable, both small and great trees and plants and fossils and men and women and children and government and all and everything that came or was presented to his keen observations. As he labored and organized, and directed and investigated, his wife, Agassiz noted and wrote down incidents and diversions which blend all the results of abstruse scientific research with such charming narrative and such life-like scene-painting and such delicate perception of the beautiful and wonderful, that the book of Brazil will become one of the most delightful of modern books of travel.

The Amazonian expedition was conducted under every imaginable advantage. From the Emperor down to the naked Indian children twelve hundred miles up the Amazon, the most courteous attentions of the Empire of Brazil were placed at the disposal of Mr. Agassiz. Railroad and steamboat companies placed all their facilities at his command. The Emperor himself became a collector of specimens. Orders were issued to aid and further the objects of the expedition by all possible means, and the native courtesy of the Brazilians never appeared to better advantage than in the continued hospitalities which greeted the party at all points of their journey.

The results of the expedition are well known. Many hundreds of new species of fish were collected beside large numbers of other rare or unknown specimens in the various branches of natural history. Most interesting and important points in regard to the glacial theory and other subjects were established, and the whole vast valley of the Amazon was laid open to the knowledge of the rest of the world as it has never been before. We had marked many passages of this volume for quotation, but our space forbids. It is a tale of adventure and results of this remarkable journey and will be sought with avidity by all who appreciate a standard author. The work is most handsomely printed, with numerous illustrations, and we are not surprised to hear that the first edition of it is almost exhausted, before its publication has been fairly announced. It is for sale by G. W. Pitcher.

"Guild Court, a London Story," is a very readable book, by George McDonald, author of "Alec Forbes" and other works. The scene of the story is exclusively in the shabby genteel lower walks of London life, but the reader is introduced to several original and interesting characters. We particularly admire the Rev. Fuller, and commend his theology and his method of de. ing it, and the new and novel conception of sin, as would "leaven the whole lump." He possesses the very rare quality of good common sense, and is still more rare of tact, and these two combined enable him to do a good work among men, women and children. The two children, Mattie and Annie, are quaint, weird creatures, and have a certain fascination of their own, while the reader watches with absorbed attention the process by which, under kindness and judicious instruction, Mattie ceases to be a young, sly, hypocritical. The description of the impressions produced on the two by the first glimpses of the sea and the country is inimitable, and shows a profound knowledge of child-nature. There is not a single inferior or feebly-drawn character in the whole book, and we think no one can read it for pleasure in reading it. Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by Peterson & Brothers.

"F. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published the thirteenth volume of their "People's Edition" of Dickens, containing "Hard Times" and "Pictures of Italy." By some oversight, this volume is called "Dickens's *New Stories*," although "Pictures from Italy" appeared in book form in 1846.

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A Card from Geo. Burbridge.

The card of Geo. Burbridge, which was referred to by Mr. Marshall, in his remarks explanatory in the House of Representatives yesterday, is as follows:

To the Editor of the Chronicle: I have seen an extract of a speech delivered in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, by one S. S. Marshall, of Illinois, that demands a notice at my hands. Full reckless and vindictive men are in every generation more exceeded to characterize me as the military *Jeffries* of Kentucky, and "who was so fortunate in arresting and massacring non-combatants and peaceful citizens, and imprisoning women and children placed under his jurisdiction." He is specially pointed out as one "tolerates were arrested in Kentucky, ordered by a commission composed of honorable officers of the national army for the crimes set in order and gross outrages against the laws of war, and upon clear and indisputable evidence, and executed under my administration. He states that these men were "women and children" and "peaceful citizens," is perhaps as near the truth as such a man can come of manliness. The "peaceful citizens" were outlaws against society, and criminals against human nature; murdering, robbing and plundering without regard to age or sex. They were men and women whom no faith would bind, and no circumstances of life appease. Your correspondent remembers they entered living witnesses of their ferocious crime. It was the duty of strangers to calm and good-thinking people of this country to hear from the hills of Tennessee, a court composed of honorable soldiers, who had sustained the burdens of many a bloody battle-field, charged with the crime of massacring "non-combatants and peaceable citizens." Are nothing of my own sense of justice and honor; I appeal hence there is not a heart so debased, unless it be among this man's faithful confederates, as to be surprised at a statement, and not another tongue so false as to utter it.

