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.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

GRAY FLANNELS.
BLUE-GRAY FLANNELS.
GRAY FLANNELS.
BLUE-MIXED FLANNELS.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET.
GRAY FLANNELS.
FOR SALE
BY THE PIECE OR BALE.
FOR CASH,
BY
JOSHUA L. BAILY,
my28-1623 NO. 213 MARKET STREET.

WELLING, COFFIN & Co.,
No. 116 CHESTNUT STREET,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
BONNELL MFG. CO.'S PRINTS AND LAWNS.
GREENE MFG. CO.'S TWEEDY RED AND SCARLET PRINTS.
Fine Bleached Cottons.
LONSDALE, HOPE, BLACKSTONE, SLATERSVILLE, JAMESTOWN, RED BANK, GREENE, UNION, AND BELVIDERE.
Brown Cottons.
EVERAN ALLEN, MT. HOPE, FREDONIAN, EWRICK, OHIO, GECTON, VIRGINIA FAMILY AND MECHANICS' AND FARMERS'.
GRAFTON, SLATERSVILLE, AND JEWETT CITY
DENIMS AND STRIPES.
LONSDALE CO.'S NANKEENS AND SILESIAS.
GLASGOW CORSET JEANS.
BOTTOMLEY'S BLACK AND GLENARM CO.'S FANCY SHIRTINGS.
SWARNS AND SAXTON'S RIVER CASSIMERES.
GREENFIELD CO.'S BLACK DOESKINS.
GODMAN'S FINE JEANS, DOUBLE AND TWISTED CASSIMERES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &c.
MINOT, BARS RIVER, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, CHESHIRE, BRIDGEWATER, AND BRISTOL SATINETS.
feb-17

The Press.

VOL. 4.—NO. 269. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861. TWO CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
HOSIERY,
HOSIERY,
HOSIERY,
HOSIERY,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
TRIMMINGS AND FANCY GOODS,
FOR SALE AT RETAIL,
FOR CASH.
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT RETAIL FOR CASH.

The Subscribers offer for sale, on and after
THURSDAY, 6th INST.,
AT THEIR STORE,
NO. 409 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,
NO. 409 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,
NO. 409 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,
NO. 409 MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE,
FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
THEIR STOCK OF GOODS
FOR CASH, RETAIL,
AT
LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.

All kinds of
COTTON HOSIERY, GLOVES.
LACE MITTS, GLOVES.
ZEPHYRS.
SHETLAND WOOL.
SPOOL COTTONS.
BUTTONS,
(Of all Descriptions)
NEEDLES, PINS, HOOKS AND EYES.
SKIRT BRAIDS.
TAPES, BRAIDS.
COMBS, BRUSHES.
PERFUMERY.
UNDERSHIRTS,
(Silk, Merino, &c.)
Also, a Full Assortment of Dress Trimmings.
BURNETT, SEXTON, & SWEARINGEN,
jel-1m NO. 409 MARKET STREET.

SPRING CLOAKS, IN EVERY NEW style, at IVENS'.
my31-1m No. 23 S. Ninth street.

SPRING CLOAKS, IN ENDLESS VARIETY, at IVENS'.
my31-1m

SPRING CLOAKS, THE CHEAPEST ever seen, at IVENS'.
my31-1m No. 23 S. Ninth street.

NEW STYLE CLOAKS, EVERY NEW style, every new material, at prices that astonish everyone, at the large store, N. E. corner of Eighth and Walnut streets.
my31-1m

CITY CLOAK STORE, No. 142 N. Eighth street, above Cherry, are now selling every new style of the season, superb quality, in every new shade of color, cheaper than any other store in the city.
my31-1m

CLOAKS.—Wholesale Merchants are invited to inspect the stock at
IVENS',
No. 23 South NINTH Street, corner of Jayne st.
my31-1m Between Market and Chestnut.

ADAMS & SON'S STOCK to be closed out at
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
Cheaper than if a discount were taken off after the sale was made. EIGHTH AND ARCH.
my29

ADAMS & SON'S STOCK TO be closed out at
LOWEST WHOLESALE PRICES,
Cheaper than if a discount were taken off after the sale was made. EIGHTH AND ARCH.
my29

MANTLES—DUSTERS.
Mantle room, second floor, abounds in handsome Coats, Mantles, Dusters, &c.
Thin Dusters, for Ladies and Misses.
French Lace Goods, at cost.
COOPER & CONARD,
jel 5. E. Corner NINTH and MARKET.

