The Press.

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THE PRESS, PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY JOHN W. FORNEY, Office No. 417 Chestnut Street.

DAILY PRESS. Twelve Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Six Dollars per Annum; Four Dollars for Eight Months; Three Dollars for Six Months—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Three Dollars per Annum, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS. [illegible]

CALIFORNIA PRESS. [illegible]

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

ALTEMUS & COZENS, 241 CHESTNUT STREET, AGENCY FOR GIHON & CO.'S CELEBRATED IRISH LINENS AND THE ENFIELD MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. We have now in store, of the above Goods, 500 Cases Linens and 200 Cases Shirts and Drawers. Also, a general assortment of Irish and Scotch Goods. je25-stuth1m*

Fireworks.

BRILLIANT FIRE-WORKS OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY. FRENCH, AMERICAN, AND CHINESE. SKY-ROCKETS, ROMAN CANDLES, COLORED STARS, WHEELS, FLYERS, ROSETTES, FIREMEN'S TORCHES, TORPEDOES, FANCY PIECES, ETC. FOR SALE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY E. G. WHITMAN & CO. SECOND AND CHESTNUT STREETS. je14-tuthsa6t*

Machinery and Iron.

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C. CABEEN & CO., No. 209 NORTH WATER STREET, AND No. 208 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, OFFER FOR SALE AMERICAN FOUNDRY AND FORGE PIG IRON OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS, VIZ: CORNWALL, DONAGHMORE, [illegible] ALSO, COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON, FOR CAR-WHEEL PURPOSES. BOILER AND WIRE BLOOMS, BOILER AND FLUE IRON, WATER & GAS PIPES. AMERICAN BLISTER STEEL, &c., &c. FOR SALE LOW TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT. 500 WATER PIPES, NINE FEET LONG AND TWENTY INCHES DIAMETER. ap22-3m. Agents for Watson's Amboy Fire Bricks.

Confectionery.

FOWLER & TOWNSED'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CONFECTIONERY, AND FRUIT STORE, No. 918 MARKET STREET, Below Tenth, South Side. Manufacturers of the purest and best Confectionery, and dealers in fresh imported Fruits and Nuts. Orders from the country or elsewhere promptly attended to. mar25-lm tu th sa

Sewing Machines.

WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING CO.'S SEWING MACHINES! Superior to all others for general use, and for SHIRT MAKERS, TAILORS, AND DRESSMAKERS. NEW STYLE ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS. OFFICES: 628 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. 7 West State Street, Trenton, N. J. Over John Titus's Store, Easton, Penna. 7 East Gay Street, West Chester. SUB AGENTS: EDWIN ROBERTS, [illegible], N. J. WILLIAM PATTERSON, Salem, N. J. Permanent Offices will be opened shortly, by me, in Reading, Allentown, and Lancaster, Penna. HENRY COY, Agent. my7-4m

Retail Dry Goods.

REDUCED PRICES OF SUMMER GOODS. Lawns, Organdies, and Printed Muslins. Barèges, Grenadines, and Silk Robes. Spring and Summer Silks and Robes. English and French wide Chintzes. Travelling Dress Goods in many varieties. [illegible] SHARPLESS BROTHERS, CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. je24tf

BEFORE JULY THE FOURTH. [illegible] COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. je28

PATRIOTIC. Travelling Dress Goods reduced. Plaids, Checks, Mixtures, Stripes. Bayaderes, Browns, Chene Figured, &c. First-rate 12½ cent Lavellas for 14 cents. Excellent Black Mantilla Silks. 60 styles best neat cotton 12½ cent Lawns. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. je28

PATRIOTIC. Solid Black Silk Mantillas. Real good genteel styles, $4.25. French and Chantilly Lace Mantles. Lace Points. Barège Dusters. COOPER & CONARD, S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts. je28

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS at MANTILLAS at reduced prices at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. SOLID SILK MANTILLAS reduced prices, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. SILK MANTILLAS, with rich Lace, Flouncings, at reduced prices, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, Lace Mantles and Points, at reduced prices, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 708 CHESTNUT Street. je18 tf

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT!! GREAT OPENING OF LACE GOODS!! PRICES RANGE FROM $5 TO $50!!! THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA! VERY RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES! BOUGHT FOR CASH FROM THE IMPORTER! [illegible]

HENRY D. NEIL, CLOTH STORE, [illegible] WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. [illegible]

Removals.

REMOVAL. R. S. REED & CO. Have removed from the N. E. corner of FRONT AND ARCH STREET To their NEW STORE No. 115 ARCH STREET, The eighth building west of Front Street. jel-1m

Ranges.

NEW GAS-CONSUMING COOKING RANGE. SIX SIZES. They are guaranteed to save at least Thirty Per Cent. in fuel, will bake quicker and more uniform than any other Pattern of Range ever introduced in this market. FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CHARLES WILLIAMS, 1132 MARKET ST, (LATE BAKER & WILLIAMS.) je8-1m

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

R. C. WALBORN & CO., (Now) Nos. 5 and 7 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, DRESS STOCKS, ETC. Dealers in every article relating to the GENT'S FURNISHING BUSINESS. my7-3m

WINCHESTER & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY At the Old Stand, No. 706 CHESTNUT Street, opposite the Washington House. J. A. WINCHESTER will give, as heretofore, his personal supervision to the Cutting and Manufacturing departments. Orders for his celebrated style of Shirts and Collars filled at the shortest notice. Wholesale trade supplied on liberal terms. jy24-1y

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN, Have removed to their new Fire-proof, White Marble Store, 819 CHESTNUT STREET, NORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE. Now opening their Fall Stock of IMPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND FANCY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of the public. SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PEARLS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. sell-tf

JAMES WATSON, IMPORTER OF WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c., No. 325 MARKET STREET. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Vacheron and Constantin Watches. jel-3m

J. S. JARDEN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 304 CHESTNUT Street, above Third, (up stairs,) Philadelphia. Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c. Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

Cabinet-Ware.

DESK DEPOT. THE LARGEST IN THE UNION. Suitable for Banks, Offices, and Schools, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany, of handsome style and pattern. A. L. ADAMS' IMPROVED DESK RACK, AT HOGUET & HUTTON'S, (SUCCESSORS TO) J. T. HAMMITT, No. 259 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ap26-3m

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. je14-6m

Looking-Glasses.

LOOKING GLASSES. Now in store the most extensive and elegant assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, For every space and every position, and at the most moderate prices. LOOKING GLASSES In the most elaborate and the most simple frames. LOOKING GLASSES Framed in the best taste, and in the most substantial manner. LOOKING GLASSES Furnished by us, are manufactured by ourselves in our own establishment. LOOKING GLASSES In MAHOGANY and WALNUT frames for Country Sales. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. apl-tf

Drugs and Chemicals.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. COR. FOURTH AND RACE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, MANUFACTURERS OF PAINTS IN OIL, IMPORTERS OF FRENCH PLATE AND WINDOW GLASS. DEALERS IN AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS. apl-3m

Merchant Tailors.

S. H. MATTSON, MERCHANT TAILOR, 1128 CHESTNUT STREET, Third Door below Twelfth street, South side, Phila. A full assortment of Seasonable GOODS now on hand. my10-3jy1

"OLD DOMINION."

Old Dominion — Coffee Pots;
Old Dominion — Tea Pots,
Old Dominion — Coffee Urns,
Old Dominions — For Hotels
Old Dominions — For Boarding Houses,
Old Dominions — For Restaurants
Old Dominions — For Steamboats,
Old Dominions — For the Million.

