THE OLD FAMILIAR STRAIN.

BY DR. SHELTON MACKENZIE.

Sing me that old familiar strain
That hath touched my heart in Boyhood's years,
Before its chords were jarred by pain,
Before its hopes were dimmed by tears.
Time has fled first since first I heard
Its music from those lips of thine,
But well remembered is each word—
So, sing once more, oh Mary mine,
The old familiar strain.

Those eyes have their soft radiance kept,
Which touched my heart in Life's young spring,
And o'er thy beauty Time hath swept
Gently, with light and charmed wing.
Unaltered is thy graceful form,
Thy trusting spirit still the same,
Keeping its first affection warm—
As when, before I dreamt of Fame,
You sang me that old strain.

Yes! sing, as in those golden hours,
When life, and hope, and love were young,
When Fancy strewed our path with flowers—
Oh sing the strain that then you sung.
Your voice may have a sadder tone—
Time made sweet music on the time,
Ere grief or trials we had known,
When first you sang, in youthful prime,
The old familiar strain.

LITERARY NOTICES.

HISTORY OF TURKEY. By A. de Lamartine. Translated from the French. 3 vols., small 8vo. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

Lamartine's "History of the Girondists," one of the most picturesque relations of great deeds and their actors, may be said to have disposed the minds of France, in 1847-8, to that third Revolution, which drove Louis Philippe from the throne, and thereby restored the Bonaparte dynasty in the person of Napoleon III. Lamartine went into that crisis with dauntless spirit, and as firmly believe with disinterested purpose. For a time, his eloquence and readiness won him popular favor and influence, but he was betrayed—partly by corrupt men around him, whose chief object was selfish, and partly by egregious vanity. He had a belief, no doubt, that he could transform sovereign France—wedded to titles and honors, and Legion-of-Honor trappings—into a pure Republic, of which natural gratitude would make him Chief. He failed, and fell; but, unlike many others in that crisis, he could say, "these hands are clean; no treasure belonging to my country has touched them."

Indeed, while minding the affairs of France, he had so neglected his own, that he had to fall back upon authorship for a livelihood. Since his retreat from public life, he has written largely in the Paris journals, and has also produced the "History of the Restoration of Monarchy in France"—one-sided, but full of personal anecdote and character sketches; "History of the Constituent Assembly"—an apology for his misgovernment, and valuable as containing a great number of facts not generally known; Memoirs of Celebrated Characters"—evidently imitations of Brougham's popular sketches; and the "History of Turkey," a translation of which is now before us. Full of romance as Turkish history is, it is exactly such a subject as Lamartine could well do justice to. The gilded glories, the gorgeous arabesques, the hates and loves, the fears and jealousies, the plots and counterplots, of that country have been poetically dealt with by Lamartine. He is above the weakness of giving dates. He generalizes, and he groups. He suffers years to elapse without any mention, and devotes a chapter to a single event. In a word, his history is a brilliant paraphrase, and should be read as that and that only. Whoever wants to trace the whole stream of events back to its sources may study other histories of Turkey—whoever is content with brilliant passages and romantic episodes will turn to Lamartine. And this is as much as need be said of the book—it is a gallery of exciting events, with portraits of the persons who acted in them. The accounts of the Sultanas Valide and Kosrem; and the sketch of John Sobieski, are illustrations of this sort. They are free, spirited, and graphic, bringing the persons before us.

The third volume concludes with the accession of Soloman III, in 1687. There is much more to be told. Subsequent reigns are those of Achmed II, Mustafa II, Achmed III, Mahmud I, Osman III, Mustafa III, Abdul Ahmed, Selim III, Mustafa IV, Mahmud II, and the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid.

The translation is not only faithful but spirited. Every now and then, however, the translator introduces notes and comments of his own, finding fault with the manner in which Lamartine has treated the subject, or applying the accuracy of his principles of moral and political economy. These notes are unnecessary—we had nearly written, impertinent. A translator and a commentator have widely different duties to perform.

LOCAL SKETCHES AND REPORTS.

A DAY IN A GREAT CITY.

Ding-ang, ding-ang! down thus pealed the great bell of the City Hall. There was a sudden stir in the weather; my room was close, and I felt uneasy. I opened my window; all was dark and still; I lighted a small candle, read my room, and felt as I was deserted and alone in the world. My mind being forced to find occupation and entertainment from its own resources, I reflected that I was in the centre of a vast hive of humanity, and nearly six hundred thousand of my fellow-mortals were within hearing range of that midnight announcement. I asked of myself, what is it that we do? Swift as meditation, I partially answered the inquiry.