ADAMS & SON'S STOCK to be closed out at Lowest Wholesale Prices.
CHEAPER THAN IF A DISCOUNT WERE TAKEN OFF
after the sale was made. EIGHTH AND ARCH.
my29

ADAMS & SON'S STOCK to be closed Cheaper than if a discount were taken off after the sale was made. EIGHTH AND ARCH.
my29

NEW PLAID INDIA SILKS—
Just received, per Flying Scud,
From Canton, two cases of
Plaid India Silks, extra quality,
Warranted to wash well, and serviceable
For Summer Dresses.
Also, one case of
Brown and Drab India Satins
Yellow Pongees, for Summer Dusters.
White Pongees, for under wear.
SEARLES BROTHERS,
my31 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION IS REQUESTED TO OUR FINE STOCK OF ORGANDIES, FINE LAWNS, AND SILK CHALLIES,
Which, in consequence of the times, will be disposed of at shortened rates.
CHAS. ADAMS & SON,
my29 EIGHTH AND ARCH

CABINET FURNITURE.

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.
2.26-3m

TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES.

DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT WHISKERS?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?
BELLINGHAM'S
CELEBRATED STIMULATING
ONGUENT,
FOR THE WHISKERS AND HAIR.

The subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of the United States that they have obtained the Agency for, and are now enabled to offer to the American public the above justly-celebrated and world-renowned article.
THE STIMULATING ONGUENT
Is prepared by Dr. C. P. BELLINGHAM, an eminent physician of London, and is warranted to bring out a thick set of
WHISKERS, OR A MOUSTACHE
In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.
It is a beautiful, economical, soothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by magic upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of luxuriant hair. If applied to the scalp it will cure baldness, and cause to spring up in the place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn RED OR TOWY HAIR DARK, and restore gray hair to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONGUENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week's use they would not, for any consideration, be without it.
The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed.
Price one dollar a box; for sale by all Druggists and Dealers; or a box of the "ONGUENT," warranted to have the desired effect, will be sent to any who desire it, by mail, direct, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, $1.13. Apply to, or address
HORACE L. HEGEMAN & Co.,
Druggists, &c.,
24 WILLIAM Street, New York.
DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia Agents. mh28-3m

OPAL DENTALLINA.—We speak from practical experience when saying that the OPAL DENTALLINA made by Mr. SHINN, of BROAD and SPRUCE Streets, is decidedly the nicest preparation for the mouth and teeth that we have ever used. We believe it is the all that is claimed for it, and really do recommended by the most eminent dentists we advise all to give it a trial.—Bulletin.
apl1-3m

BANKING.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, Sonden, Frankfort, Naples, Vienna, and their correspondents. feb8-6m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE FIRM OF WORK, GLENDINNING, & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, R. Glendinning, Jr., retiring.
The Banking and Exchange business will be continued as heretofore at No. 48 South THIRD Street, under the style of G. F. WORK & CO.
GEORGE F. WORK.
ROBERT GLENDINNING, Jr.
R. C. McLEOD.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1861.
G. F. WORK & CO. having purchased my interest in the above firm, I cordially recommend them to my friends as in every way worthy of their confidence
JOHN SELLERS.
jel0-3t* ROBT. GLENDINNING, JR.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of GUILLEMAN & BOYER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENRY GUILLEMAN,
JOHN BOYER.
Philadelphia, June 8, 1861. jel0-3t*

SHIRTS, COLLARS, DRAWERS, &C.—A beautiful stock at retail—improved cut, and warranted to fit, at extremely low prices. 237 CHESTNUT Street.
jel-12t* DAVID M. HESS & CO.

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING MAIL LOCKS.
POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, April 23, 1861.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing all Locks and Keys, of new kinds, to be substituted for the locks and keys now used on the United States Mails, will be received at this Department until nine o'clock A. M. the tenth day of July, 1861.

It being desirable to obtain locks and keys of a new construction, and invented expressly for the exclusive use of the United States mails, no model is prescribed for bidders, the Department relying for its selection on the results of mechanical skill and ingenuity which, fair competition, now invited, may produce. It is deemed necessary only to state that a mail lock should be self-locking, and that its other principal requisites are uniformity, security, lightness, strength, durability, novelty of construction, and facility of use.

Two kinds of mail locks and keys—one of brass and the other of iron—different in form and construction, are required; and proposals should specify, separately, the price of each iron lock, each key for same, each brass lock, and each brass key for same.

