GIBSON PEACOCK! Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER, 19, 1868.—TRIPLE SHEET.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

VOLUME XXII.—NO. 216.

PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS.

30 m First Mortgage Thirty-Year

GOLD OBLIGATIONS

Secured by an Absolute First Lien Upon the

Great National Pacific R. R. Line.

Most Desirable Portion of the

DEAR SIR: This great enterprise is approaching completion with a rapidity that astonishes the world. Less than 400 miles remain to be built to connect the Central Pacific Railroad with the Atlantic lines. The greater part of the interval is now graded, and, it is reasonably expected that the THROUGH CONNECTION BE-TWEEN SAN FRANCISCO AND NEW YORK

WILL BE COMPLETED BY JULY NEXT. The western portion of the Line, known as the CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD, besides having the largest settlement, the richest mines the most valuable lands along its route, is also built and completed as a first-class Raliroad in all respects, being constructed directly by the Company themselves, without the intervention of contractors, and in such a manner as to insure future stability, economy of operation, and the permanent value of the property.

The report of the Special Commission of Experts, recently appointed by the President to examine the railroad and telegraph lines of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, telegraphed to the Secretary of the Interior December 3, is full and specific, and concludes as fol-

"Heavy trains of ralls, ties and fuel are running safely to the extreme end of the road, four hundred and forty-five (445) miles from 8acramento. The road is being constructed in good faith, in a substantial manner, without stint of labor, material or equipment, and is is worthy of its character as a great national

By the aid of the General Government, and valuable grants from California sources, the Company have already met the bulk of their expenditures, and have sufficient cash resources to enable them to finish their work with the utmost vigor. The iron, and a liberal equipment for the five hundied miles now about completed, as well as the material needful for two hundred and fifty miles additional, are all bought, paid for, and at hand for use. The speedy completion of their entire line, and its success as a grand business enterprise, are no longer matters of hopeful promise,

but are placed beyond all ordinary contingencies.

The business of the road, although in its in-WERE UPWARD OF \$1,400,000 IN GOLD, OF WHICH ABOUT ONE MILLION WAS NET PROFIT. This result was from local commercial business only, at a time when the Company felt compelled to employ their available equipment, to a large extent, in transporting the vast amount of supplies required to subsist twelve thousand men along a line of more than five hundred miles, and the material required for extending the track THREE HUNDRED MILES during the period, to the temporary neglect of the enormous freighting business seeking transiover the road.

At a late date there were no less than seventy nine locomotives running on the road, eighty more on the way, and over twelve hundred cars, to which the Company are continually making large additions, so that by the time the immense tide of THROUGH TRAVEL AND FREIGHT ACROSS THE AMERICAN CONTINENT shall be ADDED TO THE NATURAL AND EX-PANDING LOCAL BUSINESS, and the energies of the Company, with their immense facilities, can be devoted to the regular traffic, THEIR EARNINGS WILL BE ON AN UNEXAM-PLED SCALE, and their Securities be ranked AMONG THE MOST POPULAR IN THE WORLD.

The current interest liabilities upon the Bonded Debt, upon an average of three hundred miles in operation during the above period, were less than

The issue of the Company's FIRST MORT GAGE BONDS is limited by act of Congress, and will not equal one-third the cost and value of the property upon which, they constitute the first lien. The greater part of this loan, is already marketed, and is held as a permanent investment by the capitalists of this country, and; Europe. We are authorized to offer a portion of the remainder at 103 AND THE ACCRUED INTEREST

IN CURRENCY.
The Bonds are of \$1,000 each, bear six per cent. interest per annum, payable in the city of New York, in UNITED STATES GOLD COIN.

As the accrued interest from July 1st is charged to the purchaser in currency, and the semi-annual coupons maturing January 1st next will be paid in full, in gold, there is an advantage in purchasing during the present month equal to the premium on the back interest.

The Company reserve the right to advance the price at any time, but all orders actually in transitu at the time of any such advance will be filled at present price. At this time they pay more than eight per cent. upon the investment, and have, from national and State laws, guarantees superior to any other corporate securities now offered.

We receive all classes of Government bonds at their full market rates, in exchange for the Central Pacific Railroad Bonds, thus enabling the holders to realize from 5 to 10 PER CENT. PRO-FIT, and keep the principal of their investments equally secure.

Orders and inquiries will receive prompt attention. Information, Descriptive Pamphlets, &c., giving a full account of the organization, Progress, Business and Prospects of the Enterprise, furnished on application. Bonds sent by return express, at our cost.

FISK & HATCH, Bankers and Financial Agents of the Central Pacific Railroad. No. 5 Nassau Street, New York.

DE HAVEN & BRO.,

Dealers in Government Securities, Gold. &c..

No. 40 S. Third St., PHYLADELPHIA.

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THE BUTTON STREET TO BRIDGE TO STATE NEW PRINCIPATIONS.

