· "不是一个是一个人,这一个是一个是一个人,这一个人,我们就是一个人。"

Issued Semi-Monthly in time for the Ostiforni

Watches, Tewelry, &c. PAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, BRITISH STRRIING BILVER WARE, their inspection, on the premises exclusively eas and Strangers are invited to visit our make

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Pearli Coral, Carbunole! Maritiste: HAPPIED GARTORS, BASHETS, WAIT-US, &c. TATIFWELL & OU Last of the control o 

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Drugs and Chemicals. DOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., wholesale druggists, Manufacturers and Dealer PAINTS, VARNISHES, and WINDOW GLASS, Northeast corner TOURTH and RACE Strange. Delicables: Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated. Flo MIEGLER & SMITH, WHOLESALE A DRUGGISTS couthwest corner of SECON REFN Streets; have in ators, and offer to the

spit purchasers 197, red STad S A A D.
Ven. Red. 1 1 15 St. . . . . is the character of the control of the cont Oli Anisood. Paris Green, [2] Brand. A/HITE LEAD, ZING PAINTS, &o
We offer to the public White Lead, Zinc Peti Delors in Oil, Varnishes, Lei, at Scan reduced in that we invite the attention of declery and common

WINDOW GUASSI WINDOW GIASS! -- We invite the attention of the ball of Asset; -- We invite the attention of the ball of a steinists above of French and America without the history and well-steined attention countently on hand guables us to fill all order despatch, thus as low at any other; house in the attention to the steinists of 8. W. porner of Becholl and Gre

Bardware. was rolling to TARDWARE.—The subscribers, COM-MISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIO HARDWARS, would respectfully called a strength of the trail of the latest which they are offering at lowest raiss. Our assortment our bits in port of tis in partof
Chains, of all kinds—Trace, Log, Halter, Breast, Un,
Obains, of all kinds—Trace, Log, Halter, Breast, Un,
ow, Fifth, Back, Wagon, Singe, Tongue, Lock, Ship,
The collebrated "L": Horse Nalls; Stone and Bleage
The celebrated "L": Horse Nalls; Stone and Bleage
Isammers
"Wright's" and other Anvils; Solid Box and other
"Browing preparation for the counting-house.

Bhort and long hindle Fry Pans; round and yeal
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JOHN P. DOHERTY CHARLES ROTH,

814 CHESTNUT STREET, ... Have just received some. . . PRENOR PATTERN COATS,

Together with A LARGE ASSORTMENT

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS, Which we will sell at moderate prices.

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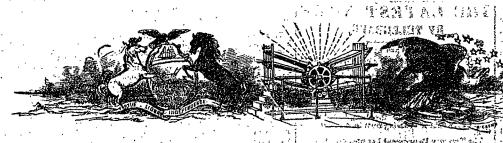
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have show in atore w. large and well-assorted, stock of
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Buyers are invited to call and examine their stock.

WYAS MAN BELLE ARESON 1 west 21.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858.

and forbade, and sometimes punished dueling. Of one hundred and seventy-two recorded British duels, sixty-three of the compatants were killed, and ninety-six wounded;

THURSDAY, JUNE 17, 1858. DUELLING. in three cases, both combatants fell, and i The "institution" of the duello is a very ancient one. As public quarrels were decided ighteen, the survivors were hanged. by public wars, so private disputes have been

djusted, time out of mind, by individual conests. Of course, this was scarcely a fair way of deciding them, for superior strength or superior skill in the use of weapons—the lance, or the sword, or both-sometimes gave one adversary fearful odds over another. When portable firearms came into general use, pistols were placed among the weapons employed in these private wars. Until the close of the last century, when civilians discontinued weardreadful alternative. ing swords, such combats were decided by cold steel or cold lead—the rapier or the pistol. The latter weapon gradually superseded he former, particularly when one combatant

Let us conclude with an illustrative and dote. In September, 1783, a duel took place between Colonel Cosmo Gordon and Colonel Thomas of the Guards. The night before the contest, in which he was felled, Col. Thomas nade his will, which contained the followin nost affecting clause: "In the first place, nmit my soul to Almighty God, in hopes o his morey suit partion for the irreligious step how lin compliance with unwarrantable cus toms of this wicked worldl put myself unde the necessity of taking."

Interesting Letter from China.

