NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"King Sham" is the king of a region of small wit and faint puns, which the author himself has the grace to enroll as "atrocities." This admission being thrown down by the writer as a sop to Cerberus, Cerberus will entire growling as faintly as he can, leaving in the foreground a single one of the "atrocities" as specimen. The evening gazette epigram is as good as anything we find in the collection, but the purchaser who would do more than taste will find plenty of a similar flavor, under the neat covers laid upon the tables of Messrs. Lippincott & Co., who sell the work:

A QUERY.

O Traitors, cease your "Table Traits!"
"Smart folks eat mustard," you proclaim:
If so, sedate ones live on dance,
That crabbed men eat crabs, is plain,
The prevish, peas, you may savor,
The squabbler, quaffs, that I'll allow;
But tell me, in the name of Ceres,
If drinking tea will make a teaser?

Lawrence N. Greenleaf is the author, Hurd & Houghton the Publishers.

The author of the "Heir of Redclyffe" has prepared a little collection of historical sketches, ranging beyond the primary schoolbook, and just within the limit of "youthful literature." The histories are grouped into distinct studies or portraits, which the author prettily calls "cameos," though few of the young readers she addresses will comprehend the appropriateness of the term. These delineations, which begin with the earliest times and include the results of the Conquest, will be followed by another volume devoted to the wars of the middle ages. The picturesqueness and accuracy of these histories have secured a wide success in England, which will be repeated here, at least among those families which believe that it is important for young persons of this country to be well posted up in the details of the origin of the English society. The work is issued in America by Lippincott & Co.

Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co. have in press, among other things, a capital new work by Prof. Tyndall, being the lives of Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius, made up into one volume entitled "Seekers after God." This will be the third volume of the "Sunday Library." We observe also in their list of works in preparation a "Hand-book of Vaccination," by Dr. E. C. Seaton, M. D.; a new story by "Ouida," called "Tricotrin;" the "Journal of Her Majesty's ship Galatea's voyage around the world, under command of the Duke of Edinburgh" (a book certain to take); "A Year in Ia, Home of the Crows," describing the first occupation of the Powder River Route to Montana, in '66 and '67; and a new series of the author of "The Old Manselle's Secret," sure to be finely rendered into English by the able pen of Mrs. Wister.

We receive from J. K. Simon, 29 South Sixth street, the second volume of Irving's "Life and Voyages of Columbus," Putnam's edition, the first of which we noticed upon its appearance a short time ago. The luxury of this Knickerbocker series is perfect. The type, the tinted paper, the moderate size, the rich, plain binding just set off with the author's autograph on dark night, Gale sedately told the driver that the horses had missed their way, and that they were on the wrong road; that, in fact, they were proceeding in the direction of Dartmoor instead of Tavistock. The driver, however, laughed at Gale's remonstrances. How could a blind person know whether the vehicle was on the right road or not? The idea was preposterous, and so he chuckled the louder and waxed bolder in his retaliation. But Gale was not to be put down in this manner. He insisted that they were not on the Tavistock Road, and proffered, if the others would wait for him, to get down in the dark and find the right road for them. It should here be mentioned that after reaching Roborough Down, about six miles from Tavistock, the road divides in three, the centre road leading to Tavistock, and that on the right leading towards Dartmoor; so that in a dark night an experienced traveler might naturally be led to mistake the proper route, especially as there are no hedges or buildings near to act as landmarks. At first, the carrier, somewhat irate that his experience should be questioned by a blind passenger, demurred to Gale's proposal; but the other persisted in the matter, becoming somewhat uneasy, insisted that an attempt should be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were on the proper road or not. Accordingly Gale descended, his first act after which being to turn his face in the direction in which they had come, and to utter a low, peculiar, murmuring cry. Listening attentively for a few seconds, he heard the sound faintly returned from a spot at which he knew to be situated on Roborough Down, thereby confirming the accuracy of his suspicions. He next turned partially round, and with his foot felt carefully for the junction of the down with the edge of the road. This gained, he proceeded steadily onward until he arrived at the acute angle formed by the junction of the road with that leading to Tavistock. Convinced of his mistake, the carrier retraced his steps. The difference between the sounds of the wheels on the Tavistock road and on that they were pursuing had caught the quick ears of the blind man."

The translation of Dante into quartains like those of Gray's "Elegy," by Thomas William Parsons, the Boston poet, is noticed with great favor by the *Athenæum*. "We cannot but think," says that paper, "that Mr. Parsons has done more than any other translator has done to acquaint the countrymen of Dante. Mr. Parsons' translation is made to be read." The critic's last and chief "compliment" is that Mr. Parsons has not seen fit to reprint the "noble lines" on a Bust of Dante with which American readers are sufficiently familiar. We may follow the English critic, who proceeds to quote the sonnet, in saying that it was arrived for the Episcopal Churches, if they would maintain their proper relative position among the people, to *revise their fundamental doctrines*.

