NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Countess Gisela:" Lippincott & Co.—A peculiar charm, felt by all who are familiar with them, goes with the delicate German stories of E. Marlett, the author who has made us acquainted with the "The Old Mam'selle" and "Gold Elsie." Another of them, "Countess Gisela," has just been adapted for English readers by the skilful pen, more skilful than ever now from its thrice-wrought labor of sympathy, of Mrs. A. L. Wister. Marlett's heroines are among the freshest, most untainted and uncontaminable of German literature, and their American friends will be delighted to welcome among them this delicate child-Countess, the gold-haired, imaginative, sensitive, sometimes suffering Gisela, "the roe with its innocent eyes," as she is called by the villain. The whole tale speaks of familiar acquaintance with the heights and depths of German society. It is published in two parts, paper, resembling the Tauchnitz books, and intended, according to the European style, to be first enjoyably read, and then bound for conservation in the library.

We receive Roll of Honor XVIII. and XIX., issued by the Cemeterial Branch of the Quartermaster General's Office for the information of the friends of deceased Union Soldiers. A short account of each National Cemetery is given, followed by a table showing the number, name, rank, company, regiment, and date of death of each soldier buried therein, with references for identifying the grave. No. XVIII. gives these particulars of 22,900 burials, and No. XIX. of 17,443. The rolls are neatly printed, in thick octavo pamphlets of some 400 pages each.

Some additional elucidations are embodied in the series of pamphlets, the fourth of which is now reached, issued from the same office, called "Statement of the Disposition of some of the Bodies of deceased Union Soldiers and Prisoners of War," whose remains have been removed to National Cemeteries in the Southern and Western States.

[The following genial and readable notice of Dr. Parrish's Sanitarium, near Media, Pa., is extracted from *Lippincott's Magazine*:]

A WEEK IN AN AQUARIUM.

Hydrophobia means an intense dislike to water—oinophobia, an intense dislike to wine. An old friend of mine, who was sadly afflicted with the latter disease, thought that there was danger of my contracting the former malady; so he induced me to go for a season to Dr. Parrish's "Aquarium," or institution for regenerating wild young gentlemen.

"Well," thought I, as I got into the cars at the West Philadelphia Station, "if I do not like it, I can come away—that's one comfort."

Still I went, only half willingly—under protest, as it were, to avoid divers moral thunderbolts that I knew were forging to hurl at my dissipated head. Dr. Parrish himself met me at the cars; he had been up to town, and was returning to his place, some twelve miles distant; so that I had the pleasure of his society; and a very great pleasure it was, in my then state of mind, to find a congenial, entertaining companion, like my good friend, the doctor.

While I am thus whirled along to the Aquarium in the society of its superintendent, let me say a few words about that institution, its object and plan of working. Dr. Parrish certainly deserves well of the republic. He is one of the few philanthropists I have met who, in adopting a certain theory, did not appear to take leave of common sense, and endeavor to twist all creation into a distorted conformity with their own individual views. Some years ago, while he was visiting one of the hospitals in Rome, he noticed several epileptic patients strapped down in their beds, simply to prevent their *tumbling out*; he was informed that they had been treated thus for years, and that it was no uncommon occurrence in the hospital. Shocked at such wanton cruelty, he set about obtaining an interview with Cardinal Antonelli, the all-powerful Secretary of State for the Papal dominions. This interview was at last granted; the cardinal, who received him rather coolly at first, perhaps confounding him with that numerous crew of curiosity-seekers who always besiege men of rank, warmed into awakened interest as the object of his visit was unfolded, and promised to have these abuses inquired into. This was done; and before Dr. Parrish left Rome he had the pleasure of receiving the thanks of the Pope, transmitted through the cardinal, and was only prevented by his departure from enjoying a personal interview with his Holiness. So much for the man. Now for the institution over which he presides.

In combating that terrific vice, intemperance, which, worse than war or pestilence, threatens the destruction of our young generation, the doctor has wisely accepted the teaching of all experience, and starts with the fundamental principle that, as cures for inebriety, all cruelty, personal invective, physical violence, harsh treatment of whatever kind, are not only useless in themselves, but in the vast majority of cases they absolutely tend to increase and aggravate the very propensity they were intended to correct. He recognizes the much-ignored fact, that the only effective mentor to sermonize an inebriate should be found in the awakened conscience of that inebriate himself, roused to a sense of his own degradation and spurred by a determination to recover his own lost manliness; and that the only effective asylum for such an individual is one to which he comes voluntarily, seeking assistance to work out his own reformation. Now this is just exactly what Dr. Parrish's institution is intended for—to extend to fallen humanity a supporting crutch, not a belaboring cudgel. The doctor has gallantly developed this theory in the face of manifold opposition, with what success I leave the reader to determine.

"My establishment," he exclaimed, emphatically, "is no prison, no insane asylum; my young men are free to go where they please and when they please; nor do I wish them to feel under any restraint, except such as may be self-imposed by their own desire to benefit themselves and gratify me. If they wish to leave me, they are free to do so. I will not act the ignominious part of turnkey. While they stay with me I trust to their honor that they will not infringe any of my regulations."

During my residence at the Aquarium—or, to drop hyperbole and give the institution the title by which it is commonly known, the "Sanitarium"—I had full opportunity of seeing and judging the benefits resulting from the excellent system pursued there, until I wondered that men should ever have been so narrow-minded as to attempt the cure of intemperance by any other means. This institution is under the charge of an association of citizens chartered by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, so recently as 1866, to purchase lands and erect buildings for the cure of intemperance. It is pleasant to turn from the long list of failures to effect the latter object that the records of so many other institutions furnish, to the cheering words of the President of the Citizens' Association, Dr. Joseph Parrish, embodied in his first annual report. Young as it is, the institution prospers already, for it is skilfully conducted, in accordance with that system which experience indicates as the only one offering a prospect of success. "Men say"—I quote the words of the poet—"that drunkards are beyond hope, because they have tried everything within their reach and have been unsuccessful; but this does not prove that because a jail, an almshouse, an asylum for the insane, a change of residence or travel, has been unsuccessful, everything else will be. *It only proves that the means that were tried in the particular cases were not successful, and probably because they were not the best means.* If there is truth in humanity, in science, in religion, there is truth in the declaration that a large proportion of cases may be cured. We are an association for the purpose of strengthening a class who need strength, and of saving from additional shame those who are too often classed as criminals, by throwing around them the allurements of a domestic retreat and the refinements of elevated society, that they may be relieved from a condition for which they are not always directly responsible."

What cheering, hopeful, benevolent and sensible language is this! Come with me, I beg you, O reader! that I may show you how this admirable theory has been developed into beneficial practice.

The cars bore us southward to the little town of Media, on the outskirts of which the Sanitarium is situated, in the midst of a landscape made attractive by alternation of swelling hill and retreating valley. The woods were bare as yet, for it was very early in spring, and kind nature only put forth, here and there, some stray floweret, or violet, hepatica or anemone, as an earnest of that more profuse bounty she was about to lavish upon her children. The town itself, as we drove through it, looked like many other country towns I have seen. There was a court-house, a large hotel, where I was informed, however, that they sold no liquor; stores; a post-office; any number of churches, of different denominations and various styles of architecture; a factory or so; private residences *ad libitum*, some newly built, standing out boldly in unshaded barefacedness—others old, retreating modestly behind their yet leafless trees; and above all—or rather below all—plenty of mud, turning rapidly into dust under the influence of wind and sun. I was not sorry when the ride was over, and the little carriage stopped before a paling fence that divided the Sanitarium and its grounds from the road. There was nothing to distinguish the institution externally. I saw before me, as we walked up from the gate, an ordinary-looking house, with high steps and a porch leading to the principal entrance. To the main building was attached on one side a sort of wing, which looked as though it had been recently added. The house was of stone, painted white, with a high basement. Beyond the wing the ground sloped down to a little brook, then rose again to a grove of trees which bounded the view in that direction. Workmen were engaged in turfing the nearer slope and getting the grounds in order. There was altogether about the place outside an unfinished look, which I doubt not the doctor has corrected by this time.

In the house it was very different. My kind host led me from the main hall into a handsomely-furnished parlor; then to a library on the other side of the hall; then along the corridor that ran to the wing of the building, having doors of sleeping apartments opening on either side, where he showed me the room I was to occupy. Then we went down stairs to the basement. Here, under the parlor, I found the dining-room with little tables placed along each side, like a restaurant; then a kitchen under the library; then bath-room; and finally, in the extreme end of the wing, we came upon the great gathering-place of the guests, for I will not call them patients—the billiard-room—wisely placed as far away from the main building as the doctor's limited accommodations would permit. It was an ordinary-looking room enough; but for the absence of a bar I should have thought myself in the billiard-room of some country hotel. A number of young gentlemen (the establishment had some fifteen or twenty inmates) were grouped about. The single billiard-table was in full operation, and the rest of the guests were reading, talking, smoking, and passing the time just as suited their fancy—except drinking. I was kindly received by my fellow-boarders, and was not long in following the doctor's advice to make myself at home. It was surprising to see how completely the doctor identified himself with the amusements and occupations of the guests; any strangers, not aware of their relative positions, might have taken him for a popular boarder there. He came and went among the young men as if his whole aim in life was to make them enjoy themselves; nor did I ever see him so busy that he did not lend an attentive ear whenever they wished to speak to him. Through the open door of the billiard-room we passed out into the grounds, and found Mrs. Parrish in the garden, adding that attraction to the place which the gracious presence of woman alone can bestow. I had wondered hitherto at the home-like atmosphere that pervaded the institution, at the cordial frankness manifested toward the good doctor by the inmates but now I found out the secret. He treated them, one and all, as members of his own family. At the genial greeting extended me by Mrs. Parrish my wonder ceased.