Over forty different varieties and styles of the celebrated "Old Dominion" Coffee and Tea Pots are now manufactured. Being based, as Dr. Hall, of the Journal of Health, says, "on science and common sense," they are rapidly coming into use, and are destined soon to supersede all others. They can be obtained from, or ordered through, any storekeeper, or dealer in housekeeping articles. Merchants who have not received our Trade Circular, giving prices, terms, &c., will be immediately supplied on application, by letter, to ARTHUR, BURNHAM, & GILROY, 117 and 119 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia, Sole Manufacturers, under the Patent. Also, manufacturers, under the Patent, of ARTHUR'S CELEBRATED AIR-TIGHT SELF-SEALING FRUIT CANS AND JARS. je15-thstu3m

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES for Family use, Tailoring purposes, Saddlery, &c. Warranted to give better satisfaction than any other Machine in market, or money refunded. Wanted, AGENTS in this city. FINKLE & LYON, 538 BROADWAY, New York.

REFINED SUGAR.—1,500 bbls. Yellow, Crushed, A coffee, crushed, sifted, and Pulverized Sugar, for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., LE[illegible] jell

Summer Resorts.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, NEW HAMPSHIRE. The PROFILE HOUSE and FLUME HOUSE, in the FRANCONIA NOTCH, are now open for Visitors. These Houses are of the first class, and have become the resort of accomplished tourists. They are five miles apart, on a delightful road, and situated amidst the boldest and grandest of mountain scenery. They command the finest views of Mounts LAFAYETTE, LIBERTY, CANNON, and PEMIGEWASSETT, and fifty miles down the valley. ECHO LAKE, PROFILE LAKE, the FLUME, the POOL, the BASIN the CRYSTAL CASCADE, and the COLOSSAL PROFILE, or OLD MAN OF THE MOUNTAIN, are all within a few minutes walk. The ascent of the mountain passes, the drives among the cliffs and gorges, the excursions on the lakes, the game in the forest, and the trout in the rills, tender such invitations to the lover of the charms of nature, and manly sports, as few can decline when once in this romantic region. The Hotels are kept by gentlemen of great experience in keeping first-class houses, and who will spare no pains in attentions to their guests. Tourists leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., can reach the FLUME HOUSE via the Worcester and Nashua and the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad to Plymouth, the next afternoon (twenty-four miles by stage), or they may go via the B. C. & M. Railroad to Littleton, thence by stage (only eleven miles) to the PROFILE HOUSE, in the same time. From Niagara Falls, via Montreal, Quebec, and Durham, to the Alpine Glen, and Gibbs's Hotels; it is a pleasant day's ride from Gibbs's to these houses. Mails arrive and depart daily. Post Office address, PROFILE HOUSE or FLUME HOUSE, GRAFTON County, N. H. HIRAM BELL, Manager of the Profile House. RICHARD TAFT, Manager of the Flume House, For the FLUME and FRANCONIA HOTEL CO. jel6-1m

PERRY COUNTY WARM SPRINGS, Pa., will open on the 6th of JUNE, 1859.—This place being located on the banks of Sherman's creek—a beautiful stream of pure Spring water—and it affords fine amusement in riding in boats and fishing, and the scenery is not to be surpassed in the State. With the beautiful mountains that surround us, this place is one of the most healthy locations in Pennsylvania, being entirely free from any epidemics. Its waters cannot be surpassed for bathing as well as drinking. There are several springs of different kinds, the Warm Springs being of such a temperature as not to require the heating of water for the most delicate persons, its temperature being 67 degrees. Heated Baths can be had if required. The Bathing-Houses and Plunge-Pools are in fine condition. Separate Houses for Ladies and Gentlemen. All persons leaving Philadelphia or Baltimore in the morning trains, and coming to Harrisburg, thence to Carlisle, arrive there by two o'clock, and there take stages to the Springs, arriving in time for tea. A fine band of music has been engaged, as well as careful servants. There are also Billiard-Tables, Ten-Pin Alleys, and Bagatelle-Boards, as well as other amusements. Any person wishing further particulars, will please call on the references below, or address the undersigned. Boarding, $7 per week. Children and Servants half price. H. H. ETTER. REFERENCES: GEORGE NORTON, Esq., No. 204 South FIFTH Street. Mr. J. L. SCHNEBLY, S. W. corner SECOND and WILLOW Streets. Mr. J. A. CRESWELL, 726 WALLACE Street. Messrs. F. SEEGER & BROTHER, 114 South SIXTH Street. jel8-1m

1859. OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. OPEN TO VISITERS SEEKING HEALTH OR PLEASURE, FROM JUNE 1st TO OCTOBER 1st. ACCOMMODATIONS FOR OVER 500 VISITERS. THE OHIO WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS are situated in Delaware county, 18 miles north of Columbus, (the capital of Ohio,) on the Scioto river, 10 miles from Delaware, 5 miles from the White Sulphur station, on the Springfield, Mt. Vernon, and Pittsburg Railroad, and 10 miles from Pleasant Valley or Springs station, on the Columbus, Piqua, and Indiana Railroad. The medicinal qualities of these Springs are unsurpassed by those of any other Mineral Waters in the United States. For Room, or other information, address ANDREW WILSON, Jr., White Sulphur Springs, Ohio. je8-2m*

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALYBEATE SPRINGS, at DOUBLING GAP, PA., are now open, and are easy of access via Harrisburg; thence on the Cumberland Valley Road to Newville; thence 8 miles staging to the Springs, where you arrive at 5 P. M. same day. Every arrangement is complete for Visiters. Board per week, $8; per day, $1.25. Reduction for families. References—Jas. Steel, Morton McMichael, Barcroft & Co., F. S. Janney, Jr., & Co. Reference to the Analysis of the Waters, Jas. C. Booth, Analytical Professor of U. S. Mint. Address Newville P. O., SCOTT & COYLE, Proprietors. je7-3m*

UNITED STATES HOTEL, LONG BRANCH, N. J.—The subscriber takes this method of informing his friends and the public, that on and after JUNE 20th his house will be open for the reception of guests, when every effort will be made to please those who may favor him. The house is pleasantly situated on a fine bluff, with lawn in front. A full view of the ocean, good roads, stabling, &c., make it as attractive as any house in the country. The communication is accessible by two daily lines from foot of Walnut-street wharf, viz: 6 A. M., and 2 P. M. Reference—Grandy, Warden, & Co., 229 Chestnut street. B. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor. jel-2m*

SEA BATHING.—THE MANSION HOUSE, foot of Pennsylvania avenue, ATLANTIC CITY, is NOW OPEN for guests. For convenience of arrangement, contiguity to the beach, and attractiveness of the adjacent grounds, this house is unrivalled. The proprietor has spared no pains in making this Hotel all that could be desired by visiters. je1-3m. R. LEE.

CARLISLE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, CUMBERLAND CO., PA. This favorite and fashionable Watering Place, pleasantly located near the base of the Blue Mountain, four miles from Carlisle, Pa., will be open for visitors on the 20th of JUNE. The waters of these Springs are highly impregnated with minerals, and for drinking and bathing are not surpassed by any Sulphur Springs in the country. The buildings are well ventilated, and are surrounded by 1,200 feet of balconies. The scenery is of the grandest kind, and the accommodations for the recreation, health, and comfort of visitors are unexceptionable. Good fare, pleasant drives, fine music, billiards, bowling saloon, and other games, and all the amusements usually found at Watering Places can be enjoyed here. Visitors leaving Philadelphia or Baltimore in the morning train arrive at the Springs at 6 o'clock P. M. Daily mail. For further information address OWEN, OLENDENIN, & CO., CARLISLE SPRINGS, Pa. REFERENCES—John C. De Costa, Esq., William A. Rhodes, Esq., Thomas C. Percival, Esq., Philadelphia; Alex. Kirkland, Esq., R. S. Hollins, Baltimore; Jacob Gideon, Esq., Richard Wallack, Esq., Washington, D.C. my30-1m

THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, AT ATLANTIC CITY, will be opened for the reception of visitors on the 1st of JUNE. The House has been thoroughly renovated and improved, and is supplied with all the appliances and comforts of a first-class Hotel. In addition to other improvements, a railroad has been constructed to the beach, on which the guests will be conveyed free of charge during bathing hours. CONRAD & HINKLE. my30-1m

