## THE MAGAZINES FOR FEBRUARY.

The best practical article in the *Overland* is one which investigates the different routes for the Darien Ship Canal; the necessities of the case and its difficulties are fully turned over to the air, and the feasibility of proposed routes demonstrated, but the paper has only destructive, not constructive, force.—The writer who has so frequently entertained us in these pages with his studies of Chinese Manners at the Golden Gate, depicts this month the celebration of New Year's day, the 16th February:

NEW YEAR'S CALLS AMONG THE CALIFORNIAN CHINESE.

Very early in the morning of the New Year, the streets are alive with servants, in their best dress, carrying the cards of their superiors, with their congratulations to friends whom it may not be convenient to visit for a few *days*—for it is etiquette for dignitaries and the older people to remain at home and receive the visits, with the congratulations and good wishes, of the younger people and of those lower in rank than themselves. In fairies, before their superiors, bow very low, and drop on one knee; children bow and knock the heads before parents and grandparents; while equals seem to strive which shall bow the lowest, and which shall be the most lavish of compliments and congratulations. Each guest expected to take something for good luck, and wishing a blessing on the house, he merely tasts a bit or cake or sweetmeats, and a sip of tea from a tiny cup, exchanges cards, and is away to visit other friends. The cards which are received are laid in a conspicuous place, and not a little pride is felt in the exhibition of them. In some cases we may notice that, after a few days, these cards are pasted to the wall, perhaps to keep one from reminded as to who his friends may be, or perhaps to let others see in what consideration he himself is held by his acquaintance. The good wishes expressed at this season are not merely complimentary, but are regarded, also, as a kind of prayers to the gods, and, therefore, a Chinaman's New Year's calls are more prized than they usually are with us.

The very richness in which people make their New Year's presents, indicates, also, in China, there are shops which have such things to loan; and from those shops poor people are enabled sometimes to dress themselves to such a degree as not to be recognized at first by their neighbors or acquaintances.

One feature of a Chinese New Year in San Francisco, of which account may be made, is the number of callers from outside of their own people. The merchants appear highly delighted to receive a welcome call from persons whom they can recognize as friends, and all with whom they have had any kind of business connection, and to provide for each calls a large stock of wines, cigars and other refreshments has been secured. It should be noted, however, that liquors and cigars are not usually offered to the callers of their own race, but only to the *white* people. Many entire strangers enter the stores merely from curiosity, and they also are treated with the same hospitality, and even with a politeness usually extended only to old acquaintance.

A traveler who has spent eight months in Sitka describes the manners of our Russian fellow-citizens:

SITKA: BAPTISMS, MARRIAGES AND FUNERALS.

Of the peculiarities in the observance of festivals, baptism is celebrated at home to avoid exposure to cold, as the child is stripped and three times immersed. The name is then bestowed by the priest, and is supposed not to have been revealed even to the parents. At funerals the corpse is borne in an open coffin over evergreen boughs, strewn from the residence to the church, and thence to the cemetery, and there is carried with it, in resemblance to the old classic custom, a dish of rice cooked with raisins, which, after the interment, is returned to the home and partaken of daily by the mourning relations while it lasts. A wedding is an elaborate affair, and decidedly a trying ordeal, for the ceremony requires nearly an hour for its performance. The pair, followed by proper attendants, and all bearing lighted candles, are ushered in a church door by a priest, who leads them to an altar beneath the dome, where, after many genuflections and responses, an elegant crown is placed on the head of each and they are then led slowly three times around the altar, reciting the obligations they are about assuming. It is the bride's privilege at any time before completing the third and last circuit, to withdraw from the engagement; that Hobson passed, the giving of troth is completed by exchanging rings, drinking from a goblet wine from the same chalice, and then, after repeating their vows, they kiss the Bible, the cross, and their crowns; the bride furthermore kneels, thrice crosses herself before the image of the Virgin, kisses the feet. The ceremony concludes with a prolonged singing of the couple by their respective friends. On board every Russian vessel before sailing, high mass is celebrated, but though in general very interesting and unusual, the festivals and ceremonials are too numerous to warrant in this space even enumerating.

The charming localism which characterizes the *Overland* is well represented by this pretty bit of nautical California botany:

MARIGOLD.

Captain of the western wood,
Then that spent Robin Hood!
Green above thy scarlet hose,
How thy velvet mantle shows!
Never the like once arrayed,
O thou gallant of the glade!