Duplicate samples or patterns of each kind of locks proposed are required to be submitted with the proposals; one of each kind of sample locks to be riveted up and finished, and another to be open or unriveted, so that its internal structure may easily be examined. Every sample must be plainly marked with the bidder's name.

The locks offered should not be patented, nor should their internal construction be otherwise publicly known, or be similar to any locks heretofore used; and they must be warranted not, in any way, to infringe or interfere with any patented invention.

The various sample locks presented by bidders will be submitted to a board of examiners, to be commissioned by the Postmaster General, for the purpose of examining and reporting on them; and unless the Postmaster General shall deem it to be for the interest of the Department to reject all the proposals and specimens submitted under this advertisement, contracts will, upon the report of the examiners, be entered into, as soon as practicable, with the successful bidders, whose locks are adopted, for furnishing similar locks and keys for four years, as they may be required and ordered, with the right, on the part of the Postmaster General for the time being, to extend and continue the contract in force for an additional term of four years, on giving notice, in writing, to the contractor not less than six months before the termination of the first term of four years; or at the expiration of the first term of four years, to contract with any other party for furnishing similar or different locks and keys, as the Postmaster General may determine.

The contractor must agree and be able to furnish, if required and ordered, 5,000 brass locks and 5,000 brass keys, within three months from the time of entering into contract, and 30,000 iron locks and 30,000 iron keys, within eight months from such time. But the Postmaster General will reserve the right to increase or diminish, as the wants or interests of the service may demand, the quantities of the locks and keys above specified, with a proportionate allowance of time to furnish them.

All the locks furnished by the contractor must be warranted to keep in good working order, under ordinary use of the service, when not subjected to obvious violence; such as become defective during that time, to be replaced with perfect locks without charge.

The contractor will be required to deliver the locks, at his own expense, at the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., put up in sealed packages, with one bundle of five locks each, and securely packed in wooden boxes containing not more than two hundred locks each. The keys are to be delivered at the office of the Department, duly and specially authorized in well cases, to take charge of and receipt for them, when the contractor's factory to the Department, where both locks and keys are to be inspected and approved before they shall be paid for.

The contractor will be required to give bond, with ample security, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, for the faithful performance of the contract on his part, both as to furnishing the supplies ordered, and guarding the manufacturing of the mail locks and keys with due privacy, integrity, and care. No proposal will therefore be considered, if not accompanied by a written guarantee from the proposed sureties (whose responsibility must be attested by the postmaster at the place of their residence) that they will become responsible, on the required bond, for the fulfilment of the contract by the bidder, in case such proposal be accepted.

In deciding on the proposals and specimens, the Postmaster General may deem it expedient to select the brass lock of one bidder and the iron lock of another. He therefore reserves the right of contracting with different individuals for such different kinds of locks as he may select.

Proposals should be carefully sealed, addressed to the Postmaster General, and endorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Mail Locks."
my7-tu8t M. BLAIR, Postmaster General.

ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLIES.

ARMY SUPPLIES. — QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 3, 1861.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock, M., on Friday, the 14th day of June, 1861, for the following Army supplies and materials, deliverable at the State Military Store, Harrisburg, in quantities as required. Said proposals to be publicly opened at the time and place named, and the successful bidders be announced as soon thereafter as ascertainment—the right being reserved by the State to increase or diminish the number and quantity of said articles:
Twenty Hospital Tents, with poles, pins, buttons, and pins complete, any pattern.
One Hundred Sibley Tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.
One Hundred Wall Tents, army pattern, poles, pins, &c., complete.
One thousand five hundred Camp Kettles, sheet iron, three sizes, in nests, 15½ pounds.
Three thousand seven hundred and fifty Mess Pans, sheet iron, weight 2 pounds.
Proposals will be received at the same time for furnishing of the Messrs. or other patterns of Tents, sample, specifications, and specifications to be furnished with bid.
12,000 Canteens, army pattern, covered, with straps.
15 Regimental General Order Books, full bound (mm).
15 Regimental Discipline, " "
15 Regimental Orders, " "
15 Regimental Letter, " "
15 Regimental Index Books, half bound.
150 Company Order Books, full bound.
150 Company Clothing Books, full bound.
150 Company Morning Reports, full bound.
150 Company Sick Books.
Specimens of these books to be seen at this office. They are all to be full bound except the Regimental Index book, and all (mm) except Post Morning Reports, which are to be cap. The Regimental books each three quires, except the Descriptive books, which are to be five quires. The Company books each one quire. See Army Regulations, pages 11 and 16.
12,000 Haversacks, with straps complete.
1,000 dozen Knives and Forks (sample to accompany bid).
12,000 Tin Cups.
12,000 Tin Plates.
It is desirable that all the above articles be of domestic manufacture, and where any of the articles are furnished by the United States, the same must conform in all respects to the sealed standard patterns in the United States Quartermaster's Office and Military Store, at Philadelphia.
Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery to be retained as a forfeiture until the contract is completed, the time of delivery to be considered as of the essence of the contract. Contractors to state in their proposals the time when the goods can be delivered. No proposal will be received of such articles as are needed will be considered in awarding the contract. Successful bidders to give bonds with two approved securities.
R. C. HALE,
Quartermaster-General, P. M.
jel0 2t