U. S. SHIP SAN JACINTO, Shanghar, April 4, 1858; The mail is about to loave, and I send you a hu icd line. Since I last wrote the command of the United States naval forces has been assumed by Commodoro Josiah Tattnel, whose flag was hoisted on the ship the 30th of January, under the usual salutes from the Minnesots, the Mississippi, and

In a few days after receiving Commodore Tate ossess a fine climate and fertile soil; but as lab livo. Sugar and hemp are largely exported to the United States; the coffee, which is very superior mostly shipped to France.

arbs, contains over a hundred and lifty the is a walled city, and is garrisoned by about eight thousand troops, all of whom, except the officers, and a few artillerists and enginees, are natives of the country. They are under size and lightly voted children. The coolesiastical dignitaries a to fight a duel, with an adversary in with the higher classes they have little intocourse except professionally. Their reputation nucleus will, in my humble opinion, hardly leave for sanctity is not undoubted. The friers and the result in doubt. It may be that as yet we mired nor much, but for nor forminess for eigens—
to me it seemed decidedly unfeminine to see a lady
accompany gentlemen, from the dining to the
smoking room, put a cigar in her mouth, and puff
awny with all possible gusto. Madame Pessira
was born in Philadelphia; her mether was a Miss
McKean, who married the Marquis Serige, a Spanish nobleman, whose son or grandson is the presen Duke of Soto Mayor. Though brought up is

in Cuba, where her husband occupied the sam high judicial position he does now in the Philip pines: the reunion in this far-off part of th world was most agreeable. She is a bright, lovely lady, and those who had the pleasure of knowing

THE PLANE IN THE P

lers were here received for that ship to return to the United istates of The next day she get unde way for home, and passing under our stern Captain Poote saluted the Commodore's dag, with thirteen guns, and his crew, manning the rigging, gave us three hearly farewell cheers, which were vigor usly responded to by our gallant tars. A noble ship, and a more hallant commander, officers, and men, does not float upon the cosan. While at-

tached to our squadron, the Portsmouth has been actively, honorably, and usefully employed; she leaves behind her a well-deserved reputation, and I trust that familing gates may rapidly speed her to that land to which every true American abroad turns as the home of his heart—the land shadowed and protected by the glorious stars and stripes, the emblem of only glorious Union-esto perpetua. We arrived here on the 27th ult., after a stormy passage from Hong Kong, and found the Minnesota at anchor in the river Yangtze, her draught of water not permitting her coming up to the city. Lord Eigin arrived the lay we did in her Britannic Majesty's steamer Farious. Baron Gres arrived on the 81st, in his Imagical Majesty's ship Audacieuse, steamer the sir of the Minnesota. She lef

Hong Kong several days before we did, but was disabled in the general days before the did but was minister. Council atratine, has been in Shanghae ome time. You will thus perceive that the diplomatic functionaries are all on hand; and a few days since an answer was received from Pekin to their despatch demanding the appointment of a ommissioner to meet and treat at this place. The answer has not been made public, but its subclined acceding to their request. Ho informs them that Canton has been designated as the point for holding diplomatic intercourse with foreigners, and advices them to go there. It is also said that the Emperor has made no written reply to the Russian Minister; but through Mr. Reed has intimated his surprise that he should be a

party in these proceedings, as the Russians have reial interest in this part of China, and hints that they had better return to the Amoor. This reply of the Emporor has apparently faller like a bomb-shell in the diplomatic camp. I believe that they all expected that in taking Canon, and capturing Yeh, the great obstacle to a settlement of the existing difficulties would be ro moved, and that their demands would be mot in stantor. Lord Eight is especially disappointed. Up to this point he has had everything his own way; his successes have exceeded his expectations and it is said that he felt very sure that in the present season he would be able to accomplish his ission, and return to England to receive he honors which always crown success-higher grade in the Peerage, and a reversion of the Governor Generalship of India has been con-

fidently spoken of as awaiting him. An immediate movement north, it is said to Pokin, is now resolved upon, and we are to acc kin, is now resolved upon, and we are to accompa ny it. We are to leave this on the 12th instan-for the Gulf of Pechalo, for what specific object none but the initiated can know. I presume it is to renew the demand for a treaty, which I have no doubt will receive the same reply. What then will be done? Turn about, and come back again, or make a demonstration against Pokin. The former would expose us to ridicule; the suecess of the lutter I greatly doubt, and the want of success would be disastrous. Pekin cannot be approached nearer than about fifty miles by water. this comists its great strongth. Sailors cannot be relied upon to march into the interior of an ene my's country, unless well supported by soldiers they are invaluable in working guns, or making s dash; but for the performance of the duties appropriate to the marching soldier they are not fitted. With five thousand thorough soldiers an attack might be made on Pokin with some show of success. The parties, all told, cannot now show in China, (deducting the garrison at Canton,) two thousand soldiors and marines included. To land with such a

Uniness trouble. On the artiful of Lord Eigin a few days since, the British risidents at Shanghae sont him an address. This address and his lordenip's reply I onclose you. It contains a good deal of common sense, which many of his rabid countrymen and some of our own would do well to pender.