When the fervid August sun
Scorches all it looks upon,
And the balsam of the pine
Drips from stem to cone fine,
Round thy compact shade arranged,
Not a leaf of dare is changed!

When the yellow autumn sun
Sudden all it looks upon,
Spreads its sackcloth on the hills,
Strews its ashes in the rills,
Then thy scarlet hose dost doff,
And in limbs of purest buff,
Challenge the sombre glade
For a private masquerade.

Where, O where, shall he begin
Who would paint thee—Harlequin!
With thy waxen burnished leaf,
With thy branches' red relief,
With thy pale shield fruit,
In thy spring or autumn suit;
Where begin, and O, where end,
Thou whose charms all art transcend!

The other papers in the *Overland* which have particularly interested us are "On Foot in California," "The Plan of San Francisco," "The District of the Lakes" and one or two other papers full of the wonderful West. In the kind of thing known on the Atlantic board as "Magazine literature," the *Overland* is about as good as the rest of them. There is a budget of the usual criticism about Hawthorne, and somebody gets up the extravaganza of the man who played Gorilla in a Menagerie almost as well as Mark Twain could have done, if indeed the writer be not he. The magazine, under its scholarly editors, Roman and Co., continues to present an type and style a model for any periodical in the world.

The *Occident* for February exhibits two good articles, an account from the German of Don Joseph Nasi, Duke of Naxos, in the sixteenth century, and the conclusion of an account of the Ancient Inscriptions of the Crimean Jews. The editor's principal effort, however, and one to which he lends his time most place and his clearest leaded type, is a bigoted protest against the interference of Christian propagandism. A good chance for the exhibition of the meekness claimed by our religion is discoverable under the hard personal rubs given us by this uncompromising Shylock. 29 South Sixth street.

## THE MAGAZINES FOR MARCH.

*The Atlantic.*—Part Third of Col. Higginson's Oldport Romance, "Malbone," leads off. The elegant colonial is not exactly a novelette as a certain crudeness in the plot and galvanism in the dialogue reveal; but he is a very pleasant essayist, and the analysis of the temperament of Emilia, in the ninth chapter, is in a very welcome blending of the two styles.—The next paper is very readable, a description of the habits of the *gamins* of New York, by Charles Dawson Shanly; he observes that Children's Aid Societies and Houses of Industry, though useful, have not the special effect in reducing the hordes of these small Bedouins of the pavement.—The author of "Cooperative Housekeeping," indulging at every appearance in the role of a larger spiral, arrives this month at a contemplation of the whole question of sex, with provisions for woman's early *début* in politics and the arts; it appears to us that this writer, before arranging a position for her sex among the composers, had better see if she can lay her finger upon a single meritorious work in any line invented by a woman and popularized among the men. The article, however, presents with much spirit considerations that are surging up within the minds of the day and imperatively demand our regard.—The way in which every family is over-ridden by the "Tertius Gaudens" is depicted in about best style by Mrs. Stowe, in the article "Little Captain Trot." The ideal of the motherly creatrix of Topsy is, however, a more humane and lovable one than that of Garnet.—James Freeman Clarke examines Christian Evidences from a lofty and comprehensive stand-point, and finds that Christianity (in the Catholic or universal system of ethics yet promulgated. While the religions of races contain the elements of their own surcease, Christianity and Christianity alone, appears to include all the possibilities of development for the human race. The writer will next investigate Brahmanism, according to the latest studies of that system.—Another of the learned essays on Consumption, by Dr. Bowditch, raises a question that is full of hope for the human race, namely, the consumption, by enlightened legislation and social action, be crushed out of the world? The intelligent writer, of course, would not compel such a query if he were without some hope of being able to answer it in the affirmative.—John Neal has some more of his senile but bewildering gossip about the poets of whom he has met to and shunned with in earlier days.—Another art-paper is less satisfactory. The perpetual Parton, who can fight showily on any side like a Venetian *condottiere*, has burnished his pen and sold it to Prang the lithographer, in one of the advertisement-rhapsodies for which the *Atlantic* has a speciality. Mr. Parton's partisanship is so unmitigated by too much information, and his critical force may be judged when he doubts whether Eastman Johnson, a painter whom Mr. Prang has made famous, have his picture from among the lithographer's "whole stacks of five dollar paste board." The eloquent advertisement-factor makes an unfortunate blunder, of which he will hear from Mr. Prang, when he says that the chromos are to replace a certain class of auction-paintings,—represented by Cole's Voyage of Life, which, at two dollars to the copyist.—Charles W. Eliot has a second well-considered essay on the New Education, in which he considers the necessity of modifying our school systems to the future of the country, and of the establishment of more polytechnic schools.—Bayard Taylor is agreeable and as usual in his account of the Stabiae, Alb and the castle of L'ehtenstein.—Charles G. Leland's collection is really noticeable study of the intellect of Grant, the intellect that has expanded by secure and dogged processes, and has nothing to unlearn.—J. Eliot Cabot winds up the prose of the number by a picturesque bit of nature, a description of sedge-bird shooting.—The best poem is Whittier's ballad "Howard at Atlanta;" Alice Cary has a pretty lyric, "The Fatal Arrow," and the painter-poet Cranch contributes "The Thrush in a Gilded Cage." The Reviews are a hair breadth better than usual this month.

