ca they have taken no interest in her social or political affairs, and show little inclination to

a permanent settlement. Each one comes with

the purpose of returning with a competence to the shores of his native land, there to die,

THE AMERICAN BONAPARTE.

The Romance of His Parentage-The

Sacrificed to the Ambition of the

the Emperor Napoleon's younger brother.

event will probably bring to a close one of the

another important chapter in the strange ro-

mance of which that remarkable lady, Madame

is a story which many of our readers will be

merchant of that city, a young girl of 18. Her uncommon beauty attracted the attention of young Banaparte, and won what little heart

young Banaparte, and won what little heart he possessed. The family position and con-nections of Jerome Bonaparte fired the am-bitious heart of Miss Patterson, and, a few days after their first meeting, she readily ac-cepted his offer to make her at once Madame Bonaparte and a member of the civil family of the Emperor. The betrothal was completed after a strange fashion of the day at a grand hall given by young Banaparte, at which Mise

ball given by young Banaparte, at which Miss Patterson was his partner. During the dance he threw over her head a gold chain to which was attached a miniature

ikeness of himself, set in diamonds, and the

likeness of insert, set in diamonds, and the lady bore it off in triumph. Thus the engagement was made. Miss Patterson's father, however, disapproved, and sent her away to what was then known as the "Wilds of Virginia." But as Bonaparte gave further evidences of his attachment by sending letters to that secladed appearance in the relegant and

or virginia." But as Bonaparte gave nurther evidences of his attachment by sending letters to that secluded spot, her father relented and brought her home. The spanish envoy was charged with the formal demand of her hand, the French Consul attested the contract, and Bishop Carroll celebrated the marriage cerency on Christmas Eve 1803. Livran Rone.

some enorts to dottain her teorginization, care they were probably not very strenuous, and were certainly unavailing. He did not return to his wife, but, yielding to Napoleon's orders, he married, August 12, 1807, Frederica Catherine, daughter of the King of Wurtem-

Catherine, daughter of the King of Wurtemberg, and as a reward was made, six days after, King of Westphalia. His subsequent fate was a fitting sequel to the story. He offended his brother by some neglect which disarranged the Russian campaign of 1812, and was severely reprimanded and practically dismissed the service. Two years later he had to fly from Paris, leaving his royal wife under arrest, and was forced to retire to Vienna, where he lived as Prince de Montford. When the empire was restored he returned to Paris, and died there in 1860.

Forbidden to enter France, Mmc. Patterson Bonaparte went to Holland, but shortly after

self since his marriage to the management of a large estate.

On the re-establishment of the empire, in 1852, the indefatigable mother again put forward her claims for recognition. Prince Napoleon and his sister Mathilde appeared as defendants in the suit. An imperial family council, claiming to be "the only competent tribunal," decided that while young Jerome Patterson as Prince Navaleon insists on styling him.

died on Friday last at Baltimore. This

Great Napoleon.

Jerome,

glad to recall.

### WASHINGTON.

[FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.] WASHINGTON, June 20. Judge Appleton, of Maine, declines to succeed Watrous as Texas District Judge.

The revenue to-day is \$1,259,000. The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations are not unanimous upon the House Cuban

The bill passed by the House reducing tax tion, was reported in the House to-day, with many amendments.

It is now proposed to repeal all special taxes after May 1, 1871, excepting the special tax on obacco, spirits, cigars and wine; the amendments also repeal the duties on legacies and cessions. All stamps are left as at present, except that the stamps on promissory notes, nd receipts for any amount, and on canned and preserved fish are repealed. The income tax ended so as to exempt the actual house ent. The changes are very many, reducing he revenue from internal sources, and restor ng the tariff to nearly the present rates.

SENATE. Sumner presented the petition of a former lave, asking compensation for his horses and took which were taken for the use of the nion army. Pratt said that the Committee Claims had given a great deal of attention tuis class of claims, and he hoped that the nate would soon take up and decide it, so hat the committee might know whether it as necessary to spend any more time upon

ount of money paid into the treasury on ount of condemned and confiscated propery in Virginia during the rebellion. Several propositions for reducing the rates

f postage were defeated.

