DEATH OF PONTIUS PILATE.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 26, 1868.—*Mr. Editor*:—It was my privilege quite lately to hear an admirable discourse from one of our most eloquent divines, on the Trial of our Blessed Lord before Pontius Pilate. The subject was treated dramatically and vividly, in a way to command the unfaltering attention of the hearer. The remarkable peculiarities of this unique trial were first pointed out, and then its momentous issues. The preacher grouped the characters of this eventful drama with the skill of a painter, so that one could in imagination behold the excited mob, the infuriated accusers, the bewildered Judge, and the calm victim—all precipitating the scene which was to eclipse in importance and in grandeur all other scenes enacted in this world since the death of righteous Abel.

The character of Pontius Pilate, as evolved rom the narrative, brought to my recollection he tradition of his remorse and unhappy fate, which is here translated from the French of Méry, and which the writer hopes will prove an acceptable contribution to your instructive col umns. W. L. M.

PONTIUS PILATE—A ROMAN GOVERNOR OF JUDEA. It was before him that our Saviour was brought, and by him he was ignominiously condemned to death, through the fear of the Jews, although he asserted himself, from the tribunal, his innocence. Pilate was removed from Judea by Tiberius for his cruelty and oppression, and sent an exile to Gaul, where he hanged himself, A. D. 37. The letter said to be written by him to Tiberius, giving an account of our Saviour and his miracles, is spurious.—*Lempriere's Biographical Dictionary.*

Pontius Pilate in Vienne.

[Translated from the French of Méry.]

There are cities of which the name seems to carry with it something mysterious. Of this number are Palermo in Sicily, Venice in Italy, Cologne in Germany. We have in France, Vienne, on the Rhone, which has also something peculiar, and which borrows from vague and singular traditions a lively but undefinable interest for the traveler. Vienne is the French Cologne. Cologne possesses a cathedral of demoniacal structure—a gloomy church overlooking the Rhine, and in which have been interred the three royal worshippers of the infant Jesus. That alone would suffice to give to the city a marvellous character. Vienne has its cathedral also—the Christian church has replaced a temple which Brennus reared to (1) Teutates. Before it rolls the Rhone with noble impetuosity. Upon the left shore may be seen a tomb, without name, and of strange architecture.

Tradition says it is the tomb of Pilate—Pilate, under whom Christ suffered. Near to Vienne is also shown (2) Mount Pilate. It is certain that the Governor of Judea died at Vienne, whilst Caligula reigned. This short preamble necessarily precedes the following chronicle suggested by an old Latin MS., read at a chateau near Vienne.

"During the reign of the Emperor Caligula, and the prætorship of Caius Martius at Vienne, a litter, under the escort of a body of horsemen, one day entered the metropolis of Gaul, by the Gate of Triumph. The concourse of people was great. The litter stopped before a house of humble appearance, contiguous to the Temple of Mars. The name of T. Albinus was in red letters upon the door. An old man of tall stature, but bent, descended lightly, notwithstanding his age, from the litter, and, preceded by two Hebrew slaves, entered into the hall of reception, where, doubtless, he was expected by his friend the Master.

The slave of the bath conducted the old man to the (3) Nymphæ, to be bathed and anointed with essences. After which the lamps of the (4) Cenacle were lighted, and the evening's repast was served.

"Albinus was alone in the (5) Triclinium with the stranger. The dish of fresh eggs had hardly been served, when unrestricted conversation commenced between the two friends.

"Many years have rolled by since our separation," said Albinus; "let us empty a cup of Rhenish wine to thy return."

"Yes, many years," replied the old man; "and accursed be the day that I succeeded Valerius Gratius in the government of Judea! My very name is unfortunate; there is a fatality attached to those that bear it. One of my ancestors, the (6) Consul Pontius, impressed upon the brow of Rome a mark of infamy—he expired under the (7) Fourches Caudines, in the war of the Samnites. Another perished among the Parthians in the war against Arminius; and I, I!"—the cup was arrested upon his lips, and tears fell into the wine.

"Well, thou! what hast thou done? The injustice of Caligula exiles thee to Vienne—and for what crime? I have read thy affair in the (8) Tabularium. Thou hast been denounced to the Emperor by Vitillus, Prefect of Syria, thine enemy; thou hast chastised the Hebrew rebels, who, after cutting the throats of noble Samaritans entrenched themselves upon Mount Gerizem. Thou art accused of having acted thus through hatred of the Jews."

"No, no! Albinus, by all the gods, it is not the injustice of Cæsar that afflicts me." "Hast thou committed extortions in Judea?" "Never!" "Hast thou forced lovely Jewesses from their husbands?" "Never!" "Hast thou gibbeted Roman citizens, as Verres in Sicily?" Pilate answered not. "I have always known thee as judicious and discreet," continued Albinus, "and with a loud voice I have proclaimed throughout the city that in being deposed thou hadst been acted against rudely—tyrannically. It has not been referred to the Senate. Thou art the victim of Vitillus."

"Albinus, let us change the conversation. I am weary. I come from Rome. Postpone serious things until to-morrow. This Rhenish wine is exquisite." "Take heed of the wine of the Rhine, Pilate, it confounds the reason." "So much the better! But I fear it not; I am accustomed to the wine of Engaddi. This is a mighty Bacchus!" "As thou wilt. Tell me, thou who comest from Rome, the news." "The signs are ominous. Rome I hardly recognize; no longer does she advance—she retrogrades." "What sayest thou?" "I say what is. Thou hearest not here the subterranean mutterings. There is an invisible and superior might which urges the Empire to her ruin. Our gods are vanquished—our gods have fled. Listen, Albinus; let me this evening smile upon thy household gods. Let us not speak of that which afflicts. Night is the mother of quiet, but the Triclinium counsels cheerfulness. Let the boy fill with Cretan wine, and the slave of the (9) Cubiculum bring my sandals, and prepare my bed. I like not the sombre night—let us hasten to sleep, the more readily to pass it away." Albinus bowed, and it was done as Pilate wished. As the slave approached with a silver ewer for the oblation of the hands, and presented it to Pilate, he observed in the face of the old man a mortal paleness and in the eyes a hellish reflection.

The next day preceded the calends of August. Pilate walked with Albinus through the Roman city of Vienne, and, with abstracted air, listened to his friend, who gratified himself by pointing out to him the superb monuments and other objects of interest around. "There remains no longer a trace," said Albinus, "of the domination of the (10) Allobroges. Since the death of Julius Cæsar they have ceased to trouble this city. Life in Vienne is sweet and peaceable, and thou canst here pass in security the remaining days which the gods assign thee. Behold before us the palace of Emperors—it is not so great, so sumptuous as that of the Palatine, but it may suffice for the masters who no longer inhabit it. If thou lookest to the left, thou wilt recognize the Temple of Augustus and Livia, and if thine eyes are not enfeebled by the glare of the Judean sun, thou mayest from here read the inscription: DIVO AUGUSTO ET LIVIÆ. Beyond is the Temple dedicated to the Hundred Gods. If we visit the public promenade, we will find the sheet of water which serves to exhibit the sham sea-fights—we will descend to its side and inhale its freshness upon the bridge. Vienne, as thou mayst already have remarked, is a delightful residence; the climate is mild, and the mountains which surround and overlook it shelter it also from the violence of the winds. We are five leagues from Lyons, the Rhone abridges the distance to Marseilles and Arles. These three important cities are under the dependency of Vienne, even as Tiberius has decreed. Be grateful to the destiny which has assigned to thee Vienne as thy place of exile."

Albinus remarked that trouble was depicted on the old man's countenance. The eyes of Pilate were fixed on a cloud of dust which was raised from the shore of the Rhone and through which the glistening arms of a body of horsemen upon the gallop were seen.

"It is the Prætor," said Albinus; "he has just visited the works of the Amphitheatre; it is his daily promenade." "Let us avoid the Prætor!" cried Pilate, "let not my face be ever known to him." They gained the street of Quirinal on their return to the house of Albinus, but a crowd of idlers, attracted by the clarions, descended towards the river, to see the Prætor and his escort pass. Pilate found himself environed by the surging populace, and his precipitation was remarked, as always happening one hastening singly in a direction opposite to that of an assemblage of curious.

"His costume, moreover, would have sufficed to call forth glances. During his long sojourn in Judea, Pilate's comportment had acquired the Hebrew character and his gestures, vestment, black and curly hair, his face, and embrowned complexion (he was of Spanish origin) bespoke the Hebrew rather than the Roman.*

"Let the Jew pass—he goes to the (11) Sabbath!" cried voices at his side. "Mothers, guard well your little ones—the wolf has descended from the Quirinal!" cried others. "Let him be taken and crucified!" cried a sculptor.

These threats were without end. Pilate, with downcast head and suppliant gesture, traversed the crowd and reached the top of the street Quirinal. There another scene awaited him. A door was open—he thought he recognized the house of Albinus, which resembled all of those in the neighborhood, and he entered precipitately, closing the door behind him. A dreadful cry froze him with horror—he heard his name pronounced before him, and he closed his ears with his hands. The master and his family labored in the manufacture of baskets, under the interior (12) peristyle, called (13) impluvium. Upon seeing Pilate enter, the master recognized him, for he knew the name, too celebrated, of the stranger who had arrived in exile at the city of Vienne, upon the evening previous. "Pilate!" he cried out, and the women and children, dropping their twists of osier, repeated the terrible name—a name covered with the blood of God! It was a Christian family. Pilate demanded asylum, but they understood him not. He spoke a mixture of Latin and Hebrew to Gallic Allobroge. Nevertheless, as the name of Albinus was often repeated in his supplication, the father of the family signed to the women and children to retreat themselves; and, as if some divine precept, gathered on the previous eve in some secret place of worship was recalled to his recollection, he approached Pilate with a serene brow, opened the door, and, with his finger pointed out the dwelling of his neighbor, Albinus. Pilate crossed the street and entered his friend's house.

