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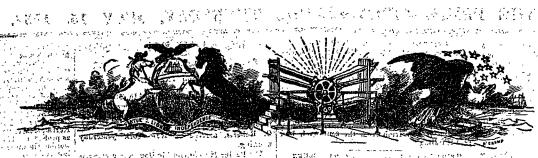
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HAVANA ORGANIA A mandooning a cort figure of the state of oy lapsage Links Andreas (1975) on the state of the Control of the MINRO CAPANAS AND PARTAGAI

Authority Authority in the Control of the Carlot of the Ca Fig. 2. The immigrant by the design of the color of the c

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VOL. I.—NO. 295.

Snumer Resorts.

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NEW HAMPSHIRE.

The PROFILE HOUSE, and FLUME HOUSE, in
the PRANCONIA NOTCH, are now open for yielters.
These Hobese are of the first class, and have, become
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inlies spart, on a delighful road, and situated amidst
the boldest and graddest of mountain scenery. The
Profile is incus the largest house at the Mountains, new,
and replete with the conveniences of moternifirst-class
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Mountain, 31 ROMY 18 near Ecto lake, and the Old Man of the Mountain, at the "RILDMR: HOUSE," is studied on a lofty elevation, commands the grander riew for 60 miles down the Femigawassett Valley. The Riube, the Crystal Cascader, the Pool, and the Barle are tall within a few minutes walk of the FLUM.

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Por the Flume and Francoula Hotel Co. LIUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.—
The Warm Springs at the base of Warrior Ridge, first miles north of Huntington, overlooking Stending Bone Creek, and environed by romantic hill and, woodlands, have been lessed by the former pr

ally seaksymin table invalidacions the prospect from the proposed of the propo

ONORESS SPRINGS, April 19, 1888.

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THE WAY TO THE TOWN THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPER EA-BATHING OCEAN HOUSE, OAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This well-known and popular, House is signin open to receive visiters. It has been pitell'consplete order, and every attention will be given to guests to make their visit pleasant. The table will be shundarily supplied with the luxuries of the season gharges moderacy to cut the times. SEA BATHING GAPE ISLAND.—NA. TIDNAL HOTEL IS NOT Upon. Price of Boad \$8 per wisk. Oblider and Betraits half price.

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MANSION HOUSE, MAUOH CHUNK.-A. This elegant establishment, beautifully situated on the banks of the Lehigh, is now ready for the recipion of summer visiters. There is no locality in Pennsylvania, nor, perhaps, in the United States, which combines so many attractions as. the valley of the Lehigh.

nteresting region. joi-sui# GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor. THE WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALY.
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well-known and delightful Summer Resort will
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June, and kept open until the lat of October.
The new and spacious Buildings created last year are
now fully completed, and the whole entablishment has
been furnished in superior style, and the accommodatious will be of a character not excelled in any part of
the United States. the United States.

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nd sweet.
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Will open the eighth day of June for visitors. This
healthy summer resort has many advantages which recommends it to the public, in search of a home place
to enjoy the mountain sir during the hot season. It is
elevated twelve hundred feet above water level. There
are grided walks through dense, forests, and shaded
artions by the way side are many springs of the purest
bott water at, a temperature of 9 to 52 degrees of Farentheit. At the summit is an observatory overlooking an
ares of 40 miles guare; of farms in the highest state
of entitystion, embracing the whole of Landauter
county, and points in, the other counties. The scenery
fades; away, in the boundary of mountains at the distance of 70 miles. It is altogether one of the most
grand and extensive pasoramic viers to be met with in
any country. No kind of epidemic has ever been known
here at my season of the year. Many beautiful drives
over good roads. The hotel will accommodate comfortably 400 persons. Every variety of baths, all the
recover-inversion are in war in first-blass watering

over good roads. The hotel will accommodate com-ortably 400 persons. Every variety of baths, All the modern improvements now in use in first-class watering places will be found hore. All vegetables reused on the farm. The best help supployed in every department. The Proprietor fatters himself that he will be able to give ample satisfaction to his guests. Good stable room, Good stock of livery, Horses, and carriages on sand:

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STORERS'S GENERAL' LAND' AGENTS and CONVERANCES.

LARGE MAN STREET about HURORY,

PART PRINCIPAL AND MANUEL HURORY,

PART PRINCIPAL AND LARGE TO MANUEL TO MANUEL

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

rifles," will be found to make a terrible hole in the first year of the Consul's salary. We are prepared for the remark, "Receiving \$7,500, even all this expenditure will not ruin a man, as you seem to imply." We answer, very plainly, the Consul must also pay office-rent, clerks, stationery, and other constant expenses There were two interesting items of semihis bare salary, and thus with an expenditure diplomatic news in The Passs, as many of of about \$9,000, privately and publicly, how. ur readers may have noticed. These were ever fine he may cut it down; he has only that Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, the distinguished \$7,500 to meet it. It reminds one of the old novelist, who is now British Consul at Richsong about spending half-a-crown out of sixnond, Virginia, (emoluments only \$1,000 a ponce a day. We speak far within the book year,) had been offered the Consulship General to the Black Sea, the station being at Odessa;

