RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Joseph Ernest Renan—Who he is, and what is thought of his Book.

A writer in *Harper* for February says that "Renan's Life of Jesus" has made more noise in the world than any book since "Uncle Tom's Cabin," not excepting "*Les Miserables*." Its sale in France has reached nearly a hundred thousand copies, besides having been translated into English, German, Italian, and Dutch, in all of which its sale has been enormous. In person Renan is said to have a strongly-marked face, somewhat Jewish in cut, flecked with red spots, not wanting in signs of revolution, but yet preeminently, and with an indescribable air of uncertainty; and in walking he seems to be disputing with some invisible opponent, occasionally shaking his hand, and now and then clenching his fist. He was born at *Tregnier*, a little town in Brittany, February 27, 1823, and is, hence, about completing his forty-first year.

Destined for the Church, he entered the Seminary of St. Nicholas, Paris, at fourteen, at the head of which institution was then Dupanloup, now Bishop of Orleans, whose quick eye soon detected in the young Breton a superior intellect and an intractable disposition. The boy was always seen reading, writing, or talking—seldom in the sports of the play-ground. At sixteen he gained the prize of history by an essay on Alexander the Great, and at seventeen went to the Seminary of Issy to complete his academical studies, where the German language occupied a large share of his attention. The *theologia moralis* of the school, taught after the old orthodox Roman fashion, soon disgusted him. He read Jouffray, and became his disciple.

His theological studies proper were next commenced at St. Sulpice, but the seeds of skepticism were already sown in his restless mind, and he became very unhappy, for which he sought and found a solace in the study of the Oriental languages—Hebrew, Arabic, and Syriac—under the tutorship of the eminent Orientalist, Le Her. Finally his studies at St. Sulpice completed, having received the minor orders, the time of his ordination as sub-deacon was approaching. At this critical point he amazed his superiors by a revelation to them of his doubts, which was followed by their advising him to abandon the ecclesiastical career. To shield this honest young doubter from poverty, Dupanloup secured for him a place as tutor at the College of Stanislas. At twenty-three he published a "History of the Semitic Languages." He was subsequently sent by the Academy of Inscriptions to Italy on an antiquarian mission, in 1860 was made keeper of the MSS. of the Imperial Library, and, in 1860, was sent on a scientific mission to explore the antiquities of Phoenicia. It was during this tour that his "Life of Jesus" was penned, under the following circumstances:

In the course of his travels he spent a good deal of his time on the borders of the Lake of Galilee—he "travels" as he walks in, "the whole region covered by the Gospel history; visited Jerusalem, Hebron, and Samaria, and made himself familiar with all the sacred localities." Forced to spend the summer in the heights of the Libanus, to escape the burning Syrian sun, he "fixed in rapid sketches," as he informs us, "the vivid image of the life of Christ, which the marvellous harmony between the Gospel story and the actual scenes of the Galilean landscape had implanted in his mind." Thus it appears that the "Life of Jesus," with the exception of a few pages, was written during a summer's rest in a Maronite cabin, on the top of Lebanon. In some measure this, doubtless, accounts for the fanciful, visionary, superficial, yet charming and pleasing character of the book. The mercantile success of the latter is attributable, in some degree at least, to the incistry and novelty with which its appearance was heralded. The world, it was said, was to have, in the nineteenth century, a Voltaire without his persiflage, a Rousseau without his insincerity, a Strauss without his dullness, and on the day of its publication the Rue Vivienne is said to have been nearly as much thronged by porters bearing away the *Vie de Jesus* in dozens to the retailers as the Rue de Seine had been, some months before, by the same porters, in mad rivalry to get the first copies of *Les Misérables* hot from the press.

Ever since then the book has been the chief target of literary and theological criticism. To the sincere believer in Jesus Christ as true, essential God and real man in one person, it can only appear as a lamentable, blundering *notion*. And yet, strange to say, notwithstanding the lonseness with which it treats sacred things, Renan has received no severer treatment at the hands of any class than the German skeptical school. Even Ewald, whom Renan had covered with praises, and from whom he had borrowed much of the show of Jewish learning apparent in his best books, indignant at the superficial way in which Renan treats his mighty theme, demands, scornfully, "Could such a man set forth the history of Christ? No; for him the life of Jesus must ever remain an insoluble riddle." The same eminent Jewish authority continues: "Renan is ignorant of the true history of the Jewish people during the two thousand years preceding the coming of Jesus Christ; and although the means of studying that history in all its parts are easily accessible, he has not taken the trouble to master it."

