

they live, thrive and maintain the public confidence only because they are able to conduct their business in profound secrecy. The despotism of banking is quiet, but potential. Yet when dividend day comes round they will divide to stockholders as if sound as ever, knowing that the dividend is the great gospel by which all stockholders swear, and behind which none care to go.

But the curse of mammon-worship is beginning to yield before the impulse of the same mighty outpouring of the Divine Spirit which is electrifying the churches in other cities. The revival is fairly inaugurated here, and is even showing itself in many of the villages and towns adjacent. Not only are churches crowded beyond all former example, but even halls erected as places for public amusement are thronged with prayer-meetings. Three thousand anxious souls assembled at midday last week, in Jayne's Concert Hall on Chestnut street, for religious worship, prayer and exhortation. A vast proportion of these were females, but hundreds were men of business who left their shops and desks to participate in the exercises. No similar event has ever occurred in Philadelphia. True it is that many must have come from curiosity, but it made no abatement in the fervor of those who came with other objects. Numerous clergymen of various denominations addressed this large meeting, and the deep religious feeling which prevailed was evident to all who were present. These gatherings have been repeated, and are still continued. An earthquake or pestilence could scarcely produce so general an awakening of religious feeling among the people. But, as a community, we needed something of the kind to wean the souls of men from an absorbing lust of mammon, from the absurdities of fashion, and the numberless vices which abound in city life. Great as the purification promises to be, we need it all. On Sunday last, all the churches throughout the city were more densely crowded than was ever known. In many of them even the aisles, lobbies and steps were filled. This throng was not limited to the morning services, but appeared also in the afternoon and evening. The revival has extended to every denomination except the Episcopal and Catholic. The former is only measurably influenced, while the latter is entirely exempt. It appears to be no temporary effervescence of religious enthusiasm, but a wide-spread awakening of the whole public conscience. It is evidently acquiring force and magnitude as the time rolls on, and it also seems clear that the churches will shortly be unable to accommodate the vast number of new worshippers who are seeking places in them. The copious notices of this general movement which have appeared in THE TRIBUNE have caused the paper to be sought for with renewed avidity.

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BARNES' COUGH SYRUP



Prepared only at 333 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

John R. Barnes
Nov. 1858.

THE FASHIONS.—DEMOCRATIC GRAY AND ARISTOCRATIC SILKS.—We recollect to have read somewhere, some very pretty sentiments about love levelling all distinctions, laying the monarch's sceptre beside the shepherd's crook, mixing up the Royal purple and the hodge-dodge gray, and doing numerous other very pretty, but not very probable things. In our own day and generation we see how the love of fashion is inducing gentlemen to doff their glossy black broadcloth, and don gray. Gray is now almost the only wear for street dress for gentlemen, and the different shades of light gray, dark gray, iron gray, steel mixed, &c., &c., are made up into coats, vests and pants, and in some instances the garments are adorned with buttons of bone or horn, such as were worn by our forefathers in ante-Revolutionary days. The fashionable style of dress has economy to commend it, and we have sometimes thought that it was introduced to enable husbands and fathers to retrench in their own wardrobes, in order to meet the heavy drain upon their pockets, necessary to supply their wives and daughters with silks, velvets and furs. Men never dressed more sensibly than they do at present. The fashionable material to which we have referred is durable and comfortable, while it always looks genteel and does not show dust. The garments are made large and roomy, and the pantaloon is free from the old abomination of straps at the bottom; while comfortable hats, and wholesome, thick soled boots complete the street dress of a gentleman of 1858.