The *Atlantic* seems to be resuming its turn-the-crank-of-the-universe air. The present number is principally didactic, having but two stories, one by a philosopher, and the other by a nameless novice. There is, however, a difference between the dogmatism of its present utterance and the dogmatism which first sprang from the glass brain of a Boston counting-house and began to instruct the world without a rival. The pedagogism of the early days was Boston pedagogism pure,—it is now cosmopolitan cosmopolitan.—For sale by Turner Bros. & Co.

*Our Young Folks* for March opens with a particularly racy and juicy fragment of Aldrich's "Story of a Bad Boy." "How to do it," by Edward Everett Hale, is full of originality. There is a good account of the physical history of Florida, by Mrs. Agassiz. James Parton has crammed successfully for his history of the Compass. The principal illustration is a comical one representing a saucer-full of kittens, which will be highly appreciated by the little ones; it goes to a neat little touch-and go poem by George Cooper, which would sing to the air *Gaily the Troubadour*. The number is full of interesting, vivid, and novel child's literature, illuminated with bright engravings. For the April number the beginning of a serial on "Gardening for Girls" is promised, and Tom Bailly's, (the Bad Boy) adventures on the glorious Fourth will be narrated by Mr. Aldrich, assisted by Rytinge, who will furnish a full-page design.—For sale by Turner Bros. & Co.

*Harpers'* for March is a good average number, containing twenty principal articles, of which the illustrated ones are "Policemen of the Sea," "The Lands of the Earthquake," and the continuation of "South-coast Sauntrings in England," attributed to Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton, and the continuation of "South-coast Sauntrings in England," attributed to Monckton Milnes, Lord Houghton, and the continuation of "Tom Jonathan, and the Indian hated him heartily." In the days when he was eternally meddling in everybody's business, and raising excitement that he would not gratify.—*The "Easy Chair" in Harper's Weekly.*

**The Empress Eugenie.**

Her Majesty, it seems, has brought advanced science to bear upon the art of dressing. Nothing, we should imagine, would be more forcibly illustrate the maxim, *ars longa, vita brevis*, than the process of changing a dinner toilette into several dress. The French Empress has experienced this difficulty, and, what is more, has met it. She has also solved the difficult problem of dressing with wonderful quickness. "The arrangements that have been made to compass this end are very intricate, and resemble the transformation scene in a pantomime. When the Empress is about to retire from her apartment to her dressing-room, the first *femme de chambre* touches an invisible spring, this corresponds with the room over head. Thereupon a trap-door in the ceiling of the dressing-room opens, and the toilette the Empress has signified her intention of wearing is lowered from above—petticoats, slippers, chemise and all. Into it she has to put, one inside the other, with their trimmings of flowers and ribbons, flounces and lace, the elements of an hour after she is dressed, necklace, jewels and ear-drops are put on, and then the hairdresser is summoned; for the Empress, contrary to the usual fashion, leaves her hair to the last. The whole process is completed in less than half an hour. It is only to be wished that the blessings of this invention be extended, that a cheap form of the apparatus be devised for the million, and that a modification be adopted for the suffering stronger sex. The story suggests another consideration. It would be a great saving of time if, instead of these favorable circumstances, what amount of torture must have been undergone previously?