In theory we are all asleep at the beginning of a calender day, yet how many exceptions are there? Wakeful and thoughtful are the energetic students exploring the fountains of science and accumulating facts. Wakeful and sinful are the revellers who "love darkness better than light." Wakeful and watchful are the police who look to our public decorum. Wakeful and painful are they "stretched in diseases' shapes abhorred." Wakeful and faithful are they who bring the "Balm of Gilead" to their relief. Wakeful and toilful are the editors and printers who furnish, in part, our needful knowledge, as well as the butchers and bakers who do the same for our needful food.

Three o'clock.—The streets are yet quiet. I might walk for miles up, down, along and across, or look around, and I could almost feel myself like Cooper's Last Man.

"Prophet-like that lone one stood."

Yet here and there we signal motion; although the book-lids are closed, the dice at rest, the wine cup empty, the nurse venturing a dose, and all who have endeavored to lengthen a by-gone day have desisted from further attempts, their places are supplied by those just as anxious to make the most of the present. On our morning journals the pressmen are busy, and the compositors have withdrawn; new police, watchmen, and guards have relieved the old; at the steamboats, railroad stations, and factories, firemen begin to warm up the engines. A fresh relay of hands comes on in those places where duty is continuous. They whose labor begins early think of bestiring themselves.

Six o'clock.—What a change! Half the people are afoot, attired and awork in doors. The sun has arisen, imparting light and life. One by one the daughters and sons of toil have startled and prepared for business. The poor and humble are now in motion—the women to get the morning meal and, the men to go to their labors. A few, and but a few, arise thus early to greet the healthful morn from choice. There is a beginning bustle at the water side, and the products of the farm and garden are displayed in our market places. There is a little life in the streets, a few shops are open, but everything seems in a state of preparation.

Nine o'clock.—We are at last busy. None are now asleep or abed but the rich or lazy. We have breakfasted. Stores, workshops, and offices are open; we have begun our avocations. We have thronged to them in streams—finally, the masses who must make the most of a day, that is lengthening on them by cloud, hoped to be leisurely. Watercraft, and railroad, twine, cross and go; throngs of people and vehicles pass and repass the streets; laborers unload lime, water, and dealers traffic.

Twelve o'clock.—We have reached meridian. The courts, banks, larger merchants, schools and public offices have added to the vast volume of occupation. The humble think of their mid-day repast; the idle and affluent devise means to dispose of time.

Three o'clock.—The great operation begins to grow quiet. Boards of finance, the tribunals of justice, and the "great ones of the city" terminate their duties. Gaiety displays itself in the public walks.

Six o'clock.—The hands of labor begin to grow weary. Soon the day will close, and with it the cares and anxieties which prevailed in its course.

Nine o'clock.—It is again dark, and we are at rest. We have dined and supped, and nothing is left but to look after our amusements or engage in friendly greetings.

What have we done? Many have come in among us—some from other parts, some from the natural increase of the species; some have gone away, a few to that country whence none return. We have bought, we have sold; we have received vast masses of raw material, some partially wrought, some in a manufactured state, much have we sent off. Some have toiled, some have lounged, some have felt happy, some been miserable, some flirted, some married, some divorced, some have studied, some slumbered in ignorance. We have wrangled and settled differences, we have contracted debts and paid some. Many have indulged in vanities of dress; but in the next three hours, whether in finery or in rags, we shall one by one sink away to silence and repose, to prepare for to-morrow's repetition of the same scene in life's drama, to be performed from year to year, varied only by weather and season.

By the report of the Grand Master of Tennessee, it appears that the order in that State is in a very prosperous condition, the number of lodges amounting to 3,207, and the sum paid out for the relief of widows, orphans, affiliated and destitute brethren, swelled up to the amount of over half a million.

Mr. E. H. Turner, of Harrisburg, has been appointed by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as general car inspector on their road, to all the vacancy caused by the decease of J. A. Denning, Esq.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
August 12, 1857.

The following decisions of this Department on questions as to the proper classification under the Tariff act of March 3, 1857, of certain articles of foreign manufacture, or growth, or production, entered respectively at the ports of New York and Philadelphia, the importers having, under the provisions of the fifth section of that act, appealed from the decisions of the collectors of the customs as to such classification, are published for the information of officers of the customs, and others concerned.

