

the world, provided that no other independent team sent from either England, Scotland, or Ireland, be included in that match; that Sir HENRY ST. JOHN HALFORD, having been appointed the representative of this Association for the conduct of the proposed match, be requested to communicate the above resolution to the National Rifle Association of New York, and to make all necessary arrangements. All communications on the subject to be addressed to him at Wistow Leicester.

The Judicial Committee of the Privy Council has decided the case of JENKINS against COOK, appealed from the Arches Court at Canterbury, in favor of JENKINS. JENKINS had denied the personality of Satan, and Rev. Mr. Cook thereupon refused to administer the Sacraments. JENKINS sued in the Court of Arches, and the Court sustained Rev. Mr. Cook. The Judicial Committee, however, condemned Cook to pay all costs, and admonished him not to refuse to administer the Sacraments to JENKINS.

It is stated on the most competent and reliable official authority that the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoe Indians have been and are yet making the most extensive preparations possible for an outbreak in a very few weeks. So far as known, the Indians will likely strike the frontier settlements, and unless something is promptly done, they will do terrible work before they are overpowered.

The Duc de CAZES has defined his views as a candidate for the Chamber of Deputies. He declared himself a Liberal-Constitutional-Republican, and expressed his conviction that the Republic was now the only possible government for France.

The President of the United States signed the Centennial Bill with a pen made of a quill from the wing of an American eagle.

PHILADELPHIA AND ITS ENVIRONS.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

On the south side of Chestnut street, about midway between Third and Fourth streets, an iron railing guards the passage-way to a building which deserves more than any other the proud title of the Cradle of American Independence. It is Carpenter's Hall, the place where, as an inscription on the wall proudly testifies, "Henry, Hancock, and Adams inspired the Delegates of the Colonies with Nerve and Sinew for the Toils of War;" the place where the first Continental Congress met, and where the famous "first prayer in Congress" was delivered by Parson Duché on the morning after the news of the bombardment of Boston had been received, and men knew that the war was rendered "inevitable." The old man's prayer brought tears to the eyes of even the grave and passionless Quakers who were present, and the voices who had opposed the proposition to open the sessions of Congress with prayer were never raised for that purpose again. Here the first Provincial Assembly held its sittings, to be succeeded by the British troops, and afterwards by the first United States Bank, and still later by the Bank of Pennsylvania. Built in 1770, Carpenter's Hall was at first intended only for the uses of the Society of Carpenters, by whom it was founded. Its central location, however, caused it to be used for the meeting of delegates to the Continental Congress, and for other public purposes; and when no longer needed for these, it passed from tenant to tenant, until it degenerated into an auction room. Then the Company of Carpenters, taking patriotic counsel, resumed control of it, fitted it up to represent as nearly as might be its appearance in Revolutionary days, and now keep it as a sacred relic. The walls are hung with interesting mementoes of the times that tried men's souls. The door is always open to the patriotic visitor. Little need be said of Independence Hall, for it is known wherever America herself is known, and its history is a familiar one to every schoolboy. Commenced in 1729, and completed in 1734, the State House is most intimately associated in the American mind with the date 1776. In the east room of the main building (Independence Hall proper) the second Continental Congress met, and there, on the 4th of July, 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted, and from the steps leading into Independence Square, then the State-House Yard, it was read to the multitude assembled by the joyful pealing

of the bell overhead,—the same bell which now, cracked and useless, but with its grand, prophetic motto still intact, stands on a pedestal in the memorial room. And in the room over that (Congress Hall), Washington delivered his farewell address. Independence Hall is preserved as befits the glorious deed that was done in it. The furniture is the same as that used by Congress; portraits of the country's heroes crowd the walls, and the relics of our early history are everywhere. The building stands on the south side of Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth. The three isolated buildings which were in 1776 are now connected, others having been built in the spaces between them, and the entire square is now used for court-rooms and offices connected with them, and has a local reputation as "State-House Row."

CHESTNUT STREET BRIDGE.

