## VOLUME XXIII.—NO. 190.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1869.

WEDDING CARDS, INVITATIONS for Parties, &c. New styles. MASON & CO-907 Chestnut street, WEDDING INVITATIONS EN-WEDDING INVILLENT MANNER. LOUIS OF THE BELL OF THE STATE 1109 GIRARD STREET, 1109 MARRIED.

AULTMAN—REYBOLD.—November 18, by the Roy, Scies, Cornelius Aultman, of Canton, Ohio, to Kate Dr. Seiss, Cornellus Aurimus, or Called Reybold, of this city.

URUSLAND—WALLACE.—On Thursday eyening,
November 11th, by the Rev. T. W. J. Wylle, D.D.: Mr.
George W. Crosland to Miss Mary Wallace, both of this ofty.

MYERS-LINDSLEY.—On the 17th instant, in St.
Patrick's Church, Washington, D. C., by the Rev. John
J. Kenne. Mr. George G. Myers, of Philadelphia, to
Miss Lucrotia, daughter of the late Eleazar Lindsley,
Esq., of Washington, D. C. DIED.

Alden.—On Thursday morning, 18th inst., John B. Allen, Jr., nged 29 years.

A. Allen, Jr., nged 29 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the functal, from the residence of his mother-in-law, Mrs. J. W. Goll. 1709 Summer street, on Monday, 22d inst., at 2 'clock P. M. ck P. M. CULLAGII.—At Germantown, on the 16th inst., W., wife of Robert P. McCullagh.

e funeral will take place on Saturday afternoon, at The tuneral will take place of Saturday afternoon, at quarter past three o'clock, punctually.

SHEDAKER.—On the 18th inst., Henry G. Shedaker, in the 60th year of his age.

His male friends, also Franklin Lodge K. of P., No. 12. are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his brother, Benjamin H. Shedaker, No. 126 North Eighth street, below Girard avenue, on Sunday afternoon next, at 2 o'clock.

MOURNING DRY GOODS. BESSON & SON have just received 6 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62'5, 75, 87'sc., 31. &c.
6 cases black all-wool Poplins, 62'5, 75, 87'sc., 31. &c.
7 Poplin Blarritz, all qualities.
3 cases black double-warp alpacas, 50, 62'5 and 75c.
3 Gros grain Silks, \$1 87's, \$2, \$2, \$2, 25, 26. 62 to, &c. 2 cases black Thibet Long Shawls, full and extra sizes.

1 case black
2 case black
2 case black
2 case black
3 case black
3 case black
3 case black
3 case black
4 case
4 case
4 case
5 case
6 case

WATER PROOFS FOR SUITS.
BLACK AND WHITE BEPELLANTS.
GOLD AND BLACK REPELLANTS.
BEGWN AND WHITE REPELLANTS.
EYBE & LANDELL,
Fourth and Arch.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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cautifully rolling surface. Apply to PRESIDENT-WILBUR H. MYERS, 419 North Fifteenth street.
VICE PRESIDENT-HARRY & GEARY, S. E. corner of Ridge avenue and Wallace street. SECRETARY-GEO. CHANDLER PAUL. Office of the Company, 1723 North Tenth street.

TREASURER-WM. S. SNEYD, SUPERINTENDENT-SAMUEL F. MEADE. On the Grounds.

LECTURE HON. WILLIAM D. KELLEY,

('ONCERT HALL, (Chestnut, above Tweifth), TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23d, 1859, Commencing at Eight o'clock. Subject—"THE PACIFIC COAST."
Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved Beats, 75 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. HOR DE HIL OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.

Hon. S.S. COX. November 29.
Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, December 1.

Rev. ROBT. COLLYER, December 3.

MARK TWAIN, December 7.

DE COLIDOVA, December 9.

WENDELL PHILLIPS. December 16.

Tickets at GOULD'S, 923 CHESTNUT Street. nol tfrp§

REV. E. JERS THO TSILEST.

SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.

HAV "VOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIAREV. E. JERS. D. D. Will lecture THIS

Friday J. E. S. at 8 o'clock.

Subject—Russia, the Most Progressive Nation on the Eastern Continent. Its Manners, Customs, Amusements, Education and Government?

November 29—REV. E. F. ADAMS, D. D.

Subject—"Indied Theories Concerning Man."

December 3—REV. A. G. THOMAS, of Camden.

Subject—"The Coliseum at Rome. Its Relations to Christianity."

aristianity." Tickets furnished at the Booms. ÌtS THE FIRST PUBLIC MEETING

THE FIRST PUBLIC ALGETING of Young Men's Christian Association of First Presbyterian Church will be held this evening, at 7% o'clock, at church, Seventh and Washington Square, Addresses by ex-Gov. Pollock, John Wanamakor, Esq., and the pastor, Dr. Johnson. HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR

HORTICUT RAME

HORTICULTURAL HALL.

