The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE DEVELOPMENT of the mineral wealth of our new Territories has become a settled policy, in which the Government unites with the people. The former has given invaluable aid in the numerous surveys and explorations made of our trans-Mississippi territory, at its expense; in the encouragement it has extended to overland stage lines; in its large appropriations of land and money for the construction of railways to the Pacific; and in the liberality it has shown to the miners in permitting them to occupy its mineral lands without charge. One of the last acts of ABRAHAM LINCOLN was to send a message by Speaker COLFAX to the people of the new Territories that he was determined to do everything in his power to promote their interests; and similar sentiments are doubtless entertained by his successor. Large armies are also actively engaged in holding the Indians in check, and in protecting frontier settlements and lines of travel. Meanwhile the people have been flocking by tens of thousands to our immense auriferous and argentiferous regions, and capitalists are supplying the machinery necessary to develop their wonderful resources. The same systematic and scientific skill that is displayed in the Atlantic States in mining coal or manufacturing iron, is now being directed to mining operations in the Rocky mountains. Cities have sprung up like magic, in the wilderness. Nevada boasts already of Virginia City and Austin as two of the most flourishing towns in our country. Colorado has not only Denver, but several other prosperous cities. And even Idaho boasts of a town of nearly ten thousand inhabitants. The inland transportation necessary to supply the wants of all these vigorous young communities, of itself furnishes employment to an immense number of energetic men, and the profits derived from it is a perpetual incentive to the projectors of Pacific railway enterprises to hasten their completion. The product of gold and silver for the present year in the United States will probably reach at least $100,000,000, and this annual production will soon be doubled, so that our country will infinitely exceed all others in its yield of the precious metals.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT GRAND JURY.—This body, which held its first sitting on August 21, concluded its labors yesterday, and was formally discharged by Judge Cadwalader. In a presentment to his Honor, the Grand Jury stated that they had found forty-one true bills of indictment out of forty-three placed before them by United States District Attorney Gilpin; that this large number of indictments indicated a great increase of crime; that the offences charged in these bills were extensive frauds, by the forgery of recruiting musterlists for the army, theft and fraud in the navy-yard, and numerous instances of counterfeiting and passing forged United States Treasury notes and postal currency. The Grand Jury expressed their satisfaction with the strong efforts made by the United States legal authorities to repress and punish these flagrant crimes, and particularly complimented the district attorney (Hon. Charles Gilpin) for the zeal and ability which he had manifested therein. The Grand Jury reported, as the result of their visit to the Eastern Penitentiary, wherein convicted United States prisoners are confined, their strong approbation of the almost paternal administration, at once firm and kind, of that well-regulated prison.

Communication.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: In the report of the "Scottish Games," yesterday, which appears in this morning's issue of your valuable paper, it is stated that "the game of quoits, though well understood in this country, is of *Scotch origin*," &c.

The game of the "discus," which is almost identical with "quoits," and is certainly the *origin* of the latter game, is of great antiquity—before geographers had an idea of the existence of Scotland.

It was one of the principal games of the ancients, and is mentioned by Homer in the Iliad and Odyssey, by Pindar, by Horace, and other authors of antiquity.

It differed from the modern game of quoits more in the material of which the discus was made than in any other point; a disc of stone being used, instead of the iron ring with which the game is at present played.

A copy of an antique statue of Myron, representing an athlete hurling the discus, is said to be in the British Museum.

Yours truly, J. A. H.

CHESTNUT HILL, PA., September 5, 1865.

Publications Received.

From W. B. Zieber, 106 South Third street, we have the *Westminster Review* for July and *Blackwood's Magazine* for August, both reprinted at New York. The article in the *Westminster*, by Mr. Mill, is a lengthy exposition of the Later Speculations of Auguste Comte. We confess that the world would have gone on much as usual if Comte had not speculated or Mill explained; still the article is as clear as the subject permitted. A long paper on Herbert Spencer's Principles of Biology is also in the clouds. Better, by far, and full of fact, truth, and human sympathy is "The Anti-Slavery Revolution in America." The notice of Napoleon's Cæsar is severe, and that of the late Theodore Winthrop eminently appreciative.

In *Blackwood* there are four serial articles: Mrs. Oliphant's "Miss Margoribanks," the anonymous satirical tale called "Picadilly," the Irish story of "Sir Brook Fossbrooke," and Cornelius O'Dowd's amusing gossip about men, women, and everything else. We said, from the first—what is now confessed—that, Charles Lever wrote the O'Dowd papers, and now finds that he owns the soft impeachment, by claiming the authorship of "Tony Butler, Leader a Happy Life," and by speaking of Frank Webber, an amusing character in one of the early Lerrequer novels, as his college chum. We suspect, too, that the Irish novel, as well as "Sir Toby Butler," is also one of Lever's compositions. Mr. Story, the American sculptor, contributes a poem, entitled "Cleopatra." The notice of Josiah Wedgewood, the potter, is very readable.

