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coption and an amount of careful reflection and rourch which are 'truly surprising, the more striking
in the highly moral tone which runs all through them,
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rilliance and etc.

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WEW MAGAZINE.

Business Cards.

DANIEL DOUGHERTY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Southeast Corner of RIGHTH and LO-GUST Streets, Philadelphia.

MESSRS. CHICKERING & SONS, having removed to their new wavercome, No. 1307 CHESTNUT Street, (near the United States Mink.) are prepared to offer to their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Grand, Parior-Grand, Squape and United: PLANO. PREES, manufactured armselve

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DIANO FORTES.

mh19-v

DOUGLAS JERROLD-NO. III. If these sketches of Douglas Jerrold, written on personal knowledge and recollection of the man, present his character and conduct in a point of view rather different from that in which they have been contemplated by persons who knew his writings but did not know himself, the fault is not ours, if fault it be. Bynon speaks of man as being " half dust, half dirty:" there was as great a preponderance of the former material element in Douglas JERROLD as there is of sand in New Jersey. JERROLD suffered, for many years, under the painful reality of very narrow circumstances. His best writings were badly paid for, and his temper, naturally irritable, became concentrated, as it were, into a general hate against all who were well off, while he was poor. It was enough to sour all the milk of human kindness to know that for such a successful play as "Black Eyed Susan," by which Mr. Elliston, the manager of the Sur-rey Theatre, realized £5,000 in a single year, while Mr. T. P. Cooke, who personated the nautical hero, received £8,000 within the same time, the author should have obtained no more than the sorry sum of seventy pounds. From first to last, in JERROLD's lifetime, that single play must have realized £150,000 to managers and to T. P. Cooke, while JERROLI few more advertisements will be taken, payable on delivery of the work.
For terms, &c., &c., address
For terms, &c., &c., address
NICHELS & ELDER,
Nos. 3755 P. O., NEW YORK.
N. B. Mr., Michels will be in Philadelphis on the delivery of the control of the contro had no more than the wretched £70. He had written that play before he was twenty-one years old, and, with ordinary good fortune, i should have conducted kim to competency It did not. Even for "The Rent Day," a much better play, he was indifferently paid. EEW MAGAZINE.

BEYANT & STRATTON'S "AMERICAN MEB
CHART" is now ready, and may be had at all NEWS
DEPOTS. Their Agent, Oapt. J. H.; Bell, is coursesing
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Address BEYA-IT & STRATTON, Mercantile College,
B E. borner REVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia. As a dramatist, he ranks very high. He had very little humor, but his command of the English language was complete, and his wit was always keen. Therefore his dialogue was admirable, though, when he had to use A CCOUNT BOOKS, MADE OF THE best stock, for city sales. Oall and look over the stock at sentiment, he was artificial and even maudlin. His acquaintance with the acting drama was Blank Book Manufactory, FOURTH and RACE. t from having literally been brought up coling the scenes, that he was master of the its novelty, attracted perhaps most attention, was PERRY'S BLANK BOOK MANUFAC-TORY. Remember FOURTH and RACE in buying Account Books. I make all my stock of good material, and this knowledge, while it saved him from | ces of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Bos TORY. Remember POURTH and RACH in buying account Books. I make all my stock of good material, and sell at feir prices. udience of what they had seen or heard be-1,700,000 ENVELOPES, EVERY O. F. PERRY'S Stationery Establishment, 194-2m foro, enabled him to alter situations, and so any departure from the original design. adapt old characters to new circumstances in a dramatic narrative, that even what borrowed or stole from others would PLANK BOOKS, MADE IN ANY DE-SIRED style of ruling and binding. A good as-sortment of Papers for customers to select from, at PERBY'S Blank Book Manufactory, 1642m FOURTH and BAOE pass off as original. Besides the plays already named, as among Jerrold's successful performances, may be mentioned "Nell Grynne," "The Housekeeper," "Time PAMILY PORTRAIT BIBLES, HAND80MELY bound, Old Bibles rebound, to look and
wear good as new. Oall and look at the styles, at
PERRY'S Bookbindery,
joi-2m FOURTH and RAUE. Works Wonders," "The Bubbles of the Day," and "The Prisoner at War." His comparative failures were very numeroussome of them were such tremendous mistakes that the wonder was how, even if the author did not see their utter want of merit, any manager could have been so foolish as to go firmities did but seem to make more constructed by the seem to ma FI. C. THOMPSON AND G. M. CONAR-GEO.M. CONTEYANORES.
GEO.M. CONARROB, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
ap5-y No. 933 ARCH street, below Tenth.

