Allowables and of this Stip at Turans Do VOL. 2-NO. 180.

Wrn Goods Jobbers.

TAMES, KENT, SANTEE,

& CO..

IMPORTERS AND JOBBUBS

BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN

SAND AMERICAN

DRY GOODS.

Above Race Street,

Parne Binome. Jro. Winest Barney. D. B. Havin

RIEGEL BAIRD, & CO.

LANG BRANCE, LANCE, & CO.

DRYGOODS.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

10. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA."

SPRING STOCK

Is now complete in all the departments, and ready for Buyers. Prompt-paying merchants, from all parts of the Union are respectfully solicited to call and one mine for the melves:

ANSBACH, REED, & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS

DRY GOODS

(Southwest corner Third and Cherry ats.,)

326 MARKET STREET,

PEILADELPHIA,

.Have now in store a complete and

255 MARKET STREET,

CLOTHS.

CASSIMERES, AND VESTINGS,

To which the attention of BUYERS is invited,

ABBOTT, JOHNES, & CO.,

889 MARKET STREET,

Are now prepared to offer a large

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOOK,

THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS.

Importers and Wholesale Dealess

DRY GOODS,

No. 304 MARKET STREET.

DRY GOODS

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS AND CARPETS,

BY THE PIECE OF PACKAGE,

310 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLDSALM DEALERS

JOSHUA L. BAILY,

IMPORTER AND JOBDER

Cassimerus, Blankets, &c

WHITH GOODS,

CILES AND FANCY GOODS.

ार्ज्यात्र क्षेत्र 🙀 📈 😘 🕬

TRRIMACK SECONDS

Bole Agents for

the control of the latest and the control of the co CALIFORNIA PREM.

BAUTEL WILLIAMS & CO. No. 518 Market and 510 Commerce Be Here not res av A FULL SPRINA SPOCE

ANERICAN AND BY GOPBEN TABRIOS The best of sales in A OUR OVER THE ORIGINATION

BOUGHT DIS ACCUSED THE MANDEADTURES We have chain civies of STAPLE GOODS special adopted A the SOUTEBRIENT ADE. partition for and confined exclusive y is our

T. WAY & COL IMPORTERS AND JORDERS. LBY GOODS.

No. 180 NORTH THIRD STREET, PROMI TO THE PARTY OF feble 24 PHILADELPHIA. NEW MARBLE BUILDING No. 28 NORTH THIRD STREET, OPRING IMPORTATIONS, 1859. We after, by the package or piece, to CAPH of promp SIBLEY, MOLTEN, 4 WOODRUFF,

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN DRY GOODS. Training will find our stock will amortiod at all modes of the year.

JAN H. DURLAP SPLENDID STOCK REES SILES, ROBES 4 LES
ROBES DEUX VOLANTS IN BAURGE,
GAENADINES, PARIS ORGANDIES,
LACONET, LO. 4c.
Aloo fell line ROMNET, RIBBONS, PARIS MUTTS, 1859. spring trade. 1859.

IB GLOVES, &c.

SHAIVLE all qualities, Bound Corner, Square, Stelle orders; Paris and Chantilla Lace Mantillas, new and SHORTRIDGE & BRO. APORTERS & JORESES DRY GOODS. 490 MARKET STREET, SPRING OF 1859. re in store a complete line of POREIGN AND DOMESTIC GOODS. JOHN B. ELLISON & SONS, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOSBERS OF

Belevical apprently with a view to the interests of ANE AND PROMPT SHORT UNEDLY DEALERS, To which they respectfully juries the attention of the Fred. R. A. full State sometantly on hand, and order will be promptly at the LOWER MAKET BATES. PRING IMPORTATIONS. fel Smi.

HERRING & OTT. N. W. Cores FOURTH and MARKET Sts. Are now propored to offer a TPLENDID AND COMPLETE

EMBROIDERIES, PANOY GOODS, &c. VARD, GILLMORE & CO.

No. 40 and 42 NORTH THOOD STREET JAB.R.CAMPREEL&CO SILKS, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c. HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS & SHAWLS.

SCOURSKY, LAFOURGADE, & CO., CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, TOHN B. STRYKER & CO MEN AND BOYS' WEAR. NO. 335 MARKET STREET, Bought evolutively at Augriou, and sold low for Case

SITER, PRICE, & CO. FITHIAN, JONES, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

FORRIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, 240 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

BARCROFT & CO. Not 405 and 407 MARKET STREET,

PRICE FERRIS. & CO.,

BURNOIDERING, Ac.,

MAYS BENCYED

No. 525 MARKET Street, below Sixth.

NO. 26 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

SPRING TRADE

GISTS" ARTICLES, &

FANCY GOODS,

Emporters of

WHITE GOODS,

Janey Goods.

WM.D. GLENN.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Foreign and Domestic DRY GOODS, oek now complete and ready for buyers. febl. 85t No. 218 MARKET STREET SHAPLEIGH, RUB & CO. - . NEW GOODS receiving every day for THE TOTAL STATE OF feb1-8m CITY AND NEAR TRADE.

