CALIFORNIA PRESS.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

WOMEN OF BRAUTY AND HEROISM, from femira-m's to Ingenie. By Frank B. Goorston. 1 vol., im-perial fro. New York: Divy & Jackson; Phila-delphia. Bold by all booksellers The present season has been unusually prolific in gift books in which artistical ability and high-toned literature are happily blanded. In a few days, we shall devote a column or so to the partidays, we shall devote a column or so to the parti-cular consideration of now publications especially intended as holiday gifts, yet with considerable pretensions to be permanently esteemed not only for their illustrations but also for their literary. inerit. At present, we confine our notice to the very handsome volume before w.

It is a portrait gallery of illustrious women, from early times to the present day, without refer-

ence to country or clime. Beauty, achievement, and influence are the respective qualifications for dmission here. Nineteen portraits are given, finely engraved in stipple, from original drawings. by J. Champagne and J. B. Wandesforde: The persons thus represented are Semiramis, the Assyrian; Penelope, of Itheca, hereine of web-spin-ning legend; Cornelle, the stately Roman, mother of the Gracehi . Zenobia, Queen of the East : Beatrife Portinari, whose beauty won the heart of Dante, while her early death inspired his "Divina Gommedia;" Joan d'Arc, the wondrous Maid of upon his monument. It is a noble offerior, grace Commedia;" Joan d'Arc, the wondrous Maid of upon his monument. It is a noble offering, grace Orienns; Isabella of Castile, under whose patron, fully suitable, in all respects. Orleans; Isabella of Ostille, under whose parties fully suitable, in all respects.

age, Columbus, the repudiated by many rulers, sailed to discover that far Osthay and spoldin Cipango described by fanciful travellers and imwarm. Philadelphia: Smith, English, & Coarined by dreamy poets; Diana de Politers, favoragined by dreamy poets: Diana de Politers, favor.

A volume of translations from German Hymns, lie of Henry II, of France; Appe Boleyn, the III.

arranged in classes, according to subject, and fated wife and victim of Henry VIII, of England; drawing very largely upon the authors of a much Mary, Queen of Soots, whose beauty, may be said earlier period than the present. For the most jects of charity taken from the very dregs of socio-to have caused her misfortunes; Pocahontas, our part, these sacred lyries are rendered into good ty, and afterwards, by the same charitable hands own Yirghia Princess; Nell Gwynn mistress of English verse. Now and then, however, the Charles II; Ledy Mary Montagu; Marie Antol. rhymes halt terribly. We have reward and God; nette, guillottied in the Revolution; Agostina come and home, morning and descring, grave Zaragoz; the famous Maid of Saragossa, immor

and the Empress Regenie.
Of the whole of these the execution is admirable. The most beautiful faces are those of Penelope, Bestrice, Nell Gwynn, Diana of Politiers, Mrs. Judson, and Eugenie of France. It is clear that the first of these must be only a fancy sketch, while the two next are disqualified, on moral grounds, from companiouslip with pure women. The portrait of Queen Violorie so greatly flatters her that it must have been taken many years ago. A lady of "fat, fair, and forty," should not have been drawn younger looking than her own daughter of seventeen. On the whole, however, I

these are good portraits. thing to be desired. Mr. Goodrich has condensed an immense quantity of information into the blographical notices which accompany and illustrate the portraits. We know the difficulty of writing such sketches, full of facts, and yet not crowded with details. Here, we find the different personages done full justice to, while their actions are Ar. Goodright in a few cases, also let off Diana of Politics and Null Govern with Very little consure, and he substrained conviction of the innocence of Mar. of Seplantis There is a difference of ounder the theory points. On the their fine is one of his lives are models only in machining are

the Empress Eugests: In the notice of Queen-Vic-toria, written in a very kindly spirit of respect for the Woman and Mother, we find an error a Victo-ria has nine children, and not eight as here stated; and whereas Mr. Goodrich names Leopold, born in May, 1853, he omits Beatrice Mary, born in April, 1857. It is right to add that these are the only errors we have found in a volume of 400 pages:

We have not space for extracts to show the character of Mr. Goodrich's composition. It is easy reading—graceful, flowing, and often eloquert.
The information it conveys will give it a permanent interest, and always make it a desirable volume to place in woman's hands. It is splen didly got up, and is positively luxurious in paper it as one of the most delightful and worthy giftpainted butterflies, the Annuals of by- gone years. PALESTINE, PAST AND PERSENT: With Hiblical Iderary, and Scientific Notices. By Rev. Hunn S. Osbins. Syo. pp. 600. Philadelphia: James Chal-len. 8 Son.

this book—the large amount of information which it communicates, in a manner the reverse of pe-dantic, (though its author is "a soholar and a ripe one,") and the great beauty of the illustrations, most of which were executed by Mr. Osborn. Here, then, with heart, and pen, and pencil, we have the gifted man making a volume which, better than any other of the same extent within our knowledge, brings us back Palestine as it was, and shows us Palestine as about the same at the same at

with the taste and judgment which Messrs Uhal-len have uniformly exhibited in such of their publications as have come under our notice. Paworked off. There are two fine engravings on steel—one of Hanefa, the beautiful Bethlehemite, by John Sartsin, the other a view of Tyre, as is, engraved by Samuel Sartain. These, and ings and sketches by Mr. Osborn. Among these is by Mr. O. from personal observation and the chromographic engravings—representing views of places, and birds and flowers of Palestine. More than this, there are about seventy wood angrav-ings, executed by Louderbach and Hoffman, and printed in with the letter-press. This wealth of pletorial illustration is valuable to the reader, for drawing will often convey a better notion of a thing, at one glance, then an author, however graphic, can sometimes bring before the reader's mind by pages of description. The profuseness of illustration of this book is one of its great merits. This account of Palestine is given in form of a tour. Mr. Osborn went upon this pligrimage, not unprepared by considerable previous knowledge of his subject, such as books can supply such as, of his subject, such he books can supply—such as, indeed, the Bible itself does abundantly supply to those who read it carefully. He traversed over Palestine, lingering amid the somes who he Religion has made sacred, which History has rendered illustrious. He visited, above all, the places which had been touched by the feet of the Redeemer. He describes what he saw, he sketches incidents, he notices persons, whom he met, he bridge before us suntenes of their conversation, he shows as which their manners and customs are he shows as what their manners and oustoms are mostly unaltered from the old Scriptural de-

Religitions—and, in a word, no can know it, without personally traversing it. One of the most interesting chapters is that in which the present aberility of Palestine is noticed. Mr. Osborn believes that its former productiveness is not exbestow upon the foll in this country, it could easily be made fertile once more.