"Albinus had been violently separated by the crowd from the companion of his walk; perhaps he had not been displeased to find a favorable occasion of swerving from a man with whom an intimacy might have compromised him in public. Be it as it may, the prudent Albinus witnessed the passing of the Prætor, assumed a courtier-like expression, and cried, *Vivat Imperator!* and praised the rare magnificence of the prætorian escort, and the beauty of the horses. After which he returned to his house, where he found his friend in a convulsion of despair. "I am known," cried Pilate, upon seeing Albinus; "the little children point at me the finger on the way. Oh, Albinus, remember that our lips of adolescence have murmured words of friendship; remember that we have sported together upon the sands of the Tiber; that we have sat down to the same banquets; that our cups have been joined in the same libations. Remember all this, and shelter me under the inviolable shade of thy domestic laurel. I take refuge under the wings of thy holy hospitality." Albinus was moved, he stammered something, seized Pilate's hand and pressed it. "Are there, then, Christians in Vienne?" asked Pilate, in pressing his hand upon his brow. "Are they not every where?" said Albinus, "except in our temples? Thou dreadest, then, these people?" "Oh, yes, yes, I dread them! I dread all the world! Jews, Romans, Pagans—all to me are odious and terrible. The Romans see in me a guilty man, fallen into disgrace with Cæsar; the Jews, the severe proconsul who has persecuted them; the Christians, the executioner of their God." "Of their God! of their God!—the impious." "Albinus, guard thy tongue.... They adore as a God this Jesus of Nazareth, born in a stable, and put to death upon a cross." "They would not have adored him had he been bred upon carpets of purple and respired under rafters of gold." "Albinus, I am going to submit my life to the tribunal of thy friendship; thou art about to see if I am worthy of the hospitality thou showest." Pilate seated himself upon an estrade and after requesting Albinus to command the doors to be closed and the slave to watch upon the threshold, as the ear of Cæsar was every where open, began: "Listen now, Albinus; all my misfortunes spring from the death of that man, the Nazarene. Tiberius has cursed me on his account; Caligula has exiled me on his account;—even the audacity of the Christians, who menaced the Empire, commenced at the foot of Calvary. If Jesus had not been put to death, the sect of his disciples would not have got beyond the sea of Cæsarea, or the waters of Jordan. It is the death of one man which has made so many martyrs. But could I prevent this death? When I set out to succeed Valerius Gratius (14) Sejanus called me to the Palatine, and gave me his instructions. 'The Roman policy is known to thee; few words will suffice. Judea is a fine country. After having conquered it by arms, we must confirm the conquest by a paternal administration. Use diligence to make the Roman name prosper. We have left to the Jews a king of their own race; we have left them their temple—their laws—their religion. They are a brave and haughty people; and they cherish their heroic annals. Govern them with wisdom, to the end that they may regard thee as a stranger who visits them, and not a master who holds them in bondage.' I sat out with my wife and servants. Arrived at the suburb of the Tres Taberna, I met Tiberius, who was on his return from (15) Pannonia. Upon recognizing the Imperial litter, I descended from mine to salute the Cæsar. He had learned and sanctioned my appointment at Brindes, and stretching forth his hand to me with kindness, said, 'Pontius, you have a fine government; hold a strong hand and a mild speech. Act for the public good according to your good sense, and forget not the eternal maxim of the Roman people, (16) *Parcere subjectus et debellare superbos.* Go and be happy.' Thou seest that the presages were auspicious. I arrived at Jerusalem, I took possession of the prefecture, I ordered preparations for a splendid feast, to which I invited the Tetrarch of Judea, the Pontiff and the chief priests. At the appointed time none of the invited appeared. The affront was bloody. Some days after the Tetrarch deigned to honor me with a visit; he was grave and dissembling. He pretended that their religion prevented them from seating themselves at our tables—of making libations with Gentiles. I deemed it expedient to accept graciously this excuse; but from that day the conquered declared themselves in hostility with the conquerors.

"In these times Jerusalem was the most difficult conquered city in the world to govern. The people were so turbulent that I expected each day to see a sedition blaze out. To repress it, I had but one centurion, and a handful of soldiers. I wrote to the Prefect of Syria to send me a reinforcement of troops; he replied that he had hardly sufficient for himself. Ah! it is unfortunate that the Empire was so great; we had more conquests than soldiers. Amongst the many reports which circulated each day around the prefecture, there was one to which I lent some attention. From public rumor and my secret agents, I learned that a young man had appeared in Gallilee with an exceeding charm of words and a noble austerity of manners; and that he went through the city and by the shores of the lake, preaching a new law, in the name of the God who had sent him. I believed at first that the man's intentions were to excite the people against us, and that his discourse prepared them for revolt. My fears were soon dissipated. Jesus, the Nazarene, spoke rather as the friend of the Romans than of the Jews. One day I passed in my litter through the great public square of Siloë; there was a vast concourse of people and I remarked in the centre of the groups a young man, with his back against a tree, who calmly addressed the crowd. They told me it was Jesus. I might readily have divined it, so different was he from the other men who listened to him. He appeared of about the age of thirty; his hair* and beard, of a glossy, flaxen color, imparted to his striking countenance a luminous tint. Never have I seen a sweeter aspect—a more serene expression. What a contrast to his black-bearded, dark-complexioned auditors! Lest my presence might constrain the freedom of his speech, I continued my promenade, directing my secretary to mix with the crowd and hear the speaker out. Manlius was the name of my secretary. He was the grandson of the chief of the conspirators who encamped in Itruria, whilst awaiting Cataline. Manlius had dwelt a long time in Judea and was perfectly familiar with the Hebrew tongue—he was devoted to me, and I could confide in him. Upon my return to the prefecture, Manlius, who had arrived, reported to me the words that Jesus had pronounced at Siloë. I have never heard in the works of sages, anything comparable to the maxims which had reached the ear of Manlius. One of those rebellious Jews who abound in Jerusalem, having asked of Jesus if tax should be paid to Cæsar, Jesus answered him 'Render unto Cæsar that which is Cæsar's, and unto God that which is God's.' From thence sprang the great liberty which I accorded to the Nazarene. It was in my power, without doubt, to have arrested him upon his first discourse and consigned him to the galleys; but I would have deemed such an action contrary to justice and sound Roman judgment. This man was neither factious nor rebellious. I extended to him, without his knowledge perhaps, my protection. He was allowed to act—speak—assemble the people in crowds—create a legion of disciples, to follow him to the lake, to the desert, to the mountain; never did an order from the prefecture disturb either speaker or hearers. If some day—the Gods avert the presage—if some day the religion of our fathers should fall before that of Jesus, it is to this liberal tolerance that Rome will owe her precocious obsequies; and I! unhappy one! I will have been the instrument of that which the Christians call Providence—which we call fate!

"But the extreme liberty which Jesus had under my protection was revolting to the Jews; not those of the populace, but the rich and mighty. There, it is true, Jesus spared not, and therefore it was for me a matter of policy to allow the uttermost freedom of speech to the Nazarene. 'Scribes and Pharisees,' said he to them, 'ye are a race of vipers—ye are whitened sepulchres.' At other times, he railed bitterly against the ostentatious alms of the publican, telling him that the secretly deposited mite of the poor woman was more precious before God. Each day fresh complaints reached the prefecture against the insolence of Jesus. I received deputations which came to disclose their grievances at the foot of my tribunal. They threatened evil to Jesus, intimating that this would not be the first time that Jerusalem had stoned those who called themselves Prophets, and that if justice was denied by the prætor they would appeal to the Emperor. I had foreseen this; I had written to Cæsar, and the galley Ptolemy had conveyed the letters to Rome. My conduct was approved by the Senate; but they refused me the reinforcement of troops that I asked—or at least but held out the hope that upon the termination of the Parthian war the garrison of Jerusalem should be augmented. This was discouraging to me, for the Parthian war will not be finished in our days. Being too feeble to prevent a sedition, I resolved upon a step which might restore calm in the city without compromising the pride of the prefecture by humiliating concessions. I ordered Jesus of Nazareth before me. He bowed himself before the bearer of my missive, and forthwith hied to the prefecture.

"Oh! Albinus, now that age has broken the springs of my body, and that my muscles demand in vain of my frozen blood a little manly force, it would not be surprising if Pilate sometimes trembled—but then I was young, and my mixture of Spanish and Roman blood was proof against all puerile emotion. Upon seeing the Nazarene, however, enter my (17) basilique, where I walked, it seemed as if a hand of iron nailed me to the marble pavement—as if I heard the pillars and the gilded brazen bucklers consecrated to Cæsar groan. The Nazarene was calm in innocence; he stopped before me, and by a simple gesture seemed to say, *I am here.* I regarded for some time with admiration, mixed with terror, this extraordinary model of a man, unknown to our innumerable sculptors, who have given form and face to all the gods—to all our heroes. 'Jesus,' I said to him at last, with faltering tongue, 'Jesus of Nazareth, for about three years I have left you free to discourse upon the public place, of which act I do not repent. Your words have always been those of a sage. I know not if you have read Socrates and Plato, but there is in your discourse a majestic simplicity which raises you even above those great philosophers. The Emperor is acquainted with all, and I, his humble representative at Jerusalem, felicitate myself in having called forth for you the tolerance of which you are so worthy. I must not conceal from you, however, that your words have excited against you hatred terrible and powerful. Be not surprised at your having enemies—Socrates had his, who destroyed him;—yours are doubly irritated against you, and against me;—against you, on account of your preaching—against me, on account of the liberty I accord to you. They even stupidly accuse me of being your accomplice, to destroy the little civil power that Rome has left to the Hebrews. I intimate to you no order—I but demand of you to spare somewhat the pride of your enemies, to the end they may not stir up against you a brutal populace, and that I may not be obliged to detach from the trophies around us (18) the hatchet and the bundle, which should be here but for ornament, never for terror.' The Nazarene answered me: 'Prince of the earth, your words spring from a false wisdom. Tell the mountain torrent to stay its midway course, lest its descent should root up the trees in the valley. The torrent will answer you, that it obeys the order of God. There is but one God, Who knows where goes the water of the torrent. Verily I say unto you, before the rose bushes of Sharon shall have flowered the blood of the Just will be shed.' 'I do not wish that your blood may be shed,' cried I, quickly, 'you are more precious in my sight, because of your wisdom, than all the proud and turbulent Pharisees who abuse Roman clemency, conspire against Cæsar, and regard our kindness as fear. Unfortunate! who knows not that the she-wolf of the Tiber dreams sometimes of a fleece! I will protect you, however; my prefecture is open as a place of refuge—as a sacred asylum.'

"He shook his head, and with a smile of divine grace said to me: 'When the day shall come, there will be no asylum for the Son of Man, neither upon the earth nor in its profound recesses. The asylum of the Just is on high. That which has been written in the books of the prophets must be fulfilled.' 'Young man,' I replied, 'I have just addressed to you a request. I now command. The security of the province confided to my vigilance requires it. I desire moderation in your discourse—guard against infringing my will—you know my intentions—go in peace.' In saying this my voice fell from severity to a tone of softness. Sharpness of speech could not exhale itself before this extraordinary man, who appeased the tempests of the lake by a nod of his head, as his followers testified.