PROPOSALS FOR ARMS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at Springfield, Illinois, on or before the twelfth (12th) day of June next, at noon, by the undersigned commissioners on the part of the State of Illinois, for furnishing, at Camp Lincoln, Springfield, Illinois, the following arms and equipments:
Twelve (12) 6-lbs brass guns, rifled.
Six (6) 12-lbs brass howitzers, rifled.
Twelve (12) caissons for 6-lb guns.
Six (6) caissons for 12-lb howitzers.
Three (3) traveling forges.
Three (3) battery wagons.
Three (3) spare gun carriages.
One hundred and ninety-eight (198) sets of artillery harness, with all the implements and equipments, for three companies of light artillery complete, corresponding in all respects with the arms and equipments used by the United States, and to be subjected to the same tests.
One thousand (1,000) cavalry sabres.
One thousand (1,000) pairs cavalry pistols (revolvers.)
One thousand (1,000) carbines.
One thousand (1,000) holsters.
One thousand (1,000) belts.
To correspond in all respects to the like arms and appointments now in the service of the United States, and of the newest and most approved style and finish, and to be subjected to the same tests.
The commissioners reserve the right to reject any proposal not satisfactory.
The terms of payment under law, eighty per cent. on delivery, twenty per cent. on completion of contract.
Address commissioners for purchase of arms, &c., Springfield, Illinois.
JAS. H. STOKES,
JOHN TILLSON, } Commissioners.
WM. SHEPHARD.
my24-20t

KNAPSACKS, &c., FOR MARINE CORPS.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. MARINE CORPS, WASHINGTON, June 8, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of FRIDAY, the 21st of June, inst., for supplying the United States Marine Corps, within twenty days from the time of entering into contract, 1,000 Knapsacks, 1,000 Canteens, and 1,000 Haversacks. The above articles to conform in every respect with samples to be seen at this office, the office of the Assist. Quartermaster Marine Corps, 1240 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia; the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and the Marine Barracks, Charlestown, Mass., to be delivered, free of expense to the United States, at the Marine Clothing Store, No. 1240 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, and subject to the approval and inspection of the Assistant Quartermaster.
To be endorsed "Proposals for Knapsacks, &c.," and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. SLACK,
jel7-fmst Major and Quartermaster.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JAMES N. KING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
REMOVED TO No. 139 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
jel-12t* Above Walnut street.

DR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER, NO. 340 S. FOURTH street, above Pine. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M. till 9 P. M. my31-1m

BUSINESS MEN ARE ADVERTISING in the Best Newspapers of City and Country at the Offices of
JOY, COE, & Co.,
ADVERTISING AGENTS,
FIFTH and CHESTNUT STREETS, Philadelphia.
TRIBUNE BUILDING, New York. apl7 tf

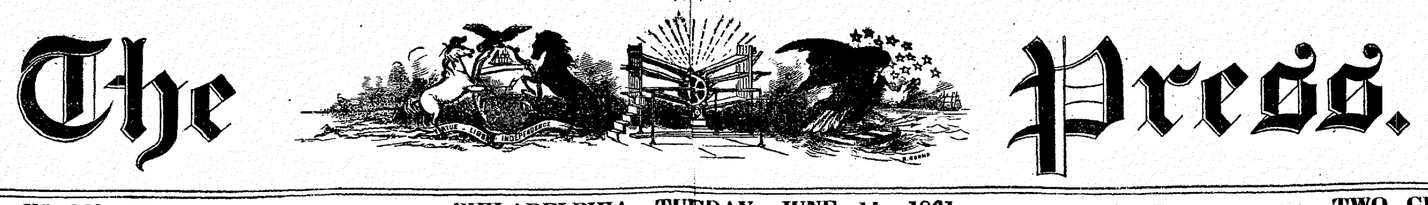
JOHN WELSH, PRACTICAL SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, attends to jobbing in any amount of Roofing, on the most moderate terms. Will guaranty to make every building perfectly water-tight. Orders promptly attended to. my7-1y