Articles in every dopartment of Fashion, whether for use or ornament, will be found in great variety upon the lables, at simply remnnerative prices.

The Restaurant is fully organized for supplying substantials as well as delicacies.

Music every evening, under Carl Sentz's direction.

It is hoped the public will appreciate the efforts made to furnish an agreeable entertainment through which to be precion of an Hospital open to all classes.

Fair will be open on Thanksgiving afternoon and evening.

MILHAU'S GOLDEN COD LIVER
OIL.—With Hypo phosphite of Lime, a great im-OIL.—With Hypo-phosphite of Lime, a great im-rovement; made with the best oil known, it unites effi-acy with pleasant flavor and easy digestibility. Solly y all respectable druggists. J. MILHAU'S SONS, noll-w f-8t\$ 1 163 Broadway; New York. PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIO
TO PHILADELPHIA ORTHOPÆDIO
Treatment of Club Foot, Spinal and all other Bodily eformities.
Ulinic every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, from 11 to 1.

Sorvices gratuitous to the poor ATTENDING SURGEONS:
Dr. THOS. G. MORTON,
Residence, 1421 Chestnut street,
Dr. H: E. GOODMAN,
1427 Chestnut street. oc30-1mrp8

NOTICE.—PARTIES HOLDING
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company receipts for all paid stock—from Nos. 1 to 633, inclusive—can relive certificates of stock in exchange, therefor, by applying at the office of the Company, 303 Walnut street noile-fire CHAS. C. LONGSTRETH, Treasurer HOWARD HOSPITAL, NOS. 1518 and 1520 Lombard street, Disponsary Department. Medical treatment and medicine furnished gratuitously a the pear.

SPECIAL NOTICES. STEREOPTICON AND MACIO
Lantern Exhibitions given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. Waltonest, MITCHELL McALLISTER, 728 Chestnut street, second story.

TÜRKISH, BUSSIAN, AND PERFUMED BATHS. Baths open from 6 A. M. to 9 P. M.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD AND GREEN LANE STATION.
The Bliners having resumed work we are again receiving a full supply of HARLEGH COAL, which we are selling without advance in price.

BINES & SHEAFF,
nog-imrps Office is South Seventh street, Phils.

THE WINNIPEGINSURBECTION. First Mutterings of the Storm-Seizure

d---Interception of Governor McDougall. The Nor'-Wester. October 26, a Government

organ, furnishes the following details of the

first insurrectionary movement in Winnipeg Territory. On October 22 information was laid before the authorities, and was sworn to in the form of an affidavit, that the French were already in arms upon the road between Stinking River and Pembina, and that such of stinking fiver and Pembina, and that such of them as took an active part in the uprising were adopting every precaution to intercept Mr. McDougall on his way in. They were fully organized, and were sufficiently under military discipline to throw out scouts upon all the approaches to the Settlement from the South; and to post inside the settlement of the south; and to post pickets and sentries at night.

These fellows had billeted themselves upon the nhabitants at their various places of ren-dezvous. They were divided into three parties of about twenty or thirty each, these parties being stationed at Stinking River, Scratching River, and near Pembina severally. On October 22 they threw a barricade across the road at Stinking River, and would allow none to pass until they had undergone an examination. Upon the arrival of this news, considerable excitement was mani-fested, but no steps of any kind have been taken by our people, as they depend upon a call upon our authorities. The Council of Assiniboia met yesterday to consider the matter, and they used their utthe phabitants at their various places of ren-

consider the matter, and they used their ut-most endeavors to persuade the leaders of the movement to desist, but without avail. We are happy to be able to state that this move-ment is confined to a very few among our French fellow-colonists; and before any further action be taken, the Council have determined to engage the services of the loyal and intelligent. French to meet and to en-deavor to persuade those nowinarms to retire peaceably to their homes, and to allow Governor McDongall to come in and institute his Government, and to give that Government a fair trial to give that Government a sair before resorting to extreme measures. This would be by all means the most sensible course to adopt; and we are certain that those who fear that some tyrannous outrage will be at-tempted against their just rights, will be most agreeably mistaken. We regret to learn that the Government surveying party under the immediate charge of Mr. Webb, employed in surveying a base line over toward Oak Point, has been obliged to cease work on account of the opposition offered by French half-breeds. These men, in a band of 18 or half-breeds. These men, in a band of 18 or 20, met the surveying party while running the line at a point some miles south of the Assimboine and eight or ten miles from Fort Garry, on the 11th inst., and, claiming all the country south of said river for the French, threatened violence if the survey was not at once discontinued. Mr. Webb, acting under written instructions on this point, previously given by Colonel Dennis, ceased operations for the time, and reported the fact to the officer named. Two Government officials have cer named. Two Government officials hav

endeavored to secure the submission of the band without avail. The following are the demands of the Red river insurgents:

. The right to elect their own Legislature. 2. That the Legislature shall have power to pass an act, of a local nature, by a two-third vote, over the veto of the Executive.