"'Prince of the earth,' said he, 'I bring not war to the nations, but love and charity. I was born upon the day that Cæsar granted peace to the Roman world. Persecution cannot emanate from me—I await it from others, and I shun it not. I go before it, to obey the will of my Father, Who has traced my path. Your prudence is useless. It is not in your power to save the Victim, even at the foot of the Altar of expiation.' Saying this, he disappeared, as a bright shadow, behind the curtain of the basilique.

"What more could I do? I had to yield to fate. The Tetrarch who then reigned in Judea was an imbecile and wicked man. The chief lawyers had chosen this Herod, to make him the instrument of their hatred. It was to him the unfriendly Cohorts addressed themselves for vengeance upon the Nazarene. If Herod had consulted only his passion, he would have put Jesus to death instantly; but although in minor circumstances he vaunted of his feeble power, he hesitated at an act which might injure him with Cæsar. Some days after he called at the prefecture—he entered into conversation with me upon indifferent matters, for the purpose of concealing the true end of his visit, and as he arose to depart, asked with an air of unconcern my opinion of the Nazarene. I told him that Jesus seemed to me to be one of those profound philosophers which great nations produced so seldom; that his words were by no means dangerous, and that it was the intention of Rome to accord to him perfect freedom of action and speech. Herod smiled malignantly, and saluting me with mock respect, departed.

"The great feast of the Jews approached. They wished to avail themselves of the popular exultation, always manifested at the solemnities of the Passover, and the city swarmed with a tumultuous populace, vomiting cries of death against the Nazarene.

"My emissaries reported to me that the treasure of the temple had been employed to subsidize the people. The danger was pressing. A centurion had just been insulted—they had broken his vine (19) of office—they had covered his face with spittle. I wrote to Ptolemais, where the Prefect of Syria resided, demanding of him an hundred foot-soldiers and as many horsemen. The Prefect persisted in his first refusal. I was alone in a mutinous city, with but a few veterans; and being too weak to repress the disorder, the only part that rested with me to take was to tolerate it.

"They had possessed themselves of Jesus, and the triumphant populace, who not only knew that they had nothing to fear from the Prefecture; but who believed, upon the faith of their leaders, that I yielded tacit consent to their sedition, rushed upon the steps of Jesus, crying out, 'Crucify him! crucify him!' Three powerful sects were leagued against Jesus—the Herodians and Sadducees, from the beginning. These appeared to act in the sedition from a double motive:—they hated the Nazarene, and they were impatient of the Roman yoke. They had never pardoned my entry into their holy city under the colors of the Emperor, on which was impressed his image; and although in this particular I might have made the required concession, the profanation had not been the less committed in their eyes. They remembered also their grief. I had wished that the treasure of the Temple should contribute to monuments of public utility, which had been rudely refused me. The Pharisees were the direct enemies of Jesus. These thought not of the Governor—for three years they had borne with bitter feeling the sharp discourse that the Nazarene delivered everywhere against them. Too feeble and too pusillanimous to act alone, they had embraced with ardor the quarrels of the Herodians and the Sadducees. Besides these three parties, I had also to struggle against a crowd of desperate men, who are always ready to throw themselves into a sedition—to revel in the confusion, and to gorge themselves in blood.

"Jesus was dragged to the Council of Priests, and was condemned to death. The High Priest, Caiaphas, acted then as if desirous of exhibiting subordination. He sent the condemned to me, that I might pronounce judgment upon him and have him executed. I answered that Jesus being a Gallilean the matter concerned me not, and I sent him back to Herod. The wily Tetrarch pretended humility—he protested deference towards the Lieutenant of Cæsar, and replaced the man in my hands. Soon my palace resembled a citadel besieged by an army; for at each instant the sedition received fresh reinforcements, which came from the mountains of Nazareth, the cities of Gallilee and the plains of Esdrelon. All Judea inundated Jerusalem. My wife was a Gaul, who derived, from the ancient daughters of her nation, the supernatural gift of reading the future. She came to me weeping, and throwing herself at my feet, cried, 'Take heed of laying violent hands upon the man. He is holy. This night I have seen him in a dream; —he walked upon the waters—he flew upon the wings of the wind—he spoke to the tempest, to the palm-trees of the desert, to the fish of the lakes, and they answered him. The torrent of Cedron has rolled with blood;—the images of Cæsar have seemed defiled with the mire of Gethsemane;—the columns of the Prefecture are shaken; the sun is veiled in darkness, as a nun at the sepulchre. There is evil in the air oh, Pilate! and if thou believest not in the words of the Gaul, listen hereafter to the maledictions of the Senate and of Cæsar against the cowardly proconsul!'

"At this moment my marble stairway trembled under the step of the multitude. They brought back to me the Nazarene. I entered the hall of the Tribunal, followed by my guards, and with a stern voice asked of the crowd, 'What wish ye?' 'We wish the death of the Nazarene,' cried the people. 'What is his crime?' 'He has blasphemed; he has predicted the ruin of the Temple; he calls himself Messiah—he calls himself the Son of God—he calls himself the King of the Jews!' 'Roman justice does not punish these crimes with death.' 'Seize him! crucify him!' The palace was shaken to its foundation by these frightful cries. A single man was calm in the midst of the scene—it was the Nazarene! He might have been taken for the statue of Innocence in the Temple of the Furies. After many efforts and useless attempts to snatch him from the power of this multitude, become sovereign, I had the damnable weakness to form a resolve, the only one, according to my ideas of the moment, that could at least save his life. I ordered that he should be beaten with rods, and calling for a ewer, I washed my hands before the crowd, who heard not my voice, but who could at least understand the allegory of the action.

"It was his life that they craved, the wretches! Often in our civil wars I have seen of what the cruel obstinacy of the crowd was capable; but all was effaced from the tablets of my memory by what I saw at that moment. It might have been said that an Infernal power had peopled Jerusalem with the phantoms of Hell—the visages that defiled before me were red, as with bloody sweat, and as illuminated by a sulphurous reflection. These men walked not—they were borne as in a whirlwind of sparks—they rolled like living waves from the threshold of the Prefecture to Mount Zion, with howls, cries and yells, such as we never before heard, either in the seditions of Pannonia, or in the tempests of the Forum. By degrees, the day had become sombre as the winter twilight, such as had been seen at the death of the great Julius—it was also towards the Ides of March. I, the despised governor of a rebellious, unpunished province, leant against a column of my basilique, and through the livid day followed for a long while with my eye the hellish mass which led the innocent Nazarene to execution. Around me the city was a desert.

"All Jerusalem had passed through the mournful gate which led to Gethsemane. An air of desolation—a shade of mourning surrounded me; my guards were mixed with the horsemen, and the centurion, in the semblance of a remaining shade of power, endeavored to regulate the disorder. I rested alone—and by the rending of my heart, felt that the passing event entered rather into the history of the Gods than of men. I heard loud noises, which came from Golgotha, and which, borne by the winds, seemed to announce to me an agony such as mortal ear had never heard. Leaden clouds covered the pinnacle of the Temple, and seemed to descend upon the city as if to cover it with a veil. Fearful signs manifested themselves with such wondrous agreement upon the earth and in the air, that Denis, the Areopagite, cried out, "Either the Author of Nature suffers, or the machinery of the world is dissolving." At the first hour of night I enveloped myself in a cloak and descended into the city from the side of the gate of Golgotha. The sacrifice was consummated! The appearance of the people was no longer the same. The stormy crowd re-entered Jerusalem sad, silent, ashamed, desperate. What they had witnessed produced fear and remorse. I saw my little Roman cohort also pass, silent as the people—the standard-bearer had veiled his eagle in sign of mourning, and in the last ranks I heard words muttered by the soldiers, which, to my ear, seemed strange, and the sense of which I understood not. Others recounted the prodigies so nearly similar to those which have so often terrified Rome as coming from the Gods. At intervals groups of men and weeping women stopped upon the mournful road and looked back upon the Mount of Execution, as if searching there some new and expected prodigy. I returned to the Prefecture, bearing in my bosom all the desolation of that crowd. In ascending the stair I saw by the lightning's flash the blood of the Nazarene still upon the marble steps. There an old man in suppliant attitude awaited me; behind him were grouped some women, from whom I heard nothing but sobs, for their faces were shaded by darkness. The old man cast himself at my feet and wept bitterly—it is frightful to see an old man weep! 'What wish you, my father?' I said with mildness. He answered, 'I am Joseph, native of Arimathea. I have come to ask of you, upon my knees, the favor of burying JESUS OF NAZARETH.' I made the old man rise, and said to him, 'It shall be as you wish.' At the same time I called Manlius, and sent him with some soldiers to superintend the burial, and to place sentinels at the place of sepulchre, that it might not be profaned. Some days after the sepulchre was empty. The disciples of Jesus published everywhere that their Master had risen from the dead, as he had predicted. A last duty rested with me to fulfil. Cæsar was to be informed of all this extraordinary history. I entered into the most minute detail, concealing nothing. That letter I wrote in the night of the fatal day. The dawn surprised me with the stylet in my hand. I left my tablets upon hearing the clarions sound the air of Diana, and as I cast a glance towards the Gate of Cæsar, I saw a great movement of sentinels and soldiers; I heard in the distance other clarions, which played the march of Cæsar. It was my reinforcement of troops, two thousand chosen men, who, the more speedily to arrive, had marched by night. Oh! it was necessary that the great crime should be accomplished! I cried to myself, in wringing my hands—'the morning sees them arrive to save the man immolated on the eve! Oh! cruel mockery of fate! Alas! as the Nazarene said upon the cross—*All is finished!*'

"From that moment, invested with formidable power, I set no limits to my hatred against the people that had made me base and criminal. I struck terror into Jerusalem. Soon, as if to excite still more my vengeance, the Emperor despatched to me a letter in which he blamed my conduct severely. My process-verbal of the death of Jesus, read in full Senate, had excited a profound emotion. The image of the Nazarene, honored as a God, had first been placed in a holy chamber of the Imperial palace. The courtiers who were inimical to me seized the pretext to commence the long series of accusations against me which, many years after Tiberius, have at last brought me to this city of exile, where my life must close in anguish and remorse. I have told thee all, Albinus—my story has made thee look into my soul; and thou at least will have the justice to say that Pilate was more unfortunate than wicked."