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, LANCASTER COUNTY, PENNA. This favorite establishment will be opened by the first of JUNE. Situated on the Ephrata Ridge, 59 miles west of Philadelphia, 18 south of Reading, 18 north of Lancaster, 40 east of Harrisburg, and having the advantage of the purest soft water, every variety of baths, the site elevated to 1,200 feet above water level, with graded and shady walks in dense forests, and the most extensive landscape scenery in the Union, it is not surpassed as a summer residence. Accommodations for 400 persons; improved stabling, and good carriage houses; also a good stock of livery horses and carriages, with amusements. A good band of music, billiard tables, ten pin alley. It is easy of access from all the above points by railroad and coaches. The proprietor spares nothing to make it a home-place for comfort and health. For farther particulars, see circulars, to be had by applying to Joseph B. Myers, Third and Vine streets; James S. Earle, 816 Chestnut street; or to the Proprietor, JOSEPH KONIGMACHER, Ephrata Post Office, Lancaster County, Penna. my18-3m

CALEDONIA SPRINGS.—The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that she has rented from the proprietors these celebrated Springs, and trusts that, from her long experience, and having secured the services of Mr. J. W. ROYSTON, and with prompt attention to the wishes of her guests, she will be able to render ample satisfaction to all who favor her with their patronage. Her terms are very low; and, in thus reducing the price of boarding, she hopes to place it within the power of every summer-resorter to again indulge in their usual recreation. Persons leaving the city by the morning trains will be enabled to arrive at the Springs the same day, by the way of Gettysburg or Chambersburg, where coaches will be in attendance to convey passengers to the Springs. The season will commence on the 1st of June. The terms are as follows:

Board per day $1.25
Do week 5.00

Children under 12 years, and servants, half price. All communications addressed to the undersigned, at Chambersburg, will meet with prompt attention. HANNAH M. COOPER. my 12 thstuJy1

HOUSTON'S UNITED STATES HOTEL, CAPE MAY. This spacious and favorite resort of visitors to Cape May has passed into the hands of COL. SAMUEL T. HOUSTON, Late of Barnum's City Hotel, and will be thrown open to the public On MONDAY, the 20th instant. The long experience of the Colonel in this connection peculiarly fits him for the successful conducting of such a house, while he will be supported by the very best aids, in every department, that can be procured. The house has been entirely renovated, and decorated in the most gorgeous manner, and arrangements made for the supplying of the larder and wine cellars with all embraced in the terms substantials and luxuries. We can safely advise visitors to give the Colonel a call, and predict that his host of friends will be vastly increased before the season is over. jel8-stuth 6t*

BEDFORD SPRINGS. This well-known and delightful Summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the first of JUNE, and kept open till the first of October. The Hotel will be under the management of Mr. A. G. Allen, whose experience, courteous manners, and attention to his guests gives the amplest assurance of comfort and kind treatment. Parties wishing rooms, or any information in regard to the place, will address the subscriber. A. G. ALLEN, Superintendent Bedford Mineral Springs. my20-6w

THE MANSION HOUSE, READING, PENNA. W. L. DE BOURBON, Proprietor. This well-known establishment, the favorite resort of citizens and visitors, has lately undergone extensive repairs, and is now one of the most commodious, elegant, and thorough hotels in the Union; beautifully located at the corner of FIFTH and PENN Streets, Reading. Its accommodations are first-class; the rooms spacious and airy; and the table constantly supplied with all the luxuries of the season. Persons desirous of spending a few weeks in the summer in an agreeable and economical manner, could not do better than make a trial of BOURBON'S MANSION HOUSE at Reading. ap22-tf

SEA BATHING. DELAWARE HOUSE, Cape Island, N. J. This favorably and well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms $8 per week. je24-2w* JAMES MECRAY, Proprietor.

Medicinal.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMŒOPATHIC REMEDIES, 306 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia, (Agents.)

THESE INVALUABLE PREPARATIONS are exclusively prepared by PROF. F. HUMPHREYS, well known for his contributions to Homœopathic Literature, and as former PROFESSOR OF THEORY and PRACTICE in the Homœopathic Medical College in Philadelphia, and who has made these Specific Remedies a special study for eight years. His SPECIFICS have now been before the public four years, and are in use by thousands, in every part of the country, with the most uniform and satisfactory results. Pages of testimonials can be exhibited, showing the general satisfaction given, and the many very grave and serious, and often long-standing, diseases which have been cured by their use. No class of remedies has thus far ever been known which have given the public such uniform satisfaction, or have produced such brilliant and wonderful cures.

They are alike removed from the poisonous, dangerous, and repulsive doses of quackery or old-school practice, the inconvenience of water-cure, or the intricate and perplexing obscurities of the usual Homœopathic books and medicines. Consisting of simple specifics for the various diseases to which they are adapted, put up in the form of simple sugar pellets, and prepared of ingredients neither dangerous nor disagreeing, they form at once the ready resource of the parent or nurse, and are the comfort of the complaining or the invalid.

They possess these positive advantages: They are HARMLESS—no injury can arise from their use; they are SIMPLE—you always know what to take and how to take it; they are CONVENIENT—you can give the proper Sugar Pill at a moment's warning, without hesitation or delay; they are EFFICIENT—in thousands of cases disease is arrested at once, and the pills cured at the moment, that the pound could not afterwards have relieved.

LIST OF SPECIFIC REMEDIES.

No. 1. Fever Pills—For Fever, Congestion, and Inflammation of all kinds.
No. 2. Worm Pills—For Worm Fever, Worm Colic, Wetting the Bed.
No. 3. Baby's Pills—For Colic, Crying, Teething, and Wakefulness of infants and nervousness of adults.
No. 4. Diarrhœa Pills—For Diarrhœa, Cholera Infantum, and Summer Complaint.
No. 5. Dysentery Pills—For Colic, Gripings, Dysentery, and Bloody Flux.
No. 6. Cholera Pills—For Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and Vomiting.
No. 7. Cough Pills—For Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Influenza, and Sore Throat.
No. 8. Toothache Pills—For Toothache, Faceache, and Neuralgia.
No. 9. Headache Pills—For Headache, Vertigo, Heat, and Fulness of the Head.
No. 10. Dyspepsia Pills—For Weak and Deranged Stomachs, Constipation, and Liver Complaints.
No. 11. For Female Irregularities—Scanty, Painful, or Suppressed Periods.
No. 12. Female Pills—For Leucorrhœa, Profuse Menses, and Bearing Down.
No. 13. Croup Pills—For Croup, Hoarse Cough, Bad Breathing.
No. 14. Salt Rheum Pills—For Erysipelas, Eruptions, Pimples on the Face.
No. 15. Rheumatic Pills—For Pains, Lameness, or Soreness in the Chest, Back, Loins, or Limbs.
A.—For Fever and Ague, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Old Mismanaged Ague.
P.—For Piles, Blind or Bleeding, Internal or External.
O.—For Sore, Weak, or Inflamed Eyes and Eyelids, Falling, Weak, or Blurred Sight.
C.—For Catarrh, of long standing or recent, either with obstruction or profuse discharge.
W. C.—For Whooping Cough, abating its violence, and shortening its course.

In all ACUTE DISEASES, such as Fevers, Inflammations, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Croup, Rheumatism, and such eruptive diseases as Scarlet Fever, Measles, and Erysipelas, the advantage of giving the proper remedies promptly is obvious, and in all such cases the specifics act like a charm. The entire disease is often arrested at once, and in all cases the violence of the attack is moderated, the disease shortened and rendered less dangerous. Even should a physician afterwards have to be called, he will take the case at decided advantage from the previous treatment.