"They must be liberals, *lest*, as they now seem lead no more forever, if they decide to cling pertinaciously to dogmas, and theories, many of which they already tacitly acknowledge to be obsolete and useless."

BALLOONING.—Mr. Coxwell, the English aeronaut, ridicules the idea of balloons being so much has lately been said. Among all the novel contrivances, he says there is nothing but "the old familiar toys and place which years and years back I had seen and admired, long and long ago, were fans and modifications of crows, of clockwork springs, and phaeton, both inclined and at a low pitch and a very high pitch, there were heads, tails, arms, wings, feathers and other appurtenances, but nothing that would even faintly suggest to flying, unless some wire or rope held them up, why this, the great expectation, was never realized!

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NEW BRITISH LITERATURE.

Tupper.

Tupper-baiting, as one of the most highly-relished diversions of the modern Briton, continues in favor. M. F. Tupper has put out another book, this time religious, and, more than that, protestant. And the *Saturday Review*, which immense gusto, worries it in this style:

Nor is Tupper less powerful in the region of higher exegesis. Take, as a specimen, the flood of light he pours on the mysterious Beast. In the third ballad we find:

The Beast with two lamb-like horns to guard his dragon tongue,
Working his wonders and deceits the world of men among,
Whom we eschew and will not bear his mark on brow or hand.
The blain of unbelief, or the Scarlet Woman's brazen band.

And in the eighth ballad he says of the martyrs—

They witness the peril which lurks in each priest, if his craft were a pestilence over the land,
And bid us beware of the mark of the Beast,
And wipe it away from the forehead and hand!

And notably, in the twentieth ballad, he tells us that Britain

Vows she will not stand it,
To see the parish priest
A semi-papal bandit
Of the Babylonish Beast!
Shall that Italian Ferret
Usurp this Lion-throne
Which Protestants inherit
Through their pure faith alone?
Shall Popery and its vermin
(As bad old times have seen)
Again infest the cranny
Of England and her Queen?

This last is rather an unsavory idea. But in critical seasons it is to use mincing matters, and we feel gratitude to those who suffer themselves to be nauseated, lest others be called upon to do so. And what a store of information we here have respecting what may be called the natural history of the Beast! First, we learn that the final cause of his lamb-like horns is to guard his dragon tongue. That is not the common object of horns; but then the Beast is not a common beast. According to Tupper, it is an animal of the genus *Mustela*, indigenous to Italy, and apparently akin to Aristotle's "Libyan Weasel." This will surprise those who have been used to suppose the Beast to be a large one. Next we learn that the celebrated Mark of the Beast may be impressed on the heart and hand, as well as on the forehead; and that it is of the nature of a *blain*. Moreover this blain, when once engendered on the hand or forehand, can be wiped away. This is contrary to the received pathology of blains, but then we must remember that the Beast's blain by what we know of other blains. And besides—*ipse dixit*. Tupper has written it. Whether the Beast inflicts the blain immediately, or through the instrumentality of "the vermin" which accompany him, we are not told.

A Blind Guide Best for a Dark Night.

A blind inventor, James Gale, M. A., whose great specialty is the "dusting" of gunpowder so as to render it harmless in storage, is the subject of a new and interesting Biography. A curious instance is given by a reviewer in the *Spectator* of the way in which sometimes the sharpened hearing of a blind man more than makes up for the loss of vision:

"Returning in company with several other persons, in a carrier's van from Plymouth to Tavistock one dark night, Gale suddenly told the driver that the horses had missed their way, and that they were on the wrong road; that, in fact, they were proceeding in the direction of Dartmoor instead of Tavistock. The driver, however, laughed at Gale's remonstrances. How could a blind person know whether the vehicle was on the right road or not? The idea was preposterous, and so he chuckled the louder and waxed bolder in his retaliation. But Gale was not to be put down in this manner. He insisted that they were not on the Tavistock Road, and proffered, if the others would wait for him, to get down in the dark and find the right road for them. It should here be mentioned that after reaching Roborough Down, about six miles from Tavistock, the road divides in three, the centre road leading to Tavistock, and that on the right leading towards Dartmoor; so that in a dark night an experienced traveler might naturally be led to mistake the proper route, especially as there are no hedges or buildings near to act as landmarks. At first, the carrier, somewhat irate that his experience should be questioned by a blind passenger, demurred to Gale's proposal; but the other persisted in the matter, becoming somewhat uneasy, insisted that an attempt should be made for the purpose of ascertaining whether they were on the proper road or not. Accordingly Gale descended, his first act after which being to turn his face in the direction in which they had come, and to utter a low, peculiar, murmuring cry. Listening attentively for a few seconds, he heard the sound faintly returned from a spot at which he knew to be situated on Roborough Down, thereby confirming the accuracy of his suspicions. He next turned partially round, and with his foot felt carefully for the junction of the down with the edge of the road. This gained, he proceeded steadily onward until he arrived at the acute angle formed by the junction of the road with that leading to Tavistock. Convinced of his mistake, the carrier retraced his steps. The difference between the sounds of the wheels on the Tavistock road and on that they were pursuing had caught the quick ears of the blind man."