3. No law of a local nature to be binding

on the law of a local matter to be mining until sanctioned by the Legislature.

4. A free Homestead and Pre-emption law.

5. An Indian policy calculated to insure good will and quiet in the Territory.

6. All the Executive, Legislative, Civil and All the Executive, Legislative, Civil and Military expenses, for a given number of years, to be paid out of the Dominion Treasury.

7. An appropriation to be expended in the internal impovements in the Territory.

After placing these guarantees beyond peradventure, then the proposition of annexation to the Dominion to be submitted to a vote of the people.

EUGENIE IN THE EAST.

Her Devotions at Constantinople.

The New York World says: One of the most interesting incidents of the visit of the Empress Eugenie to Constan-tinople was the scene which occurred when her Majesty went to high mass at the Ar-meno-Catholic Church of St. Marie. The correspondents say that, of all the striking sights that have been witnessed since her Majesty's arrival, this was the most gorgeous and singular. The church is not large, but for this occasion it had been very richly decorated. On the right of the altar a throne had been creeted for the Empress under a canopy of crimson velvet; on the other side were two smaller thrones for the Patriarch and the delegate of the Holy See in Constanti nople. In the nave was a magnificent piece of tapestry, presented by the Empress to this church, which cost 250,000f. There were church, which cost 250,000f. There were present a large number of bishops and archbishops from all parts of the Turkish Empire, who had come to Constantinople to consider matters concerning the Armeno-Catholic Church in Turkey before proceeding to Rome for the Œcumenical Council; two Greek Catholic bishops, a Bulgarian Catholic archimandrite and two Mekhitarist archbishops—one from Vienna, the other from Venice. Her Majesty, on entering the vestibule, passed between a double line of twenty-two bishops, in gor geous mitres and vestments, and she was then met by eight Armenian notables, who presented her with "gold and silver cups filled with rare and sweet perfumes."

The language used in the mass was ancient Armenian—the Armeno-Carbolian Services. The Catholic, Syrian, Chaldean, Maronite, and Melchite branches of the Roman Church having always retained the privilege of using their own language in their sacramental services. The mass was a choral one, intoned throughout; "but the only instrumental music employed was an accompaniment of two reed flutes, the tones of which were of a strange and plaintive nature." A correspondent thus describes the more solemn portion of the

While the priest was engaged in the consecration of the elements, a massive blue curtain, covered with silver stars, was drawn be tween him and the rest of the church, effectually shutting him from the view of all eyes but those of his confreres who were assisting him; the idea of this being entire disconnection with the outer world at such a holy and solemn moment. When this curtain was again withdrawn, and while the element again withdrawn, and while the elements were further being prepared (for in the Catholic Church one ceremony is for the clergy and another for the people), again a curtain was let fall, nominally not cutting of the officiating clergy this time, for the separating folds were of the most delicate white gauze, interwoven with gold, merely meant as being symbolical of purity. And, certainly, the white haze through which one observed the priests gave a peculiarly solemn and

mythical appearance to that part of the core mony.

After the mass the Empress left her throne. approached the Patriarch, and, kneeling, kissed his ring; "then, completely prostrating herself, asked the blessing of his eminence, which was given."

LETTER FROM ROMÉ.

The New Season in Rome-Artists and Visitors ... Excavations of the Aucient City-Description of the "Vigili"--The Council Hall at St. Peters-The Acons-

tics All Right .- Liszt's Last Reception. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Even ng Bulletin. Rome, Italy, Oct. 29, 1869.—The gay season of the American art circle in Rome was opened on Wednesday evening by a delightful reception at Buchanan Read's. All the artists who have returned, with a few exceptions, were there—the old residents and new comers—Mozier, Rogers, Freeman, Terry, Coleman, Vedder, Simmons, &c. A little girl with bright eyes, long black hair floating down her back, and extremely simple, childlike appearance, attracted my notice as soon as I entered the drawing-room. It was Vinnie Ream, the young Western sculptor, who has come, as Hattie Hosmer did sixteen years ago, to study in Rome. She looks like a clever, good little school-girl, is very natural and artless, more earnest and straightforward than enthusiastic, and says " she is going to study just as hard as

" My studio has nothing in it but the bust of Mr. Lincoln now, but I shall be happy to see vou whenever you are so kind as to call," was her pretty, frank invitation to us. Miss Ream's parents-kind, quiet-looking, respectable persons-are with her, and make Rome, as she says, seem quite like home to her.

she can."