when we name \$8,000 for the salaries, rent, nd other expenses of the Consulate's office in Liverpool. No one need wonder, after the now United States Consul at Liverpool, had details we have given, that, in the words of written home to his friends that he cannot live our Washington correspondent, Mr. B. TUCKER, United States Consul at Liverpool finds that " he cannot live upon the salary of his office, and pay all the necessary expenses. This was expected when he left." Consulate as lucrative as he expected. At

guished of her citizens, Stephon A. Douglas, was solemnly reselved by his fellow-townsmen. He

o'clock P. M. an extra-train left the Il!

of the thoroughfares in the neighborhood of the

of the buildings, became densely packed with n-man faces, and a steadily swelling tide of spectators throughd the streets. At half-pat seven the sources voice of the canno

nnounced the approach of the train, and

shortly afterwards a rapturous outburst if enthusiasms within the walls of the depot gae

thrilling ovidence of the appearance of the "Litte Giant" among his constituents. With the greiest difficulty the committee succeeded in pushig

with the Senator through the immense crowdp the open carriage, drawn by four horses, in frat

carriages, and at least ton thousand individual

was then formed, and amid the all but france cheers of the multitude, the waving of handkr-

the point of destination. There, whatever had is

to Dearborn, on Lake street, and from Laketo Randolph, on Dearborn street, almost every avil-

reinforcements from the ranks of the processon made the pressure of the massesstill grenter.

By the utmost exertions only, the drivers found

their vehicles through the throng to the nith

front of the Tromont, where the Senator was the

ermally received and expected to treat the u-

dience to one of his powerful extempore effits. The hotel was splendidly illuminated and decrated with innumerable flags. Directly opplite

favorite of Illinois, and a pyrotechnic structre,

revealing in the course of the evening, the mato, "Popular Sovereignty," in blazing letters. Jige

Douglas having alighted and ascended the airs of the hotel, tarried but a few moments in an iteroom before he re-appeared upon the balay. The wild obsering which greeted him answen

dered it impossible to understand a solitary ord

and foreible sounds issuing from the elequerlips

He led off by expressing his unqualified ati-tude for the hearty reception bestowed uponim

He construed it not into a personal complient,

but as a demonstration of devotion to the real

speaker at this passage ovinced very strongsmo-

ion.) He then reviewed in general terms o Le-

compton controversy, concluding his remais on this subject by the emphatic declaration, tit the

Lecompton battle had been fought and vinally

won by the pussage of the English compmis

bill, which measure, although obnoxious in itnain

question for the present. After this introdution

he proceeded to define the position he was mocu-py in the ensuing canvass. He did so in art of

egative way, by taking up the tenets of b op-

andidate for the Senatorship, A. Lincoln, diver-

ed before the last Republican State Convition,

and contrasting his own teachings with hom (Mr. Lincoln, who had been hurried from ring

field at the instance of his Republican lears in this city, is already announced to spa this

that the doctrine advocated by Lincoln of tanta-mount to a declaration of war betweenhe two

nent at his special request.)

of the Sonator.

use of legs seemed to be congregated. From Ste

the utmost it did not yield bim more than \$1,500 a year. But the British Consulate to SENATOR DOUGLAS AT HOME. New York, corresponding in responsibility Described by an Eye-witness. with the American Consulate at Liverpool, is dence of The Press,1 indeed a prize, and it is considered that a few years occupancy of that post ought to make the fortune of a moderate man. It is infinitely

events.

Onicaco, July 19, 1858.
When anotent Rome had reached the height of its power, and was following a mighty but fatal carees of congrets and subjugation, its great captains upon their return from a successful dampaign, were rewarded for their valor and skill in extending better than the Consulatip-General to the Black Sea, now or lately held by Mr. Marnew; late Relief Consul to the part of Philosoft held to the part of Philosoft held to the principal section of th to Odessa the income of which, from salary the high setting the property with the high personal companies to odessa the income of which, from salary the high retending the high retendi tory. The criumphator, gorgeously attired, and standing erect in a magnificent charlot, rede through the festively-decorated thorough the festively-decorated thorough tree. Before him were carried the "spolia," and after him the captive flower of the subdued nations dragged that abelia. The sturdy leading white same had when we say that the previous Consul, Mr. Bandlar, whose exeguster was withdrawn by President Prenor in 1856, must have made. clear of all expenses, (clerks, office-rent, their chains. The sturdy legions, whose arms had Ec.) fully \$25,000 a year. Until within a short time ago, the American and everywhere the returning warriors were bailed by the welcoming shouts of a jubilant multitude. Chicago—the metropolis of an empire not less.