ENGLISH OPINIONS OF AMERICAN BOOKS. Hawthorne's Note Books have been Auglicised in an edition by Smith, Elder & Co., in two volumes. The Saturday Review takes up these Hanthorniana in a criticism whereit clumsiness is pushed to a Fine Art, and grudge to a virtue. What significance is there in calling these miniature studies "Mr. Hawthorne's rough-outlines"! If these are outlines, and rough, where is there CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., finish? The reviewer relegates Hawthorne's romances to the "novels which [wo] despatch in a short afternoon, and often never think about

again." He was unquestionably of the second order (says the Review,) and the world is too busy and life too short for us to give much leed to the pre-paratory flourishes and exercises of any but the greatest. Indeed, are there not some who ven-ture to question whether even the finished pro-fucts of secondary talent in fiction, verse, or painting, are worthy of much study or attention? The true answer to the question is that these secondary works give great pleasure to natures of corresponding calibre; for whom masterplaces are too great; and that if the end of as be to give pleasure, the fact that the pleasure is not the highest attainable absolutely, but the highest of which a given pature is capable, is ample jus-

tification of the work.

The Saturday takes up the matter in these Notes with a half-sneer which it presently en-

larges to include the editor : Anybody can perceive how immensely useful a Anybody can perceive now intensety userin a museum of observations such as these would be to the author of the "House with the Seven Gables," or the "Scarlet Letter." The pointed linestration, quality aside, and felicitous a propos, which strike the careless reader as the happy inspiration of the moment, are in truth the labor of years in one sense, and this a sense which is highly creditable to the author. The repute of in promptite is a great deal higher among uncriti-cal people than it has any right to be. Haw-thorne's preparatory thoughts and observations are of very various degrees of merit; 2 Sometimes they are excellent, as when he jets down the hint for the "punishment of a miser—to pay the draft of his heir in his tomb," or the comparison of moonlight to eculpture, of sunlight to painting. At other times they are poor or commonplace, as when he likens a character whom a satirist like Swift has handled to a parched spot on which the devil may be supposed to have spit; or when he reflects that "no fountain so small but that heaven may be imaged in its bosom"; or asks, "what would a man do if he were compelled to live always in the sultry heat of society, and could never better himself in cool solitude?" It is no chame to a men that commonplaces of this stamp come to him along with choicer things, or that he should on the spur of the moment, mistaking them for something better than they are, give them a refuge in his note books; but we have a little right to claim their expangement by editorial discretion. One rather remarkable memorandum illustrates curlously. Hawthorne's readiness to see mystery. He watched "a ground-sparrow's nest in the slope of a bank, brought sparrows nest in the stope of a mans, brought to view by moving the grass, but still sheltered and comfortably hidden by a blackberry vine trailing over it. At first four brown-speckled eggs, then two little bare young ones, which, on the slightest noise, lift their heads, and open wide mouths for food, immediately decorating their heads after a broad was

ately dropping their heads after a broad gape. The action looks as if they were making a most carnest, agonized petition." In another egg, as in a coffin, he could discern "the quiet, deathfancy only, is without precedent. THE GROSS like form of the little bird. The whole thing had EARNINGS FROM JULY 1 TO DECEMBER 1 we see Hawthorne's most striking peculiarity in a curiously marked form. Not many men would discern anything awful or mysterious in a nest full of callow young. Yet it must be said that Hawthorne's strong simplicity and minuteness of secord awaken in the reader a depth of impression corresponding to that which the sight made upon himself.

Among the remains in the present volumes are

clever and minute accounts of all sorts of men whom the writer met on his rambles, excellently done, and such as would come in admirably amid the action of a story; but, as it is, without a set-ting of this kind, we confess, to finding them rather too numerous. They grow a shade wearl-some, or, if that be too harsh a way of putting it, at any rate they fail to kindle a continuous interest. The pictures of Hawthorne's domestic life both before and after his marriage are charming; some of the passages being idyls of the best and most delightful quality. Yet even here, after a little while, we become conscious of the need of some more deliberately framed setting. In a word they are graceful sketches full of promise which was amply redeemed, and it is because we have the fulfilment that one may be excused for a little indifference about the raw materiai.

Those, for instance, who have read the Blithedule Romance may be allowed to skip the pages in the note-books which describe the author's life at Brook Farm.

The Pall Mall calls Mr. Parton's "Smoking

and Drinking " strictures "A formidable attack on our little pleasures.