The old man ceased. Tears coursed down his wrinkled cheeks. His dull and fixed eyes seemed to regard with affright, a picture, invisible to all others but himself—mournful phantasmagoria of a past—always present!

Albinus was a prey to deep inquietude, and he sought ambiguous words to give consolation to his dejected friend.

"Pilate," said he—"thy misfortunes are not ordinary; but balm may yet be poured upon the ulcers of thy heart—the fates who can disarm the anger of the Gods must be invoked."

Pilate's smile, mixed with tears, alarmed the prudent Albinus—"The city is evil for thee," pursued Albinus, "hate sits in her public places, and Janus, who watches at the threshold of dwellings protects not the domestic hearth against the storms from without. Why not demand of our mountains that quietude which will be refused thee here? The air of the country invites repose and counsels to forgetfulness of growing care."

"I fear to understand thee," said Pilate—emotion on his lip and pallor on his cheek, "yes, I fear to understand thee. Like the serpent, thou makest a long winding to reach thy end—thou wishest to clear thy door to the old man."

"The Gods who hear me, and whom I call to witness," cried Albinus, "know whether I have ever violated the rites of hospitality, but—" "Yes," interrupted Pilate, "towards others, but towards me thou art excusing thyself for the violation. I understand thee now—finish not—I must save a friend the embarrassment of words which are repugnant to his lips. Albinus, the old philosopher awakes in me: the waxen torch dazzles the eyes, before extinguishment. Listen, Albinus; I salute thy household Gods—I am going."

Albinus cast down his eyes, and was silent. "Good! good! thy silence speaks, as said Marcus Tullius, I will call my servants."

"Thy servants!" said Albinus to Pilate, who raised himself from his seat; "thy servants! Thou hast them no more—they have fled their master."

"It is well," said Pilate.

"One only remains faithful to thee, an old soldier."

"Ah, it is Longinus! I recollect him. Tell the boy to call Longinus. Allow me to blow out thy lamp, the oil is going out; behold the dawn." "Oh! accuse me not, Pontius! Let not thine adieu insult my household Gods!"

"I accuse thee! No, I pity thee. Roman blood impoverishes in every vein—there are no more Romans. Let altars to Fear be everywhere raised; the house of Albinus is built upon the (20) *parvis* of the Temple of Mars!"

Pilate burst into a shout of laughter, which ceased but with the entrance of Longinus.

"Ah! blessed be thy fidelity, Longinus! Thou hast not followed the steps of the deserters. Albinus, dost thou know what this soldier has done? He served in the (21) Hastati; he was upon Golgotha the day that the Nazarene died; he pierced his heart with a thrust of his lance—Longinus will die a Christian. Hast thou girt on thy sword, old soldier, my last friend?"

The soldier made an affirmative sign.

"All is well—Pilate salutes Albinus."

An hour after those two men had ascended half way up a mountain which overlooks the city of Vienne. The sun arose with the tranquil lustre of a clear summer's morning; his beams glittered upon the gilded brass cupola of the Temple of Victory and upon the marble attic of the Temple of the Hundred Gods. A mysterious night yet reigned within the sacred wood which crowned the abode of immortals. The city leaning upon the Rhone seemed to listen to the harmonies of the river, and prolonged the night-like silence. The hills floated in a limpid atmosphere of gold; a sweet freshness, the noise of cascades, the songs of birds, melodies without a name, ascended from the valley to the mountain, and made life blessed to those who bore it lightly.

Pilate's eyes were firmly fixed upon the black gulf which was open at his side. A dark water rolled at the bottom—it might be heard, could not be seen; thickets, intermixed with dwarf oaks and wild fig-trees, had woven their network over the frightful abyss, and the piece of rock thrown into the gulf struggled long with the plants before reaching the deafening water, which it forced to spout up with horrible echoes. Pilate smiled upon the gulf in an agony of despair; he then contemplated the immense and magnificent landscape which so cheerfully surrounded him. He thought of the death of the Nazarene—of that death, so calm in the midst of convulsed nature, and he wept bitterly. "Longinus," said he, "put back thy sword into its scabbard. I have no longer need of it; I shall know how to die without thee. I do not wish to stain thy hands with my blood, for thou art already covered with a blood which will never be effaced. Yes, Longinus, the wise one of Golgotha descended from superior spirits. Cherish this belief. All those who have steeped their hands in his blood have perished by miserable deaths—remember (22) Herod and Caiaphas. (23) Tiberius even has been stifled on his Caprean bed. I also follow them. Thou shalt see how I will imitate them."

He threw himself into the abyss. Longinus heard the snapping of the interlaced branches, and saw no more than the shreds of the toga arrested by the thorny plants of the gulf. He also heard the heavy reboundings of the body, and then a mighty cry, augmented by the echo, and the noise of the disturbed water.

Thus died he, under whom Christ had suffered!

NOTES.

1. *Teutates.*—A name of Mercury among the Gauls. The people offered human victims to this deity.
2. *Mount Pilate.*—There is another Mount Pilate in Switzerland. This has given rise to the belief among the Swiss that Pilate died in their country. Rome would never have selected Switzerland as the place of exile of an aged man who had passed his life under the warmest latitudes of the Empire. It was unquestionably at Vienne that Pilate died.
3. *Nympha.*—Certain female deities among the Ancients, supposed to preside over various functions of mankind, such as the bath.
4. *Cenacle.*—The room where Christ celebrated his last supper.
5. *Triclinium.*—The beds for the guests to sit, or lean along upon—three on each. Also the dining room where they were set.
6. *Consul Pontius.*—A general of the Samnites. He obliged an army of prisoners to pass under the yoke with the greatest ignominy. He was afterwards taken prisoner himself, and subjected to the same ignominy.
7. *Fourches Caudines.*—A description of forked gallows.
8. *Tabularium.*—A place wherein registers or evidences are kept. The Chancery or exchequer office.
9. *Cubiculum.*—A bed chamber, or lodging room.
10. *Allobroges.*—Clownish, illiterate, also, turbulent men.
11. *Sabbath.*—French *Sabbat.*—A nocturnal assembly which the people believed sorcerers held to worship the *devil.* A nocturnal meeting of witches.
12. *Peristyle.*—A place enclosed round with pillars and a portico.
13. *Impluvium.*—A court-yard where rain falls from the eaves.
14. *Sejanus.*—Sejanus Ælius—Tiberius's Minister, strangled by the public executioner—his remains exposed to the fury of the populace and then thrown into the Tiber.
15. *Pannonia.*—An extensive province subjected to the Romans.
16. *Parcere subjectus, &c.*—Spare the conquered, and debase the proud.
17. *Basilique.*—A court of justice, a great hall.
18. *Faisceaux.*—A bundle of rods, with a hatchet in the centre; emblematical of authority, and carried before the Lictors.
19. The end of the Grape Vine.
20. *Parvis.*—A square or place before a church porch.
21. *Hastati.*—Spear-men.
22. *Herod*, the Tetrarch—died most horribly, having been literally eaten up by worms.
23. *Tiberius.*—Retired to the Island of Caprea, and was pressed to death with pillows. Caprea is an island off the coast of Campania, situated near the Promontory of Menirra.

*In the original the color of the hair of our Saviour is described as—"*blonde du feu*," which it is difficult to translate; probably is meant a shade between chestnut and auburn.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO. DIAMOND DEALERS & JEWELERS. WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE. WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED. 802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Watches of the Finest Makers. Diamond and Other Jewelry, Of the latest styles. Solid Silver and Plated Ware, Etc., Etc. SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES. A large assortment just received, with a variety of settings.

WM. B. WARNE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in WATCHES AND JEWELRY, S. E. corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets, And late of No. 35 South Third street. je2 ly

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE. Elegant North Broad Street Residence, WEST SIDE. Apply to J. C. SIDNEY, Architect, 224 South FIFTH Street, Philada. fe28 th s tu 6t§

WEST PHILADELPHIA PROPERTIES FOR SALE OR TO RENT. The handsome Brown Stone RESIDENCES, Nos. 4108, 4110, 4112 and 4114 Spruce St. Apply to C. J. FELL & BRO., 120 South Front street. au29-s tu th 1m§

WILLIAM CRESSE, REAL ESTATE AGENT, WASHINGTON HOUSE, WASHINGTON ST., CAPE ISLAND, N. J. Real Estate bought and sold. Persons desirous of renting cottages during the season will address or apply as above. Respectfully refer: Charles A. Rubicam, Esq., Henry C. Bumm, Esq., Francis McIlvain, Esq., and Augustus Merino, Esq. jy15-tf§

EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE. Nos. 316 and 318 South FOURTH Street. Lot 45 feet front, 182 feet deep to Griscom street; embraces two fine dwellings, one of them with extensive back buildings, all modern conveniences, and with a large and commodious stable on Griscom street. This property is well worth the attention of capitalists, manufacturers, and those in want of desirable dwelling-houses. For sale by J. H. MORRIS, au31 6t* No. 223 North Tent street.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, with over seven acres of land attached, late the residence of DAVIS PEARSON, dec'd, situate on Broad street and the Old York Road, with eight hundred feet front on each, below Fisher's Lane. Mansion 44 by 40 feet, with back buildings, built and finished throughout in a superior manner, with wide hall, tiled throughout, parlor, library, sitting room, dining room and two kitchens on the first floor, seven chambers on the second floor, and five on the third floor, with every city convenience, and in perfect order. Large stable and carriage house—green house, &c., and grounds beautifully improved with choice shrubbery, and well shaded. Photographic views may be seen at the office of J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—FIVE MODERN, WELL-BUILT ten room houses. Lot 126 feet 10 inches deep. Location high and healthy. Price, $4,000. Terms easy. Apply to L. CARNELL, se2,w,s,8t* No. 2125 Germantown avenue.

FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY BRICK residences on south side of Lancaster avenue, below Thirty-eighth street, West Philadelphia. Apply to JOHN S. GERHARD, 226 South Fourth street. se1-6t*

FOR SALE. A HANDSOME THREE STORY brick residence, with three story double back buildings, five feet wide side yard, and lot 170 feet deep to a street situate on Poplar, above Fifteenth street, was erected in the most substantial manner, with extra conveniences. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE DWELLINGS—No. 925 Pine street; No. 118 North Nineteenth street; No. 421 South Thirteenth street; No. 2310 Lombard street; No. 1023, '24 and '26 South Eighteenth street; No. 705 South Second street—store. Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street.