MCCLINTOCK, GRANT, & CO., LACES, and EMBROIDERIES Importers and Wholesale Dealers

CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, 333 MARKET STREET, (UP STAIRS,)

JOHN H. BROWN & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS POREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC To which they invite the attention of purpher DRY GOODS, W S, STEWART & CO., No. 807 MARKET STREET STLE JOBEERS, North side, above Third Street, OSMARKET STREET. feb2-8m

1859 SPRING IMPORTATIONS 1859 DALE, ROSS, & WITHERS, 521 MARKET Street, and 518. COMMERCE Street, PRILADELPHIA IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

BILKENDFANOYGOODS Have now open a complete stock, to which they in vite the attention of buyers. febl-8m Cabinet Ware.

THE LARGEST DESK DEPOT IN THE UNION. HOGURT & HUTTON MANUFACTURERS OF A. L. ADAMS' IMPROVED DESK RACK. No. 250 South THIRD Street,

OFFICE, BANK, and SCHOOL FURNITURE: EXTENSION TABLES, BOOKQASES, WARDEOBES, &c. 42-8m

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD MOORE & CAMPION,

MCORE, & CAMPION,

No. 281 BOUTH SECOND STREET,
in somment with their extensive Cabinet Business,
are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES,
and lave now on hand a full supply, distand with

MODER & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are prohibated by all who have died them to be
superior to all others.

For the quality and fainh of these Tables the manufastiness refer to their numerous patrons throughout
the Union, who are familiar with the character of their
work.

OHESTNUT STREET BELS: PALE NO. 1 ROBIN In store TOBERT PALETHORP, ATTORNEY
10 BBLS. No. 2 ROSIN in store and for & OO., of London. Apply to GAW, MACALERTRR& CO., 104 North WHARVER, 105 Forth WHARV

Shoe Findings.

Im-

SHOE MANUFACTURERS' GOODS,

UPFIELD'S PATENT BOOT TREES.

CRIMPING MACHINES.

LEATRER ROOLING MILLS.

english, ibish, and american shoe the bads.

ISAAC BARTON & CO.,

PRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTINGS.

FRENCH KID, PATENT LEATHER,

EDWIN W. PAYNE,

LINEN SHEETINGS, DRILLINGS, &4. &0

Importer and Dealer

BOOT, SHOE, and GAITER MATERIALS

iron Building, N. W. corner ANDH and FOURTH Bu

HERTINGS, PRENCH KID,

TATEST LEATHER.
CONGRESS WEB, TOILET SLIPPER GPPERS,
febl-Sm] SHOE THREADS, LACE 3, 220. 3

(Successor to the late Jos. T. Johns,)

SHOE STUFFS and TRIMMINGS,

AT THE OLD STAND,

Kancy Wry Goods.

H. DUHRING & DO.,

Nos. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET

Have just opened their recent

ENGLISH AND GERMAN

HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SMALLWARES,

nd solicit an inspection of their complete and well-assorted stock, BEPECIALLY ADAPTED TO

SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN TRADE.

Purnett, sexton & swearingen

No. 409 MARKET STREET;

Above Fourth, North Side

A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

NEW SPRING STYLES

FANCY DRY GOODS.

OF THEIR OWN IMPORTATION (
And selection, which they offer for sale to buyers from all parts of the United States, on the mostliberal terms. feb0-3m

MARTINS, PEDDLE, & HANRICK,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IS

No. 30 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Offer for sale the most complete stock of goods

ing of HUSIKRY of every grade,

FRONTS.

LADIES ELASTIC BELTS, with classes of entirely

PIBST-CLASS WESTERN AND SOUTHERN

BUYERS.

23 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

Have just opened an entire

NEW SPRING STOCK

SOUTHERN TRADE.

429 MARKET STREET,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

GERMAN AND FRENCH FANCY (100)S,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS.

IMPORTERS

WHOLESALE DEALEIS

NO. 423 MARKET STREET,

Ambrellas and Parasols,

UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS.

336 MARKET STREET

PHILADELPHIA,

Dress Crimmings.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Invite the attention of

CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYES

NEW AND SUPERB STOK

OHOICE NOVELTIES

SPRING SEASON.

BOQUET PRINGES. &o.. &o.

NEW STYLE CLASPED SKIRS.

THE FINEST IN THE MARET.

33 SOUTH FOURTH STRET.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMIGS

Call the particular attention of the Tide to their splendid assortment of, FRENCH POMONNETTE,

J. & A. KEMPER,

febl-lm

BERLIN ZEPHYRS,

FUSCHIA AND POMPONNETTE TRIMINGS,

EVANS & HASSALL

CLEEPER & FENNER.

FANOY GOOD, RTO.

ABOVE FOURTH, PHILADELPHIA

SMALL WARES, COMBS,

SITER, VAN OULIN, & GLASS

Groaes,

HOSIERY, GLOVES,

GLOVES, and FANOY GOODS,

GLOVES for men, women, and calldren an assortment of over 800 kinds,

in their line to be found in the

GLOVES, and

HOSTERY.

SPRING TRADE.

Northeast corner of FOURTH and ARCH Streets

GALLOONS,

Importers and Dealers

LACRIS, &c., &c

WM. JOHNS & SON.

35 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

THREADS, and

And all kinds of Shoe Took

THOE FINDINGS.

RLASTICS, BOOT WEB!

GALLOONS.

LASTINGS.

LASTINGS.

sewing machine stres,

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1859.