From Mr. T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut, we have the *United States Service Magazine* for September. It has some good articles, (which is very unusual in this work,) "Education for War," "Great Battles in History," and "Retaliation in War," but the paper on the Board of Visitors at West Point is *very* carelessly written, and the so-called poetry, as usual, is indifferent.

From Mr. Pugh we also have No. 1 of *The Cottage Library*, containing illustrated poems by Milton, Dryden, Collins, Gray, Cowper, Goldsmith, Campbell, Charles Wolfe, Wadsworth, Southey, Scott, Byron, Tennyson, Browning, Macaulay, and Jean Ingelow. A nice book, or booklet, neat and cheap.

Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, has sent us the leading British pictorial papers of August 19th. The *Illustrated London News*, besides one whole sheet extra, gives a large colored engraving of the World's Fair in Dublin, and the *Illustrated News of the World* gives a portrait of Miss Marriott, who has succeeded Mr. Phelps in the management of Sadler's Wells theatre, London.

From Mr. Kromer, we also have an English magazine, *The Month*, for August. It is what may be called of moderate Catholic views, devoted more to literature, science and art, than to politics, though its leading contributors are Catholics. Among its poets are two well known Irishmen, D. F. McCarthy and Aubrey de Vere. The articles on Cuneiform Inscriptions, and the Zouave in Mexico, are unusually good.

Strength and Number of our Fleet.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal* writes as follows, from Hilton Head, on the 31st ult.:

The flagship of Admiral Dupont, the Wabash, in the action at Hilton Head, eighteen months ago, at every broadside from twenty-four guns threw 1,296 pounds of solid shot into the rebel fortifications. Her guns, many of them are 11-inch, the same calibre as most of those in the iron-clad fleet, yet this noble vessel would be powerless against a single monitor. The tonnage of the Wabash is 3,271, while that of the monitor is but 881. The iron-clads of the monitor class are concentrated powers.

The fleet is composed of the following vessels:

	Tonnage.	Guns.
New Ironsides, Capt. Thos. Turner	3,486	18
Montauk, Capt. John S. Worden	881	2
Passaic, Capt. Percival Drayton	884	2
Wechawken, Capt. John Rogers	884	2
Nahant, Capt. John Downes	884	2
Katskill, Capt. G. W. Rogers	884	2
Patapsco, Capt. Daniel Ammen	884	2
Nantucket, Capt. D. M. N. Fairfax	884	2
Keokuk, Capt. A. G. Rhind	740	2
	10,412	34

The armament of the New Ironsides is sixteen 11-inch guns and two 200-pounder rifled Parrott guns. All the Monitor class, except the Keokuk, have each an 11-inch and a 15-inch. The Keokuk has two turrets, and an 11-inch gun in each turret.

The 11-inch guns throw a solid shot weighing 180 pounds; the 15-inch guns solid shot weighing 470 pounds. The total weight of metal which can be thrown at a single discharge sums up:

	Lbs.
25 eleven-inch guns	4,500
7 fifteen-inch guns	3,290
2 two hundred pounds	400
34 guns	8,220

But as the New Ironsides will not be able to use but one broadside at a time in an attack upon Fort Sumpter, one half of her broadside guns should be deducted—1,440 pounds—which would give a total weight of 6,792 pounds of metal which can be hurled at a given moment upon the rebel works.

PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS,

No. XIV.

SEVENTEENTH AND NINETEENTH STREETS.

A BEAUTIFUL SECTION OF THE CITY.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

PRINCIPAL PUBLIC SQUARES.

Immense Foundries, Factories, Works.

MAGNIFICENT PRIVATE DWELLINGS.

BY "OHIPS."

The Seventeenth and Nineteenth Passenger Railway extends from Carpenter street, on the south, to Master street, on the north, in the western part of the city. This section of Philadelphia is decidedly attractive, for its rows of magnificent, palatial dwellings; its extensive foundries and factories, giving employment to thousands of the industrial classes. For some time one-horse cars were used on this road, but business has so much increased lately that two horses are brought into requisition for each car. We may observe, in this place, that the company has within a few days introduced new cars, handsomely furnished, clean, neat, light, and airy. Compared with some of the old cars, on other roads, it may be considered a sort of luxury to ride in these new and beautiful conveyances. The depot of the company is located on Nineteenth street, below Girard avenue, from which place a car starts every few minutes, going north to Master street, thence eastward to Seventh, passing in front of the spacious enclosed lot used by the Government as the

PROVOST CAMP.