As regards the ladies, gallantry forbids that we should tax them with a want of good taste, or charge them with extravagance in dress; but for the edification of future generations of readers of the BULLETIN, we will merely say that a lady of the present day would scarcely venture to risk her reputation by appearing in Chestnut street, in any material less expensive than silk. The dress must be very full in the skirts, and it must be "corset" displayed upon a series of hoops, which extend about five feet in diameter. Over the skirt there must be tiers of flounces, which, to all intents and purposes, make the skirt completely double. The skirt must be long as well as wide, and it generally trails upon the pavement. A lace or a velvet mantilla about the shoulders, a tiny bonnet, which clings to the back hair of the wearer, and high heeled shoes, completes the main points of the feminine make-up. Fashion is a very arbitrary master, and we fancy that a picture of a lady of 1858 in full dress, will look as strange twenty years hence, as the big bonnets, narrow skirts, and "leg of mutton" sleeves of a past generation, look at the present day.

April 12-58

Living in Philadelphia.—Our produce markets continue quite high, and there is not an overabundance of vendors in attendance. Poultry is held at a high figure, while Meats remain without material change. Fish is abundant and cheap. Early Vegetables are coming in, and look excellent. There is every prospect of an excellent crop. Radishes, salad, and in fact almost every other product of the season will be a mere drug in a few weeks. New potatoes, from Bermuda, sell at 12½ cents per bushel; asparagus at 28@37½ cents per bunch; tomatoes, 37½@50 cents per quart; green peas, 40@50 cents per half peck. Oysters are plenty, and may be had at almost any price, varying from 75 cents to \$5 per thousand. All other shell fish are plenty and cheap. Butter, a prime article, sells for 28@35 cents per bushel. Eggs are down to 11@13 cents per dozen.

May 24-58

OUR PROSPECTIVE FIFTH AVENUE.—Broad street in this city bids fair to become as splendid a thoroughfare as the Fifth Avenue in New York. A considerable portion of the street is now occupied by warehouses, workshops, &c., but as the improvements in progress proceed, and as property on the line of the street becomes more valuable, these shops, &c., will go where land is cheaper, and their places will be occupied by handsome dwellings. The Academy of Music has already effected a great change in the neighborhood in which it is located, and several fine churches and numerous handsome dwellings have sprung up along that portion of Broad street within a few years.

At present the most splendid portion of Broad street is its northern end, commencing at Brown street. Some of the finest mansions in the city have been built north of this point, and other improvements are now in progress notwithstanding the "pressure." This locality enjoys very great advantages. The extraordinary width of the street, and the beautiful double rows of shade trees, daily attract to the Philadelphia "Boulevard" throngs of pedestrians and thousands of vehicles. The high ground and the spacious size of the building lots, insure to the residents on the street a full supply of pure air. High ground, a wide street, plenty of shade, brown stone mansions, and beautiful gardens, are the peculiar characteristics and attractions of this portion of Broad street.

On Master, Thompson, Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets, fine houses are also springing up; while the Western portions of Girard avenue and Poplar street, have for years been remarkable for the elegance of the improvements upon them. A few years have also witnessed great changes a little further South; splendid dwellings now occupying the ground on Bush-Hill, which but lately boasted no more elegant structures than frame shanties and pig stys.

THE RAINS, UMBRELLAS, AND SO ON.—Such a persistent spell of wet weather, as that we have just had is certainly without a parallel in the memory of middle-aged residents, and it would probably be hard to beat even in the recollection of the "eldest inhabitant." Citizens were getting sick of the everlasting moisture; the farmers, who will grow a little occasionally, are predicting a total failure of the crops, and storekeepers are complaining mournfully that the unpropitious weather is ruining their spring trade. About the only people who bore the watery visitation with equanimity are the dealers in umbrellas, who, contrary to the established rule of "making hay while the sun shines," have their harvest when the rain pours.