to the expense and run the risk of producing hem. One of JERROLD's latest plays was brought out at the Princess's Theatre, by CHARLES KEAN, and it all but failed. JER-ROLD, forgetting that KEAN had spent a good CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MER deal on new scenery and costumes, and therethant and importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 125 Walmit street, becord story.

and in the success of the piece, insisted that
the success of the piece, insisted that the piece, insiste 415 AROH Street, KRAN had 80

> ness, in Kent; and his mother, who acted as treasurer and check-taker, used to sit at the

Mress. TWO CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858.

temper had justly alienated, hastened to the relief of his family and the posthumous praise of himself. So unpopular, indeed, had JERROLD been that, year after year, until the month before

his death, he was regularly blackballed at the Reform Club. Though his eminent talents nd his ultra-liberalism were fully recognised, it was feared that he would not be what Johnson called a "clubable man." Most of the members dreaded that, like THERSITES, he "Loquacious, loud, and turbulent of tongue."

vould be It is not remembered by the writer of this whether JERROLD belonged to the Garrick Club. However, he was a member of the Museum Club. King street, Covent Garden, which was said to have been broken up when very prosperous, owing to disputes between the Jerrold Here, as elsowhere throughout the State, clique and the adherents of Albert Smith.

A few years ago, one of his sons came to New York in the hope of obtaining a newspaper-engagement. Not succeeding, and being wholly out of funds, he was sent home by

ubscription. It was our purpose, having said so much, n these articles, of Jennoud's wit, to have given a few brilliant examples. Our available space, however, is too fully occupied to permit this—at present, at least. Some other day, perhaps, we may take the opportunity of doing this justice to Jennoud's head, especially as our opinion of his heart is not particularly favorable. With many faults, he was that rare being !-- a Man of subtle Genius.

A GREAT INDEPENDENCE DAY IN

ondence of The Press.] REVERE House, Boston, July 6, 1858. The national anniversary, my doar Cole been celebrated in this city this year with more than usual spirit and brilliancy. To a stranger, like myself, who had never been in Boston before, on a similar occasion, it seemed that everything was done, which could be done, to manifest public rious attractions on the Common, both musical and pyrotechnic. The oration of Mr. Holmes, befere the city Government, is spoken of as sensible, spirit, and I am sure that in no respect was there

Rufus Choate was crator of the day, a fact of itself enough to stamp the character of the whole attempt a review of this one effort would require day's businers. Tremont Temple, one of the larg-

for had a direct pecuniary interest in the succeed, and publicly hinted as much, in very proved language, in Lingd's Weekly Newspaper. His impression was that Kars which do bereat the succeed, and publicly hinted as much, in very proved language, in Lingd's Weekly Newspaper. His impression was that Kars which do berevenged upon him, for having once, as a newspaper critic, ridiculated the very extraordinary, and we obtained on the provided and several content of the mention of the mention of the mention of the provided and several content of the mention of the mention was concluded a splendid bandward of the mention of the mentio

Extract dated Brading, July 5, 1858.

I will venture a prediction. J. Glancy Jones

Rufus Choate on the Fourth of July, Caleb Cushing on the Fourth of July AT BOSTON, JULY 5, 1858.