I am sorry to say that a serious defect has been discovered in the rudder-head of the Minnesota, which will place her hors de combat for a month or two, and compels Mr. Reed to go north in the Mississippl. It is very fortunate that the discovery has been made, as the loss of that noble ship Very truly,

LETTER FROM ILLINOIS. The Bolters' Convention-Afternoon Session.

Springfield, June 10, 1858.

The Convention met at the hour fixed onadjourning. The committees not being ready with their reports, a certain Eenney, from Peoria, improved the opportunity to display his oratorical powers. He indulged in some very odd talk. He contended that it was political treason for Democratic pulcas. The only test he would apply was allegiance to the Democratic party as represented by those it had elected to office. The President of the United States he considered the ruler, and not the servant of the people. Democracy should teach the Democratic party was expediency, and not the realization of abstractions and lofty theories. He realization of abstractions and lofty theories. He related the authority of the "Vox populi," the Government of this Republic being one of "law and order," and not of "popular impulse." As The coroner informs us that since the Arsend The coroner informs the coroner informs the coroner informs the coroner in [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

He was followed by a Mr. Dorsey. Being fully aware of the importance of the trust the National Democracy of Illinois had placed in this body, he was also in favor of immediate and decisive action. He was fully convinced that the "Little Giant" had identified himself with the Republicans. This

acted upon as a self-constituted leader. Lecompositive states are the old, war-nag's favorite trotting lourse. To be short, he is, a harmless gas-bag. The "second childhood" already tells upon his casoning powers. All he can make by his candidature is an additional share of ridicule, a confiderable quantity of which he has already and loservedly carned by his faxeo as the historian of lilitidis."

distribution of soventy-five thousand documents— with what effect he would or could not tell. The report concluded by requesting every delegate to do all in their power to "redeom Illinois from the with what effect he would or could not tell. The report concluded by requesting every delegate to do all in their power to "redeem Illinois from the foul disgrace brought upon her by our Democratic Representatives in Congress," which meant, in plainer language, that they should resort to all possible means to blight the prospects of Mr. Deuglas for a re-election to the Sonate.

The business of the Convention having been done away with, the assemblage was addressed by Colonel Carpenter and Henry S. Fitch. The latter is a nephew of Sonator Fitch from Indiana, lately imported to this State. He is a Federal officeholder at Chicago, and, in conjunction with Dr. English, the postmaster from Alton, (uncle of the notorious compromise English,) stretch every nervo to convince those present that Indiana, like all other furtile soil, produces a luxuriant crop of good anti-Lecompton Democrate, as well as those most disgraceful of all political offshoots—Lecompton parasites. parasites.
The Convention, after having taken a short re-

The Convention, after having taken a short redess, met again in the evening session, which your correspondent; however, did not attend. His ears: were ringing with Lecomptonism, and he was satisfied an anasonam with the impressions received by witnessing the performance of these unprincipled gugglers. The doings of the evening were cenfined, as I understood next merning, to a furtior verbal discharge of Lecompton rigmaroles upon the digestion of which the Convention adjourned sine die.

Thus ended one of the lowest comodies ever enacted on the political stage of this country. It was dramatic only inasmuch as it showed how low men must have sunk that make use of such means to accomplish such purposes. Vile, indeed, are the tools that have been applied in patching up And and one or the lowest concurse eyer enacted on the political stage of this country. It was dramatic only inasmuch as it showed how low men must have sunk that make use of such means to accomplish such purposes. Vile, indeed, are the tools that have been applied in patching up this miserable farce; viler yet the final object of its originators. For what was the true end of this secession? Wore principles at stake "that had to be vindicated? Had any injustice, unfairness, or even more violations of forms, been practised in the regular Democratic State Convention? Had that body stopped one inch beyond the Democratic pale; as represented in the Cincinnati platform? Certainly not. Why, then, give birth to, why foster and strengthen this rebellious movement?

« We answer: That main obstruction on the path marked out by the Kanass policy; of the Administration had to be romoved. Stephen Ai Douglas was in the way; and so vigorous and powerful an antagonist had to be done away with at all hazards. Impelled by honesty and consistency; listoning to the nover-failing counsel of his extraordinary powers of reason and judgment, that no-ble statesman dared to put his mighty form in opposing position, and for this heinous, unpardonable crime he is to be politically slaughtered—no matter how and by whom. It is a sorry spectacle, indeed, to see men that were once believed to be free from the low sonsations of personal revenge, so entirely controlled by its petty impulses as to include in this frivolous style of warfare. It is dissouraging to be tempted to identify men that one was wont to consider as being most exalted by virtue of thoir wisdom and purity of purpose, with characters that welfs so lightly in the soales of morality as Cook et cons. It is exciting just indignation to see schism indirectly encouraged, and open robellion legalized by those in power. The people hereabout may labor nuder a delusion, while believing that the Administration has not only one finger but the whole hand in this iniquitous "pie." But they

the coalition. Such a tribute of approbation was never rendered as will be paid to the fearless ovpounder of "Popular Soversignty". As to the bolters, endiddings, John Reynolds and his colleague will had it just as the former found it to hunt up a publisher for his famous "History of Illinois." V. The Vigilance Committee Disbanded. From the New Orleans Picayone of the 9th ]