The stranger visiting Philadelphia will naturally consider Chestnut street as the representative of the city. Its noble buildings, its handsome stores, and especially the crowds which at all times through its sidewalks, induce him to associate the idea of Philadelphia with this single street; and it is this which presents itself to his mind's eye whenever the city is afterwards named in his hearing.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House stands on the south side of the street, between Fourth and Fifth. It has two fronts, one on Chestnut, the other on Library street, each ornamented with eight fluted Doric columns, 27 feet high and 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, supporting a heavy entablature. It is in imitation of the Parthenon at Athens, and is one of the purest specimens of Doric architecture in the country. The building was completed in 1824, having cost \$500,000, and was formerly the United States Bank. It is now used by the United States Sub-Treasury and Custom-House officers.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

This institution was chartered as a charity school and academy in 1750, and was erected into a college in 1775, and into a university in 1779. It was first located on Fourth street, below Arch, but removed to its present location in 1798. The present building having become inadequate to its wants, a magnificent structure of serpentine marble is being erected at Thirty-sixth street, Darby Road, West Philadelphia, which was ready for occupation toward the end of 1872. We present a view of the building from designs by T. W. Richards, architect. The University is divided into academical, collegiate, medical, and law departments, and its faculty embraces some of the most distinguished men in the State.

THE UNITED STATES MINT.

This building was erected in 1829, pursuant to an act of Congress enlarging the operations of the government coinage, and supplementary to the act creating the Mint, which was passed in 1792. The structure is of the Ionic order, copied from a temple at Athens. It is of brick, faced with marble ashlar. Visitors are admitted before twelve o'clock every day except Saturday and Sunday; and the beautiful and delicate operations and contrivances for coining, as well as the extensive numismatic cabinet, are well worth seeing.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The American Academy of Music is the most capacious opera-house in the United States. This building was completed January 26, 1857, and dedicated on that day by the most magnificent ball Philadelphia had ever witnessed. Since that time it has been a favorite hall with all the leading musicians, actors, and lecturers who have appeared in America. Its architecture is of the Italian Byzantine school, such as is frequently seen in the northern parts of Italy. The auditorium is one hundred and two feet long, ninety feet wide, and seventy feet high, and will seat twenty-nine hundred persons, besides providing standing-room for about six hundred more. The arrangements both for seeing and hearing are excellent; its acoustic properties being extolled by all who have appeared on its stage. All the other appointments of the building are on a scale commensurate with the immense size of the auditorium, and go to make up one of the most complete and magnificent opera-houses in the world.

LAUREL HILL CEMETERY.

Laurel Hill Cemetery is confessedly the leading cemetery of Philadelphia in size, location, and beauty of adornment. It is situated on a sloping hillside bordering on the Schuylkill; the extensive grounds are skillfully laid out; and the monuments and other decorations are as elaborate as affection could suggest or munificence bestow. The ground is divided into three sections, known as North, South and Central Laurel Hill,—the last being the most recently added of the three. The plan of the company by which this cemetery was established was to provide for its patrons a resting-place which should be theirs forever, without fear of molestation or disturbance by the ever-lengthening city streets and the ever-growing city trade, and which they might therefore ornament freely with substantial and enduring monuments. The idea was well carried out in the selection of a site little available for business purposes, and now secured forever by its incorporation within the bounds of Fairmount Park; and it was

quickly appreciated by the citizens. The result is shown in the present appearance of the grounds, and in the fact that, besides the addition of South Laurel Hill and two other sections of ground, it has become necessary to enlarge the accommodations a fourth time; and in doing so the fundamental idea of an isolated and permanent burying-place has been kept in view, if possible, more fully than ever before. This addition is West Laurel Cemetery, an institution entirely distinct from the original, and controlled by a separate corporation, but yet owned and officered by the same individuals, so that it is virtually an extension of the original Laurel Hill, and is managed in harmony with it.

GIRARD COLLEGE.