This lot contains seven or eight acres, and is enclosed within a tall picket fence. The northern part of the enclosure is appropriated to ranges of tents or wooden structures, while in the front there is ample space for drilling purposes. In the centre of the foreground there is a flagstaff, from which the Stars and Stripes floated daily, from the "reveille" till "go-to-bed, Tom," or sundown. But the pomp and circumstance of glorious war have faded from the picture. It may be said the camp is no more. It can only live in history; but it is probable its history never will be fully written. In a short time this piece of level territory will be beautified with rows of handsome and comfortable residences, and the inhabitants therein may dream of patriotism. This camp was a social place. It brought together men from many States distant from each other, and of almost every clime. The tall fellow from the Green Mountains of Vermont had daily chats with his Western brother; Loyal Virginia and "My Maryland" had their representatives, shaking hands with the hard-fisted yeomanry of the old Granite State and Massachusetts. Sons of the Emerald Isle and Teutons from their native land became Americanized under the social influence of the war and the camp. The music of the Union has charmed them all.

Music is the same throughout the world. It may be considered a dead language, arisen to a harmonious immortality, and is humming among the spheres. Understood everywhere, it is understood everywhere; and as the music of the Union is now well learned, it will be the same throughout the length and breadth of the land, and a mighty nation will shout with one accord a glorious patriotic hallelujah. The Provost camp, like all other camps, has contributed its share towards so desirable a result. The gleaming sabres and the flashing swords, however, will be seen no more in this camp; nor will the *reveille* of the spirit-stirring drum awaken the inhabitants in that vicinity from the early morning dreams. It may be said that the country from this standpoint northward is open, and fresh in the delight summer foliage of nature. Here are many pleasant landscapes to attract the attention and charm the beholder. But the car turns down Seventeenth street, and the stately Girard College will attract attention, upon the roof of which may be seen daily a number of visitors, taking a bird's-eye view of the great, magnificent, dazzling city of Philadelphia, with its thousands of steeples, and its myriads of cupolas; its million of citizens pursuing their daily avocations, and giving life, it may be said, to the nation.

ST. MATTHEW'S CHURCH.

This building, located in Girard avenue, belongs to the Episcopal denomination. It is erected of gray stone, with dressed edges; and a considerable degree of taste is exhibited in its construction. It has a single row of tall, arched windows, with stained glass. The chapel—a school-house—stands adjacent, and in its construction, comports with the principal edifice. The lot to the eastward is open and a few of their especial friends. The profane eyes of a reporter have never seen the interior acting. As it is not the intention of the ladies and gentlemen connected with the institution to make the affair public, we pass it by with simply a rail-car notice. A number of *seances* were given within its walls, the proceeds of which were placed in the treasury of the United States Sanitary Commission.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET CHURCH.

Located at the southwest corner of Spruce and Seventeenth streets, is one of the handsomest church buildings in Philadelphia. It belongs to the Presbyterian denomination. In regard to design, it is very ornate, and in work most substantial. It has a towering spire that points far up in the air. The front presents a series of brickwork embellishments that make a very attractive and certainly pleasing appearance.

CHEMICAL WORKS.

The extensive chemical works of Messrs. Rosengarten, at Fitzwater street, will attract more than ordinary attention on the part of the observant passenger. There is nothing of peculiar interest until turning of Carpenter street, the southern boundary of the road. Upon reaching Nineteenth street, there will be seen to the southwest ranges of

some of them immense, and appropriated to different uses in the mechanicarts—car-works, rifle-works, woollen-mills, shoddy-mills, paper-hanging establishments. These are located in the Twenty-sixth ward, until recently the western part of the First ward. A few years since the whole of this section presented a series of truck farms and gardens. It was what was known as the upper part of the "Neck." But the giant of enterprise has made rapid strides this way, and the result is, that the neighborhood, almost out to the line of the Schuylkill, has become thickly populated with an industrious, hard-working class of citizens. A majority of the residents are of foreign birth, but "Unionism" prevails among them universally, even to as great an extent as Democracy once did in "Old Southwark." They are a thrifty set of people; many of them live in their own neatly constructed, and comfortable houses.

SOUTHWESTERN CHURCH.

This is a very pretty pressed-brick building, at the corner of Twentieth and Fitzwater streets; a large open lot affording a clear view of its graceful proportions from the car window, after turning north into Nineteenth street. The police station-house of the First district is erected adjacent to it. Since the location of the church building some very fine improvements, in the shape of comfortable dwellings, have been introduced. The introduction of the passenger-railway into this part of the city has given an impetus to business. We understand that it is in contemplation to build in this vicinity two hundred dwelling-houses, suitable for tenants who have to work for a living. These houses will, of course, be built with some regard to comfort. Gas and water-pipe have already been laid in this part of the city; both of which will be brought into requisition in the projected tenements.

CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.