It is again stated that I imprisoned women and children placed under my protection. The truth is that some women of notoriously treasonable character, for aiding and abetting the enemies of the country, and who sought to kill my officers and murder my troops, were ordered out of the State of Kentucky by me, acting under a general order from General Sherman, far more rigorous, but not the less just, than my own. No woman was ever "imprisoned," no child was ever "imprisoned" by me. Thus the charge is as wilfully and perversely false as the other.

For the discharge of my duty to my country in the most humane manner compatible with the public safety, I have been maligned and traduced by the whole pack of traitors, North and South. That duty was performed faithfully and fearlessly. If the times ever dictate it, which may God avert, it shall be done again, correctly, impartially, and without injustice. It is to be regretted that the hand of justice fell so heavily only upon the misguided, but none the less criminal, traitors of the South. If those of the North who inspired this crime had possessed their courage, justice would have been more equally distributed. Their shield was their cowardice, not their patriotism or their virtue. If I am to be misrepresented by my country, I can endure it, the truth is known. I shall not tamely submit to slander, or suffer my agency in my office to the loss of truth and honor, and so wantonly maligned toward the citizens of the Union, as this Representative of treason in the Congress of the Union. I have no excuse to give and no apology to make for my presence in Washington. I presume that even a Federal soldier may visit the capital of the country he has fought to sustain whenever he may think proper. It is but little moment to me who thinks to the contrary, and least of all those whose records are written in disloyalty. S. G. BURBIDGE,

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GIRARD COLLEGE.

Hon. Henry D. Moore recently delivered an address before the Universities Sabbath School Union of this city, which we find printed in the Boston *Universalist*. The following passage in relation to Girard College, its present administration and the services formerly rendered to it by a distinguished and excellent fellow-citizen, Hon. Joseph B. Chandler, will be interesting to our readers:

There is one other institution, my friends, concerning which I would make mention, for it is that grand and noble charity of our city, the Girard College. This is indeed a noble Institution, illustrated it is true in the annals of charities and benefits, and I cannot but think too much limited for the amount of money expended upon it and invested in it! I believe that if the donor of that magnificent gift to the city could be here now to see its workings and its operation, he would correct that error, and I do not hesitate to ascribe it to me in the error of judgment in the details of his Legacy! I cannot believe that he would now order the erection of a building for charitable purposes, which should consume over fourteen years of valuable time in its erection, and over a million dollars in its construction; and there is another feature of his bequest which I believe he would correct if it was in his power to do so, and that is the feature which shuts its doors against the children of parents not members of the Gospel, and gives its management and control into the hands of those who may possibly be governed by political or sectarian motives and feelings in the selection of its officers. I know not what may have been the motives which governed and controlled Mr. Girard, in thus shutting its doors against all ministers of the Gospel, unless it was to prevent the introduction of Sectarian influence in its management. If this was his desire it was a laudable one, but it seems to me it could have been attained without a restriction so broad and sweeping in its character as to seem to authorize all branches of secular education, to the exclusion of those branches of moral and morality and goodness which are so essential to the proper development of character and the intellectual training of the young. It is very true, if in the selection of Directors and officers of the Institution you could have men who are chosen as will look to the moral and spiritual good of the children, as well as their intellectual training, then indeed will the Institution carry out what I have no doubt was the original purpose and intention of its founder. I cannot but fear that in thus shutting its doors forever against all ministers of the Gospel, that he has possibly left them open to the introduction of men who may be willing to be poor and ignorant expounders of the teachings and precepts of our Divine Master. I mean in God this may never be the case, and I would not intimate for a moment, that such whose book, and whose life shows no desire but pleasure in reading it. Published by Harper & Brothers. For sale by Peterson & Brothers.

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CITY BULLETIN.

Fourteenth Annual Report of the Merchants' Fund.

We may congratulate ourselves upon thus reaching our fourteenth anniversary; that we have fairly passed through the period when our association might be regarded as a novelty or experiment. We are reminded, however, that compared with many of the time-honored institutions of our city whose histories are measured by scores, and some by more than a century of years, ours is of but recent date. And yet, were it to be announced on this occasion that the hopes in which this charity originated had been disappointed; that, with an object so confessedly praiseworthy, it had failed to secure the necessary confidence and support, and the Merchants' Fund would no longer appear in the golden circle of Christian charities—the loss of few would by many hearts be more sadly felt and more justly deplored. No other can fill its place nor do its work.