**Messrs. Sorton & Company, Bankers,** of Paris, have their business office in the magnificent modious premises, situated upon Rue Scribe, the Wall-street of Gotham. They are the only bankers of conspicuous in the city, occupying the entire rear of the ground floor of the Grand Hotel, situated on the Rue Scribe, Place del' Opera, and the Rue Auber. The bank is furished inside in the most elegant and tasteful plan, with large counters, and exhibiting nothing of the public appearance of the commonplace banks generally. No want of travelers seems to be unprovided for in this new and special room. Besides plan, with large counters, and exhibiting nothing of the public appearance of the commonplace banks generally. No want of travelers seems to be unprovided for in this new and special room. Besides plan, with large counters, and exhibiting nothing of the public appearance of the commonplace banks generally. No want of travelers seems to be unprovided for in this new and special room. Besides plan, with large counters, and exhibiting nothing of the public appearance of the commonplace banks generally. No want of travelers seems to be unprovided for in this new and special room. Besides


WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

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

Watches of the Finest Makers.
Diamond and Other Jewelry,
Solid Silver and Plated Ware,
Etc., Etc.
SMALL STUDS FOR EYELET HOLES
A large assortment just received, with variety settings.
1m 17

WM. H. WARNE & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner Seventh and Chestnut Streets,
And Nos. 416 and 418 Third Street. 1m 17

SARATOGA WATER.

STAR OF THE SPRING,
SARATOGA, NEW YORK.
The analysis proves that the waters of the
SARATOGA STAR SPRINGS
have a much larger amount of solid substance, richer in alkaline properties than any other spring in Saratoga, and above what its taste indicates—namely, that it is the
STRONGEST WATER.
It also demonstrates that the STAR WATER contains about
100 Cubic Inches More of Gas
in a gallon than any other spring. It is the extra amount of gas that imparts to the water its sparkling and lively appearance, and renders it so agreeable to drink. The extra gas also imparts the additional flavor of the water when bottled, and causes it to retain its flavor an otherwise almost equal to Champagne.
*Sold by the leading Druggists and Hotels throughout the country.*
JOHN WYETH & BRO.,
1412 Walnut Street, Philada.
Wholesale Agents.
Also for sale by J. P. Hartshorn, 816 Market street, Philadelphia; Geo. C. Goodwin & Co., 38 Hanover street, Boston; Jas. Cunningham, Son & Co., 172 Pearl street, New York; Jos. Hagan, 139 Twelfth and Cherry; Peck & Co., 1228 Chestnut; Hall's Square; Geo. Bell, Market, above Eighth; Jos. Jenkins, 801; F. T. Oliver, Eighteenth and Sansom; F. Jacoby, 27 South Second; Geo. W. Hill & Co., 1004 Market; Jas. L. Bispham, 1044 Market; Chas. Shivers, Fourth and Brown; W. B. Webb, Tenth and Spring Garden.
4m18 19 & 1tuyrp

FINANCIAL.

STERLING & WILDMAN,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 110 South Third Street, Philadelphia,
Special Agents for the sale of
Danville, Hazelton & Wilkesbarre R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Dated 1867, due in 1897. Interest Seven Per Cent., Semi-Annual, Free of Tax. These Bonds are the only Mortgage Bonds of the Company, and are secured by a First Mortgage on the entire road and all its franchises. Pamphlets containing Maps, Reports and full information, with the opinions of Messrs. Thos. Cochran and Chas. Hare, sent free.
Government Bonds and other Securities taken in exchange at market rates.
Dealers in Stocks, Bonds, Loans, Gold, &c.
1m21 2m5

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. & NORFOLK
Dealers in U. S. Bonds and Members of the Stock and Gold Exchanges receive accounts of Banks and Bankers on the most favorable terms. Issue Certificates of Deposit payable on demand.
C. J. Hambro & Son, London.
B. Metzler, S. Sohn & Co., Frankfort.
Lorenz W. Tucker & Co., Paris,
and other principal cities, and Letters of Credit in available exchange for travel.
S. W. corner Third and Chestnut Street.

FINANCIAL.