(From the New Orleans Picayune of the 9th ]
The camp of the Vigilance Committee, which for several days has bristled at every point with arms, was yesterday found abandoned. The inutility of any attempt to accomplish, at the present moment, the objects of its organization, was so apparent from the moment the success of the American ticket was announced. that the abandonacan of the arsonal was despatched to one of the city papers, announcing the recession of the committee from their position, and when the morning light dawned it and an empty barriende, and the arsenal left to the unopposed occupation of the city authorities.

TWO CENTS.

From the London Times, May 28.10 12 2007 The French Emperor is likely to pay a high price for military fidelity. The French people have not obtained without a sporifice, the order and transpallity of which Imperialism boasts. Napoleon III has delivated his country from the Parliamentary system; he has expelled the virus of liberal institutions, suppressed the orgies of democracy, restrained the turbulence of potty surphilitary and a on the has expelled to the transpalled to the country of the party and the party of the p itions, and so on. He has established a throng bittons, and so on. He has espaniely, w guarded by half a million of bayonets, w are told can be directed by a gesture fr are told can be directed by a gesture fr guarded by half a million of bayonets, which we are told can be directed by a gesture from him against either foreign enemies or the subverters of order at home. But the army, which has been the instrument of these great changes, and is the basis of this overwhelming power. Is learning its own strength, and seems fully inclined to use it. We should not return to the subject of the late duct were it a mere isolated act, or were it likely that a fitting punishment would fall on the chief wrong doer. But we only express that public opinions which trembles and shrinks. From an interace in Paris, when we say that the circumstances of this unhappy affair, the animosity indicated by the numerous challenges, the steady purpose of Thyenne, and, inder than all, the applause with which the deed has been received throughout the French army, are signs of an evil day which is at hand for French society and for all that is independent and intellectual in the country. The slaughter of a young writer by a professional swordsman for a harmless joke, is in itself a virul and; cowirdly act; but we wish we could think that there was nothing deeper in the affair than the vengenne of a set of underbred inou for a rather potulant salire. People in Paris feel, and no doubt correctly; that the outrage is but an undication of the massions which are thus ind an doubt carrenty, that the outrage is an indication of the passions which are bubg up in a wast, triumphant, ambitious and army—an army sundered in interest and ing from the rest of the nation, which knows and so of scalary based in

idle army—ar army similared in interest and feeling from the rest of the nation, which knows little of society beyond its barracks, cares for no authority but that of the chief it has raised, to the throne, and is animated with a growing jealousy and contempt of the non-military classes which formerly wielded political power.

The conduct of M. Hyenne has received the approval of the army in general. So strongly has this feeling been shown that probably no attempt will be made to visit the action with punishment, or even to mark it with disgrace. It is possible that M. Hyenne may retire from the service, or the Moniteur say a few words against the practice of duelling, but that will be all. In short, the army have triumphed, and every one knows it; nor can we believe that the ministerial authorities are sorry that it should be so. Hendeforth there will be another check on the press; which may save the necessity of warnings, and deliver the Government from any unpopularity which frequent interferences might bring upon it. The army as a body is the support of the Empire, and it would be a brilliant idea to make its officers, as individuals, a terror to opposition journalist, who may be called to account for a chance expression, and fought by a regiment volunteering for the purpose. The army seams quite disposed to enter into such an arrangement, and an event which has happened within the last few days is a proof of their good will in the cause. On Saturday last the town of St. Germain was surprised by the sight of a and fought by a regiment volunteering for the purpose. The army segme quite disposed to enter into such an arrangement, and an event which has happened within the last few days is a proof of their good will in the cause. On Salurday last the town of St. Germain was surprised by the sight of a large body of officers, in full uniform; marching to the office of the Industrial, a paper of that locality. Forty-two of these gentlemen, in fact, thought fit to deliver, in person, a summons to the Director and Réducteur en Chef, domanding the insertion of a letter received by them from 'their contrade, M. Rogé, officer of the 9th Obassours." The officers of the garrison of St. Gormain "request, and A letter received by the Othersours." The officiency of the garrison of St. Gormain "request, and in case of need require," the Industriet to insert an account of the duel of M. de Pene which, they think is favorable to the character of M. Hyènne. Thus it would seem that in France a journalist is, not only liable to be called to account for what he inserts, but for what he refuses to insert. M. de Pene received thirty-one challenges for his unfortunate pleasantry. The officers say:

To the Director and Reacteur-in-Chief of the Industriet: GENTLEMEN: The officers of the garrison of St. Go or anian First regiment of the Cuirassiers of the Gnard equest, and in case for need require you, to insert our next number the following letter, which they ha ust received from their comrade, M. Roge, officer

Bloume,

Luciode Besquey, Chatelaio, Lafon, Liston, Becoulet de Tarravon.