In all CHRONIC DISEASES, such as Dyspepsia, Weak Stomach, Constipation, Liver Complaint, Piles, Female Debility and Irregularities, old Headache, Sore or Weak Eyes, Catarrh, Salt Rheum, and other old eruptions, the case has specifics whose proper application will afford a cure in almost every instance. Often the cure of a single chronic difficulty, such as Dyspepsia, Piles, or Catarrh, Headache, or Female Weakness, has more than paid for the case ten times over.

REMEMBER.

That thousands of the most gifted and intelligent minds in this country and Europe have long since given in their adherence to Homœopathy, and employ it exclusively in all cases of disease for themselves and families.

REMEMBER—That these Specifics are entirely harmless in all instances, and in all cases. Babies, nay even children can use them, the aged, infirm, or invalid use them, without danger and with benefit.

REMEMBER—That not only in long standing old complaints, but in recent and violent diseases of the most dangerous character, Homœopathy has proved its superiority to any other system in repeated trials.

REMEMBER—That Homœopathy is thus distinguished from its theories and doctrines, but from its daily and hourly success in curing its sick and suffering patients.

REMEMBER—That it is the little ills, the little ailments, which, neglected, grow into great ones, and it is little ailments that thus afforded lead to grave and serious diseases.

REMEMBER—That you have it in your power promptly and pleasantly to remove such complaints at the beginning, and so prevent grave diseases.

REMEMBER—That Humphreys' system of Homœopathic Specifics divests the private practice of the system of all perplexity and intricacy, so that everybody may use them with advantage.

REMEMBER—That the cure of a single chronic ailment, such as Piles, Catarrh, Headache, or Salt Rheum, will more than ten times pay for the cost of a full case.

REMEMBER—That two or five dollars invested in a case of specific Remedies will return many times its value to you every year, in freedom from anxiety, prevention of disease, and absolute relief.

CASES AND CURES.

DYSPEPSIA.

A young lady of twenty-six had been troubled with indigestion for several months, so as to render great care necessary in the selection of her food. After eating the stomach became acid, food rising in her mouth with water, and an unpleasant, heavy, lead-like sensation in her stomach, continuing some hours; frequent headache, bowels constipated, and a depressed mental condition. She commenced taking the Dyspepsia Pills, one morning and night, and in less than a week every symptom of her disease had vanished, and she felt like a new being.

A gentleman somewhat advanced in years, strong, robust constitution had lately been a good deal affected with indigestion, weak stomach, coated tongue, bad taste in the mouth, and attended with a peculiar vertigo and whirling in the head, so much so as to render his riding in a carriage, or even mounting an eminence, quite dangerous. After trying several things ineffectually, he fell upon the Dyspepsia Pills, which afforded prompt relief. A pill every night and morning worked like a charm, relieving all his vertigo and other unpleasant symptoms.

COUGH AND BRONCHITIS.

Bad colds neglected or frequently repeated often lay the foundation of Consumption, Bronchitis and premature decline. Though there are many remedies advertised as prompt and speedy cures, yet none so safely and yet speedily and surely effect a cure as this. Often a single pill, taken at night, has entirely relieved the system of a severe and threatening cold by the morning.

COUGHS AND COLDS.—A gentleman, a public lecturer, took a severe cold the latter part of last month, while travelling and lecturing in northern Pennsylvania, though addressing public audiences every evening, yet in two days, by the aid of the Specific, he was entirely recovered, and enabled to pursue his calling without inconvenience. No public speaker should be without them.

BAD COLD.—A married lady of 40 had taken a violent cold, which settled on her lungs, causing severe cough, pain in the side, and considerable fever and hoarseness. Such colds were usually very lasting and troublesome but by taking the Specific Cough Pills four times per day, in three days she was entirely well.

A young man of 22 had a cough and hoarseness for fifteen months. During cold weather his voice was lost so as only to speak in whispers, pain induced on coughing, cough dry, or raising only a trifle in the morning, quite feeble and emaciated. Had taken several medicines, with but little or no benefit. He commenced with the Cough Pills—one pill three times a day—and soon found himself improving, his cough milder and softer, hoarseness passed off, strength and appetite improved, and in a few weeks was entirely well, having taken no other medicines.

PILES.

A clergyman of the Baptist Church, well known in Illinois, writing to us, says: "I have been for some time seriously afflicted with bleeding piles, and have regarded my case as a severe one; at one time, indeed, hopeless; but I have used your medicine (Pile Specific,) and am cured. I have no doubt you are laying the world under great and lasting obligations."

A gentleman of fifty years, well and favorably known at Delhi Delaware county, New York, had been a martyr to the piles for twenty years. Sometimes, from excessive hemorrhage, pain, and suffering, he was reduced to the verge of the grave. For years he had dragged out a miserable existence, a confirmed invalid, disqualified for any business, and life almost a burden. It is needless to add that he had tried all sorts of remedies, from all sorts of doctors, to little purpose. He consulted me two years ago, and I recommended our Pile Specific, with occasionally a Dyspepsia Pill. From this he began to improve, and since has never had a serious turn of Piles. From the first month, up to a year past, he had occasionally symptoms of his old complaint; but a few doses of the Pile Pills would disperse it all, and for more than a year past he has been entirely well of the piles. A more brilliant cure is scarcely to be found in the annals of medicine.

CATARRH.

This class of disease, as is well known, is of very frequent and almost universal prevalence, and the chronic forms are especially obstinate. Ordinary remedies are of very little service in affecting a cure, nor is the boasted inhalation any better.

This simple remedy, on taking a Sugar Pill morning and night, promptly cures the slighter cases, and its persevering use has not failed to relieve the worst forms of chronic catarrh, even when so far advanced as to have lost, in a great degree, the sense of smell.

CATARRH.—A clergyman, aged 42, had long suffered with catarrh, which had not only been a source of annoyance, but began to excite uneasiness in regard to its effects upon his general health. There was a frequent and sometimes profuse discharge from his head, frequent sneezing, and an almost entire loss of smell. He procured a box of our Specific Catarrh Pills, and was entirely cured, even to a return of his sense of smell, in the course of a few weeks.

Price of single boxes, 50 cents.

PRICES.

Full set, 20 large vials in morocco case and book $5 00
Full set, 20 large vials, plain case and book 4 00
Cases of 15 numbered boxes, and book 2 00
Cases of any 6 numbered boxes and book 1 00
Single numbered boxes, with directions 25
Single lettered boxes, with directions 50
Large plantation, or physician's case, 1 and 2 oz. vials 15 00

OUR REMEDIES BY MAIL.

Look over the list; make up a case of what kind you choose, and enclose the amount in a current note or stamps by mail to our address, at No 562 Broadway, New York, and the medicines will be duly returned by mail or express, free of charge.

No family should be without these invaluable curatives. They are the only remedies perfectly adapted for domestic and private use. With them the parent is armed and prepared against the first approach of disease, and can meet it at the threshold and keep it at bay. A trifle of medicine, rightly directed in the first hours of disease, perfectly cures that which, by delay, can only be relieved by long and tedious hours of suffering, if at all. With these at hand, you are not obliged to await the coming of that often distant, as well as expensive luxury, a doctor; nor to be drugged or poisoned, or bled, or blistered; but may yourself administer the simple specific, and restore the ruddy current of life again to health and joy. There cannot only no injury arise in any case from their use, but the general influence upon the constitution, beyond all question, is most beneficial.

AGENTS WANTED.

We desire an active, efficient agent for the sale of our remedies in every town or community in the United States. Address, F. HUMPHREYS & CO., No. 562 Broadway, New York.

Sold by T. B. PETERSON & BROS., 306 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. fel2-3m

The Press.

THURSDAY, JUNE 30, 1859.

The Rats in the Bag.

There is a fable in Æsop very applicable to the condition of affairs in various parts of Europe, but more particularly, at the present crisis, to the political situation of France. It relates how a certain man, having to carry some rats in a bag, was puzzled how to prevent their gnawing their way out, but hit on a plan of preventing it, by constantly shaking the bag, so that its occupants had their attention diverted from the purpose of escape.