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Cotton Fabrics: Cords or Corduroy; Velveteens; "Moleskins" Dreadnoughts; Repellent Moleskins—Entry claimed as Velvet in the piece, or Cotton Velvet.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 12, 1857.

Sir: An appeal has been taken by Mr. George D. Parish, of Philadelphia, from the decision of the collector at that port, as to the rate of duty to be charged on certain fabrics, composed wholly of cotton, and known as "cords or corduroy;" "velveteens;" "moleskins;" "dreadnaughts;" and "repellent moleskins."

The collector assessed the duties upon these several fabrics at twenty-four per cent., under schedule C of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed." The importer contends that duty should be assessed at the rate of fifteen per cent., as "velvet in the piece, composed wholly of cotton," under schedule E of that tariff.

The fabrics in question do not appear to be now, nor ever to have been, known in commerce as "cotton velvets," nor are they specifically designated, under their commercial names, in any schedule of the tariff. Being composed wholly of cotton, and dyed, they fall within schedule C of the tariff of 1857, as "manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed," and were properly charged by the collector with a duty of 24 per cent.

The decision of the collector is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Collector, Philadelphia, Pa. Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. BAKER, Esq.,

Walnuts—Entry Claimed as "Fruit."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 10, 1857.

Sir: I acknowledged the receipt of your report, under date of the 6th instant, in regard to the appeal of Daniel St. Amant from your decision as to the rate of the duty to be charged under the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, on an importation of walnuts in the barque "Hanson Gregory," from Bordeaux.

I have also before me Mr. St. Amant's communication to the Department, under date of the 23d ultimo, together with a copy of his letter to yourself, and your answer of the same date on that subject.

By the 2d section of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, "fruits, green, ripe, or dried," are transferred to schedule G, and made dutiable at the rate of eight per cent. Mr. St. Amant contends that the walnut is a "fruit," and is so transferred. The collector regards it as a "nut not otherwise provided for," and falling within that classification in schedule C under the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, and liable to a duty of 24 per cent.

The "walnut" is not known and designated in commercial parlance as a "fruit," but as a "nut;" and under the tariffs of 1842 and 1846 duties were imposed, it is believed without protest or objection, upon walnuts under the provisions of those laws imposing duties on "nuts."

Walnuts were not specially provided for by name in the tariff of 1846, but were embraced in schedule C under the designation of "nuts not otherwise provided for." That classification is not disturbed by the tariff act of 3d March, 1857. They still remain in schedule C, and are liable to a duty of 24 per cent.

Your decision is affirmed by the Department.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq.,
Collector of the Customs, New York.

Almonds—Entry claimed as "Fruit."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1857.

Sir: An appeal under the fifth section of the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, taken by Messrs. P. Balen & Co., of New York, from the decision of the collector at that port, in their letter of the 11th ultimo, as to the rate of duty to be assessed on "almonds," has been duly considered in connection with the collector's report of the 6th instant on the subject.

Duty has been assessed by the collector on the articles in question, at the rate of thirty per cent., under schedule B of the tariff of 1857.

The appellants contend that "almonds" should be charged with a duty of eight per cent., as falling within the classification in schedule G of that tariff, of "fruits, green, ripe, or dried;" almonds being claimed by them to be a "dried fruit."

"Almonds" were specifically designated in the tariff of 1846, under schedule B, and subjected to a duty of forty per cent. They are not transferred to any other schedule by the tariff act of 3d March, 1857, unless, as the appellants assert, they can be regarded as embraced within the classification of "fruits, green, ripe, or dried," which are transferred by that act to schedule G.

"Almonds" are not, in fact, "dried fruit," falling within the classification embracing raisins, prunes, currants, and other fruits, denominated "dried fruits," because their juices, to a certain extent, have been expelled by exposure to natural or artificial heat, nor in popular or commercial parlance, it is believed, are they so known and designated.

"Almonds" must therefore be regarded as still remaining in schedule B, and liable, under the existing tariff, to duty at the rate of thirty per cent.

Your decision in this case is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq.,
Collector, New York.

Cotton Fabric;—Gingham—Entry claimed as a manufacture of Cotton not otherwise provided for.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, August 11, 1857.