Millinery Goods. 1859 LAING & MAGINN'S. NEW No. 80 NORTH HIRD STREET,

THOMPSON & JENKINS, No. 528 MARKET STREF Invite the attention of buyers to the state of Ladies' Straw and Sill sonnets, Mines' Flats and Bloomers; Men's, Soys', and Children's Hats; Artificial Florests, Robes, Trimmings, &c.

Soing exclusively engaged in this branch of business, purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our 289 AND 241 NORTH THIRD STREET, stock before purchasing.

STRAW GOODS HOUSE.

1859

THOS. F. FRALEY, (formerly of Wilcook, Rogers, t. Fraley,) now engaged with the above house, solicite from his friends an examination of the stock of Meass. son & Jenkins.

MILLINERY STRAW GOODS.

MOST COMPLETE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENT

BONNET SILKS AND ORAPES ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES And other Millinery Goods. ALBO OF STRAW GOODS.

OF HYERY CONCEIVABLE VARIETY, Is now open for examination by, and sale to, CASH AND PROMPT SHORT-TIME BUYERS. t'a small advance upon first cost. Those desirous of saving money in their ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO..

431 MARKET STREET, (Late of No. 83 South Second St.) febl4-8m HATS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL, FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c.

HOOPES' & DAVIS, MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS Nos. 19 and 21 South Fourth Street, (up stairs,)

PRILADELPHIA, Have on hand an entirely new and complete stock of the above goods, laid in for CASH, to which the attention of buyers is invited.

CHAS: HALLOWBLL, late of the firm of Chas. Ha well & Co., long known to the trade, would be please see his friends at the warercome of Mesers. Hoop TNO. G. FALCONER & CO.,

DEALERS IN

RIBBONS. SILKS, AND MILLINERY GOODS No. 727 CHESTNUT STREET TRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. Having removed from our old stand, 45 South Secondary, to 725 CHESTNUT STREET. SETWEE SEVENTE AND MIGHTE, We are now prepared to exhibit to our numerous

COMPLE OF

STRAW HATS, BONNETS,

MISSES' and CHILDREN'S HATS,

BLOOMERS, CAPS, &c.,

FANCY AND CRAPE BONNETS,

PENCH FLOWERS,

RUBGONS, LAUBS,

RUGHES, &c.

"RUGHES, &c.

"mequalled in this"

Embracing in all an assortment unequalled in this city, and we respectfully invite the attention of merchants to our Spring Stock.

Osah and short-time buyers will find itspecially their LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS. I HILLBORN JONES.

Importer and Manufactures SILK AND STRAW BONNETS LECHORN AND PANAMA HATS, ARTIFICIAL PLOWERS, BUCKES, &

To which the attention of City and Country Deale NO. 482 MARKET ST., tebl-8m

Boots and Shoes. HENDRY & HARRIS, MANUPACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS

BOOTS AND SHOES,

N. W. COR. THIRD AND ARCH STREETS

PHILADELPHIA. WHELAN & Co., WHOLESALE DEALERS to which they invite the attention of first-class buyers Our stock is particularly adapted to the

BOOTS, SHOES,

STRAW GOODS. No. 513 MARKET STREET. BOOTS AND SHOES.

The Subscribers have completed their SPRING STOCK BOOTS AND SHOES, Which they are prepared to offer at the lowest prices

VAN DUSEN, SMITH, & CO., 403 MARKET STREET, Above Fourth, up stairs

B. P. WILLIAMS & CO., WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE,

No. 18 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

TOB. H. THOMPSON & GO. WHOLESALE

BOOT AND SHOE

No. 814 MARKET STREET.

III A large and general assortment of Eastern an lity-made Shoes constantly on hand. SPRING STYLES, 1859. J. & M. SAUNDERS, WHOLESALE DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, &o., &o. Being prepared to offer as great inducements to buyers as Jobbers in any other market, invite an ex-No. 84 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

1-2m . . Near the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia

EVICK, RASIN, & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE MANUFACTORY, No. 525 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, of our own and Eastern ire, to which we invite the attention o outkern and Western buyers.

Carriages. CARRIAGES

OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WILLIAM D. ROGERS. REPOSITORY,

The interest in Lord Bynon, which Moone' ration born since his death, in 1824, as it ever was. In a book recently published by subbcription, which we have not yet noticed. for information, and have never been disappointed - S. Austin Allibone's "Critical Dictionary of English Literature, and British and American Authors," living and deceased-MPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN we have met with a notice of Byron and his writings, full and impartial, in which are inillustrious and surviving contemporaries. GEORGE TIOKNOB, the historian of Spanish these, from memoranda made at the time. He says:

> Lord Byron more than once told me, he supposed to my surprise, placing its attractions much higher than those of Greece. It will be remembered that in that eminently Tory journal. Lord Byron was the had then written, but had not printed, the then living in a large and fine house in Piccadilly. I saw him there only a few times—four in all him, Lady Byron, and Sir Ralph and Lady Noel, in his private box at Drury Lane Theatre, to see Kean in 'Rule a Wife,' Lord Byron being then one of the managing committee of that theatre, and an admirer of Kean. The whole of such an