Bills were introduced by Poland, authorizing he President to open negotiations for the annexation of British North America; by Butler. of Massachusetts, annexing the republic of Sar Domingo; by Mungen, repealing all laws and resolutions regarding spirit metres.

A motion to suspend the rules to consider he appointment of a joint Cuban committee The fortification bill calls for an expendi-

are of \$1,250,000, of which the South gets othing. The army appropriation bill, amounting to early \$30,000,000, was passed.

EUROPE.

Explosion of Powder Mill .- The Boulter Masqueraders-Sermon on Dickens.

An explosion occurred yesterday in one of the government powder mills at Waltham Abbey, near this city. Several were killed.

The death of Lord Arthur Clinton created enewed interest in the case of the Boulton masqueraders. His dying declaration that he was innocent is fully verified by his attendants and companions.

There was a large crowd at Westminister Abbey yesterday to hear the sermon of Dean Stanley on the late Charles Dickens. Part of his last will was read. In it he declines a monument but rests his fame on his published works; also urges his children to practice Christianity in its broad spirit, not accepting the narrow instruction of any man or any sect. The Dean closed with a glowing tribute to the illustrious dead.

The Clerical Party in Belgium. BRUSSELS, June 20. The Independence Belge is certain the clerical party will monopolize the new Cabinet. Napoleon's Health.

The Emperor is still indisposed, but there is nothing in his condition to excite alarm.

A DEMOCRATIC VICTORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 20. Sixteen counties in Oregon give Wilson, Democrat, sixty majority. His majority in the State will probably be about 275. The majority in the Legislature is uncertain.

# THE MUTINY CASE.

NorFolk, June 20. The examination of the mate and crew of the Italian brig cosephine, charged with robbing and threatching to kill the pilot in charge of the brig. was concluded this morning before the United States Commissioner. The charges made by the pliot were not sustained, and the accused were discharged from custody.

# THE CUBAN CRUISER.

New York, June 20. The John B. Upton has arrived, and her officers confirm the previous reports of the successful landing of the first expedition, which left here for Cuba on the 16th of May and also report that on the return trip a hundred men and additional arms, shipped at Aspinwall, were safely landed at an unfrequented part of the Cuban coast, and were unmolested by the Spaniards. Her future cruises will be made under the American flag.

## HOLDEN'S ARMY.

RALEIGH, June 20. It has been rumored here, for the last few days, that the iniamous Kirk, of Tennessee. Brownlow's minion, has tendered his service to Governor Holden to take command of the State troops, and that the offer has been ac-

# SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Four murders occurred in Louisville on Sat urday night, and two are reported elsewhere, besides several deaths from drowning. Advices from the Darien Ship canal expedi-

tion, to May 30, are not encouraging. A Poughkeepsle dispatch says that a small at, containing two ladies and two gentlenen, was struck by an unknown propeller off Milton vesterday morning. The ladies and one man were drowned. The propeller did

not stop. The English steamer David, with the nev West India cable aboard, has arrived at Porto Rico. The work of laying the cable will begin immediately.

\_The Mexican Congress adjourned on May 31st. President Juarez, in his closing message, states that the rebellions in various quarters have been almost entirely suppressed. The earthquake in the interior, on May 11th, destroyed almost the whole town of Miahutla. and caused considerable loss of life. The civil government they have in Mexico is worse than

their earthquakes. —A Louisville paper proposes that if Whittemore be readmitted to Congress, all honest men in that body resign. The latest content with an eagerness seldom seen among other races. That Mr. Sampson's experiment with these will prove a personal success in every

OUR PHOSPHATES.

A New Plan for Gathering the Deposits from our Streams.

The New York Journal of Commerce, in its issue of Saturday, concludes a well considered editorial on "The Phosphates of the Charles-

ton Basin," as follows: It is a matter of no small surprise that the gradual development of such vast sources of wealth in the Charleston basin should have created an excitement in that vicinity, reminding one somewhat of the Pennsylvania oil fever. Companies for working the deposits have been formed, and hopes are high that great wealth to individuals and to the community, will flow from them. In that particular many will probably be disappointed; but that the Charlestonians appear to have a very good thing in their phosphate beds does not admit of a reasonable doubt.