Sir: This Department has had under consideration an appeal under the 5th section of the tariff act of March 3, 1857, of Messrs. Stuart & Brother, of Philadelphia, from the decision of the collector at that port, as to the rate of duty to be assessed on a fabric composed wholly of cotton, and known in commerce as "gingham."

The collector has assessed the duty on the article in question at the rate of 24 per cent., as embraced within the classification of "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted or dyed," in schedule C of the tariff of 1857.

The appellants contend that the processes of bleaching and dyeing are performed before the "gingham" is manufactured, and that the fabric does not, therefore, fall within the description in schedule C of the tariff act of 1857, but should be classed as a "manufacture composed wholly of cotton not otherwise provided for," in schedule D of that tariff, and be charged with a duty of 19 per cent.

"Ginghams" are not specially named in any schedule of the tariff of 1857.

The terms in schedule C, "all manufactures composed wholly of cotton, which are bleached, printed, painted, or dyed," refer to the character of the article at the date of importation into the United States. It is immaterial at what time or in what order, in the course of manufacturing the fabric from the raw material, the processes of bleaching and dyeing were performed. If on importation the article is bleached, printed, painted, or dyed, manufacture, consisting wholly of cotton, and not designated in any other schedule of the tariff, it is liable in that classification in schedule C to duty at the rate of 24 per cent.

"Ginghams" being clearly embraced within that description, your decision, charging them with a duty of 24 per cent., under schedule C, is affirmed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HOWELL COBB,
Secretary of the Treasury.

J. B. BAKER, Esq.,
Collector, Philadelphia, Pa.

Scene at a Lynching.

The Quindaro correspondent of the Boston *Journal* relates the following incidents as occurring at the recent execution of the murderers, at Leavenworth, by the people of that town:

Judge Latta forced his way through the crowd until he reached Quarles, who was already nearly dead with fear. "Have you any friend for whom you wish to have a message?" he asked.

The rope was already so tight that Quarles's eyes were starting from their sockets; but gasped out: "I have a wife and three children, who live in New York. I——"

He was too late. The people were determined that at least one criminal should be punished without judicial or executive interference. He never finished the sentence, and in a second his body was dangling in the air. His hands were not tied, and he succeeded in reaching the rope above his head, and raising himself for a moment. But there was a wrench from the crowd at the other end; some stout ruffian sprung up and caught him by the feet, throwing the whole weight of his body upon him, and Quarles's nerves never struggled again.

[From the Louisville Courier.]

The Good to be Lost.

There is an old farmer in Franklin county who has a supply of the essence of "Old Bourbon," the fame of which has extended throughout all that region. Its quality is unapproachable. It is double-distilled, was made seventeen years ago, has been in possession of its present owner during all that time, and is a pure and genuine article, the like of which cannot now be easily procured. The owner keeps it for his own especial use and that of his friends, and although he is a sharp dealer, no price could induce him to part with a gallon of it in the way of trade.

During the recent Congressional canvass in the *Ashland District, Roger W. Hanson, Esq.*, the Know-Nothing candidate, visited the house of the farmer alluded to. He regarded his election as certain, and having heard of and tasted the whiskey aforesaid, an inordinate desire seized possession of his breast to secure a few gallons to take with him to Washington this winter. He made known his wishes, and offered any price for ten gallons. The farmer positively refused to sell. After much solicitation, however, he was induced to agree to let his friend have ten gallons. Mr. Hanson was delighted at being able to secure even this small supply of the nectar, and he forthwith paid the bill, leaving the precious article in charge of the farmer until he *called for it on the 1st of* December, when on his way to take his seat in Congress at Washington.

A few weeks after this occurrence, Hon. James B. Clay, the Democratic candidate, chanced to call at this same house. He, too, had heard of and tasted the famous whiskey, and he, also, took the notion *to secure a supply, if possible*, to take with him to Washington. He made application for it accordingly, and was told in reply that Mr. Hanson had already made a purchase for that purpose, and it was not possible for them *both* to go to Congress. Mr. Clay assured his K. N. friend that Mr. Hanson had certainly made a mistake, and that it was *himself, who would be elected. He told him there* was no doubt of that fact, and urged his claim with such effect that the farmer consented to part with another three gallons. Of course, the result determined that *it is to go to Washington.*

We have not yet heard what disposition Mr. Hanson intends to make of his purchase, but will report when advised.