"Each time that I saw him at home, Lady Byon was with him, or came into the room while I was there. On these occasions, as well as at the eatre, his manners towards her were very natural and simple, and those of a happy man. He had then been married about six months, and was separated from her about six months afterwards, under circumstances still imperfectly explained to the public, but which were known at the time to Dr. Lushington. His remarkable letter, published at the end of Moore's life, when taken in nnection with the pure and elevated character of the eminent magistrate who wrote it to express his deliberate judgment on the whole affair, can leave no reasonable doubt that the separation was

"The first time I saw him, I was struck with his novements as he came into the room where I was valting for him. There was a screen before the loor, so that I could not immediately see him; but the sound that came from behind it was as if two or three people were entering together. He advanced towards me rapidly, with his person bent forward, owing, I suppose, to the malconformation of his lower limbs, for I noticed the same thing on other occasions. Scon after he sat down he took up one of his feet—which were nicely laced in Yellington boots, and had fashionable white drill antaloons drawn down over them tight and lowand patted and petted it, as I thought, to see whether I took any capeolal notice of it. I was careful not to do so. I had been warned. But, except in these trifles, I never saw anything in his manner that was probably the result of his deformity. In all the upper part of his person he was

PANCY NOTIONS. five doors delow the merchangs hotel "He talked a good deal about America, and was curious on the subject of our universities and literature, inquiring particularly whether we looked Bards and Scotch Reviewers,' which was then suppressed in England, he said that he wrote It UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, LINEN ROSOM SHIRTS and COLLARS, LINEN CAMBRIG HANDKERCHIEFS and SHIRT when he was very young and very angry, adding that those were the only circumstances under which a man would write such a satire. Since he had come back to England, he said that Lord Holwho had become his friend, had asked him not to continue to reprint it, and so he had suppressed it. Indeed, he went on, he had become of late acainted with nearly all the persons he had sa-Mocauley, brother, & brewster, tirized, and had a hearty liking for them, espe-cially as they did not refuse to know a person who had so much abused them. He had no longer any quarrel with any of them except Lord Carlisle; and, as that was a family difference, he said he supposed it would never be settled. On every acsount, therefore, he expressed himself as glad that the book was out of print; and yet he showed no regret when I told him that it was freely giroulated in the United States. His poems published during his minority he said he had suppressed because

that our booksellers should reprint them.

who of course spoke more wisely and mildly on the nost as extravagant as Lord Byron. "A day or two afterwards he sent me a copy of all his works, with letters of introduction for Greece and Turkoy-adding to the one for Ali leaving a party together, shortly after his return Pacha a curious pistol, which I subsequently refrom the Continent. A linkman accosted Lord B. of the letters I still possess; and I have just observed, by a comparison with notes that I received joined, with a bitter expression, 'Yes; I am defrom Lady Byron twenty years later, that one of formed.' This feeling seems to have been habitu-

thereset various of Combenes, of every say, from 2s.

Their assortment of PABABOLS is also wry large, and for variety of design, styles, shoish, and pices, exceeds that o. any previous ceason.

Buyers who have not had S. & F.'s make of goods will find their time well spent in looking over this well-made stock, which includes MANY NOVERIES, not to be mat with elsewhers.

[coll-5m] in her handwriting.

"On another occasion Lord Byron talked to me did his countenance wear the expression DRESS AND MANTILLA TRIMIINGS, to told me he wrote at his place in the cour

in London. His countenance was just as fair, smooth, and round as ever. His conversation, however, I thought a little different. Its to .

doubt that he felt himself to be undervalued as a

"Both he and Mr. Hobbonse spoke with grea

I have always supposed, was, when I entered the

EDWARD EVERETT, and are not less interest

"Having at a very early age begun to feel

great interest in modern Greece, that feeling was raised to enthusiasm by the two first cantos of Childe Harold, which appeared the year after I left

felt on that account especially desirous, on my ar

the acquaintance of Lord Byron. I was offered an introduction to him by more than one friend-

particularly by Richard Sharps, Erq., better

known in society as ' Conversation Sharpe.' De-

lays, however, took place, and my youthful impa-tience led me somewhat to overstep the bounds of

strict propriety. I addressed a note to Lord By-ron, sending with it a copy of a poetical triffe

privately printed by me some time before, in which

he was mentioned, and asking the honor of his acquaintance. I received a most obliging answer

from him the next day, accompanied with a set of his poems in four volumes, (rendered doubly valu-

ble by marginal corrections in his handwriting,)

and appointing an hour when he would see me

His reception of me was most cordial. Intercourse between the two codulties was just reopened after

the war of 1812-1814, and I was the first person

from the United States whose acquaintance he had made. He expressed high satisfaction at the

account I gave him of his transatiantic fame. Our

conversation was principally on the state of educa-tion and literature in this country, and on Greece

o which he said he was so much attached, that bu

for family considerations he should be disposed to

pass his life there. He offered me, without solid

tation on my part, letters to his friends there, and

feeling, violent as it is, seems to have been pretty

deliberately cherished by Lord Byron. It is ex-

pressed in his conversation with Mr. Ticknor a few

cought : and in a littlet to Moore, written a day of

wo before I say Lord B., he says : 'Of politics we have nothing but the yell for war; and Castle.

reagh is preparing his head for the pike, and on

"Lord Byron-at this time in the enjoyment

Parnassus—had laid aside entirely the misanthro

ple tone and eccentric manners with which he re turned from the East. He was a great favorite in

ociety, and happy, to all appearance, at home

English Bards and Sootch Reviewers,' Mr.