Consul at Liverpool was in receipt of at least equal emoluments. Indeed; it has been understood, in England as well as here, that the clear income, after all expenses were deducted, could not be lower than \$27,500 a year. But, on the 16th day of August, 1866, there was passed, by our Congress, an Act to regulate the Diplomatic and Consular Systems of the United States," which placed Consuls, strokery, and intuitionally but it was on the cra, the bright are of the well as Ambassadors,) upon certain fixed earth. He had also triumphed; but it was on the cra, the bright are of bloodless field of parliamentary debate. He also telerance of fanaticism. of the United States," which placed Consuls, ings, in the way of fees, which custom has sanctioned, and which really made the consulhips remunerative come

THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1858.

and that Mr. BEVERLY TUCKER, of Virginia,

upon the salary of his office, and pay all ex-

Mr. JAMES has not found his Richmon

vel !? so amusingly related his misfortunes as doublest Yeules, where the fees were, like suggest yields, so few and far between that he had töresign office, to prevent his starving in it, from almost total lack of income. Under he new system, introduced by the act of 1856, The Marvel " could at least have existed in the ar-famed City of the Sea; for there is pow a ixed salary of \$750 a year; a miserable sum, no doubt, for's man of character and ability to eave his country for, but certainly better than the next to minimum enjoyed (?) by "Ik Marvel "-just enough, in fact, to let him, if lie pleased, indulge his "reveries of a bache. lor " upon, if philosophically inclined to lounge life away in a listless and lazy manner.

The Act of 1856 fixes the Livernool Commappropriates \$7,500 a year as the full salary. piles the enjoyment of the whole of such Michigan city they met the Senator, in company immercus failures are overlooked, whilst the solisting's cheese is lost in the parings," and we might carry out the idea and say that the salary of the American Consul at Liverpool is ab-

The Consul, in the first place, has to take | Central Depot presented a most lively appeanimself (and family, if blessed with wife and lance. Banners were flying in all directions; is plive-branches) from his own country to Liv-erpool, and there is no allowance for that. visible everywhere. The windows, and even to Say that only four persons constitute this travolling party, \$600 will be a moderate allowance for this expense of travelling. Arrived at Liverpool, he must go to a hotel, where the very lowest charge for the party will be \$20 to \$25 a day. Of course, if he invite any person or persons to breakfast, dine, or sup with him, ere will be extra charges. We may put his notel bill at \$150 a week, without wine, spirits, or cigars, (if he be wise, he will confine himself, as we do, to lemonade,) and he will be fortunate if he get out of the hotel, into his

House. The procession, consisting of three brise wn house, under three weeks. Here is an bands, several militia companies, about two doin

additional \$450 or so. For as important a personage as the United States Consul at Liverpool, it would be thooughly infra dig., to hide himself and his chiefs and hats, the roaring of the cannon, ad amily in private lodgings-which, by the the splendid strains of the music, moved towais way, are scarcely procurable in Liverpool, at dmost any rate, and where, also, an American family does not run the remotest chance of seing at all comfortable.

As for living in a hotel, as is done in thi country so often, (much oftener than is good we fear.) there is no chance of it in Liverpoo where hotels are not great and luxurious boarding-houses, as with us, but places for travellers to reside in, en route, prettily plucked as they go on their various ways Therefore, a house is indispensable for the United States Consul in Liverpool—a private welling-house, with several servants. Of course, it would not do to live in an ur ashionable region. The Consul has two or three chances: 1. To live in the town of Lierpool, where rents are high; 2, to live in he suburbs, where they are higher, with the extra expense of keeping a carriage, horses, groom, &c.; or 8, to live across the Mersey, groom, &c. ; or 8, to live across the Mersey, of the reception address delivered by Cirles on the Cheshire side, almost out of the world, Walker, Erq. But when Douglas showed sign of

vhereas the American Consul is expected to his being roady to commence his reply, ordawas live within easy access, for the purpose of re- restored, and the air was soon filled with thelear ceiving his countrymen, whenever they please to call on him, and dispense to them the "hossitulity" he is expected to show to every one who has ever listened to and applanded "Hail Columbia," or "The Star-Spangled Banner." Do what he may, cut it down as fine as he possibly can, the Consul must pay some \$500 year for even a moderate house, and the local rates and taxes on this dwelling will be about half the rent, or \$250 more-total \$750 per annum for his residence.

Next comes the cost of furnishing it. Wha vith paying for gas-fixtures, (if gas be in the louse, which is doubtful,) kitchen-range everything, in short, almost down to the nail on which he hangs his hat—the landlord giving only the barest walls, and each successive tenant buying and selling," the fixtures," a great deal of money has to be spent, before the Consul be fixed in a house, and when he adds up what it cost him to furnish it, he will find that \$3,000 to \$8,500 has not produced any very magnificent results. If plate, linen. and china be added, \$5,000 will barely see him housed in a dwelling for which he must pay

The cost of living in that house will be much the same as it would have been in New York or Philadelphia. If he live in entire seclusion, two female servants will be required, the wages and keep of each being two quired, delars a year, making four hundred. hundred dollars a year, making four hundred dollars to be added to the cost of the house.