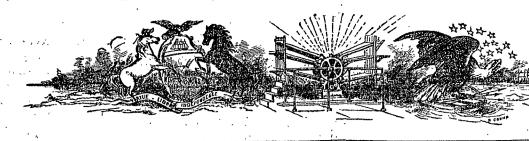
In an Appendix, much recondite information. given, which would have been too heavy, howeve valuable, in the text, or in foot-notes. There is also a Geographical Appendix, prepared to accompany Mr. Deborn's Map of Palestine. This which a world of labor only could, have accomplished, contains the name of every place and nation mentioned in the Bible, with references to all the passages of Scripture where they cook, in

oldibg the modern names of many, with the pro-bable initiate and longitude of all. This cocapy-ing 49 pages, is a novely, well excuted and we may say invaluable. The general index to the volume itself might advantageously have been ex-tended. Maits, for example, is mentioned several Index.
Henceforth American tourists in Palestine will

Whenceforth American tourism is Falestine will be wise in tiding Mr. Osborn's work as a hand book. It is one of the nicest got up books published in the city sence the appearance of Dr. Kane's Arctic Explorations.

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## PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1858.

placed in companionship with those of his sword. We find him, indeed, shown as a diplomatist, obvashio watrior, an imaginative witter, and, above all, as a Man. A relable life of Sir Philip Sidney, was much required, and here, in that America which was but an almost unknown and wild colony in Sidney's time, that want: has been admirably supplied. We notice that the biographer omits mentioning that Sidney that the biographer omits mentioning that blundy was; educated at Shrewsbury Grammar School, then, as now, a celebrated seminary. We have seen Sidney's portrait in the library of that school. It represents him with sandy, almost red hair; blue eyes; very fair skin; aquiline nose; and a mouth of delicate, almost womanly beauty of form and expression. It shows a much younger person than Sir Antonio More depicted, in the painting now owned by the Duke of Bedford, and beautifully engraved as the frontispiece of this book Yet, allowing for the difference of age, both portraits show the same person, More's being pre-ferable, as representing Sidney in manhood, while the other represents him evidently in his toens. Of the accuracy of another engraving here, the riew of Ponshurst Castle, still the family residen

of the Sidney line, we can also speak, having one having been "kindly entreated" by the then pos sessor, whom we accidentally encountered. The literary history of Sidney is an attractive portion of this volume, for his prose and poetry are better known to the multitude by tradition than by perusal. His life of action, culled from many seurces, is finely and fully described. Of this, the conclusion of the biography, relating what happened on the bloody field of Zutphen, where Sidney received his death-wound, is touch ing in its very simplicity of narrative. With the exception of Nelson, who also died in battle, and of Wollington, who proved that "Peace bath her victories as well as War," no British subject was eve more honored than Sir Philip Sidney. And now,

HEART WHISPERS. By WILLIAM ATSON, formerly o Memphis, Tennessee, Philadelphia: Gaut & Vo k This volume contains letters from the author his wife, from hine Southern States. No doubt they were acceptable in the family circle. For the public at large we quote Sir Charles Celdstream's short sentence, "There's nothing in

A good collection of fine postry, culled fro many sources. Several of the best norms her have not previously been placed before the pub hese are good portraits.

The liferary, avoiding of the volume leaves no-life, save in foreign periodicals, searcely known in thing to be desired. Mr. Goodrich has condensed this country. The best American authors have in means desired. Mr. Goodrich has condensed this country. The best American authors have in means desired. Mr. Goodrich has condensed the country. There are several praphical notices which accompany and illustrate beautiful illustrations, in chromo-lithography. Altogether, a very nice gift book. OHRISTMAS HOURS. By the author of "The Home-warz rath." Boston: Tieknor & Fields.
Emulsitely printed on orem colored paper,

made to develops their character. We differ from the sound of the soun

One leading merit this lady undonbtedly possesse a merit which even many popular writers seen whole volume we have found fewer bad rhyme than are to be met in almost any fifty lines written by John G. Whittier, the most negligent of and short poetic tales by a thread of narrative has made a very rendable volume. She uses many varioties of metre, and inquicates strong religious trust and hope all through. Yet, the book is not of the "serious" cast, for the lady sings of love itself, the golden thread upon which the pearls are strung, there are not many incidents. Neither is there much developement of character. But some-thing on the plan of Hogg's "Queen's Wake" is made up, and many of the lyrics which constitute

ment, and no ordinary skill in versification. THOBAOTO DISEASES: THEIR PATHOLOGY DIAGNOSIS, AND TERATMENT. By MARSIA OLLIES, M. D. Svo. Philadelphia: H Cowpey, thurding Co.

work, by a well-known writer, the late Dr. New on, of Massachusetts, who died in 1853. Dr Oalkins, who supplies a memoir of the original author, has much extended, in well as improved his book, in this new edition. He has added largely and judiciously to the extent of one hundred pages. The character and value of the and large additions.

Many persons on this side of the Atlantic are in cated system of the British Government, so like book, written by an English lawyer, which treats, by the critics there, it may be presumed that it is reliable for reference. We may add that we, claiming to know something about the subjects of which it treats,) have found very few inaccuracion in it. Whoever does as much for making the United States known in Europe, as this little book

does to make English facts known in this country will deserve an extensive sale for his publication. Peterson's Ladies' National Magazine has a splendid frontispiece showing Shakepeare's Miranda, ongraved by Samuel Sartain, from an original picture by G. W. Conarroe. There is another fine engraving called "In the Bit ter" Cold," engraved by Capewell & Kimmel (printer's name not mentioned,) which tells Fashion plates, steel and wood, new music, crochet and embroidery patterns further make this a good will be glad to see Charles J. Peterson, the editor, commencing a new, and it is to be honed long, story salled "The Old Stone mansion." Into tour cappelled "The Old Stone mansion." In tour cappelled "The Old Stone mansion." In the Old Stone mansion. In the Old Stone mansion in the Prosent sphere of action, and our confident belief that he possesses the talents, legal knowledge, and industry that will secure such success. We believe that Mr. Callicot is a Philadelphian, and are glad to find him so handtouch in drawing character. Mrs. Stephen also commences a story called "Gillian." If i

proceed as it has commenced, it will be better than any thing she has published during the last three years. There is a pretty little story called "Dressing to please one's Husband," and we had a laugh over "Mrs. Smith's Great Party," among the amusing illustrations of which we re-been definitely fixed. The Pittsburg has proceed as it has commenced, it will be better than any thing she has published during the last greatly increase the general interest in the early increase the general interest in the early portion of his career, has among the amusing illustrations of which we re-been definitely fixed. The Pittsburg Press. cognise, dressed up as Count Swindleskenskle, the redcubtable "O'Malligan" of one of Thackersy's.

Christmas book? As this magazine is intended to be bound in volumes, and is worthy of being so preserved, we would suggest that the ephemeral haps a mile above the head of Wainright's Island. business notices placed in the "Publisher's Cor- Directly opposite to this cabin Gen. Washington ner" be shifted to the cover instead of placed, as and his companion shoved their raft into the we find them here, in the body of the magazine. It may be well to mention that this number com-

mences the thirty-fifth volume of Peterson's Ma gazine, published at New York, has reached us. It is a successor to Graham's. We shall be su ised if it succeed. The engraving "Saturday Night" is old as the hills. The letter-press is protentious and weak, with the exception of the Editor's Easy Talk, by Mr. Leland, we suppose, and

ner, belonged to pon as well as sword, and who fully morited Campbell's beautiful entogy that the interest of sidney in the intellectual achievements of Sidney in the notice of the Athenaum's ensualth is verbose. The miserable sonnet, called "The Ghosts," seems to have been sorawled by a bibulous loafer, on awaking from a gin-and-water excess.