For the establishment of Girard College, a work magnificent alike in purpose, plan and execution, Philadelphia is indebted, as for so many other benefits, to Stephen Girard. This eccentric but benevolent man made provision in his will for the erection of a college which should accommodate not less than three hundred children, who must be poor, white, male orphans, between the ages of six and ten years. For the site of the college Mr. Girard bequeathed an estate of forty-five acres, called Peel Hall, situated on the Ridge Road, about a mile from its junction with Ninth and Vine streets; and here the buildings were erected, the sum of two million dollars having been provided by the founder for the establishment and support of the institution. The capacity of the present buildings is five hundred and fifty, and that is about the number of the inmates now. The College proper is justly celebrated as one of the most beautiful structures of modern times, as well as well as the purest specimen of Grecian architecture in America. It has been so often described that we deem it unnecessary to give more than a pictorial sketch of it.

CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.

The Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul is on Eighteenth street. The corner stone of this magnificent building, the finest Catholic church in the city, and up to the present date the finest in the United States, was laid by the Right Rev. F. P. Kenrick, September 6, 1846, and it was opened for divine service November, 1864. The edifice is one hundred and thirty-six feet front, two hundred and sixteen feet deep, and two hundred and ten feet in total height. The interior of the building is cruciform, and is designed in the most elaborate Roman-Corinthian style.

REVIEW.

THE GALAXY for March combines its usual variety of subjects with more than its usual brilliancy of style. We find in the list of contributors William Black, the English novelist, Joaquin Miller, the eccentric poet, Justin McCarthy, Albert Rhodes, and E. G. Holland, the prominent essayists. General Custer, the dashing cavalry officer, contributes an article introductory to a series of sketches of his army experiences during the late war, in which he gives interesting letters not heretofore published from General Robert E. Lee and General William T. Sherman. Colonel De Forest has a quaint and delightful story, "Yesebel," the scene of which is laid in New-England in the time of the Puritans. J. H. Siddons, the English octogenarian writer, contributes a paper made up of anecdotes of the famous *littérateurs* whom he knew in London early in the present century, including Coleridge, Tom Moore, Mark Lemon, Dickens and others. It reminds us of the well-known "Table Talk" of Rogers, except that it is fresh. Albert Rhodes contributes a brilliant paper upon Louis Veuillot, with the title of "A Pugilist of the Press." Justin McCarthy's article is entitled "Vivian Grey Grown Old"; the subject being, of course, Disraeli, the novelist and present Premier of England. This is probably the ablest article Justin McCarthy has ever written; and that is saying a great deal. The poem by Joaquin Miller is of course full of fire and mystery and color and false rhythm and mechanical imperfections. It bears the stamp of the poet. After this comes a mild pair of verses by Mary B. Dodge, and then the poetical gem of the number, a picture in verse entitled "Three and One," by a new writer of great promise. The literary and scientific departments and "Nebulae" are uncommonly full and attractive.

The first article in the March number of LIP-PINCOTT'S MAGAZINE is a continuation of the valuable series of papers on "The Century—its Fruits and its Festival," and treats of "Past Exhibitions," showing the origin and growth of Exhibitions in the past. The article in question embraces a number of engravings of Exhibition Buildings, including those of Paris and Vienna. "Sketches of India," handsomely illustrated, are continued, with increasing interest. Rebecca Harding Davis contributes a striking description of our "Life-Saviour Stations," in which she vividly pictures the dangers of our coasts, and the valuable service performed by the brave men employed by the Government to save life and property from the wrecks that occur with such frequency. "The Eutaw Flag," by Robert Wilson, is a highly interesting story of the Revolution, which takes its title from that old relic of our war for Independence, the flag borne by Col. Wm. Washington's corps, and now preserved by the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston. Lady

Blanche Murphy's article on "Convent Life and Work" gives the reader an inside glance at convent life, and describes the good work performed by the Nuns and Sisters of Charity; the writer is evidently familiar with the subject of her article. The serial, "The Atonement of Leam Dundas," by Mrs. E. Lynn Linton, is continued, and deepens in interest. The second of "Letters from South Africa," by Lady Barker, gives an entertaining account of a voyage along a portion of the coast of Africa and visit to the towns on the route. "The Songs of Mirza-Schaffy," by Auber Forestier, and "Charles Kingsley: a Reminiscence," are highly attractive papers, especially the latter, by Ellis Yarnall, in which he describes an interesting personal interview with Mr. Kingsley. The foregoing, with the usual "Monthly Gossip," and "Notices of New Books," comprise the contents of a very excellent number.