Mr. Parton's articles in the Atlantic Monthly have very likely been noticed by many readers on this side of the Atlantic who have never heard his name. We may mention especially a series on the great cities of the United States, which are correctly the best apecimens of the popular very nearly the best specimens of the popular essayist's craft that we have met with in contemprint of three more recent articles from the As-lantic Monthly. In the first, 'Does it pay to emoke?' Mr. Parton gives it as the result of his own experience that it does not pay to smoke, and that it does pay to leave off smoking. His arguments are not all good, and he does not set-tle the question, but let any one who thinks that the discussion is worn out read this essay and the discussion is worn out read this essay and acknowledge the power of a first-rate literary cook. It is difficult to define Mr. Parton's style cook. It is annount to define Mr. Parton's style otherwise than by saying that it is eminently read-ble. It does not show great power dead, or implicity, or deep feeling, only the refection of a not very exalted art. This skill comes out more remarkably still in the essay Will the Coming Man driak Wine? n question which Mr. Parton, of course answers in the negative: The last article excited some attention in this country on its appearance tution, inebriate asylums, and a horrible string of stories it tells of the soul's tragedles of drunk-enness. Whether these protests from America will convert any Englishman or not we cannot say, but at progress from the process for reading, even it on digestion they should leave a bitter taste of remorse or of self-discontent behind them. They convey in a sensible form some nothem. They convoy in a sense due sould be too of that new American ideal of life which is a fact, though too varue and inchoate a fact to justify the stupendous nonsense which has been ustered for and against it. For an antidote to any disquieting effect on smokers and wine drinkers, have we not the monthly and quarterly utterances of our own prophets, who prophesy smooth things?"

Miscar Landows.—M. Ténot's narrative of the coup d'état of 1851, in Paris itself, has been noticed in the Saturday Review; the author now gives us the sequel of his volume, and describes the state of the provinces immediately before the re-establishment of the Imperial rigims. His sim, he says, is to refute the calumnies which have been so bally sured abroad against the have been so busily spread abroad against the non-Parlsian. Republicans, defeated and proceed as the places where the Democrats for a short time prevailed, does their conduct justify the accusations showered upon them? Was there really, in December, 1851, a Jacquerie, taking the word seconding to its most unfavorable similared. word according to its most unfavorable significawork according to the sinest univorable signines, tion? M. Tenot endeavors to show that a detailed and dispassionate statement of facts negatives this story. The truth is, however, that two parties atood in direct antagonism to the President of the Republic at the time of the coup d'etat. There were, on one side, sincere and loyal men, anxiou were, on one side, sincere and loyal men, anxious to keep within the limits of strict legality, and to maintain order at any price, whilst they boldly protested against the violation of the Constitution. But there were also demagogues and anrchists, longing to take advantage of events for

the purpose of securing the triumph of their doctrines. M. Tenot does not sufficiently distinguish between there two classes of anti-Bonapartists, and he sometimes, tries, to find externating cirund no sometimes, tries to find extending ele-cumstances for acts which it seems to in impos-sible to justify. His work, nevertheless, is a very interesting one, and, with some slight cor-rections, would be excellent.

"From the graphic pages of "My Paris" we extract the following odd SCENE ON THE PLACE DE LA CONCORDE - M.

THISES.
Who is that dipping his head in the great fountain in the Place de la Concorde? The dark is gathering fast, and he is concealed in its friendly shadows. Approaching nearer, I am surprised to eer Mr. Thiers—the rakeal i—emerging, fresh as at early morn, from his brain-ducking. He has come over from the legislative palace, where he has been speaking and listening since noon, and now he stands, wiping the water from his shock of white hair, before he goes to dinner, and thence to the Moniteur office, to sit up all night correcting the proofs of his speeches. A flace drives by M. Thiers signals it, and is speedily lost to view.

The N. Y. Evening Mail has discovered a particularly rich and downy mare's nest: We are admirers of Mr. Whittier's poetry-but we must confess that our knowledge of compara-tive anatomy is so limited that we do not appreclate one line among the opening stanzas of his last poem—Among the Hills:

At last, a sudden night-storm tore The mountain veils asunder And swept the valleys clean before
The bosom of the thunder.

Our knowledge of "Comparative Anatomy" is as we have intimated, limited. By what process of anatomical classification any part of a peal of thunder may be properly called its bosom, we are at a loss to understand."—New York Evening Mail. Is the Mail ignorant of the fact that there is

such a word as besons in the dictionary? ART ITEMS.

We have been shown by the brother of Mr. Milne Ramsey (now in Paris) one of that artist's latest studies of Nature-morte. It is a dessert of Charselss grapes and peaches, with wine and liqueur, grouped on a rich oriental tapis. The color is an advance; the relief almost delusive; the peaches are particularly well done.

Mr. Bispham's picture of the lion standing at bay over the dead body of his mate, has been on exhibition at the Darby Art Gallery, New York, and will be exposed by Messra. Earle, to our, citizens, in a short time.

