NEW PUBLICATIONS.

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have just published a beautifully printed volume of the "Annals of the United States Christian Commission." This narrative of the labors of this famous agency has been prepared by the Rev. Lemuel Moss, of Lewisburg University, the Home Secretary of the Commission, and has done his work thoroughly and well. It traces out the origin of the Christian Commission, as it crystallized into organized form from the disjointed and almost discordant elements of Christian labor in behalf of the soldiers of the Union. The story of its early difficulties and struggles is plainly told, and its after career of widespread benevolence and patriotism is narrated with all the enthusiasm of one who had been an active agent in this great auxiliary to the Government during the years of the rebellion. The Christian Commission and the Sanitary Commission were two of the most astonishing productions of the war, and they stand unparalleled in all past history, in their design and extent and wonderful success.

The Christian Commission was organized November 15th, 1861, and closed its labors February 10th, 1866, thus covering a period of a little more than four years. During this time the total receipts in cash and other values amounted to $6,291,107 68. The following were some of the principal items of distribution: 95,000 boxes of stores and publications; 1,466,748 Bibles and Testaments; 1,370,053 Hymns and Psalm-books; 8,208,097 "Knapsack books"; 767,861 magazines and pamphlets; 18,126,002 religious newspapers; 39,104,243 pages of tracts. The hospital work of the Commission is also fully detailed, and the volume is filled with interesting incidents in all the various departments of the work. The mass of documentary and other matter which Mr. Moss has so ably brought into the connected shape of these "Annals" forms a most valuable portion of the history of the war, and is presented by the publishers in a most attractive form of paper, type and binding. The volume is prefaced by a finely engraved and very lifelike portrait of Mr. George H. Stuart, the President of the Christian Commission.

The publisher who, in these days of trashy novels, introduces to the reading public a really good book of the kind, is assuredly entitled to thanks and encouragement. These we claim for Messrs. Lippincott & Co., who have just issued a very excellent English novel, "The White Rose," by G. Wayte Melville, author of "Kate Coventry" and one or two other very readable books. "The White Rose" is a sonbriquet given to a gentle English girl, whose life, and love, and sorrow, the story most touchingly depicts. The plot is so skilfully arranged as to awaken and sustain intense interest; and the characters are endowed with an individuality which is a great charm to the reader who wearies of the conventional novel, with its puppets of the ordinary novel. The book abounds with beautiful sentiments, beautifully expressed, and its moral tone is undeniably good. We take pleasure in commending it to the public.

English translations of Dante are considered proofs of scholarship as well as of poetic talent. After all, there is none more correct, and in general much more satisfactory than Cary's. A new edition of this old but excellent English version of the great Italian's epic—the *Inferno*, the *Purgatorio* and the *Paradiso*—has just been issued by D. Appleton & Co., and a copy has come to us from Mr. G. W. Pitcher, 805 Chestnut street. This edition has the advantage over the recent more pretentious ones of having the three parts of the Divina Commedia all in one volume, and that small and convenient for reading. Henry Francis Cary, M. A., the translator, was one of the best students of Dante in England. His sketch of the poet's life and his notes to the poems add to the value of his translation.

T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just published "Great Expectations," in the series of their "People's Edition" of Dickens. This is a handsome duodecimo edition, on clear paper and good type, with twelve illustrations by McLenan.

The same house publishes "Little Dorrit," another volume of their "Dickens for the Million," complete for thirty-five cents. Also, the first volume of a cheap edition of the Waverly Novels, to be completed in 26 volumes, at twenty-five cents per volume. The first volume contains "Waverly" complete.

"Dawn" is the name of a new novel recently published by Adams & Co., Boston. It is full of a bad style of transcendental spiritualism, expressed in questionable grammar, and by impossible characters and incidents. It may be set down as the crude performance of some new beginner in novel-writing who has had the wisdom to leave the title-page blank. It will be well for the writer to preserve the *incognito* until something better than such trash as "Dawn" is produced. For sale by G. W. Pitcher.