Union with an use the either free or said as new dollars, to be added to the cost of the house.

Lutely incompatible with slave labor, anchat one If, on the other hand, the Consul see company had to give way to the other;" and hipropositimes giving a return-dinner to persons whose times giving a return-unner to persons whose hospitulity, he has enjoyed—a man-servant With regard to the first point at issue held must also be kept, involving an additional anpual expense of three hundred dollars. House nount to a declaration of war betweehe two sections of the Union. Extermination one or the other would be the watch ory, if it we to be cost of living, at a moderate rate, is not extravagantly estimated at four thousand five hundred. He, for one, contended that it welther ded carriage conveyance to parties, whether the Consul keep his own vehicle or pay conch fare only. Here, in all, is an annual outlay of fally six montants of consultations of the make the accordance of two attentions of the make the accordance of two attentions of the consultations of the consultation

These items, with a few other "unconsidered would lead to a uniformity of our institutions that year being very often more than the whole cost of iffes," will be found to make a terrible hole the first year of the Gonsul's salary. We result in a dangerous centralization of power, portable houses in New York, under a patent re-

that were making war upon him by bolting the regular Democratic nominees and setting up others in direct opposition to them. He charged these deserters with having allied with the Re-

irs simultaneously. An hour after the Senator premely yesterday witnessed an equally grand had withdrawn from the balcony, the gathering and more gratifying spectacle. The most distinstill showed unwillingness to disperse, and kept had withdrawn from the balcony, the gathering up cheering to a very late moment. also returned a conqueror; but it was fraud, which will not soon fade away from the memory trickery, and faithlessness he had crushed to of the citizens of Chicago. It inaugurated a new

INVENTIONS AND DISCOVERIES.

had to boast of spoils—everlasting fame—less perishable, indeed, than those of the Roman genes rals. He also triumphantly paraded. The streets were also clad in festive attire. He was also sur-Prepared for The Press.] We do not say that all Consulates were retounded by cheering thousands; but they greeted lave been issued during a single week in July.
In this violet in the cause of truth and justice. This result indicates a degree of activity in this the Act of Gongress. How could we say so, with a recollection of the article in Harper? Illustration and posterior. Who observable in any branch of general business.

Magazine, not long, ago, in which "R Marenthusiastic cyation. But four years ago, in this among the regular occupations of the American yery same city, when Senator Douglas undertook, ipeople. No matter how disastrously the business after his return from an excited Congressional of the country may be prostrated, thousands of inafter his return from an excited Congressional of the country may be prestrated, thousands of incompalge, to publicly render account of his doings genious minds are constantly at work in the working one with the Kansas-Nebrasia bill, a labop or the laboratory, inventing new machines, defuded populace dared to hurl a "traitor" in his devising new processes for accomplishing old reface, heaped dishonor on themselves by even deviate, or forming combinations in chemistry or the nying him the right of speech: And now, truly, less as authorable. But both are powerfully afterned by resultsing such as we are now encounter. feeted by revulsions such as we are now encounter-"Tempora mutantur, et nos mutamur in illis."

Truth, indeed, will ever prevail, and justice be ing. Books cease to be published because the commondered to its expounders. rondered to its expounders.

But let us pass over from the speculative con- cause all speculative feeling has died out. For templation to the simple nerrative of yesterday's invention is in some respects a great lettery. A thousand patents are issued, some of which must be highly meritorious, but not one of them repays tion, and other citizens, auxious to welcome the great champion of "Popular Sovereignty." At Fromb, and it makes the inventor rich. The sorbed by the office expenses. We readily can show how. staggering discovery may be invented, and be-come a total failure, while the cel and cyster contrivances may yield fortunes to their lucky authors. Buch are the vicissitudes of the Paten Office, yet invention gees on without intermission and with a revival of national industry we may look forward to the Office sending forth its cusomary number of two thousand patents annually. The great dignitaries of American life seldom apply for patents. It is not so in European countries. There, where speculation in patented inventions is comparatively unknown, inventors of good machines are regarded as general benefac-tors, and a marked distinction attaches to them in consequence. With us, an inventor is regarded too generally as a mere gimerack. There, the highest dignitary loses no dignity by devoting his mind to the advancement of science and mechani-cal development. Indeed, to such a decided pre-eminence in public estimation is given. England and France can show long lists of noble inventors. Some of their contrivances appear to be trivial and common-place; yet none have hesitated to come before the public in connection with their inventions. Others are quick to seize on the best of our American inventions as fast as they are issued from the Patent Office, and secure them for thomselves. A systematic connection appears to be maintained between all Europe and the Amemeritorious American machines the mement they