During the fifteen or twenty years of the first NAPOLEON's iron rule over France, he acted precisely on the principle indicated in this fable. He dreaded nothing so much as such a state of quietude as would allow Frenchmen to turn their thoughts to the condition of affairs at home. He kept them constantly engaged in foreign war, making the nations whom he invaded and subdued pay all the expenses of fighting. He crowded Paris with the spoils of Art, conveyed as trophies of victory, from the finest public galleries and private collections of Europe. He flattered the amour propre of the nation which he ruled, by adventuring on a series of foreign wars which fed the general avidity for that glory, so greatly prized by Frenchmen, and which annexed fresh territory, year after year, to the ancient limits of France. All this time, the people had no opportunity of agitating in domestic politics. The mind of the nation was completely occupied in foreign war and its proud results. At last, the tide turned, and the Conqueror was conquered. As BYRON said, it was—

> "The desolator desolate,
> The victor overthrown;
> The arbiter of others' fate
> A suppliant for his own."

A new order of things arose. France, prevented from expending her vital power in warfare, entered into schemes of agitation and reform. For several years, the struggle went on—the struggle between Might and Right—until, at length came the Revolution of 1830, followed by the troublous reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE, the overthrow of his dynasty in 1848, and the resumption of Imperial rule by a BONAPARTE in 1852.

Taught by the example of his uncle, LOUIS NAPOLEON was shrewd enough to feel that, with the nation at liberty to turn its attention to home affairs, his hold on power would probably be weak and brief. Therefore, he gladly occupied the public mind with the war against Russia and the alliance with England. In the war, France contrived to monopolize the greater portion of the glory, and the name of Malakoff excites as high sensations of pride in France as ever did that of Waterloo in England. If WELLINGTON, because of his victory, participation in which was claimed by BLUCHER and his Prussians, was created Prince of Waterloo, PELISSIER was allowed to perpetuate his triumph by receiving the title of Duc de Malakoff. The alliance with England, again, is what the first NAPOLEON anxiously desired, but never was able to accomplish. His first step, on Christmas Day, 1799, upon arriving at the Consular Throne, was to make proposals of peace to England. In a letter addressed to GEORGE III, personally, he made these proposals for finishing the war which for eight years had ravaged the four quarters of the globe, and truly said, that "peace is of the first necessity, as well as the truest glory."

England insultingly declined these proposals, and the war went on—not to be ended until nearly sixteen years of waste of blood and treasure had doubled the National Debt of England.

A general peace established, in April 1856, by the Treaty of Paris, at the close of the War with Russia, what LOUIS NAPOLEON would next do became a subject for speculation among politicians, all the world over. It was felt that France must have her mind occupied by some great national object. A war with Prussia, for the purpose of extending France by making the Rhine its German frontier; or a quarrel with England, on any pretence, to avenge the long-cherished humiliation of "bloody and most bootless Waterloo;" or another strife with Russia; might be calculated upon, politicians thought. Few imagined that the real vent for the excited feelings of the French army, which the Crimean contest had quickened, would be on the plains of Italy, where the great NAPOLEON had won his spurs; where Austria ruled with most tyrannic sway; where the almost crushed heart of a suffering nation had surrendered all but the more forlorn hope. Least of all, indeed, was Italy regarded as the arena upon which LOUIS NAPOLEON, hitherto a soldier only at reviews and upon paper, would flesh his maiden sword. It has been matter of surprise that this astute ruler, who rigidly governs France with an iron sceptre, should plunge into a contest to secure the nationality of Italy. But he fully knows—none better—that he cannot afford to let the turbulent spirit of France rest inactive, or apply itself to domestic matters. The rats in the bag must be shaken to render them harmless.

It is just the same in England at this moment. There is a demand there for three things, any one of which would puzzle an adroit statesman. England demands, and sooner or later must obtain, three concessions from the ruling Powers. Administrative reform is one. Popular Education is another. A real Reform in the Representative system is a third. There was a time when demands, such as these, would be made with all submission; when the people would be respectful suppliants; when, "with 'bated breath and whispering humbleness," (as Shylock says,) they would entreat for even a portion of their requirements. That time has passed, and for ever. They know their rights, and will have them. It is a simple matter of time.

Ever since the Reform Bill of 1832, (imperfect as that measure was, for it was formed by the Whigs, who desired to advance their own interests and influence under pretext of serving the masses,) a decided stand has been made by the people against the usurped ascendancy of the Aristocracy. After floating for a quarter of a century on the troubled sea of Revolution, England should approach the haven of practical Reform and rational Government. But it is the aim, it is the policy, of PALMERSTON and his class to prevent the country from reaching that destination.

That systematic economy be applied to the national expenditure; that the many should obtain a right to vote for the election of the representatives who make the laws; that the humanizing advantages of Public Education be generally extended—these would appear no speculative objects, no wild dreams of excited theorists. But Lord PALMERSTON, after over fifty years of official life, during a great portion of which he was the willing colleague of successive illiberal and ultra-Tory Administrations, preserves so much of his original tendencies as to regard further reforms as too much akin to revolution. Besides, at the age of seventy-five, he is averse to any political agitation which would involve him in debates, denials, and (it might be) ultimate concessions. The old gentleman is desirous of avoiding or evading such agitation. "After me—the deluge" might really be taken for PALMERSTON's motto. Let things remain quiet during his time, and Englishmen may do what they please afterward.

To this dislike of domestic reform may be attributed Lord PALMERSTON's foreign policy. He evidently has read Æsop and profited thereby. He felt that while England is occupied with foreign war, or with diplomacy to preserve her place as one of the "first-class nations of Europe," there will be only an under-growl from the discontented at home. The "artful dodge" of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who postponed his promised Reform-Bill-Amendment-Act, on the pretext that it could not be soberly discussed by Parliament, while the public mind was in a state of excitement on account of the War, cannot be repeated. PALMERSTON promised a Reform Bill in 1857, but when he quitted office in 1858, was compelled to confess that he had not put one line of it on paper. In conjunction with RUSSELL, he prevented Lord DERBY from carrying any measure of Parliamentary Reform. He is Premier once again, and cannot shirk the question, beyond next year, when if he do not legislate on the subject, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who will by that time have made a terrible fiasco as Foreign Minister, and who gets mouldy and melancholy when out of office, may make a show of brandishing a Reform Bill in PALMERSTON's face, to force him into again admitting its shuffling author into the Cabinet. Of all men who ever have governed England, none has had such an antipathy to change as Lord PALMERSTON.

It may be safely calculated that Parliament will meet next session with a general feeling in favor of the three great reforms above-named. Lord PALMERSTON will have rather a hard time of it—unless the agitation of all, or any, of these popular demands can be shirked. If PALMERSTON, professing a peace policy, can only keep England in hot water, he may carry out the Whig policy by indefinitely postponing the Reforms which England wants.

Therefore, notwithstanding his present alliance with Messrs. COBDEN and BRIGHT, who represent the Peace party, it may happen that PALMERSTON will not display any extraordinary avidity or anxiety towards the settlement of the "very pretty quarrel as it stands," in which France, Italy, and Austria are now involved. The great aim will be, no doubt, to keep on shaking the bag, by giving as great a preponderance as possible to the foreign policy and foreign relations of England.

No doubt, Lord PALMERSTON will be aided in this by the political proclivities of Prince ALBERT, whose brother is a petty German Duke, ruling over a Principality about as large as Chester county, in this State, with a population not equal to a fourth of that of the city of Philadelphia. Yet this contemptible little State, whose metropolis contains only ten thousand inhabitants, is part and parcel of the German Confederation, and, as such, Prince ALBERT is in favor of Anglican intervention in favor of Austria. Let Germany once rise in arms against France—which can scarcely be while NAPOLEON confines the war to Italy—and ALBERT's influence with VICTORIA will probably plunge England into the mêlée. Then would the Whig Ministry rejoice, for the rats in the bag would be so shaken by these events, that internal agitations would be tamed down, and internal reforms indefinitely shelved.