It is our painful duty to notice, in this report, the decease, since the last anniversary, of two of our associates in the Board of Managers—Marshall Hill, an efficient and highly valued member of the Executive Committee, and Thomas F. Brady, for several years secretary of the society. To Mr. Brady belongs the merit of having first suggested the establishment of the Merchants' Fund; and only a few days before his death he expressed, with much warmth, his gratitude that it, as he hoped, he had been instrumental in originating so great a charity. He had not lived in vain.

The relief appropriations during the past year in regular and special grants to twenty-five persons amount to $4,605, an excess of $400 over the preceding year. The donations are measured, as far as possible, by the circumstances of the recipients. Some of these are struggling in various ways, as age and infirmity will allow, to assist in their own support—some have aged kindred to care for—while others—while to some, the aid you bestow is their all. With one or two exceptions, they are all aged, and all are unexceptionable in character. We need not say how many and great infinities cluster around such advanced years. Several of these gentlemen are afflicted with paralysis, and the relief afforded, in some instances, depends upon the society for stated allowances.

The extreme poverty and destitution of the beneficiaries appended to this report will serve to show their appreciation of the benefits conferred upon them. They desire in this way to express to their brethren who have prospered for them in their adversity their grateful sense of obligation.

Several of the present beneficiaries have been for some years under the care of the institution; but most of those who have enjoyed its bounty have passed away, and those are well-remembered vancrable men, whom some of us had known as occupying positions of trust and honor, men of large hearts and fine sensibilities. When in their days of adversity, and in the failure of every other hope, they accepted the unsought help of the Fund, it was not without many and bitter struggles that to confess their helplessness. The trial was severe, and they met it with such dignity and patience as greatly to increase our respect. Who does not feel that such a poverty is peculiar, and that sensitiveness of humane are the arrangements of the Merchants' Fund for this and such like instances? The beneficiary is at home, or with all that is left to him of home or kindred. He is humbled at the consciousness of dependence upon others for the river here.

The Appropriation Bill.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means this morning, the carrier of Sixteenth and Poplar streets. John C. Barr presided and David C. McMurtrie acted as Secretary. The annual report was read. The Managers congratulate themselves that the Merchants' Fund is now numbering 65. The entire family is composed of 75, including the trustees, Mrs. Mary, and themselves, for, at one time during the year, the low state of the finances gave them some hesitancy, but means for continuing the work were obtained by the delivery of a lecture by Rev. Robt. Collyer of Chicago, the proceeds from which amounted to $555 75. An exhibition was also given, from which they received $150. The children of the institution are not necessarily separated from their parents, who pay a small sum weekly for their board, and are allowed to visit them one afternoon of every week, and to remove them when their circumstances may permit, or they wish to provide for them. There are at present sixty-five children under the care of the Managers. The Treasurer reported a balance from previous report of $190 60, which, with the new receipts, amounted to $5,472 25. The expenses were $5,470 01. The following persons were elected officers and managers for the year:

President—John C. Farr.

Vice-President—James H. Orne.

Treasurer—Edward W. Clark.

Secretary—John C. Barr.

Mrs. J. C. Farr, Mrs. C. J. Peterson, Mrs. Simon Sharp, Mrs. Thos. Dickinson, Mrs. John Mason, Mrs. W. H. Furness, Mrs. B. Lippincott, Miss E. J. O'Neil, Mrs. J. W. Sharpe, Mrs. W. H. Harrison, Mrs. Joseph Harrison, Mrs. Jas. L. Claghorn, Mrs. J. Dickinson, Mrs. J. H. Orne, Mrs. L. Johnson, Mrs. Geo. Fox, Mrs. J. B. Burnet, Mrs. R. Buckley, Mrs. N. H. Graham, Mrs. E. W. Clark, Mrs. Edward W. Clark, Miss M. K. Vansant.

HEAVY DAMAGE AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—Yesterday, in the Nisi Prius, before Judge Strong, the case of Jane E. Caldwell against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, resulted in a verdict for plaintiff for $11,000. It will be remembered, that Mr. Caldwell, a young boy, was seriously and permanently injured by being thrown from the car of Newcastle, between Danville and Milton. A broken rail was the cause of the accident, and the defence denied negligence, and claimed that the frost had caused a fracture in the rail.

THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE POETRY ASSOCIATION.—This society met last night, according to adjournment, at No. 701 Walnut street. Mr. Heratine, from the committee to draft articles of association, made a report, which was adopted. It was agreed to hold meetings on the first Monday evening in each month, at ten dollars for the first year, and two dollars for each subsequent year. The following officers, then were chosen, as follows: Thomas S. Armstrong, President; R. W. Gibbs, Vice President; Geo. G. Illey, Secretary; Jos. W. Wade, Corresponding Secretary; Chas. M. Siter, Treasurer.