This story of mine is no fictitious flight of fancy. There is not one of the many good fellows with whom I associated at the Sanitarium who, when he sees these remarks, will not corroborate them. I think I can see some among them now, perhaps far from the scenes I am attempting to describe, as they read this article, looking up from the paper to exclaim, in trite but emphatic English, "That's so!" It were hardly proper for me, in a paper intended for publication, to divulge any family secrets; and having been thus warmly received into the doctor's family, I must pass over a hundred little acts of kindness which I should otherwise like to mention as having been extended to others and to me by the ladies of this institution. The best evidence of the benefit accruing from their sunny presence—their gentle but potent influence—was to be seen in the appreciative conduct of the young gentlemen with whom they came in contact. Their brightest reward must be the happy consciousness that they have thus succeeded in clearing and calming the *jeunesse orageuse* of many heretofore considered incorrigible (including the writer of this article), by whom they are ever remembered with respect and gratitude.

To exemplify the pleasant cordiality existing between the young men and the doctor, I should like to relate one or two occurrences that came under my observation. On one occasion an ex-inebriate felt somewhat disposd to indulge his appetite for stimulants. It would have been no hard matter for him to have gone off quietly and found a place where he could gratify his desire: this, I must in candor admit, had been *sometimes* done, but very rarely—so rarely as to afford an additional argument in favor of the lenient system pursued at the Sanitarium. During my short stay there I saw or knew of no attempt at any such manœuvre. The young man went to the doctor and told him that he would like to have a drink, just as he would have gone to any other friend. Now, what did the doctor do? Or, rather, what did he not do? He did not want to refuse the young man's request, and yet did not deem it advisable to grant it. To have followed the old example of many people, and taken advantage of the opportunity to deliver a long-drawn lecture on the glory of total abstinence and the abomination of intoxication, would have been, under the circumstances, equally stupid and inexpedient; the young man would probably have gone off, irritated, to the nearest grogshop he could find, to poison himself with the "kill-me-quick" generally dispensed at such places. The doctor, with that tact which eminently fits him for the position he holds *made the young man refuse himself* and deliver to himself his own moral lecture. Drawing the key of the liquor-closet from his pocket, he put it on the table before the young man.

"There," said he, "is the key: you may take it and get a drink if you wish to; but before you do so, as I am granting you a favor, grant me one in return. I ask you to let that key remain on the table where it is for fifteen minutes. If, at the end of that time, after sober consideration, you think it would be beneficial to you to take a drink, go and get one."

The young man thought a moment, and went away without taking the drink, while the doctor returned the key to his pocket, having not only gained his point, but—what was of far more importance—having retained the young man's confidence and friendship.

During the earlier part of my stay at the Sanitarium, I noticed a well-grown lad lounging listlessly about the house and grounds. This was an unfortunate youth whose imbecility made him an object of compassion to all, and who had been sent to the institution through some mistake on the part of his family. The doctor had written, stating that he could not keep him there, and requesting that he should be taken away; but, while waiting for some action on the part of the boy's friends, he was retained and treated with the utmost kindness.

It was finally decided that the boy should be sent, for his own sake, as well as for others to Dr. Givens's private hospital for mental diseases, some six or seven miles distant, where he would receive proper care. This brings me to a part of my story to which I would call attention.

One pleasant afternoon a carriage and pair drove away from the Sanitarium, containing, if I remember right, eight young men—one employé of the institution and seven guests—who volunteered to take poor —— and his trunk to Clifton Hall, as Dr. Givens's place was called. I happened to be included among the volunteers. Dr. Parrish himself did not go with us, but gave the necessary papers and instructions, and off we started, one of our number, Mr. D——, navigating the vehicle so skillfully as to cover us with glory and mud. The first part of the trip was not particularly pleasant; all felt the responsibility entailed by the presence of our unfortunate companion, and we were glad at last to find ourselves ascending a hill on the summit of which we could see Clifton Hall standing in the midst of pretty grounds. Dr. Givens was not at home; so we waited in the parlor till he made his appearance, and then delivered up our charge. We were very anxious to see the place, but the doctor gave us no encouragement. Perhaps he very properly did not desire that his establishment should be made a show-place to gratify idle curiosity by the exhibition of the unfortunate inmates to strangers. At all events, he frankly informed us that he could "dispense with us;" so we had nothing to do but get into our carriage and drive off, an Irish wit in the party remarking, as we did so, "Faith! I thought it was an asylum we were coming to, but it seems a dispensary, just."

Then, relieved of all care, we had a right jolly drive back, and gratified our good doctor immensely when we got home by giving him an account of our expedition—how we were treated, what we saw and what we did not see. Again, during this drive back, I saw the advantage of the doctor's system of perfect confidence. No indiscretions were committed, no liquor obtained, no halts made at taverns by this party of exuberant young men, who would have broken through all restraint and "played the devil" generally had any attempt been made to overrule their inclinations by stupid brute fo ce alone.

It should be borne in mind that in dealing with his guests the doctor had often not only to divert their desire to drink, thus insensibly, by cultivating a fondness for some harmless occupation, but that he was obliged, in very many instances, to contend with the pernicious effects of ignorance and maltreatment on the part of others. Young men came to him not sick, often not intoxicated—nor even particularly desirous to become so when they found that no harsh measures were employed to prevent them—by the misjudged cruelty with which they had been treated elsewhere. Ah! how soon they thawed and warmed beneath sunshine! If I were asked in what the wonderful treatment at the Sanitarium consisted, I might answer that it consisted as much in the absence of maltreatment as in anything else. The young men were treated as sensible, intellectual beings, not as social outcasts, at whom the ultra-righteous might pleasantly throw stones; and if they were not weaned from their bad habit all at once, they were at least not driven to it by harsh and unchristian comment. Woe to any temperance lecturer that had tried his eloquence among us! It was held that an unsuccessful attempt at reformation should no more be sneered at as a failure, or as an evidence that no future attempt would be successful, than want of success at the beginning of any other undertaking. The child totters and falls many times before it learns to walk; the musician must practice long and wearily to acquire facility of hand and voice; nor, if a man fell overboard and were drowned, would the bystanders be justified in concluding that it had been impossible for that man to swim, but simply that, from some cause or other, he had not learned. On the contrary, an unsuccessful attempt to reform should be hailed as evidence of a *desire* to do right (half, ay, two-thirds of the battle!) and as a signal of encouragement to try again, and again and again, if necessary.

There is one question connected with an inebriate's reformation to which I will refer now, and will quote, in this connection, a few words from an English writer in *The Picadilly Papers*. Speaking of the recent importation of light wines into Great Britain, he says: "Without any great leaning toward the temperance movement, and utterly rejecting the utter absurdity of total abstinence being a panacea for all physical and moral ills, it is impossible to exaggerate the frightful case exhibited by teetotallers of the mischief wrought by the illegitimate craving for stimulants. * * * * I hope the light wines will drive the heavy ones out of the market, and that those who take beer and brandy like sots will learn to take their wine like gentlemen. Now that it is impossible thus to drink wine like gentlemen is daily proved by the example of gentlemen all over the country (excuse me, Mr. Parton). But whether it is expedient for the ex-inebriate to drink wine at all after he has conquered his thirst for stimulants, is a question which has been much discussed, which has never been decided, and which can only be properly determined, *in propriâ personâ*, by each individual for himself. Every gun has its own calibre, and the proper charge can only be ascertained by experiment. A man's disposition, state of health, former mode of life, etc., must be considered before he can make up his mind on this important point, and teetotalers are not expected to take any part in the discussion. *Cæteris paribus*, if a man enjoys fine health without wine, does not care about it, and cannot well afford to buy it, he is at perfect liberty to let it alone if he chooses."

I do not remember ever hearing Dr. Parrish give an opinion on the subject; he was probably too wise, and felt the impossibility of laying down a general rule to meet all cases. I do not even know whether he drank wine himself, or not; and do not care. Once a week, at the Sanitarium, there was a sort of informal meeting held in the evening in the billiard-room. The doctor would read or deliver extempore some remarks that he thought would interest his "boys," and then we could all express our own opinions. The conversation often turned, naturally, on the vice of intemperance, and the experience of every man in that room—the matter being discussed without any mawkish hesitation—would be different, showing that each case required a treatment particularly adapted to it. I may not here divulge much I heard that might interest the reader, for I must cautiously avoid saying anything to betray those companions who made my stay at the Sanitarium so pleasant. Much disgust was excited on one occasion, I know, by the arrival of a box or package directed to "*Dr. Parrish's Institution for Drunken Inebriates*" and again by some individual going to the door of a hall where Ethiopian minstrels were in full blast and inquiring if any of Dr. Parrish's *bloats* were in there.

It is singular how, in a little town, people immediately find out what every stranger is doing. On the Sunday following my arrival I walked to church, expecting to take a seat unnoticed. To my surprise, the sexton met me at the door, inquired blandly if I were "one of Dr. Parrish's young gentlemen," and on receiving my blushing answer in the affirmative, ushered me into a nice pew, where I found several of my newly-made friends already seated; and, sooth to say, it struck me that "Dr. Parrish's young gentlemen" formed a highly respectable part of the congregation, and were objects of particular interest to the young ladies from a neighboring boarding-school, who clustered in a charming bevy on the other side of the main aisle. There was a legend going the rounds of the country-side to the effect that the lady who conducted this school was endowed with more than ordinary courage, and did not hesitate to show it when any profane foot invaded the academic precincts. Nay, that on one occasion she actually drew a revolver on a daring "Gray Reserve," and the rash young soldier fled in affright before the scholastic Boadicea. She did not even deign, like the Princess Ida, to command "eight daughters of the plough" to execute her behests.