As some of the richer deposits lie in the bed of the rivers and creeks, great difficul-It is a matter of no small surprise that the

As some of the richer deposits lie in the bed of the rivers and creeks, great difficulty is experienced in digging them out. To do this easily and economically is a problem upon whose solution much of the success of the companies depends. Now, it happens that Mr. J. K. Glenn, of this city, inventor of the patent portable or walking railway car, (a full description of which appeared in our paper of October 16, 1868,) took a trip to Savannah a short time ago with his singular machine, upon which marked improvements have recently been made. He tested it in that city with a een made. He tested it in that city

which marked improvements have recently been made. He tested it in that city with a success fully recorded in the Savannah newspapers. The spectators saw in it a means of locomotion as a traction engine peculiarly adapted to travelling upon prairies or low, flat land, where horses with ordinary vehicles would easily be mired, and also recognized its advantages in connection with ploughing, sowing and other agricultural business. Those of the lookers-on who were interested in the phosphate operations, remarked that the chief mechanical principle of the car—that by which the wheels and feet are moved continuously about it—seemed to be exactly the contrivance required to dredge out the coagulated flab bores from the Charleston bed. The inventor fully shares in this conviction, and believes that by a simple adaptation of the principle of his car he can excavate and deliver the deposits on the banks of streams at the rate of one hundred. The President was requested to report the banks of streams at the rate of one hundred car loads an hour with one dredge. So san-guine of this result were a number of gentleen who witnessed the trial of the car that a men who witnessed the trial of the car that a company has been organized to test the question, as also to determine the capabilities of the invention in the way of locomotion and farming purposes. We offer no opinion about the success of their experiments; but it would be a fact meriting congratulation if the Glenn walking car, originally contrived for a totally different object, should prove the means of working upon a large and remunerative scale the great phosphate deposits of the river beds about Charleston.

THE CHENESE AND THE CRISPINS.

The Origin of the Movement to Obtain Chinese Shoemakers-How the Celestial New-comers Conduct Themselves.

The Boston Herald, of the 15th instant, gives the following account of the difficulties among the North Adams shoemakers, which led to the importation of Chinese into that town. The history of the causes which have led to this innovation, and which seriously threaten to revolutionize the question of labor in New England, covers a period of about two years, and the event is exciting comment from all classes in every manufacturing town in the New England States.

ing town in the New England States.

In the month of May, 1868, Mr. Sampson, the proprietor of a shoe manufactory, was first made aware of the existence of the Order of the Knights of St. Crispin, and from that time till January of the present year has from time to time had some alight misunderstandings with his employees. The causes and extent of these are variously stated, but this fact is apparent—that he often sought to employ men not belonging to the order, and as often found that the entire number were soon induced to join this society for the protection of the rights of labor. In January last, the price paid in all shops in town for bottoming being ten dollars and twelve cents per case for doublesoled shoes and nine dollars for single-soled, he was waited upon by a committee who asked an advance of one dollar per case. This was fastly refused. Soon after this, he alleges, his shoes were being made in an inferior manner, and he asked an explanation from the foreman, a Crispin, who could give no information. A few hands were discharged and new ones put on. These made first-class work for a lew days, when they commenced following in the trail of the old hands. Reasons were demandation and the control of the proposition of the was waited upon by a committee who asked an explanation from the foreman, a Crispin, who could give no information. A few hands were discharged and new ones put on. These made first-class work for a lew days, when they commenced following in the trail of the old hands. Reasons were demandation of the work of the proposition and the control of the proposition and the proposition of the same time till demand of her hand, the French Consul attested the contract, and the French Co fiatly refused. Soon after this, he alleges, his shoes were being made in an inferior manner, and he asked an explanation from the foreman, a Crispin, who could give no information. A few hands were discharged and new ones put on. These made first-class work for a lew days, when they commenced following in the trail of the old hands. Reasons were demanded, and it was explained that the new men would not be allowed to make better work than that previously done in the shop.

would not be allowed to make better work than that previously done in the shop.