Even in France, the profounder skeptics received the "Life of Jesus" coldly at the first. They were disgusted with its vague mysticism and sentimentalism. "I can conceive," said one of them, "of a solid faith; I can conceive of a frank infidelity; but I cannot understand M. Renan's notion of a 'truly religious soul,' which shall reject all mysterics, and yet give room to the most wild and dreamy religious vagaries." Larroque asks M. Renan whether "words have changed their meaning," that he calls Christ "divine" and "half-God?" "If Christ is God, he is God; there are no degrees in divinity." Nor does he relish the romance style of Renan's so-called history. He cannot breathe, he says, in an atmosphere so saturated with perfumes. "And if I must choose," he adds, "between the grand, though severe, character of Christ, as depicted by the Christian Church, and the charming and accommodating person whom Renan paints, I frankly acknowledge my preference for the former." We will conclude with the following letter of Napoleon to the Bishop of Arras, complimenting him on his reply to Renan:

SIR: You have had the kindness to send me the work you have written in opposition to the recent production in which an attempt was made to raise doubts on one of the most ancient bases of our religion. I have seen with pleasure the energetic part you have taken in the defence of the faith, and sincerely congratulate you for it."

This letter, it will be seen, Napoleon-like, is evasive. He does not congratulate the Bishop on the *success* with which he defends the faith, but merely the "energy" with which he has done so. Still, even this, considering that two years ago Renan was fostered by the Emperor as a special favorite, may be taken as no slight index of the current opinion in France respecting the much-talked-of "Life of Jesus."

THE MONTH'S MIND FOR ARCHBISHOP HUGHES.—The solemn and imposing ceremony of the Roman Catholic Church, designated the "Month's Mind," for the repose of the soul of the late Archbishop Hughes, was celebrated in New York on Wednesday morning, at St. Patrick's Cathedral. The edifice retained the emblems of woe which it wore at the obsequies of the deceased. The catafalque differed very materially from that used at the funeral, the canopy being entirely removed. The bier was raised upon a level with the pews, the upper portion being a representative tomb in the style of the pyramid. The entire bier was capped by a Pompeian vase, surmounted by a finely decorated cross in sable and burnished steel, draped with the usual mourning weeping cloth, which was trimmed with silver fringe.

From the vase fronting the high altar was suspended the late Archbishop's stole, and on one edge of the tomb rested his golden mitre. The pilasters and mausoleum were ornamented with silver lace—the latter bearing fringed tassels of the same material. The whole was brilliantly illuminated with tapers. At 10½ o'clock a procession of bishops and nearly three hundred priests moved from the sacristy to the high altar. Among those in the sanctuary were Archbishop Connolly of Halifax, the Right Rev. Bishops Loughlin of Brooklyn, Simon of Buffalo, Bailey of Newark, Dominique of Pittsburgh, Farrell of Hamilton, Canada; Lynch of Toronto, Vicar General Starrs, and others. The immense edifice was crowded long before the hour of service, and although no persons were admitted without tickets, both Mulberry and Mott streets were crowded with people who sought, though in vain, to gain an entrance to the cathedral.

The services commenced with the Office for the Dead, which was effectively chanted by the choir.

Archbishop Connolly celebrated Pontifical High Mass of Requiem, Vicar-General Starrs being Assistant Priest. The Rev. Fathers Maguire and McSweeney acted as Deacons, and Father McNiff acted as Master of Ceremonies.

The Right Rev. Bishop Loughlin preached the sermon from Paul's Epistle to the Hebrews, xiii, 7: "Remember them which have the rule over you, who have spoken unto you the word of God, whose faith follow, considering the end of their conversation."

After the sermon, the Libera was sung at the catafalque in connection with the usual mortuary ceremonies, which closed the Month's Mind.

SERMONS ON THE MEDIATION OF CHRIST.—We understand that these sermons, by the Rev. T. H. Stockton, D.D., announced in *The Press*, some weeks ago, have been, so far, well attended by Christians and inquirers generally. Being delivered on Sunday afternoons (3½ o'clock), in a centrally located church (Eleventh and Wood streets), and the whole service limited to an hour and a quarter, the opportunity is favorable to Christian union in the encouragement of a common Christian interest. On last Sunday the *Newly Discovered Scriptural Facts* were opened, in part, and this exhibition will be continued through several succeeding discourses until complete. Though new to the Philadelphia public, they have been presented to large auditories in Cincinnati, Baltimore, and Washington, and it is hoped that suitable occasions will occur for their presentation in other places. *If these "facts" are proved to be* thoroughly trustworthy, they ought to find a permanent place in the great body of evidences of the truth and Divine authority of our holy religion.