can inventors should first secure their patents abroad before securing them at home. Fortunes have slipped through the fingers of some from ne-glecting this important matter. THE SUPPLY OF GAS.—There is a periodical complaint in the community of an overcharge in making out gas bills. Many devices have been proposed to oure this evil, and satisfy consumers, but none have come into general use in this counlating the supply of gas to burners, which, from long use, is considered satisfactory. It consists of a cast-iron vessel, with inlet and outlet passages, for the admission and emission of gas. The inlet passage is covered by a valve, whose edge dips into a groove containing mercury, rendering it perfectly gas-tight, without clogging the motion of the valve, which moves with the slightest pressure. It is attached by a rod to a short cylinder, whose lower part is open, and also dips in mer-cury. This cylinder covers and surrounds the inlet, and as the gas flows through it, exerts an upward pressure, which adjusts the supply. If the ressure is increased, the cylinder tises and closes the valve; and as the gas is consumed, the cylinder falls and opens the valve. By another arrangement, also in use in England, the regulation is effected by a slide or disc valve, formed by two corresponding surfaces, placed together between the inlet from the main and the outlet to the burners. The supply is increased or diminished by the continuous opening and closing of the pas-sages in this valve, which movements are effected by the variable pressure of the gas within a small or diminishes the area of the supply passages, and many contrivances for this purpose have been proin all of them; and the consumers will in future have to content themselves with, and pay, without grumbling, the bills presented by the gas com-

MANUFACTURE OF HOUSES .-- Immigrants have for years past been passing from the scaboard to all the States of the great West in search of homes on the prairie. How these thousands obtain immediate shelter for themselves and their families, evening in reply to Mr. Douglas, occupies seat directly behind the latter, assigned to thoppohas often been the wonder. But Western ingenuity and enterprise have solved the problem by establishing manufactories of ready-made houses at tablishing manufactories of relay-made houses at numerous leading points convenient to the great emigration thoroughtures. Some of these ready-made house-factories are on a scale which would astonish a Philadelphia mechanic who has never seen them. At Cincinnati, Mesers. Hinkle, Guild, & Co. have such an establishment, 250 by 60 feet, and four stories high, with machinery for manuoccasionally entertaining friends, and some. Ition to make relentices war upon the diston of facturing portable houses in the most complete anner, with doors, shutters, such, &c. Each story the Supreme Court of the United States line Dred of this huge factory contains a kiln, in which all the work is thoroughly dried before being finished. An immense lumber yard, covering several acres, hundreds of portable frame houses are manufactured annually, and shipped by steamboat for Kansas Nebraska, Illinois, Indiana, and in fact to all the surrounding country Several sizes of houses are

would be utterly destructive of State rights, and result in a dangerous centralization of power, (Federalism.)

In reference to the second proposition of Mr. Lincoln, he said, that he, as a law-abiding citizon, would stand by the adjudication of the highest tribunal of his country, whether in conformity with his wiews or not, till reversed by proper judicial authority; that to preach violent eposition to its: decrees he considered it as undermining the foundation of our institutions—obedience to the laws. But not only for this reason did he take exceptions to Mr. Lincoln's proposition. He would denote the dangers of amalgamation—the natural consequence of an equality of rights—as historically did tivilly andow the negrot to a full extent; but political rights, placing them on an equal footing with white men, he would deny to them. He concluded by alluding to the action of the small band of Federal office-holders in this State that were making was upon him by bolting the regular. Demonstrate the manufactory of portable houses in New York, under a patent recently issued to P. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to P. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to P. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to D. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently issued to P. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recently in contact the continuence of the recently issued to P. Fitzgerald, who sells a neat recolumns we translated the subjoined statements, to marrial struct out of this \$7,500. He is allowed nothing but authority; that to preach violent opposition t

> dhere to Democratic usages, and all such that week or two before their orders can be filled. violated them in so flagrant a manner he looked | When these machines were first announced, it was

Thus the campaign is fairly opened, the banner of Democracy unfurled, the watchword given, and soon the clamor of a most spirited warfare will be heard. As to the result, the scenes enacted last thus be enabled to support an additional number evening removed all doubts. Bands will play for of women. A new field for the consemption of everybody-if paid for: fireworks can always be had for money; but the goodwill of the people can never be bought! Spontaneous in its impulses. awards its tribute to the deserving without solicitation. The devotion to a great truth, indeed must be at the bottom of a like demonstration won the glories of the day, brought up the rear; and this universal and forwart homage rendered to its procisimer shows conclusively that its ligh fully pervades the popular mind. The speech was frequently interrupted by voci vast, and more republican; more just and peace-able, in which Mercury, not Mars, reigns su-

.Thus ended a glorious day—a day, the events of era, the bright era of redemption from the in-

More than ninety patents for new invention out will the engine-driver run his locomotive for or the American Sonstor? last year, which was one of unexampled fertilly What a floed of thoughts must have pressed in the production of new devices. But the fact is upon the latter's mind in view of this general and that invention has now fairly taken its place that? Even the very fireman who throws in the coal gets more. Then the stage coach cost \$600

> quarter my name is not Snocks. the shade."

open field; and if the latter is not hot enough, I will take him to an atmosphere, in "the shade," where some of my acqualatances are at work with the mercury up to 145°. Such a tour of experiment, I think, would be interesting to him, and would invest his editorial "shado" with increased charms; and his next bit of humor would be dedicated to "Distance lends enchantment to the view."