This building is located at the corner of Nineteenth and Lombard streets. It belongs to the Protestant Episcopal denomination. Like most of the modern structures, it is built of brown stone, with rough facings. On its front it has two square thinking towers, by means of which access is had to the audience chamber of the building. Stained glass is used in the windows. The edifice is not very large, but it certainly possesses a neat and imposing appearance.

GENERAL MEADE'S RESIDENCE.

At the corner of Nineteenth street and Delancy place, just below Rittenhouse square, is the residence of the heroic General Meade. It is simply one of a row of splendid pressed brick dwellings, an ornament to the city. This whole neighborhood is studded with some of the finest buildings in the world. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended here for private improvements.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

As the car turns around that large and beautiful public park, Rittenhouse square, the front view of St. Patrick's Church on Twentieth street, above Spruce, will be offered, opposite a local thoroughfare. This building has a coat of stucco, of bluish cast, that presents an appearance of Pennsylvania marble at the distance from which we saw it. The interior is said to be very beautiful. In point of fact the Catholics, as a denomination, take peculiar care in arranging their temples of worship; and that of St. Patrick will compare for beauty and strength with any of the same size in Philadelphia.

CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.

This is a Protestant Episcopal church building, located at the corner of Walnut street and Rittenhouse square. It is one of the most magnificent temples consecrated to religious worship in Philadelphia. It is very large, grand, and imposing, and must have cost an immense outlay of money. The material used in its construction is superior brown sandstone, fashioned into tasteful columns and towers. As a pile of architecture it probably stands second to no other church building in our city. Its immense windows, of stained glass; its projecting cupolas; its whole design and finish, are rich in magnificence. The squares of private buildings in this section are the finest in the world. We understand that some attention is about to be paid towards improving New York in the architecture of contemplated buildings. The projectors are referred to this and other sections of our city for models.

DR. DAVID KINNEY'S MANSION.

At the corner of Nineteenth and Chestnut streets, the new white marble building, designed as the mansion of Dr. Jayne, is slowly approaching completion. When finished this will be most unquestionably the finest edifice in Philadelphia. The material is white marble, and the architecture faultless in every respect. Dr. J. is one of a few wealthy gentlemen, of whom he takes the lead in bestowing the city of Philadelphia in the erection of magnificent buildings. The one at Nineteenth and Chestnut streets will compare with any in the country. The famous building of Mr. Peabody, on Monument square, Baltimore, which, for private mansions, is considered the pride of that city, dwindles almost into insignificance when compared with that of Dr. Jayne.

LOGAN SQUARE.

The car passes to the west of Logan square, an enclosure made memorable because it was used by the United States Sanitary Commission for the holding of their great fair in June, 1864, for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors of the Union army and navy. The tall pole is the only memento remaining in the square, which indexes the patriotic history of the month of June of last year.

WILL'S HOSPITAL.

This celebrated and beautiful building is located on Race street, just below Nineteenth, and for beauty of design and the substantial manner of the work, will bear close criticism. The location is excellent. Sided by a park, the gas works on the other, it is surrounded with a handsome, well cultivated flower garden.

ASYLUM FOR THE BLIND.

A short distance west of Logan square, on Race street, will be seen the Pennsylvania Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, an extensive establishment, adorned in front and round it with choice specimens of horticulture. The dwellings in this section, especially west of Logan square, are elegant in finish, commodious and convenient in proportion. Builders of new cities can here find many models of magnificence.

CHURCH OF ST. MATTHIAS.

As the car rolls along on the even track—for we must say this road is one of the smoothest in Philadelphia—there will pass in the long panorama, the pretty, brown stone church of St. Matthias, belonging to the Episcopal denomination. It is a very pretty building, and since its erection, the neighborhood has greatly improved in its architectural embellishments.

PENITENTIARY.

The Eastern Penitentiary is among the most useful of institutions. Though located in Philadelphia, it is a State establishment, and open for the reception of criminals from any part of Eastern Pennsylvania. The walls are splendid specimens of solid masonry. A fine view of the front, with its frowning towers, may be had from the car window.

THE CITY GREEN HOUSE LOT.

On the west side of Nineteenth street, from Parrish, extending westward to Twenty-first street, may be seen a level lot, that yet remains to be improved. This is the old Green House lot, used by the city of Philadelphia for many years.

NINETEENTH-STREET CHURCH.

This is the name of a brown-stone building belonging to the Methodist denomination. It is located near Poplar street, and was erected two or three years ago. The old church that occupied this site, was the recipient of a tremendous stream of electricity, four or five years since, that shivered the steeple to pieces. The damage then done was so serious that a new edifice was ordered. The present one is neat in its construction, but has no steeple.

A short distance farther on the car reaches the depot, at which we commenced the present sketch.

CONCLUSION.