THE CONGREGATION OF ST. MATTHEW'S, NEW STREET.—At a congregational meeting recently held, it was *unanimously* resolved, that it is expedient to select a site for the erection of a *new* church, which is now engaged in looking up a locality. The desire for a change of location arises from no lack of prosperity where they now are. The New-street Church is among the most efficient and prosperous churches in Philadelphia, of any denomination. Its membership is numerous, active, and peaceful; its financial condition free from embarrassing debt; its main Sunday school, of which Martin Buehler, Esq., has been superintendent for twenty-five years, is full to overflowing—not all children, but many *adults* also, who compose the Bible classes. Besides the main school, they have two *mission schools* in operation, one on Eleventh street, above Girard avenue, of which C. Y. Barlow is superintendent; and another on Christian street, above Sixth, under the superintendency of F. V. Beisel. St. Matthew's, from the beginning, although itself commenced by a mere handful of laborers and self-denying Christians, has been eminently a *mission* church, having founded two other Lutheran churches in our city, *by means of colonization*, viz: St. Luke's and St. Mark's. The contributions to all purposes of church extension and benevolence have never been more liberal than now. The pastor's class of catechumens is the largest he has ever had. To catechization, one of the ancient usages of the Lutheran Church, he is faithful as an approved, time-honored agency of good. Their reasons, then, for the movement stated, are not any lack of prosperity in New street, but simply to accommodate the membership, most of whom live very remote from the church. Many other churches *along* the Delaware suffer greatly from this cause.

CALL TO THE REV. ROBERT TAYLOR.—At a recent meeting of the congregation of the North Presbyterian Church of this city, a unanimous call to the pastorate of this church was extended to the Rev. Robert Taylor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Germantown. Should the call be accepted, the old North Church will be fortunate in her selection, as Mr. Taylor is at once a fine scholar and thorough theologian, and one of the rising young pulpit orators of the day.

THE SEASON OF LENT.—The following regulations for the observance of Lent, which commences on the 10th of February, have been issued by the proper Catholic authorities for this diocese:

1. All the faithful who have completed their twenty-first year are bound to observe the Feast of Lent, unless dispensed for legitimate reasons.

2. One meal a day only is allowed, except on Sundays.

3. This meal is not to be taken until about noon.

4. On those days on which permission is granted to eat meat, both meat and fish are not to be used at the same meal, even by way of condiment.

5. A collation or partial meal is allowed in the evening. The general practice of pious Christians limits its quantity to the fourth part of an ordinary meal.

6. Bread, butter, cheese, fruit of all kinds, salads, vegetables, and fish are permitted at the collation. Milk and eggs are prohibited.

7. Custom has made it lawful to drink in the morning some warm liquid, such as tea and coffee, or this chocolate made with water.

8. Necessity and custom have authorized the use of lard instead of butter, in preparing fish, vegetables, &c.

9. The following persons are not bound to observe the fast, viz: All under twenty-one years of age; the sick; all servile and laborious occupations, as are to infants; those who are obliged to do hard work; and all who through weakness cannot fast without injury to their health.

10. The use of meat is allowed by dispensation at any time on Sundays, but only at the full meal on all dispensed days, Sundays, and Thursdays, except Thursday in Holy Week.

11. Persons exempted from the obligation of fasting, by age or laborious occupation, are yet restricted to the use of meat at one meal only, on those days on which its use is granted by dispensation. By order of the Right Rev. Bishop Kenrick,

AUG. J. MCCONOMY, Secretary.

THE REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, in his last sermon, published in the *Independent*, says:

"I had rather have written one of Charles Wesley's hymns than to have built the proudest monument in Egypt, or than to have produced the noblest statue that the world ever saw. I can scarcely compute the service that has been rendered by Watts and Doddridge, and Charles Wesley, and such men as they. Though they have died, their sweet and almost ubiquitous voice will never die. All the sounds will have died out of the sea before their hymns will cease their carols and their singings. Where there is a weary heart, the hymn will sing. Where there is a sad sorrow, the hymn will chant on. Where there is an aspiring soul, it will be winged upward by these hymns. How great a gift it was—that gift which God conferred upon the world by the sweet singing of the Christian hymnists!"