In other words, M Hyenne went to the spot with the intention of fighting, and did not insult his adversary on the spur of the moment. Such conduct was, in the writer's opinion, highly praise worthy. "This is the place," he says, "to assort, in the most unequivecal manner, that M. De Pene was responsible for his article, not only to an individual, but a class." "The officers of the cavalry and artillery of the Gurard, as well as those of the 54th regiment, have spontaneously assured me of their entire sympathy. Gentlemen, my desire is, that the army, to whem the original insult was addressed, should know precisely in what way it was avonged." This is what the forty-two went in full uniform to publish to the world, and the world will reflect on the deterines avowed. It is well to know what the chivalry of the French

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. espondents for "Tun Pausa" will please be following rules :

ame of the writer. In order to insure cor

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylranta and other States for containations giving the cure cent news of the day in their particular localities, the ources of the surrounding country, the increase of pulation, or any information that will be intere

GENERAL NEWS.

A correspondent of the Evening Bulletin, writing from Lawrenos, Kansas, on the 7th, states that a man named Wells, of Willow Springs, has been arrested on sispiciop of being one of the two types, inflians who so unnerotifully killed five of the peaceable citizons of Linn county, and wounded five others, leaving, thom for dead. He was arrested on killed the leng made by Mr. L. Tappan, that he believed him to be a participator in the crime. The grounds for this belief were an shiftant made by Mr. Hairgrove, one of the wounded, and read before the "Standing Committee" for the investigation of this shift will be a statement made by him to the effect that during the arrangements, for their butchery he heard a man addressed as Mr. Wells. Wells says he is willing that the shift fall be thoroughly investigated, and feels confident that he will be found innocent of the orime. He was arrested in Lewronce, to which place, he says, he came to correct an article which appeared in the Republican, stating his implication in the murders. Our citizens evince, a disposition to give him a fair, impartial trial, and if found; guilty, he will be immediately executed. Gov. Denver believes him to farms hall.

We learn from the Troy (N. Y.) Budget that Mr. T. J. Wallace, well known and highly appreciated for his musical accomplishments, has abandoned that profession and resumed his labora at soulputre. He is now at work on an original conception, intended as a model for what is known as "The Way of the Cross." This one represents our Saviour in the attitude of carrying his cross to Mount Calyary, at the moment when the women of Jerusalem are observed weeping for Him, and when He is led to exclaim: "Weep-not for me, but for yourselves had your children." Directly in front of the Saviour is a figure representing Mary Magalaen, who is prostrate on the ground; in the rear of Him, a female figure kneeling and looking up imploringly to the Saviour; alongside, a Jewish matron and child estanding; 'two other persons in the distance, gasing at the Saviour as He proceeds to his execution, followed by a guard of Roman soldiers, one on horseback, the others on foct, with, spears, &c. The group numbers some ten'figures in all.

The St. Louis Democrat of, the 12th states that a heavy freshet occurred there on the other was entirely submerged, and in many places the water was dashing into the 'store doors. From any stand-point on the leves yesterday, the steamboats loomed high above the spectator, their chimneys avertopping the tallest business houses. From the 'hurreane decks of the boats the sight was particularly grand. The ourrent was as switt as a mill race, bearing on its turgid and tossing waves limense piles of drift-wood and all mannor of floating material. The water stretched far across Bloody Island, and seemed to be entering the very doors of the bouses on the 'distant Illinois side. About one o'clock it was rumored that the, inhabitants of Cahokie, an old French settlement just below the city, on the Illinois shore, were in great distress from the high water. A steambout was despatched and brought away the frightened inhabitants.

The Allentown (Pa.) Democrat says: "Wo Woolearn from the Troy (N. Y.) Budget

frightened inhabitants.

The Allentown (Pa.) Democrat says: "We are gratified to announce that Mrs. M. E. Hornbeck, post-mistress of this borough, received, last week, a renewal of her lease, in the shape of a commission from the President of the United States, as postmaster er Allentown for the evising term of four years. The Allentown pest office is now a Presidential appointment. Mrs. Hornbeck, it will be remembered is the widow of the Interest. We

Presidential appointment. Miss. Hornbock, it will be remembered, is the widow of the late John W. Hernbock, who was the Whig member of Congress from this district at the time of his death. She was appointed during the latter part of President Polk's Administration, and so well has she discharged the duties of the office, that she has been continued by common consent through each succeeding Administration."

continued by common consent through each succeeding Administration."