But it is time to bring this article to a close, and I must forbear narrating many pleasant little episodes that brightened my life at the Sanitarium. The regulations there, as far as I could discover, amounted to these: "We were requested not to drink intoxicating liquor, and not to take any very long trip away from the establishment (for instance, a trip to Philadelphia or Baltimore) without informing the doctor. On one occasion I came up and spent a day in Philadelphia. This was all the restraint, if restraint it could be called—we certainly did not feel it as such—that the doctor sought to exercise. He did not want men to come there under the influence of liquor: he wanted them to come there to avoid disgracing themselves, and his little establishment could not accommodate half the applicants who were desirous of availing themselves of his treatment.

Breakfast was served from seven to nine o'clock, lunch in the middle of the day, and dinner at four or five. Every evening, at nine o'clock, a short religious service, consisting of reading the Bible, prayer and singing, was held in the parlor; and I can give no more convincing proof of the desire of the young men to gratify their host than the simple fact that they not only attended these services, but took part in them; one of the ladies generally accompanied our voices on the piano, sometimes one of the guests. Can it be wondered at if, amid such agreeable scenes, my "week in Aquarium" passed rapidly away?

ONE OF SEVEN SITTINGS WITH POWERS, THE SCULPTOR.

BY HENRY W. BELLOWS, IN APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

Our talk to-day was miscellaneous.

Mr. Powers said, some people wonder that the Omnipotent Creator did not make a universe free from pain! They do not seem to reflect that we should know very little of pleasure without our experience of pain. Want, deprivation, other names for pain, seem to be the conditions of our energy and enterprise in seeking good, and every new want is the pressure under which some new possession is forced into existence. And what a police force stands about our happiness, under the name of pain! No microscope can discern a point so fine in the human organism that right upon it does not stand a sentinel called pain, warning off and punishing every intruding enemy of our peace. Few children would grow up, if pain did not environ them with its providential protection. Their feet might burn off before their sleeping brains knew the peril, if pain did not hurry its express from toe to crown, warning them of their danger. If any one asks why the Infinite did not make us so as not to need any warnings, because no enemy could attack or injure us, he asks a question which is only to be answered by saying, that infinite power and wisdom, if it create at all, must create what is finite, otherwise we should have two infinites. And what is finite is necessarily imperfect, and what is imperfect is, by its very definition, a subject of deprivation, want and pain. Stop where you will, if creation is to exist at all, it can exist only imperfectly. To complain of imperfection, is to complain of creation itself. If we wish to reason ourselves out of existence, and to think no being at all better than our present being, with all its imperfections, we may rationally complain of pain, but not otherwise. Probably evil does not exist to God, who sees the end from the beginning. The untwisting of the pure ray of His infinite plan gives us, for our instruction, these various threads, some of which look dark, only because separately regarded. If we could see it all as He sees it, it would justify itself to us as it does to Him; but for that we should need to live not in time but eternity.

What a sculptor (I said) the human soul is, and how it leaves its impress upon the mould of each man's body.

Yes (he said), and all men know, with more certainty than most can tell, what every human soul is and has been about. The human face is a perpetual declaration and publishment of the character of the soul that dwells behind it. How beautiful is a virtuous old age, and how marked the clay with the patient touches of aspiration, submission, dutifulness, and longing for immortality! The signs and indications of character pass in most cases right through the rational part of us into the spiritual court, where the unconscious instincts and sympathies sit in judgment. The reasons for our likes and dislikes, our attractions and antipathies, few of us can give; but they no less exist, and are rarely without warrant. If I see a woman, deemed of pure and reputable character, associating willingly with a man of worthless and unhallowed dispositions and purposes, I forgive for a time her inexperience, and make all allowance for attractions which often exist in spite of what is evil. But, if this lasts, and there is no apparent shrinking and getting away from the corrupted, then I know that the corruption has spread, and into a soil not uncongenial or unprepared for it. Either the corrupter leaves because he is resisted and foiled, or the innocent adopts his ways and feelings. I find "the partridge in the puttock's nest," and I must judge it as I would the puttock itself. Our associates characterize us at last, if they are of our own choice.

People think I am needlessly anxious and careful about the small and fine lines in human faces. It is because I know how much each line represents, and what great distinctions dwell in the smallest hiding-places. Let me rub out, for a moment, this little depression in this lip. Do you see how it robs the expression of the mouth? Now I put it in again, and you see it all back. Shakespeare may have been right when he said "We cannot tell the mind's construction from the outward form." But, if we cannot tell it, we can *feel* it when it is too complex to describe, and the simplest draw often the most sound practical influences from the faces of persons far above them in intellect and experience.

A very agreeable friend came in about this time, and stayed the remainder of my sitting, talking a good deal, and most intelligently, himself. But Mr. Powers was let down from the plane of his thoughts, and said nothing more specially worth recording.

If I were to give my own picture of the artist, in an off-hand way, after this week's daily intercourse with him, I should speak somewhat thus:

Mr. Powers has the distinguishing mark of intellectual greatness, in being able to grasp principles without forgetting or losing sight of details. He is as broad in his generalizations as he is minute in his particulars; and, with a habit of referring all things to great principles, he is the closest observer of special facts, and puts the highest valuation on them. This is just as noticeable in his conversation as in his works. He has a vigorous and retentive brain, which holds fast the thread of his own purpose. Interrupt him ever so much, or let him go out of his way ever so far, he returns infallibly to the line of his own thought, and never dismisses it till he has done with it. This, again, is apparent in his busts and statues. No fineness or delicacy of finish in the details or surface loosens or distracts his attention from the main purpose, the characteristic or central expression of his work. This self-centred quality accounts for the persistency of the original simplicity and American type of his character and genius. Thirty years away from home have not affected his patriotism or his New England homeliness. He is every inch an American, and perpetual converse with other nationalities, and with all schools of art, has not shaken him from his native style, or the well-considered and home-brewed notions of his vocation he brought abroad with him. His manners, his accent, his expression, are thoroughly unartificialized. He holds on to himself with an indomitable self-possession, which is a constitutional part of his genius and character. His persistent brains make him also excessively sharp in the outlines of his thoughts, as well as the lines of his chisel. Precision is the most marked characteristic of his mind, his eye and his hand. The defects of his early education may appear in directions where a more general acquaintance with literature or theology would widen his experience. But he is a thoroughly educated man in the habits of his mind, reaching his conclusions by analysis, patient thinking and constant reference to first principles. This quality saves him from all fumbling and waste of tentative effort. He knows what he knows, and goes toward his end by the shortest road. There is no guessing, no taking for granted, no feeling after effects. His remarkable eye, not second to Daniel Webster's, which they resemble, see forms, whether of thoughts or things, in precise outline, and his hand, an exquisite machine when Nature moulded it, has developed all its hidden cunning, until it matches his eye perfectly. I have never seen any mechanic work with more calm confidence at his trade than Powers works at his art. It is this positive and precise knowledge which enables him to accomplish so much, and which keeps him from undertaking what he does not know and knows that he does not know how to perform. He might easily fill our galleries with hasty statues that would satisfy the knowledge and tastes of most critics. But he has a critic at home, in his own studio, who is not satisfied so easily, and who must be satisfied before the public will be allowed any chance to be pleased or displeased.

Strange Scene in Westminster Abbey.

A nice scene occurred in Westminster Abbey on the 1st inst., on the occasion of the consecration of the new Bishop of Montreal. There were, as at the theatre, certain reserved seats, and barriers had been erected to keep the multitude out of the privileged places; but the multitude would not be kept out, and while the Archbishop of Canterbury was reading the service, the eager congregation overthrew the barriers aforesaid with a rush; ladies were roughly used; loud shrieks mingled with the intonations of His Grace, and not a word of the prayers could be heard, except perhaps in the Heaven to which they were supposed to be ascending. If an English tourist had witnessed such a scene in this country, what an indignant chapter he would have written about it!

—A gentleman confined in Boone county (Mo.) jail has written an epic on a recent attempt to rescue one Martin from that establishment, which was gallantly repulsed by Sheriff Thornton. From this vigorous, if rugged, effort of the Western muse, we extract the following stanzas:

"They cald to Mr Thornton
and demanded the kees of the
Jail to releas Warren Martin
Without any bail
They cald for the kees and they cald again
but cawling
for the kees Was all in vain

"and Mr Thornton got up
With his Navy in hand
and he stood to his post just like A man
and he told them now
they Must stay out or
he would shoot the first
Man that stuck in his snout."

SUMMER RESORTS.

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
A first-class RESTAURANT, a la carte, will be opened by ADOLPH PROSKAUER, of 223 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, on the 7th of June, under the name and title of MAISON DOREE, at the corner of WASHINGTON and JACKSON Sts., known as Hart's Cottage. Families will be supplied at the Cottage. Lodging Rooms by Day or Week to Rent. je30 tf

COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY,
With accommodations for 750 guests, is now open. The Germania Serenade Band, under the direction of Prof. Geo. Bastert, has been secured for the season. GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor. je26 2m§

SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
WILL BE OPEN UNTIL SEPTEMBER 20. For Rooms, Terms, &c., address THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor. *Carl Sentz's Parlor Orchestra has been engaged for the season.* jy31 tse20

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, PA.,
Will be opened to Guests July 1st. "Excursion Tickets," good for the season, over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, can be procured from Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and Harrisburg, to Kaylor Station, 2 miles from the Springs, where coaches will be in readiness to convey guests to the Springs. The proprietor takes pleasure in notifying the public that the hotel is in proper order, and all amusements usually found at watering places can be found at the above resort. Terms, $2 50 per day, or $60 per month. FRANCIS A. GIBBONS, Proprietor. SIMON NEWTON, Superintendent, Of the Atlantic Hotel, Newport. jy27 1f§

THE "CHALFONTE," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor. au10 1m§

SEA BATHING.—NATIONAL HALL, Cape May City, N. J. This large and commodious hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor. je24 2m§

SHIPPERS' GUIDE.