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PHILADELPHIA.

The Departure of Reverdy Johnson.

BALTIMORE, August 1.—The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, Minister to England, and his family, sailed for Southampton, at 2 P. M. to-day, on the steamship Baltimore, of the Baltimore and Bremen line. He was escorted down the river by a large number of personal friends, on the steamer Chesapeake, and about a dozen steamers and tugs, crowded with passengers. The Baltimore was decorated from her deck to top-gallant masts with flags and signals, and her railing, fore and aft, was crowded with evergreens. As she passed to the ship was arched with flowers and evergreens.

Among those who escorted Mr. Johnson down the river were Baron von Gerolt, the Prussian minister; Senator Van Winkle, of West Virginia, and Senator Ross, of Kansas; the Quartermaster's Department; General Brooke, commandant of Fort McHenry; Hon. C. C. Cox, Commissioner of Pensions; ex-Governor Bradford, and many representatives of the press from Washington and Baltimore. On passing Fort McHenry a salute of thirteen guns was fired, and the flag on the ship were dipped. Mayor Banks, of Baltimore, sent a letter of regret, and a fine lot of pipe of the City, whom he claimed to represent, and which shows him a pleasant voyage.

Mr. Johnson responded in appropriate terms, and in the course of his remarks said:

"I go to England as a minister of peace. My instructions look to peace, and if I am able to carry them out in the spirit in which they are given to me, peace will be the result, firm and enduring peace. So obviously is it the interest of the two countries, that good men of both nations will strive to make more firm and secure the peace now existing. We are the same people, speaking the same language, and no matter how much we may have differed in the past, and have met on sea or on land, we are now satisfied that it does not pay us to fight. We agree, I hope, to live and maintain the principles of political liberty. There is another interest which has existed by us in the past, and whose interests and our own are the same, and I say to the honest people of the kingdom of Prussia and the able representative of that nation, who has always a consistent friend of the United States, and endeared to us all who look beyond the stars into the infinite abyss, and towards the throne of God himself. Day by day, night after night, that gorgeous pageant passed over the poor hermits head without a sound; and though sun and moon and planets and stars change their place as the year rolled round, the earth beneath his feet seemed not to change. Every morning he saw the same peaks in the distance, the same rocks, the same sand heaps around his feet. He never heard the tinkle of a running stream. For weeks together he did not even hear the rushing of the wind. Now and then a storm might sweep up the pass, whirling the sand in eddies, and making the desert for a while literally a "howling wilderness;" and when that was passed all was as it had been before. The very change of seasons must have been marked to him, save by the motions, if he cared to watch them, of the stars above; for vegetation there was none, to mark the difference between summer and winter. In spring, of course, the solitary date-palm here and there threw out its spathe of young green leaves, to add to the number of those which, grey or brown, hung drooping down the stem, withering but not decaying for many a year in that dry atmosphere; perhaps the acacia bushes looked somewhat gayer for a few weeks, and the Retama broom, from which as well as from the leaves he plaited his baskets, threw out its yearly crop of twigs; but any greenness there might be in the vegetation of spring turned grey in a few weeks beneath that burning sun; and the rest of the year was one perpetual summer of dust and glare and red. Amid such scenes the mind had full time for thought.

Arrangement of Flowers in a Garden—Necessity of Verdure as a Relief.