In giving a series of pictures of scenes on the route, it may be said that at times, in passing along, there are many buildings, gardens, enclosures, &c., to be seen in the distance, thus contributing to make a ride on the road one of the most agreeable in Philadelphia. The western slope of the city, in a word, may be said to contain the largest, finest, and most palatial dwellings, extensive foundries, factories, and mills, upon which millions upon millions of dollars have been expended. The people of that section of the city may congratulate themselves upon having a railway there for their accommodation.

DEATH OF THE LARGEST LAND OWNER IN THE UNITED STATES.—Jacob Strawn, of Jacksonville, Illinois, died suddenly on the 24th ult. Starting in farming and cattle buying at an early age, with a capital of fifty cents in silver, Mr. Strawn came to be the king farmer of the West—his acres spread over almost whole counties, and it was no unreal thing for him to sow a field of wheat or plant corn over a space twice the size of a German kingdom. He had sheep and kine upon a thousand hills, or would have had if the hills had been there; he built pretty much the whole of the village of Jacksonville; he represented his district in the Legislature, where he was noted for direct and available good sense, and in all positions filled the ideas of a good citizen. His "little garden patch," at the time of his death, embraced nearly 35,000 acres, worth at least $1,500,000 without improvements. He was twice married, and leaves seven sons and one daughter. In person, he was a Daniel Lambert, weighing about 350 pounds. During the war he was an active and liberal friend and supporter of the Union cause.

STATE ITEMS.

— The Bucks County *Intelligencer* says: "The prospect is that there will be enough wheat for the home demand, and a surplus for exportation, if it is wanted. As to the character of the crop raised in Eastern Pennsylvania this year, there can be no controversy. In Bucks, Montgomery, and Chester, the wheat does not turn out more than half a crop. We have had full opportunities of learning the state of the yield in Bucks county, and it can safely be asserted that scarcely an average field of wheat has been harvested in the county."

— There is a great rush among the Copperheads of Lehigh county for the local offices to be filled at the fall election. Their organ in Allentown contains announcements of two persons who want to go to the Legislature, *ten* who wish to be county treasurer, *seven* to be commissioner, two to be director, five to be district attorney, *twelve* to be sheriff, and three to be recorder.

— A collision took place on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, on Saturday evening last, near the Turn-hole. The coupling broke near the centre of the train, and the brakes became unmanageable. The cars being under full headway ran into those in front, smashing things in general, and tearing up both tracks for a long distance. No lives were lost.

— The *Village Record* says that the corn crop in Chester county, will be the largest grown in that county for a number of years. In every field it is luxuriant, and well cared for. The potato crop will be much larger than usual.

— Titusville does not suffer for amusements. Susan Dennin, with a company, is playing at Chrittenden's Hall in old tragedies and comedies, and Madam Varian and a Mr. Ed Hoffman are giving operatic entertainments.

— The brakesmen on the Lehigh Valley Railroad were on a strike last week. The cars stopped running for one day. Discharged soldiers enough were soon found to man the brakes, and things were all right next morning.

— Hon. Winthrop W. Ketchum is strongly urged by the Armstrong *Democrat* as most fitted to succeed Governor Curtin, at the expiration of his term.

— On Friday last, a youth of sixteen, named Adam Lull, and who lives in Doylestown township, Bucks county, was very severely mangled by a mad bull.

— The father of the late Jacob Strawn, the great Illinois land-owner, was formerly a resident of Haycock township, Bucks county, in this State.

— The annual parade of the firemen of Pittsburg took place on Saturday. It was very fine, notwithstanding the participants were very well ducked by a rain storm.

— Three barns were burned in Lancaster county last week, all of them, it is supposed, by incendiaries.

— The Mount Joy Academy, at Strasburg, is to be converted into a school for the education of soldiers' orphans.

— Dr. Samuel D. Culbertson, one of the oldest and most respectable citizens of Chambersburg, died on Friday last.

— Out of a population of 6,000, at Pit-hole City, Pa., not fifty are females.

HOME ITEMS.

— The following rich "Democratic" advertisement has been handed to us by a friend who has returned from his summer trip through Minnesota. It was found tacked upon the pilot-house of one of the river boats. We give it *verbatim et literatim* from the original copy:

Xcelse is herby given that on Monty 12th August 1865 a Demecrat Corkes will bee halt in the Town Sand Creek Scott County Minnesta by Michael Ley 2 a clock for the porpos to Nominate Ledy Delegats to go to the Chicago Convention at the Corthaus in Schakobee the 14th day of August 1865 for Choosing Delegats to Nominate State officer and forther to nomanet County officer.

OTTO SERPENT, } Committee.
MICHAL LEY, }

— In Maine the potato rot has not been as prevalent as was expected. The Bangor *Whig* says there is no disease among the potatoes brought to market there. The Lewiston *Journal* says potatoes are selling there for thirty cents per bushel, and the Gardiner *Journal* thinks there is little or no potato rot in that section of the State, and believes there will be a good crop, notwithstanding the prognostications of the farmers.