The American Theological Seminary in Rome Reviewed.

[Por The Press ] Rather more than ten years ago, while a number of gentlemen were dining together in this city, an extra, from one of the evening papers, was brought to the table, announcing the first liberal movement on the part of Pope Plus the IX. The propriety of the movement, and the consequences likely to grow out of it, were freely and earnestly discussed-all at the table, except one, taking part in the debate. At length his opinion was asked. His answer was, in effect, "I do not understand the subject sufficiently well to condemn the action of the Pops, but from what I do know, I feel very, very sorry that he has made this inevement; I hope and pray no evil will grow out of it." What was the result of this short time the Pope fied from Rome to Gaeta for the protection of his life. The want of knowledge of the operation of his liberal movement on the people of Rome, at that time, endangered his life. The want of knowledge of the people of the United States (who are a people realous of their rights) will, if this American Theological Seminary in Rome movement be persisted in, lead to the most deplorable results in this country. It is the duty of every far-seeing and in 1855 the number of members of the Lon-Roman Catholic, who is not a bigot, to oppose it don Association was about fifteen hundred, at for the sake of the PEACE and PROSPERITY of the Holy Roman Cathelle Church in these United clations, France twenty-five, Switzerland these States. It is the duty of every PATRIOT in the and Holland one. land to oppose it for the PRACE and SAFETY of our BELOVED COUNTRY; for, if it cannot work for At the present time the London Association after an existence of fourteen years, number nearly two thousand members, or about the same good, it must work for svil. Why shall our own religious institutions be broken down to establish ONE in Rome? Why not make the establishment here? Why not found an American Theological Seminary in the United States, of such HIGH CHARACTER that the educated Roman Cath-

olics would be glad to send their first-born to it for their education, thus dedicating to Ged their firstborn male child? Unfortunately, the petty jeal-ousies of our prelates have spread our Theological Saminaries over the land instead of concentrating them; and our priests, instead of being taken from pious, good parents, whether rich or poor, are unfortunately, in many cases, originally obthe that originally saved them from wretchedness and God; perhaps death, they are, after having remained one and home, morning and dawning, grave

Zaragor, the famous Midd of Baragosas, immorf
talised by the famous Midd of Baragosas, immorf
and hove, come and gloom. abroad and Lord,
and hove, come and gloom. abroad and Lord,
and so on. How happens it, we ask, that in most
of the Bacred Poetry which we meet, rhyme and
wives of the American Missionary, Charlotte
Bronte, author of Jane Eyro; Queen Victoria,
Charlotte
Charles in the Tawara and coar,
about the priest's house for years in servile occuand hove, come and gloom. abroad and Lord,
and hove, come and gloom. abroad and Lord,
and hove and lord
priests. This should not be, except in rare cases,
and where the youth give evidence of mind and
honorable feeling. We want highly educated
American priests; we want them drawn from the best of the laity; we want a spirit of emulation among the laity as to who shall give their best sons to the Church, as to who shall do most for the Church, and for God. This. will never be the case so long as paupers of the ost wretched parentage form a large number of the students. The better instructed Roman Catholics will not allow their sons such companionship If it be said that the Apostles were poor, ignorant fishermen, recollect their provarications, until they were miraculously instructed by the Holy Chost who came down upon them in the shape of flery ongues. Then, and not till then, when they were fully, miraculously instructed, did they begin to teach the word of God, and they continued to do so with fervor and hely knowledge. Why this new movement, and from whence does it proceed?

Although the Pope's name is used to whip in the thinking Roman Catholics, it is well known that the movement is from this country. ... It is believed that the Pope is misled by certain persons in the United States; that it is on their representations he gives it the support he is said to give it—namely, the purchase of an old convent for \$42,000. Xielding implicit faith to sisting faith that the voing child receives the least north faith that the voing child receives the least north faith that the voing child receives the least north faith that the voing child receives the least north faith that the voing child receives the least north faith that the least north faith the least north faith the least north faith the least north faith to discuss the properity of our Holy Chirch in the United and the Ray. Abel Start, of the least north least trol of the laity, and shall, therefore, with your permission, show in future numbers the unfavor able operations in the holy Roman Catholic Church in this country, of the establishment of an Ameri-Rome for the education of priests for the United

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 14, 1858. The Steamer "City of Richmond." It may be remembered that, on the 15th of Ocber last, the "City of Richmond," bound from Vorfolk to this port, was run into by the United States steamer "Arctic" in Hampton Roads, and in consequence of the collision, sustained severe and, after being temporarily repaired there, comher owners apprised the Navy Department of the facts of the case, and immediately upon receipt of the information the Secretary of the Navy issued an order, without a single day's delay, to the com-mandant of our navy yard here, to have the vessel fully repaired at the cost of the Government. This order was immediately put into execution, and executed in the most creditable style. The Richmond" took her regular place in the line

Norfolk and Richmond on Friday last. The promptitude on the part of the United States authorities reflects great credit upon Mr. Toucey, the energetic head of the Navy Depart-

This result is gratifying, not merely to the enterprising capitalists whose pecuniary interests are involved, but to the business public at large, who are directly benefited by the successful workisg of a line of steamers which places Philadelphia shipping ports in the "Old Dominion."

CURIOUS LEGAL CASE .- The New York Commercial Advertiser has the following: "In our law reports will be found a curious legal case, eted with the ferries to the north shore of Staten Island. We have previously mentioned that a small steamer, the Only Daughter, calls at Mariner's Harber, Port Richmond, and Factoryville, on her way from Rahway to this city, every morning, and on her return trip in the afternoon leaving the foot of Dey street at 3 o'clock. This boat is a great convenience to Staten Islandurs. as the ferry company have diminished their trips, and no boat of theirs leaves the city after 1 o clock P. M. until 4 P. M. In consequence of the inade-quate accommodations afforded by the ferry company, this boat is very popular with the people of the north shore, and the arrest of her pilot, at the instance of the company, as mentioned in the re-port alluded to, provoked very general indigna tion. At the instance of the defendant's counsel, T. C. Callicot, Esq., the warrant was quashed, and turday afternoon, by quite a crowd of passengers for the island. We take this occasion to say that magazine for ladies. Many of them, we think, Mr. Callicot has been editorially associated with recommenced the practice of his profession as a lawyer. He carries with him our best wishes for somely spoken of.