Rogers gave me an amusing account of the com

aencement of his acquaintance with Lord Byro

connection with the reconciliation of Byron an

related in Moore's Life of Byren. Mr. Rogers

having been informed by Moore that Byron and he had agreed on a meeting as friends, proposed

that it should be at his (Mr. Rogers's) house, and

desired Moore to invite Byron to meet him at din-ner there. This invitation was accepted in the most gracious manner by Byron. It was intended

Rogers in the course of the merning, and was invited to join them. This was in the first week of

stout. After refusing everything on the table, he asked for hard bisouit and soda-water, neither of

which happened to be in the house. The sode water was sent for and procured, but the biscu

was not to be had in the neighborhood. Lord

ner and conversation on this occasion did not ar

pear to have pleased Mr. Rogers so much as they

did Mr. Moore. Whenever I saw Lord Byron his

"It has been a question whether Lord Byron

was lame in one foot or both. My own impression

when I saw him, was that the deformity extended equally to both feet; and such I understand Mr.

by name. Mr. Rogers heedlessly said, 'You see

everybody knows you already." Lord Byron re-

He had also formed friendly relations with man

imong them, to Ali Pacha of Albania.

rival in London in the spring of 1815, of making

Determined to visit Greece myself, I

published soon afterwards."

ing. They run thus:

parlor at Mira, at work on the notes to it, which

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1859.

seemed to me to be more lively, various, and de-cided. As I had been a good deal in Ger-many, he asked me if I had seen Goetha; Something New about Byron. and, finding that I had, he put to me many questions about him. He told me that hir. lography excited rather than satisfied, con-M. G. Lewis had made him an extemporane tinues as vivid now, in the minds of the generanslation of Faust, reading it to him from German into English—which accounted to me for a certain resemblance in parts of Manfred to that ramarkable poem, which had not then been trans lated into English, and which I was aware he could not read in the original. He was curious, though we have daily occasion to refer to it toe, to know about Goethe's personal enemics whose number he had understood to be considerable; and when I gave him an account of a very severe article on Gosthe in the Edinburgh Review, which, to his great annoyance, had been translated and published under his nose at Jena by roduced Reminiscences of the poet, by two Oken, Lord Byron showed at first an amusin agerness to hear all about it, but then; seeming to sheek himself, said, as if half in earnest, though still laughing, 'And yet I don't know what sym-Literature, has communicated the first of pathy I can have with Goethe, except that of an injured author.' And this, I think, was the exact truth; for he left on my mind that morning, no

"I became acquainted with Lord Byron in June, 1816, through the kindness of Mr. Gifford, editor poet in England. of the Ouarterly Review, who had a nersonal regard for the great poet, and to whom alone, as satisfaction of their residence in Italy-Lord Byron during the ten days I was in London after I became acquainted with him; besides which, how-ever, I met him once in Murray's room in Albe-marle street, and once passed an evening with acquaintance was necessarily not much, and could give only the most superficial view even of his

very handsome, round, and full; but his com-plexion was sallow and pale. His general air was perfectly easy and natural. The tones of the very handsome, round, and full; but his com-plexion was sallow and pale. His general air do want. I want to see Lord Castieresgh's head carried on a pike beneath that window.' This

they were not worth reading, and he wondered "While he was talking in this way, Sir James Bland Burges—a fourth or fifth rate poet who wrote 'The Exediad' with Cumberland, and a part trio; but 'Campbell happened to eall on Mr. of whose Epic on Richard the Lion Hearted Lord Byron, in his 'Hints from Horace,' says he found | Byron, in his 'Hints from norsee, says no round at Malta lining a trunk—came suddenly into the rosm, and said, abruptly, 'My lord! my lord! a great battle has been fought in the Low Countries, when the same of the low Countries, and the same of the low Countries, when the same of t SCHAFFER & ROBERTS, great battle has been fought in the Low Countries, and Bonaparte is entirely defeated. 'But is it true?' 'Yes, my lord, it is certainly true. An aid-decamp arrived to the certainly true. An aid-decamp arrived taken pains to have a particularly nice one that tais morning, and I have just seen him, as he was going to Lady Wellington's. He says he thinks Bonaparte is now in full retreat towards Paris.' After an instant's panse, Lord Byron replied, 'I am d—d sorry for it.' And then, after another which he was at slight name here? BRUSHES, LOOKING G'ASSES, slight pause, he added, 'I didn't know but I might live to see Lord Castlereagh's head on a pole; but I suppose I sha'n't now.' And this was the first ession produced on his impotuous and illgoverned nature by the news of the battle of Byron then called for the potatoes, filled his plate Waterloo. Two days afterwards I met him at with them, and pouring the contents of the vinegar Murray's Rooms, where he received very good-order over them, made a hearty meal. His man humoredly the satirical congratulations of Gifford and some other of his Tory friends on the great, victory; but he did not disguise his feelings or pinions about it, and would not admit that the Emperor's case was desperate even then. I was nuch surprised at all this, though less than I should have been if I had not already heard simf-Days with Bonsparte expressed by leading Whigs,

from Lady Byron twenty years later, that one of them, which is in very nicely-turned French, is

of a plan he had once entertained of establishing himself in Greece; and twice he expressed to me his purpose of visiting the United States, saying the first time that he had never envied any man more than he did Lewis and Clarke when he read the account of their travels, and that he had ever since felt the greatest desire to see our Indians. The 'English Bards,' to which he recurred again the winter before he went to Greece, at a time whon there was a heavy fall of snew on the ground; and he kept house for a month, during which time he never saw the light of day-rising in the evening after dark, and going to bed in the morning before dawn. 'The Corsair,' he said, he the twelfth: adding, that whenever he undertook anything, he found it necessary to give himself wholly to it. For this reason he supposed he could never complete Childe Harold, which he began at Yanina, and broke off at Smyrna. It was so long since he had laid it aside that he should not, he believed, ever be able to resume it.