GERMANTOWN—FOR SALE, A HANDSOME double residence, built in the best manner, with every city convenience and in excellent repair, situate on Tulpehocken street west of Green; has stone stable, carriage-house, tenant house, green house, hot-house, ice-house, &c., and nearly two acres of land attached. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—80 ACRES OF LAND, SITUATE ON Second street, above Erie avenue, in the Twenty-second Ward. Good Stone Improvements. A very valuable tract for investment; sold to close an estate. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE, WITH POSSESSION, A VERY superior four-story dwelling, with side yard—No. 1436 South Penn square, near Fifteenth. Apply to H. H. HOFFMAN, au8,s,m,w,tf§ No. 624 Walnut street, 2d story.

WALNUT STREET—FOR SALE OR RENT, A handsome residence, 26 feet front, with Stable and Carriage House, and Lot 186 feet deep; with side-light on a 20 feet wide street; situate No. 912 Walnut street. Has every convenience and is in good order. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

FOR SALE—THE HANDSOME THREE-STORY brick Residence, with attics, three story double back buildings, every convenience, and 5 foot side yard, No. 109 North Nineteenth street. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

TO RENT.

FOR RENT. Premises 809 Chestnut Street, FOR STORE OR OFFICE. Also, Offices and large Rooms, suitable for a Commercial College. Apply at BANK OF THE REPUBLIC. je24tf

HANDSOME COTTAGES, Nicely Furnished, To Rent for the Summer Season. APPLY OR ADDRESS WILLIAM L. CRESSE, WASHINGTON HOUSE, Washington St., Cape Island, N. J. jy15 tf§

FOR RENT—THE TWO (2) SUITES OF ROOMS on the second and third floors of the building No. 531 Walnut street, will be rented as offices to responsible parties in the legal or conveyancing business, or established insurance or other companies. Apply between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. J. HENRY ASKIN. It*

TO-LET—TWO LARGE ROOMS, WITH BATH AND Dressing room, at the Tucker Place. Apply on premises or at 1315 Locust street. se2 6t*

GERMANTOWN—TO RENT, NICELY FURNISHED house, ten rooms; bath and conveniences. Immediate possession. Apply to C. H. KEYSER KING, Conveyancer, It* Next Depot, Germantown.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED RESIDENCE, No. 1802 Pine street. Has all modern conveniences. LEWIS H. REDNER, se5-2t§ 731 Walnut street.

HOUSE TO RENT, AND FURNITURE FOR Sale.—Handsome Dwelling of twelve rooms, with modern conveniences; centrally located. Furniture excellent. Address, "C. M. G.," Ledger office. It*

TO RENT—A RARE CHANCE—A FIRST-CLASS Store, east side of Ninth street, above Arch, at a reasonable rent. Apply on the premises, bet. 9 and 11 A. M., and 2 and 3 P. M. It*

TO RENT—STABLE NO. 313 SOUTH JUNIPER street.—Stabling for 4 horses and 2 carriages. Also, Dwelling No. 1335 Oxford street. Immediate possession. Apply to COPPUCK & JORDAN, 433 Walnut street.

TO RENT—No. 10 HAMILTON TERRACE, WEST Philadelphia. Large yard, fine shade, &c. Immediate possession. Apply next door above. au5 tf§

FOR RENT—THE STORE AND DWELLING ON North Broad street, S. E. corner of Poplar street. Has long been established in the grocery and provision business. J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, 508 Walnut street.

GAS FIXTURES.

GAS FIXTURES.—MISKEY, MERRILL & THACKARA, No. 718 Chestnut street, manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, Lamps, &c., &c., would call the attention of the public to their large and elegant assortment of Gas Chandeliers, Pendants, Brackets, &c. They also introduce gas pipes into dwellings and public buildings, and attend to extending, altering and repairing gas pipes. All work warranted.

INDIA RUBBER MACHINE BELTING STEAM Packing Hose, &c. Engineers and dealers will find a full assortment of Goodyear's Patent Vulcanized Rubber Belting, Packing Hose, &c., at the Manufacturer's Headquarters. GOODYEAR'S, 308 Chestnut street, South side. N. B.—We have now on hand a large lot of Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Gum Boots. Also, every variety and style of Gum Overcoats.

BOND'S BOSTON BISCUIT.—BOND'S BOSTON BUTTER and Milk Biscuit, landing from steamer Norman, and for sale by JOS. B. BUSSIER & CO., Agents for Bond, 108 South Delaware avenue.

HARDWARE.

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, PEARL and STAG HANDLES, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S, and THE CELEBRATED LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS IN CASES of the finest quality. Razors, Knives, Scissors and Table Cutlery, Ground and Polished. EAR INSTRUMENTS of the most approved construction to assist the hearing, at P. MADEIRA'S, Cutler and Surgical Instrument Maker, 115 Tenth Street, below Chestnut. my1 tf

[From Dwight's Journal of Music.]

TRANSLATIONS FROM UHLAND.

DEATH SONG.

"What wakens me from slumber,
What music sounds so sweet?
O mother, see who cometh
My midnight hours to greet."

"Nought do I hear, my darling,
And nothing do I see,
And no one cometh, singing
A little song to thee."

"It is no earthly music,
That makes my heart so light;
The angels sing,—they call me.
O mother dear, good-night."

A SONG OF ABSENCE.

Farewell, my love, farewell to thee,
For we must part to-day;
A kiss, a kiss, O give to me,
For we must part for aye.

A flower, a flower, O give to me
Plucked from the golden bough;
No fruit, no fruit I take from thee,
I dare not ask it now.

THE VALE OF REST.

When, in the evening's latest beam,
Golden mountain clouds arise,
And Alp-like, seem to touch the skies,
With tears I often cry:
"Doth my wished-for valley lie
There in that golden gleam?"

MORNING SONG.

Scarce my eye the sun's light tells,
Nor have yet the morning bells
In the dark valley rung.

And the quiet woods, how still!
Only in dreams the young birds trill,
No song has yet been sung.

In the fields I've wandered long,
I have bethought me of this song,
Which to the winds I've flung.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Good News is a religious monthly that is never dull. In the September number there are some studies of Bible history in which the modern picturesque method is quite successfully applied to give distinction to characters almost un-humanized by our habit of distant reverence. Thus Samson, under his Hebrew cognomen, "the Sunny," is rather refreshingly put before the reader as a rude barbarian, whose natural wit is expressed in practical jokes. A study of the Apostle Thomas is heartily worked out under the title of "The Absentee." The manners and customs of Jerusalem, in the Herodian era, are familiarly set forth in an article taken from the German of Prof. Delitzsch, of Leipsic. The other articles are instructive and entertaining. The various items of intelligence relating to Church organization, are ably got together in the long supplement entitled "The Church:" which supplement, for a large class of readers, is the cream of the magazine.

Lippincott & Co. have in press for the winter trade, and will shortly publish:

"The Unconscious Truth of the Four Gospels." By Rev. W. H. Furness, D. D.

"A Few Friends, and How they Enjoyed Themselves." By M. E. Dodge, author of "Hans Brinker" and "The Irvington Stories."

"Tricotrin; the Story of a Waif and Stray." By "Ouida."

"The Sure Resting Place: being Selected Sayings of Our Lord Jesus Christ." By the compiler of the "Divine Teacher."

"Journal of the Voyage of H. M. S. the 'Galatea' round the World, under the command of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh."

Chambers's Encyclopædia Atlas, comprising a series of thirty-nine Maps, designed to accompany Chambers's Encyclopædia.

"Seekers after God:" The Lives of Seneca, Epictetus and Marcus Aurelius. By Rev. F. W. Farrar, M. A. Being the third volume of the Sunday Library.

"Ab-sa-ra-ka, Home of the Crows." Being the experience of an Officer's Wife on the Plains: marking the vicissitudes of peril and pleasure during the first occupation of the Powder River route to Montana, 1866—67, and the Indian hostility thereto. Gathered from observation and other reliable sources; 12mo.

"Greater Britain: a record of Travel in English-speaking Countries." By C. Wentworth Dilke.

"A Handbook of Vaccination," By Edward C. Seaton, M. D., Medical Inspector to the Privy Council.

Original Letter from George Washington.

[From the Frankfort Yeoman.]

The original of the following letter from George Washington to General James Mercer is in the possession of Colonel George Hancock, of Jefferson county, and was recently copied by us for publication with his permission. It is written in the clear, flowing hand of the distinguished writer, and is marked with the peculiar neatness, ease of composition, and care in punctuation which characterize all of his writings. The portion relating to private business is valuable only as illustrating the close attention given by him to all such matters, and the excellent judgment with which he conducted his private as well as public affairs. The latter part of the letter possesses valuable historic interest as relating to a subject in which the fate of the republic was so intimately concerned. The convention to remodel the Federal system had been appointed to meet in May, and yet, on the 15th of March, it will be seen, Washington, though appointed by Virginia at the head of her delegation, had declined all entreaties to attend. Within a fortnight after, however, in response to the urgent voice of Virginia, through the Governor, and to letters from friends in various States, he consented to go. On the 28th of March he addressed a letter to the Governor of Virginia (Randolph), in which, after stating the reasons which had induced him to decline attending the convention, the influence of which he still felt, he added: "However, as my friends, with a degree of solicitude which is unusual, seem to wish for my attendance on this occasion, I have come to a resolution to go if my health will permit, provided, from the lapse of time between your Excellency's letter and this reply, the Executive may not have turned their thoughts to some other character."

Of his attendance upon the convention, his election as its presiding officer, and the happy results which followed, history bears full record. General James Mercer, to whom the letter is addressed, was the brother of General Hugh Mercer, who served with Washington in the Indian wars, terminating in 1763; and who fell in the battle of Princeton while commanding one of Washington's divisions:

LETTER FROM GEORGE WASHINGTON TO GENERAL JAMES MERCER.

MOUNT VERNON, 15th March, 1787.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 10th came duly to hand, and with very sincere concern I read the account of your ill health; but if your other complaints have left you, the asthma, though troublesome and distressing, is not a dangerous one; I will hope, therefore, that the agreeable season, which is fast approaching, will perfectly restore you to good health.

Under cover with this you will receive the original deed for the lands on Four-Mile Run, which you will please return when your purposes are answered by the reference to it for drawing the deed of confirmation; for your justice in offering which, and kindness in drawing it, I pray you to accept my warmest acknowledgments.