King & Baird, No. 607 Sansom street, have brought out a neat and cheap edition of "Simpson's Life of Stephen Girard," which was originally published soon after the death of the "Merchant and Mariner." The volume is particularly acceptable at this time when the management of the institution which was the great object of Mr. Girard's thoughtful care engages so large a share of public attention.

Presidential Clemency to Counterfeiters.

The President, in reply to a resolution of the House, has transmitted a communication from the Attorney-General's office, showing all the pardons granted by the President since April 14, 1865, for counterfeiting, etc., together with the names of those who recommended the pardons and the circumstances under which the Executive clemency was exercised.

Pardons for forgery, 21; pardons for passing counterfeit money, 71; pardons for having in possession counterfeit money, 14; pardon for presenting false claims, 1; pardons for counterfeiting, 3; pardon for perjury, 1; pardon for attempting to pass counterfeit money, 1; pardons for making counterfeit money, 3; pardons for having counterfeit money, 3; pardons for passing false vouchers, 1; pardon for fraud, 1; pardon for making false entry in bank book, 1; pardon for selling counterfeit money, 1. Total, 122.

—Among the new badges introduced into Philadelphia, Mr. Fox, the Sheriff, presents one in the form of a fish hooker, across the complement of his lady friends by inviting them to "go fishing" with him. This, of course, is a compliment, and a very pleasant one, too, if the lady friends do not think it ridiculous.

Hogarth and Turner.

Hogarth wrote a gentle, humorous satire, Sir Joshua was an intellectual painter of heads; Barry, a large-minded man, original by sufficient knowledge; Gainsborough, a poetical thinker not sufficiently appreciated in his own day; Romney's portraits have grace and tenderness; West's historical tableaux a certain dull, equable, gentle, tame placidity; Morland's pigs are steeped in a golden Cuyp-like atmosphere that should only be breathed by angels; Fuseli's designs are wild, weird and lurid; Stothard invested all he touched with divine calmness and peace; Opie was manly and vigorous; Wilkie finished like Ostade, and was far deeper than the coarse Dutchman he imitated; Blake was a spiritualist, of spiritualists, yet none of these men succeeded in founding a school of painting. They were all timid, all more or less imitators. Reynolds gathered after the grandeur of Michael Angelo, the Titian of Florentine; Gainsborough aimed at the somewhat sketchy grace and gallantry of Vandyke; Fuseli wandered from Dante and "Hell" Breughel, and found no place whereon to rest his foot; Wilkie only gave Ostade a larger purpose; Stothard was Raphaelesque in his mannered gentleness; Barry was always pouring himself after the old masters, and putting the wigs on Greek statues. Some of these early English journal painters we find a grand or original ideal fairly worked out. The age they lived in was unfavorable to high-class furniture portraits, and imitations of Claude and Teniers; above all, it insisted on crowding pictures into a style no longer to decorated Cyclopean churches like St. Peters, or the cathedral at Seville, but to houses. The genius of art, that in Claude's time emerged from the leaden jar sealed out of the Dead Sea, and from the Giotto's sturdy hand, and rose till it touched the sun with one hand and the moon with the other, planting one foot on the earth and the other on the morning star, had now shrunk as quite within two inches of the size of its prison—it had served Heaven, it was now to work at silver filigree and ivory carving—a work of pleasure, but of this Ariel's servitude, to man had arrived.

Some dead European painters we can only see two; they are Hogarth and Turner. They alone exhausted their genius, they alone on the social life of his own day, and the passions of human nature; the other, the scenery of England, and of the more picturesque parts of Europe.