1,000 MILES
OF THE
UNION PACIFIC
RAILROAD
ARE NOW COMPLETED.
At 500 miles of the western portion of the line, beginning at Sacramento, are also done, but
267 MILES REMAIN
To be Finished, to Open the Grand Through Line to the Pacific. This Opening will certainly take place early this season.
Besides a donation from the Government of 12,800 acres of land per mile, the Company is entitled to a subsidy in U. S. Bonds on its line as completed and accepted, at the average rate of about $30,000 per mile. According to the difficulties encountered, for which the Government taken a certain share in security. Whether subsidies are given to any other companies or not, the Government will comply with all its contracts with the Union Pacific Railroad Company. Nearly the whole amount of bonds to which the Company will be entitled have already been delivered.
STAR
SARATOGA, NEW YORK.
THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.
The Company will have the entire line finished through to California, and ready for this summer's travel.
WE ARE NOW SELLING
The First Mortgage Gold Interest Bonds
AT
PAR AND INTEREST,
UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.
Government Securities taken in exchange at Full Market rates.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in Government Securities,
No 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
FIVE MILLION DOLLARS,
PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST
ARE
PAYABLE IN GOLD.
Such securities are generally valuable in proportion to the length of time they have to run. The longest six per cent. gold interest bonds of the U. S. (the '81's) will be due in 12 years, and they are worth 112. If they had 30 years to run, they would stand at not less than 125. A perfectly safe First Mortgage Bond like the Union Pacific should approach the rate. The demand for European investment is already considerable, and on the completion of the work will doubtless carry the price to a large premium.
SECURITY OF THE BONDS.
It needs no argument to show that a First Mortgage of $16,000 per mile on a road which is long time owned by the only railroad connecting the Atlantic and Pacific States is TRIFLE SECURE. The entire amount of the mortgage will be about $50,000, and the interest thereon is but one-fourth of the earnings of the road for the year 1868, FROM WAY BUSINESS only, on AN AVERAGE OF LESS THAN 700 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION. WERE MORE THAN
DE HAVEN & BRO.
Dealers in Government Securities, Gold, &c.,
No. 40 S. Third St.,
PHILADELPHIA.




TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

CORFULLO and Warren are at liberty in Dublin.

THE British Government will release forty-five Fenian prisoners convicted of treason.

THE decrees and orders recently issued by Turkey against Greece have been revoked.

JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE was in Washington yesterday.

A LARGE Fenian meeting was held in Baltimore last night.

THE Erie Department of Reading paraded in honor of Washington's Birthday.

THE campaign against the Indians in Arizona is to be renewed with vigorous vigor.

Two men were killed, and a third seriously injured, at Fonda, N. Y., yesterday, by a blast explosion.

THE "Boys in Blue" of Washington had a brilliant torchlight procession last night; they were reviewed by General Grant.

THE Greek Chamber of Deputies have been dissolved. New members are to be chosen in May.

BARON LIONEL ROTHSCHILD, Liberal, has been elected to Parliament from London, in place of Bell, Conservative.

THE Spanish journals urge their government not to interfere by force with the choice of their relations of amity with the United States.

JAMES BRYCE, a Liberal, was elected, in Richmond, Va., on Sunday night, by a man named Willis, by a majority of twenty-five, in place of Gen. Gordon, resigned.

LATE news has been received from Venezuela. Congress had assembled and appointed a provisional Government, to remain in power until the election of a President.

An accident occurred at the Harrisburg State Arsenal yesterday, while firing a salute in honor of the day, the premature discharge of a cannon blew off the right hand of George Church, and the left hand of Marshal Gray.

THE Democratic Members of the House of Representatives yesterday arrested John A. Bell and David W. Reese, prominent Democratic politicians in Georgia, and brought them to New York, refusing to answer questions before the Congressional Reconstruction Committee.

THE resolutions offering President Johnson the hospitalities of the City of Philadelphia, adopted in Washington, were presented by Mayor Banks, and a committee of the Philadelphia Council, yesterday. Mr. Johnson accepted the invitation, and said he would designate the day at a future time.

FRENTIER advices from Mexico represent the greatest excitement at Matamoras. Lerdo de Tejada is reported to be against progress. Forajeros, especially Americans, are suspected by the opinion that the Government is imbecile, and the Ministers are plotting for Maximilian, and seeking to force foreign countries. General Rosecrans has arrived in Mexico, and it is reported that he takes measures for improvements which he looks upon as practicable in Mexico. It was reported that Englishmen and Americans are now contemplating the purchase of the northern half of English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof.

## From our Late Editions of Yesterday

**By the Atlantic Cable.**

LONDON, Feb. 22, P. M.—Consols, 93¼ for money and 93¼ for the account. Five-Twenties, 75½. Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 24¾. Great Western, 40½.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22, P. M.—Cotton firmer and more active; Middling Uplands, 11¼d. Lard, quiet, 52½d.; it is now thought the sale will reach 20,000 bales. Corn, 32s. for old, and 32s. 3d. for new. Pork dull. Tallow, 45s. 3d.