At the Theatre Français there has lately been a performance for the benefit of the fund col-lected for the puprose of raising a monument to the late M. Pousard. "Le Lion Amoureux," the last piece in which he nchieved an important success, was revived for the occasion, and was followed by his classical bijou, "Horace et Lydie." The bust of the poet, executed by M. Franceschi, was placed for the ovening in the hall of the theatre. The receipts amounted to

A correspondent neks the Evening Post "the exact meaning of the term pre-Raphaelltism, as applied to palating." To make one unfamiliar with works of art and the history of art comprehend pre Raphaelitism is a difficult matter. Nevertheless, the Post will try:

About two hundred years before Raphae lived painting began to revive, through the Church employing it to illustrate religious ideas and dog-mas, with a view to impress these more forcibly on the minds of the ignorant. It came to be an important agency in spiritual culture, the vehicle of metaphysical abstractions, offering to the popular eye "the substance of things hoped for" in pictorial or artistic shape. Painting, in short,

became religious art.
"In the development of this art all sorts of forms of human beings and external objects were depicted, and generally the queer, the quaint, the gly and the grotesque; but ever with so reverent a feeling as to enforce with great effect some spiritual conception or sacred circumstance on people's minds. For about two hundred years a people's minds. For about two hundred years a series of artists in Italy produced works with this aim; gradually delineating forms of greater beauty, whether human or otherwise, in order to more truly convey impressions of the exalted religious conception or event which they presented in their pictures for public contemplation. This series of artists terminated with Raphael.

"The best illustration we can give of the days."

"The best illustration we can give of the development of this art is the progressive refinement of treatment of the idea of the Madonna. At first the Madonna, as mother of man's vicarious Redeemer (around which figure most of the poetry and virtue of the Roman Catholic system is constituted was recognized in party graphysible. centrated), was represented in every supposable circumstance belonging to the life of such a woman. Artists previous to Raphael portrayed her as a commonplace person, surrounded by com-monplace figures, engaged in commonplace ac-tions; sometimes she is seen visited by quaint antions; sometimes and is seen visited by quaint an-gels; again in bed, lying-in; again washing her hands (symbolizing purification); again nursing the child; again as the disconsolate mother weep-ing over a dead som—all those incidents being typical and made up of every day personages in familiar attitudes and garments; representing saints and other important characters in sacred combination with her.

"As time wore on, and society better realized the purity of women and the tenderness of her maternal relationship, artists selected purer and more beautiful forma to express the idea, divesting it of all commonplace accessories; of usele symbolry and uninteresting personages, gradually reducing their compositions to one single group of a beautiful mother and infant, radiant with nature's loveliness, and perfectly embodying the significant moral conception which led to her

worship. "Raphael accomplished the task dictated by the church; what his predecessors, the pre-Ra-phaelites, began two hundred years before him, ne finished. He crystallized in art the refined pearnings of previous barbaric ages; he made a celestial ideal real; he smalted the gold from its dross, and, removing the idea out of the circle of church metaphysics, made it immortal and uni-

versal by presenting it to the world in the simple and beautiful language of Nature. "Our correspondent may see in the above the nature of pre-Raphaelitism. This term applied to art means—accepting it in the best sense of its originators—a return to Nature, or, in other words, acrupulously painting Nature as she is. The apostles of this sections that the artists previous to Raphael did so, and that it is the true way. Their allacy lies in supposing that a seru-pulous imitation of natural objects supplies the pulcus imitation of natural volvers supplies to that ideal use of them which the pre-Raphaelltes had in their minds. Hence it is that so much bad, pains taking, laborious art due to this theory justifies us in defining pre-Raphaelltism thus: 'To copy Nature, however commonplace, and to follow the suggestions of a morbid imagination.'"

Mr. Schaus, New York, has just placed upon his walls a charming pleture entitled "Recofiori," from the pencil of A. de Curzon, at present of Parls, but for many years a resident of Rome, Relis best known for his pictures of Pompoli, and pencil pletures of Pompoli, and classical landscapes with figures. The French Government has shown its appreciation of his merits by conferring on him the cross of the Legion of Honor.

DORE AND ROSSINI. The correspondent of the Morning Star tells us: The Ambassador of the United States, General Dix, a great connoissant and protector of the fine arts, paid a visit the other afternoon to M. Gustave Dore's atelier, to inspect a magnificent drawing in black and blue pencil, executed by the great artist, of Rossinly pencil, executed by the great artist, of Rossinly as he ley after his death, before being placed in his coffin. A more splendid effort of genius has seldom been executed. The head lies almost buried in pillows, the croases of which, formed by the weight of the head, almost create a sort The whole of the bust is displayed. as well as the hands crossed and grasping a small crucifix. The features retain the expression of immense concentration of thought and in

spite of the cadaverous appearance imparted to the whole body, by the marvellous genius of Dore's pencil, the likeness to the living Rossini is positively startling. Dore, in this sketch, has presented himself to the artistic world in a new light, for if in "Eliane" he represented the poetry in the first has a second to be considered to be found of death, in this musterplees he gives the reality in its imposing majesty. A laurel crown, which had been placed by a friendly hand, lies at the foot of file bed. Several members of the deputation from Pesaro called on M. Dore to view this interesting souvenir of their great compatriot. Resulted was they by this submidle sketch. Bo affected were they by this splendid sketch, and the marvellous fidelity with which the massive features had been delinested, that they