SYRACUSE.—The venerable Daniel Waldo, now in his 102d year, has written a letter to Rev. Dr. Wines, of New York, acknowledging the gift of a book, and adding this brief notice concerning himself:

"My health is good, but my sight is nearly gone, and I am entirely dependent upon others for the knowledge of what is transpiring at home and abroad. I read everyone's letter very pleasantly, and, I trust, profitably, in meditation and prayer. I enjoy the society of my friends as well, even better than ever, and am always most happy to welcome them at my home. I can *hear* them, if I cannot *see* them."

A PROFITABLE ASSAULT.—Our friend and neighbor just across the North river, Rev. John Milton Holmes, of Jersey City, says a New York cotempo-rary, had violent hands laid upon him, a few nights ago, by some young men of his congregation, from whom he escaped only after having a gold watch put in his pocket. His church-going and thriving, like their pastor—contributed last year, in addition to $5,000 for its own expenses, $2,775 for various charitable enterprises. We advise other congregations in like manner to keep a good watch upon their minister.

GREAT IRISH FAIR.—The New York *World* says there will be held in Chicago, during Easter week, the one of the largest fairs ever held on this continent, for the purpose of raising funds for Irish national purposes, under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhood of that city. We are informed that every State in the Union will be represented by tables and ladies to attend them. There are also at present in Europe, agents *who have been sent specially from Chicago*, collecting and purchasing goods for this purpose.

REV. A. WHITMORE'S CHURCH in Newark, New Jersey, a member, who had formerly large "spiritual connections" proposed that the Church should make Jeff Davis a life-member of the Sabbath-school Missionary Society. Even the boys and girls hissed the proposition, whereupon the member threatened to throw them out of the window. The muscular Christian subsequently apologized through the public prints.

SPRING GARDEN BAPTIST CHURCH.—There is a very interesting revival now in progress in the Spring Garden Baptist Church, Rev. Mr. Cook, pastor. Meetings are held nightly, and a number are rejoicing in hope, while others are asking what they must do to be saved.

THE RECENTLY-CONSTITUTED CHURCH in the borough of Chester, the oldest town in Pennsylvania, have called the Rev. J. Newton Brown, D.D., to serve them temporarily as pastor. There is a *prospect of his accepting the invitation.*

TRINITY SCHOOL, a well known Protestant Episcopal institution of New York city, has recently come into possession of $3,000,000.

THE CITY.

Thermometer.

FEBRUARY 5, 1864.			FEBRUARY 5, 1864.		
6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.
9	17	26	30	43½	62
WIND.			WIND.		
NNE	NE	NNE	SW	SW	W

HIGH SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.—The following are the questions which were put yesterday morning to the applicants for admission into the Boys' Central High School:

PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC.—Prepared by Professor Wilson.—1. If 157 men can do a piece of work in 25.016 days, how many men will be required at the same rate to do the same in 24.649 days?

2. At what rate per cent. a year will $340.80 amount to $689.30 in 9½ years? Exact answer required.

3. A, B, and C entered into partnership for twelve months. A put in at first $573.60, and 4 months afterwards $96 more. B at first put in $979.20, and at the end of 7 months took out $396.40. C at first put in $356 20; 3 months afterward he put in $206.40; and 5 months after that he put in $240 more. What is each man's share of the gain, which is $3,446.40? Answer to be correct to mills.

4. Reduce 7 hours, 35 minutes, 48 seconds, to the decimal of a day, to five decimal places.

5. I have remitted to my factor $875 50, with which he purchased iron for me at $100 a ton, after deducting his commission, which is 2½ per cent. of the purchase. How many tons of iron do I receive?

6. Give the cube root of 171.46776496, correct to 3 decimal places.

7. Bought 27 cwt., 3 qr., 18 lbs of sugar, at $6.96 a cwt., and sold it at $8.94. What are the gains per cent.?

8. A hare pursued by a greyhound was 65 yards ahead at starting; while the hare ran 14 yards the dog ran 19 yards. How far did the dog run before catching the hare?

9. Divide .000420—.231 by .24—132. Exact answer required.

10. If my age were doubled, and the same increased by 112, the cube root of the resulting number would be six. What is my age?

At the Normal School the questions given were as follows:

ARITHMETIC.—1. If 4 cows or 7 sheep eat 11½ tons of hay in 1 1-5 years, how long will 29 1-7 tons last 13 cows and 11 sheep?

3. A man purchased a stock of goods for $7,500, which was 8 per cent. less than their value. He sold the same at prices varying for 10 per cent. more than their value, on 8 months' credit, for which he received a note. If he has the note discounted at a bank at 6 per cent. per annum, what will he gain?