Matters remained thus mutually unsatisfactory until April, when Mr. Sampson called his men together, and informing them that there were no orders, and that business was growing dull, asked if they would be willing to work for a reduction of ten per cent, until the revival of trade, when former prices would be given. A special meeting of Hoosac Tunnel Lodge, No. 64, of the Kulghts of St. Crispin, was held that evening, and, on bringing the matter to a vote, it was decided not to accept the proposition of Mr. Sampson; accordingly

Lodge, No. 64, of the Knights of St. Crispin, was held that evening, and, on bringing the matter to a vote, it was decided not to accept the proposition of Mr. Sampson; accordingly they finished up the orders already on hand and left his employ. He then sent his clerk. Mr. George W. Chase, to North Brookfield, with directions to hire a new gang, and to take none but Crispins. They came, but dinot go to work. Two days after their arrival, having conferred with the Crispins of this twn, they notified Mr. Sampson that there were men enough in town, and according to their rules they could not go to work for him, and they left. North Adams for home at 10 o'clock, May 13. At 4 o'clock, on the same day, Mr. Chase departed for California. In one month from that very hour he landed at the depot with seventy-five Chinamen.

These men are hired for a term of three years, at twenty-three dollars per month the first year and thirty-three thereafter, with lodging, rooms for which have been fitted up in a portion of the building furnished them, together with some other privileges. They, in their turn, agree to certain stipulations which will protect Mr. Sampson. Ah Sing, or Charlie, as he is familiarly called, comes with them. He is passably well educated, and is a regular member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He will keep all the accounts, receiving the wages, purchasing their food and giving them spending money, and sending each month the residue of their money to the Kwong Chong. Twing Company of San Francisco, which will keep it on deposit for them. The men are very neat in appearance, which is a gubject of the management of a large fortune with his wife, and devoted himself and the returned to retired to retired to retired to retired to retired to retired to mean the died that with shortly after retired to choland, but shortly after retired to Cambervell, England, where, on the ret

general surprise.

All the shops here demand a reduction of ten per cent. from the present prices, and a meeting of the Crispins will be held this evening to consider the subject. It is generally thought

nal," decided that while young Jerome Pattering of the Crisplas will be held this evening to consider the subject. It is generally thought that they will succumb.

The newly arrived Celestials are fast becoming domesticated in their strange home. They have not yet fairly commenced the labors of shoe-making, but are at present engaged in "fixing up" their quarters according to their ideas of convenience and comfort. They occupy for domestic purposes four rooms, fitted up at the rear end of Mr. Sampson's substantial brick buildings. These are the washing-room, also used for bathing, the kitchen, the dining-room and sleeping-room. The sleeping accommodations tor the whole seventhe dining-room and sleeping-room. The sleeping accommodations for the whole seven-ty-five are in one room. In the centre, facing steeping accommodations for the whole severity-five are in one room. In the centre, facing outward towards each wall, are rows of berths, one above another to the height of five. Each has a good mattress, blankets, and other necessary articles, and their occupants have added curtains, shelves, &c., all the work of their own hands, and done very neatly, although they are comparatively unskilled in the use of tools. Their capacity for learning and love of knowledge evince themselves in every movement. They are picking up words of English every hour, and once the pronunciation and meaning of a word is distinctly understood. It is fixed in the mind forever. They are pleasant, affiable, observing, greeting every one with a pleasant smile, speaking to all they have seen once before, and watching every strange or new movement in their presence. The uses of machinery are learned with wonderful rapidity. Each implement is inspected carefully, and the method of its ver is eaked, and scanned

—Everybody in Havana is talking of and praising the message of President Grant upon the Cuban question. They want Congress to send commissioners to the Island to see for themselves. The Captain General telegraphs that all the important part of the George B. Upton's cargo was captured. -The Royal London Club yacht race, on Thursday, from Dover to Cowes, was won by Butcher's yacht Flora.

-London has a "free and open church as-

sociation," founded to abolish pew renting.

CHARLESTON, TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 21, 1870. manner there is scarcely a doubt. Of the expediency of their employment, as regards their benefit to the community, there is yet a question. Thus far in their employment in American. SPOR NOTES.

The lovers of yachting in Gotham were in high glee on Tuesday over what is universally pronounced one of the finest maritime displays ever witnessed in that harbor. The day itself and if perchance they do not return allve, their bodies must finally be carried within the walls of the empire of Confucius, and there de-nosited was lovely and the breeze was high. The same vessels which won the race last summer were posited.