JOHN ELLIOTT, WINES and LIQUORS, No. 317 and 319 WALNUT Street, (basement stores, between Third and Fourth, north side,) Philadelphia. N. B.—Fine Old Whiskies always on hand. (Established in 1846.) 5m30-1y

DAWSON & NICHOLSON,
BOOKBINDERS,
(Nos. 319 and 321 MINOR Street,
Between Market and Chestnut streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
JAMES DAWSON. JAS. E. NICHOLSON.
jy27-1y*

FILE MANUFACTORY.
211 NEW STREET.
Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment, WHOLESALE and RETAIL, at manufacturer's prices.
Cutting done in a superior manner.
apl-ddm J. B. SMITH.

PROPOSALS FOR FUEL.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, 23d May, 1861.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, the 25th day of June, 1861, at 3 o'clock P. M., for supplying wood and coal to the U. S. Marines stationed at Philadelphia, Pa., from 1st July, 1861, to the 30th June, 1862.
The wood to be best Oak Sapling, and to be delivered, sawed, measured, and inspected at such points within the walls of the Marine Barracks as may be designated by the Commanding Marine Officer, free of expense to the United States, and both wood and coal to be furnished at such times and in such quantities as the said Commanding Marine Officer may require.
Payment will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the Commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command, agreeably to regulations.
Payment will be made upon the quarterly requisition of the commanding Officer, stating the quantities required for the use of his command agreeably to regulations.
A guaranty, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose responsibility must be certified to by the United States District Judge, United States District Attorney, or United States Collector, must accompany each proposal, otherwise it will not be considered.
To be endorsed "Proposals for Fuel," and addressed to the undersigned.
W. B. SLACK,
my28-2t Quartermaster Marine Corps.



The Press

TUESDAY, JUNE 11, 1861.

The Countess of Blessington.

FIRST ARTICLE.

Lady Blessington is better known in this country than almost any other woman of title in "the old country." She died, at Paris, at the somewhat mature age of sixty-two, yet is generally supposed, by those who only know her by description, to have been then, and always, in the bloom of youth and beauty. The last time we saw her was in one of the boxes of Her Majesty's Theatre in London, when Jenny Lind was playing *Amina*, in "La Sonnambula." A country cousin, who was with us, asked "Who is that stout, highly-rouged and over-dressed old lady?" As there were very many in the house to whom this too-truthful description was applicable, we were unable to reply. But our fair inquirer *spotted* her by adding "*There!* next the pillar. That fat old dowager with the enormous purple turban, and—it is so odd—*brides* of fine lace, just like whiskers, hanging down by the side of her vibrating cheeks." The saucy young lady paused for a reply, like Brutus in the play, and was very much astonished when she learned that the object of her curiosity was—Lady Blessington! She had lived, like other people, in the delusion that the Countess of Blessington was loveliest of her sex, and saw—a fat, painted, turbaned old woman.

Very little was known of *Miladi*, in this country, until N. P. Willis mentioned her, in his "Pencilings by the Way." He made her acquaintance in 1834, and describes her as "a woman of remarkable beauty"—as "a celebrated and beautiful woman"—as "one of the most lovely and fascinating women he ever saw"—as "one of the most handsome, and quite the best-dressed woman in London"—and admiringly dwells on "her excessive beauty," the only drawback being that "her person is full," though he qualifies this by saying that it "preserves all the fineness of an admirable shape." She confessed to forty, he said—but looked "something on the sunny side of thirty." The truth is, at this very time Lady Blessington was *forty-seven*. Six years later (in 1840) Mr. Willis addressed some verses to her, in which he spoke of her

Face as fair
As ever made a lip of heaven
Falter amid its music—prayer. * * *
Men murmur when that shape is seen,
"My youth's angelic dream was of that form and mien."

At this period, the lady so lauded for her angelic beauty and sylph-like shape, was a stout, *passée* dame of *fifty-three!* Like Queen Elizabeth, she liked those who praised her personal charms after her May of life had faded into the sere, the yellow leaf. No flattery was too strong for her.

In her Biography, published in 1855, from the pen of her friend and countryman, Dr. R. Madden, will be found a great number of letters to and from her. They are crammed with what Sam Slick calls *soft sawder*. The understanding seemed to be that, long after youth and beauty had fled, her male friends were to compliment her on the unchallenged possession of both. How warmly she reciprocated! How she returned praise for praise!