There were several notable persons present at Read's-Judge Burdseye, of Brooklyn; Senator Fenton and his attractive daughter; and last, but not least, Rev. Dr. Osgood, of New York. Dr. Osgood's summer letters to the papers at home have preceded him in Rome, and made a very favorable impression, which acquaintanceship with him has confirmed. The letter with pen-portraits of the various English clergymen; the one from Normandy, and one from Germany, describing miracle play, are fine examples of European letters—such as ought to be written home by American travelers: What little conversation I have had with Dr. Osgood deepens my interest in him. He seems to see Europe in such a delightful manner-not only with intelligent curiosity, but with the earnest look of a scholarly Christian philosopher. Dr. Orgood is a man of good size, mid-age; has a compact head, neither large nor small, but well-shaped; dark eyes, which look up a great deal in conversation, as if he was talking with your thoughts and his own more than with you in person. His moustache and beard are very becoming; the dark moustache contrasts finely with the steel-gray of the beard. He has a leisurely, thinking manner, and is an agreeable representative man, such as I like to present to our distinguished Roman Catholic

Senator Fenton and Dr. Osgood go to Naples to-day-the Senator on the way for Marseilles and home; the Doctor only for a visit-he returns next week to Rome. Rev. Mr. Mitchell left Rome on Thursday. Sheriff Kelly, well known in Democratic politics in New York, is also in the Eternal City.

The excavations in Rome are continually making new revelations and settling old archreological disputes. The Piazza Navona, for example, has always been a subject of doubt. Ramsay, in his valuable and useful "Manual of Roman Antiquities," remarks:

"We are quite destitute of sure information with regard to the Piazza Navona, but there was probably a stadium here."

Emile Braun, in his excellent but too closely condensed book, "Ruins and Museums of Rome." says:

"This extensive Piazza (Navona) seems to have belonged to that famous stadium of Do mitian, calculated to contain 30,000 spectators The only vestiges of this edifice still remain ing are the curved lines, traceable by the di rection of the houses erected on the old walls. This winter there were excavations made in the Piazza Navona for the purpose of repairing the foundations of the fountains and the passage-ways for the water, in order to prevent the water from percolating through the soil and destroying thereby the ground-work. While doing this work they have found at the two extremities of the Piazza Navona the remains of the ancient Circus Agonalis of Alexander Severus's time. These ruins consisted of some pracinctiones, or seats, on which the people sat, and the carceres, small arched chambers, where the chariots stood before the beginning of the races; also, an Arch of Triumph. These had to be destroyed, unhappily, in order to complete the necessary repairs, but accurate drawings have been made of everything.

It gives me a very curious feeling when I am walking or, driving over the streets of Rome, and remember that beneath me lies the great Imperial City of the ancient Romans. This accumulation of soil and buildings above the old temples and houses is in comprehensible. At St. Clement's you go down below the actual church to an earlier Christian church; and not only that, but you can descend still further, and stand on the floor of a Roman Senator's house, and see the stucco-work on the ceilings of the rooms.

Yesterday I stood in the ruins of an ancient guard-house and looked up above the dilapidated, roofless walls on to the foundations of other houses, and so on up to the busy, noisy streets of modern Rome-more than 80 feet above me! This guard-house, by the way, is one of the most interesting places among Roman excavations. It is called the "Vigili," and doubtless many of your readers who have visited Rome within the last year or two will recall it with as much interest as I feel in it. The curious place was discovered about two years and a half or three years ago. It lies under the foundations of some houses in modern Transtevere, not far from the old church of St. Cecilia. The archeologists have concluded now, after many pros and cons, that it was formerly an excubitorium, or guard. house, which belonged to the 7th Battalion of the armed night police or Vigiles, established by Augustus. The police patrolled the streets, and their special duty was to guard against and extinguish fires.

There were seven cohorts or battalions of this imperial night police, each composed of a thousand men. Each cohort had charge of two of the fourteen regiones or districts into which the city was divided. Its principal barrack or head station-house stood on the boundary line between the two districts. There was also an excubitorium or guardhouse for each region or district. Thus there were in all seven station-houses and fourteen excubitoræ or guard-houses in the whole city. Six of these station-houses have been found

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE, and when this one in Transtevere was opened Baron Visconti immediately exclaimed: "We have found the seventh!"