To know the nature of American nationalit examine it first by contrast, and then examine i in itself. In some of the elemental characteristics of poli tical opinion the American people are one. These they can no more renounce for substance than the highest summit of the highest of the White Hills than the peak of the Alleghanies, than the Rocky mountains can bow and cast themselvest into the sea. Through all their history, from the dawn of the colonial life to this brightness of this rising, they have spoken them, they have written them, they have acted them, they have run over with them. In all stages, in all agonies, through all report, good and evil-some learning from the golden times of ancient and mediaval freedom. Greece, and Italy, and Geneva, from Aristotle, from Cicero, and Bodinas, and Machiavel and Caivin, or Cicero, and Bodinas, and Machiavel and Calvin, or later, from Harrington and Siduey, and Roussau; some learning, all reinforcing it directly from Nature and Nature's God; all have held and folt that every man was equal to every other man: that every man bad a right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, and a conscience unfettered; that the people were the source of power, and the good of the people was the political object of society lifelf. This creed, so grand, so broad—in its general and duly qualified, so true—planted the colonies, led them through the desert and the san of anne-revolutionary life, rallied them all together to resist the attacks of a king and a minister, tharponed and pointed the bayeness of all their battles, burst forth from a million lips, beamed in a million opess, barned in a million bosoms.

of a Representative we had there last session, no doubt will ask a roturn. It is a pity that such persons are successful in getting positions of so much importance when we have entered it one of some coupled by such as can think for themselves, and are independent, and not by the servile party tool.

During the last Congress—about the time Lecompton was introduced—one of our citizens, after having returned from Washington, was asked. "Where does our Representative stand on Lecompton 7" Oh, just where they tell him, was his prompt reply. It is not probable that Dr. Ahl will be re elected. His constituency will repudlate him for his course on Lecempton, if not for his weakness in general.

There are several gentlemen of ability spoken of, among whom are W. H. Miller, Eq., and Mr. Gorgas. Both are excellent men. It is likely that the Republicans will join the true Democrats, and nominate a peoservers that it is a dangerous thing to cringe to power.

Yours, truly,

Liberty.

Drawing the last Congress—about the time Lecompton and pain of the lectaration and line and lillon oyes, burned in a million besoms, secunded out in their revolutionary eloquence of fire, and in the Declaration awoke the thunders and pleasmed in the lightning of the deathless words of Oils, Henry, and Adams, was graved for even the general mind by the pen of Jefferson and Paino, as by a steel point on a great rock, sun-lighted, surrived the excitements of war and the necessities of order, penetrated and tinged all our party organizations and nomenclature, and stands to-day radiant, defiant, jound, tip-toe, on the summits of our greatness, one authoritative and loader proclamation to humanity by Freedom, the guardian and the average.

But in some traits we differ from one another, and we change from ourselves. You may say these servers that it is a dangerous thing to cringe to power.

Yours, truly,

Liberty.

Liberty.

There are two great existences, then, in our cityli life which have this uncompany though they figure. Our country! It should be the footsteps of a celestial messenger, to conduct us from bright point to bright and a payement stars.

It should be the trumpet-voice of a god to proclaim her glories from pinnacle to answering pinnacle in the wide firmment of her power, as "leaps the live thunder" from summit to summit along the etherial heights of the mountains. Behold her, whore she stands, in all the majesty and strength of her colossal proportions, the impersonation of republican liberty and order, the stantesque image of democratic energy and force, the great American Republic!

"The name of Commonwealth is past and gone.

It with its antager its with its antager its with its antager its with its antager its with its antager it with its which have this in common, though they have nothing clee in common, that they may come in conflict with the nationality which I describe; one of them constant in its operation, constitutional, healthful, auxiliary, even; the other rarer, illegitimate, abnormal, terrible; one of them a force under law; the other a violence and a phenomenon above law and against law. It is first the capital peculiarity of our system, now a common place in our politics, that the affections which we give to country, we give to a divided object, the States in which we live and the Union by which we are confolded. We serve two masters. Our hearts own two loves. We live in two countries at once, and are commanded to be

around us ever, a presence. a monument, an almos-phere; when you consider this, you feel how practi-al and how inevitable is that antagonism to a single national life, and how true it is that we buy

AT NEW YORK, JULY 5, 1858.