were melted to tears. LETTER FROM WASHINGTON

Proposition to Build & new Execu tive Mansion-A Charming Site to be Selected-Senators and Members going Home to spend the Holidays Unwillingness of the Senate to act upon the President's Nominations. except to fill actual Vacancies,

spondence of the Phila. Evening Builetin. Washington, Dec. 18, 1868.—The first practical step towards securing a new Executive Mansion was taken up to-day by Sonator Morton, introducing a resolution providing for a site on Meridian Hill, north of Boundary street. a short distance ontside of the city limits, and west of Columbian College, which is one of the most beautiful sites in the city or vicinity, havmost beautini sites in the city of vicinity, naving a full view of the capitol and city of Washington, the Potomac river for miles, down to and beyond Alexandria, and in full view of the historic
hills of Arlington. The only objection to it is
that the distance from the proposed mansion will
be fully twice as great as it is now, which is one
of the great inconveniences of this city of magriffeen distances. The hill provides for a survey nificent distances. The bill provides for a survey of the ground, containing about thirty acres, and for a board of commissioners to assess the damages to property owners, and appropriates \$125,000 to detray the expenses of the erection of the proposed building. It was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. There is a desire to provide General Grant with a suitable residence before his time expires, and the proposition being brought forward by Senator Morton, there is a strong probability that it will pass this session. nificent distances. The bill provides for a survey

will pass this session.

DEFARTURE OF MEMBERS AND SENATORS.

The trains this evening were crowded with members of the House and Senators, going home to spend their Christmas holidays. The city will be very dull for the next two weeks, owing to the absence of so many of the fashionables, but General Grant is expected to-morrow, and he will become the great centre of attraction. Already people are speculating upon attending ready people are speculating upon attending his reception on New Year's Day, as last New Year's he gave one, which was numerously attended by the wealth and Tashlor of the city. This year there will doubtless be a larger attendance, for obvious reasons.

noce, for obvious reasons.

Nominations were one the semant.

There is a movement on foot to delay action upon various nominations made by the President to the Senate—except in cases, where actual va-cancies exist—if not to postpone action upon them entirely this session. Andrew Johnson is just now in a free-and-ensy mood, and it does not seem to be a difficult matter to get him to consent to make new cominations, where no vacancles exist, but a number of Senators are opposed to gratifying him in his desire for frequent changes, which has been the curse of his administration, and some propose to quietly pigeon-hole his nominations till the end of the session.

James N. Marks, of Philadelphia, is here, looking after his confirmation as Collector of the Port. The Senate Finance Committee have taken no action upon his case yet. He is supported by Senator Cameron, and the city Republican delegation seems to be divided as to the expediency of confirming him at this time. Susquemanna.

PERSONAL.

Why the Anstrians were Defeated at

The first part of the third volume of "Austria's Struggles in the Year 1866," the official work on the German war now in course of publication by the Austrian staff, contains some interesting particulars of the events which immediately preceded the battle of Koniggratz. "Benedek," it says, "was thoroughly discouraged; he had lost all con-fidence in himself, his entourage, his army, and the great cause for which the army had gone into the field." At half-past twelve on July 1 he spit the field. At fair-pass tways on any 1 no apass the following despatch to the Emperor: "I beg your Majesty most strongly to make peace at any price; a catastrophe for the army is juevitable." To this the Emperor replied: "It is impossible to make peace at 1 command you to constitute the proper of the control of the cont possible to make peace. I command you to conduct a retreat with the greatest order." Benedek then sent a second telegram, from which the following are extracts: "Out of eight corps there are only two intact, although we have had no battles, only skirmishes, and even these are very much fatigued. * * * All this compelled me to retire hither. On the road I found the whole of the transport corps, which could not be placed sufficiently far back, and if the enemy had energetically attacked us either then, or even before the first corps and the Saxons had been again placed in order, and the army had a little Forunately, the enemy had as yet not come up to us. "I will therefore let the troops rest to morrow. " * "It I am not outflanked, T can count upon them." a catastrophe would have been inevitable

count upon them.

At mid-day on the 2d the chief of the staff telegraphed that matters were looking better; Benedek, too, was more calm and hopeful than he had been the day before. He summoned all the general officers, &c., to his tent, but only spoke to them about matters of detail, not disclosing any of his plans. When Field-Marshal Edelsheim remarked that the army would probably not have as much rest as was expected, out would be attacked that night or the following morning, Benedek made no reply, and the generals re-turned to their quarters without knowing where the battle was to take place. The plan was only drawn up at eleven that night and communicated o the commandants at 3 o'clock on the morning

The plan, according to the official report now published, was extremely defective, and was the chief cause of the defeat of the Austrians.