The advertisement for four millions of treasury notes, which resulted in the bids which were opened on Monday, produced an offer of \$23,635.000, or more than seven times the amount demanded! The minimum amount of interest proposed for, by the contestants for the loan, was 41 per cent. The maximum, 6 per cent. The smeannt of the offer, at 41 per cent, was \$2.750,000, which amount was of course awarded at that rate. The remaining \$1,250,000 of the loan was awarded propata to bidders at 41 per cent., who each obtained an eighth of the amount of their bids. Thus the whole loan was disposed of at a rate of interest averaging a little above 41 per cent.

The United States sloop-of-war Saratoga, which was ordered to the Gulf, went into commission at Norfolk on Saturday, and will sail this week. Her officers and men, number 200 souls, and she carries, a battery of 20 guns. The Day Book says she has on board 300 loaded shell, 12,000 lbs: of powder, together with 5,000 misket cartridges, 4,000 carbine cartridges, and 4,000 pistof cartridges. She has also the usual quantity of cartridges. She has also the usual quantity of small arms allowed to a vessel of her class, with 25 Colt's revolvers for her officers. The marine guards have the new regulation Minnie rifes.

The New Orleans correspondent of Harper's IV. Alian is the young New Yorker to whom rumor had pointed as the intended - Miss This both Bowlegar Annual Later in the Harper's Lat The Newport (R. I.) Mercury has completed the hendredth year of its existence. It was founded by James Franklin, the brother of Bonjamin Franklin, on the 12th of June, 1753. The Mercury signalizes this great occasion in its history by an interesting historical sketch, and issues a fac simile of the earliest perfect copy of the paper which is extant. It presents a singular contrast with the newspapers of the present day.

Among the reports sent forward by telegraph from New Orleans for the "Associated Press" during the late excitement in that city, was one to the effect that Mr. Lumsden, of the Picayine, was ariested by the Vigilance Committee for being "drunk and disorderly." We are authorized by Mr. L. to declare the report false, and other private despatches state that it was a sheer fabrication. sheer fabrication.

The jewelry store of Wm. Bush, at Easton, Pa., was entered on Saturday night last, and robbed of about seven hundred dollars' worth of watches and jewelry. The store was entered through the back door, the scoundrel or scoundrels who perpetrated the robbery having bored trenty-one holes around the look, which combled them to push the door open with little difficulty.

push the door open with little difficulty.

The national division of the Sons of Temperance met at Indianapolis, Indiana, Isat week. The following officers were chosen: D. C. Townsend, of South Carolina, Most Worthy Patriarte; E. W. Jackson, of Maine, Most Worthy Associate; and Fred. A. Wickhart, of Pennsylvania. Most Worthy Soribe. It adjourned on the 11th, to meet in June, 1859, in Philadelphia.

The United States steam frigate Colorado arrived at St. Domingo, from Norfolk, on the 24th ult., after a pleasant passage. The performance of the vossel during this, her first voyage, either under canyas or steam, was, it is said, fully equal to that of any other ship of her class in the navy.

The court-martial recently ordered by the The court-martial recently ordered by the Secretary of the Navy, for the trial of Commander Boutwell, assembled in Washington city on Monday. Thirteen officers of the navy are in attendance as witnesses. James M. Carlisle, Esq., of Washington, is acting as judge advocate. The contract for the grading of the Junction and Breakwater Railroad from the Junction to the depot in Sussex county, Del., has been given to White, Henry, & Co., and the work will be commenced as soon as suitable arrangements can be made and hands employed.

Samuel Weston, of New Preston, a farmer, committed suicide in Woodville, Maine, a few days since, by hanging himself with a halter. He had been laboring under great depression of spirits for a year, and had previously attempted to take his life. Matthew S. Mills fell from the high beams Matthew S. Antis for Hom the high ceam, of his barn in Dunbarton, Now Hamp-hire, Saturday afternoon, upon the wheel of a wagon standing in the barn-floor beneath, and broke his thigh in two places, besides receiving other serious injuries about the head.

In Schuylkill county, Pa., there are four this purposes.

The swill-milk excitement has reached St. Louis, where some developments have been made not inferior to those in New York.

Professor Steiner made a successful balloon. ascension at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday, ascending to a height of 5,000 feet.

The British Steam Yacht Syren—Her Business—Her Appearance—Her History, &c.