"An American copy of his works, in two small and very shabby volumes, printed, I think, at Philadelphia, gave him evident pleasure. He was glad, he said, to see it in so cheap a form that verybody could buy it. It was in boards; and he said he should keep it so, preferring to have it just as it came from America. In this and in other ways he showed that he valued his American

other ways he showed that he valued his American reputation, of which he was then just beginning to great the court of All Pacha.

We are prepared to execute large, orderfor Silk and Marsellies Frieges, Tassels, Gords, Sutton &c., at our own Hastory,

Allong.

Allong.

OMMEROIAL AND TRAELLING OURSEITS available in all parts othe world on the Bronzed me, and, after taking my card to him, showed me into a room nicely furnished in the Court of Marsellies fashion, where I found Mr. Hobbouse & CO., of London. Apply to gard, Macallerstrage CO., flords, Allong.

Allong.

Allong.

Allong.

OMMEROIAL AND TRAELLING OURSEITS available in all parts othe world goods, and had some very agreeable talk for the form of the most remarkable every planned and looking books, and had some very agreeable talk for the form of the most remarkable every planned, and the source of Massars, Glorg Prabody in the form of the greatest service to me, selection to the proposed appropriation of a grate-only the care of the first person of eminence of the greatest service to me, selection to the form all the care in the court of All Pracha. The son, so well known to the readers of child Harold, was the first person of eminence of eminence of the greatest form allitions, to the living of actual cultivators. It is son, so well known to the readers of child entered the care in the son, so well known to the readers of child entered the son, the son, so well known to the readers of child entered the son, the son is continuous, in a stream of the son is continuous, in a stream of the son is continuous, the son is continuous, the son is continuous, the son is continuous, in a stream of the son is continuous, in a

with him till Lord Byron came down. Contrary BY TELEGRAPH. to my expectation, he showed no marks of the wild and reckless life he had led since I saw him THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

Second Session. The Cuba Bill Withdrawn!

TWO CENTS.

Washington, Feb. 26. During the morning hour no business of importan Mr. Honres, of Virginia, called up the army appro Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, saked leave to make an aplanation.
Mr. Fassender called Mr. Slidell to order, as he want analytic on the subject before the Senate, viz

the army appropriation bill.

Mr. Hersen, at Mr. Elidell's request, temporarily withdrew his motion, and permitted Mr. Elidell to so on.

Mr. Elibert. required, and said: It is proper to state to the Senate why I shall make no further attempt, at this seasion, to bring up for consideration the bill to facilitate the acquisition of Cuba by negotiation. At an early hour, yesterday, the Senator from Chio (Mr. Wede) took the floor, and having previously suncounced his intention to speak on the bill, moved to adjourn, which was negatived by a decided majority. No quorum woring, on any motion, the Bernear at-Arms was directed to report the attendance of the absent Senators. An appeal was then made to the Senator from Obio, and others of the Opposition who were known to be prepared to speak, to continue the debate, with the assurance that a quorum would scon be present, many Senators having left the Senate with a deciration of their intention to ratio by eight on the American season of the American form Maryland (Mr. Kennedy) spoke at considerable length. (When he (Mr. K.) had concluded a large quorum was present. Still the Senators not be other side, who it was asserted had many speeched in reserve, refused obstinately either to speak or vote upon the bill, and evinced a determination by a crise of distory minour viest to prevent any final action on it; a determination which, under he very defective rules of the Senator from Mississippi, a supporter of the bill, then moved to lay it on the table, at the same time declaring that he should vote against his own motion his object being to obtain a test vote. This remitted in the Senator refusing to lay the bill on the table by a soci of 30 nays to 13 yeas, this establishing a clear majority of 12 inference of the principle of the bill, a result that yould not have changed had the Senate been full, as the absentees had generally paired of the plance of the spirition of the plance

The other Recollections are supplied by

Mr. Wann, of Ohio, Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire and others, declared to the same effect. introduced.

Explainations were made by Mr. Thomrson, of New Jersey, Messrs. Jones, Brigger, and Dayts, who were absent when the vote was taken, that they would have voted with the majority.

The subject was then dropped, and the array appropriation bill taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The act appropriate.

Pay of the Army,

After several nours, unusus, and many experienced to.

Mr. Davis, of hississippi, moved an additional clause, appropriating about a million dollars for fortifications.

Carried—yeas 43, nava 12.

[This, together with a few minor amendments, sends the bill back to the House.]

The bill was finally passed—yeas 24, nava 15.

The Strans then a 'j' wined.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

among them, to Ali Pacha of Albania.