> stream to contend with the floating icc." The reader of to-day may find it on the margin of the grounds of John Graham, Esq., within a few feet of the lane fence which divides them from those of Col. Wilson M'Candless, and nearly opposite his entrance gate. Herois the remainder of an excavation which was the cellar of Croghan's cabin. had been established. Crochan built immediately adjoining the original but in a direct line with i

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ORIGIN AND PROGRESS OF Young Men CURISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS .- The fact that thes organizations now number over one hundred and fifty in this country alone, and the almost universal attention their energetic labors have attracted within the last year, combine to make a brief sketch of their origin and progress a matter of interest to the religious community. It is due to a new religious contemporary, the Sunday-School Times, published by the American Sunday-School Union, under the editorship of Professor John S. Hart, ex Principal of the Philadelphia Central High School, to say that we find in the initial number of this handsome new weekly an article ownion we are indepted for many of the facts we are about to use. The first permanent Young standing up at all times in defence of the man presents his lady with an article of wearing apparel, don, in June 1841, the incidents of its origin being briefly these: A prayer-meeting was for some briefly these: A prayor-meeting was for some time held in a large commercial house, the parii-cipants in which conceived the idea of establishthemselves into an organization for that purpose. In nine months it attained a membership of one hundred and sixty young men, when it begin to attract the interest of both the clergy and litty. In 1843 it numbered four hundred and eighty members, having then in charge thirty degoional and Bible class meetin s in various places. During the ensuing two years, associations were formed in several of the leading towns of England.

as our own organization in this city, inaugurated ome five years ago. The first Young Men's Chrisian Association in this country was formed in Cincinnati in 1848, after the design of that of London, but was subsequently reorganized on the mion basis, and has for several years been one of the most efficient of these associations. H. Then Million For, is at prepont its predicing officer. The association at Montreal was fully erganized in December, 1851, in which same month, also, the association at Boston, of which F. W. Smith, Esqi, in president, was formed, and during the following ear no less than twelve others were put in suc cessful speration in different cities of the Union. In 1853, associations were formed at Pegric, Quincy, and Springfield, Illinois; Charlestown, Massachusetts; and at Providence, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Lexington, Portland, and San Francisco. From the increased number of these organiza ons throughout the land, a general Convention for the purpose of interchanging views and forming a closer bond of union was deemed advisable and was accordingly held, with excellent resalts, on the 7th of June, 1854, at Buffalo, at which ninoteon of the then existing associations were represented. In many respects this Convention formed an important ora in the history of Young Mon's Christian Associations. The wisdom of those composing it was, doubtless, exhibited in the plan of don'tedoration then adopted, making the con-ventiens more advisory bodies, without legislative powers, and leaving each association free and in-

lependent to regulate its own plan of operations n its own way. The second Convention was held at Cincinnati, in September, 1855, the previous year having marked the establishing of a large number of associations, among which were those of Quebeo, Halifax, Dayton, O., Harrisburg, Richmond, and our own Association of this city. The fact of this movement having beares

The fact of this movement having bearcom disposed.

menced here in emulation of what Christians were doing abroad, gave rise to correspondence between questions involving principle, and requiring flading every article in this depart the two countries respecting it, and which tends our going contrary to the opinions of the multitude, was for every man resolutely and multitude, was for every man resolutely and the two countries. The for himself. No mat-August, 1855. At this conference there were pre-sent about fifty delegates, representing recola-tions in France, England, Switzerland, Holland,

wore reported as existing in America, of which forty three were connected with the confederation.

At the fourth Convention, held in Richmond, Va., n May, 1857, eighty-three associations were reported by the Central Committee. It was there scortained that in the various sections, different nterests were sought to be promoted; thus, in n the establishing of Bible classes, whilst in others sermons were receiving more attention. Of the low that had commenced the formation of libraries, he one at Boston, which already contained about wo thousand volumes, was most successful. Nearly all the associations have now rooms for reading and

In April. 1858, the fifth Convention was held a Charleston, S. C, which was much more nunerously attended than any of the preceding ones, there having been over a hundred delegates pre sent, representing all parts of the Union and the

As already stated, the number of associations in the United States is over one hundred and fifty. having an aggregate membership of about 20,000 The recent removal of the Philadelphia Associa-The recent removal of the Financiphia Association to the large and commodious quarters on Chestnut street, where the most ample library, reading, and committee-room facilities are afforded, has resulted greatly to its advantage, and of vice. Said one, "better let things take the facilities are then facilities are the facilities are then force the facilities are then force the facilities." the movement now in pregress for the creation of their course than incur popular displeasure." a suitable building for its exclusive use, on one of Not so, however, could the Christian decide; our principal thoroughfares, when consummated, will no doubt be the means of greatly augmenting the beneficent labors of this excellent organiza

PREACHING FOR THE MASSES .- In no way i the growing zeal of professing Christians for the motion of the Gospel more strikingly attested at the present time, than in their increasing offorts for the free dispensation of the Word to the In view of the approving comments upon our re-marks upon this subject last week, which have come to us since, we hope, at some future time, to they to what exact the facilities for free preaching have been augmented in this and other citie only room to state that, in New York, the lecture room of the Cooper Institute, the Academy of Music, and the Chatham-street National Theatre. and, in this city, almost all our public halls are occupied weekly, and in some cases oftener, by congregations to hear the Gospel preached, "with out money, and without price," by clergymen of

ROME. -On Sunday last, the 12th instant, collecvinces of Baltimore and New York, for the pur pose of endowing the college recently given by the Pope to the Catholics of the United States. The collections were, in some instances, we learn, excoedingly liboral.

CHILDREN'S MESTING .- A meeting for children, parents, and friends, is to be held this afternoon Church, Thirteenth street, below Vine, at which time there will be preaching by the paster, Rev. Newton Heston, and excercises by the children, conducted by Professor Kemmerer. Lange Accession .- There were, on last Sab

bath, forty-five members received into the Hanthe Rev. John Thompson is pastor. Missionary Projects of Rome —There is great joy in Rome at the results of the English-French expedition against China. It is intended to send at once more than two hundred priests into the interior provinces of China, and for that purpose to call on all the Catholic countries to furnish their contingent of missionaries.

REV. DR. G. B. IDU.—The last New York Chronicle has the following: Rev. Dr. Ide, of Springfield, Mass., has so far yielded to the solicitation of the First Baptist Church, in Cincinnati, that he should become their pastor, as to visit that city to preach for them.

REV. D. B. CHENEY. -After an absence of some ney. D. D. Oberet.—After the assence of some six months we are glad to welcome our brother Cheney back to his important duties in our midst. We congratulate him and the people of his charge upon his safe return, and upon his renewed health and vigor.—Christian Chronicle. A marked feature in the book trade the past year has been the increased demand for religious works; while in the other departments of litera-

des have been unusually small. Such fact is significant. The Rev. David Young (Methodist) has left by will \$12,000 to build a new church in Zanesvil Ohio, the pews of which are to be free for ever.

THE PULPIT.

Sermon by Bishop Bowman. Reported for The Press.] A sermon from the following text of Scrip-

ure was preached on last Sabbath afternoon, at Christ Church, by the Right Rev. Samuel Bowman, D. D., assistant bishop of this

"Fear not, little flook; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the Kingdom."—Luke XII, 32.