From our Latest Edition of Yesterday.

By the Atlantic Telegraph.

LONDON, Jan. 30.—Mr. Mitchell, a Fenian Head-Centre, was arrested at Cork last evening.

BERLIN, Jan. 30.—Twelve members of the Parliament, who was arrested some time since for the alleged murder of a Prussian, were set at liberty been discharged. He was subjected to a slight fine. It was stated that the money in question taken by the Parliament as a member's right to be in the Parliament, and that the money for words spoken in debate, contributed in no small degree to this merely nominal punishment.

The Appropriation Bill.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation Bill for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, was reported from the Committee on Ways and Means this morning. The aggregate is $17,000,000, of which the Committee on Appropriations reported in the Legislative, $2,253,364 67; Public Printing, $1,271,127 78; Library of Congress, $3,361,096; Court of Claims, $129,850; Botanic Garden, $37; State Department, $1,000,000; Diplomatic and Consular Offices, $71,600; U. S. Mint and Branches, $120,000; Assay Offices, $290,000; Government in the Territorial Governments, $238,500; Judiciary, $193,000; Treasury, $2,100,000; Department of Agriculture, $154,893; Navy dockyards, $150,000. The amount for the Navy Department was handed into them for the above purposes about $6,000,000.

Attempted Suicide.

New York, Jan. 30.—Last night Mr. Benjamin E. Sage, the brother of Russell Sage, and his wife Miss Annie Graham, to whom it appears he has been for some time engaged, and in her presence, shot himself through the head with a revolver. Previous to committing the act he addressed some observations to Miss Graham, showing that he was actuated by jealousy. He sought to of a such a nature as to preclude any hopes of his recovery. And most, at least, we could wish, that such a man should be in our community.

The National Banks.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The Committee on Banking and the Currency at their meeting to-day, by a unanimous vote, reported a national bank bill substituting United States notes for National Bank notes. Mr. Hulburd, who was the vote on reporting the bill to the House was postponed to the 10th of February, to enable those Had it been taken, it would have stood 6 to 5.

It is understood that the Ways and Means for a large majority as soon as it is brought before it.

The Sanitary Case.

(Special Despatch to the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Sanitary Case appeared in his seat yesterday, looking in good spirits. His presence here, it appears, is occasioned by the fact that the resolution introduced by Senator Cattell, on the 27th inst., for his expulsion, was set in the regular order of business for consideration, owing to the reconstruction question engrossing all the time of the Senate. It is understood that the case is disposed of. While here, it is understood that Senator Sumner will deliver a speech on reconstruction. It is not known whether Sumner will press his resolution for expulsion or not.

Cotton Growth in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—Speaker Colfax has just received a letter from Judge Shellabarger, dated Springfield, Ohio, saying that he is planting in health, and will return to his seat in the House during the present session of Congress.

RECEIPTS OF CUSTOMS.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 30.—The receipts for customs from January 20th to 25th, inclusive, at the ports below mentioned, were as follows:

Boston, $265,377; New York, $4,417,000; Philadelphia, $88,000; Baltimore, $17,000; New Orleans, January 1st to 11th, $166,559. Total, $4,953,936.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Henry Clay Gage A. Bright has been ordered to the Naval Hospital at Washington. Surgeon F. Lenaldo is detached from the naval rendezvous at Philadelphia and placed on the sick list. Surgeon Thomas Antisell, U. S. N., is detached from Washington Navy Yard and placed on waiting orders. Arthur Ensign Jones, U. S. N., is detached from Washington.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 30.—The differences between the rival bridge companies of this city and Illinois have been amicably settled. The energies, and resources of both parties will be concentrated, and a bridge built across the Mississippi at this place. The terms of the amicable arrangement—give great satisfaction to the citizens of St. Louis and all interested in bridging the river here.

From Maine.

LEWISTON, Me., Jan. 30.—The case of Verrill, convicted of the murder of two women, in Auburn, last January, was taken up to-day for a new trial, and, resulted in the non-suit. The evidence was identical with the former, only stated not that constitutional convention, which was called into existence by the Congress of the United States, and which framed the present Constitution of Mississippi, which was ratified by the people of the State, and which was accepted by the Congress of the United States, and which has been in operation for the last two years, and which has been in operation for the last two years, and which has been in operation for the last two years