Dr. Madden, who wrote her Life, knew her for thirty years. His friendship would have best been evinced by allowing her memory to rest undisturbed. For, though he professed to relate only the incidents of her *literary* career, he found it impossible to avoid an exposure of her vanity. The issue is a work wanting in that charm of delicacy, affords matter and information for the lovers of *scan. mag.* The object was to exhibit a literary lady, long "the observed of all observers" in London, but he also showed her as a fashionable demirep. For nearly twenty years Lady Blessington was a noticeable woman in London life. Men of all ranks in society, provided they had talent and popularity, were to be met with in her house; their wives, daughters, sisters, did not visit her, because she entered fashionable life with a doubtful character, which did not improve as she grew older. Her male visitors corresponded freely with her, and she was fond of writing to them—fancying, because she wrote well-turned sentences, that she was a second Madame De Sevigné. Her correspondence, illustrated as it is by Dr. Madden's sketches of the writers, is full of interest—even if it did not contain any scandalous revelations respecting the lady herself.

No woman—especially no literary woman—is expected to be candid upon the *questio vexata* of her age. Lady Blessington, it must be confessed, behaved with great moderation in this respect. She took off only three years from her actual age. She used to say that she was born in September, 1790, and that she was only fifteen when she married. But this latter event took place in March, 1804—which, if her own birth-date were correct, would show her to have become a wife at the premature age of thirteen years and a half. The truth is, as the parish register of Knockbrit can show, she was born in 1787—or three years earlier than her own admission. We have had the *certificate* of her baptism in our hand, and believe *that* rather than her ladyship. What is more, it sets her down, Irish fashion, as *Margaret*, which appellation she Frenchified into *Marguerite* when she became a fine lady and a blue-stocking.

Margaret Blessington was second daughter of Mr. Edmund Power, a Tipperary *squireen*, who was made a magistrate through Lord Donoughmore's influence, shortly before the Rebellion of 1798, and displayed great zeal in hunting down the unfortunate rebels. His reward was—a letter of thanks from the Irish Government. An official appointment was promised; but, tired of waiting for it, Power, who first failed as a corn merchant, set up a newspaper in Clonmel. Being merely a whisky-drinking, buckish, sporting man, the newspaper did not pay expenses. He got into libels for his noble patron, who left him to pay damages and costs. He was so improvident that even his daughters' education was irregularly paid for. He was dismissed the magistracy for misconduct, (the brutal murder of "a suspected rebel,") and died poor, a pensioner on his daughters—a bad man, by all accounts.

His family led a very scrambling life. Their father's convivial habits made his home the rendezvous of the young military officers at Clonmel. The Misses Power (Margaret and Ellen) got into all sorts of flirtations, and, Dr. Madden admits, were a good deal talked about. In Clonmel, to this day, strange and scandalous traditions continue current as to their imprudent conduct. In 1804, being then a few months over sixteen, Margaret Power married Captain Farmar. After three months she fled from him, *she says*, because he was cruel, and even insane, but, his family declare, really because she declined accompanying him to India. Her father, to whose house she fled, declined harboring her, and she then commenced a wandering life, which she continued for many years.

In 1809 she quitted Ireland. She was then 22 years old, and had become a handsome woman—on rather a large scale, but very well-looking. There is some trace of her residence in the south of England, but the first authentic record of her whereabouts, after she quitted Ireland, locates her in Manchester Square, London, in 1816. Her biographer does not even guess how and where the intervening years were passed, but it can be gathered from his memoir that, in the interval, she had twice resided in Paris.

In London it is well remembered that she lived at an expensive rate. *Who* supplied the means has been always a matter of conjecture—for though she had no pecuniary resources of her own, she lived in a fashionable square, kept a carriage and livery servants, saw a great deal of *male* company, and among other gentlemen was intimate with the Earl of Blessington, a wealthy Irish peer, and widower, whom she had met, years before, in Ireland. Captain Farmer, her husband, had returned to England in 1816, his mind not improved by a *coup de soleil* in India, and by the accounts which had reached him of his wife's light conduct. He met his death in October, 1817, by falling, when very drunk, out of a window in the King's Bench Prison.