The British yacht Syren, now in our harbor, says a Now York paper of yestorday, is a very protty little steamer. In length she is one hundred and ten feet over all, her breadth across the heam is sixteen and a half feet, the depth of her hold is ten feet, and she is between eighty and ninety tens burden. She is rigged as a three-masted fore-and-aft schooner, and her serow is reckoned to be thirty-horse power. Blo has a enbin that may be considered spacious in propertion to her dimensions, and absolutely comfortably furnished and arranged. Adjoining it are the requisite number of sleeping rooms, and among them one for the use of Govern: Freeman Murray, of Bermuds. Every part of her machiner; is brightened and polished with the most punctilious care, and her decks are white withfrequent cleaning. She is prenounced a pleasant little sea boat, besides being able to skip along at the rate of ten knots an hour. She is iron-built, and theroughly British in point of substantiality. Her core consists of thirteen men, including her commander and his mate. She was specially ordered by the British Government, two years and a half ago, and was built in Laird's shipyard, in Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool, England, immediately afterwant. When she was launched and completed she proceeded to Hamilton, Bermuda, where she has since been known as the "Governor's yeart." Her business there has been of a very varied nature. She is at one time the yacht of Governor Freeman Murray, at another tume a despatch boat, again she is used as a conveyance for Goven ment passengers, and sometimes she plins between St. George's, the many yard, and Hamilton, carrying sometimes the Governor or his friends, or anything else that may be required. She seldem gots out of sight of Bermude, consequently her trip to New York is something unusual. She will leave here as soon as Lieutenant Richardson returns from Washington, whither he has gone bearing communications from Sir Hous The British Steam Yacht Syren-Her Busi-ness-Her Appearance-Her History, &c.

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vas known to be a good swordsman, and the ther not: then the skilled man would gallantly place himself on a level, with the nskilled, by offering to fight with pistols mch weapons usually giving pretty equal chan ces to each: The challenged always had the choice of weapons. Before pistols were used, when a gendeman politely requested, another to mide him for the agreeable purpose of bump.

un through the body, he carried, his courtesy so far as to send, with the challenge, a strip of paper exactly the length of his own sword. When what were called "feather spring? and "hair trigger" pistols were invented, authorities on Ducling gravely shock their ands, and declared that such weapons, which ad the reputation of never missing fire, were nfair, as, they would increase the chances o eath. In practice, however, it was found the others—for a moiety of the persons who used them in single combat were utterly unacquainted with the use of second at were utterly unacquainted with the use of second uterly unacquainted uterly unac handling the feather-springs and hair triggers awkwardly, carelessly, or lighorantly, tre-quently discharged them (at nothing) before the signal to fire was given, and many combatants were contented with a single shot. Even as lately as twenty years ago, the European practice was to discountenance whatever made the duel more dangerous.

the invention (by d Scottish clergyman) of porcussion caps, the old flint-lock pistols, and ne others, were used in duels, as the caps fired off the charge quicker than the flint did. Of late years, this latter difference has en unnoticed—but duelling has much declined, in Europe, in late years, more especially in England. In times gone by, Ireland was known, par ticularly during the closing forty years of the last contury, as a country where duelling, love-making, and hard drinking most partien larly flourished—the last named amusemen

Thus, it was contrary to rule to use pistols with ridd barres, and for many yours after

creating and fostering the other two, no doubt.
Duelling and drinking have certainly declined on Irish soil-the other occupation goes on, of course. But at the time we mention, no man could get on in public life, in Ireland, without having "blazed" at one adversary, at east; legislators would quit the Parliamentdebate; lawyers would rush from the Courthouse to the field; and accommodating couple of hours, to permit (and themselves witness) two by three brace of combative grand-jurors to settle their disputes in the gentlemen." Mobs would collect, to see the sport, would drag an unfair combatant through the next horse-pond, and would cheer the vic-

tors in the fight. Being what is called "a good shot" availed little in duels. Men who could snuff candles or shoot the red spot out of the ace of hearts, very often were killed by raw youngsters who actually did not know, in loading a pistol, whether the powder or the ball first should go into the barrel. In 1815, Mr. D'ESTERRE, ac counted the best shot in Ireland, challenged Mr. O'CONNELL for using the word "beggarly" to describe the Dublin Corporation O'Connell, who could not shoot at all, had to accept the challenge, though his friends anticipated that he would be killed. The Corporation-a corrupt and ruffianly set of Orangeion, who prostrated the holy name of Religion before the altar of Party-chuckled over the anticipated success of their champion, whose victory would rid them, it was hoped, of a troublesome and popular opponent. The most lucrative office in their gift, and they had many rich ones, was promise to D'Es-TERRE if he came back a conqueror over O'CONNELL. Crowds of Orangemen, went to the ground, on one of the coldest and most frozen days in February, to see O'Connell shot down, as a sportsman would shoot his game-but D'Esrenue, the candle-snuffer, was himself brought down by O'Connerr's chance

shot, and died in forty hours, deeply repent ing, on his death-bed, hat he had been tompted, by party influences and the promises of large compensation, to go out against O'Con-NELL, with the expectation and intention of assassinating him. There is a lesson and there is a deep moral much nearer home than Ireland, in such an incident as this. Have we not seen, with as much shame as indignation, how many of our own public men, at Washington-and even during the recent Legislative session therehave presumed upon their real, or reputed proclivities, as "fire-caters," offensively to try and force their own peculiar opinions upon individuals, as brave as themselves, at least, though not so accustomed to boast. The comtry has observed it also, and it has been noticed

codo, which imperatively said, "Challenged, or insulted, you must fight, or you stand before the army a disgraced man."