He commenced by saying that Christianity had come into the world "without observaing similar meetings, and also Bible classes for the benefit of the young men, especially clerks in stores, of the city, and accordingly they formed and, in fact, the world, the conditional tensions and itself, arrayed against and it are also assument to prove that. it. And it needed no argument to prove that it required no small share of moral courage to stand up in opposition to the opinions of the world. Looking at it as a mere human act, the attempt of those early disciples—a few poor fishermen, with an obscure leader—to institute a religion which was at utter variance with any other then existing, it might well be regarded in them as presumptious. Cartainly, their undertaking was conjuous of ertainly their undertaking was ominous of erils and difficulties, and it was with the view of emboldening those early disciples that the language of cheering promise contained in the text had been addressed to them, "Fear not, little flock; for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

To the full understanding of the position in which the Apostles were placed, it was necessary for us to bear in mind that they were

men of like passions with others, and it was to arm them against the weaknesses of the flesh that the Saviour had thus addressed In applying these words to the present time, the speaker said he know the relative disproportion between the Church and the world had undergone a great change; yet, with all the increased numerical strength of the former, the flock to which those words were addressed to day was comparatively small, and had critic casual to control with the control with the control with the control of the same transfer. the stimulating promise of the text to nerve them for the confilet. That the early Church had been compelled to battle against more that the confilet that the carly Church had been compelled to battle against more that their display at the late exhibition of the Franklin Legislature. fearful odds was not to be denied, inasmuch as it was then surrounded with enemies armed with despotic power. What the Church might yet be called upon to grapple with was not made known; yet, of this we might rest assured, that come what may, they who testify their moral courage in an unswerving adherence to the right, will be shielded from its

terrors, or supported under them; for it was "their Father's good pleasure to give the ki gdom" to them that put their trust in Applying his argument more specifically to he character of the opposition with which the Christian was necessarily surrounded, the pposing opinion upon points of minor imopposing opinion upon points of minor importance, was to exercise charity; yet, he would advise every one, for himself, to be fully "persuaded in his own mind." In the more fundamental truths of the Gospel, however—in such as were too clearly set forth to afford any reasonable ground for differences and opposing opinions—our duty was clearly to adhere unyloldingly to the right; though, he foared, that even in these, through the oppofeared, that even in these, through the opposition of the world, sad compromises were not unfrequently made, even by the well-

iisposed.

The right rule to be observed upon all stready named our readers will have no difficulty in unestions involving principle, and requiring finding every article in this department that the most ter how great the disparity in numbers against us, if we felt that the truth was assailed, all the odium and ridicule the world could heap upon us should not deter us from

As regards the Christian's true course towards any great public vice, he should not hesitate for a moment -to throw his influence both privately and publicly against it. There were cases, he knew, where the pure, by association, accidental or otherwise, were thrown amid scenes of vice, and under such circumstances they had a duty to perform, which, however unpalatable, could not be consistently foraded: it was the Christian's duty to oppose the state of the state o progress. Such a course might, and oft times would incur the enmity of the rich and influential, but as a professed follower of Christ, no man could rightfully evade such a responsibility. In this sense, every believer was an appointed sentinel to guard against the encroachments of vice. Not that the Christian when he finds the progress of sin across his own pathway, he was in duty bound not to keep silence. Our first and highest obligations were to God, and knowing this we had no right to seek popularity with the world by not opposing that which was hostile to God and his Word.

He was well aware that it was no slight trial for a man to assail a popular vice, or advocate an unpopular truth. The same plea, that he could not consistently suffer any such considerations to warp his judgment, or make him renounce his principles. No matter how po-pular, the vice, or how loud the voice of the multitude in its favor, our only proper course

believing with the poet, that

"Truth, crushed to earth, shall rise again—
The sternal years of God are hers;
But Error, wounded, writtes in palu,
And dies among its worshippers '' Speaking of the relative consequences sink in the former than to triumph in the view of this, why not, if we must endure, suffer that was worth having must come from God, and to cling to wrong merely for the sake of the praise and adulation of the world was the praise and adulation of the world was making a sad sacrifice to a very worthless object. And besides this, no Christian should ever shrink from suffering. If the "Captain of our salvation" was made perfect through suffering, his followers should certainly not now endeavor to escape from it, feeling, with Paul, that "nothing should separate them from the long of Christ, neither tribulation. or distress, or persecution, or famine, or nakedness, or peril, or sword;" and again, as is written, "For thy sake we are killed all the day long; we are accounted as sheep for the slaughter. Nay, in all these things we are more than conquerors through Him that truth went with the multitude. The op-posite in the matters under discussion was held to be true: that it was the few who did

We were too much disposed to think that their own thinking, whilst the masses, when their avowed opinions come to be tested would, for the most part, be found neither more nor less than the reflex of some leading mind by which they were influenced. And, under such circumstances, he could not see how the man who entertained an opinion to which the multitude was opposed could be thereby disgraced, inasmuch as the masses thought not at all. There was, therefore, no proof or argument in mere numbers. Relatively, the people of God were still but a "little flock," and when we were told by John, of no man could number, we must take the future into the account, and not confine our calculation to this little world of ours. It was said, in this connection also, that nothing was really important in this life, only as it bore upon the future, and in view of which he counselled all who heard him not to be taken up with the present, but to look steadily forward to that which shall be.

that which shall be.

The speaker's peroration constituted an earnost and impressive appeal for all to set their affections upon things above. It, was not more certain, said he, that the righteous dead

CITY ITEMS.

HINTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—At this imme diate season a few practical suggestions as to how and where our readers may spend their "Ohristmas monwhere our readers may spend their "Ohristmas money" most judiciously, may be an advantage to them,
and perhaps no disadvantage to certain well-known
parties heroinafter named. It is a truism that our
tastes, as a people, for what may be called the luxuries
of life, are increasing with our national wealth. At no
time during the year is this growing tasts more laviahly
and, we may say, more properly cultivated than during
the winter holidays. A word, then, as to sensible pregood bleasure to give you the Kingdom."—Luke xII, 32.

The discourse litself was an eloquent tribute to true moral courage, and pictured forbute to true moral courage, and pictured forin which the giver is as much benefited as the recipito make our presents, as far as practicable, of that sub-stantial and utilitarian character which will make them not only an acceptable memento for the present, but

> There are many classes of articles which could be ap-propriately grouped under this head, but for the present we will direct attention but to a single branch—that of Silver Ware for the table. Articles in this line have certainly many of the elements of a sensible Christmas gift. And besides this, there is no city in the world where the facilities for supplying such articlos are af orded on a more magnificent scale than in our own Phi ladelphia. Taking Chestnut street alone, we find se-veral establishments in this line, the combined capaci-ties of which we should think quite adequate to supply

the wants of a continent. The magnificent store and manufactory of Masses of a successful business, conducted through a period of a quarter of a century—possesses, among things, the historic merit of having instituted the British Ster-ling standard in their silver ware, and which has since then, we believe, been adopted by several other man facturers in this country.