New Publications.

HOURS WITH MY PUPILS; or, Educational Addresses, &c. By Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS. Pp. 363. New York: C. Scribner.

CHRISTIAN HOUSEHOLDS. By Mrs. LINCOLN PHELPS. Pp. 78. New York: Dillin & Brother.

Few who repeat the quotation reflect upon the very momentous duties discharged by those who "teach the young idea how to shoot." The principal of a school has, indeed, a great responsibility in caring for the health of soul, intellect, and body. The accomplished lady whose books are now before us has long taken rank as one of the most able and successful teachers in the Union. She was principal of Patapsco Institute, Maryland, for a considerable period, and is author, also, of a standard Treatise on Botany, a series of school-books on botany, natural philosophy, chemistry, &c., and other publications which are held in high estimation.

Mrs. Phelps was formerly connected, in the profession of teaching, with her sister, Mrs. Willard, of Troy. On her marriage with the late Hon. John Phelps, of Vermont, she removed to that State, in which she wrote many of her standard works. In October, 1838, on completion of the organization of a newly-established Seminary at West Chester, she became Principal of the Educational Department. Subsequently, for a short period, she taught pupils at Rahway, New Jersey, and finally she and her husband were invited to Maryland to establish a school for Christian education. This was the Patapsco Institute, over which Mrs. Phelps presided for fifteen years, and in which she continues to feel the deepest interest.

"Hours with My Pupils" consists, principally, of Addresses, written or verbal, which, at stated intervals, Mrs. Phelps made to her pupils. Of course this book contains only a portion of these addresses. But they form a complete manual of mental instruction in Christian morals, training, and faith. They expound, in plain and pleasing language, the whole duty, moral and religious, of Woman, from the time when she commences her education, to, and even after, the period when she assumes the grave, yet delightful duties of Wife and Mother. In short, in this book are traced, delicately and distinctly, the means and methods of rearing up that truly noble being—a Christian Gentlewoman.

The second book on our list, albeit smaller in size, is equally good in purpose and felicitous in execution. "Christian Households" was published for the benefit of The Church Home and Infirmary of Baltimore. It relates, chiefly, to the home duties of Woman, and treats of them under a religious influence. Appended to this is a history of the charitable institution for which Mrs. Phelps wrote and published the book.

We have mentioned, with the praise it merited, the grace and perspicuity of Mrs. Phelps' language. She is another example of the assertion that to write prose well, an author must be a poet. In "Hours with My Pupils" is a poem called "A Farewell to Vermont," which eminently shows, by its beauty of expression, force of description, and high imagination, that Mrs. Phelps does indeed possess "the spirit and the faculty divine." Has she written other poems? If so, she should collect and publish them.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

FROM PETERSON & BROTHERS.

All the Year Round. Edited by Charles Dickens. No. 9.

The War in Europe, its remote and recent causes. By A. J. H. Duganne, with maps, portraits, and views.

The Cass-Le-Clerc Letter—Interesting Correspondence.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 25, 1859.

Hon. JOHN HICKMAN:

Dear Sir: Believing that the letter of the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State, in reply to Mr. Le Clerc, of Tennessee, relative to the rights of naturalized citizens visiting the country of their birth, has a tendency to weaken the confidence of the adopted citizen in the naturalization laws of this country, and to place in jeopardy rights we had supposed accorded to us when we expatriated ourselves from our native land, renounced all allegiance to its sovereignty, and swore allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, we, the undersigned, naturalized citizens of this place, have thought proper to address you this note, requesting your views upon this, to us, all-important subject.

Very respectfully yours,

Patrick McCabe,	Patrick Finnegan,
Bernard Bowen,	Frederick Hamilton,
James Moran,	Thos. Hennessy,
William Bowen,	John Rogers,
James O'Neill,	William Kerland,
Michael Dorcey,	James Finegan,
Geo. Conroy,	John Dugan,
Wm. McConnell,	Martin Keough,
Edward Shea,	Daniel McClusky,
Patrick Doyle,	James Finton.

WEST CHESTER, Pa., June 25, 1859.

To Messrs. PATRICK McCABE, BERNARD BOWEN, JAMES MORAN, and others:

GENTLEMEN: I am in possession of your letter of this date, in which you express a desire to have my views upon the subject of the recent Cass-Le-Clerc correspondence. Willing, at all times, to express my opinions, as far as I may have formed them, upon all political questions, I accede to your request; but I must content myself, at present, with a concise reply.

Having, from my arrival at manhood up to the present moment, advocated and sustained what I believed to be a sound national policy, conservative of the rights and interests of all our people; and having voted for Mr. Buchanan as a safe representative of that policy, my astonishment and mortification, for the last two years, have not been less than that which you now experience upon finding your confidence betrayed. The times are not only calculated to weaken confidence, but to inspire fear. As the present Administration at Washington has long since determined to pervert the principles of the party which placed it in power, and to sacrifice the welfare of the mass at the bidding and for the benefit of an aristocratic and centralizing influence, we may expect that henceforward new atrocities will open upon us, and that the oppression of bad government will be unremittingly directed against all who may be supposed to interfere with the consummation of its schemes.

The Irishman and German, especially, have become the pioneers of our rapidly extending civilization, and the germs of new States promising friendship and a commanding position to Freedom. Further emigration, on this account, is to be discouraged, by announcing to the monarchs of the world that their former subjects will no longer be protected by us, but may be arrested and made the instruments for binding their race in chains. I need not say to you that such ungrateful and inhuman conduct, and so utterly subversive of all our professions through three-quarters of a century, will never receive my sanction. It is monstrous and unpardonable. It is the largest concession that can be made to despotism, and, if unrebuked, shows that we have become a nation of hypocrites.

In the United States there is but one kind of citizenship. It is absolute, and unqualified, and confers a perfect equality of social, religious, legal, and political rights upon the native-born and the naturalized, with the single exception of the ineligibility of the latter to the Presidency. I have entertained this opinion, without change, for the last twenty-eight years, and the reasons for my belief are embodied in the following propositions:

1. The Declaration of Independence proclaims the equality of all men, and makes the conduct of the English King, in refusing to pass laws encouraging the migration of foreigners hither, and in obstructing laws for their naturalization, a ground for revolution.

2. The founders of the Republic intended it should be an asylum for the oppressed of all nations; and that can scarcely be regarded an asylum which allows restraints upon the individual who travels either for business or pleasure, subjecting him to the peril of being forever separated from his family and home. A prison, in this sense, may be considered a refuge from oppression.

3. The Constitution makes no distinction between citizens, with the single exception already noticed.

4. When duties and obligations to Government are equal, rights and protection under it ought to be without discrimination.

5. Under the various administrations of the General Government all claims upon our adopted citizens by foreign Powers, because of former allegiance, have been denied; and all attempts to enforce them sternly resisted or considered cause of war. This was clearly so in the Coszta case and the war of 1812.

6. The Democratic party, which has mainly controlled the political affairs of the country, has antagonized with every movement creating distinctions between men on account of their nativity.

7. All offices below the Chief Magistracy being open to foreigners, and our army and naval forces being, in great part, made up of them, would seem to force upon us the maintenance, of such doctrines as would make it unwise for Great Britain to arrest and detain a Secretary of State, a Major General, or the captain of a fleet, whose birth place may chance to have been across a lake, and a few miles north of the residence of Mr. Cass.

8. Allegiance to a State means fidelity and subjection to that State. No man can be in allegiance to two States at the same time, any more than he can serve two masters. All our naturalization laws assume that old or implied allegiance may be renounced, and new or express allegiance assumed.

9. The fact that strangers to, and enemies of, our system of government contend for doctrines irreconcilable with those we hold, cannot disprove the truth of our positions, inasmuch as the form and principles of our Government differ radically from those of every other with which we are acquainted. Under such circumstances we are driven to the necessity of admitting a defect in the groundwork of our political structure, or of resisting all encroachments upon it.