Primitive Bookkeeping. The Macon Telegraph relates the following:
.Wo have just been handed an African butter and milk account for a month, on a slip of paper as narrow and as long as our pencil. Long marks, we are told, mean quarts of milk, and short ones, in the same line, mean pounds o snot ones, in the same line, mean pounts of butter. The account shall be squared, and a re-ceipt be taken by throwing the bill into the stove. This kind of accounting puts us in mind of the Tar River merchant's bookkeeping. We dare say some of our old readers can call the man's name, for the story is a true one. Tar River did, a heavy mercantile business for that country—he was rich—he kept his own books, but could neither read for write. His manner was to put the outlines of his debtor's face at the top of the ledger and anderneath were pen pic

top of the ledger and anderneath were pen pletures of the articles purchased, or, where that was impossible, some, catalistic sign which the maker understood.

One day there was a disputed account. Purchaser was charged with a cheese, which he denied buying. "What should I want with a cheese, when we make more at home than we can cat?" It was a poser, and Tar River could only insist in reply upon the accuracy of his books. "If there's anything I do value myself upon, it is the accuracy of my books." "Impossible," says debtor." "It must be so," says Tar River; "now think over what you have had of me." "Well, It have had a saddle, trace-chains, hoes, axes, and have had a saddle, trace-chains, hoes, axes, and —a grindstone." "Good heaven," says Tar River, "is it possible that in charging that grindatone I forgot to make a hole in the middle, and so took it for a cheese? I can hardly credit such an error in my books."

On the day of the funeral of the late Baron Rothschild his widow gave orders that every beggar who came to the door should receive a gold twenty-franc piece. The news apread like wildfire among the mendicants, and the amount given away during the day was twelve thousand pounds sterling.

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

The Poet and the Painter; or, Gems of Art and Song. 4to, pp. 400, Turkey morocco, gilt edges steel engravings. Published by D. Appleton & Co., for sale by J.B. Lippincott & Co. Isolah; with Notes, critical, explanatory and practical, designed for both pastors and people. By Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. 12mo, pp. 552.

By Rev. Henry Cowles, D. D. 12mo, pp. 502.

[Globe Edition of the Poets.] Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. Notes and Glossary of Thomas Tyrwhitt. Price \$1 50. Published by Appleton. [People's Edition, at fifty cents.] Newton Foster. By Captain Marryatt. Pamphlet Pablished by Appleton. This and the two next above received through Claxton, Remsen & Haffelfinger.

Haffelfinger. Dr. Dalton's Hygiene, for schools, &c. 12no, pp. 400. New York, Harper & Bros. For sale at Turner's (late Pitcher's) 808 Chestnut street. Cyclopædia of Biblical, Theological and Ecclesiastical Literature. Prepared by the Rev. John McClintock, D. D., and James Strong, S. T. D. Vol. II.; including words can pressure are Published by Harper & Brothers, New York. Philahed by Harper & Brothers, New York. delphia agent, J. K. Simon, 29 South Sixth Bulwer's Rightful Heir, drama in 5 A., as first

performed at the Lycoum Theatre, last October. Pamphlet. Harper & Bros., for sale at Turner's. The Gordian Knot. By Shirley Brooks. Pam

The Gordian Knot. By Shirley Brooks. Ramphlet. Harper & Bros., for sale at Turner's.
School Lyrics. 16mo, pp. 164. Harper & Bros., for sale at Turner's.
The Boy from Bramleigh. [Breakwater Series.]
By Virginia F. Townsend. 12mo, pp. 195. Published by Loring, Boston, for sale at Turner's.
Joanna Darling: or, the Home at Breakwater.
By Virginia F. Townsend. [Same series.] 12mo, pp. 176. Loring, Boston, for sale at Turner's.
Words of Hope. [Same compiler as. "Golden Truths."] 12mo, pp. 255. Boston, Lee & Shepard for sale at Turner's.

ard, for sale at Turner's. Charlie Bell, the Waif on Elm Island. By Rev. Elijah Kellogg: "Hustrated. Boston, Lee & Shepard, for sale at Turner's. Regina, and other Poems, by Eliza Cruger. 2mo, pp. 378. New York, Carleton. For sale

limo, pp. 378. New York, Carleton. For sale
by J. B. Lippincott & Co.
Happy Days at Ferabank. A Story for Little
Girls. 12mo, pp. 232. Illustrated. Price \$1.
Skelly & Co. 21 South Seventh street.
Gretchen's Troubles. A Story of German
Peasant Life. By Alfred H. Engelbach. 12mo, pp. 182. Illustrated. Price 75 cents. Skelly

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[Translated for the Philadelphia Rvening Bulletin.] HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

BY BARON BRISSE.

Panned Veal or Mutton Liver .- Out the liver in little elices, with an equal quantity of finely chopped onions; brown the onion over a slow fire in a little saucepan, with some butter; when thoroughly done add a pinch of flour, stir, then moisten with boiling water; season with salt and pepper and let the sauce absorb the flavor for ome minutes, then set the saucepan in the corner of the range.

ner of the range.