— The working-men of South Wheeling, Va., have formed a joint stock company, with a capital of twelve thousand dollars, for the purpose of establishing a first-class grocery store, from which they can obtain their family supplies at the lowest cash rates, the profits to be distributed *pro rata* among the stockholders. The shares are fixed at ten dollars, no person to be allowed to subscribe for more than ten shares.

— The Richmond, Va., theatre opened on Saturday night, September 2d, newly fitted up and decorated. The Keans are to play there during the season, and also Frank Drew, Miss Helen Western, Mrs. Emma Waller, the Italian and the English opera troupes, M'lle Marietta Ravel, Coudock and daughter, Miss Olive Logan, and Miss Maggie Mitchell.

— A man calling himself Geo. W. Martin, and professing to be the editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, has received the hospitalities of certain editors "down East." The *Times* knows of no such person being in any way connected with that paper, and consequently infers that Martin is an imposter.

— The newest thing out is "plumpers" for hollow-cheeked damsels. The plumper is made of porcelain, pear-shaped in form, dat on one side and bulging out on the other. They fit on the inside of the cheeks, giving a round, plump appearance; hence, doubtless, their name.

— John Mann, of Randolph, Mass., who died on the 20th ultimo, drove a four-in-hand team from Boston to Richmond, Va., with a load of domestic goods, when our ports were blockaded by the British in 1812. His was the first ox team ever seen in Richmond.

— Among the leading rebels who left this continent and declare they will never return, are Generals Magruder, Kirby Smith, Preston, Hindman, Price and Breckinridge. Among those who would like to do the same, if they could, are Jefferson Davis and Wirz.

— The Memphis *Bulletin* expresses satisfaction in numerous stores daily opened in that city, business men returning from all quarters, and many large and imposing structures going up.

— The Richmond *Whig*, of Saturday, announces that Robert E. Lee has consented to accept the presidency of Washington College, which, next to William and Mary, is the oldest institution of learning in Virginia.

— The collector at Augusta, Ga., collected $43,500 in five days, viz: from the 14th to the 19th ult. This don't look much like a bankrupt State.

— It is stated that Senator Sumner has been invited to preside at the Republican State Convention to be held at Worcester on the 14th inst., and has accepted the invitation.

— The City Hall of Boston has already cost nearly $400,000, and before the building is entirely finished the expenditure is expected to foot up $625,000.

— Company B, Newster, Company E, 31st Massachusetts, shot himself in the heart with a Colt's revolver, at Mobile, on the 23d of August. His last remark was, "I die for my country."

— The Charlottesville (Va.) *Chronicle* says that the town of Winchester, in that State, was occupied by the Union and Confederate forces successively, seventy-six times.

— A committee engaged in examining the assets of the Bank of Tennessee at Nashville, have discovered $66,666 in State bonds, formerly seized by Governor Harris.

— The funeral services over the remains of the victims of the terrible tragedy in South Dedham, Mass., took place in the Universalist church, on Saturday afternoon.

— Bernard Mooney, of Lubec, while eating his dinner at Eastport, Maine, the other day, was choked to death by a piece of beef which he attempted to swallow.

— In Illinois they are raising $500,000 for a soldiers' orphans' free school.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

— Madame Grassau (Lucille Maurel), the oldest actress on the French stage, is just dead, at the age of seventy-six. She was a native of Lyons, and came out with great *éclat* in 1806, at Milan, in the company of the Imperial French Theatre, then in the service of Prince Eugène, Viceroy of Italy. She played for upwards of fifty-one years.

— The ruins of a very extensive aboriginal city have been discovered in the forest of Jicorumbo, in the province of Tuxicala, Mexico. The temples are of immense size, some with vaulted roofs, and so well preserved that ancient paintings appear fresh. The courts are filled with hideous and grotesque idols, and pyramids surmounted by the same.

— A novel "bachelor's" association has been founded in Vienna. The object of the society is to promote matrimony, by keeping a register of all marriageable ladies of admirable character, and free from extravagant tastes. The general run of bachelor societies proclaim celibacy as the true business of life.

— The London papers tell of a "medium" who holds *seances* in Fleet street, and, on account of the noisy traffic in that mighty thoroughfare, begins proceedings with the solemn adjuration, "Sperrits is requested to rap up loud, 'cos o' the 'buses."

— The Emperor Napoleon and his wife have been taking a tour through Switzerland. They have visited the old home at the chateau of Arenenberg, and passed the 22d ultimo at the charming Swiss town of Lucerne, on their way to France.

— A return issued by the Registrar General of Ireland, shows a falling-off of 50,141 acres in the quantity of flax sown this year, comparing 1865 with 1864. There were 301,693 acres cropped last year, while the present flax acreage is only 251,552.