Fellow-citizens: As I rise on this accasion to address you, innumerable thick-coming fancies and thronging thoughts of nationality and of patriotism crowd on the mind. I see, in imagination, all the noble hosts of the martyrs of civil and religious liberty in Europe crossing the seas to found other empires of their own, by the rivers and lakes, on the mountains and prairies, and in the solemn forest-depths of America. I behold a New World, with its populous cities—with its agriculture, its commerce, and its arts—with its institutions of knowledge and charity—with its brave men and fair women, and its happy homes—with its fresh and elastic vigor of youth-born, a titanic progenty, out of the teeming loins of the Old World. I perceive the long procession of the great and the good renowned statesmen and famous warriors, the founders of the republic. I witness the advent of imperial State after imperial State, as heralded by the elequence of senates and the tumult of popular emotion, they murch up, one after the other, and wheel into the lines of the grand army of the American Union.

Which, of all these dazzling objects, those reminiscences and premonitions of glory, as they pass along the lucid chambers of the intellectual vision—which shall the endeavor to embedy in epic words, to wake anew to-day the echoes of Tammany Hall?

What human lips, indeed, are worthy of the

Hall?
What human lips, indeed, are worthy of the sublimity of such a theme? It is our country which on this day looms up in thought before us, with all the infinite ideas of past, of present, and of future glory, incarnated as it were, in that great figure. Our country! It should be the footsteps of a neglegial measure.

"The name of Commonwealth is past and gone.
O'er the three fractions of the groaning globe:
Rill one great clime, in full and free defiance,
Yet rears her crest, unconquered and sublime,
Above the far Atlantic."

Above the far Atlantic."

Aye, and not "above the far Atlantic" alone, but now, also, above the far Paoific. She is the "Vestal" of unrifled indopendence always, and still "throned by the West," but with foot advanged to wards that uttor West, which in the circling earth joins the orient East. Behold her thus, I say, as, with the olive branch of peace in one hand and the image of victory in the other, the stands, her loins girt with the azure and white bands of the sky, and her head diadomed with the conscillated orbs of heaven. That is our country—to be lated orbs of heaven. That is our country—to be loved, honored, worshipped, at all times—but on this day especially to be incensed with heart-offerings of adoration and of devotion by the universal acclaim of all who bear, or deserve to bear, the name of American. name of American.
Wonderful, most wonderful is the providence o God! Generations upon generations of men had lived and died, century after century, in Asia, Af

asblect the attention of the large audience. To lattempt a review of this one effort would require more time and space than is allotted to the whole time and space than is allotted to the space and will only all the space and will allot of the space and will their waters useless into the treasure-deeps of the ocean. Snow-crowned mountains held their everlasting watch over the silent valleys of the Katahdiln, Winnipiscogee, Adirondee, or Alleghany. In the deep forests of the Monongabela, the Kanawha, the Ohio, and the Wisconsin,—by the green glades of the Wabash, the Kontucky and the Tennessee.—by the fertile prairies of the Missouri, the Illinois, the Jowa, and the Minesota,—along the sunny banks of the Catawba, the Santee, the Coosa, the Apalachicola and the Arkansas,—in all these richest and loveliest regions of the habitable globe, constituting

—Nature's whole wealth, yes more,

—Nature's whole wealth, yes more,
A Heaven on Earty.—
in all this world of promise there was no human life save that of the untamable and scattered wild men of the woods; it was the all-bounteous work of the Greator, but the imperfect work, as it were, of his apprentice hand, for the Adam and Eve of the new greation were not yet come to occupy that I say once again—worderful. his apprentice hand, for the Adam and Eve of the new arcation were not yet come to occupy that Edon of God.

I say once again—wonderful, most wonderful, was that Divine Providence, which had thus prepared, and held in reservation, as it were, this paradise of the New World, to be, not the asylum only of the wronged, but the field of fame also of the adventurous, of the men of the Old World, which, at an epoch of the intensest material and intellectual activity of modern Europe, unfolded to its people the tabular rase of America on which to write freeh lessons of political and social wisdom; and which, out of the downfall of dynasties, and the agitations of religious enthusiaem, and the fermentation of nations, evolved that greatest of the works of social organization yet devised by man—the Constitutional Government of the United States of America.