But Hanson is not the *only* gentleman whose sanguine anticipations were not realized. So entirely confident was Dr. A. K. Marshall of his election to the Senate, that, taking time by the forelock, some weeks before the election, as we are reliably informed, he engaged rooms at the "Capitol Hotel," *Frankfort, during the session of the* next Legislature. But the "cruel" Porter spoiled all his fine calculations. Indeed, the case is so aggravated that we doubt not an action against him by the proprietor of the "Capitol" would hold good in any court!

John Fitzgerald, a young man, was killed in a fight at St. Louis, on Saturday evening, by Wm. Kelly.

AGRICULTURAL.

Theory of Grafting.

The theory of grafting is simple. A shoot of the desired variety is made, by close mechanical fitting, to unite with the stock or natural seedling, which would bear fruit of no value. When this mechanical union is made, the sap flows up through the sap-vessels, or pores of the stock, into corresponding vessels of the scion, or graft; and, passing on, expands the buds of the latter. The leaves, when expanded, produce or elaborate sap, as fast as it flows into them, and which before was nearly pure water, into the proper juice of the plant, which now contains ample materials for new wood, derived through the leaves. This descends through the inner bark and deposits new layers of wood. This new deposit cements and secures firmly the stock and graft together, and they become one tree.

It was formerly supposed that the material for the new wood was completely formed and finished before it left the leaves; and cultivators were, therefore, puzzled with the well-known fact that the wood of the stock always retained its distinctive peculiarity below the line of union. For instance, if a Spitzenberg were grafted on a Belle-fleur, all the proper juice being elaborated through the leaves of the Spitzenberg, it was naturally expected that the wood formed all the way down would possess the characteristics of the latter. But this was not found to be the case; and it was ascertained by later physiologists that the finishing process in the formation of the new wood was effected by the cells in the wood and bark of each respective variety, which at once explained this difficulty. This result is shown in an interesting manner, by grafting successively on the same stock, varieties having bark of different colors. Let the Northern Spy apple, the St. Lawrence, the Early Joe, and the Early Sweet—varieties with dark shoots—be grafted in successive years, and alternately, with the Sweet Bough, Belmont, Summer Queen, and Yellow Belle-fleur, which have light or yellow bark, the result will be successive rings of dark and light wood; and if a dormant bud, belonging to either of these portions, should start and form a shoot, the shoot emitted would possess fully the characteristic of the particular variety originating it, no matter how many different sorts the descending juice had to pass through on its way from the leaves downward, and no matter what sort might bear the leaves which elaborated the proper juice.

The correctness of this position was corroborated by grafting a red-beet on a white one. The operation was performed when the plants were only a fourth of an inch in diameter; yet, when the root became large, the line of separation between the two colors remained distinct and unchanged, with red above and white below, all the juice being elaborated by the tuft of leaves on the red-beet above.

This general result sometimes appears to be slightly modified. For instance, if a row of Mazzard cherry stocks, in the nursery be grafted, a part with Yellow Spanish, and a part with the White Tartarian, the roots of the Yellow Spanish will be found in two or three years to have become few, coarse, and stout; those of the Tartarian will be fine, numerous, and fibrous. Similar apple stocks grafted with the Tallman Sweeting and Yellow Belle-fleur, present not less striking results—the roots of the former being large, and of the latter numerous and thread-like. It has been observed, also, that the bark of stocks, grafted with the Newtown Pippin, becomes in a few years rough and scaly, like the bark of stocks of that variety.

All these facts are interesting, and are worthy *the study of those who wish to learn the influ*ences operating on grafted trees.

Effect of the Increase of Gold.

M. Levasseur, a statistical writer in the *Revue Cotemporaine*, presents a long and able article on the general rise in the price of all marketable commodities, due to the influx of precious metal from California and Australia. He holds that the rise has been favorable both to the merchant and agriculturist, but that salaries do not increase in proportion to the price of provisions, consequently the rise has been detrimental to those who live upon fixed incomes, daily become poorer, or at least do not accumulate property as rapidly as they would had not this rise occurred.

As a set-off to this evil, the author remarks upon the benifits arising from an increased influx of gold, and shows that, although in theory an article of common use might be expected to rise in price exactly in proportion to the increase of the circulating medium, such is not practically the case, because this proportional rise meets with its check in the stimulus given to production by the increasing demand consequent upon a greater abundance of means.