But he was mistaken. Graffiti and inscriptions on the walls prove that it is one of the ercubitoria belonging to the seventh cohort or battalion of the Vigiles. Also, that it was not a house built especially for the purpose; but one either bought or rented from some mer-"But how can you divine these things?" I asked my clever archæological friend, Mr.

He pointed out to me the arrangement of the rooms, which is that of a dwelling-house; and above all, the decorations of the pretty little frescoed temple, or chapel, to the right of the atrium as you enter. It opens on this court. If this place had been built especially for a guard-house, the chapel would have been dedicated to Vulcan. On the contrary, Mercury is the god who soars in the centre picture as the deity of the place, and he was the godof the merchants. The frescoes on some parts of the rooms, especially those on the walls of the little chapel, are still bright and gay, and the flowers in the garlands are rosy and golden; but one graffito, scratched on the wall by some soldier, under the Mercury in the temple, set me to thinking deeply. The letters are IAO. This was the name the Gnostics applied to the sun, and the soldier who placed it there was probably a Syrian Gnostic. In the evening I met Dr. Osgood at Mr. Hooker's, the banker, and told him of this Gnostic inscription. This clever-thinking Unitarian looked up to the ceiling for a moment. I was anxious to see what effect the simple mention of this curious fact would have upon him.

"Ah!" he said, meditatively stroking his beard as if unconscious of me and every one, and speaking his thoughts aloud. "Yes, a Gnostic. The Transcendentalists of ancient

I found it had struck the same train of thought in his mind that it had in mine Gnostic, Transcendentalist, Arian or Catholic, however, each and all can meet as brethren when the men are like Dewey, Furness or Osgood; and since I have heard Dr. Osgood talk. I feel like applying to him that which I have so often to his other two clerical brothers -St. Clement of Alexandria's definition of the Gnostic or true Christian :

"He who loves God above all things, and creatures for God's sake and the relation they bear to Him; who imitates His Word, which was made man for our salvation; who is gentle, courteous, affable, charitable, sincere, faithful and temperate; who bears all untoward accidents and injuries with patience, and who glorifies God, not only at fixed periods, but at all times at noon, mid-day and night, rising, walking or resting, like Isais'

But a few words more about the Vigili. The airium or court is the first place we enter. Its floor is covered with mosaics of black and white stone cubes representing Tritons with tridents and river horses; this mosaic surrounds the impluvium or cistern in the centre of the court, which is a sexagon stone basin of blue sky covers atrium and impluvium, and rain falleth as the wind bloweth, where it listeth. The cistern is covered with a fine satinlike moss, the mosaic floor is slowly disappearing-almost every visitor stoops and picks up two or three little cubes-and the gay frescoes are gradually fading away. I carried off a beautiful bit of purpled speckled marble, out of which I shall have a little basin made in memory of the Vigili cistern, and our learned friend, Dr. Taussig, who took us, gave me a curious little terra cotta lamp, which was found when the place was opened. It has on its underbase the stamp of the maker, but the letters are indistinct. It seemed very strange to stand far down below the city on theifloor of this old guard-house, which has lain covered over and forgotten hundreds of years. It has made amends, as it were, by its centuries of silence, for the bustle and confusion, the idle and ribald words, the contentions and wrongdoings that have taken place within its old walls. It has witnessed many a hot, angry scene; and if its old frescoed figures could speak, they could tell us many a strange, unwritten tale of Tiberius and Nero, of Domitian and the fratricide Caracalla, and, as Lord Kenyon said once, with droll ignorance, of Julian the Apostle.

This last Mrs. Malaprop reminds me of a very comical passage I met with yesterday in a book criticism in La Patrie-it was on a book of poems by Mme. de Presensé:

"See in what direction her muse soars! After loving De Musset, it has been willingly inspired by the biblical melancholies of Longfellow, the poetic sadness of Mme. Bleeckur-Stowe, the harmonies of Beethoven and the great memory of Manin!"

As I gave the wrong and injurious report about the supposed acoustic defects of the Council Hall in a preceding letter, I take great pleasure now in giving the refutation. Wednesday morning there was a vocal trial made of the hall, and the place is proved to be a success. There were present all the members of the College of Stenographers. These gentlemen are of all nations, who have been for some time practicing their profession under the direction of Abbé Marchese, formerly steno-

grapher-in-chief to the Italian Senate. Liszt's reception last-Friday was very delightful. The flowers were beautiful, baskets, bouquets and pyramids made the large old monastery salon like a hot-house. Several tine artists played. Mme. Blume, the prima donna of the opera troupe now in Rome, sang a Lurlei of Liszt's composition, and Liszt himself played twice. The last piece far surpassed anything I have ever heard him, or indeed any one, play. Not only its ingenuity of composition and remarkable execution impressed me, but the superb passionate expression which the great master threw into the music was indescribable. His audience was composed almost entirely of artists-some successful executants, and the effect produced upon them was glorious to witness. At one part of the music their voices rose in unison expressing their delight, and I shall never forget the impression it made upon me.