Thereupon commenced an event, or a series of events, unsurpassed in importance by any in the whole history of the human race—an event still in progress—the early stages of which only are perceptible to us, and of which we curselves do not as yet unhesitatingly accept and acquiesce in the consequence and results—I mean the exodus of Europe to America. Armed emigrations of nomadic nations have occurred far back beyond the date of authontic history in Asia and Europe; similar events appear at the dawn of modern history in the countries of the Mediterranean; and at a yet more recent period of time the movements and countermovements of the nations of Europe and Asia produced or accompanied the dissolution of the Empires of Rome and Constantinople. But the movement of Europe towards America has been of individuals more than of nations; sometimes aided of favored by Governments, but quite as often ohecked and obstructed by them; and depending for its action on private, not national, inducements and impulses.

Even Columbus had but permission to discover Even Columbus had but permission to discover America; and neither Cortes nor Pizarro had even permission to undertake the colonization of Mexico and Peru. And thus it was yet more emphatically in the case of the foundation of the United States. Virginia, New York, Massachusetis, the Carolinas, Maryland, Pennsylvania, each and all of them, though celonized by the neminal authority of corporations or proprietary grantees in Europe, yet were not colonized by Governments; and each of the great colonies assumed to itself, almostatomed, and by revolutionary act, the functions of local government, half severing in the very outset their colonial dependence on the mother country. It is the inspiration of individual impulse from the beginning to this day, it is the idea of independence

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylania and other States for contributions giving the cur-

nd the following rules :-

the general reader,

Every communication must be accompanied by the same of the writer. In order to insure correctness of he typography, but one side or a sheet should be writ-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ondents for "TEE PRESS" will please bear in

GENERAL NEWS.

rent news of the day in their particular localities, the sources of the surrounding country, the increase of pulation, or any information that will be interesting

A man named Kesler killed a constable A man named Kesler killed a constable named Timmons, in Gentry county, Mo, and while on trial for the offence was hung by a mb. The Bt. Joseph Journal says: "We understand that Col Scott behaved with great cool ness and courage in assisting the sheriff in protecting the prisoner, but all to no avail. The mob rushed on towards the woods with the prisoner. On arriving at a suitable place, religious services were, held by a gentleman who volunteered his services, and the prisoner also prayed. The rope was then put around his neck, and thrown over a limb. Previous to execution, the prisoner begged piteously for permission to see his wife and four interesting little girls, once more before he died. Strange to say, this request was not granted by the infuriated and fiendism mob."

The St. Paul (Min.) Proneer of the 2d.

say, this request was not granted by the infuriated and fending mob."

The St. Paul (Min.) Ptoneer of the 2d, learns from the Hon. Obarles Grant, formerly a member of the Legislature from the Pemblin district, that he received a letter posterday from the Rev. Mr. Belocur, stating that the Sioux Indians had invested the sattlement of St. Joseph, near Pemblina. Up to the date of Mr. Belocur's letter—the 14th Jose—no lives had been taken; but some twenty-five horses and a number of outle had been stolen by the Sioux. These deprodations, occurring at different and widely separated points on our extreme frontier, show a preconcerted purpose of hestility on the part of the savages, which it is the duty of the State, as well as the General Government, to punish, and, for the future, prevent.

The old soldiers of the way of 1812 and to

the General Government, to punish, and, for the future, prevent.

The old soldiers of the war of 1812 met on Monday last at the City Hall, formed in procession and marched to the White House, where an interesting meeting took place between them and President Buchanan, who received them with that courtesy for which he is so distinguished. These old velorans, says the States, were cut in large numbers, and seemed to be imbuid with that patroitism which years ago incited so successful a resistance to the exactions of the enemies of our country. After parting with the President, they returned to the City Hall and partook of a handsome collation which had been prepared for the occasion. About four o'clock on Monday afternoon

About four o'clock on Monday afternoon a shocking accident occurred on the Hudson River Railroad, near the corner of Sixty eighth street, New York, which resulted in the death of two persons, a. Mr. George W. Gidney, who was welking upon the track, and a Mr. John McShafhor, who was looking at his mangled body after the train had passed over it. It appears that while McS. was engaged looking at the body another train came along without his observation, and he was instantly killed.

A man named John Engard died suddenly in Baltimore on Monday night. It is supposed that he had been attacked by thieves and robbed, as a bullet wound was found on his shoulder, and his pockets had apparently been rified before he reached his boarding-house. There is reason to believe that he had a considerable amount of money about him, as within four days of his death he was seen in possession of a large amount in gold. It was his expressed intention to have gone to California on Tuesday.

to California on Tuesday.