The mode suggested by you to obtain the bond which I passed to Messrs. McCoull & Blair, is, in my judgment, the only proper one; so far as it respects you or the representatives of your father (if the credit is to be applied to that acct.) it is precisely the same whether you acct. with me or them, for the principal and interest of the sum which was to have been paid for the land under the circumstances of your claim; because, if the right is determined to be in you so much will have been discounted from my demand on the estate—if in them, it is only paying to them, as attorneys of Linds & Cozenova, what otherwise would have been demanded of me. The case with me would be widely different, for if I allow this sum with the interest in a final settlement and my bond remains unretired, I am open to a prosecution thereon; and may be greatly distressed by the actual payment after having allowed it in a discount, before I can have any redress, which would very illy accord with the present state of my finances. Should Mr. McCoull refuse to accede to your proposal, it would imply strongly his intention of resorting to me for payment.

However desirous I am, and always shall be, to comply with any commands of my country, I do not conceive that I can, with consistent conduct, attend the proposed convention to be holden in Philadelphia in May next. For besides the declaration which I made in a very solemn manner when I was about to retire, of bidding adieu to all public employment, I had just before the appointment of delegates to this convention, written and despatched circular letters to the several State societies of the Cincinnati, informing them of my intention not to attend the general meeting which was to take place about the time and in the same city—and assigned reasons which apply as forcibly in the one case as in the other. Under these circumstances, to attend the convention might be considered disrespectful to a worthy set of men, for whose attachment and support, on so many occasions, I shall ever feel the highest gratitude and affection.

It is unnecessary, I hope, to assure you of the pleasure I shall always receive at seeing you here, whenever business or your health will permit—the latter, possibly, might be benefited by the change of air.

With sincere esteem and regard, I am, dear sir,

Your most obedient servant,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

General James Mercer.

Death of a Russian Author.

A young Russian writer, Dimitry Pisaref, died recently at the age of twenty-eight years. The following sketch of his life is given by the *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"At the early age of sixteen, he became a student in the University of St. Petersburg, and, after having greatly distinguished himself there, at the age of nineteen he was entrusted with the direction of the critical department of the journal styled *Razsvyet*, or *Dawn*. His articles in that paper and in the *Ruskoe Slovo, or Russian Word*, of which he became in 1861 the chief support, soon attracted great attention, especially those on the 'Scholastic Philosophy of the Nineteenth Century,' and 'The Idealism of Plato.' For several years he continued to write about philosophy, history, science and literature, and that with such industry that his collected essays fill more than ten volumes. His influence soon became very great, especially with the younger generation of readers. But after a time his writings became obnoxious to the government. In 1862 he was arrested on a charge of political agitation, and, after having been kept two years in confinement, was sentenced to be imprisoned in a fortress for two years more. It was during his imprisonment that his most brilliant essays were written, for his literary activity was not thereby affected. But when he was released, owing to the amnesty granted on the occasion of the marriage of the Czarewich, his health was found to be considerably impaired. In the summer of the present year he was sent by his physicians to a seaside watering place near Revel, and there, on the 16th of July, he was seized by a fit while he was bathing, and by the time he was taken out of the water he was dead. His body was removed to St. Petersburg, a proceeding which required the express sanction of the Minister of the Interior; and there he was buried by the side of his friend and brother critic Dobrolyubof, who also, by the way, died young, being carried off in his twenty-fifth year. The funeral, which took place a few days ago, was attended by a crowd of friends and admirers, his grave was covered with flowers, and a subscription was got up with the purpose of founding a scholarship to be called by his name in the University of St. Petersburg."

Works of Art at Naples.

A letter from Naples says:

"A report has been in circulation that a beautiful basso-relievo in marble of Greek art, on being removed to another room in the National Museum, had fallen, and been irreparably injured. Unfortunately it was not a basso-relievo, but the statue of Venus Callypige, which was the subject of the accident. In the course of its removal, it being of great weight, the men employed were not equal to it, and the statue fell to the ground, breaking the leg of one of the poor fellows. It is satisfactory, however, to state that this splendid monument of Grecian art has not suffered in the slightest degree, so far as relates to that which is really antique, only some pieces of modern work, which replaced the extremities wanting in the original, having been detached. The accident will, however, it is to be hoped, induce yet greater precautions in the work of rearrangement which is now going on in the Museum. It is not long since, on visiting it, we were informed that the magnificent mosaic, representing the battle of Alexander and Darius, was to be taken up and removed to some other place. It will be an operation of the most difficult and delicate character, the more so that the machinery by which it was placed in its present site has been taken from beneath it. An accident such as that which has befallen the Venus Callypige, would probably involve the destruction of the most marvellous mosaic in existence, and we cannot, therefore, forbear from expressing a hope that the recent calamity will incite to greater precautions in labors which interest the whole civilized world."

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c.

CLOTH STORE—JAMES & LEE, No. 11 NORTH SECOND street, have now on hand a large and choice assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, particularly adapted to the Merchant Tailor Trade, comprising in part, French, Belgian and American Cloths of every description.

OVERCOATINGS. Black French Castor Beavers. Colored French Castor Beavers. London Blue Pilot Cloths. Black and Colored Chinchillas. Blues, Black and Dahlia Moscows. PANTALOON STUFFS. Black French Cassimeres. Do. do. Doeskins. Fancy Cassimeres new styles. Steel Mixed Doeskins. Cassimeres for suits, new styles. 3-4 and 6-4 Doeskins, best makes. Velvet Cords, Beaverteens, Italian Cloths. Canvas, with every variety of other trimmings, adapted to Men's and Boys' wear, to which we invite the attention of Merchant Tailors and others, at wholesale and retail. JAMES & LEE, au10tf No. 11 North Second street, Sign of the Golden Lamb.

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF JAY COOKE & CO. 112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES. We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the new National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO. BANKERS PHILA. & N. YORK. DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES And Foreign Exchange. Bills for sale on London and all the principal cities in Europe. Letters of Credit available for travelers' use throughout Europe issued on Messrs. James W. Tucker & Co., Paris. STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD Bought and Sold on Commission. Deposits of Gold or Currency Received. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., 16 South Third Street.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

THE UNION BANKING CO., N. E. cor. Fourth and Chestnut Sts., PHILADELPHIA. Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000. Paid in Capital, - - $100,000. Solicit the Accounts of Business Firms, Manufacturers, Dealers and Others. Collections Made and Checks on Country Banks Received. Certificates Bearing Interest at 4 Per Cent. will be Issued for Deposits Remaining 30 Days or Longer. N. C. MUSSELMAN, President. E. F. MOODY, Cashier. au8 1m§

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO.

We have just received in detail the statement of the operations of the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY for the first six months of the current year. The figures are: *Gross Earnings. Operating Expenses. Net Earnings.* $607,634 29 gold. $217,983 63 gold. $389,650 66 gold. As the first train passed across the mountains on the 18th of June the road was not fairly open for the legitimate traffic until July 1st. The above is practically the business on 93 miles to Cisco; although 25 to 35 miles of disconnected road were worked on the last slope it was no source of profit; moreover much of the freight would naturally be held back for the continuous rail. The gross earnings for July were

$260,000 00 Gold.

We suppose the expenses during that time not to exceed Thirty-five per cent. We have on hand for sale

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, Paying 6 per cent. interest in gold, Principal also payable in gold at 103 and accrued interest. DE HAVEN & BRO. No. 40 S. Third St.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD CO. 6 PER CENT. BONDS. FREE FROM ALL TAXES. Interest guaranteed by the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. FOR SALE AT 85. This road, 19 miles long, is located in one of the richest mineral sections in the State, and, by its connections, forms another route between the Schuylkill and Lehigh Valleys. BOWEN & FOX, 13 Merchants' Exchange. au19 1mrp

GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS BOUGHT BY P. S. PETERSON & CO., 39 South Third Street. Telegraphic Index of Quotations stationed in a conspicuous place in our office. STOCKS, BONDS, &c., &c., Bought and Sold on Commission at the respective Boards of Brokers of New York, Boston, Baltimore and Philadelphia. my16 6m§

THE SAFE DEPOSIT CO., For Safe Keeping of Valuables, Securities, etc., and Renting of Safes. DIRECTORS. N. B. Browne, J. Gillingham Fell, Alex. Henry, C. H. Clarke, C. Macalester, S. A. Caldwell, John Welsh, E. W. Clark, Geo. F. Tyler. OFFICE, NO. 421 CHESTNUT STREET. N. B. BROWNE, President. C. H. CLARK, Vice President. R. PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer. ja16 th s tu 1yrp

FINANCIAL.

780 MILES OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD Are now finished and in operation. Although this road is built with great rapidity, the work is thoroughly done, and is pronounced by the United States Commissioners to be first-class in every respect, before it is accepted, and before any bonds can be issued upon it. Rapidity and excellence of construction have been secured by a complete division of labor, and by distributing the twenty thousand men employed along the line for long distances at once. It is now probable that the Whole Line to the Pacific will be Completed in 1869.

The Company have ample means of which the Government grants the right of way, and all necessary timber and other materials found along the line of its operations; also 12,800 acres of land to the mile, taken in alternate sections on each side of the road; also United States Thirty-year Bonds, amounting to from $16,000 to $48,000 per mile, according to the difficulties to be surmounted on the various sections to be built, for which it takes a second mortgage as security, and it is expected that not only the interest, but the principal amount may be paid in services rendered by the Company in transporting troops, mails, &c.

THE EARNINGS OF THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD, from its Way or Local Business only, during the year ending June 30th, 1868, amounted to over Four Million Dollars, which, after paying all expenses, was much more than sufficient to pay the interest upon its Bonds. These earnings are no indication of the vast through traffic that must follow the opening of the line to the Pacific, but they certainly prove that FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS upon such a property, costing nearly three times their amount, Are Entirely Secure.

The Union Pacific Bonds run thirty years, are for $1,000 each, and have coupons attached. They bear annual interest, payable on the first days of January and July at the Company's office in the city of New York, at the rate of six per cent. in gold. The principal is payable in gold at maturity. The price is 102, and at the present rate of gold, they pay a liberal income on their cost.

A very important consideration in determining the value of these bonds is *the length of time they have to run.* It is well known that a long bond always commands a much higher price than a short one. It is safe to assume that during the next thirty years the rate of interest in the United States will decline as it has done in Europe, and we have a right to expect that such six per cent. securities as these will be held at as high a premium as those of this Government, which, in 1857, were bought in at from 20 to 23 per cent. above par. The export demand alone may produce this result, and as the issue of a private corporation, they are beyond the reach of political action. The Company believe that their Bonds, at the present rate, are the cheapest security in the market, and the right to advance the price at any time is reserved. Subscriptions will be received in Philadelphia by DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 S. Third Street, WM. PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third Street, SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., 16 South Third Street. And in New York At the Company's Office, No. 20 Nassau St. AND BY John J. Cisco & Son, Bankers, 59 Wall St. And by the Company's advertised Agents throughout the United States.