The men here are all of small stature and slight build. Some of them will yet increase, however, as their ages range from 18 to 23 years. They are not very hardy looking, and seem poorly fitted for any heavy work. They will make good shoemakers, and will also fill to satisfaction any position in other manufacturing institutions and in the household. the victors in this-the Idler, of the schooners. and White Cap and Sadle of the sloops. The latter race was not very exciting, for the yachts were obliged to tack, and did not carry much sail. Nevertheles they made very good ine. The vessels got off in fine to satisfaction any position in other manufacturing institutions and in the household. The movement of Mr. Sampson is exciting considerable interest among the manufacturers of the Eastern States. Last night, a gentleman arrived here from Jersey City, to investigate the new project, while others have come from Troy, New York, and towns nearer this village. Mr. S. is daily in receipt of numerous letters of inquiry, some of which we have seen, and all of which look favorably to the scheme. style, the White Cap leading, and maintaining her position throughout the race. On the home stretch the very best seamanship was displayed. The yachts came in to the home stake-boat in excellent trim, and fairly earned the plan dits they received on arriving. The time was as follows: Idler, 4h. 38m. 20s.; White Cap, 5h. 16m. 15s.; Sadie, 4h. 45m. 42s.; thus it will be seen that the yachts came in very close together. There were no accidents of any great moment, and the yachtsmen as well as guests, seemed to enjoy thoroughly the beautiful day

and the magnificent sport, and the parties

YACHTING IN NEW YORK HARBOR.

most interested are doubtless well satisfied Son of the Baltimore Belle who was with the result. THE DERBY DAY IN ENGLAND. The London papers contain extended ac counts of the celebrated Derby races, although Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte, eldest son of they all admit that the noble sport of horse racing is growing into disrepute in England. and more than hint that the great Derby, this year, was a failure. In the principal contest most remarkable law suits of the age; it is between "Kingcraft," "Prince of Wales," "Palmerston," "Muster," and "Macgregor," the latter was beaten easily, though the favorite at starting. Two horses almost unheard of, Patterson, still remains the central figure. It "Palmerston" and "Muster," struggled between them for the prize which "Macgregor" glad to recall.

Sixty-seven years ago Jerome Bonaparte, the youngest brother of Napoleon, arrived in New York. He had Joined the French naval service, and accompanied his brother-in-law, General LeClerc, to San Domingo. While LeClerc was fighting Toussaint L'Ouverture and the yellow fever, the first of whom, it will be remembered, he overcame by treachery, while the other overcame him by surprise, Lieutenant Jerome was driven by the English navy to take refuge in New York harbor. While his vessel was lying in the bay, watched by the English cruisers, Jerome made a tour of the Eastern States as far South as Washington, where he was presented to President Jefferson in October, 1803. At Baltimore, he met Miss Elizabeth Patterson, daughter of a wealthy merchant of that city, a young girl of 18. Her had lost; but just at the distance "Kingcraft," till then kept in hand by his rider, came with a tremendous rush, cutting down everything before him, passing "Palmerston" and "Muster, and winning finally in a canter, by four lengths amid one of the most demonstrative exhibitions seen for many years, Lord Falmouth being congratulated on all sides, "Palmerston" just getting rid of "Muster" by a head for sec ond place, the favorite pulling up a couple of lengths in their rear, to whom succeeded Prince of Wales," and the others entered for the prize. Consequently, "Kingcraft," with twenty to one against him, came in first, and 'Macgregor," with three to one upon him, came in fourth. "To judge by appearances," says the London Spectator, "it will in a few years more be as bad style for men to go down to the Derby as it is now for women, and the Epsom Course will become a thing of the