The plendid now edifice, and its brilliant contents, of Messrs J B. Caldwell & Oo., No. 822 Chestant atroct, tells its own story. We can pay to it no higher ompliment than that it is at once a credit and an orns

ment to our city.

E.On the northeast corner of Ninth street, on the same thoroughfare, is located the establishment of Messre John O. Mead & Sons, at the present time, and in fact at all times, stocked with the newest designs of silver-plated ware the market affords. Their preparations, in nticipation of the holiday wants, have been of the mo

ples a prominent position. Our readers will remember that their display at the late exhibition of the Franklin Institute elicited the premium. Their magnificen Britannia tea-sets and unique single articles for holida

To the manufactory of Mr. E. W. Carryl, No. 714 Ohestnut street, we have had occasion already I refer, in describing the interesting galvanic process by which the plating of metals is effected. Mr. Carryl's facilities in this department are unsurpassed. Leaving Chestnut street, the old and reliable house of William Wilson & Son, southwest corner of Fifth and Oherry streets, will be gladly remembered by shoppers for this class of ware. As manufacturers of articles from the solid metal, of the best standard, their In the line of sterling silver ware, we may also in-

clude the house of Messrs. Meadows & Co., No. 310 Chestnut street. In their laboratory, also, we had the pleasure some months ago of witnessing the dexrous and most interesting process of beating the solid netal into its intended for netal into its intended form.

In this connection, we would also refer to the very preditable establishment of Messrs. J. S. Jarden & Brother, No. 304 Chostnut street, (up stairs,) manufac-turers and importers of silver-plated ware. In addi-tion to the vast amount of gilding and plating they are constantly executing to order, their present prepara-tions for the trade, in beautiful goods in that line, sust-able for presents, are very complete. We might extend this list, but surely among those

DEPARTURE OF LIEUT. GENERAL SCOTT FOR THE SOUTH—RESIGNATION OF AN ALDERMAN AND CURIOUS DEVELOPMENTS CONNECTED THERE-WITH—GENERAL NYE—THE NEW SKATING FOND IN CENTRAL PARK: NEW YORK COMPETING WITH IN CHARLAL PAIR: NEW YORK COMPETING WITH COMPON PRINCIPLY TO SUPPLY YADANGY COCK-BIORED BY HON JOSEPH KELLEY'S RESIGNATION—WIT IN THE COURTS: BUSTERD AND THE FEJEE ISLANDS—MOUNT YERRON PESTIVAL: NOTABILITIES EXPECTED—DRAMATIC PUND.

Lieutenant General Scott sailed for Charleston yes Lieutenant General Scott salled for Charleston yes-terday afternoon in the steamship Marion. On Tnes-day he was waited upon by a deputation of military gentlemen, who desired to pay him the honor of an es-cort, which was declined. He was accompanied to the steamer by Moses H. Grinnell, George W. Blunt, and a His destination is Charleston, Key West, New Orlean

His destination is Charlesten, Key West, New Orleans, &c.. to inspect the posts, and, incidentally, enjoy a little hospitality.

The resignation, yesterday, of Mr. Cross, a member of the Common Council, and chairman of the Committee on Accounts, has led to the exposure of additional defalcations to the city government. One of the collectors of assessments is minus \$44,738, while another, somehow or other, is unable to hand over the little sum of \$147,183. The alderman who publishes this report, does so on his own account, having endeavored for a month past to present it to Council: but, des. air.

board of Police Commissioners has determined to re-sign that position on or before the first of January

the field.

A little wit is occasionally let off in our courts. On Tuesday, when the trial of Billy Mulligan was called on before Judge Ingraham, saveral tethnical objections were interposed by that clever and doxterous advocate, Richard Busteed, Erq —but the judge was imperative: the t.ial must go on. Mr. Busteed commonced chal-lenging jurors The first one was asked: Have you heard of the action of the San Francisco

A. I have.
Q. Did you approve of that?
A. I thought they did right.

Q. And you think a Vigilance Committee should be formed here and send Mulligan back again?

A. Oh.no; but if he was sont back, or to the Feje different advocate. [Roars of ditto ]

Adjournment granted.

The proposed Mount Vernon festival progresses gaily. Every one is going, and in full toggery. Several distinguished personages from abroad, neduding foreign ambassadors at Washington, the Hon. Edward Everett, and others, will be apparent on the occasion.

The Dramatic Fund Pestival is also under satisfactory headway. In a few days, I will give you the names of those who are to appear as amateurs, a lo Dickens, and the name of the new piece.

that which shall be.

The speaker's peroration constituted an earnest and impressive appeal for all to set their affections upon things above. It, was not more certain, said he, that the righteous dead were now at rest with Christ, than that all would be who followed in their footsteps, as they followed Him; and again he quoted the language of the text: "Fear not, little flock; (for greater is He that is for you than he can be that is against you;) for it is your Father's good pleasure to give you the kingdom."

In this meagre synopsis we have, of course, been enabled but to glauce at the points of the Bishop's cloquent discourse, which we may say was no less faulties in its delivery than it was clear and cogent in its composition.

"Education" in Indiana—Selling Schools at Auction!—Outon the Sait Creek hills, in Lawrence county, they have an original way of employing teachers. They keep school there about the time about arrives, the school is put up at public auction, and sold out to the lowest bidder for the quarter. Recently great trouble existed in one of the districts out there as to who should treach during the fall quarter of the school. The wire-working among the natives was spirited. When the day arrived, a goodly number of bid-ers to "teach the young idea how to shoot" we present. When the trustees put up the school, it was started at \$100, and down, down went the school unit it was knooked off at \$74 for the quarter. And when the name of the bidder was sealled for, the tall form of L Q Hoggat was seen arising out of the crowd to claim the prize Loosh is

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. [Reported for The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 1868. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 17 1868.

The week's operations have been circumscribed by the wet weather, and the Produce markets have been dull since the close of our last notice, Querettron Bark is not inquired for, and lower. Breadstuffs have been quiet. Flour, Wheat, and Corn are steady. In Coal there is no change. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are held firmly, but there is very little doing. Cotton is bringing full prices. Figh are excepted. held urmly, but there is very little doing. Ootton is bringing full prices. Hish are scarce and high. Frut— There is more doing. Hides—No sales, the stock being exhausted. Iron—Pig Metal is quiet, but prices are steady. Lead is dull. Leather is scarce and prices advancing. Naval Stores are quiet, but for Spirits of advancing. Naval Stores are quiet, but for Spirits of Turpentiue prices are firmer. Linssed and Lard Olis are better. Plaster—No change. The Provision market continues dull. Rice is steady, Seeds—Cloverseed meots a steady inquiry, but Timothy and Flaxseed have been neglected. Tallow, Teas, and Tobacco are dull. Wool meets a good demand. Whiskey is firm, and on the advance. The Dry Goods market is very inactive, but not as much so as usual at this season of the year. A few Wastare, inbers and lottings have hear levitary counts. Western jobbers and clothlers have been looking round and buying a few goods to sorts of their stocks, which are very much run down, previous to making their spring purchases. The stocks of all kinds of seasonable

goods are very light, most of the desirable kinds of both cotton and woollen manu acture having been closed out at fully former rates, including fast styles of Prints, such as Sprague's dark colors, and Groenfold's black doesk'n cassimeres, which are about all out of first hands. Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are moving off as wanted at full prices. Drills are also firm and the stock light. Bleached goods generally are quiet, but there is no disposition to press sales. Tick, Checks, and Stripes meet with a moderate demand, the atter to go South, and bring full rates, including so of Rinkin's new styles which are just comi market. Prints are firm, but the new styles are not yet opened, and the market for this description is at a stand; an unusually great variety, however, will be Fered as soon as the wants of the trade require them, collens—The clothing trade are buying moderately, to demand being chiefly for Cassimeres and Sattinets, estofks of which are light and prices tending upard.

the sauces of which are light and prices tending upward.