FOR BOSTON.—STEAMSHIP LINE DIRECT, SAILING FROM EACH PORT EVERY Wednesday and Saturday.
FROM PINE STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA, AND LONG WHARF, BOSTON.

FROM PHILADELPHIA 10 A. M.	FROM BOSTON 3 P. M.
SAXON, Wednesday, Aug. 4	ARIES, Wednesday, Aug. 4
NORMAN, Saturday, " 7	ROMAN, Saturday, " 7
ARIES, Wednesday, " 11	SAXON, Wednesday, " 11
ROMAN, Saturday, " 14	NORMAN, Saturday, " 14
SAXON, Wednesday, " 18	ARIES, Wednesday, " 18
NORMAN, Saturday, " 21	ROMAN, Saturday, " 21
ARIES, Wednesday, " 25	SAXON, Wednesday, " 25
ROMAN, Saturday, " 28	NORMAN, Saturday, " 28

These Steamships sail punctually. Freight received every day. Freight forwarded to all points in New England. For Freight or Passage (superior accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO., 338 South Delaware avenue.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE. THROUGH FREIGHT AIR LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST. EVERY SATURDAY, at Noon, from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street. THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina via Seaboard Air-Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad. Freight HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE. The regularity, safety and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium for carrying every description of freight. No charge for commission, drayage, or any expense for transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates. Freight received DAILY. WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO. No. 12 South Wharves and Pier No. 1 North Wharves. W. P. PORTER, Agent at Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents at Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR LINES, FROM QUEEN STREET WHARF. The JUNIATA will sail for NEW ORLEANS on Tuesday, Sept. 7, at 8 A. M. The YAZOO will sail from NEW ORLEANS, via HAVANA, Sept. —. The TONAWANDA will sail for SAVANNAH on Saturday, Aug. 28, at 8 o'clock A. M. The WYOMING will sail from SAVANNAH on Saturday, Aug. 28. The PIONEER will sail for WILMINGTON, N. C., on Friday, Aug. 27, at 8 A. M. Through bills of lading signed, and passage tickets sold to all points South and West. BILLS of LADING SIGNED at QUEEN ST. WHARF. For freight or passage, apply to WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent, 130 South Third street.

FOR LIVERPOOL. The Fine First-class Ship "VIRGINIA," 934 Tons Register—Captain Campbell. This vessel succeeds the "Matilda Hilyard," and having a portion of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of Freight or Passage, apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, No. 115 Walnut street, Philadelphia. jy22 tf

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF 320 PIECES of (30 feet new) Railroad Iron, from Newport, Wales, by brig Annie Batchelder, will please come forward, pay freight, and take the same away, otherwise they will be stored at owners' expense. WORKMAN & CO., 123 Walnut street.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—WITH DESPATCH— The fine first-class British bark "Mexican," Welch, master, succeeds the "David McNutt," and having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have despatch as above. For balance of freight apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street. au15 tf

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE STRICTLY first-class bark DAVID McNUTT, 502 tons register, Captain Lockhart.—This vessel succeeds the Bessie Harris, and being of small capacity, and having the bulk of her cargo engaged, will have despatch. For balance of freight or passage, apply to PETER WRIGHT & SONS, 115 Walnut street, Philadelphia. au11 tf

NEW EXPRESS LINE TO ALEXANDRIA, Georgetown and Washington, D. C., via Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, with connections at Alexandria from the most direct route for Lynchburg, Bristol, Knoxville, Nashville, Dalton and the Southwest. Steamers leave regularly from the first wharf above Market street, every Saturday at noon. Freight received daily. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 12 South Wharves and Pier 1 North Wharves. HYDE & TYLER, Agents at Georgetown. M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents at Alexandria, Va.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY. THE CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York. Steamers leave daily from first wharf below Market street, Philadelphia, and foot of Wall street, New York. Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York—North, East and West—free of Commission. Freight received and forwarded on accommodating terms. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents, No. 12 South Delaware avenue, Philadelphia. JAS. HAND, Agent, No. 119 Wall street, New York.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL. SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES. The business of these lines will be resumed on and after the 19th of March. For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., No. 132 South Wharves.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE Steam Tow-Boat Company.—Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre de Grace, Delaware City and intermediate points. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Agents; Capt. JOHN LAUGHLIN, Sup't Office, 12 South Wharves, Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal—Swiftsure Transportation Company—Despatch and Swiftsure Lines.—The business by these Lines will be resumed on and after the 8th of March. For Freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WM. M. BAIRD & CO., 132 South Wharves.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS American Bark BRILLIANT, 422 Tons Register, 625 Tons dead weight, 5,500 Flour Barrels capacity; was partially rebuilt and thoroughly overhauled in 1865. For further particulars apply to WORKMAN & CO., 123 Walnut street.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR CAPE MAY,
On Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
On and after SATURDAY, June 26th, the new and splendid Steamer LADY OF THE LAKE, Captain W. Thompson, will commence running regularly to Cape May, leaving Arch Street Wharf on TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY MORNINGS at 9 o'clock, and returning, leave the landing at Cape May on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 8 o'clock.
FARE, INCLUDING CARRIAGE HIRE, $2 25. CHILDREN, " " " 1 25. SERVANTS, " " " 1 50. SEASON TICKETS, $10. CARRIAGE HIRE EXTRA.
THE LADY OF THE LAKE is a fine sea boat, has handsome state-room accommodations, and is fitted up with everything necessary for the safety and comfort of passengers. Tickets sold and Baggage checked at the Transfer Office, 828 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel. Freight received until 8½ o'clock. For further particulars, inquire at the Office, No. 38 North DELAWARE Avenue. G. H. HUDDELL, CALVIN TAGGART. je29 tf§

EXCURSION TO CAMP HANCOCK—"PHILADELPHIA CITY GUARD," at Whitehall, Lehigh county, Pa. Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Whitehall will be issued from the offices of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 105 South Fifth street, and corner Berks and American streets, on August 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, good to return until August 28, inclusive. Fare, $2 75 for round trip. ELLIS CLARK, Agent. au21 27§

OFFICE OF PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, BROAD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, August 5th, 1869. READING RAILROAD PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAIN, between Philadelphia and Belmont, commencing August 9th, 1869—Starting from Station, Seventeenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, and stopping at Coates street (Park Entrance), Brown street (Park Entrance), Thompson street, Mifflin lane, (Entrance to Engel & Wolf's Farm,) and east end Columbia Bridge (Entrance to Washington Retreat), daily, Sundays excepted.

Trains start from Seventeenth and Penna. av.:	Trains start from Belmont:
At 7.10 A. M.	At 6.30 A. M.
" 9.10 A. M.	" 8.00 A. M.
" 11.00 A. M.	" 10.00 A. M.
" 1.30 P. M.	" 12.30 Noon.
" 3.00 P. M.	" 2.10 P. M.
" 4.50 P. M.	" 4.00 P. M.
" 6.30 P. M.	" 5.25 P. M.
" 7.40 P. M.	" 7.10 P. M.

Arrangements have been made with Green and Coates, Seventeenth and Nineteenth Streets, and Union Passenger Railways to sell Exchange Tickets in connection with above trains, good either way, for............13 cts. Single fares on Park Accommodation Train..........10 cts. Tickets in packages, 7 for 50 cts.; 14 for $1 00. For sale at Offices, Seventeenth street, Coates street, and Belmont. J. LOWRIE BELL, General Agent. au6 tsel

TYPE FOUNDRY.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY AND PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, Established 1841.
The subscriber, having greatly increased facilities for manufacturing, calls particular attention to his New Series of Classic Faces of Book and Newspaper Types, which will compare favorably with those of any other Founder. His practical experience in all branches appertaining to the Manufacture of Type, and the fact of constant Personal Supervision of each department of his business, is the best guarantee offered to the Printer of finished and durable articles. Everything necessary in a complete Printing Establishment furnished at the shortest notice.
AGENT FOR HOE, TAYLOR, GORDON, CAMPBELL, DEGENER, POTTER AND ALL OTHER PRESS MANUFACTURERS.
Sole Agents for this City of H. D. WADE & CO.'S UNRIVALED INKS. A good article is a saving of money. Give us a trial. L. PELOUZE, N. W. corner of THIRD and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Pa. my8 t-m w f tf

MUSICAL.

SIG. P. RONDINELLA, TEACHER OF Singing. Private lessons and classes. Residence 308 S. Thirteenth street. au25 1y§

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

English crops are of an average yield.

Mr. Gladstone has recovered his health.

General Edmund Le Bœuf will be made Secretary of War for France.

The wheat crop in Oregon will be much larger than was anticipated.

There were two deaths from sunstroke in Cincinnati on Friday evening.

A Madrid despatch says that it is believed that the Carlist movement is ended.

A deficiency of $18,000 has been discovered in the coiners' department of the branch mint in San Francisco.

Three companies of State militia have been sent to Lebanon, Ky., to put an end to the actions of the "Regulators."

Generals Robert E. Lee and Fitzhugh Lee have declined to attend the Gettysburg Reunion.

The Canadian Government, it is reported, will negotiate a new loan in England this fall.