"The state of public affairs was then very critical. Napoleon, recently escaped from Elba, was advancing rapidly to meet the Prussian and English armies in Belgium. The probable result of the impending conflict was discussed with warmth by Lord Byron. 'Napoleon,' said he, 'will at first, no doubt, drive the Duke of Wellington. That I shall be sorry for; I don't want to have my countrymen beaten. But I will tell you what I do want. I want te see Lord Castlereagh's head carried on a pike beneath that window.' This contradicted by a subsequent production of the book and by the testimony of Frederick Bourgin, his la-partner and Horakio C. Howard, take bookkeeper it the firm. By order; of the committee Mr. Nitjack, re-ported these facts to the House, with a resolution di-recting-this case to be given to the United States Dis-trict Attorney for the District of Columbia, for such action in the premises as the circumstances, in hi-oplation, require.

philon, require.

The resolution was adopted.

The Pest Office appropriation bill was then taken up
Mr. BLAIR, of Missouri, unsuccessfully sought if
for an amendment giving the Butterfield Mail Com
any the selection of the overland route.

mittee of Ways and Means had agreed to any tarin our whatever.

[The bill was then read for information. It simply provides that the operation of the lat, 23; and 33 sections of the act of 1857 is to be suspended for three years from the 50th of June, 1859, from and after which time duties shall be levied and collected abcording to the provisions of the act of 1855, for three years, and no longer. All goods, wares, and merchandise in public store on July 1st, 1859, for consumption, to be subject to the duties prescribed by this act.]

Mr. Phelps sent up to the clerk's table, which was read. a resolution adopted by the Committee of Ways and Means, instructing him, at the earliest possible moment, to ask a suspension of the rules and report:

First—Mr. Phelps' tariff bill for a modification of the tariff.

1846.
Mr. Grawford, of Georgia, Mr. Burney, of Kentucky, Mr. Lavoura, of Virginia, and others, raised points of order, saying that the constitute had not authorized the chairman to report this bill.

[fixed confusion prevailed at this stage of the proceedings, members in every direction standingry, some cedings, members in every direction standingry, some

Mr. PHELES modified his report, in pursuance of the terms of the resolution of the Ommittee of Ways and Means.

Finally the Speaker decided that, should the rules be suspended, Mr. Phelpa's bill, together with Mr Morgill's, and the amendments and substitutes of other gentlemen, will have to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

The House refused to suspend the rules on Mr. Phelpa's motion, a two-thirds vote being necessary. The vote stood—yeas 129, nays 88—as follows:

YER—Messra Abbott, Adrain; Ahl, Anderson, Andrews, Arnold, Barr, Bennett, Bingham, Bishop, Bishr, Hliss, Bowle, Brayton, Buffinton, Burlingane, Case, Cavanaugh, Chaffee, Ohapman, Olark of Connecticut, Horace F. Clark, Clawson, Clark B Cochrace, Colfax, Corning, Covode. Cragin, Curtis. Davis of Maryland, Davis of Massachusette, Davis of Iowa, Dawes, Dean, Dick, Dimmick, Dodd, Durfee, Edse, Farnsworth, Fenton, Florence, Folsy, Foster, Giddings, Gilling, Ghman, Gilmer, Gooch, Goodwin, Gtauger, Grover, Grow. Hali of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris, Hatch, Hickman, Hard, Horton, Howard, Huyler, Jawatt, Owan Jones, Meim, Keling, Kelasy, Kilgore, Kuapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Landy, Leidy, Leiter, Loveloy, Maclay, Marshall of Kentucky, Mason, Matteeon, Maynard, Montgomer, Morrill, Norris of Pennsylvania, Morse of Masyland, Stewart of Maryland, Stewart of Pennylvania, Paper, Thompson, Tompkins, Undersood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Ward, Washburn of Wiscoush, Wathburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watteley, Wilson, Wood, Wortendyke, Zolli-colfer—123. deportment and conversation were those of a well-bred, intelligent man of the world, wholly free from affectation and eccentricity. Trelawney, speaking from actual inspection after death, declares to have been the case. It was concealed from the eye by very long and loose trowsors, but caused him to walk with a slight jerk at the hip. Mr. Rogers and Lord Byron were

graphers; but on no occasion when I saw him gloom or care.
"Three years and a half after I saw him in London, I had an opportunity of renewing my acquaintance with Lord Byron at Venice, where I saw him a few times in the autumn of 1818. Notwithstanding the events which had occurred since general appearance and manner. Our conversation was again very much on Greece, which I was to visit the next spring, and for which he furnished me with additional letters. He now spoke with some confidence of taking up his abode there, although the revolution which caused him to do so had not yet broken out. He dwelt at some length on the state of society in Italy, particularly in Vonice, and especially on the circle of the Counters Albrizzi's, which Lord Byron attended Countess Albrizal's, which Lord Byron attended every evening for two years, to which I had the good fortune to be introduced by Ugo Foscolo. He spoke also with a good deal of interest of the Armenian studies which he carried on for a short time under Father Passol Auger, of the Armenian Convent at Vonice. This learned and amiable ecclesiastic, whom I had the pleasure of knowing, told me that for the short time that Lord Byron studied with him he made rapid progress. He translated into English Father Auchor's Armeno-Italian grammar, and also the unauthentic Epistics of Faul to the Corinthians, which had never appeared in an English version. They are found, as translated by Lord Byron, in the Appendix to Moore's Life.