> A FAMOUS GAME OF BASE BALL. It has at last been demonstrated that the celebrated "Red Stockings" are not unconquerable. The charm has finally been broken, and in one of the most stubbornly contested games of case ball ever played, they have peen defeated by the Atlantic Club, of Brooklyn. The New York papers give double column details of the game, from which we make a tew extracts. The play opened shortly after 3 o'clock, the "Red Stockings" being first at the bat. They led off handsomely at first, making two runs, and then "whitewashing" their opponents, seemed certain of victory. In the sec ond inning, neither side scored a run, but in the third the Cincinnatians obtained one run, and for the third time "whitewashed" the Atlantics. Drawing another blank in the fourth inning and the Atlantics scoring two, the crowd anxiously watched the movements of every player From this point a new life was given the game, and with each successive inning there came a fresh cause for interest, until, at the close of the ninth, with scores even, the excitement was almost unbearable. To have played a nine-inning game with the No. 260 King street, (in the Bend,) Charleston, S. C. famous "Red Stockings" and tied them with jun21-cuthsemos famous "Red Stockings" and tied them with so small a score as five to five, to some members of the "Atlantics" seemed the very acme of fame, and a draw was ordered. After some confusion and excitement, the crowd calling loudly on the "Atlantics" to meet their plucky antagonists and fight the battle out, the field was cleared and the game resumed amid an almost death-like silence. Once more the "Reds" were put out without scoring, and again the "Atlantics" went in to win, but met the same fate as their opponents. This necessitated the playing of the eleventh inning, and this time the Cincinnatians scored two runs, and the game was booked for them as certain. By important fielding errors, however, the "Atlantics" managed to secure three runs for their share of the score, and amidst the greatest excitement they closed the eleventh inning, with the score in their favor by the totals of eight to seven. Throats were made hoarse with cheering, and the victors were seized in the arms of their friends and borne in triumph from the field.

# THE TRIBUNE ON WICKED BEN.

[From the New York Tribune, of Saturday.] It is intimated from Washington that the House will admit Mr. Whittemore to a seat on the technical ground that, though it unani-mously believed and voted him to be a scamp unworthy of his seat, and guilty of acts that should send him to the penitentiary, it did not actually expel him, but allowed him to resign. Are we to understand that if an offender has the ingenuity to escape a kicking by flight, his the ingenuity to escape a kicking by flight, his offence is therefore less flagrant? Is it really onence is therefore test hagtant? Is treatly true in theory, as we sometimes have found it in practice, that the escape of an acknowledged criminal condones the crime? By such a ruling, for such a reason, the House will add no virtue to Mr. Whittemore and no credit to

THE FRENCH STRIKES.

The Opposing Views of the Workingmen and Employers.

The statement which follows shows the conflicting views held by the French employers and their workmen in the existing strikes. It White's Gardening for the South is the answer of the iron founders of the Department of the Seine, wherein they quote the workmens' demands:

partment of the Seine, wherein they quote the workmens' demands:

Workmens' Demand, First—Labor shall be paid for at the rate of sixty centimes (twelve cents) per hour, at the lowest, for all moniders who have been at least four years at their trade. The maximum rate is to be settled between the workmen and employers.

Employers' Answer—This demand is uajust, as it would result in excluding all young workmen whose aptitudes are not sufficiently developed to entitle them to employment at that age. It is inhuman, because it would cause the immediate dismissal of old workmen whose infirmities disable them for full work. The employers can neither accept a fixed high nor low rate, as no one has the right to fix the rate of wages. It can only be arranged between the employer and his workmen according to competency and the law of supply and demand, which is the great law that regulates it.

Second Demand—Immediate and complete abolition of job and piece work.

Answer—It is impossible to abolish this system, both on the grounds of principle and of right. On principle, because it is found by experience that this system forms the first emancipation of the workman, for it furnishes means of developing his activity, intelligence The suit has never been decided, we believe.

In his features, the nephew, now just dead, bore a striking resemblance to Napoleon I. He possessed the same shape of the head, and perfect regularity of features, bronze countenance and dark eyes of the peculiar tint which distinguished Napoleon I, whom he also closely resembled in deportment. The deceased leaves a son, Jerome Napoleon, who graduated at West Point, and is now an officer in the French army.

and skill. In right, because you cannot de-prive any laborer of the right to work as he prefers. If the employer proposes too low a figure, he need not accept it. Besides, this mode of labor is a sure means of improving your condition and peaceably acquiring better

wages.
Third Demand—Abolition of extra hours or Third Demand—Abolition of extra hours or double pay. Sunday to count as extra time. The day to be, as at present, ten hours.