The difference between that influx of the precious metal and the amount of rise which it has produced, *therefore*, continues a real increase in public wealth. Thus, in England, deducting the effects of the scarcity, which are transitory, the largest rise does not exceed twenty-five per cent. In France, where the rise has been less, it has not been more than twenty-five per cent. Now the influx of gold has, he holds, been upwards of fifty per cent; therefore, an addition has been made to the permanent wealth of the country of at least one half of the new amount of gold introduced.

Whether, and at what period, the civilized world will be saturated with the precious metal, M. Levasseur does not undertake to decide, but he thinks that that period is far distant; and that activity of our manufactures, the immense increase of our commercial intercourse, and the civilization which, through the instrumentality of gold, has so largely sprung up in California and Australia, will enable us, for many years to come, to absorb the gold fields without being made sensible of any material depreciation of the currency.

The production of gold appears inexhaustible at present; but, on the other hand, Humboldt has distinctly predicted, from personal observation and positive scientific data, that a day will come when the silver mines of America will be worked at a great profit. The production of silver depends on that of mercury. What if new mines of that metal, hitherto unsuspected, were shortly discovered? Since the discovery of mines of mercury in California, the price of that substance has fallen more than fifty per cent, and we have no positive assurance that the increase and consequent cheapening of silver may not be ultimately as great as that of gold.

[From the Washington Union.]

The Paintings in the Rotunda of the Capitol.

Four of these paintings are the work of Colonel Trumbull, a soldier and artist of revolutionary times—to wit: "The Declaration of Independence," "The Surrender of General Burgoyne, 1777," "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown," and "The Resignation of General Washington at Annapolis, December 23, 1783." In the execution of the first of these, Colonel Trumbull devoted himself with untiring zeal and industry, travelling from one part of the Union to another to collect the original *materiel* for the great design—having his ambition looking to future generations a true representation of the great actors in the ever-memorable scene. "The Surrender of General Burgoyne, 1777," to General Gates, of the American army, at Saratoga. Near interest will be added in the contemplation of this picture when it is remembered that it contains likenesses from life of Generals Gates, Burgoyne, Starke, Morgan, Schuyler, Putnam, and many other distinguished officers; and that Burgoyne was "the intimate friend and companion of Fox, Sheridan, and Burke, himself an accomplished scholar and wit, basking in the sunlight of favor, and had but a few months before promised his sovereign that he would speedily crush the rebels, and restore peace to his revolted colonies—nay, more: that he was under a promise to meet Clinton at Albany, but that when he reached that city a *prisoner* his friends had turned back from the highlands, having been unable, even with the treachery of Arnold, to approach nearer to Albany. "The Surrender of Lord Cornwallis at Yorktown" "represents the closing scene of the great revolutionary drama. Though Washington was present, he yielded to Gen. Lincoln the honor of receiving the sword and the surrender of the conquered leader of the enemy."

The picture of "The Resignation of Washington" contains, among other persons, the family of Washington, and Charles Carroll and his two daughters. The "Baptism of Pocahontas" was designed and executed by Chapman to fill the panel assigned to him. "The Discovery of the Mississippi by De Soto" is by Powell. The design and composition of this painting have been somewhat severely criticized; at the same time its execution is generally acknowledged to be more than excellent; for instance, it is objected that while two Indian women, gracefully reclining on one side of the picture, seem perfectly comfortable without any clothing, a man on the opposite side is clad with a huge buffalo robe. The "Landing of Columbus" is by Vanderlyn, and is peculiarly interesting as being the opening scene of American history. The "Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers in the May Flower" is by Wier, and excites universal admiration. A writer says of this picture: "We have stood for hours before it, and then returned again and again, each time to see new beauties, and to gaze upon that being of surpassing loveliness, *the wife of Miles Standish.* It is the very ideal of Saxon beauty—the eyes clear, deep, fearless, as a woman's eyes may be, yet devotional and confiding; they are turned upward, speaking the woman's trust in her husband and the soul's faith in its God. There is no Grecian outline in the features—no angelic perfection in the face; it is simply the countenance of a woman beaming with intelligence and love. Miles Standish has features and form which challenge admiration, while the pale, sick boy, going forth on the tempestuous ocean, touches deeply our pity and sympathy. Nor must we forget the man of God, who, from the Bible, is finding meet words of hope and consolation for this brave band, who, for conscience sake, are about to seek a home in a far-off and inhospitable country, where faith and religion may dwell together in unison, without fear or restraint."