Some admirable hints on garden decoration, &c., have been thrown together by W. Robinson, F. L. S., in his suggestive work called "Gleanings from French Gardens." A critic in the London *Spectator* points out the following French ideas in the arrangement of flower-beds:

"Twenty years ago far more attention was paid to mixed borders than is paid now; geraniums and other bedding plants had been brought to rare perfection by the new system; but we question whether the effect of mass masses of color is pleasing to the eye. We are dazzled, but not gratified; we gaze at these bright beds with wonder rather than with delight. In fact, our gardens, to quote an expression of Mr. Robinson's, are often 'overdone with heat and light.' In notes by this mal-arrangement is avoided in the Luxembourg, in the Louvre, and elsewhere, by planting herbaceous plants in the centre of the border, so as to produce a permanent line of verdure. He mentions, too, more than once, what must have struck all visitors to Paris, the pleasing manner in which the Irish ivy is employed as an edging to flower-beds:

"In the private garden of the Emperor the ivy bands are placed on the gravel walks, or seem to be so, for a belt of gravel a foot or so in width separates the ivy from the border proper. The effect of these outside of the masses of gay flowers is excellent. They are the freshest things to look upon in that city, all through the months of May, June and July. They form a capital setting, so to speak, for the flower borders, the best indeed that could be chosen; while in themselves they possess beauty sufficient to make it worth one's while to grow them for their own sakes.'

"This is but one of many uses to which ivy is applied. It is used as a covering to everything unsightly, it is planted in nearly every courtyard in Paris, and Mr. Robinson observes that he never saw the scarlet geranium to greater advantage than in deep long boxes," placed against a wall densely covered with ivy, and that planted also along their front edge, so as to hang down and cover the face of the boxes. In tasteful arrangements like these the French display great ingenuity and a fine eye for color, and although they cannot compete with us in large private gardens, they excel us greatly in the floral decorations of houses, and windows, and city courtyards. The latter are generally left by us in all their barenness, and it is a pleasant surprise to come upon a bank of flowers or a pretty fernery in a London byway. In France, on the other hand, there is a general appreciation of these vegetable facilities; and we shall not soon forget our delight last summer, while wandering one hot day through Rouen, at the sight of a square court-yard belonging to a large military establishment which was veritably a bower of greenery and blossoms. Truly has it been said that it is the chance and cheap pleasures of travel that impress us the most strongly. Mr. Robinson remarks, by the way, that ivy is frequently used in Paris as a screen in living rooms, and in some shops is allowed to grow up the walls,—a pretty custom truly, but one which we should not care to see adopted in England, since the love we profess for ivy is shared in by snails and other insects."

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Fancy Black Grenadines.

Stripe and plaid Grenadines.

Black Lace Shawls and Sashes.

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Black and Colored Cloth Shawls.

White and Black Silk Brocade Shawls.

Summer stock of Silks and Linen Goods, closing out cheap.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

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OLIVES PARTIES, CAFES, &c.—OLIVES PARCHED in Rhubarb Olives, Nonpareil and Superior Olives, French Olives; fresh goods; landing ex Napoleon III. For sale by the jar or can by JOS. M. DUBBIER & CO., 10 South Dela ware Avenue.

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ON TUESDAY, AUG. 4,

At 12 o'clock noon, at the Auction Exchange,

Will be sold by order of the Board of Directors,

25 shares Harrisburg Bridge Company.

Certificate of Deposit for 2 shares, no bond.

Executors' Sale—Estate of George need dec'd.

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Certificate of Deposit for 10 shares.

For account of whom it may concern—

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1 share Point Breeze Park.

1 share Young Men's Christian Union.

REAL ESTATE SALE, AUGUST 4.

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LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, 4½ acres, Whitehall Lane, Germantown.

DESIRABLE SEMI-DETACHED BRICK DWELLING, No. 419 South Ninth st., has all the improvements.

Very Desirable Country Residence and Valuable Property—LARGE and VALUABLE LOT, 2 acres, Ridge road, Germantown, adjoining Ivy Mill, Chestnut Hill, and Wissahickon Creek, with Large Mansion.

THAT OF TIMBER LAND, 10 acres, Lawrence Street, Germantown, near Chelten.

ELEGANT MODERN RESIDENCE, Washington st., Germantown, with all the improvements, lot 50 by 150 feet.

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August 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will be sold, by order of the Auditors, at public sale on the premises, the

Valuable Freehold Manufactory and Dwelling,

No. 1 and 3 Cherry Street, Kensington.

Lot 50 feet 6 inches front, by 150 feet 6 inches in depth, with a large and substantial Brick Manufactory, 50 feet 6 inches front, by 150 feet 6 inches in depth, and 3 stories high, with Dwelling, lot 50 feet 6 inches front, by 150 feet 6 inches in depth, and 2 stories high.

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Auditors' Sale—Estate of Thomas Mahon, deceased.

Valuable Freehold Property, Nos. 1 and 3 Cherry Street, Kensington.

Auditors' Sale—Estate of Thomas Mahon, deceased.

Valuable Freehold Property, Nos. 1 and 3 Cherry Street, Kensington.

Orphans' Court