Brown the pieces of liver with butter, in a frying-pan, season with salt, pepper and a bay leaf; when done to a turn, stir in the contents of the sauce-pan; fry all together for an instant, thicken with the yolks of one or two eggs acidulated

with the young of the of two eggs actionated with vinegar, and serve.

Clams or Mussels is la Villeroi.—If the young ladics who cook in gloves will lend me kind attention, it will be easy for them to prepare a delicate dish from this common shell-fish, which will lessen the rigor of Friday's abstinence.

Shell-fish a la Villeroi.—Mix over the fire some

butter in a little flour; moisten with water, season with salt and pepper; add some slices of onions, one or two heads of cloves, some shreds of mushrooms and a bunch of not herbs; let it stew, then pass through a fine colander, thicken with yolks of eggs mixed with cream and a lump of butter, and take this sauce from the fire when suffici-Open the clams, take them from their shells

and dry on a linen cloth; then dip them one after mother in the warm sauce, and place them sepa-When the sauce becomes completely cold, dip them one by one into fine breadcrumbs, and fry them of a good color.

Plie them up and serve with fried parsley:-

RUNNING OUT OF MEETING.-LOTENZO DOW IS

RUNNING OUT OF MEETING.—Lorenzo Dow is reported to have stopped persons: from leaving his meeting by requesting "all who had holes in the heels of their stockings to go then or stay through." A similar instance though more truthful, and in better taste, is given in the history of Phineas Rice, a Methodist itinerant.

While he was stationed in one of the New York churches, he found that many of the young people, of both sexes, were accustomed to leave the church at the close of the evening service. It annoved him: and he determined to stop it. The annoyed him, and he determined to stop it. The next sabbath evening before he commenced his sermon, he said: "Some of my brethren have sermon, he said: "Some of my brethren have been greatly afflicted that so many xoung women leave church before the service is through. But I tell them they ought not to feel so, for doubtless most of those that go out are young women who live at service, and their abstresses required. them to be at home at niue o'clock; and the young men have to go out to wait upon them home; so hereafter, when these young women leave church before the service is over you will understand who they are, and not feel badly about it." The brother who gave me this fact said: "We were no more annoyed after this; they either staid away, or staid till the meeting was

—Planchette has remarkable powers in Texas. Three gentlemen were recently learning the events of the future by this means in Brownsville, when of the future by this means in the wave, were spell-ter was suddenly discovered that they were spell-bound. Neither could rise from his seat, and all were so frightened that they were unable to speak. Fortunately a lady came in and spoke, thus breaking the spell and the writing log of planchette at the same time.

.The lowels of the Duchess de Morny, recently sold at auction in Paris, produced £22,000. Most of the lots realized more than they driginally cost.

-Popular Sunday amusement at Lima consists in throwing sticks at the head of a duck, poked up through a hole in a box, and in fights, to the ath, between goats and degs.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

-Tennyson has gone to Paris. —Muhlbach's name is on sixty volumes.

—Japanese Tommy is dead. -Colorado Jewett speaks a good word for Reverdy Johnson. —A country newspaper calls Cunningham, the bigamist, the "champion marryist."

—A pumpkin ple, nine feet in diameter, was exhibited at a recent fair in Portsmouth; N.H. . - A hundred French families of Algiers are

Bossini's wife used always to call him in -"Velocipedagogues" now teach the young

idea how to ride The Lowell Courter thinks the reason why murder will out" is because "blood will tell." -Wife-whipping is cheap in Lexington, Ky.

An ugly look a cursory glance. Leges The Republicans of Chicago propose to establish a Union League Club similar to those of New York and Philadelphia.

Miss Maggie Mitchell has been playing in Richmond. Her last appearance there was in the play of Toodles. —Maximilian's library will be sold by auction next month. It is said to contain the finest col-lection of books relating to Mexico ever made.

—An Irish jury recently gave a man £200 in a suit against a lady for breach of promise of man-The champion eater of Michigan won the title by eating forty-eight "slapjacks" for breakfast to his antagonist's forty-seven

—At a marriage party in Baden the bridegroom was so thoughtless as to drink a glass of water, and immediately fell dead in an apoplexy. The bride then went insane.... -Napoleon and Eugénie arrange their visitors

at Compelgne in this way: First series, necessary; second series, bores; third series, gay; fourth series, "serious people." —"Abramo Lincoln e Grovanni Booth" is the title of a play now acting at a Naples theafre? The sensational scene is the leap of a selavo-girl from a three story window.

Writers from Paris' say that during the late visit of the Princes and Princess of Wales to the Prince Court, the Prince neglected his wife abominably the thing was a parish of many During the present year upward of 1,164 dis-

asters have occurred on the lakes, resulting in the loss of 351 lives, and the destruction of three millions worth of property. —Opinions differ as to the proper treatment of the Indians. The Chicago Times maintains that General Sheridan ought to be court martialed and hanged for ordering the recent attack on the

Indian camp. -Of course the railroad excites great wonder among the Indians on the plains, when they see it for the first time. The Pintes named the locomotive "smoke wagon," but the Shoshonea less happily call it "Heap wagon, no hoss."