Very truly yours, &c., Snooks. P. B.—I BM a ITEMA and constant rewar to 1 in-Press, and will be happy at any time to see any of its attachés; and will guaranty them, at least, a fonst of new potatues and bacon, and some of the water of, a Western river to wash them down.

[From the Eyracuse Daily Standard; July 12.]
About a year ago Chester Mosses, of Marcellus and James Fitton, of Skancattes, purchased of Dorastus Kollogg, before his assignment, a large stock of clothe and raw materials remaining in the factory of Mr. C, and commenced manufacturing on their own account. The operations resulted profitably, and they have since continued the business on a private speculation. About the middle of June Fitton went to New York, oscersibly for the purpose of raising funds for the purchase of wool, Mr. Moses in the mantique being at the West engaged in contracting for its delivery. Mr. Moses returned from the West about the 1st of July, and owing to the unexpectedly long absence of Fit. wood, Mr. Moses in the meantime being at the West engaged in contracting for its delivery Mr. Moses returned from the West about the lat of July, and owing to the unexpectedly long absence of Fitch, proceeded to New York for the purpose of ascertaining the cause. Arriving there, he found that Fitton had drawn and negotiated about \$40,000 of ithe company's drafts in Wall street, but could learn nothing further. This aroused his suspicions, and he returned home for the purpose of further investigating the matter.

On his arrival he assertained that a Mrs. Audrews, or Anderson, of Skaneaties, with whom Fitton wassespected of beingen rather familiar terms, was missing, and this satisfied him that there was roguery in the case. Mr. Moses returned to New York, where he assertained beyond any reasonable doubt, that Fitton, accompanied by this woman, had sailed in the Asia, for Europe, on the 21st of June, under fictitious names. As more than three weeks have elapsed, they are beyond the Atlantic Fitton played his card well. Among other means resorted to by him for the purpose of avoiding suspicion, he employed somebody in New York to write frequently to his partner, Mr. Moses, and others, advising them of his progress in negotiating for funds, and of his intention to be at home on the late of July. This correspondence was kept up until the secundrel was far on his way to Europe When Fitton went East, he took his family to Providence, R. I., to visit some friends, and they knew nothing of the transaction until the facts all came to light. His wife was greatly overcome by the astounding intelligence.

Prompt measures were taken by Mr. Moses for the pursuit of the fugitives, and a detective officer will start for Europe, by the next steamer from Boston, accompanied by Mr. Lucien Moses, of Skaneatles. There is a fair prespect of the arrest of the fugitives, and had the confidence of the whole community. The husband of Mrs. Anderson has been in California for a year past. During this period it has been Fitton's habit to ma

make occasional visits to the Tork, and it is now secortained that this woman always happened to be in the city at the same time. Fitton is an Englishman, and formerly resided at Providence. Be sides the funds he drew on his acceptance Fitton had about \$10,000 of his own money, which, if he he arrested, will serve to pay the expenses of his

The Military Academy at West Point. ANNES OF THE FIRST FIVE CADETS, OF EACH CLASS, AS DETERMINED AT THE EXAMINATION, JUNE, 1858. SECOND CLASS.—Wm. E. Merrill, appointed at large; Samuel H. Lookett, appointed from Panhaylvania; Orlando G. Wagner, appointed from Pennsylvania; Chauncoy B. Resse, appointed from Pennsylvania; Chauncoy B. Resse, appointed from Row York.

THERD CLASS.—Walter McFarland, appointed from Row York; John A. Tardy, Jr., appointed from Row York; Horace Porter, appointed from Pennsylvania; Nicholas Bowen, appointed from Row York; Bon J. Bloan, Jr., appointed from New York; Bon J. Bloan, Jr., appointed from Row York; Bon J. Bloan, Jr., appointed from Row York; Charles E. Croes, appointed from Massachustity Llowyllin G. Hoxtoff, appointed at large; Orville E. Babcock, appointed from Massachused from Connectiont; Francis U. Ferquhar, appointed from Row York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Mow York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Row York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Mow York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Row York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Mow York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Row York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from New York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from Connection; Flancis U. Firm Class.—Arthur H. Dutton, appointed from New York; Charles C. Parsona, appointed from New York; Charle

THE COLLEGE OF SPIRITS IN PARIS. [From the New York Tribune.]

the owner realizing from it some \$90,000 per annum. It is computed that at least \$2,000,000 worth of the various sewing machines are now in use in the United States, and the demand for

Parisa grand establishment of supernatural communications—a sort of Spiritualistic Exchange.