Umbrellas, now so common are not a very ancient institution in this part of the world. They were not much used in the United States before the Revolution, and it is but a hundred years since an Englishman, named Jonas Hanway, having turned from his "travels in the east," appeared in the streets of London, on a rainy day, with a queer notion, imported from China, in the shape of what is now called an umbrella. It was the first ever seen or used in England, probably the first in Europe. It attracted such curious and indignant notice, that the eccentric Jonas was soon surrounded by a furious mob, and was pelted with mud and other convenient missiles, for his presumptuous audacity in thus attempting to screen his person from the rain, which Englishmen, from time immemorial, had allowed to beat upon them without resistance, as an inevitable visitation upon all who chose to leave the shelter of a roof in a shower. The incident made a noise, and in spite of ridicule, the "outlandish, new-fashioned notion" began to "take" with the extensively bedrizzled people of England, and as the new machine was found to be effective in protecting the person against the rays of the summer's sun, as against the falling rain, the learned condescended to borrow a name for it from the Latin diminutive form of "umbra"—a shade—"umbrella"—a little shade. Jonas Hanway's innovation, so unpopular at first, has become an established thing, and it would almost be considered an evidence of insanity to be seen abroad without one at the present writing.

Much has been said and published concerning umbrellas; but the essays written upon the subject generally have reference to the article as something which, although having a certain value, is not legally recognized as property: but which may be flched, exchanged or borrowed and never returned, with entire impunity. But much more might be written concerning the same subject, and a readable disquisition might be gotten up concerning the changes and transitions which the umbrella has undergone, between the ponderous machine first carried by Mr. Jonas Hanway, and the fanciful silk, steel-framed and pearl handled affair, no thicker than a walking stick now carried by fine ladies and gentlemen. But we do not design enlarging upon this theme at present, lest our article should be as long and as tedious as the spell of weather which instigated us to write upon the subject.

Yesterday was the fortieth day upon which rain fell during the present and the preceding month. In April and May, 1786, there was a forty-two days north-easter, and the sun did not show itself for two weeks during the time. May, 1793, was also a dismally cold and wet month.

May 29-58

Real Estate Sale.—The following properties were disposed of last evening, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons:—

2 Notes, \$2500 each, Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, (protected for non-payment.)	\$105 each.
5 shares Academy of Music	\$300.00
1 do Mercantile Library	9.00
1 do Athenaeum	18.00
1 do Philadelphia Library	31.50
175 do Calloway Mining Company	6.00
Sloop Industry, with tackle, &c.	225.00
House and lot, Fifth above Race street, 18x87½ feet; Ground Rent \$5.	\$325.00
House and lot, No. 307 Ridge Road, 18x90 ft.	\$285.00
Lot of 4 acres in Roxborough, with a front on Ridge Road, \$615 per acre.	\$2480
Country seat at Torridale, 181x348 ft.	\$65
Lot N. E. Corner Broad and Wharton streets, 125x220½ ft.	\$14.250
House and lot, Nineteenth, above Walnut street, 18x110 ft.	\$7400
House and lot, Third near Franklin st., 24x80 ft.	\$3550
House and lot, No. 12 Summer st., 28x111 ft.	\$9000
House and lot, No. 19 Pine street, 28x84 ft.	\$9425
Country Place of 6½ acres, corner of Jenkinstown and Mills Road.	2525
Lot fronting 111½ feet on Duke street, 140 on Division and 111½ on Mercer street; ground rent \$45.65.	750
House and lot Barker, near seventeenth street, 13½x45 feet.	1550
House and lot Tenth, below Pine street, 20½x39½ feet.	2400
House and lot, No. 146 Vine street, 32½x48 feet.	3500
House and lot, Federal, above Tenth street, 16x80 feet.	500

April 8-58

June 15-58

Along the Delaware the loss will not prove very heavy. Some of the lower wharves were overflowed, but the water did not attain to a sufficient height to carry off any goods or enter any of the cellars of the warehouses. Great apprehensions were felt that the water might rise high enough to get into the stores, but the river has subsided, and presented its usual appearance yesterday afternoon. The small streams in the neighborhood of Germantown and Frankford overflowed the fields through which they passed, but fortunately little or no destruction was occasioned. In the rural portions of the city the crops sustained great damage by the heavy winds which prevailed during the storm.