Recent heavy rains have nearly extinguished the fires in the woods of Washington Territory.

The Rochester House block at Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss about $50,000.

The weather in Minnesota continues favorable for harvesting, and the surplus crop will reach the estimate.

The United States sloop-of-war Portsmouth and gunboat Kansas were at Rio Janeiro on July 26th, with all well on board.

It is stated that 500 Chinese are soon to arrive at St. Joseph, Mo., to be "distributed to various points."

Admiral Nunez, of the Spanish navy, who became prominent during the war with Chile, died at Madrid on Saturday.

The government is petitioned to spare the life of Polo, chief of the Carlist insurrectionary forces, who is now a prisoner at Madrid.

John Chambers, of Baltimore, was killed in that city, yesterday, by Lewis Meltee, who struck him on the head with a paving-stone.

Two sailors have been arrested at Toronto, on suspicion of having scuttled a schooner which sunk recently on Lake Erie opposite Ashtabula, Ohio.

The manufacturers of Fall River, Mass., held a meeting on Friday night, and determined, for the present, to run their factories only three days in the week.

President Grant was received at Newport, R. I., by the municipal authorities of that place on Saturday, and afterwards had a reception at ex-Senator Morgan's villa.

There is a report by mail from Rio Janeiro to July 26th that Ministers McMahon and Worthington, with their families, would return to the United States by way of Europe.

Commodore Vanderbilt was married at London, Canada, on Saturday, to Miss Francis Crawford, daughter of Robert L. Crawford, of Mobile.

The *France*, of the 21st, says that Cuba is virtually lost to Spain, and advises the Home Government to get rid of the island as soon as possible.

The forgers, Harwood and Hatcher, who were arrested in New York recently, have arrived in England. Hatcher has been discharged, and Harwood held for trial.

A Madrid despatch says: "It is asserted on reliable authority that the preliminaries of a treaty for the cession of Cuba have been signed."

The news from St. Domingo is to August 2. Cabral, with 3,000 troops, was besieging Azuna, about sixty miles from St. Domingo city. Baez was in command of the forces in the city.

Martin McGuire, a laborer, of Hartford, Connecticut, yesterday attempted to murder his wife by cutting her throat. She is in a dangerous condition, and her husband has escaped.

It is announced from New York that the new and increased freight tariff on the railroads to the West goes into operation to-day, terminating in ruinous competition of the roads.

Dissensions have arisen in the Spanish Cabinet in regard to the manner in which the government should proceed against the bishops who have refused to obey the late decree of the Regent.

In Barcelona, Spain, 15,000 workingmen have struck for higher wages, and others are expected to join them in the movement. Grave fears are entertained for the preservation of order.

The Regent Serrano, of Spain, positively denies that he sustained the pretensions of the Duke of Montpensier to the throne of Spain, and declares that he is entirely neutral on the question of the disposal of the crown.

The banking firm of Hale & Co., at Junction City, Kansas, has failed. The liabilities are stated at $30,000 to $50,000, and the assets "trifling." A special deposit of $10,000 was stolen from this bank a year ago, and never recovered.

John Harrison, a junk dealer, and Delia Adams, a little girl, were shot and mortally wounded, on Saturday, by Captain Foss, of the ship Pacific, at New York. The captain was firing at some young men who were stealing from the ship.

The Emperor of Japan is making extensive preparations for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh, now on his way for Yokahama. The Tycoon's old palace has been repaired for his residence while at Yeddo, and horses and carriages ordered from Chica for his transportation and conveyance.

The news from Hayti is to August 9. Salnave had retreated from Jacmel, but was continuing the siege of Aux Cayes. A Dutch schooner, loaded with articles contraband of war, had been captured. The rebel President Saget was at St. Marks, arming the Columbia and Delphine to attack Salnave's fleet. At Aux Cayes a gold dollar brought $1,000 in paper.

Fractional currency printed for the week, $254,400; securities held for circulation, $342,016,650; securities for public deposits, $20,041,500; bank circulation outstanding, $299,720,380. Fractional currency shipped for the week: United States Depositary, Pittsburgh, $10,000; Assistant Treasurer, Philadelphia, $20,000; Assistant Treasurer, Boston, $25,000; national banks, $225,682. Fractional currency destroyed, $229,400.

Despatches of August 9th have been received from Caraccas. General Monagas was in command of the troops besieging Maracaibo. The besiegers were aided by three Federal vessels, and all the States of the Republic had sent troops. The merchants were generally in favor of the Federal forces. General Pulgar was making great preparations to resist. The populace of Maracaibo were hostile to him.

Affairs in Cuba.

Havana, August 21.—Advices from Matanzas state that De Rodas had reviewed the troops in that city, and they expressed a willingness to go into active service. The rebels, 400 strong, in the jurisdiction of Colon, have been committing depredations, and have burned several estates. Colonel Benegasi, who left Puerto Padre with a regiment of 800 men, escorting a convoy to Las Tunas, encountered the rebels twice. A severe fight ensued, but the result is unknown. Reports say he reached Las Tunas.

Havana, August 21.—De Rodas has returned here from Matanzas.

A. J. Simon, who has been confined six months at Puerto Principe, was released upon the intercession of Consul General Plumb, and left for New York on the steamship Missouri.

Havana, August 19, via Key West, August 21.—Intelligence has been received from Colon up to Tuesday, August 17, that one thousand insurgents have appeared in the vicinity of Macuriges. There are but few troops in that district, and the Governor is unable to check the patriots, who are destroying all property owned by the Spaniards.

Washington, Aug. 22.—Cuban advices to the 9th instant received here, give the following statement of the political condition there: The volunteers are exhibiting the purposes of their organization, that of seizing the government of the island of Cuba from Spain. Everywhere throughout the island the volunteer Juntas are acting in concert with the Ayuntamenta, at Havana, and now exercise the same control over De Rodas that expelled Dulce from his position. It is reported that a formidable organization of Spaniards, in the interest of the Cespedes government, in every part of the island, has been exposed by means of a spy. The object of this organization was to counteract that of the volunteers, and to strengthen the Cubans in the field in the means necessary to carry on the contest. This they did, but the exposé has driven hundreds into the Cuban army, and given them a moral and physical power which will be a terror to the Spanish troops and volunteers organized on the island. It is reported that De Rodas contemplates resigning, and will return to Spain, believing that his longer continuance in his present position would detract from his earned reputation.

Virginia Election—Official Returns.

Richmond, Aug. 21.—The following is the official statement of the recent election, issued from military headquarters:

The total vote of the State was 220,753.

GOVERNOR.	
Total vote for G. C. Walker,	119,535
Total vote for H. H. Wells,	101,204
Walker's plurality,	18,331
Total scattering,	14
Total for Wells and scattering,	101,218
Walker's majority,	18,317
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.	
Total vote for John F. Lewis,	120,068
Total vote for Dr. J. D. Harris,	99,600
Lewis's plurality,	20,468
Total scattering,	25
Total vote for Harris and scattering,	99,625
Lewis's majority,	20,443
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.	
Total vote for James C. Taylor,	118,446
Total vote for Thomas R. Bowden,	101,129
Taylor's plurality,	18,317
Total Scattering,	33
Total for Bowden and Scattering,	101,162
Taylor's majority,	18,284

By command of
Edward R. S. Canby,
Major-General Commanding,
First Military District.

From our late Editions of Saturday

By the Atlantic Cable.

London, August 21.—The Morning *Post* has an editorial to-day on the coming international yacht race, and says: "In a light wind and on smooth water there are several English yachts that may be relied upon to beat Mr. Bennett's yacht Dauntless at every point. The result of the recent race to Cherbourg and return as a test was marred by an accident to the sails of the Dauntless. The impression among yachtsmen is that she does not stand to her canvas and cannot compete successfully in heavy any more than she can in light weather, but in going free she probably would sail as fast or faster than our deep vessels. A yacht race around the Azore Islands offers a fairer chance to test the qualities of all vessels. If the Americans will not sail around the Isle of Wight or Ireland, or on a short home course rather than forego a trial, let us race around the Azores.

As the time for the international boat race between the Harvard and Oxford crews draws nigh, the excitement in sporting circles increases. Much of the space in the newspapers is given up to this subject.

The following extracts are made from to-day's journals:

From the *Land and Water*:—The balance seems to favor the Oxford crew. It the Americans win, we will not only learn their new style of rowing but how to maintain it. If the Harvard crew win, after six weeks' exercise, without doing their best at any time, it will be an aquatic revolution.

From the *Salisbury Review*:—We do not attach any importance to the time made in training. If the Harvard crew win the race we will acknowledge that our notions about our style of rowing are antiquated absurdities.

From the *Spectator*: The opinions in respect to the crews and in regard to the chances of victory are nearly even. The public are inquiring if the Americans have ever put out their whole strength. The course is a hard one, but the race is likely to be close. If the weather is bad the result will partially be in favor of the Oxford.

If good, the Harvards will win. A nice, slow English drizzle is the thing to take the heart out of the Americans. Regulations have been issued to keep the course clear for two hours before and until the race is ended.

Lisbon, Aug. 21.—It is reported that the order for an iron-clad to proceed to Cuba, on account of the detention of the British vessels by the Cuban authorities has been countermanded.

Madrid, August 21.—Notwithstanding the stories of invasion and insurrection, it is now believed that the Carlist movement is ended.

Lisbon, Aug. 21.—The regular mail steamer from Rio Janeiro has arrived, bringing dates from that city to the 28th of July. President Lopez was at Ascuria. He had plenty of provisions, but was short of arms and ammunition and other war material. The allied army had marched on and captured Villa Rica, and were preparing to storm Ascuria. Barreiro was likely to become President at Asuncion.