Major Phelps was in this city yesterday, on his way to the East. He accompanied Col. Johnson's expedition to survey and mark the southern boundary line of Kansas, for about two hundred and twenty miles west of the Missouri boundary line. When he left the expedition was making good progress, expecting to complete their work and return by the month of November. The command met with no interruption whatever, and Col Johnson, it is believed, will make a very flattering report of the country over which he has passed and will have to pass hereafter. A well-marked road has been made by the number of wagons attached to this expedition, and the work done upon it at the crossing of streams and other difficult places. Hereafter, there will be no difficulty in following the route to *New Mexico*, and wood and water will be found in abundance.—*St. Louis Republican, Aug. 15.*

Miscellaneous.

HOMESTEAD FOR $2,00! LAND DISTRIBUTION!! CHANCE FOR POOR MEN!!

The Northwestern Mutual Land Benefit Association will make a grand distribution of $30,000 worth of real estate and maps to its members. The number of members is limited to 15,000. $2.00 and five letter stampt per membership, or a share. Any individual sending $10 and the stamps, shall be entitled to six shares; or any person sending $10 with six names, with the address of each, carefully written, shall be entitled to six shares. The distribution will be made in Chicago, Sept. 25th, 1857.

The following is the real estate to be distributed:

No. 1. An improved farm of 30 acres in Cooke Co., Illinois, valued at	$3,000
No. 2. An improved farm of 160 acres in White-sides Co., Illinois, valued at	3,000
No. 3. An improved farm of 160 acres in White-sides Co., Illinois, valued at	3,000
No. 4. An excellent private residence in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	3,000
No. 5. 160 acres superior farm land in Cooke Co., Illinois, valued at	2,000
No. 6. 160 acres well pine timbered in Waupaca Co., Wisconsin, valued at	2,000
No. 7. A good lot and cottage residence in Chicago, Illinois, valued at	2,000
No. 8. 160 acres superior land in Whitesides Co., Illinois, valued at	1,000
No. 9. 160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	960
No. 10. 160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	960
No. 11. 160 acres good land in Chippeway Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 12. 160 acres good land in Dunn Co., Wisconsin, valued at	800
No. 13. 80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 14. 80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 15. 80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 16. 80 acres good land in Marshall Co., Iowa, valued at	600
No. 17. 40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 18. 40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 19. 40 acres good land in Linn Co., Iowa, valued at	300
No. 20. One building lot in Dubuque, Iowa, valued at	300
No. 21. One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 22. One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 23. One building lot in Sterling, Illinois, valued at	300
No. 24. 40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 25. 40 acres farm land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 26. 40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 27. 40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 28. 40 acres land in Grant Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 29. 40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 30. 40 acres land in Crawford Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 31. 40 acres land in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 32. 40 acres land in Monroe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 33. 40 acres land in Jackson Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 34. 40 acres land in Jackson Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 35. 40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 36. 40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 37. 40 acres land in Bad Axe Co., Wisconsin, valued at	240
No. 38. One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100
No. 39. One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100
No. 40. One lot in Fulton, Illinois, valued at	100

The distribution will be conducted fairly and honorably. The names and address of stockholders shall be written on as many small cards as they have shares, and the whole placed in a box, and the first name taken out shall be entitled to the improved farm No. 1, in the above list, the second name taken out will be entitled to No. 2, and so on until the 40 items of real estate are all distributed. Then to each of the remaining 14,960 shares a deed will be sent, a cheap map of a Western State or Territory. A full account of the distribution will be forwarded in a printed circular, to each member of the Association, with the names and address of such may receive the real estate—to whom also the deeds will be sent and immediate possession given. Each application must be accompanied with $2.00 and five letter Stamps. Address LINDELL, JONES & CO.,
Bolling Building, Chicago, Illinois.
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CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 acres of choice Farming lands, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit, and at low rates of interest.

These lands are located in the government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend, almost in a continuous body, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and productions found between those parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with the finest groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild and equable, than that of any part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Limestone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould, from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling; their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the productions of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price of the whole crop, of fencing, price of stock, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.,—or any other information—will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to

JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois. aul

LOCAL FREIGHT NOTICE—THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY are now prepared to receive and forward FREIGHT between Philadelphia, Lancaster, and Columbia, at the following rates per hundred pounds:

BETWEEN PHILA. AND COLUMBIA.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
22 cts.	18 cts.	16 cts.	14 cts.