The latest use to which a western genius applies ganpowder is blowing out the soot from his chimney. His first experiment was unsuccessful ss the powder attacked him railier than the soot,

The Rev. Mr. Gage, of the Pearl street (Congregational) church in Hartford, instead of saying during the service, "Let us sing the bynn," says, "We will now listen to the singing of the hymn," and the choir sing -Robberles are said to be daily taking place in of organized and educated thieves are practising their art to a great extent, and with success. A princess has lately lost 200,000 francs worth of

-The British government has ordered the fort-—The British government has ordered the for-ress of Gibraltar to, be placed on a war-footing. This action, it is said, has greatly annoyed the provisional Government of Spain, and a note of remonstrance has been sent to the Court of St. James. —Carl Benson, being challenged to make a

rhyme for velocipede, got off this impromptation.

There was a man on a velocipede, got solder.

Who said I need not give my hoss a feed;

Without oats or hay, os a scott of He will go all day,
It's a cheap thing to keep a velocipede. He will go all day,
Fifteen years ago Mery, who was a great admirer of Rossini, obtained two slips of laurel, one from Virgil's tomb near Naples, and the other from the tomb of Tasso, and planted them in the composer's garden at Passy. The grown which was placed upon Rossini's coffin was produced from these two trees.

-The Australians are boasting about big nuggets of gold about these days. One weighing 700 ounces is said to have been taken at Gympie, Queensland, in October. At Berlin, near Inglewood, one man took out 480 onnees in two days; and from the same field were taken one nugget which weighed 225 ounces, and another which weighed 175 onnces.

Magned 1/3 ounces.

Some one has lately been rummaging among the papers left by Robespierre, and has found among them a short poem in the handwriting of the revolutionist, and signed by him. The verses are very pretty, and describe in a pleasant manner—one would suppose quite foreign to the character of the red-handed regicide—the two ages when one first learns to lisp the words "Marmus," and "I love."

There is an attempt in limp to induce the -There is an attempt in Lima to induce the

women to abandon the use of the manta, or black hood-like shawl, which they wear in public, and in which they are disguised so that their own husbands and sons do not know them. But the cffort is not likely to succeed. If they leave it off, they will have to dress their hair, and that will be too latorious an enterprise. The native servant women also wear the manta about the couse, covering their disordered heads and dirty naked shoulders and waists.

The champion eater of the United States is The champion eater of the United States is namicd Joshua Plumb. A few days ago he entered a restaurant in Hudson, N. Y., and offered to eat all that any one would pay for. The challenge having been accepted, he disposed of the following articles: Ten pieces of apple pie, six corncakes, a quarter of a pound of crackers, six cups of peanuts, thirty pickled clama, four lemons, an ounce of caudy, and two bowls of clam source the hen drank six tumblers of water, and offered to eat a hundred raw overters. No one doubted to ent a hundred raw oysters. No one doubted his ability to accomplish the feat, but no one was willing to pay for the oysters, so he went off grundling that he wasn't half full.

grumbling that he wasn't halffull.

A Chicago paper tells how the men of Illinois came to be called "suckars." The prairies were wide, the tramps long, and at times water was scarce. The crawfish is a cold water animal, under all circumstances, and where he lives at all, he bores for his favorite liquor if he can get it on no easier terms. The habitation of the happy crawfish is never out of water, in which site the crustacean damp and cheerful. The early thirsty prairie traveller coming to one of the crawfish holes, even if the surface of the low soil was boles, even if the surface of the low soll was baked and parched, knew that here was water. and the adjacent reeds—perhaps he carried die stuck in his hat-band—fernished the ready means of drawing on the stock of the crawfish. So they came to be known as "suckers."

for debt. Of the nature of the claim against him we know nothing, but he was confined all night in that young Hell, maintained beneath the City Hall, as a lock-up, by the good people of this city, and this morning was band-cuffed to a man charged with murderous assault, chained then to another couple, charged with vagrancy and larceny, and so taken down Market street; in open daylight, in the old-fashioned style of a coffed gang of slaves, on the way to the county Jall at New Castle. The claim against him is for \$13t, and as he is not a resident here, the arrest and innulsonment are according to law. Wall

The Wilmington Commercial, of resterday gives the following account of the delicate manner in which Delaware law officers treat men who are not even proved to be criminals: A Mr. S. M. Parker, of Bucks county, Pennsylvania, whom we do not know, personally, but who appears to be a genticman, and whose business law limington was to sell a patent window look, was arrested in this city resterday, on a capica, for debt. Of the nature of the claim against him we know nothing, but he was confined all night.