BREADSTUFFS.—The trade in articles under this head has been languid, but without noticeable change in prices as compared with last week; there is very little export demand for Flour, and about 6,000 bble have been taken at \$5 12 \cdot 25 for standard and better brands, \$5.37 \cdot 65.82 for standard and better brands, \$5.37 \cdot 65.82 for standard and better trade at \$5.24 for extres, and \$6.00 for extra family and fancy lots, according to quality. The retailers and bakers have been upying within the same range of prices, with the consional lots of comething very choice at \$6.50 for \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. By \$Flour is salling in a small way, at \$1.40 bbl. Com Meal is but little in quired for, and 600 bbls Fennsylvania meal sold at \$3.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. at which rate it is firm. Buckwheat Meal is selling at \$3.50 \overline{2}\$ to the 100 fbs.

The following are the inspections of Flour and Meal

PROVISIONS—Stocks of all kinds are very light, and the market quiet; the demand for Pork is limited at \$18-91.25 for Mess, and \$15.05 pV bif for Prime. Oity packed Mess Beef sells as wanted at \$15-91.50.

Dressed Hogs are selling at \$500.50 cash. Bacon—There has been but little inquiry, but the market is nearly bare of stock; sales of pini and faccy Hams at 10012c; Sides at 9% 00%c; and Shoulders at 7% 07%c. Of bulk meats there is little or no stock here to operate in, and prices of Sides and Shoulders are entirely nominal. Pricked Hams have been sold at 9%c. Lard—There is little stock here, and the demand limited; sales of bbis at 110.11%c. and kegs at 120.12 at 47 hb. Butter is slow of sale at 160.200 for roll, and 100.12c for solid packed. Ohese is steady at 7.050 4p h. Eggs bring 220.230 4p dozen.

Too, and the mills generally are well supplied with orders.

LEAD.—The stock is light and prices firm, with sales of Virginia at 35 65 the 100 hs, equal to cash 'Opp per—Sheathing is but little lequired for, and dull at 200 H h. Yellow Metal is selling at 21.6 mos.

BARK is unsettled and lower, and No.1 Quereltron has been sold at \$28.29 H too, closing dull at the former price; Cheshnut Oak sells, son, arrival at, \$10 H coid. No sales of Spanish Oak.

CANDLES—Adamantine are active, and prices are better, with releas of 4,500 boxes city manufactured at 21.2020 H h. on time, obleft to go out of the market; other kinds are steady, with moderate and prices firm; the want of vessels, however, has restricted shipments from Richmond. The receipts by canal have ceased, and the business season is nearly over.

COFFED.—The market is firm with sales of 3,00 bags Rio at 10 kg 31 kg. 600 bags Laguayra at 11 kg., and 400 bags Marcanbo at 12c, all on the demand has been light; sales include 900 bales, chiefly uplands, at 11 kg 12 kg oigh.

The following is a statement of the movements in Oction since September 1, as compared with the previous three years:

1868.

Beo'ts at Ports....1, \$20,000 723 000 1,075 000 1,105,00

wanted, at \$3 2503.50 \$\pi\$ bbl; 400 bbls sold on terms kept private.

PRUIT.—Foreign is in better demand and prices firmers, with sales of bunch Rais'ns at \$2 1202 15 \$\pi\$ box.smaller packages in proportion. Oltron commands 19020c. Havana Oranges \$5.00 \$\pi\$ bbl, and Lemons \$3.7564 \$\pi\$ box. Domestic fruit has been in better demand. Dried Apples sell at \$7.407\$ \$\pi\$ bl, and, unpared Peaches at \$\pi\$ 212c. Oranberries range from \$9\$ to 15 \$\pi\$ bbl according to quality.

\*\*REIGHT33.—To foreign ports there is little or no produce offering, and rates are nomins; to London the last engagement was at 20s \$\pi\$ ton; to Boston the packets are getting \$25c \$\pi\$ bbl for Flour, \$6.07c \$\pi\$ hos for Grain, \$6 for measurement goods, and \$3 \$\pi\$ ton for Fig Iron; to New Orleans we quote at \$8.00c \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ to New Orleans we quote at \$8.00c \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ heads \$\pi\$ so \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ to New Orleans we quote at \$8.00c \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ to New Orleans we quote at \$8.00c \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ for \$\pi\$ heads \$\pi\$ so \$\pi\$ for \$\p

tern and Western at 140010, and on a victor of the to quality Learning — The market is nearly bare of prime stock, which has advanced 1620 \$\phi\$ by LUMIER — Yellow sap boards are dull at \$130015 \$\phi\$ M feet. A cargo of Eastport laths sold at \$1 40 \$\phi\$ M, which is an advance. Flooring boards are dull at \$120010

Miest. A cargo of Eastport laths sold at \$1.40 \( \pm \) M, which is an advance. Flooring boards are dult at \$18\tilde{x}19\$.

MOLASSES continues quiet There has been no arrival of Cuba, but about \$00 bbls New Orleans sold at \$68\tilde{x}36\$. on time.

NAVAL STORES.—The arrivals are light, with sales of common Rosin at \$1.45, and No. 2 at \$2\tilde{x}25 \tilde{y}\$ bbl. Tar and Pitch continue quiet. Spirits of Turpentine has net with more inquirt, with sales of 200 bbls, in lots, at \$60\tilde{x}616 \tilde{y}\$ galion.

OLIS.—Sperm and While are firmer, but the domand has been confined to store lots. Linseed Oil is better and selling at \$60\tilde{x}622\$. Lard Oil is unchanged, and winter is worth \$90\$.

RIOE —Prices are unchanged, with small sales at \$3.25\tilde{x}36 \tilde{y} 100 bbs, on time.