LONDON, Feb. 22, P. M.—Tallow on the spot, 39s. 6d.

HAVRE, Feb. 22.—Cotton on the spot, 137 francs, about 12½ francs.

BREMEN, Feb. 22.—The North German bank Bleinoten (Bee-Hive) has sailed from Bremerhaven on another Polar expedition.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22, P. M.—Five-twenties quiet. Railways steady. Erie, 24¾. Others unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 22, Evening.—Cotton firm; Uplands, 11¼d.; Orleans, 11¾d. Sales to-day have been 12,000 bales. Oil Corn, 32s. 3d. Lard, 52s. Pork, 79s. Tallow, 45s. 3d. Linseed, 53s. Linseed oil, 27s. Rosin, 7s. Spirits Turpentine, 34s. 6d. Petroleum crude, at 5¾.

ANTWERP, Feb. 22.—Petroleum crude, at 57¾.

**President's Message.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The President to day transmitted to the Senate and to the House of Representatives—The accompanying report of the Secretary of the Treasury, in the imported copper and copper ores, is for the following reasons recommended to the favorable consideration of the Representatives, in which branch of Congress it originated: Its immediate effect will be to diminish the revenue, but the ultimate effect of the bill cannot be accomplished without serious embarrassment to the copper and copper ores, from which a considerable revenue at the present time is derived. Commercial interests and resources of the government, it imposes an additional tax upon the industrial enterprises of those who should not be further impoverished that economics be practiced and enterprises have enriched. It is represented, and the declaration seems to be sustained by evidence, that the fund for which this bill provides are nearly or quite sufficient to prohibit the importation of certain foreign ores of copper. In enactment, therefore, will prove a benefit to the mining interest of the nation, and at the same time destroy the business for many years to come, which is carried on in the importation of ores in connection with a smaller amount of the imported article. The importation of foreign ores in connection therefore yielded the larger share of the copper production of the country, and the production of this legislation is designed to encourage is usually less than the amount of the revenue lost by the passage of the bill. It seems also to be evident that the revenue lost by the passage will be to enhance by 50 per cent. the price of copper to the mining interest extensively used in dyeing, and in the manufacture of refined copper, which, it is believed, such an augmentation in the price of this commodity will be to the Treasurer, and some great branches of domestic industry, and by increasing cost to expose these branches of industry to the efficacy of foreign competition. Legislation can neither be wise nor just which sends the welfare of a single interest at the expense and to the injury of many and varied interests of the country, and important and equally deserving the consideration of Congress. I feel it my duty to find one reason which will justify the interference of government with any legitimate industry, except so far as may be rendered necessary by the requirements of the revenue. As has already been stated, however, the legislative intervention proposed in the present instance will diminish, not increase, the public receipts. The enactment of such a law is urged as a measure of the relief of certain mining interests upon Lake Superior, which, it is alleged, have been injured by passed conditions, and can only be sustained by the enhancement of the price of copper. The result would follow the passage of the bill, a tax for the exclusive benefit of a single class would be imposed upon the consumers of copper throughout the entire country not warranted by a need of the Government revenue. The bill would—not in any degree find their way into the hands of the miners of the Lake Superior ore in a condition of want, it cannot justly be alleged that the mining interest should extend charity to them in preference to those of its fellows, who, in other portions of the country, suffer in like manner from destitution. Least of all should an endeavor to aid them be based upon a method so uncertain and precarious as that contemplated by the bill which, moreover, proposes to exempt the foreign ore from duty, and through an indefinite period of years. It is beside reasonable to hope that such a measure, proceeding from want of it really special, will prove temporary in a region where agricultural labor is so much in demand and so well compensated. Reflection and examination of the subject appears to show that the present low price of copper, which has been induced any depression the mining interest of Lake Superior may recently have experienced, is due to causes which it is wholly impolite if not impracticable to remedy by legislation. These causes are in the main an increase in the general supply of copper, owing to the discovery and working of remarkably productive mines, and to a coincident restriction in the consumption and use of copper by the substitution of other and cheaper metals for industrial purposes. It is now sought to relief by artificial means the action of nature, and thus to place the people of the United States in the enjoyment and use of an essential commodity on a different basis from other nations, and especially to compensate certain private and local interests, for the disaster and loss which are always incident to industrial progress. Although providing for an increase of duties, the proposed law does not even come within the category of protections in the fair meaning of the term.