To this establishment there will be joined a school of Fluidism, where 'the rlot' will be initiated in that great mystery—requiring a sacrifice proportioned to their weath. This school will be divided into three classes. The first will be a sort of gymnasium, purely mechanical, where will be a sort of gymnasium, purely mechanical, where will be a sort of gymnasium, purely mechanical, where will be a sort of gymnasium, purely mechanical Everybody possesses the spiritual fluid, and if some appear to be without it, it is because they do not know how to produce its disengagement, hume said as much to us not long ago; and te make himself understood he added the following explanation:

"Here is a cake of resin: 'This asks contains a great quantity of electricity. But this electricity does not manifest itself—it produces no phenomena—It sleeps." To awaken it it take this calakin, and strike the cake of resin; and the electricity manifests its presence, in a lively manner."

The first class of the school of fluids will be the nose which are most approved continues so brisk ublicans to insure his defeat. He would always that buyers are frequently compelled to wait a violated them in so fisgrant a manner ne lovand upon as being outside of the party.

His speech was foreible in its delivery, clear in its arguments, and hold in its general tone. The lading andience expected to hear him on other leading drivers would be ruined. But experience has demonstrated the fear to be a fallapy. If it wore need to such than the spinning jenny and the power not such, then the spinning jenny and the power loom should be abolished. It some women are thrown out of employment by the sewing ma-chines, the manufacturing of machines will give new employment to multitudes of men, who will metal is opened; more miners are wanted; and great numbers will be needed to make the

machinery in the shop, and to finish it for use. The use of labor-saving machines has never reduced the real amount of employment in the world, but, on the contrary, has ways increased not only the number employed, but the pay. Sewing machines have notoriously increased the consumption of all sewel fabrics, pesides doubling or trebling the amount of work formerly bestowed upon them. Thousands of these machines are now at work among us, each requiring a woman to work it. The skill required to operate it brings a new talent into play, and hence a better compensation is secured. The machine performs only part of the work, as it neither works button-holes nor sews on buttons. All this must still be done by hand, and far more than for-merly is now required, is consequence of the greatly increased consumption. Hence, if em-ployment for women is diminished in one branch, it is enlarged in another. It is believed that, in the end, there will be even more employment for the female needle than before the introduction of machines. It will be contrary to all industrial experience if it should turn out otherwise. There are now as many locomotives running as there were stages thirty years ago. The stage-driver is glad to find steady work at a dollar a day;

to \$800 to build it, while the locomotive costs as many thousands. It is reasonable to believe that the sewing machine is destined to produce as

complete and beneficial revolution as the loco-"NINETY-FIVE IN THE SHADE." ondence of The Press | LEBANON VALLEY, July 12, 1858. I was amused at the article in your celumn today. It is very hot; but not quite as scalding as
making hay when the thermometer records the
degree therein talked of—"ninety-five in the
shade." The shade is still a pleasant place, in
such weather, contrasted with operations exposed
to the direct rays of the sun. Has it ever ocspoken of, of the Egyptian order, connected by
a gallery, in the centre of which, beneath a circular payllon, surmounted by a enpola, will be
placed a large circular table, around which eightytwo persons of both acres, in alternate order, can
the first hour he wasked six mites, and there
half a hour containing \$1,430 in specie was stooury again ascends to that point, to sally forth, unarmed with soy and bir inverted to the machine, it is a grain field in the neighborhood of the city, and follow in the wake of some "gradlers" for an hour or two, and if he does not cry for

ersons. It is pretended that a company, comp

two persons of both sexes, in alternate order, one be seated. These eighty-two persons will be Mr. and Madame Humo, forty male pupils and forty female pupils. The scholars of the first class can be also be seen to the second table.

not assist numer the accordance of the unit class cannot assist in turning the accordance of the twenty men and the mysteries prepared, the twenty men and the twenty men of the second class will retire, and it is only for the initiated of the thirdones that the miracles will take place, and the eyes of the miracles will take place, and the eyes of the miracles.

Arrest of Mary Hartung, the Murderess of he Husband—Singular Discovery of her Abode Assuming Another Name.

way, New York. Mr. Sahultz, after reading the lotter, which is a very lengthy one, became satisfied that Elizabeth Schultz was no other than Mary Hartung, the murderess.

Being well sequisinted with Alderman Sanders, he advised him of the receipt and contents of the letter, for the purpose of taking his advice in the matter. The alderman advised him to give the facts to. Sheriff Fravan, and the proceed at once

upon resching New York they found the office of Pr Whittibee. On inquiry they learned that he doctor resided in New Jersey, hout soven niles from Hoboken, at a place called Grattenberg. They immediately proceeded to the place, and in two hours found Mary Hartung at inmate if the doctor's house, under the assumed name of Slizabeth Schultz. She had been in the doctor's multiply about six weeks, as seemstress.

When the sheriff first addressed her as Mrs.

and is anxious to know many the public taink of her.

The letter, of which the above is a mere outline, was addressed to F. Sultes, and the post (fice our rier supposing it might be for F. Shultz, South Pearl street, took it to him and he opened it. Finding that it was not intended for him, and containing as it did the name of Hartung, frequently, he made known its centents to a friend, and it finally got into the hands of the sheriff.