SALT —Two cargoes of coarse sold on private terms. SEEDS.—The receipts of Oloverseed have fallen off, but the demand is less active, and about 2,500 bushels sold at \$5.50\tilde{x}65 \tilde{y}40 bushel for fair and prime quality Tim thy solls in a small way at \$2, and Flaxseed at \$1.820. \$2.500 bushels sold at \$5.50\tilde{x}65 \tilde{y}5 bushel for fair and prime quality Tim thy solls in a small way at \$2, and Flaxseed at \$1.820. \$2.500 bushels sold at \$5.50\tilde{x}65 \tilde{y}5 bushel for Domestic

BUGAR —Prices are the same as lat quoted, but the market is quict, with sales of sbout \$50\$ hide N.w. Orleans at 7 \( x \tilde{x}65, on time. The stock of foreign is nearly exhausted

\$YIRITS — Brandy and Gin have been in limited

SALTS—Two exposes of coarse sold on private terms. SEEDS.—The receiple of Oloreveed have falsen of the state of the salt of the salt of the state of the salt o

ger des Westens writes that the lower classes of the Parisian population are seized with a terrible suspicion, which the late predictions by the clergy of an impending calamity have not tended to al lay. It seems that for the two last years the Catacombs, those immense subterranean quarries. ut of which and over which Paris has been built, have been closed to the public. This fact, added the general impression that the Emperor would shrink from no means, however diabolical, to supress a revolution, has led to the rumor that the Catacombs are filled with powder, with a train eading to a chamber beneath the Tuileries, to that, in case of a successful uprising of the people, he Emperor would need but a lighted match to blow half the city to atoms, and in the confusion and terror which would necessarily ensue, regain his power.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

A Paris correspondent of the St. Louis Anzei-

Chevalier Bonelli, the well-known electrician and director of the telegraphs at Turin, is at present engaged in a vast project for connecting Genoa with Buenos Ayres by means of an electric cable. This plan possesses an advantage over the Atlantic cable between Valentia and Nowfoundland, as it is divisible into various sections not exceeding nine hundred miles, while the Valentia cable measures three thousand. This undertaking might be completed in the course of four years. In the first year the line would be established between Genoa and Gibraltar: in the second, be ween Gibraltar and the Cape de Verd Islands; in the third, from the latter to Bahia, and in the fourth from Bahia to Buenos Ayres. Branch cables might communicate with the main cable from Marseilles, Barcelona, the Balcaric Isless Jarthagena, Madeira, and the Canaries. A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald suggests that the whole matter of the Mexican Pret

might be settled as follows: "Set a joint resolution pass the Senate and House of Representatives leclaring that the people of Mexico, having, through a long series of years, shown themselves incompetent to establish a government which can secure to its own citizens the rights of persons and property, or protect from outrage the persons and property of foreigners resident in that remublic or ours; furthermore, which can be relied upon to fulfil its relations to the other members of the family of nations; and having grossly violated its obligations to all other nations and particularly to President is directed in the name of humanity and or the general benefit of mankind, to take possession of the country with such military force as may em necessary, and, sustained by such force, to establish such civil government as Congress may hereafter direct; and, further, that this Government take possession of the revenues of the country and apply them, first, to maintaining the expenses of the protectorate, and, secondly, to the and, finally, that this protectorate shall continue in force so long as the circumstances which have in lorde so long as the circumstances which nave called for it shall continue to exist; but if at any time any State or States of the present Mexican republic shall show themselves competent to establish and maintain an orderly, independent government, they shall be permitted to do so; or should any State desire to be annexed to the Amorican Union, and make application to that effect, Congress may or may not grant the request. The Portland (O T.) Times holds the following

oer looks upon the peace as certain to be of short United States officers to avoid the hardships of a winter campaign. The Times says:

"We heard on every hand rumors that the Northern war is closed for the present, at any rate; that some, at least, of the hostile Indians have come in and sued for peace; that several of the leading spirits have been hung and otherwise summarily disposed of; and that hostages have been taken for the future good behavior of the Indians. These rumors contain the further, information that the surrender was wholly unconditional, and that Kamiakin has fled beyond the mountains. We give them for what they are worth. To us, at least, it seems as if the war had vanished in mist. We can learn nothing satisfactory as to its termination: we are at a loss and the market quiet; the demand for Pork is limited at \$18 &18.25 for Mess, and \$16.80 &P bbl for Prime. Oity packed Mess Best sells as wanted at \$15 &16.50. Dressed Hogs are relling at \$25 &10.50 cash. Bacon-There has been but little inquiry, but the market is nearly bare of stock; sales of plain and fancy Hams at 10 &12 c; Sides at \$3 &0.50 cash. Bacon-Of bulk means there is little on no stock here to operate in, and prices of Sides and Shoulders at 1% &1% c. Lard-There is little stock bere, and the demand limited; sales of blost at 11.11 &c. and kegs at 12.21 & c & Pb. Butter is slow of sale at 16 &20 c for roll, and 10 &12 c for solid packed. Oheses is steady at 7 &2 & & Ding 22 &2 officers who have fallen were not shot by their own men. The conduct of Col. Steptos in that engage-ment is to be investigated, and orders have been

> A recent number of the London Times, published at the time of the rumors that Secretary Cobb intended to propose a tax upon tea and cof-Cobb intended to propose a pax upon tea and coffee, thus comments upon that proposition:
>
> "What! a tax upon tea?" we exclaim; "a tax upon that magical leaf, which ought to be as sacred in the eye of every American as the mistetoe was to the Druid, and the clive to the Athenian—a tax upon that plant which ought to remind every American, whenever he hears it mentioned, of the epoch of independence—a plant, therefore, which ought to be forever sacred in the United States, and forever free from the polluting teach of the tax-gatherer? It was on the 18th of December, 1773, that the olitzens of Beston, in the enthusiasm of patrictic indignation, ascended the

> Reed, the American Minister to China, which says:
>
> "But whenever the American people can compare the English and American treaties, one-half of our case will be complete without any extraneous aid. They will then see that Mr. Reed made a treaty which was not only worthless, because if no American ship had appeared in China, American would have been entitled, under her old treaty, to an equality of share in all rights that might be obtained by England. It was worse than worthless, because, by accepting the miserable concession of a treaty recognition of the traffic that had for years been going on unmolesied at Swatow and in Formosa, it threw all the moral power which America possessed in China, such as it is, upon the Chinese side of resistance.
>
> "Our accusation against Mr. Reed is, that he exerted all his ingenuity to prevent the Chinese Government conceding to the western nations diplomatic regiations in Pekin, and free transit for commerce through the country. If America haliers that in seeding Mr. Reed was avarious his leaves that in seeding Mr. Reed was avarious his leaves that in seeding Mr. Reed was avarious his commerce through the country. If America haliers that in seeding Mr. Reed was avarious his

The same paper has another attack upon Mr

country, our accusation comes to nothing; but the facts remain." Among the items of the late foreign news is the

following from the Birmingham Daily Post, about a young girl who was upon the point of being buried before she was really dead. The Post

"The girl, whose name is Amelia Hinks, is twelve or thirteen years of age, and resided with her parents in Bridge-street, Nuneaton, and dwiadling away under some unaccountable complaint, about three weeks age, she, as her friends imagined, died. The corpse was then removed to another room. The bedy was rigid and ley cold. It was washed and laid out with the usual deathly accompaniments, pency-pieces being placed over the eyes, and the coffin was ordered.