ANNE BREWSTER.

.-The San Francisco Chronicle has its seventh

libel suit on hand. The Chicago Svenska Amerikanarem says:
"Henry Ward Beecher ar utom all fraga
Amerikas rykth raste man ionom det and liga
brodraskapete leder." The well chosen language in which this high compliment is paid to the eminent divine must prove very satisfactory to him.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE FOR DE CEMBER.

The fourth volume of Lippincott's Magazine is closed by a sprightly and entertaining number, embellished with three good English engravings. The great attractions of the magazine, the serial novels by Mr. Owen and Trollope, are beginning to culminate towards their disappearance: "Beyond the Breakers" is to chant, and adapted to the service of the guard. Close in the February number, and Mr. Fenwick the Vicar's vexations will be over shortly afterwards. The editor will be relieved by their foreclosure, as a large variety of excellent short articles has accumulated in his hands during their continuance; he will therefore for a while in the Spring conduct the Magazine without any long novel. "With the Yam Eaters" is an excellent sketch of life and manners in Mississippi, by Stephen Rowers. A few desultory remarks, quite worth saving, however, are made by a nameless writer, on "The East; how I entered and how I left it." The author of a short and crisp essay on Tobacco strikes the just mean in regard to an equally maligned and caressed ally of man, and points the following justificatory and comforting function for the balmy counsellor: "Tobacco possesses only to a very limited extent the narcotic powerso conspicuously displayed by opium. Its food-action, however, is correspondingly prominent. It retards, as is supposed, the retrograde change which is constantly going on in our tissues. The nutritive forces of the economy thus gain an ascendency, which results in an increase of the bulk of the body. Whether or not this be the correct explanation, tobacco and its congeners undoubtedly do promote nutrition when used properly; and this, indeed, is one of the benefits attending their judicious use." In answer to Mr. Fitzhugh's argument in the October number that it is an injury to the black man to educate him, Mr. William A. Hooper comes up with an excellent risposta, full of facts and instances, on the other side. "The coming crisis in Canada," by G. T. Lanigan, is the report of progress in public thought throughout the Dominion, with the sentiment that the Canadians are ripe for independence. There are some short fictitious sketches, of which Edward Kirke's "An Actuary's Story" is the best, and some poetry-classical enough in every instance, but wanting in "the miraculous,"-from Edward Renaud, W. L. Shoemaker and Cecil Dare. The speciality of "Our Monthly Gossip" is supported, as a mélange of matters that might have rolled up at the most convivial hour of a Wistar party. The Book Notices are particularly interesting, as they include clairvoyant predictions of a book for whose appearance our reading world is eagerly watching. Dr.

AMUSEMENTS.

Thomas's "Lippincott's Universal Pronoun-

cing Dictionary of Biography and Mythol-

-The German Opera Company undertook to play Beethoven's Fidelio last evening, at the Academy of Music. Mme. Johannsen's voice has lost its freshness, but she deserves credit-for her personation of "Leonora," which used considerable size. The atrium had a roof inched towards a circular opening in the centre, directly above the impluvium, and poured into the cistern all the rain water. Now the hardly possible to imagine a worse performance of Beethoven's noble work. This evening Halevy's great opera, The Jewess, is to be produced. For to-morrow afternoon, Fra Diavolo is announced, and for the evening, Faust.

-At the Walnut Street Theatre this evening Mr. Edwin Forrest will appear as "Richelieu."
After "King Lear," this may be regarded as one of the greatest of Mr. Forrest's personations. To-morrow afternoon the drama Wait ing for the Verdict will be given, and in the evening The Octoroon and Robert Macaire. Mr. Forrest will appear on Monday as "Jack

-Boucicault's drama, Lost at Sea, continues to attract large audiences at the Arch Street Theatre. It will be repeated this evening and to-morrow night.

-Miss Keene has produced at the Chestnut a sensational drama entitled The Workingmen of New York; or the Curse of Strong Drink. The principal object of this play (judging from the title, only) is to demonstrate the unpleasant consequences of rum upon a mechanic who is unluckily condemned to live in New York The play will be repeated to-night and to-mor row evening.