You will thus see that I regard any refusal of the United States to defend and protect a naturalized citizen, either at home or abroad, as vigorously and fully as an American born, destructive alike of the theory, principles, and practices of our Government, and demanding the marked rebuke of every consistent Democrat.

I am truly yours, JOHN HICKMAN.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—The appearance of any quantity of cheap fans and white linen coats was a marked feature of the opening of the court yesterday morning. An artificial breeze was produced for individual benefit, notwithstanding which fact everybody was perspiring at a tremendous rate, and consoling themselves by imparting to everybody else the gratifying and startling intelligence that it was oppressively hot. The attractive shades of the enclosure in the rear of the steaming room, all day long, were the resort of those who, although summoned to be inside, were compelled, through sheer necessity, to take an "outside seat" against the post-chains, or on those spine-disease producing affairs in the shape of toad-stools, that are neither useful nor ornamental, on the gravelled walks of Independence Square.

Some of the legal fraternity were seated at the tables leisurely scribbling upon scraps of paper, the reportorial brotherhood, of course, were energetically performing their duties, the jurors were evidently congratulating themselves upon the prospect of being cooped up for several hours in the lawyers' bakery, while witnesses and prisoners were exceedingly elated by the anticipated enjoyments of troublesome litigation during the heated term. The stereotyped crowd were punctually in the audience seats, the benches on the colored side of the house being, as usual, fully occupied, and the gloriously fragrant atmosphere of the place was in beautiful contrast with the thoughts that we read of in those loopholes of retreat away from the great Babel, where the green of the ground, the whisperings among luxuriant foliage, and the beautiful blue of the vault above, laugh at the miseries of the big cities, and mock the burning shame that permits inanimate mercury to ascend, while it depresses all the exuberant spirits of active manhood.

Tommy Traddles, the boon companion of David Copperfield, was excessively fond of scribbling on pieces of paper, and drawing skeletons on his slate, during his earlier days. In later years he became a lawyer, and it seems to us that he is a worthy prototype of many of the moderns of the same profession, who now daily consume sheet after sheet of foolscap by giving an indefinite number of autographs that the world as yet has neglected to preserve amid her most cherished treasures. Oftentimes we go into the court-room, and on our table we find some splendid specimens of penmanship scattered here and there, some reviving not very pleasant recollections of copy-heads in the school-books; and others amusing reminiscences of those peculiar looking men and horses, so skilfully figured on slate and fly-leaf in the days that are buried in the cemetery of the past. Well, writing is not a criminal pastime, and if it does not lead to a wholesale waste of stationery, let it not be our province to act the character of the censorious complainer.

There is an evil practice at present connected with the administration of justice in our criminal court against which we most earnestly protest. It consists in the too frequent and unnecessary service of "bench warrants" on parties whose cases are about to be called for trial, thus entailing upon them heavy expenses, which in numerous instances they are unable promptly to meet. Recently this evil has elicited marked condemnation, as it has operated most disastrously upon the pockets and temporary freedom of those who are entitled to a fair discharge without being compelled to remunerate the self-imposed duties of the tipstaves. For instance, a poor laboring man or woman has been sued on a petty charge of assault and battery, and each of them is informed when his or her attendance is required. Neither party seeks to become a fugitive from justice, and yet when the trial is concluded, in the event of an acquittal, neither defendant, under the verdict of the jury, which is the proclaimer and shield of liberty, can go unrestrainedly from the confines of the court room, but is compelled to remain in custody as a prisoner until the needless costs incurred by the service of the bench warrant are all satisfactorily settled. We look upon this proceeding as an outrage, and trust ere long to see a most desirable and judicious reform instituted. We know that the court officers are all intelligent and well-meaning men, and a little reflection will serve to convince them of the justice of the remarks on a rapidly growing custom that has attracted the notice of many members of the bar, and their severest censure.

The Grand Jury, for the present term, are faithfully attending to their duties, although as yet no very important cases have been presented by them.

We may here mention a fact that came to our knowledge yesterday. Some time since an individual was sentenced, in the Quarter Sessions, on a trivial charge of larceny, to an imprisonment of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. A few months might have sufficed, for it was the first offence, and the crime was of a minor grade. Now the condemned is a confirmed lunatic, under Dr. Kirkbride's charge. It is not our place to dispute the justice of sentences, nor do we; but facts presented to the notice of the public carry with them the strongest comment. Not long since, a young man connected with an educational institution in this city was sentenced to fifteen months for malicious mischief, and yet this was his first offence, and his previous character had been remarkably good.

John Foster was charged with assault and battery with intent to kill Jacob Welch. George H. Earle, Esq., for the defence.

Peter Bigler plead guilty to the larceny of a lamp.

Patton Hooper was charged with entering the dwelling house of Daniel O'Sharpless, and attempting to commit a larceny therein. Verdict not guilty.

George W. Brown was charged with malicious mischief in breaking six panes of glass, the property of Michael F. Stroyer. The prosecutor in this case did not appear, and the District Attorney submitted the bill to the jury without evidence, who returned a verdict of not guilty.

Austin Davis was charged with forcible entry and detainer, and with assault and battery upon Mary McCartner. Verdict guilty as to the assault and battery.

The Court reappointed the following gentlemen Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison for the ensuing year from the first Monday of July, 1859, viz: Dr William Shippen, M. W. Baldwin, and Evans Rogers.

The jury in the case of Foster, after lengthy deliberation, rendered a verdict of guilty of assault and battery, but recommended him to the mercy of the court. Sentence was deferred.

George White was acquitted of a charge of assault and battery. This same defendant was yesterday acquitted of a charge of malicious mischief. He was arrested by Deputy United States Marshal Jno. F. Sharkey, and held by Recorder Eneu to answer at court. The prosecutor failing to appear, the bills were submitted without evidence, and verdicts rendered accordingly.

Two young women were charged with highway robbery and assault and battery. The prosecutrix was a young girl, whose evidence failed to fix the charge upon the defendants. Walter J. Budd, Esq., was counsel for the defence, and District Attorney Loughead and George C. Collens, Esq., for the Commonwealth.

At two o'clock the court adjourned, much to the relief of everybody in the room, excepting, probably, those in the dock, who were shortly afterwards treated to a ride through the lower section of the city without being compelled to pay any fare, and then presented with some substantial fare at the public expense.

No business was transacted in the U. S. Eastern District Courts.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Thompson.—The matter of Ward and Degan was submitted yesterday morning upon a case stated. Mr. Degan, as sealer of weights and measures for the State, seized a number of strawberry boxes, which he had condemned, because they did not contain his seal, and were not of the required measure. The boxes had been marked under a recent ordinance, and the question submitted to the court is, whether the State officer is right in insisting upon the boxes being sealed by him. The decision of the court was reserved. Lewis C. Cassidy, Esq., submitted an able argument sustaining the opinion of Attorney General Knox, which is declaratory of the right of Mr. Degan to seize the boxes in question.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness in the typography, but one side of the sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania, and other States, for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE middle-aged bloomers who met at Auburn last week, and resolved to "wear short dresses or nothing at all," laid down the following platform just before starting for home:

1st. Our purpose is to perform a duty to ourselves and society, and not to attract public attention by eccentric display.

2d. We believe that all the ills that female flesh is heir to arise from the prevalent modes and habits of female dress, and we therefore go in for short and loose dresses in order to obtain bodily freedom and physical development.

3d. The recent awakening of public interest in our movement increases our faith in its importance.

4th. We believe that women's-right women proper "are only tantalizing us with visions of the impossible" so long as the present fashions hold the sceptre of supremacy.

5th. Women's subjection to fashion is the evidence of her dependence and inferior position.

6th. Bondage to fashion is incompatible with religion.