4. What per cent. will I gain or lose if I sell 2½ of an article for 15 per cent. more than the cost, and the remainder for 12½ per cent. less than the cost?

5. Multiply the cube root of .09 by the square root of 2—extract the root of each to three places.

6. Three men own a house together; A and B together own 5-8 of it, and C together own 3-8 of it. The value of the house was $5,500. What fractional part of it belonged to B, and what was the value of his share?

7. Bought goods to the amount of $2,742. I was soon after offered a sum of money, by which, if I had received it instead of the goods, I should have realized 20 per cent., but it was not to be paid for nine months. What sum was offered me?

8. A man owes $1,200, to be paid as follows: One-third to be paid down, one-third in four months, one-sixth in seven months, and the remainder in eleven months. What is the equated time for the payment of the whole?

9. Four persons bought a store valued at $7,400, of which A owns 1-10, B 2-5, C ⅓, and D the remainder. The store being burned, and having only $3,250 insured, how much will each man lose?

10. A lent out $5,000 in six months, and $7,500 in ten months. It is required to know what sum of money will discharge both debts at the present time.

The words given in the other days be not defined and combined, not having been selected from the regular text-book, the following were substituted in their stead:

Define as exactly as possible the following words: Centripetal, Penal, Pigment, Plumb, Modicum, Palliative, Expatriate, Subpœna, Depletion, Peculate.

Combine the following words, so as to illustrate their meaning:

Peculate, Dispassionate, Precursor, Debit, Deprecate, Purport, Imponderable, Implicable, Immemorial, Collateral.

MILITARY.—The number of recruits mustered into the United States service during this week, will no doubt be far greater than any previous week since the last call of the President. This is owing to the active exertions of the ward committees, who are working hard for men to fill their respective quotas. The fifth ward has 70 mustered in and credited to it on Thursday nearly one hundred men, which nearly completes their quota. The other wards are steadily gaining a number of men. An ordinance passed Councils at their last meeting, appropriating two million dollars more for the purpose of paying the bounty of two hundred and fifty dollars to each recruit accredited to the city. This makes the whole appropriation three million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is sufficient for the payment of the bounty to thirteen thousand recruits. The quota of the city will be much less than this, but they thought it better to appropriate too much than too little. Two companies of the 1830 Regt. P. V. Vol. Militia were mustered into the service yesterday by Capt. Wm. B. Lane. These will make eight companies in that regiment, and the other two will be completed in a week or two. The eighth company of the 25th Regt. U. S. Colored Troops is nearly full. The second company of the Provost Guard Battalion of Philadelphia, commanded by Lieut. Col. Frink, was mustered in on Thursday by Capt. Lane. He also paid the advance Government bounty of sixty dollars to a company of the 183d Regt. P. V. The number of men recruited by Capt. Cadwallader, at his office on Chestnut street, average about twenty per day.

THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.—The following correspondence will be read with interest:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864.

Rev. John R. Warner, Gettysburg:

REVEREND AND DEAR SIR: The undersigned, some of whom heard, with intense interest, your graphic description of the great battle fought in our own State, as recently delivered in one of our city churches, earnestly solicit a repetition of the "Battle of Gettysburg, as Witnessed by Yourself."

Geo. M. Crowell, Wm. E. Dubois, J. H. Orne, J. R. Snowden, J. S. Price, George Junkin, Jr., William Rutter, Wm. P. Abby, C. L. Stille, Thos. H. Dwight, E. D. Sherrerd, J. E. Gould, Samuel Asbury, B. Thackara, J. T. Young, A. C. Craig.

GETTYSBURG, Feb. 3, 1864.

Rev. J. M. Crowell, Messrs. W. E. Dubois, James H. Orne, James R. Snowden, Wm. Rutter, George Junkin, Jr., and others:

GENTLEMEN: I shall comply with your request, and would name Tuesday evening, the 23d inst., as the time. Very respectfully, yours,

JOHN R. WARNER.

PROMPT.—PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 5, 1864.—*Mr. Editor*—DEAR SIR: It affords me much pleasure to acknowledge the prompt and liberal manner in which the Manhattan Life Insurance Company of New York have responded to my claim for $5,000, for insurance on the life of my late husband, Adolph Bilbarz. Their draft for the full amount has to-day been received through Mr. James R. Carr, 418 Walnut street, their agent in this city, although not due by the terms of the policy till some time in April next. Such action upon their part deserves, and I most cheerfully tender, my grateful thanks and earnest wishes for a large increase of their business among our countrymen. I am yours, very truly,

ANNA BILBARZ.