— Abd-el-Kader has ceased to be an object of curiosity in Paris, and the public take no interest in him, though they run after his carriage to catch a sight of the ladies of his harem.

— An English company has just purchased the whole of the Chateau Margeaux vintage, for the next ten years, at the price of one thousand and twenty francs (£40) the *piece*, (about three hundred and twenty bottles).

— A few weeks ago a cab-driver fell asleep upon the box of his vehicle in Paris, and the horses taking a wrong turn fell into the Seine. The horses and the coachman were drowned.

— A project has been set on foot at Rouen to purchase, by a national subscription, the tower in which took place several great incidents in the trial of Joan of Arc.

— Sixty francs a day were charged for bed and board at the Cherbourg hotels during the recent maritime *fête* there.

A Frightful Explosion Near Trenton, New Jersey.

A BOILER OF A PROPELLER EXPLODES—SEVERAL PERSONS INJURED, AND ONE SUPPOSED TO BE DROWNED.

The Trenton (N. J.) *Gazette*, of yesterday, contains the following:

The propeller Joseph B. Mollison, belonging to the Merchants' Transportation Company of this city, was demolished yesterday, (Monday), by the explosion of the boiler. The steamer was bound to Trenton from New York. She stopped at Princeton Basin and unloaded a quantity of freight, and stopped next at Baker's Basin, about four miles from this city. Here a portion of the cargo was discharged, and about noon the boat was started ahead, but had not moved from the landing when the boiler exploded with tremendous force.

A torrent of steam rushed through the vessel and up into the air, the force of the explosion casting barrels, boxes, planks, iron, fragments of machinery, &c., to a great height in the air. The explosion was heard for several miles, and the column of steam, &c., was distinctly seen by boatmen on the canal a mile and a half distant. The boat was set on fire, and was burned to the water's edge.

Horatio N. Moore, the engineer of the propeller, was very badly scalded and burned, and severely bruised. He was blown some distance from the boat and thrown upon the landing. Last evening he remained in a precarious condition.

A lady passenger from Bound Brook is missing, and is thought to have been blown into the canal and drowned. A lad, named Henry Dougherty, was sitting near the lady when the explosion occurred, and says he heard her scream. Dougherty escaped with slight bruises. The name of the missing lady is supposed to be H. Bodine. The boiler came on the travelling bag she brought on board.

The captain of the Mollison, Jacob Eichman, was severely bruised, but is not seriously injured.

The force of the explosion was very great, pieces of the boiler and machinery, barrels, boxes, bags of grain, &c., being scattered in every direction for a considerable distance. The captain says that the engineer carried only thirty pounds of steam while in the canal, which was regarded as perfectly safe, a heavier pressure being used when in the river and bay.

The cause of the explosion is not known; it occurred an instant after the engine was set in motion; but whether caused by a want of water in the boiler, by too great a pressure, or from what cause is not known.

The loss by the destruction of the boat and cargo is estimated at $40,000—the boat being worth $15,000 or $20,000, and the cargo $20,000 or $25,000.

The store and dwelling occupied by Charles Twining, near where the boat lay, was greatly damaged.

An Appeal to the Citizens of Philadelphia in Behalf of the Suffering People of the South.

Permit us most respectfully to call the attention of all the friends of humanity to the *American Union Commission*, a branch of which has been organized in Baltimore, composed of some thirty prominent citizens, to give relief to the suffering people of those sections desolated by the war, and to aid them in the restoration of their social and civil fabric upon the basis of "*Industry, Education, Freedom, and Christian Morality.*" Members of the Commission from Baltimore have visited Richmond, the Shenandoah Valley, and other portions of the South, where they found the desolation so great that the almost literal description, of a tract of sixteen hundred miles in West Virginia has been overrun no less than twelve times by contending armies, and stripped bare of all the necessaries of life. In Little Rock, Arkansas, there are eight hundred helpless widows and orphans. General Wilson telegraphs from Macon, that there are more than twenty-five to fifty thousand persons who are absolutely destitute of food of every kind. At Savannah there are two thousand white refugees, mostly women and children, who are in the same condition, and four thousand of the citizens, who, save in the item of a house, are equally destitute. Thousands of loyal families have been scattered, their houses burned, and they left homeless and penniless. The innocent suffered with the guilty. Schools, also, for the masses of children who are growing up in ignorance and irreligion, must be organized. Industry must be stimulated and directed.

When this work was presented to President Lincoln, he said: "Gentlemen, this work must be done, and it receives my hearty sanction." President Johnson said: "Anything I can do personally or officially, I will gladly do."