I do not look to the fostering of a young and feeble interest with a view to the ultimate attainment of strength and the capacity of self-support. It appears to assume that the present industry for successful production is inherent and permanent, and that it will be found easy to be thereafter overcome. Yet in spite of the protection of a generous tariff, the capacity to sustain that interest and impose it on hopeless perpetuity as a tax upon the competent and beneficent industries of the country. The tariff system of the mining interests of Lake Superior to obtain relief, if relief is needed, it is endeavored to make their great natural resources fully available by reducing the cost of production. Special or class legislation cannot remedy the evils which this bill is designed to meet. They can only be overcome by laws which will effect a wise, honest and economical administration of the government, a restoration of the specie standard of value, and an early adjustment of own system of State, municipal and national expenditures, and of the relations of amity with the United States.

James Bryce, a Liberal, was elected, in Richmond, Va., on Sunday night, by a man named Willis, by a majority of twenty-five, in place of Gen. Gordon, resigned.

Late news has been received from Venezuela. Congress had assembled and appointed a provisional Government, to remain in power until the election of a President.

An accident occurred at the Harrisburg State Arsenal yesterday, while firing a salute in honor of the day, the premature discharge of a cannon blew off the right hand of George Church, and the left hand of Marshal Gray.

The Democratic Members of the House of Representatives yesterday arrested John A. Bell and David W. Reese, prominent Democratic politicians in Georgia, and brought them to New York, refusing to answer questions before the Congressional Reconstruction Committee.

Two resolutions offering President Johnson the hospitalities of the City of Philadelphia, adopted in Washington, were presented by Mayor Banks, and a committee of the Philadelphia Council, yesterday. Mr. Johnson accepted the invitation, and said he would designate the day at a future time.

Frontier advices from Mexico represent the greatest excitement at Matamoras. Lerdo de Tejada is reported to be against progress. Foreigners, especially Americans, are suspected by the opinion that the Government is imbecile, and the Ministers are plotting for Maximilian, and seeking to force foreign countries. General Rosecrans has arrived in Mexico, and it is reported that he takes measures for improvements which he looks upon as practicable in Mexico. It was reported that Englishmen and Americans are now contemplating the purchase of the northern half of English claims, the United States to take Mexican territory in consideration thereof.


INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1836.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
On Vessels, Cargoes and Freights, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On goods by river, canal, lake and land carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise, Stores, Dwellings, Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1869.
$200,000 United States Five-Twenty Loan, 6 per cent. ... $196,000 00
100,000 United States Six Per Cent. Loan ... 98,500 00
50,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan ... 21,875 00
125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan ... 125,594 00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan ... 51,500 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 26,000 00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 24,625 00
20,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds ... 21,000 00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan ... 8,033 25
15,000 Germantown Gas Company Stock and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia ... 15,000 00
10,000 Reading Railroad Company Scrip ... 10,000 00
5,000 North Pennsylvania Railroad Company Six Per Cent. Loan ... 3,500 00
20,000 Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company Stock ... 15,000 00
207,000 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first lien on City Property ... 207,000 00
$1,108,500 Par. Cost, $1,087,627 25 Market Value, $1,130,125 25
Real Estate ... 26,000
Bills receivable for Insurances made ... 222,456 94
Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, accrued Interest and other debts due the Company ... 46,178 68
Cash in Office ... 1,813 00
Cash in Bank ... $116,152 20
Cash in Trust ... 116,552 73
$1,547,327 60
DIRECTORS:
Thomas C. Hand, Edward Darlington, Edmund A. Souder, John C. Davis, John C. Davis, John R. Penrose, Jos. H. Seal, Henry Sloan, Henry Dixon, James Traquair, Henry Bumm, William Maris, Nathan Hilles, William Hacker, Jr., Jos. Maris, Thomas Robins, Jr., Jos. Scattergood, William Hacker, Thomas Wattson, Jr., Jos. H. Seal, Jr., Henry Lewis, Jr., Jos. Maris, Jr., Jos. Scattergood, Jr., Henry Sloan, Jr., Edward Darlington, Jr., Edward S. Clark, Jr., Henry Dixon, Jr., Thomas Robins