"It is searcely necessary to add that Lord Byron's letters to his friends in Corfu, Albania, and Greece Proper were of the greatest service to me, especially at the court of Ali Pacha. "Dark Mustar, his son," so well known to the readers of Childe Hareld, was the first person of eminence whom I saw at Yanina, of which he was then the Governor." benefit of agriculture and the promotion of the mechanic aris.

The message says: According to the report of the Interior Department, over six millions of a rew will be required, the minimum price of which is equal to \$7 675,000. This bill was passed at a period of great financial embarrassment. Should it become a law the Tressury would be deprived or pearly all its income, which, for the next. year, is estimated at five millions from that source. Should the thirty-three States enter into the market with their land-scrip, the price of public lands would necessarily diminish; and, considering the many land warrants in the market, the Treasury would be deprived of so much revenue. Should the time ever arrive when State Governments shall look to the Federal Government to maintain their system of internal policy, the character of both would become greatly distinct. Another consideration was, that so much land being precipitated on the market would benefit speland being precipitated on the market would benefit speland being precipitated on the market would benefit speland.

NOTICE TO COMMESTS.

ranta and other States for contributions giving the rent news of the day in their particular localities, g to the general reader.

s constitutional or not, and members of Congress may have the same privilego. The bill was not tatrofased. It is a party measure, and had received the samether of men on all sides of the House. It was a meanth sear the heart of Washington: And the President same a message to day to strike down the bill; perhaps the cally one proposed for the especial benefit of agriculture. The President has committed, if not a crime, at least a hands. inndar. The question was false, on the passage of the bill—
to President's veto by the contrary notwithstanding,
he voto resulted in year 108; hays: 69; the year not
sling two thirds as required by the Constitution.
The Speaker declared the bill reflected;
The Speaker declared the bill reflected;

to the consular and tallounatic appropriation bill; the legislative, executive, and inddelal appropriation, bill; the legislative, executive, and inddelal appropriation bill, and invalid pension bill; were severally acted on. The committee then nose.

The Hunes command in the committee's action on all the Soutie's amendments.

Liberty Bill.". lave coming into the State by consent of his chall be free.

The Massachusetts Legislature-Pur-chase of the Hancock House. Beston. Feb. 26.—The Senate has passed a resolution the purchase of the house of John Happook. Letter from New York.

THE PROPESSORS, AND THE CRAPCHS AT THE ACA-DRING OF MUSIC: FIRST, START, FOR THE OBSER-VATORY—ARRIVAL AND EXIT OF RICKARD COR-

The meeting at the Assacany of Manie, lest evening, for the purpose of faking steps for the immediate execution of an astronomical observatory, was a moreose, and he spirit evinced was all that the best friends of the vies, and Professor Mitchell: A subscription paper was circulated containing as empilitions:

1st. That a charter exceening its subscribers from personal liability shall be obtained.

2d. That the sum subscribed shall be, not less than the amount of two bindred thousand delines; and a strength of the subscribers of this final, or with the charter; by the subscribers to this fund, or it he loders of a chare of shares therein.

N. B.—The Observatory fund is to be divided into shares of twenty-five deliars each.

The following gentlemen responded:

Beofumin H. Field, Robert L. Stuart, Wm. Aspinwall, \$1,000 each; Lewis Emberoid; J. D. Ointe, \$500 each; Alfred Peel, Irangus Primes C W. Hackter.

each; Alfred Peel, Iraneus Prime; C. W. Hackley, Prof. Loomis, Luther Bradish; Prof. Abbott; E. W. Howe, H. A. Hulburt, \$160 such; Daniel Terry, Daid P. Holton, J. O. Mott, J. W. Clowes, W. C. Stor In the course of Professor Mitchell's re that he had visited most of the observatories in the old world and in the new, and that not one possessed so

ligible a site as that which is proposed for the obser rayory in Uentral Park.

Bichard Cobden is amongstus. Quietly, without any heralding, without heing subjected to the annoyance of for Kentucky Thompson's great speech. I believe the Englishmen of New York don't intend to make any

secept the call, and of course, in due time, to

The agregate since July last is over five millions larger than the importation of last year, and only twelve millions below the great 'importation of the fiscal year which preceded the panie.

I hear that Strakosch is doing huge things in the West. He is giving the Chicago folks a dosen operas; thence he grees to Gincinsali, to the new opera house, for twenty nights, and in April returns to New York. He has been obeging, the tim uninterruptedly since he started on his present tour. Letter from Harrisburg.

David W. Dennison. The yearly income of their real and porsonal estate not to exceed \$5,000. Object and design: to afford a home, clothing, schooling, and in-struction in the arts of housewifery, and sewing, for poor orphan girls, or such as may be neglected or de-serted by their parents—having in all cases at aimed the age of 12. Pall power is given to a board of trustess to make all necessary regulations. In cases where either of the parents is living, and by him or her brought to the institution for the purposes above mentioned, or orphans neglected and deserted, the application is subject to the approval of a judge of record of the city of Philadelphia. When thus received, they are under control, do., until apprenticed out to proper persons— (the age of 18 being the extent of any indenture so