At the time of Captain Farmer's death, his fair widow, then a handsome woman of twenty-eight, lived in furnished apartments, at a wealthy jeweller's in Pall Mall, and was largely indebted to her landlord, not only for rent, but for money lent. After the funeral, this gentleman waited upon her, naturally anxious to know how and when, if ever, he was to be paid. The current story in London was that he found the lady deep in affliction and the most becoming mourning, which set off her complexion—beautifully fair, in those comparatively early days; that she told him, in the blandest manner, that she saw only one way of paying him: that if he would be her banker, for a few months, she would be able, in that time, to have the Earl of Blessington at her feet; and that he (the jeweller) should have the order for supplying her jewels, on the price of which he might add as much as would give him the usual profit, and also repay him all advances. Early in 1818, within four months of Captain Farmer's death, that Ephesian dame, his beautiful and afflicted widow, married the Earl of Blessington. The accommodating jeweller supplied the *trousseau*, at least all of it in his line, and paid himself what he was owed.

Lord Blessington, born in 1782, was only five years older than his bride. His father, Viscount Mountjoy, was killed at the head of his regiment, at the battle of New Ross, in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The son succeeded, at the age of seventeen; graduated at the University of Oxford; was elected one of the Representative Peers of Ireland in 1809; married Mrs. Brown, a widow, in 1812, by whom he had a son, and the Lady Harriet D'Orsay, the wife of Mr. Cowper, second son of Lord Palmerston's wife. He was created Earl of Blessington in 1816; married Mrs. Farmer, in 1818, and died in 1829. Although Lord Blessington has escaped Mr. Allibone's notice, he wrote two pamphlets, called "Observations on Ireland," published in 1822 and 1823, favorably noticed at the time in *Blackwood's Magazine*.

ROUND ABOUT WASHINGTON.

The Wanderings, Ponderings, and Out-of-the-Way Doings of a Roving Yankee.

NO. V.—AMONG THE HIGHLANDERS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 10, 1861.

Laying aside dear Ramsey's delightful "Reminiscences," and donning a gray jacket and Zouave cap, I mounted a cavalry charger, borrowed from a military friend, and, unattended by knight or squire, set out for the camp of the 79th Highlanders, full of Scottish notions, the natural result of my ponderings with his reverence, the Dean of Edinburgh. My solitary ride, with its incidents and reflections, I dare say, present many claims for insertion just here. But the common-place character of the one, with the stupendous nature of the others, warn me that I might as well attempt

"To follow the line of Captain Jones
Back to the old ancestral bones"

as such an undertaking. I must leave the more curious reader to surmise the "hair-breadth escapes" which attended the reflections and the every-day incidents of the jogtrot, and bring him, as the sentry brought me, to a momentary halt before the massive gate of the Lincoln College, Georgetown, the seat of a by-gone institution of learning, a convent and a monastery—all somewhat decrepit now.

And during this brief pause no one must be detailed into the anticipation of a romantic ride, because a rider and his steed, of no ancient, high-whinnying, high-prancing order. The days of the Inquisition are over. Being neither poet nor lover, I am not enamored of a "veiled prophetess," nor beguiled by a religious zeal. I not even hold acquaintance with a single priest, or scholastic; and, so far from having a story to tell of shut-up innocence, or persecuted maidenhood, I have never heard of an instance of the kind connected with this sacred place, which, aside from a ponderous gate, and a forbidding wall, presents, in the matter-of-fact, unromantic-looking a secordotal, as you can imagine, and is, moreover, just at present, the quarters of a low-Presbyterian regiment.

The halt was but for a moment. My pass proving "all right," the wide gate was flung open, and I rode in. If the reader has a mind to, he may follow me.

What did I see?

Did I see a castle-yard full of bold Scotch bows-men, in plaid and tartain, plume and shield? Did I hear the shrill notes of the bagpipe and hurdy-gurdy? Did the spirit of Walter Scott rise out of the grave, to point out and instruct me into the mysteries of character and costume? Did Auld Robin come skelpin' along, singing his dear auld lays? Did I see a ghaist? Did I take a sup of whisky?

Upon my conscience, the imaginative reader must expect no such marvels.

I will tell you what I saw. In an enclosure, about four times as large as Logan Square, (I choose *Logan* Square purely because it has a Scotch name,) stretching along the river side in an undulating plain, broken only by the college buildings in the centre, my eye first fell upon about a thousand men, scattered in various directions. Their occupations were as various. Some were being drilled by a very consequential young cadet, fresh from West Point. Some were marching, in squads, upon the "rounds." Some, in a dreamy way, sagely watching the grotesque movements of their co-mates. Some were playing base-ball in the alley, some lolling near the mess-room, some idling round the pump, and some moping up and down, solus, before the officers' quarters. Few were in full dress. Their attire was a loose undress, somewhat unbecoming, and not overly Scotch. A cornet-horn and kettle-drum only were heard, between those simultaneous efforts, the one upon "Annie Laurie," and the other upon what seemed from the rattle to be "Yankee Doodle;" the air was filled with a rather discordant admixture. Now and then a flute-note stole out from some lofty window, and reminded one that other men than soldiers lived hard by. Alas, poor students! Between drum and fife, drilling and bawling, bell-ringing and target-shooting, from sun-up to midnight, danced little quiet study they get!