Remittances should be made in drafts or other funds par in New York, and the bonds will be sent free of charge by return express. Parties subscribing through local agents will look to them for their safe delivery.

A PAMPHLET AND MAP FOR 1868 has just been published by the Company, giving fuller information than is possible in an advertisement, respecting the Progress of the Work, the Resources of the Country traversed by the Road, the Means for Construction, and the Value of the Bonds, which will be sent free on application at the Company's offices or to any of the advertised Agents.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer, New York. SEPTEMBER 1, 1868. jy7 tu th s tf§

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO., No. 211 Chestnut Street, *Issue Commercial Credits; also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in any part of the World.* je20 3m*

SUMMER RESORTS.

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY. THE COLUMBIA HOUSE, at Cape Island N. J., will be opened this season on the 25th of June. Situated but a few rods from the beach, with three hundred good bathing rooms standing directly at the surf, and with fine shade trees upon the lawn, this house must surpass any other at the *Capes* as well for its outside attractions and conveniences as for its extensive and well regulated interior. The *Columbia* has long been sustained by a substantial and select patronage from all parts of the country, and its appointments may be depended upon as strictly first-class. For rooms, &c., address GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor, Cape Island, N. J., BOLTON'S HOTEL, Harrisburg, Pa. je13 s tu th 1trp§

UNITED STATES HOTEL ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Will remain open for the reception of guests till MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7. The house has been repainted, papered and otherwise improved. Music will be under the direction of Simon Hassler. Persons wishing to engage rooms can do so by applying to BROWN & WOELPPER, Atlantic City, or No. 827 Richmond Street. je3 tfrp§

LA PIERRE HOUSE, PHILADELPHIA, PA. The undersigned having leased the above popular Hotel and having made extensive alterations and improvements, it is now open for the reception of Guests, with all the appointments of a first-class Hotel. J. B. BUTTERWORTH & CO., Proprietors. au12 1m§

COTTAGE BOARDING—AT MISS HILL'S, LAFAYETTE st., opposite Delaware House, Cape Island. a7-1m*

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTS' PATENT-SPRING AND BUTTONED Over Gaiters, Cloth, Leather, white and brown Linen; Children's Cloth and Velvet Leggings; also made to order. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of every description, very low, 903 Chestnut street, corner of Ninth. The best Kid Gloves for ladies and gents, at RICHELDERFER'S BAZAAR. no14-tf§ OPEN IN THE EVENING.

AUCTION SALES.

M. THOMAS & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE. Public sales at the Philadelphia Exchange EVERY TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock. Handbills of each property issued separately, in addition to which we publish, on the Saturday previous to each sale, one thousand catalogues in pamphlet form, giving full descriptions of all the property to be sold on the FOLLOWING TUESDAY, and a List of Real Estate at Private Sale. Our sales are also advertised in the following newspapers: NORTH AMERICAN, PRESS, LEDGER, LEGAL INTELLIGENCER, INQUIRER, AGE, EVENING BULLETIN, EVENING TELEGRAPH, GERMAN DEMOCRAT, &c. Furniture Sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY. Sales at Residences receive especial attention.

VALUABLE STOCKS AND LOANS. ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 8, At 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, 1 share Point Breeze Park. 1 Shed No. 27 do. do. 24 shares Union Bank of Tennessee. 12 do. Pioneer do. 1 share Academy Fine Arts. 1 share Philadelphia Library. 7 shares Cape May and Millville Railroad. 200 shares Doughoghony Iron and Gas Co. 50 shares Minehill Railroad. 20 shares Chestnut and Walnut streets Passenger Railway Co. 100 shares Central Transportation Co. 50 shares Green and Coates Streets Passenger Railway Co. $7,000 Wyoming Valley Canal Co. 6 per cent. bonds. $5,000 First Mortgage Bonds Steubenville and Indiana Railroad. $200 City 6 per cent. Loan. $250 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan.

REAL ESTATE SALE, SEPT. 8. This Sale, on TUESDAY, Sept. 8, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, will include the following— MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1012 Lombard st., west of Tenth; has the modern conveniences. Peremptory Sale—STEAMBOAT WILLIAM CHAMPION, of the Kaighn's Point and Philadelphia Ferry Co. VERY VALUABLE FARM and GRAPERY, 49 acres, Lafayette road, Whitemarsh township, Montgomery county, Pa., 3 miles above Manayunk, 1½ miles south of Spring Mills and a quarter of a mile of Lafayette Station on the Norristown Railroad. THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL and DWELLING, No. 2229 Frankford road, corner of Adams st. THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2227 Frankford road. THREE-STORY BRICK STORE and DWELLING, No. 2225 Frankford road. Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Thomas Richardson, dec'd—Very Valuable Business Location—FOUR STORY BRICK OFFICE PROPERTY, known as the Commercial Building, Nos. 111 and 113 Walnut st., 48 feet front. HANDSOME MODERN FOUR STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1529 Pine st.; well built and has the modern conveniences. 2 THREE-STORY FRAME DWELLINGS, Nos. 1218 and 1220 Shackamaxon st., with a brick shop on Frankford road. THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 1910 Otsego st., south of Mifflin st. MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK RESIDENCE, No. 1904 Brown st., west of Nineteenth st. Executors' Peremptory Sale—Estate of Mary Penn Gaskell, dec'd—WELL-SECURED GROUND RENT, $70 a year. VERY VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—THREE-STORY BRICK STORE, Nos. 913 and 915 Market st., west of Ninth st. TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING, Judson st., Fifteenth Ward. 2 TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Allen st., south of Shackamaxon st. 2 THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLINGS, Gray st., north of Poplar st. 2 TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLINGS, Brown st., north-east of Anthracite st. VALUABLE BUSINESS STAND—FOUR-STORY BRICK STORE, No. 257 Market st., east of Third st. MODERN THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING, No. 923 Marshall st., below Girard avenue.

Sale No. 211 Carpenter street. NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, &c., &c. ON MONDAY MORNING. Sept. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 211 Carpenter street, by catalogue the Neat Walnut and Mahogany Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room Furniture, Piano, Mirrors, &c. Also, the Kitchen Furniture. May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Peremptory Sale. STEAMBOAT "WM CHAMPION. ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8. At 12 o'clock noon, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the steam ferry boat known as the "WILLIAM CHAMPION," belonging to the Kaighn's Point and Philadelphia Ferry Company. The boat is 83 3 10 feet long, 23 8 10 feet in breadth, 8 1-10 feet deep; measures 152 91 100 tons; has two fire engines, 23 inches diameter, 7 feet stroke, with low pressure boiler, 14 feet long, 6½ feet diameter. The sale is peremptory, as the boat is too small for the present want of the Company. May be examined on application at the office of the Company, at Kaighn's Point, at Camden, N. J.

Sale No. 1510 Poplar street. NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BOOKCASE, BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1510 Poplar street, by catalogue, the Neat Walnut Parlor and Chamber Furniture, Bookcase, China and Glassware, Brussels and other Carpets, Feather Beds, Kitchen Furniture, &c. May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale No. 231 Union street. NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SUPERIOR BOOKCASE, MIRRORS, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. Sept. 9, at 10 o'clock, at No. 231 Union street, the neat Rosewood and Walnut Parlor Furniture, superior Bookcase, Satin Wood Secretary and Sideboard, Walnut and Mahogany Chamber Furniture, Tapestry and Imperial Carpets, fine Feather Beds, Chandeliers and Gas Fixtures, Set Carved Ivory Chessmen, Also, Kitchen Furniture, Upright Refrigerators, Stoves, &c.

Sale No. 2019 Green street. HANDSOME FURNITURE, MIRRORS, BOOKCASE, WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. Sept. 11, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2019 Green street, by catalogue, the superior Furniture, including Handsome Walnut Dining Room and Library Furniture, two elegant Sideboards, Handsome Walnut Book Case, French Plate Mirrors, China and Glassware, elegant Walnut Chamber Furniture, Fine Hair Matresses, Fine Wilton, Brussels and other Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, &c. May be examined on the morning of sale at 8 o'clock.

Sale at No. 326 South Twenty-first street. ELEGANT FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRROR, FINE WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, CHINA, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING. Sept. 14, at 10 o'clock, at No. 326 South Twenty-first st., corner West Delancey Place, by catalogue, the entire Furniture, comprising—suit of elegant Rosewood Antique Drawing Room Furniture, covered with fine blue reps, made in Paris; fine toned Rosewood Piano, seven octave, made by Schomacker & Co.; fine French Plate Mirrors, handsome Walnut Dining Room, Library and Hall Furniture, China and Glassware, elegant Rosewood and Walnut Chamber Furniture, Maple and Oak Cottage Furniture, fine Hair Matresses and Feather Beds, Bedding, elegant Wilton, Brussels and other Carpets, &c. Also, the Kitchen Furniture, Refrigerator, &c. The Furniture has been in use but a short time, and is equal to new. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

Sale corner of Eleventh and Green sts. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, PIANO, MIRRORS, CURTAINS, SILVER, BRUSSELS CARPETS, FINE ENGRAVINGS, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING. Sept. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 537 North Eleventh street, corner of Green street, the entire Furniture, including—Suit Walnut and Garnet Plush Drawing Room Furniture, pair elegant French Plate Mirrors, Lace Curtains, Rosewood Piano, Oil Paintings, fine Engravings, Walnut Dining Room Furniture, fine Glass and China, Silver and Plated Ware, Walnut Chamber Furniture, fine Feather Beds, Hair Matresses, Blankets and Bedding, Cottage Furniture, fine Musical Box, elegant Wax Fruit, Brussels and other Carpets, &c. Also, the Kitchen Furniture.

C. D. McCLEES & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 506 MARKET street. SALE OF 1400 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING, Sept. 7, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, 1400 cases Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c. Also, a general assortment of Women's, Misses' and Children's wear.

SALE OF 1500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, BALMORALS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, for cash, a large and desirable assortment of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, &c. Also, a large line of Women's, Misses' and Children's city made goods.