—At the American this evening a great variety entertainment will be presented, in-troducing the Zanfrettas, Burnett with his wonderful facial changes, and the whole company in a great performance.

-At the Assembly Buildings, on Wednesday evening, Wn. L. Dennis delivered another of his highly interesting and amusing "Poneyville" course of lectures, on the subject, "Social Fossils." The lecturer illustrated s subject throughout with witty allusions, which were received with laughter and ap-plause. The fourth and last of this course will be delivered on Tuesday evening, No-vember 23d. Subject—"Mrs. Wiggins and her Party.'

-Mr. Carl Wolfsohn's first concert will be given in the fover of the Academy of Music at four o'clock this afternoon. -At Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow afternoon, at half-past three o'clock, the regular Sentz-Hassler concert will be given. A very attractive programme will be offered.

-There will be a lecture delivered on Tuesday evening, November 23d, at Concert Hall, by the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley. Subject—"The Pacific Coast." -Duprez & Benedict's Minstrels, at the

Seventh Street Opera House, continue to perform before crowded houses, attracted thither by the novel and brilliant programmes. -Carneross & Dixey's Minstrels give an Ethiopian entertainment at the Eleventh Street Opera House to-night. 🗉

-Signor Blitz, with the assistance of his son Theodore, will give an entertainment at the Assembly Building this evening. -Isaac S. Geer, of Lisbon, Conn., in making

—Isaac S. Geer, of Lisbon, Conn., in making some changes in a water-pipe, found it needful to extend one through an under-drain that ran several feet below the surface. How to get the pipe through without taking up the drain was a problem. But Mr. Geer studied upon it, and after while hit upon this admirable plan: He opened the lower end of the drain, and then catching an old calico cat that had been a resident of his family for several years, studied a small line to her leer, then thrust. attached a small line to her leg; then thrust-ing her into the upper end, and giving a most unearthly "scat," she popped out at the other end, all covered with mud and water, with the line attached to her leg, quicker than one could say Jack Robinson. The pipe was one could say Jack Robinson. The pipe was thus drawn through, and Mr. Geer had the satisfaction of saving ten dollars by his wit, and teaching his neighbors a good lesson in civil prignature.

—Sebastian Cabot has found at this late time a historian in Mr. J. F. Nicholls, city librarian a historian in Mr. J. F. Nicholls, city horarian of Bristol, England. The birthplace of Cabot is disputed, but Mr. Nicholls claims the honor for Bristol, and brings good evidence, though most people who thought anything at all about it thought that the great explorer was a native of Venice. Mr. Nicholls thinks that America ought to be called "Cabotia," but wa we glad it isn't. but we are glad it isn't.

FACTS AND FANCIES.

[From the Galaxy for December.] Latter Spring.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

The silent, silent Sunday morning-

No noise of feet about the house: You heard the cat's assiduous purring. Or in the wall a flittering mouse. There, all alone, we sat together,
More hushed and still than only one;
The ghosts of pain and grief are silent.
There comes a time when words are done.

Lost in the rest that was not pleasure Gone back, as clouds that follow rain; Forgetful, for the dreary moment, Of life's delayed but sweetest gain:

No various talk, or fitful laughter-We did but linger and endure;
For after all the weary winter
One scarce can feel the spring secure.

When suddenly, outside the window, In the dull quiet of the lane, There came a sound of tinkling voices, As when the blackbirds come again.

So sweet, so shrill, and yet so tiny, So overflowed with life and bliss; Such rosy blooms and songs together, Such loving scarlet lips to kiss.

We looked, for once, full at each other. And laughed ourselves-"They're coming

Like apple-blossoms on the branches Here, in one flush, our spring had come.

-Iron held in an artesian well in Michigan becomes in a short time magnetic. -The tallest Americans are raised in Georgia, and the shortest in New York -Father Hyacinthe's enemies in France

give out that he has come over here to marry rich Boston widow. -Brigham Young returned four hundred and forty dollars as the income of the Mormon

Church last year. —Clara Louise Kellogg has bought a brown-stone house in New York, furnished it, and taken her parents there to live.

-A lady in Santa Clara, Cal., had to have a leg amputated in consequence of an injury received by kneeling on a hoop skirt. The world produces 713,000,000 pounds of coffee per annum. Brazil furnishes over one-half of this. Java comes next, and Caylon next in the amount yielded.

next in the amount yielded. -Iturbide of the Montezuma dynasty lives in Georgetown, D. C., with his wife, nie Green, and with the child that was for some time adopted by the late Maximilian. -The Crown Princess of Prussia has shown

of late frequent symptoms of insanity, caused, it is suspected, by the infidelity of her hus-—Miss de Gorion is a London gymnast who jumps from a high platform, bursts through a double paper balloon, and is caught by one of her brothers who hangs suspended from the trapeze with his head downwards.