London, Aug. 21.—Reports from all parts of England in relation to the crops, have been published, with the exception of wheat. They will be at least as good as the average.

Paris, Aug. 21.—*La France*, of to-day, says Cuba is lost to Spain, and the easiest thing Spain can do is to take advantage of the present situation.

Paris, Aug. 21.—The Bourse is firm. Rentes, 73f. 60c.

Havre, Aug. 21.—The Cotton market opens active and firm at 164f. 50c. for both on the spot and afloat.

Frankfort, Aug. 21.—United States bonds active and firm at 88¼.

Paris, Aug. 21, P. M.—Rentes are now quoted at 73f. 57c.

Antwerp, Aug. 21.—Petroleum quiet and steady.

From Washington.

Washington, August 21.—Accounts have been received of the lynching of two colored men, Charles Brown and Jacob Merryman, who recently committed an outrage on a young white woman, on the Orange, Alexandria and Manasses Railroad.

It appears that after the preliminary investigation, the parties were committed to jail for trial, but after the examination was concluded the woman said that the crowd present had confused her, so that she had been ashamed to tell fully what had happened to her. To her intimate friends, however, she gave full details of the outrage.

This so exasperated the people that threats of lynching were freely made—and at two o'clock on Thursday morning a party of disguised men surrounded the jail at Front Royal, where the negroes were confined. One of them knocked at the door, which, being opened, the jailor had a Colt's pistol presented at his head and a demand made for the keys of the cell in which three prisoners were confined.

The demand could not under the circumstances be resisted, and the key was delivered, the jailor was locked up in his own room and knows nothing more of what transpired, nor can any more facts he elicited except that the cell in which the prisoners were locked up was empty in the morning, and that the mail boy, from Luray, passed about daylight on the road a number of strange-looking men.

General Spinner this morning received a letter from a National Bank at New York, containing $370,000 in ten-forties, asking him to have them exchanged for five-twenties.

Pleasant Work for Hot Weather.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

New York, August 21.—A prize fight took place this morning at Sheepshead Bay, between James Howland and Patsey McFarlane. The latter was declared the winner in the ninth round.

From New Hampshire.

Concord, August 21.—President Grant has accepted an invitation from Governor Stearns to visit Concord. Colonel M. W. Tappan, chief of the Governor's staff, left for Newport this morning to arrange definitely the day, which will be some time next week.

—A despatch from Bombay, India, has been received in New York over the French cable in eight minutes after it was sent from the Bombay office.

—A woodcock shooter in Connecticut missed his bird, and shot his father, putting out both his eyes.

—A veteran of the first Napoleon's wars has been arrested in Missouri for defrauding the revenue.

—Two rattlesnakes were lately shot in Georgia, "one of them being nearly old enough to vote," says a universal suffrage paper of that State.

—The Albany *Express* intimates that James Fisk, Jr., it is said, proposed to Mr. Ramsey to settle the Susquehanna Railroad difficulties by playing a game of "seven up," more commonly known as "old sledge." Mr. Ramsey replied to the Admiral that as he did not know how to play cards he would surely lose the game.

—After the last lawsuit which Alexander Dumas, Sen., had with Auguste Maquet (McKeat), his former assistant, in regard to the payment of the compensation due to Maquet for assisting Dumas in writing certain novels, Alexander Dumas, Jr., came to Michel Levy, the well-known Parisian book publisher, who told him Maquet had become so arrogant in consequence of winning his suit against old Dumas that he was constantly asserting in regard to the last works of the latter, that he had written them himself. "I should not be surprised," said the author of "Camille," angrily, "if Maquet should assert one day that he was my father."

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.
SAVANNA-LA-MAR—Brig Home, Phillips—254 tons logwood D N Wetzlar & Co.
WENTWORTH, NS—Brig Wenonah, Dunning—250 tons plaster Smith & Harris.
CARDENAS—Schr J J Spencer, Smith—337 hhds 49 bxs sugar Wm Buzby.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Nebraska	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 4
Iowa	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 6
Hammonia	Havre	New York	Aug. 7
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York via B.	Aug. 10
Manhattan	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
England	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 11
City of London	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 12
Britannia	Glasgow	New York	Aug. 12
City of Mexico	Vera Cruz	New York	Aug. 14
Cuba	Liverpool	New York	Aug. 14
City of Paris	Liverpool	New York via H.	Aug. 14
Pereire	Brest	New York	Aug. 14
Silesia	Hamburg	New York	Aug. 14
Cella	London	New York	Aug. 14
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Aug. 14

TO DEPART.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
South America	New York	Rio Janeiro, &c.	Aug. 23
Hammonia	New York	Hamburg	Aug. 24
Etna	New York	Liverpool via Hal'x	Aug. 24
Nebraska	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Scotia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 25
Fah-kee	New York	Bermuda	Aug. 26
Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 26
Main	New York	Bremen	Aug. 26
Pioneer	Philadelphia	Wilmington	Aug. 27

BOARD OF TRADE.

JOHN O. JAMES,
C. B. DURBOROW, } Monthly Committee.
THOS. L. GILLESPIE,

MARINE BULLETIN.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA—Aug. 23.

Sun Rises, 5 20 | Sun Sets, 6 45 | High Water, 3 40

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer Prometheus, Gray, 65 hours from Charleston, with cotton, rice, &c. to E A Souder & Co.
Steamer E N Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Schr J J Spencer, Smith, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar to Wm Buzby.

ARRIVED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer New York, Jones, from Georgetown and Alexandria, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Concord, Norman, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.
Brig Home, Phillips, 23 days from Savannah-la-Mar, with logwood to D N Wetzlar & Co.
Brig Wenonah, Dunning, from Wentworth, NS, via Portland, with plaster to Smith & Harris.
Brig Julia E Arey, Babbidge, from Stonington, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River, Del. grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Tug Hudson, Nicholson, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, from Havre de Grace, with a tow of barges to W P Clyde & Co.

CLEARED ON SATURDAY.

Steamer Norfolk, Platt, Richmond and Norfolk, Wm P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Norman, Crowell, Boston, H Winsor & Co.
Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Steamer Geo H Stout, Ford, Georgetown and Alexandria, W P Clyde & Co.
Steamer Mayflower, Fultz, New York, W P Clyde & Co.
Bark Julie Michels (NG), Dade, Gibraltar for orders, Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Doctor (Br) Jones, Plymouth for orders, W Brockie
Brig J E Arey, Babbidge, Wiscasset, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, N Bedford, Weld, Nagle & Co.
Schr J P McDevitt, Mullen, Bridgeport, do
Schr R H Huntley, Nickerson, New Bedford, do
Schr Wings of the Morning, McFarland, Portsmouth, NH, Warren & Gregg.
Schr Roamer, Mayo, Chelsea, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr H Blackman, Jones, Providence, Hammett, Neill & Co.
Schr W D Cargill, Kelly, do do
Schr F N Tower, Perry, Newburyport, do
Schr Sarah Clark, Griffing, Apponaug, do
Barge R RR No 71, Long, New York, do
Tug Thos Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W P Clyde & Co.
Tug Commodore Wilson, Havre de Grace, with a tow of barges, W P Clyde & Co.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.
LEWES, DEL., Aug. 21, 1869.
Brig Elena, for Ivigtut, went to sea yesterday. Schrs Benj Gartside, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, DC, and Pedro A Grau, do for Boston, are at the Breakwater.
Yours, &c, LABAN L. LYONS.

HAVRE DE GRACE, Aug. 21.
The following boats left here this morning, for Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:
Addie & Mattie, with coal for Wilmington; Delaware, lumber to L Thompson; Martha McConkey, oats to A G Cattell & Co. and pig iron to Cabeen & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Tuscarora, Rowland, from Liverpool 6th ult. for this port, was passed 20th inst. of Shinnecock.
Ship Wyoming, Julius, sailed from Liverpool 7th inst. for this port.
Ship Wm Cummings, Miller, cleared at Liverpool 7th inst. for New Orleans.
Ship Asa Eldridge, Baker, cleared at New York 21st inst. for San Francisco.
Ship S G Reed, Windsor, cleared at New York 21st inst. for San Francisco.
Ship Baltic, Sherbourne, at San Francisco 19th inst. from New York.
Ship Ocean Express, Horton, at San Francisco 21st inst. from New York.
Ship Montana, Pritchard, at Boston 21st inst. from Calcutta.
Ship Peruvian, Thompson, from New York 27th Jan. at Yokohama prior to 29th ult.
Ship Nevada, Nichols, from New York 24th Feb. at Yokohama prior to 29th ult.
Steamer Tonawanda, Wakeley, sailed from Savannah 21st inst. for this port.
Steamer James S Green, Vance, sailed from Richmond 20th inst. for this port.
Steamer Atalanta, Pinkham, from London, at New York yesterday.
Steamer Anajas (Braz), Symmes, at St Thomas 7th inst from Wilmington, Del. and sailed 10th for Barbados.
Bark Village Belle, Little, sailed from Londonderry 5th inst. for this port.
Bark Providence, Coalfleet, hence at Falmouth 9th instant.
Bark Theone (NG), Helmers, from Liverpool 7th ult. for this port, was spoken 19th inst. off Nantucket.
Bark Pleiades (Br), Holt, sailed from St Thomas 4th inst. for Jamaica to load for this port.
Bark Imperador, Heard, hence at Pernambuco 29th ult.
Bark Washington Butcher, Nickerson, from New York for Mobile, ran on Orange Keys on the 12th inst. and bilged. A small portion of her cargo has been taken to Key West. The Nassau wreckers have charge of her now. (The W B was owned in New York and rated A1.)
Brig Bachelder, Carlton, sailed from Kingston, Jam. 26th ult. for this port.
Brig Rover, Haven, sailed from Kingston, Jam. 30th ult. for this port.
Brig Isabel (Br), Murray, sailed from St Thomas 3d inst. for Jamaica to load for this port.
Brig Annandale, Warren, hence at Boston 20th inst.
Brig Abbie Ellen, Gilmore, and schr Lolla, Foss, hence at Belfast 18th inst.
Schr M B Somers, Somers, cleared at New Orleans 17th inst. for Boston.
Schr Henry G Fay, Prescott, cleared at Calais 18th inst. for this port.
Schr Lydia, Haskess, for this port, cleared at Calais 18th inst.
Schr Rachel Vansman (of Cape May), Price (late Vanaman), from Frontera, Mex. 40 days, at New York 20th inst. July 15, at Paraize, Mex. the late captain Vanaman, died from the effect of a wound in the foot.