SONS OF MALTA EXCURSION.—A great excursion, under the auspices of the Sons of Malta, from all points of the United States, to Minnehaha Falls, near St. Pauls, Minn., will leave Chicago on the morning of Thursday, July 21. Arrangements have already been made by the committee, with the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad and steamers of Mississippi river, to take the excursionists from Chicago via Prairie du Chien, to St. Paul and return, for $11—about one-half the regular fare. We learn that Capt. May, now in Chicago, has made arrangements with the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis, the Terre Haute and St. Louis, and the Illinois Central Roads, by which passengers from this part may reach Chicago, for half fare. Why cannot some arrangement with one or two of our Upper Mississippi steamers be effected, to suit those who dislike railroad traveling? The whole excursion promises to be a grand and enjoyable affair, and we suppose a large delegation will go up from this city and vicinity.—Chicago paper.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE RIGHTS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.—A gentleman of this city inquires the position of the Illinois Senator in regard to the duty of our Government to protect naturalized citizens traveling in European countries. We can assure our correspondent, from the words of Mr. Douglas himself, that he is distinctly opposed to the doctrine enunciated in the letter of General Cass; that he is in favor of protecting, in every land, the adopted as well as the native citizen. In support of his opinions, he instanced several remarkable cases in which the most powerful nations of Europe have asserted and recognized, among themselves, the absolute right of expatriation.—Cincinnati Times.

GEORGE F. GORDON, one of three desperate burglars arrested a few days ago, in New York, made an affidavit yesterday, before Justice Brennan, in which he positively alleges that he and Thomas Kelly, about a year ago, broke into the house No. 21 Smith street, in Brooklyn, on which occasion a private watchman, named Buckley, was shot, and that it was they who shot Buckley. It will be remembered that for this offence, a young man named Edward Griffiths was arrested, convicted, and sentenced for ten years to the State Prison, where he is now serving out his term. Upon this confession, efforts will be made to secure the release of Griffiths from State Prison.

OUTRAGE AND PROBABLE MURDER IN TROY.—About half past six o'clock on Monday morning last James Toohill and some other persons employed in the Clinton foundry, while going to work, found in the Poestenkill, Rensselaer county, in the rear of that establishment, the body of a woman, who was lying with her face downward in water not sufficiently deep to immerse her. On examination it proved to be that of Mary Earl, a woman twenty-nine years of age. The Times says there is no reason to doubt but that her person was first violated and then drowned.

NEW DEVELOPMENT OF VALUE.—The sudden discovery of the vast productiveness of resin, gave the world a new view of the resources of the South. But this was not so remarkable as the increase in value that will be given to the cotton crop by the ultimate demand of the cotton seed that is now thrown away as valueless. Within ten years the planter will count his cotton seed as one of the most important sources of the income of the cotton crop. A demand for it already exists, which will increase beyond the present means of supply.—N. O. Picayune.

GOLD IN MISSOURI.—A correspondent of the Republican, writing from Warsaw, announces the discovery of gold in Benton county, about two miles from Warsaw. The discovery was made accidentally, by a man who brought a lot of dust gathered from the new Eldorado, to town, where being examined by "old California miners," it was pronounced genuine. The lucky discoverer immediately entered the land where the dust was found, at seventy-five cents an acre.

A FEMALE TOM HYER.—On Saturday, in the neighborhood of New Bedford, a good woman of that place showed her pluck and muscle. A man was whipping a boy very severely, when the woman interfered, saying that if she were a man she would flog him. The man replied that there was not a man in the neighborhood that could do it, whereupon they clinched, and the woman got the best of him, and finally ended the battle by throwing her antagonist into the water.

WHEAT GAMBLING.—Some idea may be formed of the extent to which wheat gambling is carried on, when it is known that for some weeks past the reported sales have generally ranged from 40 to 80,000 bushels each day, while the receipts seldom exceeded 15,000 bushels. Some of the largest operators never in reality own a bushel of wheat.—Milwaukee Sentinel, 24th.

DURING the severe storm which occurred on Friday night, the 10th instant, four horses, belonging to Mr. John Garrabrant, living about three miles from Mendham, on the edge of Morris county, N. J., were killed by lightning. They were all found lying dead in the morning, within a few feet of each other, the ground being torn up considerably by their side.

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE OF 1861.—The next Electoral College, chosen in November, 1860, to meet in February, 1861, will—if Kansas should be admitted at the approaching session of Congress—consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for President. The non-slaveholding States will have 186 electors, and the slaveholding States 120.

PRESENTATION OF A TELESCOPE.—Captain Lindsay, of schooner Maria, sailing out of New York, was presented by the British Government with a telescope in acknowledgment of his humane conduct in rescuing the captain and crew of the British vessel Eblano, wrecked a short time since.

NAHANT was purchased two hundred and fifty years ago by a Lynn farmer, for a suit of clothes, and instead of being a fashionable watering place, it abounded in wolves and deers. Now the wolves there appear in sheep's clothing, and the deer in crinoline and costly silks.

CALLED.—We learn that the Rev. Samuel Aaron, formerly of Doylestown, Pa., has received a call to the Baptist Church at Mount Holly, N. J., which he has accepted. He is an able and eloquent divine.

PROMOTED.—Professor H. L. Baugher, assistant principal of the Bucks county Normal and Classical School at Quakertown, has been appointed tutor in the Illinois State University. He is said to be a fine scholar.

A SLAVE, one hundred and twelve years of age, died at Hogansville, Georgia, on the 20th ult. He retained his mental faculties and his eyesight up to the day of his death.

BITING OFF A NOSE.—John King, a sailor, was arrested in New York, on Tuesday last, charged with biting off the nose of a comrade with whom he had a quarrel.

THE Democratic State Convention of Massachusetts has been called at Worcester, September 7th. It will appoint delegates to the National Convention, as well as nominate a State ticket.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the thunder-storm on Monday evening last, says the Columbia Spy of Saturday, the Columbia Bridge was struck by lightning at the fifth pier.

TURKS ISLAND.—Latest dates from Salt Cay report salt very abundant at 7 cents. Provisions scarce and high.

W. W. HUDSON, president of the Missouri University, died on the 14th instant.

Summer Resorts.

[From the Carlisle (Pa.) Volunteer.]

As the season is now at hand when the denizens of the cities and large towns, anxious to escape for a brief season from the heated atmosphere, the brick and mortar, and the stifling effluvia of their confined and pent-up residences, we would advise them to seek for relaxation and enjoyment by coming to Carlisle. Our town is one of the most beautiful and healthful in the Union, and those who spend a season with us are always certain to return again. Situated, as it is, in the very centre of the fertile and picturesque Cumberland valley, surrounded by magnificent mountains, the scenery is wild and magnificent in the extreme. In our town is located Dickinson College, and within sight of it are the Carlisle Barracks, where are now stationed a large number of United States soldiers. In Carlisle, we have many excellent hotels, among which are the Mansion House, kept by Major Patton; the Washington House, Mr. Glass; Hannon's Franklin House, and the hotel of Mr. Martin.

About four miles north of town are the celebrated White Sulphur Springs, where invalids will be sure to find a quiet and cheerful temporary home, and an improvement of their health. In Papertown, six miles south of us, are three good hotels. One of them, now occupied by Mr. I. Parsons, is large, commodious, and pleasantly situated, and has recently undergone a most thorough repair. A hack runs daily from the railroad station to Parson's hotel.

The Doubling Gap Springs, kept by Mr. S. Coyle, are delightfully situated in a beautiful mountain region, about fourteen miles northwest of Carlisle. The scenery cannot be excelled anywhere, the arrangements are perfect, and the accommodations are upon the most liberal scale.

Besides the places mentioned, the Cumberland valley has many other delightful retreats, where those in quest of health or pleasure could spend the summer months most agreeably. On every hand are beautiful creeks and springs, whose waters are well stocked with fish of various descriptions, affording to the lovers of the piscatorial art abundant sport. The valley is of easy access to the citizens of Philadelphia and Baltimore, being 118 miles from the former and 112 from the latter city, and the travel is by railroad from both places.