As both these great workers and thinkers are dead, they ought to be beyond the reach of our envy; let us, therefore, do them justice. When we want to know if a painter is worthy of a European fame, we always try him by this drop of test acid: would his pictures please Modavians, Icelanders, persons unacquainted with our history, manners, and language? Yes; Hogarth and Turner would. Show a Finlander, capable of appreciating art, Turner's "Old Temeraire being towed to her last mooring," even if he could not see the pathos of the old age of the war-ship, he would be lost in admiration at the twilight effect, the green young moon, the pearly haze, the misty blue of the river-reaches, the gorgeous hue flushed on the sunset. He might not care to know that that grand picture was suggested to Turner by Stanfield as a Greenwich dinner; but he would take off his hat (if he had such a possession), and say, "I bow the head, for there is an emanation of God's greatest gift to man—genius. This man was a teacher, only a little lower than the angels."

So, too, if you handed a Kamschatkan Hogarth's "Cockfighting House," he would say, "Well, I don't know if these men are Jews, or Romans, or Turks, or Greeks; but this is the work of a great mind." He would, perhaps, as we do, for tallow candles, lumps of whisky bottles, harpooons and walrus hides see the agony, the madness, and the misery, why, that madman with the bald head and clenched teeth looks like Kyzlowski, who yesterday when I won his canoe and his last fur coat, and there is a man left, poverty-stricken, the thinking of robbery and murder, like that idiot who lost his skiff at cards at Kiutski last fall, and then ran a muck through the fair and was cut to pieces by the Russian sailors. Yes, the All-Father, the All-Father, has sent man to wars and to instruct the world. If Hogarth's prints were put up for sale at the Novgorodian fair, I can think that in a few years there would be a Tartar's felt tent from Kostroff to the Great Wall of China with an "Ivako's Progress" or an "Idle Apprentice" in it—we trow not.

That universality of appreciation is the finest homage of genius; London and Toboln, the Duke of York's Column and the North Pole, know genius when they see it depend upon that. Men want no squabbling to set their sort of gold. No one worships pinchbeck; no one adores German silver, though they may perhaps tolerate them for a time.

Hogarth and Turner were too great to have imitators. They stand alone. They founded no schools. The Juvenal and the Claude of England—men more than the venal and higher than the Claude—with a narrower but truer purpose than the Roman, with a wider grasp of nature and truth, then the native of Lorraine. Both the Englishman and the Frenchman had clearly-defined ideals, and they worked them grandly out.

What did Hogarth do? Well, he did two things; he fixed on canvas and copper for ever—the age of George II.—in body and soul, in folly and wisdom, its joys and sorrows, its lullies, bubbles, races, madmen, beauty, prejudices, quackeries, gin-drinking chairmen, soldiers, sailors, shoeblacks, milkgirls, street hags and children lies for us forever. But he did more than this, stern flagellator of vice, great carnifex of folly and sin that he was, he showed us the nobleness of human love mourning over the wreck and degradation of its idol; he showed us the despair of guilt, the never-dying anguish of remorse; he showed us folly's bubbles glittering and radiant in the air, and the sad tears drops into which they subside. He upset pleasure's tinsel cup, and threw down before the victims the feculent dregs that lay at the bottom. His lash cut into the flesh not only of Tom Idle gambling on the tombstone, but the wicked lord who died under the sword of the assassin, and the lady of fashion worn out after the dangerous masquerade. No one painted better the happiness of pure love, no one has shown so well the direct and bitter results of the contrary.

Turner, too, stood on a high mountain, and saw the glory and beauty of the world as it spread at his feet; that beauty, that glory he interpreted to his blinder fellows in the dale peak and the calm meadow, the torrent and the brook, the leafy Devonshire shore and the Titian pires of emerald Cornish headlands—he cast them all upon his canvas, and fixed them there in true form and color for ever. In the intervals of peace he traversed unbelieved Europe, and showed us it as Byron had done, in its most beautiful aspects. England was like a child curious to turn over its new picture-book. Where that Alpine range receive and retain such recollection of clouds, and such distances as Turner's. Nowhere there such a scer of Nature. Cuyp bathed in perpetual sunshine; Claude lingered in a pretty but unreal Arcadia; but Turner was so various.

That he seemed to be.

Not one, but all mankind's epitome."

—A flagman on the Northern Central Railroad, Maryland, was recently frozen to death on his post.

The Protection of Naturalized Citizens.