INSURANCE.

1829.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Office—435 and 437 Chestnut Street.
Assets on January 1, 1869, $2,677,372 13.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	1,083,528 70
Premiums	1,193,843 43

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788 12. INCOME FOR 1869 $360,000.
Losses Paid Since 1829 Over $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues Policies upon the Rents of all kinds of buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.
DIRECTORS.
Alfred G. Baker, Samuel Grant, Geo. W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Geo. Fales, Alfred Fitler, Thomas Sparks, Wm. S. Grant, Thomas S. Ellis, Gustavus S. Benson.
ALFRED G. BAKER, President. GEO. FALES, Vice President. JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary. THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary. fe11 tde31

FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated March 27, 1820.
Office—No. 34 North Fifth Street.
INSURE BUILDINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY FROM LOSS BY FIRE.
Assets January 1, 1869, $1,406,095 08.
TRUSTEES:
William H. Hamilton, John Carrow, George I. Young, Joseph R. Lyndall, Levi P. Coats, Samuel Sparhawk, Charles P. Bower, Jesse Lightfoot, Robert Shoemaker, Peter Armbruster, M. H. Dickinson, Peter Williamson, Wm. Aug. Seeger.
WM. H. HAMILTON, President. SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice President. WM. T. BUTLER, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES On Vessels, Cargo and Freight 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 generally, on Stores, Dwellings Houses, &c.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1868.

$200,000	United States Five Per Cent. Loan, 10-40's	$208,500 00
120,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800 00
50,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan (for Pacific Railroad)	50,000 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	211,375 00
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	128,594 00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	51,500 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,200 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,000 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Penna. R. R. guarantee)	20,625 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	21,000 00
7 000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	5,031 25
15,000	Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia, 300 shares stock	15,000 00
10,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 200 shares stock	11,300 00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock	3,500 00
20 000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock	15,000 00
207,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	207,900 00
$1,109,900 Par.	Market Value, $1,130,325 25; Cost, $1,093,604 26	
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for Insurances made	322,486 94
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,178 88
	Stock and Scrip of sundry Corporations, $3,156 00. Estimated value	1,813 00
	Cash in Bank $116,150 08; Cash in Drawer 413 65	116,563 73
		$1,647,367 80

DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hand, Edward Darlington, Joseph H. Seal, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, Hugh Craig, John C. Davis, James C. Hand, John R. Penrose, H. Jones Brooke, Spencer M'Ilvaine, Henry Sloan, Samuel E. Stokes, James Traquair, James B. McFarland, William C. Ludwig, Jacob P. Jones, Joshua P. Eyre, William G. Boulton, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., John D. Taylor, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob Reigel, George W. Bernadou, Wm. C. Houston, D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh, John B. Semple, do., A. B. Berger, do.
THOMAS C. HAND, President. JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President. HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. HENRY BALL, Ass't Secretary. e21 tf

UNITED FIREMEN'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
This Company takes risks at the lowest rates consistent with safety, and confines its business exclusively to FIRE INSURANCE IN THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE—No. 723 Arch street, Fourth National Bank Building.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas J. Martin, John Hirst, Wm. A. Rolin, James Mongan, William Glenn, James Jenner, Alexander T. Dickson, Albert C. Roberts, Henry W. Brenner, Albertus King, Henry Bumm, James Wood, John Shallcross, J. Henry Askin, Hugh Mulligan, Philip Fitzpatrick, James F. Dillon.
CONRAD B. ANDRESS, President. WM. A. ROLIN, Treas. WM. H. FAGEN, Sec'y.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual. No. 510 WALNUT street, opposite Independence Square. This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.
Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President. WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary. ap19 tf

THE COUNTY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 110 South Fourth street, below Chestnut.
"The Fire Insurance Company of the County of Philadelphia," Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania in 1839, for indemnity against loss or damage by fire, exclusively.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
This old and reliable institution, with ample capital and contingent fund carefully invested, continues to insure buildings, furniture, merchandise, &c., either permanently or for a limited time against loss or damage by fire, at the lowest rates consistent with the absolute safety of its customers.
Losses adjusted and paid with all possible despatch.
DIRECTORS.
Chas. J. Sutter, Henry Budd, John Horn, Joseph Moore, George Mecke, Andrew H. Miller, James N. Stone, Edwin L. Reakirt, Robert V. Massey, Jr., Mark Devine.
CHARLES J. SUTTER, President. HENRY BUDD, Vice President. BENJAMIN F. HOECKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated 1810.—Charter perpetual. No. 310 WALNUT street, above Third, Philadelphia. Having a large paid-up Capital Stock and Surplus invested in sound and available Securities, continue to insure on dwellings, stores, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, and other personal property. All losses liberally and promptly adjusted.
DIRECTORS.
Thomas R. Maris, John Welsh, Patrick Brady, John T. Lewis, Edmund G. Dutilh, Charles W. Poultney, Israel Morris, John P. Wetherill, Wm. W. Paul.
THOMAS R. MARIS, President. ALBERT C. CRAWFORD, Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 809 CHESTNUT STREET. INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL. CAPITAL $200,000. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire, either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.
DIRECTORS.
Charles Richardson, Wm. H. Rhawn, Francis N. Buck, Henry Lewis, Nathan Hilles, George A. West, Robert Pearce, John Kessler, Jr., Edward B. Orne, Charles Stokes, John W. Everman, Mordecai Buzby.
CHARLES RICHARDSON, President. WM. H. RHAWN, Vice-President. WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary. ap1 tf

The Liverpool & London & Globe Ins. Co.
Assets Gold, $17,690,390
" in the United States 2,000,000
Daily Receipts over $20,000.00
Premiums in 1868, $5,665,075.00
Losses in 1868, $3,662,445.00
No. 6 Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

THE RELIANCE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated in 1841. Charter Perpetual. Office, No. 308 Walnut street. CAPITAL $300,000.
Insures against loss or damage by FIRE, on Houses, Stores and other Buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares and Merchandise in town or country.
LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Assets	$437,598 32
Invested in the following Securities, viz.:	
First Mortgages on City Property, well secured	$163,600 00
United States Government Loans	117,000 00
Philadelphia City 6 Per Cent. Loans	75,000 00
Pennsylvania $3,000,000 6 Per Cent Loan	30,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, First Mortgage	5,000 00
Camden and Amboy Railroad Company's 6 Per Cent. Loan	6,000 00
Loans on Collaterals	500 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top 7 Per Cent. Mortgage Bonds	4,560 00
County Fire Insurance Company's Stock	1,050 00
Mechanics' Bank Stock	4,000 00
Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania Stock	10,000 00
Union Mutual Insurance Company's Stock	380 00
Reliance Insurance Company of Philadelphia Stock	3,250 00
Cash in Bank and on hand	12,258 32
Worth at Par	$437,598 32
Worth this date at market prices	$454,381 32

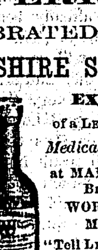
DIRECTORS.
Thomas C. Hill, William Musser, Samuel Bispham, H. L. Carson, Wm. Stevenson, Benj. W. Tingley, Thomas H. Moore, Samuel Castner, James T. Young, Isaac F. Baker, Christian J. Hoffman, Samuel B. Thomas, Edward Siter.
THOMAS C. HILL, President. WM. CHUBB, Secretary. PHILADELPHIA, February 17, 1869. ja1-tu th s tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, above Third, Philada. Will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire on Buildings, either perpetually or for a limited time, Household Furniture and Merchandise generally. Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.
DIRECTORS.
William Esher, D. Luther, John R. Blackiston, William F. Dean, Peter Sieger, Lewis Audenried, John Ketcham, J. E. Baum, John B. Heyl, Samuel H. Rothermel.
WILLIAM ESHER, President. WILLIAM F. DEAN, Vice President. WM. M. SMITH, Secretary. ja22 tu th s tf

JEFFERSON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Philadelphia.—Office, No. 24 North Fifth street, near Market street. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania. Charter perpetual. Capital and Assets, $166,000. Make insurance against Loss or damage by Fire on Public or Private Buildings, Furniture, Stocks, Goods and Merchandise, on favorable terms.
DIRECTORS.
Wm. McDaniel, Israel Peterson, John F. Belsterlin, Henry Troemner, Jacob Schandein, Frederick Doll, Samuel Miller, Edward P. Moyer, Frederick Ladner, Adam J. Glasz, Henry Delany, John Elliott, Christian D. Frick, George E. Fort, William D. Gardner.
WILLIAM McDANIEL, President. ISRAEL PETERSON, Vice President. PHILIP E. COLEMAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

LEA & PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
PRONOUNCED BY Connoisseurs TO BE THE Only Good Sauce AND APPLICABLE TO Every Variety OF DISH.