Shall we follow the dictates of our common humanity and the requirements of the gospel, to feed the hungry and clothe the naked; or let famine, with slow and certain step, put them where no help will be needed? May we not hope that, with a comprehensive view of the necessity of this work, and with the same zeal and liberality you so eminently display in giving relief to our suffering soldiers, through the Christian and Sanitary Commissions, you will now come to the rescue of these impoverished and suffering people.

G. S. Griffith, Esq., President of the Maryland Branch of the United States Christian Commission, is also President of the Maryland Union Commission, and is giving his whole time and energy to this work, to whom all supplies of goods and clothing of all kinds, and farming implements may be sent. Money may be sent to J. N. Brown, Treasurer, Baltimore.

The following gentlemen in Philadelphia, have opened a subscription list, where, if more convenient, money will be thankfully received and duly acknowledged;

Messrs. John H. Williams & Co., 240 Chestnut street.

Rev. George Brightwen, 743 South Ninth st.

Officers of the American Union Commission, Baltimore, Maryland.—Rev. J. Ichabod Griffith, President; Rev. J. Dickson, D. D., Vice-President, J. C. Bridges, 2nd Vice-President, J. M. Frazier, 3d Vice-President; J. N. Brown, Treasurer; Rev. F. I. Bissell, Corresponding Secretary; Rev. E. H. Eschbach, Recording Secretary; Rev. O. M. McDowell, Financial Agent.

JEFF DAVIS.

A LADIES' MEMORIAL FOR HIS PARDON—A WOMAN'S ADMONITION.

HOLLY SPRINGS, Miss., August 1, 1865.

To His Excellency Andrew Johnson, President of the United States:

The undersigned, ladies of Holly Springs, would respectfully solicit the exercise of clemency for Jefferson Davis, late President of the Confederate States, now confined in Fortress Monroe. Occupying as he did a prominent place in the inception of the late unhappy civil war prominent positions both in the State and Federal Governments, positions which his country has accorded him by reason of his undoubted ability and unquestioned devotion to his native South, the undersigned deem it unbecoming to apply to you, the chief magistrate of the representative government of earth, for indulgence in his behalf. It is well known to your Excellency that for years a sectional spirit has been seemingly fostered by extremists both North and South, which led to a general conflict of arms, and has deluged the land in her best blood of the land. One party and section have been forced by the arbitrament of the sword to succumb. To the victorious party is entrusted the plaudits of the great North has been given bountifully. Is it asking too much of you to grant the yielding party and its leader the tribute of honesty for the changes in government they had in view? Mr. Davis was but the representative of the defeated party; and, called as he was by the almost united voice of the Southern people, to preside over their councils and guide them through the storm of war, he was but doing their bidding in armed conflict, as he had before expressed their views in time of peace; it, therefore, right that vials of wrath should be poured upon his head who, whatever his faults may have been, or the supposed errors of his course, was devoted and true to the people and principles he represented?

Sir, our once happy and cheerful people have surely suffered enough, and of the tears that have been shed, the anguish borne, the despair which has been our portion during this unhappy war, be brought home to your Excellency's vision of reality, we could not, would not plead in vain. Your wife, whom we honored in prosperity, and respect and venerate in adversity. The war is at an end, the people of the South have again become loyal citizens of the United States—our husbands, our brothers, our husbands, who survived the battle storm, have returned to the bosoms of their families. We submit that fraternal feeling can never exist between citizens of the same government can be more effectually restored by mildness and clemency than by the punishment of those who by reason of common toil, dangers, and privations, are and must ever be dear to every true Southern heart.

Respectfully, Mrs. W. S. Featherston, Mrs. A. C. McEwen, Mrs. Martha Robinson, Miss E. C. Polk, Miss Alice Morgan, Miss Alice Morgan, Miss Mary Morgan, and four hundred and ten others.

Public Amusements.

CONCERT HALL.—The concert given by the Unknown Glee Club, on Monday evening, was a great success. The audience was very large and fashionable, and the performance awakened an unusual degree of enthusiasm. The "Unknown" was assisted by the American and Mozart Clubs. There were also introduced several performances of an Ethiopian character that were decidedly amusing. Concerts of this kind, having been thus inaugurated by the "Unknown," would afford a vast fund of amusement during the winter season. With proper care they would unquestionably become popular. No doubt that a grand combination concert of all the first-class glee clubs would fill the Academy of Music, a building in the erection of which some attention was paid to the science of acoustics. The Germans, as a class, have the best or most extensive musical organizations in the city. Why should not the American glee clubs form similar associations, and thus add to the pleasure and entertainment of the American public?

CITY ITEMS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The highest compliment that could be paid to any invention has been awarded to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, in the fact that wherever they have been exhibited for competition they have invariably taken the highest premium. Their reputation is world-wide, and every family not yet supplied with one of these instruments should go to 704 Chestnut street, and order one at once.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome assortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North