DEATH OF A MERCHANT.—Mr. John H. Curtis, Sr., a merchant of this city, in high standing, departed this life yesterday morning, at his late residence, No. 332 South Sixteenth street, in the 76th year of his age. He was a native of this city and engaged for some time in the dry-goods business. Latterly he carried on the real estate business to a large extent.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

MR. BENJAMIN THACKARA

IS THIS DAY ADMITTED A

PARTNER IN OUR FIRM,

And we will continue the Manufacture and Sale of

GAS FIXTURES AND LAMPS,

Under the firm name of

WARNER, MISKEY, & MERRILL.

Manufactory 402 RACE Street.

Sales Rooms 718 CHESTNUT Street, Philada.,

and 570 BROADWAY, New York.

PHILADA., Feb. 1, 1864. fel-12t

NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS DAY SOLD out my Stock and Fixtures to Henry E. Turner and Joseph Wayne, who will continue the business under the firm name of TURNER & WAYNE, at the old stand, No. 726 South FOURTH Street.

Messrs. T. & W. are well and favorably known to my customers, and I respectfully collect for them a continuance of the patronage so liberally bestowed upon me.

I shall retain a desk in their office for the purpose of closing up my accounts. W. D. GLENN.

PHILADELPHIA Jan. 30, 1864.

The undersigned have this day entered into Copartnership, under the firm name of TURNER & WAYNE, for the purpose of transacting business as importers and jobbers of DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, DISTILLERS' &c., succeeding W. D. Glenn, whose stock and fixtures they have purchased.

HENRY E. TURNER,
JOSEPH WAYNE.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864. fel-6t

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE ENTERED into copartnership for the transaction of the Manufacturing and Commission Paper Business, under the name of FARRELL, IRVING & Co., at No. 630 MINOR Street.

JNO. W. FARRELL,
THOS. IRVING,
JNO. MCNEIL.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED SIGNED have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of JOHN H. NELSON & CO. for the manufacture of WOOLEN AND COTTON GOODS. Office, No. 42 BANK Street. JOHN H. NELSON,
JOSEPH C. FLEMING.

Philada., Feb. 1, 1864. fel-6t

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE SUBSCRIBER is temporarily located at 214 CHURCH ALLEY, in the DRY GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, where buyers will find a good stock of Cottons and Woolens by the package. And agent for the sale of *Springfield Prints, full madder.*

WILSON EVANS.

feb-2t

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of MIDDLETON & BRO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued as usual at the old stand, No. 5 NORTH FRONT Street.

R. P. MIDDLETON.

FEBRUARY 1, 1864. feb-6t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—THE undersigned have THIS DAY formed a copartnership for three years, commencing 1st day of February, under the name and style of EVANS & CO., for the transaction of the Dry Goods Commission Business, at No. 242 CHURCH ALLEY, in this city. E. Brooke Evans contributed the sum of TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS in cash.

JOSEPH EVANS,
WM. H. EVANS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864. fe2-12t

COPARTNERSHIP.—NOTICE.—I have this day associated with me in business my son, EDWARD BROWN, Jr., under the name and style of FREDERICK BROWN, Druggist and Chemist.

FREDERICK BROWN.

Philadelphia, February 1, 1864.

The said firm will continue business at the old stand (established in 1822), northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth streets, Philadelphia.

FREDERICK BROWN,
FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.

fe2 1m

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of SHARPLESS BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The firm will be settled by either of the undersigned at 501 CHESTNUT Street.

SAMUEL SHARPLESS,
CHARLES L. SHARPLESS.

Philadelphia, First month, 15th, 1864.

The subscriber will continue the DRY GOODS BUSINESS as successor to the old firm of Sharpless Brothers.

CHARLES L. SHARPLESS.

PHILADELPHIA, First month, 15th, 1864. ja15-s4w-4t

THE UNDERSIGNED, RESIDENTS of Philadelphia, have entered into a limited PARTNERSHIP, agreeably to the provisions of the act of Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the twelfth day of March, 1836, and the supplements thereto. The said partnership is conducted under the name of EDWARD P. HIPPLE, for the purpose of carrying on the

PHOTOGRAPHIC BUSINESS,

in the city of Philadelphia.