The Committee on Foreign Affairs yesterday agreed upon the following bill as a substitute for the one heretofore reported by Hon. Samuel Banks, the chairman of the committee, will report it to the House at the earliest opportunity:

Whereas, The right of expatriation is a natural and inherent right of all people, indispensable to the enjoyment of the rights of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, for the protection of which the government of the United States was established; and

Whereas, In the recognition of this principle, this government has been accoiled emigrants from all nations, and invested them with the rights of citizenship; and

Whereas, It is claimed that all such American citizens, with their descendants, are subjects of foreign States, owing allegiance to the governments thereof; and

Whereas, It is necessary to the maintenance of public peace that this claim of foreign allegiance to the governments thereof should be promptly and finally disavowed; therefore

Be it enacted, &c., That any declaration, instruction, opinion, order, or decision of any officer of this government which denies, restricts, impairs or questions the right of expatriation is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of this government, and, therefore, null and void.

Sec. 2. That all naturalized citizens of the United States shall be entitled to and shall receive from this government the same protection of person and property that is accorded to natural born citizens in like situation and circumstances.

Sec. 3. That whenever it shall be duly made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been arrested and detained by any foreign government, in contravention of intent and purposes of this act, upon the allegation that allegiance in the United States does not operate to dissolve his allegiance to his native sovereignty, and that citizen shall have been arrested and detained whose release upon demand shall not have been unnecessarily delayed or denied, the President shall have and hereby is empowered to order the arrest, and detain in custody any subject or citizen of such foreign government who may be found within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the President shall, without delay, give information to Congress of any such proceeding under this act.

Another Speech from the President.

A Committee representing the City Councils of Baltimore called at the Executive Mansion yesterday, for the purpose of presenting a series of resolutions complimentary to the President, recently adopted by that body.

The delegation was introduced by Charles E. Phelps, of Maryland, and the resolutions were presented by Henry Duvall, President of the First Board of the Baltimore City Councils. Other gentlemen also made short speeches, to which the President, in response, expressed his thanks for the compliment tendered, as follows:

I am profoundly thankful for this expression of approval, by the Councils of the city of Baltimore, of my official conduct as the chief executive officer of the nation. This manifestation of confidence from the citizens of Baltimore at this time peculiarly acceptable and gratifying; my country is now in the midst of a crisis which and our free institutions are more endangered now than they were when, during the rebellion, our armies were struggling for the Republic in the field. In this critical condition of public affairs I behoove every citizen who feels an interest in the preservation of constitutional liberty to consider that ours is a government of law, and to require of our legislators that when a great measure is proposed for the public weal, they do it conform to the Constitution which they have solemnly sworn to support. It would be the greatest of victories if the public mind, carried away by the force of the Constitution, would demand that all legislation should be strictly tested by the organic law. The idea that the Constitution no longer exists, or that although existing, laws may be made contrary to its provisions, must ultimately lead us to despotism and tyranny. If the judicial and Executive branches are to be broken down, and the government resolved into, and placed under the control of the legislative department, if the rights and the destinies of this great country are to be transferred to the hands of a few men, and those to be the measure of their power, our republican institutions will soon yield to that most absolute despotism ever witnessed by the world. The struggle in which I have been compelled to engage has not been for my own aggrandizement. My sole aim has been to bring back the government to the plain principles of the Constitution, and, if I could succeed in this effect, the measure of my ambition would have been fulfilled to overflowing. That great end achieved, it would be the highest pleasure of my life, matter for every day's reflection, enabling my thanks to Heaven, to yield my aspirations to others. I repeat, that the encouragement given me on this occasion is very acceptable. The stoutest heart, when surrounded by doubts, and menaced with dangers, need encouragement and support. The kind expressions of approval of the City Council of Baltimore, should be appreciated, will be remembered with gratitude as long as life shall last.

CLOTHING.