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESTNUT street. Rear Entrance No. 1107 Sansom street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE OF EVERY DESCRIPTION RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT. Sales of Furniture at Dwellings attended to on the most reasonable terms. LARGE BANKRUPT SALE OF 80,000 PIECES OF PERFECT WALL PAPER, ON TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street, will be sold— About 80,000 pieces of Wall Paper, comprising a general assortment of Blanks, Satins, &c. Also, Borders to correspond. Paper Hangers and others are invited to call and examine the same, on Monday, September 14.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET street, corner of BANK street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge. PEREMPTORY SALE. STOCK, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF THE LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL SHOE STORE, 1030 MARKET STREET. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, Sept. 9, commencing at 10 o'clock. This stock comprises the large variety of Men's, Boys', Youths', Women's, Misses' and Children's Boots, Shoes, Balmorals and Congress Gaiters offered at Auction in this city for years. Also, a full line of fresh city and Eastern manufactured Goods, in original packages, all of which will be peremptorily sold by order of A. C. McKNIGHT, declining business.

THE PRINCIPAL MONEY ESTABLISHMENT—S. E. corner of SIXTH and RACE streets. Money advanced on Merchandise generally—Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Gold and Silver Plate, and on all articles of value, for any length of time agreed on. WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT PRIVATE SALE. Fine Gold Hunting Case, Double Bottom and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever Watches; Fine Gold Hunting Case and Open Face Lepine Watches; Fine Gold Duplex and other Watches; Fine Silver Hunting Case and Open Face English, American and Swiss Patent Lever and Lepine Watches; Double Case English Quartier and other Watches; Ladies' Fancy Watches; Diamond Breastpins; Finger Rings; Ear Rings; Studs; &c.; Fine Gold Chains; Medallions; Bracelets; Scarf Pins; Breastpins; Finger Rings; Pencil Cases and Jewelry generally. FOR SALE.—A large and valuable Fireproof Chest, suitable for a Jeweler; cost $650. Also, several Lots in South Camden, Fifth and Chestnut streets.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner Bank st. Successors to John B. Myers & Co. LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF FRENCH, SAXONY, AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING, September 7, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit. DRESS GOODS. —pieces Paris Plain and Printed Merinoes and Delaines. —pieces Paris Silk and Wool Poplins, Poplin Alpacas. —pieces Paris Black Empress Cloths, Poplin Repe, Velours. —pieces London Black and Colored Mohairs, Alpacas, Coburgs. —pieces Cashmere Plaids, Epinglines, all wool Plaids, &c., &c. SILKS AND VELVETS. —pieces Lyons Black Taffetas Gros Grains, Fancy Silks. VIENNA SHAWLS. Full line Vienna Broche, Long and Square Shawls, with open and filled centres of a well known importation. MERINO SHAWLS. A line of fine to superb qualities wool fringed black Thibet and Merino Long and Square Shawls, of a favorite make. CLOAKS, JACKETS, &c. A line of Paris Trimmed Silk and Cloth Cloaks, Jackets, Sacques, &c. HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS. Full line German Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, &c. Full line German Toweling, Bucks, Napkins, &c. —ALSO— Full line of GERMAN LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS. —ALSO— Ribbons, Gloves, White Goods, Dress and Mantilla Trimmings, Umbrellas, Silk Ties, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, Fans, &c.

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING, Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 1000 Cases Men's, boys' and youths' Calf, Kip, Buff Leather and Grain Cavalry, Napoleon, Dress and Congress Boots and Balmorals; Kip, Buff and Polished Grain Brogans; women's, misses' and children's Calf, Kid, Enamelled and Buff Leather Goat and Morocco Balmorals; Congress Gaiters; Lace Boots; Ankle Ties; Slippers; Metallic Overshoes and Sandals; Traveling Bags; Shoe Lacets, &c.

LARGE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. ON THURSDAY MORNING, Sept. 10, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, 250 PIECES OIL CLOTHS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING, Sept. 11, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of Ingrain, Venetian, List, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS. Late with M. Thomas & Sons. Store No. 421 WALNUT street. Rear entrance on Library street. Administrator's Sale, No. 426 South Sixteenth street. STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A VARIETY STORE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING. At 10 o'clock, including Counters, Showcases, Varieties, Trimmings, Household Furniture, Carpets, Refrigerator, Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Clothing, China, Glassware, &c.

Sale No. 421 Walnut street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. At 10 o'clock, at the auction store, including superior Furniture, suit Cottage Furniture, Secretary Bookcases, fine Feather Beds and Bedding, Marble Top Tables, China, Glassware, three fine English Brussels Carpets, imperial and other Carpets, superior Floor Oil Cloths, &c. OFFICE FURNITURE. Also, several superior Office Desks and Tables, with racks and doors.

Sale No. 1134 Poplar street. GOOD WILL, FIXTURES, SODA WATER FOUNTAIN, SHOWCASE, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. At 10 o'clock, at No. 1134 Poplar street, including marble Soda Water Fountain; Walnut and Plated Show Cases, Counter Scales, seventy Glass Jars, large Ice Cream Cans, Patent Freezers, Marble Top Tables, Extension Table, about 150 pounds Candy, quantity White Stone China Plates, Pitchers, Dishes, &c.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.'S PUBLIC SALE—WILL be sold at Public Sale, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Sept. 8th and 9th, the splendid and large stock of Harness, Saddles, Robes of every description, Bits, Mountings, &c., &c., the entire stock of Messrs. LACEY, MEEKER & CO., Chestnut street, above Twelfth. The stock consists of the finest and best double and single Harness ever offered at public sale. Ladies' and Gents' Saddles, Robes, Fly Nets, Bits of every description, Mountings for Harness in their original packages, lots of Collars, Halters, Bridles by the dozen, Blankets, white and colored, by the pair or dozen, and, in fact, every article pertaining to a large, first class Harness Manufactory. Every article to be sold, on account of the parties declining business in this city. N. B.—Particulars in catalogue. Also, a number of four and six-horse Harness, suitable for omnibuses, coaches, &c. N. B.—The trade particularly invited, as many articles will be sold in quantities. se4 2t§

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS. (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons), No. 529 CHESTNUT street, rear entrance from Minor. Important Sale at the Auction Rooms. PUBLICATIONS OF THE LATE REV. ISAAC LEESER, DECEASED—JEWISH BIBLES, DAILY AND FESTIVAL PRAYER BOOKS, SERMONS AND CONTROVERSIAL WORKS, &c., IN ELEGANT BINDINGS. ON MONDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 14, at 4 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER, No. 422 WALNUT street. AT PRIVATE SALE. A valuable property near Fourth and Walnut. A valuable business property No. 619 Arch street. BURLINGTON.—A Handsome Mansion, on Main st., lot 66 by 700 feet.

BY B. SCOTT, Jr. SCOTT'S ART GALLERY, No. 1020 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—MARGARET M. HUSBAND vs. WALTER J. McKEE and EDWARD L. HUSBAND, trading, &c. Fi. Fa. Dec. Term, 1867, No. 622. The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the fund now in Court arising from the sale of the personal property of the said defendants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment at his office, No. 725 Walnut St., in the City of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, September 14, 1868, at 11 o'clock A. M., when and where all persons interested are required to make their claims, or be forever debarred from coming in upon said fund. se5 smw5t§ JAMES DUVAL RODNEY, Auditor.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—JOSEPH YEAGER, Jr., of Philadelphia, bankrupt, having petitioned for his discharge, a meeting of creditors will be held on the seventeenth day of September, 1868, at 11 o'clock, A. M., before Register WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Esq., at No. 530 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia, that the examination of the bankrupt may be finished, and any business of meetings required by sections 27 or 28 of the act of Congress transacted. The Register will certify whether the Bankrupt has conformed to his duty. A hearing will also be had WEDNESDAY, September 30th, 1868, before the Court at Philadelphia, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when parties interested may show cause against the discharge. Witness the Honorable JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the said District Court, and the seal thereof, at Philadelphia, August 15th, 1868. [Seal of Court.] G. R. FOX, Clerk. WILLIAM McMICHAEL, Register. au29-s3t

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—Estate of JAMES McCUTCHEON, deceased. The Auditor appointed by the court to audit, settle and adjust the first account of CHARLES ROBB, Administrator of the Estate of JAMES McCUTCHEON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, Sept. 15, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 128 S. Sixth street, in the city of Philadelphia. JOHN E. LATTA, Auditor. se5,th,s,tu,5t*

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia.—Estate of GEORGE W. GROVE, dec'd. The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and partial account of CONRAD S. GROVE, C. S. SHEIVE, WILLIAM S. MAGEE, DANIEL K. GRIM and M. R. HARRIS, Executors of the last Will and Testament of GEORGE W. GROVE, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 14th day of September, 1868, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 619 Noble street, in the city of Philadelphia. THOMAS COCHRAN, Auditor. se3,th,s,tu,5t§

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND County of Philadelphia.—Estate of WILLIAM S. HALLOWELL, dec'd.—The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle and adjust the first and partial account of SAMUEL E. SCATTERGOOD, sole Executor of Estate of WILLIAM S. HALLOWELL, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment, on Tuesday, September 8th, 1868, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at his office, No. 423 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia. J. A. SPENCER, Auditor. au27,th,s,tu,5t§

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 20, 1868.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of HENRY JAMES, of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. WM. VOGDES, Assignee, No. 128 S. Sixth street. To the Creditors of said Bankrupt. au29 s3t

EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.—IN Bankruptcy. At Philadelphia, August 28th, 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WALTON TOWNSEND, of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia and the State of Pennsylvania, within the said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said district. JAMES STARR, Assignee, 633 Walnut street. To the creditors of said bankrupt.

ESTATE OF DAVIS PEARSON, DECEASED—LETTERS Testamentary on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to the same will make payment, and those having claims present them to CHARLEMAGNE TOWER, JOHN B. HEYL, Executors, 207 Walnut street. au25-tu,th,s-6t§

INSTRUCTION.

HORSEMANSHIP.—AT THE PHILADELPHIA RIDING SCHOOL, Fourth street, above Vine, will be found every facility for acquiring a knowledge of this healthful and elegant accomplishment. The School is pleasantly ventilated and warmed, the horses safe and well trained. An Afternoon Class for Young Ladies. Saddle Horses trained in the best manner. Saddle Horses, Horses and Vehicles to hire. Also, Carriages to Depots, Parties, Weddings, Shopping, &c. s3 tf THOMAS CRAIGE & SON.