EXTRACT of a LETTER from a *Medical Gentleman* at MADRAS, to his Brother at WORCESTER, May, 1851.
"Tell LEA & PERRINS' that their SAUCE is highly esteemed in India, and is, in my opinion, the most palatable as well as the most wholesome SAUCE that is made."
Put free on board at London or Liverpool, in parcels of twenty cases or more; each case two dozen large, five dozen middle, or ten dozen small.
Parties who order through us have the advantage of a supply from our stock until the arrival of direct orders.
James Keiller & Son's celebrated Dundee Marmalade, Robert Middlemass's celebrated Albert Biscuit. J. & G. Cox's Gelatine. Crosse & Blackwell's goods. Delangrenier's Racahout des Arabes. Guinness's Stout, Bass and Allsopp's Ales. Wm. Younger's Edinburgh Ales, and the Wines of France, Germany, Spain and Portugal.
JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, Union Square and 46 Beaver Street, N. Y., Sole Agents for MESSRS. LEA & PERRINS'. je7 24t m w

BARGH, FARRELL & WARREN, DEALERS IN PAPERS OF ALL KINDS, 631 Chestnut and 624 Jayne Streets, PHILADELPHIA. jy6 2m

PLUMBING. WM. G. RHOADS, 1221 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Steam and Gas fitting, Hand Power and Steam Pumps, Plumbers' Marble and Soapstone Work. Terra Cotta Pipe, Chimney Tops, &c., wholesale and retail. Samples of finished work may be seen at my store. my6 6m§

SLATE MANTELS
Of the latest and most beautiful designs, and all other Slate work on hand or made to order. Factory and Salesrooms, SIXTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets. WILSON & MILLER. ap21 6m§

FEATHER BEDS AND HAIR MATTRESSES Renovated. Sofas and Chairs Restuffed; also, Feathers constantly on hand. Factory, 311 Lombard street. au16 3mo

BUSINESS CARDS.

Established 1821. WM. G. FLANAGAN & SON, HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBERS, No. 129 Walnut Street. jy7 1y§

JAMES A. WRIGHT, THORNTON PIKE, CLEMENT A. GRISCOM, THEODORE WRIGHT, FRANK L. NEALL. PETER WRIGHT & SONS, Importers of earthenware and Shipping and Commission Merchants, No. 115 Walnut street, Philadelphia.

E. B. WIGHT, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Pennsylvania in Illinois. 96 Madison street, No. 11, Chicago, Illinois. au19 tf§

COTTON SAIL DUCK OF EVERY width, from 22 inches to 76 inches wide, all numbers Tent and Awning Duck, Paper-maker's Felting, Sail Twine, &c. JOHN W. EVERMAN, No. 103 Church street, City Stores. ja26

PRIVY WELLS.—OWNERS OF PROPERTY—The only place to get privy wells cleansed and disinfected, at very low prices. A. PEYSSON, Manufacturer of Poudrette, Goldsmith's Hall, Library street.

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. Furniture sales at the Auction Store EVERY THURSDAY. Sales at Residences receive especial attention.

Executor's Peremptory Sale at Pier No. 11 Port Richmond, Philadelphia. CANAL BOAT "CATHARINE LOGAN." ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, August 25, at 3 o'clock, without reserve, at Pier No. 11 Port Richmond, one-half interest in the canal boat known as the Catharine Logan.

Sale at the Auction Rooms, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street. SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD GRAND PIANO, MIRRORS, FIREPROOF SAFE, IRON CHEST, OFFICE FURNITURE, HAIR MATRESSES, FEATHER BEDS, CHINA AND GLASSWARE, REFRIGERATORS, CHANDELIERS, STOVES, CARPETS, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. August 26, at 9 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, by catalogue, an assortment of Superior Household Furniture, &c., &c.

Sale S. E. corner of Broad and Carpenter sts. NEAT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, MIRRORS, FEATHER BEDS, CARPETS, BAR FIXTURES, WINES, &c. ON MONDAY MORNING. August 30, at 10 o'clock, at the S. E. corner of Broad and Carpenter streets, by catalogue, the neat household furniture, Cottage Chamber Suits, Mirrors, Feather Beds, Matresses, China and Glassware, Stuffed Birds, Bar Fixtures, Wines, Kitchen Utensils, Carpets, Awning and Fixtures, &c.

Sale No. 1314 Arch street. SUPERIOR PARLOR, DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETS, HAIR AND SPRING MATRESSES, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. Sept. 8, at 10 o'clock, at No. 1314 Arch street, by catalogue, the superior Furniture, &c., comprising—Suits of Walnut Parlor Furniture, coveced with plush and hair cloth; seven suits of oiled and varnished Walnut Chamber Furniture, seven handsome Rosewood, Walnut and Mahogany Wardrobes, two Lounge Bedsteads, covered with reps; Spring and Hair Matresses, oak and walnut Dining Room Furniture, two walnut Extension Tables, two elegant Pier Mirrors, gilt frames; superior Brussels Carpets, Oil Cloths, large Refrigerator, Kitchen Utensils, &c. The above 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.

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS. (Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.) No. 529 CHESTNUT street, rear entrance from Minor. Sale No. 529 Chestnut street. HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, ELEGANT WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS, HANDSOME WALNUT CABINET ORGAN, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MANTLE AND PIER MIRRORS, LARGE AND SUPERIOR FIREPROOF SAFES, FINE BRUSSELS AND OTHER CARPETS, FINE PLATED WARE, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. August 25, at 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue, very excellent Household Furniture.

Sale No. 437 George street. HANDSOME WALNUT PARLOR FURNITURE, 2 Handsome Walnut Chamber Suits, Handsome Buffet Sideboard and Extension Table, Fine French China Cut Glassware, Fine Hair Matresses, Handsome Brussels, Imperial and Venetian Carpets, Kitchen Furniture, &c. ON THURSDAY MORNING. August 26, at 10 o'clock, at No. 437 George street, between Poplar street and Girard avenue, below Fifth st., by catalogue, the entire Household Furniture, &c.

Sale No. 1403 North Sixteenth street. HANDSOME WALNUT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Fine French China Dinner Service, Spring and Hair Matresses, Handsome English Brussels Carpets, Fine Venetian Carpets, Kitchen Utensils, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. August 27, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, at No. 1403 North Sixteenth street, above Master street, the handsome Walnut Furniture, &c. May be seen early on the morning of sale.

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.

SALE AT FRANKLIN MILLS, Southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Spruce sts. VALUABLE COTTON MACHINERY, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, BELTING, STEAM AND GAS PIPE, &c., &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. August 24, at the Franklin Mills, southwest corner of Twenty-fourth and Spruce streets, will be sold at public sale, Valuable Cotton Machinery, consisting of Danforth & Ring Spinning Frames, Hand Mules, Drawing Frames, Shafting, Pulleys, Belting, Bobbins, Speeders, &c. Also, Steam and Gas Pipe throughout the mill. Terms cash—Ten per cent. to be paid at the time of sale, and machinery to be removed in four days from time of sale. Catalogues ready at the auction store.

Sale at No. 2020 Poplar street. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, BEDS, BEDDING, &c. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING. August 25, a 10 o'clock, at No. 2020 Poplar street, will be sold, the Furniture of a family, removing from the city, comprising Brussels, Venetian and Ingrain Carpets, Walnut Parlor Furniture, Feather Beds, Blankets, Chamber Furniture, Dining Room and Kitchen Furniture, two large Bookcases, &c. The furniture can be examined after 8 o'clock on the morning of sale.

BUNTING, DURBOROW & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Successors to JOHN B. MYERS & CO. LARGE SALE OF 2000 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. Aug. 24, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, including—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. August 26, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit.

LARGE SALE OF CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c. ON FRIDAY MORNING. August 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces Ingrain, Venetian, List, Hemp, Cottage and Rag Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, &c.

DAVIS & HARVEY, AUCTIONEERS, (Late with M. Thomas & Sons.) Store Nos. 48 and 50 North SIXTH street. Sale Nos. 48 and 50 North Sixth street. SUPERIOR FURNITURE, FINE FRENCH PLATE MANTEL MIRROR, ELEGANT BOOKCASES, COTTAGE SUITS, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, FIREPROOF SAFES, &c. ON TUESDAY MORNING. At 10 o'clock, at the auction rooms, an attractive assortment, including—Walnut and Hair Cloth Parlor Suits, Elegant Walnut Chamber Suits, large Mantel Mirror, 53 by 68 inches; handsome marble top Cottage Suits, elegant Bookcases, large Walnut Wardrobes, Bouquet and Centre Tables, Lounges, handsome English Brussels Carpets, fine Carpets, two superior Fireproofs, by Herring; superior Office Furniture, Letter Press, &c. Several superior Walnut and Oak Extension Tables, &c.

BY BARRITT & CO., AUCTIONEERS. CASH AUCTION HOUSE, No. 230 MARKET street, corner of Bank street. Cash advanced on consignments without extra charge.

T. L. ASHBRIDGE & CO., AUCTIONEERS, No. 505 MARKET street, above Fifth. LARGE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS AND HATS. ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, August 25, at 10 o'clock, we will sell by catalogue, about 1200 packages of Boots, Shoes, Brogans, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture. Also, cases of men's Fur and Brush Hats. Open early on the morning of sale for examination, with catalogues, when the attention of city and country buyers is called.

CONCERT HALL AUCTION ROOMS, 1219 CHESTNUT street. T. A. McCLELLAND, Auctioneer.

JAMES A. FREEMAN, AUCTIONEER, No. 422 WALNUT street.

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