EDWARD P. KELLY,
TAILOR,
S. E. Cor. Chestnut and Seventh Sts.
Complete assortment of
CHOICE GOODS,
which will be made in best manner at
MODERATE PRICES.
CLOSING OUT PATTERN COATS AND CLOTHS
NOT CALLED FOR AT LOW PRICES.
4 27 1p

FURNITURE, &c.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
Furniture and Upholstery Warerooms
TO
No. 1435 CHESTNUT Street.
feb 20 6m

CARRIAGES.

D. M. LANE,
CARRIAGE MAKER,
respectfully invites attention to his large stock of finished carriages for sale, styles taken for any description.
MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS,
209, 2011 and 2013 MARKET street.
Three squares west of Pennsylvania Railroad Depot.
2 26 1m 6m

COPARTNERSHIPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WM. D. STROUD, M. D., BENJAMIN MARSTON, jr., have this day formed a business copartnership under the name of STROUD & MARSTON.
Tow ns Great Bend, Susquehanna County, Pennsylvania, and Binghamton, Broome County, State of Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia.
Office, 32 North Fifth Street.
This Company has just made a
CASH DIVIDEND OF $789,860 33 FOR 1867,
which is now in process of payment to members. 6 27 1m

STOVES AND GRATES.

THOMAS S. DETCH & SONS,
No. 1006 Chestnut street, Philadelphia,
Opposite United States Mint,
Manufacturers of
LOW DOWN,
PARLOR,
COOKING,
And other GRATES,
For Anthracite, Bituminous and Wood Fire.
Also,
WARM-AIR FURNACES,
For Warming Public and Private Buildings,
HOSPITALS, VENTILATORS,
CHIMNEY CANS,
COOKING RANGES, BATH BOILERS,
WROUGHT IRON AND BRASS RETAIL.

CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS.

1868. REMOVAL 1868.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
FROM
Their Late Retail Warerooms,
519 Chestnut Street,
TO
NO. 509 CHESTNUT STREET,
Where, with increased facilities, they will in future conduct their
Wholesale and Retail
CARPET BUSINESS.
jal 1 6m
REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON
807 Chestnut Street.
ENGLISH CARPETINGS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS
IN
WHITE GOODS, ETC.
The dissolution of our firm on the 1st of January, requiring us to settle most a heavy reduction of our Stocks we have decided to offer, on and after
Monday Next, Feb. 3,
OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT OF
White Goods, Laces,
Linens, Embroideries,
House-Furnishing Articles,
Etc., Etc.
At a Very Heavy Reduction in Price,
Insure Special Sales.
We also invite to their advantage to lay in that SPRING SUPPLIES in
WHITE GOODS, ETC., NOW,
As they will be able to purchase them at about ANTE WAR PRICES.
Extra Inducements will be offered to those purchasing by the piece.
E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,
Eleventh and Chestnut Sts.
GIRARD ROW.
feb

12½ CENTS FOR A GOOD LINEN TOWEL; 18 cents for the best value in the city; 25 cents for the finest damask towels.
Linen Damask Handkerchiefs at 62 cts per doz.; very fine, 87 cts; worth 50 and 62 cts; 8-4 linen sheets, $3 50; fine, $4 50; Linen Sheeting, 1 yard wide, 37 cts per yard; 5-4 do, 50 cts; 6-4 do, 62 cts; 10-4 do, $1 25; 12-4 do, $1 50; Linen Sheeting, 2 yards wide, 75 cts; 2½ yards, $1 00; Linen Table Cloths, 4-4 wide, 25 cts; 5-4 do, 37½ cts; 6-4 do, 50 cts; 7-4 do, 62½ cts; 8-4 do, 75 cts; 9-4 do, 87½ cts; 10-4 do, $1 00; Linen Table Cloths, 2 yards wide, 50 cts; 2½ yards, 62½ cts; 3 yards, 75 cts; Linen Napkins, 5-4 wide, 12½ cts; 6-4 wide, 15 cts; 7-4 wide, 18 cts; 8-4 wide, 20 cts; 9-4 wide, 25 cts; 10-4 wide, 30 cts; Linen Table Cloths and