The general partners are EDWARD P. HIPPLE, residing at No. 707 North Thirteenth street, in the city of Philadelphia. The special partner is FRANK K. HIPPLE, who has contributed to the common stock of said partnership, the sum of Four Thousand Dollars ($4,000) in gold. Said partnership to commence on the

FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1864,

And will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1867.

EDWARD P. HIPPLE,
FRANK K. HIPPLE,
Special Partner.

Philadelphia, January 1, 1864.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Ludlow.

Prison cases are still being tried in this court. The following sentences in cases of conviction, or wherein pleas of guilty were entered, were imposed:

Charles Pifers, larceny, 6 months; Thomas Conway, larceny, 12 months; Catharine Italy, assault and battery, 10 days; Isaac Waterford and David Holmes, larceny, 8 months; Michael Smith, riot, 6 months.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Promiscuous Circulation of an Indecent Publication.

Desmond & Co., it is alleged, have issued a two-leaf publication, called the "Samaritan's Gift," which contains reading matter insulting to moral feelings. This document was promiscuously circulated yesterday on Chestnuts street, by a man named James Fanning, residing in Rementer's alley. Fanning testified that he had a wife and four children, and that Thomas Desmond had employed him at the rate of $1 25 per day to distribute the documents. He also said that in the distribution he did not give any to those who he knew he gave them to any respectable-looking gentlemen.

A regular reporter of the newspaper *press* was called to the stand, and testified that Fanning was standing on Chestnut street, opposite a place where objectionable publication to passers by—men, women, and even boys; in fact, he thrust one into the hands of the witness. His attention was directed to the attention of High Constable Clark to the fact.

Mr. Clark proceeded to make an arrest. Fanning stated that he was a military officer, and handed him one of the papers. The arrest was made.

Mr. O'Byrne, counsel for defence, admitted that his client had published the "Samaritan's Gift," and there was nothing more objectionable in it than was published in some of the newspapers. His client was prepared to take the consequences if there is anything wrong in the case.

Then, replied the alderman, he may enter bail in the sum of $800 to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

Sewing Women.

A number of women appeared yesterday before Police Magistrate White, and entered a complaint against an individual, a sub-contractor, who would not pay them their wages.

The swindling individual, it seems, took out some Government work from a Market street firm, had it made up, received the money, but did not pay, but retained some of the money due the women. His excuse for not paying them was, that the Market street firm had not paid him. But as soon as he received the money they had settled, but some more were treated for some time. A day or two since the swindling sub-contractor absconded to Trenton, where one of the complainants followed and succeeded in being impossible to arrest him, and it requiring five days before judgment can be rendered, the alderman adjourned a hearing until next week, and put the man in their possession a certain balance due to the runaway swindler, so that the same may be appropriated to liquidate the claim of the women who did the work. It is likely the firm will yield, as the amount is light, but light as it is, the women cannot well afford to lose it. The publication of this affair will be amicably settled, through the kindly interposition of the magistrate, and thus avoid any further publicity of the proceedings.

[Before Mr. Alderman McMahon.]

Grand Larceny.

In the case of a United States detective, said to be employed in the secret service of the Government, the facts of which, so far as developed at the hearing, were published yesterday, he was acquitted further investigation last evening. The following evidence was elicited:

Henry Unger testified—I was engineer on board the steamer Cooper's Point, which was lost near Kent Island, in the Chesapeake bay; I am one of the men who pulled the skiff ashore; I was not expecting the loss of the vessel; I had some conversation with defendant; after I came home I saw defendant on business; I was not acquainted; I talked with him before; was introduced to him most a year before; he was a detective, and went to see if he could procure a place of money; he said he had important business on hand; this was about five weeks ago; I asked him what the business was, and he said that he could make a place of money; he said he had three Jews who would go in to the extent of $200,000 cash; the business was to run the blockade; he said he had some Captains; I asked him and he was to go in; I was to go as engineer; I said to him, "Maybe you will inform on me if I go into the business;" he said he was not a Quaker; I asked a Quaker who told his son to go out into the world and see all the money he could—honestly, if he could; he also said that he could get $5,000, if the policy of insurance on the steamer Cooper Point could be broken, and wanted me to assist him, and offered me $600 at once if I would do so; I refused, and I think he finally said he would give me half the amount he was to get if I only assisted him; I told him that it was no use—that I had already sworn to the truth—that the whole crew had sworn to the truth, and that he would get me into trouble; he said the insurance company had given him $250 to get this thing fixed—to investigate the affair; and, as he was about to go to Washington, he would use this money in paying the expenses there; he said he was about to get a position in the Treasury Department there; he told me not to say anything to Gegenheimer about it, as maybe it would interfere with or break up the blockade-running business.