THE STRAITS OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

The Straits of Northumberland consist of that body of water which separates Prince Edward Island and the main land (New Brunswick). On one side is Cape Traverse (P. E. I.) on other Cape Tormentine (N. B.). The distance is nine miles. The Straits are never frozen over in the winter, yet rendered impassable to steamers or large craft owing to the continual masses of thick ice continually floating with the tide.

The journey can be made only in small boats capable of holding only 6 to 8 persons, and is very perilous, attended with a good deal of hardships. Every passenger is obliged to work himself in pulling the boat over the ice or paddling it through the water. Every passenger is harnessed with a chain to facilitate the pulling of the boat over the ice and to guard against drowning in the event of ice giving way beneath the feet. In fair weather the journey is accomplished in about 3 hours, though often the unexpected wind and storm makes the journey one of 6 to 12 hours, and fraught with great danger.

DORCAS SOCIETY, TORONTO.

This is a representative society of its kind, dispensing its charities in the most unostentatious fashion. Many people are hardly aware of its existence, although such an institution is connected with almost every church. The projector of a soup kitchen has a chance of appearing as the "poor man's friend" at the next municipal election, but a woman has nothing to gain by proclaiming her benevolence from the house top.

The "Dorcas Society" is composed generally of ladies in easy circumstances, who devote certain days of the week to making or mending clothes for the poor. The sketch represents a sewing day in the school-room of the church.

HUMOROUS.

A bookseller advertises that he has a *plenty* of scarce books for sale.

MEN are geese, women are ducks, and birds of a feather flock together.

It is not so much trouble for a man to get rich as it is for him to tell when he's got rich.

DR. ABERNETHY used to tell his pupils that all human diseases sprung from two causes—*stuffing* and *fretting*.

THE only thing better than presence of mind in battle, or in a railroad accident, is said to be absence of body.

WHAT is the difference between forms and ceremonies?—You sit upon forms and stand upon ceremonies.

THE extreme height of misery is a small boy with a new pair of rubber boots and no mud or slush in reach.

THE dullness of trade leads the New Bedford (Mass.) *Mercury* to remark: "Ten mills make a cent, but not any ten mills in this section."

"I go through my work," as the needle said to the idle boy.—"But not till you are hard pushed," as the idle boy said to the needle.

"LANDLORD, didn't you ever have a gentleman stop with you before?"—"Are you a gentleman?"—"Yes, I am."—"Then I never had one stop with me before."

"WHAT do you know of the character of this man?" asked the magistrate of a witness in court the other day, to which he replied, with emphasis, "I know it to be unbleachable, your worship."

THE "leap-year necktie" for gentlemen is out. We have not seen it, but suspect it is a young lady's sleeve, with arm in it, and goes all the way round the neck. Every enterprising young gentleman should have one.

A countryman, who often called at a certain bishop's, and was always told that his lordship was at his studies and could not be disturbed, at last replied,—"I wish the Government would never make folk bishops when they have not finished their studies."

A goose that sees another drink will do the same, though he is not thirsty. The custom of dinking for company, when drinking is indispensable and prejudicial, seems to be a case of the same kind, and to put a man, feathers only excepted, upon a footing with a goose.

A Roman ecclesiastic, in reply to whatever question might be proposed, began by saying, "I make a distinction." A cardinal having invited him to dine, proposed to derive some amusement for the company from the well known peculiarity of his guest, saying to him that he had an important question to propose. He asked, "Is it, under any circumstances, lawful to baptize in soup?"—"I make a distinction," said the priest. "If you ask is it lawful to baptize in soup in general, I say no; if you ask is it lawful to baptize in your Eminence's soup, I say yes, for there is really no difference between it and water."