-Many of the most valuable islands off the Carolina coast will next season be devoted to the growth of the finer kinds of upland cotton. The planters expect to make more money to the acre than by continuing the growth of Sea Island cotton.

Sea Island cotton. —Milledgeville, Georgia, supports a poet who lately wrote six stanzas to console a lady on the loss of her little daughter. One of the

stanzas runs thus: "The wait of anguish pierced thy ear, nd to Atlanta's gate thou didst repair

With heavy freight of woman's bounty, Conserves from old Baldwin county." —A Chicago paper tells a story of election night which, it thinks, shows the enterprise night which, it thinks, shows the enterprise of the young Chicagoese. A parcel of boys were seen getting together the materials for a bonfire. When they were asked what was the news they replied that they had none. "We don't dabble in polities. We built the fire so that when the news comes we can sell it out to the side that heats!"

it out to the side that beats!" -Dickens is the subject of a very critical attack in the last number of the Saturday Review. the writer complaining of his tendency to kill off his juvenile characters, and declaring that his children, from little Dombey downwards, might fairly rise up against him with the old reproachful question of the tombstone:
"What was I begun for,
To be so soon done for."

The happy man who does the Monthly Gossip in Lippincott's Mayazine revives the folowing unknown or unremembered stories in

lowing unknown or unremembered stories in the December No.:

It will be recollected that in May, 1862, the little army of General Banks, lying about Strasburg of the Shenandoah, was unexpectedly taken in flank by Stonewall Jackson, and compelled to beat a zapid retreat toward Hayper's Farry. By the almost symptometers Harper's Ferry. By the almost superhuman efforts of the general and his officers the bulk of the trains was got into the van and kept there until safety was reached with the Potomac. When the retreating column passed through Winchester, some twenty miles from the first point of attack, the advance of the enemy was in plain sight, but a skirmish-line that in plain sight, but a skirmish-line that had been deployed from our rear was gallantly disputing the ground and saving the golden moments for the retreating army. Although heavily outnumbered, the general was at first determined to engage with his whole force at this point; and he replied to some of his staff, who urged the contrary, "Gentlemen, I will retreat no further. The opinions of the people we more imperative than the bullets of the enemy!" The truth of history constrains us to add that the general was compelled to continue his rethe general was compelled to continue his re-treat, notwithstanding; and thus was one of the most pungent expressions of the war robbed of half its effect.

While the learned and venerable Dr.

And the learned and venerable Dr. Lord still presided over Dartmouth College, and kept as keen an oversight upon the habits and morals of the young gentlemen of the institution as they required, a report reached him that one of the freshmen, C—, a good student, but rather a fast fellow, was contracting the awful vice of gambling. The Dector ing the awful vice of gambling. The Doctor was always accustomed to take the bull by the horns, and upon this occasion the delinquent: horns, and upon this occasion the delinquents was immediately summoned into the presence and bluntly interregated. "How's this, Mr C—?" the prex sternly questioned. "I hear that you have been known to play for stakes." The eye of the young reprobate twinkled as he saw a chance for a joke, and he demurely responded: "You have been misinformed sir. I have never played for steaks, though I must confess that I have once or twice for ousters."

Counselor R—, one of the foremost advocates of the Bar of Central New York, was himself a collegian, and was naturally anxious that his oldest son should reap the honors of that his oldest son should reap the honors of his own Alma Mater. The counselor hadbeen quite wild in his early years, and Master Will manifestly inherited a superabundance of what the philosophers of the Josh Billings school would call "pure cussedness." During his first year at college, Will was suspended for some flagrant breach of discipline, and arriving at home, he proceeded to report the occurrence to his father. "Suspended, hey?" the old lawyer remarked, laying down the volume of Reports that he was perusing, and volume of Reports that he was perusing and looking reprovingly at Will over his spectacles:—"A pretty beginning you've made of it, I declare!" The culprit put his made of it, I declare: The curpris put his hands in his pantaloon pockets and said not a word. "Well, sir!" continued the parent, be coming angry at Will's perfect nonchalance, "what have you to say about it?" "Nothing, sir." "Nothing, indeed!—What did the press. sir." "Nothing, indeed!—What did the presi-dent tell you when he suspended you?" "He said I was the worst young man, the college had ever held—with one exception." "Ah! Did he say who that was?" "Yes, sir." "Ah!" (A slight pause). "And who was it?" "My father, sir." As may be supposed, the last reply was a perfect non sequitor.