Flour, 18 cts. per barrel.
Pig metal, 10 cts. per 100 pounds.

BETWEEN PHILA. AND LANCASTER.

First Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.
20 cts.	17 cts.	15 cts.	13 cts.

Flour, 25 cts. per barrel.
Pig iron, 12½ cts. per 100 pounds.

ARTICLES OF FIRST CLASS.

Books, Boots and Shoes, Cedar and Wooden Ware, Dry Goods, Eggs, Furniture, Weathers, Fresh Fish, Nuts in Bags, Porter and Ale in bottles, Poultry in coops, Pork, (fresh,) Poultry, (dressed,) Wrapping Paper.

ARTICLES OF 20 CLASS.

Apples, Cheese, Clover and Grass Seed, Crockery, Candles, Casks or Barrels, (empty,) Groceries, Guns and Rifles, Herring in boxes and kegs, Hardware, Hay, Iron, hoop, band, or sheet, Tea, Leather, Type, Liquors in wood, Yellow, Marble Slabs and Marble Turpentine, (spts.) Monuments, Varnish.

ARTICLES OF 25 CLASS.

Alcohol, Potatoes, Coffee, Turnips, Hides, (green,) Vinegar, Lard, White Lead, Oysters & Clams, (in shell) Window Glass, Tobacco, (manufactured,)

ARTICLES OF 4TH CLASS.

Codfish, Rosin, Cotton, Salt, Fish, salted, Tobacco, (leaf,) Grain of all kinds, Tin, Nails and Spikes, Tar, Pitch, Whiskey, Plaster.

☞ For further information apply to
E. J. SNEEDER, Freight Agent, Phila.
E. K. BOICE, Freight Agent, Columbia.
au13] W. H. MYERS, Freight Agent, Lancaster.

IMPORTANT IMPROVEMENT—NEW GAS CONSUMING FURNACE.

CHILSON'S NEW CONE FURNACE, after having been put to the most severe test, during the two COLD WINTERS OF 1856 AND 1857, has proved to be the most *powerful heater in the world, saving from* ½ to ¾ the fuel over any of the best furnaces now in use. These FURNACES are constructed with a close ash pit, and a broad, shallow pan-shaped fire pot, lined with fire-brick or iron staves. The fire pot is surmounted with

A SERIES OF CONES, OR TAPERING RADIATORS, large and broad at their base, but tapering to small apertures at the top, and uniting with the annular chamber, through which the heat and smoke pass to the flue. The WHOLE products of combustion in the form of *smoke* and GASES, are suspended directly over the fire, CONFINED or compressed into the tapering CONES and CONTINUALLY EXPOSED to the direct action of the rays of heat and light from the fire.

This heat and light is brought to a FOCUS in EACH CONE, and unlike the

COLLECTION OF THE SUN'S RAYS,

to a focal point through an ordinary lens, causing the SMOKE AND GASES to become intensely heated and thoroughly CONSUMED, by this operation the SMOKE AND GASES ARE MADE EQUALLY AVAILABLE with the FUEL ITSELF for heating purposes, while, in other furnaces, IT IS CARRIED OFF AND WASTED IN THE CHIMNEY.

All persons desirous of obtaining the best and MOST ECONOMICAL HEATING APPARATUS, should not fail to examine the NEW GAS CONSUMING CONE FURNACE, before purchasing any other. The attention of architects and builders is particularly requested.

ARNOLD & WILSON,
(Successors to S. A. Harrison,)
No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Opposite Independence Square.

PHILADELPHIA TYPE FOUNDRY—N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.

L. PELOUZE & SON, thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore accorded to their Establishment, and desirous to merit its continuance, would announce to Printers and Publishers that their new SPECIMEN BOOK is now ready, and from their increased facilities, are now prepared to furnish every thing necessary in a complete Printing Establishment, at the shortest notice. Their long practical experience in the business, and the feet of their personal superintendence of the manufacturing department, justifies them in asserting that they can furnish a more durable and better finished article than their cotemporaries.

Those, therefore, who desire Printing Materials, would do well to apply to them previous to purchasing elsewhere.

Old type taken at 9 cents per pound, in exchange for new at specimen prices. aul-tf

B. W. TINGLEY & CO., BANKERS, No. 37 South THIRD Street, Philadelphia.