One of the most noticeable features, however—and a really delightful one—was the exceeding kindness and courtesy which, amid all this jarring noise, never failed to display itself. On every face you met a pleasant smile; from every lip a pleasant word. On suddenly turning an angle, I came upon a sentry. "You can't pass this a-way!" he cried, only half presenting his piece, with a good-natured phiz. At another time, an officer found me, talking with a sentry, whom he was about putting in the guard-house for the disobedience, silence being a strict duty. "It was not his fault," I went on to explain. The officer very patiently heard me out. "Well, sir," he replied, "I don't know but you are the worst sort of a Secessionist; but you look like a gentleman, and for once I will let him off; but if he ever"—and maybe his invocation to the poor sentry wasn't appalling!

Strolling about the grounds, now meeting a squad of men, now a party of priests, now groups of boys, was very interesting, and I remained down by the river side until sunset. The day had been hazy, and the last rays fell through clouds of blue, in a cheering light, which reflected in the water sails of azure, edged with gold. I sat down upon a white stone, having left my horse with the stable boy, and what passed in that vicinity, for "thereby hangs a tale" shall be told in our next, as the *Ledger* would say.

ASA TRENCHARD.

Major General Geo. B. McClellan.

PHILADELPHIA, May 10, 1861.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: In speaking of "General McClellan as a Christian," in your paper of the 8th instant, you have inadvertently fallen into an error relative to his birthplace, and the residence of his father. General Geo. Brinton McClellan was born in this city, I think in Fourth, near Spruce street. *His* father was the highly talented and justly celebrated Dr. George McClellan, at one time the great surgeon of this city. *He* was born in Connecticut, but resided here about thirty years, and died in Walnut, west of Ninth street. Mrs. McClellan, a very talented lady, is a member of the Brinton family, formerly of Arch, west of Sixth street.

I have no disposition to deprive Connecticut of the honor of having given birth to many great men. I only wish to retain for our city the credit which belongs to her as being the birthplace of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan. C.

JEFF. DAVIS has been afflicted with atrophy of the heart for several years, and his sudden death at any time would not surprise his family or his friends.

The Funeral Obsequies of the late Senator Douglas in Chicago.

AN IMPOSING DEMONSTRATION.

[From the Chicago Times of Saturday.]

Yesterday was a day unequalled in the history of Chicago. A wave of humanity swept over her broad streets. A crushing throng poured forth from highways and byways, and the busy hum of a hundred thousand voices filled the air, as, with one accord, her people came out to do honor to the illustrious dead. In the thoroughfares, in the public promenades, and beyond, far out into the extremities, streamed the same interminable mass of humanity—hurrying, jostling, crowding—anxious to witness with their own eyes what eyes never can witness again—the funeral obsequies of Stephen A. Douglas. It was one of those events which ripen into reminiscences—a pageant hour, which bore fruit for future remembrance; to be talked of when those who are now in the flush of youth have turned into the downward path of life, and grown cold to the excitements of the day.

At an early hour the streets were taken possession of by a strong force of police. A hundred special policemen were added to the regular force, and to the admirable system which was observed was due in a great measure to the success of the grand demonstration. The sun rose bright and clear, the air was cool and quiet, and in no respect could more favorable auspices have been desired. The line of procession was guarded by ropes, drawn at the crossing, and the space was kept clear of every species of vehicle. Pedestrians had everything to themselves for once. An immense throng gathered in front of Bryan Hall, where the remains lay in state, and, from that nucleus, extended along the line of march, down Clark and Lake streets, and up Michigan avenue. The view on the lake shore was grand. Michigan avenue was lined for over two miles in length, with the same crushing mass of humanity which gathered in the more populous streets. One continuous, moving black line stretched far beyond the vision, uninterrupted by a single break. It was a wonderful sight, and a sight which many may never witness again.

The procession started from the house at 10 o'clock in the morning. Its immense extent rendered it impossible that any movement should be made with alacrity, and the anxious and expectant multitude waited long for its appearance. It first start was announced by the booming of minute guns from the vicinity of the head of Michigan avenue, and at about half past eleven it became visible, advancing with the measured step of a funeral march up