We have mentioned that the law of the law of

One of Dr. Jounson's platitudes, started for he sake of argument, was that a private war between individuals was as justifiable as a public war between nations, and that he could not see that fighting was absolutely forbidden by Scripture, which prohibited revenge, but not olf-defence. Duelling, it cannot be denied, is inconsistent with the spirit of the Gospol Yet, from the prevalent notions of honor, a gentleman (and more especially an officer) vho receives a challenge, is reduced to

spondence of The Press, I

acquainted with the use of firearms, and, nall on board, we got under weigh for Manilla, the handling the feather-springs and hair triggers capital of the Philippine Islands, to which pisoc we had a pleasant run, and made a most agreeable visit. The Philippine group is one of the most valuable of the Spanish colound possessions. They is voluntary, and the population indolent, as you not a title of their capabilities has been dove oped. The staple productions are sugar, rice, tomp, coffee, and cocoa. The cultivation of rice s extensive, as upon it the great muss of the people

> The population of the islands is essentially sub-ceed three millions. Manilla, including the subabout eight thousand of whom are Europeans and their descendants; the balance is made up of the Indians of the country, Chinese, Malays, &c. It made, but move well, and are much finer looking men than the Indian sepoys I have seen. The Roman Catholic is the only roligion tolerated; and in no part of the world has Holy Mother more dearchbishop, resident at Manilla, and three or four bishops in the province. The churches are numerous, many of them targe and richly endowed. The priests, friers, and monks are almost a legion; they are blindly reverence by the lower classes, as being of a superior ordernonks, who are seen about the streets, with bar feet, shaven heads, and coarse blue and gra-robes, are said to be a jolly set in their convents they have the choicest wines, the best-file larders, are capital players at billiards and chess, and exercise a generous hospitality. At Manilla we had the pleasure of meeting three of our fair countrywomen, the wives of gentlemen occupying the highest social and official positions—Madame B., the wife of the French Minister to China; the wife of General Pescira, the Lieutenant-Governor and Madame Galiano, wife of the Regente, or the Supreme Judge of the Colonies. Madame B. was formerly Miss McLeod, of New York, and is a niece of Madame Calderon de la Barca, for many years a highly esteemed resident of Washington where Señor Calderon was Spanish Minister Madame B. is a lady of great accomplishments, speaking the French, Spanish, Italian, and Gorman, as her native tongue. I would have admired her much, but for her fondness for cigars—

Spain, Modame P. preserves a strong attachment for the early home of herself and mother. Ma-dame G. was formerly Miss S., of Philadelphia Some of our officers had met her a few years since

lady, and those who had the pleasure of knowing will not seen forget her.

Immediately after our arrival, we were invited to a ball at the Casino: the last of the season before the commoncement of Lent. As so long a time was to chapse before the Spanish ladies and gentlemen, according to the rules of their Church, could indulge in their favorite amusement, the attendance was full. The whole affair was brilliant—the music delightful, the dancing superb. Who there was full. The whole affair was brilliant—other was full. The whole affair was brilliant—other was full. The whole affair was brilliant—of for function of their favorite amusements of a Spanish lady are inimitable—the poetry of motion. One of the favorite amusements of a Spanish lady are inimitable—the poetry of motion. One of the favorite amusements of the inhabitant of Manilla is dining in the evening on the Colgada, which is a beautiful avenue, planted with treese and a half in longth. Every evening, this is filled with the elegant equipages of the benuty and fashion of the city. The carriages pass up your side and down the other. They are all open, with falling tops. The ladies are all without bounds, and it is a pleasant scene, in passing and repassing, to witness the bowing and recognition of friends, and it may be that, to the initiated, there is a sum of the content of the most cringing fawner at the footsteed in other loss or damage.

The coroner impulse. We was first occupited, he has held eleven inquests to the Democratic opponents of the Administrative favor and the sample independent of the most radical measures. He wanted them the centure of the was full dissected."

The most original to have the attention of a Spanish ladies and a large force they could be occupied, be for bushes.

The coroner inputs was first occupited, he has held eleven inquests to the Maninistrative favor and the sample in the was first occupited, he has held eleven inquested.

On the second day assing, to witness the bowing and recognition of