Answer—Foundry work has, from its very nature, accidents and exigencies entailing extra hours, for which increased pay cannot be accorded. Work on Sunday, being voluntary, cannot be regarded as extra time.

Fourth Demand—The employers to nominate representatives whose names are to be

nate representatives, whose names are to be submitted and voted upon by the workmen.

Answer—This pretension is so contrary to
the principles of liberty, and even common

sense, that the employers must only simply refuse it.

The signatures of the employers followed, and a notice that they intend to employ other workmen, and that when they have a sufficlent number they will recommence business.

#### New Publications.

FOGARTIE'S BOOK DEPOSITORY. CATALOGUE No. 37.

CATALOGUE No. 37.

HAYDEN'S UNIVERSAL INDEX TO BIOGRAPHY, from the Creation to the present time, arranged Chronologically and carefully dated, by J. B. Payne; \$7.

Hugn Miller's Works, new and only complete edition, edited by his son-in-law, Rev. John Davidson, viz: My School and School Masters; The Testimony of the Rocks; The Cruise of the Betsey; sketch Book of Popular Geology; First Impressions of England; Scenes and Legends of the North of Scotland; The Old Red Sandstone; The Headship of Christ; Footprints of the Creator; Tales and Sketches; Essays—Historical, Biographical, Social, Literary, Scientific, &c.; Edinburgh and its Neighberhood, Geological and Historical; Leading Artists on Various Subjects. The whole thriteen volumes \$22; each volume sold separately at \$1.76.

Pro Aris et Focis—A Plea for our Altars and Hearths—"A Woman is, or should be, the honor and ornament of the house"—Martin Luther; \$1.25.

Dr. Holland's Works—Brightwood Edition, 16 mo., Cabinet size, in neat Morocco Cloth, viz: Bitter Sweet, \$1.50; Kathrina, \$1.50; Letters to Young People, \$1.50; Kathrina, \$1.50; Letters to Young People, \$1.50; Kathrina, \$1.50; Letters to Young People, \$1.50; Gold Poli, \$1.75; Lessons in Life, \$1.75; Plain Talks on Familiar Subjects, \$1.75. Each volumes old separately, or the six volumes put up in Morocco Cloth Case for \$3.

for \$9.

Reply to John Stuart Mill on the Subjection of Women; \$1 25.

Manual Commentary on the General Canon Law and the Constitution of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, by Dr. Vinton: \$2 50. sell's Beautiful Illustrated Edition of The

Cassell's Beautiful Hustrated Edition of The Swiss Family Robinson; \$3 50. The Fairy Book, by the author of John Halifax, Gentlemen; \$1 25. The Ballad Book, a Selection of the Choicest Brit-ish Ballads, edited by William Allingham; \$1 25. The Song Book, Words and Tunes 110th, 125, Poets and Musicians, by John Hullah; \$1 25, A Book of Worthies, gathered from the old Historian and the supplies are supplies and the supplies and the supplies and the supplies are supplies and the supplies and the supplies are supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplies are supplies are supplies and the supplies are supplies are supplies are supplies are supplies are s ng Book, Words and Tunes from the best

A Book of Worthes, gathered from the old Histories, and now written anew, by 'the author of The Heir of Redcliffe; \$1 25.

A Book of Golden Deeds, of all Times and all Lands, gathered and narrated by the author of The Heir of Redcliffe; \$1 25.

El Dorado, or Adventures in the Path of Empire, by Bayard Taylor; \$1 50.

A Journey to Central Africa, by Bayard Taylor; \$1 50.

Christianity and Greek Philosophy, or the Rela-

A Journey to Central Africa, by Bayard Taylor; \$1.50.
Christianity and Greek Philosophy, or the Relation between Spontaneous and Reflective Thought in Greece, and the Positive Teaching of Christ and his Apostles, by B. F. Cocker, D. D., of the University of Michigan; \$2.25.
New Oyciopædia of libustrations, adapted to Christian Teaching, embracing Mythology, Analogies, Legends, Parables, Embiems, Metaphors. Similes, Proverbs, Classic, Historic and Religious, Anecdotes, &c., by Elow Foster; with libustrations, by Rev. S. H. Tyng; \$5.
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