These are the main points of interest. The witness underwent a long cross-examination, but no new facts were elicited. The next, and perhaps the final hearing will take place on next Saturday morning.

We may state here that the defendant was once appointed by Colonel Sherman as a detective, but now finds no commission purporting to have been issued by the Solicitor of the U. S. Treasury. It bears date December 14th, 1863.

[Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.]

Reckless Driving.

Two young men, giving the names of S. Ashton and F. M. Gleason, were arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of recklessly driving a horse and wagon through the streets. According to the evidence, the parties were driving the horse at an immoderate speed near the intersection of Queen and Second streets, on Thursday afternoon. A little girl named Hunt was run over, by which one of her lower extremities was broken. The accused were ordered to enter bail to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Devlin.]

New York Professional.

A young man giving the name of Joseph Openshall, hailing from New York, was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of picking pockets of unsuspecting persons, in Market street near Tenth. The defendant was committed to await a further hearing.

[Before Mr. Alderman McMullin.]

Shoplifter.

Sarah Hagan, an old woman, was arraigned, last evening, at the Second police district station-house, on the charge of shoplifting. She was arrested, yesterday afternoon, by Officer Jeffries, on the charge of stealing a piece of muslin, containing forty yards, the property of Mr. Muirhead, who keeps a store near Passyunk road and Fitzwater street. The muslin was recovered by the officer. The owner desired it returned to him at once, as he did not wish to prosecute the case. This request was not complied with. The defendant was committed to answer at court.

The Barks A. I.

This vessel that was under seizure, as has been stated in this column, has been entirely released, the case not even coming before the Admiralty Court. In other words, the prosecution was abandoned by United States District Attorney Coffey, pending the proceedings before United States Commissioner Smith. This, what was supposed to be a "big thing," turns out to be nothing at all but detention in business, and a great loss to the parties interested in trade and commerce.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANY'S LINES, FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF, WILLOW STREET, AS FOLLOWS—VIZ:

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....82 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express.....3 00
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, 2d Class Ticket.....1 50
At 12 M, via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.....3 00
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger).....1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger)—1st Class Ticket.....1 25
" " " " " 2d Class Ticket.....1 00
At 7½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger, 1st Class Ticket.....1 25
" " " " " 2d Class Ticket.....1 00

For Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Easton, Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c., at 8 P. M.

For Mount Holly, Swarthville, Jamesburg, Freehold, at 8 A. M., and 4 P. M.

For Freehold at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 3, and 4.30 P. M. The 3 and 4.30 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington, at 6 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:

At 1.50 A. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Mail.

At 10.5 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express.....3 00

At 4.30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Express.....3 00

At 6.45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger).....1 00

Sunday Lines leave at 1.50 A. M. and 6.45 P. M. There will be no line at 1.50 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

The Express Train connects with the train leaving Station for Manch Chunk at 3.30 P. M.

For Bordentown, Trenton, &c., at 7 and 10 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.

For Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissonoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, at 8 A. M., 3, 5.45, and 8 P. M.

☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, north of Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the Depot, and on the arrival of each train run from the Depot.

Fifty Pounds of Baggage only allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to Twenty Dollars per person, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders to be left at No. 8 Walnut street.

WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

January 20, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA.

WILL LEAVE FROM FOOT OF CORTLANDT STREET.

At 12 M., Express Mail, via Jersey City and Camden. At 7 and 10 A. M., 3 P. M., and 7 P. M., via Jersey City and Kensington.

Through Tickets to Philadelphia and Way Stations, at Jersey City and Kensington.

Baggage Checked through to Philadelphia, by the Express Train of Barclay street at 6 A. M. and 3 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1, North river, at 12 M. and 8 P. M. (freight and passenger) Amboy and Camden. jan-4t

PENNSYLVANIA

1864. CENTRAL RAILROAD. 1864.

PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG 330 MILES DOUBLE TRACK.

THE SHORT ROUTE BY THE WEST.

Trains leave the Depot at Eleventh and Market streets, as follows:

	PHILA.
Mail Train at	8.00 A. M.
Fast Line at	11.40 A. M.
Harrisburg Train at	3.30 P. M.
Parkesburg Train at	1.00 P. M.
Mail Train for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, &c., at	7.30 P. M.
Lancaster Train at	4.00 P. M.

The Through Express train runs daily—all the other trains daily, except Sundays.

FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

The Mail Train leaves Philad