There is an old lady now living in the town of Blooming Grove, Orange county, New York, by the name of Diana Brooks. She is one hundred and fourteen years old, and yet: is intelligent and active, and walks balf-amile to church every Eabbith. She was thirty-two years old when the Declaration of Independence was made. We believe that Mrs. Brooks is the oldest parson now living in the United States.

On Sunday morning, 27th nits, a richard

ing in the United States.

On Sunday morning, 27th ult., a violent storm passed over Minerva. Ohio, and vicinity, doing considerable damage, the lightning killing three persons, and striking many others. A daughter of Mr. Miller, near Bayard, was killed; also, two teachers at the meeting house, in Troy, the house being sadiy damaged, the floor torn up, &c. house being sadly damaged, the illor torn up, &c.

John Smith, an active member of Live Oak
Eagine Number two, of Buffslo, worked bravely
fom two o'clock until daylight at the fire at the
lumber yard of Van Vicek & Co. of Buffslo, when
he became exhausted, and after a while was taken
to his residence, from whence he never returned
alive.

Dennis Sullavan was sentenced by Judge Graver, on Saturday, to be hung on the 20th of August, for the murder of John Harmond, at Carleton, Cattaraugus county, N. Y., in October last. They were both Irish laborers on the Bradford Ocal Railroad.

A match has just been made between Mr. J. W. P. Newby's b. g. Sylvester Brohannu, and Mr. Georgo T. Grawford's g. g. One Eyed-Joe, at four mile heat, \$1,000, to come of on Long Old Fields Course, Maryland, on the 20th day of September next. Mons. Belly, the Frenchman, whose visit to Nicaragua caused so much trouble to the New York press, returned to France yesterday. He wants to build a ship canal scross the Isthmus, and is san-guine of getting the money to do it A young man named William Dyott, aged about twenty-two years, was accidentally drowned in Worton creek. Kent county, Maryland, on Saturday week. He was seized with cramp whilst bathing. hatbing.

The Daily Ledger of Leavenworth mentions, with some degree of confidence, that Gov. Denver intebds resigning his position as Governor of the Territory of Kansas about the 1st of August Our exchanges come to us laden with Fourth

of July orations, descriptions of fire-works, &c. There wore fewer accidents, we are happy to learn, than have been known for many years. The citizens of Lancaster county, Ps., cele-brated the Fourth in true old-nahloned style. Wabank was the centre of attraction. The California papers aunounce the divorce of Mons. Louis Keller, of the Keller troupe, from his wife, Ines Keller. Mrs. Mary Folger, widow of the discoverer of Pitcairn's Irland. died at Massillon, Ohio, on the 28th ultime, aged eighty-one.

Hou. S. D. Whallon, Canal Commissioner of New York, died Tnesday afternoon at Erie, Pa. of New York, died Thesday afternoon at Erie, Pa. His diecase was scalate fever.

On Friday last James Thompson was executed at Columbus, Georgia, for the murder of John Calhoun.

The famous English steamer S'yx has gone to Halifax Some of our Yankee skippers wheled her there long ago.

The crevasses near New Orleans will cause a loss of about 50 000 hids of snear. a loss of about 50 000 hhds of sugar.
The President authorizes the sales of 5,231.070 neres of land in California.
Miss Charlotte Cushman took passage in the Persia, yeste rday, for Europe.

News from Utah -- Salt Lake Mail-Third Ar-From the St, Joseph (Mo.) West of the 29th ult.] This mail came in yesterday about 10 o'clock A. M., just sixteen days from Camp Scott, having left on the 12th. To Mr. Wm. C. Smith, (better left on the 12th. Your, who, or sharing toster known on the plains as plain Bill Smith,) the very gontlemanly route agent, who came in with the mail, we are indebted for the following particu-The peace commissioners, together with Gover-

The peace commissioners, together with Governor Gumming and the postmister, left Camp Scott for Salt Lake city on the 2d instant. Nothing had been heard from them up to the time the mail left, though ten days had elapsed, and they were to send back an express upon their arrival in the city. As it is only two days' travel (113 miles) between Salt Lake and Camp Scott, it was thought somewhat strange that nothing had been heard from the commissioners.

The troops were leaving for the city when the Winginia, New York, Massachusetts, the Carolinas, though celonized by the naminal authority of corporations or proprietary grantees in Europe, yet were not colonized by Governments; and each of the great colonize assumed to itself, almost at once and by revolutionary act, the functions of local government, half severing in the very ontest their colonial dependence on the mother country. It is the leapiration of individual impulse from the beginning to this day, it is the idea of independence which, as it animated the infant colonies, so it prompted the Revolutionary War, established the Union, and has never ceased to inform, direct, and impel onward the people of the United States in their march of colonization and of conquest from the Atlantic to the Pacific shores of America.

"AN EXPLODED SYSTEM."

To the Editor or "The Press:" Before being entitled to an answer to the question, "what been affected results would flow from resorting to an exploid a system?" It would seem proper that your correspondent, when he applies the term to Pro-Tection, should produce the evidence that it can be abandons his ground.

Is the sum total of the intelligence of the world the book of the manufacture of the plunderer of mankind? Is every stem which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system which she for a selfsh purpsoe—a desire to system of the plunderer of mankind? Is every the self of the proposition of affeirs as "free trade" explored the plunderer of mankind? Is every the self of the proposition of affeirs as "free trade" explored the plunderer of mankind? Is every the proposition of affeirs as "free trade" explored the plunder

turn all other popolic into farmers to raise produce for her—proclaims obsolect, to be so considered by us without an examination as to the effect upon by us without an examination as to the effect upon to unrelieve and most as Englishmen misuse the torm, the body by words on the understanding." It is the England and the provided of the torm, the body by words on the understanding." It is the provided of the interest of the great enemy who is it warring against object to the great enemy who is it warring against object to the great enemy who is it warring against object to the great enemy who is it warring against object to the great enemy who is a warring against object to the great enemy who is it warring against to the to need protection. When countroot his warfar to the word to the warring against the total the visual and the contempt of inbedility without a parallel in the example of imbedility without a without a parallel in the example of imbedility without a witho

THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1858.

LETTERS FROM CARLISLE. ence of The Press ]

Thinking a letter from this section might be acceptable, I concluded to jot down a few random thoughts. It is too hot to write a long letter, so that a short one must suffice.

The crops are very promising in this valley, particularly the wheat, which is almost ready to harvest. o harvest. The commencement exercises of Dickinso

College will take place on the 8th of July. The present class is the largest one over graduated by this time-honored institution. Extensive preparations are being made to give the citizens of this community and all who may visit a literary treat. To any of your readers about to take a short excursion into the country, I recommend a visit to this place during commencement week. General news is scarce; the only subject of nterest is politics.

ndence of The Press ] CARLISLE, Monday morning. MR. EDITOR: The First Presbyterian Church well-considered, able, and patriotic The feature was crowded yesterday morning by an attentive of the celebration, however, which, by reason of audience, to listen to the sermon preached by Probehind the scenes, that he was master of the its novelty, attracted perhaps most attention, was fessor W. L. Beswell, before the graduating class. most striking "situations" in popular plays; that undertaken and carried out under the auspi. The class is the largest that has ever graduated and this knowledge, while it saved him from ces of the Young Men's Democratic Club of Bos. from Dickinson College. The Baccalaureate Serconstructing a plot which would remind the ton. It was announced to be national in tone and mon, must it not correspond? Expectation was high. For an hour the preacher fixed upon his subject the attention of the large audience. To

> est public rooms in the United States, was crowded to overflowing by one of the most intelligent and ences of both sexes ever assembled, I am told, in the "modern Athens." His advent to the speaker's stand was the signal of repeated and most voofferous applause. I have not seen Mr. Choste much his incessant professional labors have im wan. His physical strength was altogether inspicuous his intellectual health and vigor, I think the oration, when published, will be pro-nounced on all hands the great offort of his life. We will see it so soon in print that I will not venture upon its analysis. No portion of the splendid

travelling to and fro in the United States to rouse