Mrs. Hartung was indicted by the grand jury in June for the burder of her husband; and will, therefore, remain in jail until called upon to answer the indictment in open court.

The same of the sa

he mind be opened.

From the Albany Journal, 12th]

ountry life in the sun is quite another thing; cities in hot weather, to hunt up cool retreats in the country, were put down to operations in the harvest field, you would see the tide of emigration turning cityward, even when the mark was "95 in

From the Albany Journal, 12th]

In the latter part of April Emil, Hartung, after a protracted sickness of eleven days, died in this city, at his residence in Division street. There was suspicion of foul play at the time, but not until upwards of three weeks after the occurrence was sufficient evidence obtained to warrant an investigation. At slate hour on the evening of the 20th of May, the wife of the deceased, Mary Harring, accompanied by her daughter and young Rhimman, left the city, and on the following morning. Dr. Dean, the coroner, summoned a jury. A post-mortem examination was had, and sufficient evidence was obtained to warrant the arrest of Mrs. H. and Rhinman.

Wariants for their arrest were issued by the coroner, but they were not to be found, and it was not until the 26th that Rhinman was arrested in this city. He returned with the daughter of Mrs. H., but was unable to state where Mrs. H. was to be found. He said that he lost her on the ferry-boat coming to New York from Jersey City. Ever since that time, and up to Saturday last, the hiding place of Mrs. H., was studiously kept from the officers who were in pursuit of the marderess.

On that day Ferdinand Schultz, of this city, received a letter from New York, written in German, apparently from a female, in which she speaks of an unfortunate affair in this city. She desired to know where her child was, and what she was doing, and desired him to direct the letter to the care of Dr. Whittiber, No. 1099 Broadway, New York. Mr. Schultz, after reading the letter, which is a very lengthy one, became satirfied that Elizabeth Schultz was no other than If the Doctor doubts the truth of my text, let him visit Lebanon Valloy about this time, (I hope he will visit it, anyhow,) and we will, merely for amusement and the sake of experiment, try the relative degrees of heat in his sanctum and the open field; and if the latter is not hot enough, I

P. S -I am a friend and constant reader of The

First or Graduating Class.—Wm. C. Pain argo.

bECOND CLASS.—Wm. E. Merrill, appointed at nargo; Samuel H. Lockett, appointed from Alamas; Charles R Collins, appointed from Pylvania; Orlando G. Wagner, appointed from consplyania; Chauncoy B. Reese, appointed from

NOTICE TO CORKERPONDENTS. into for "Tax Panes", will please beer in

nied the following rules? ame of the writer. In order to insure correctness o the typography, but one side of a sheet should be writ-

anis and other States for contributions giving the sure cont news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting

GENERAL NEWS.

o the general reader.

Daniel Sullivan was convicted last week in Cattaraugus county. New Yoff, of the murder of John Hammond, and sentenced to be executed on Friday, the 20th of August. The Cattaraugus Republican says the prisoner carnestly protests his innocence, but indulges in no constant that the cattaraugus republican says the prisoner carnestly protests his innocence, but indulges in no constant that the cattaraugus republican says the prisoner carnestly protests his innocence, but indulges in no constant that the cattaraugus republicant says that the says the same to his counted and desired that no steps be taken to procure a new trial, as he did, not wish to waste the little hothey that remained to him in apperhaps useless effort, and desired that the money be sent to his wife and child in Ireland. He has, apparently, shouldnot sall hope, and is preparing to meet his fate with calmness and resignation. There seems to be no doubt-but that he is guilfy.

Saturday morning; says the Buffalo (N.Y.) Republic? John Miller, a good-looking man, thirty-two years old; came into the Supreme Court, and withdrow his pleas of not guilty to the charge of burglary in the first oriminal court before; that the was never before a criminal court before; that the was never before a criminal court before; that the was the first oriminal charge over laid against him; that he was a young man in the prime of life, with a mother and two sisters dependent apon him fer support, and that he hoped the judge would be mercinal and not oblige him to spend the prime of his first oriminal court before; that the was the first oriminal court before; that it was the first oriminal court before; that he prime of his, with a mother and two sisters dependent apon him fer support, and that he hoped the judge would be mercinal and not oblige him to spend the prime of his first oriminal court before; that the was the first oriminal court before; that the world, and among felons. He was sentenced to be confined in the State prison at Anburn for the term of sixter wears.

strike the cake of resin; and the decertifity manifests its presence in a lively manner. The first class of the school of finds will be that in which they will operate on the nature possessing latent fluid, as, they operate upon the rosin with the catskin; accordingly me, call this the catskin class. In the resind the first considering the first considering the first class. In the resonance of the first class, which is a substantial to the first class in the first class. In the resonance of the first class, the find class is the first class. The mode of using it is, then; what they will teach in the second class. In leaving this class, the adepts will know how to turn tables; to summon spirits, to question them, to receive answers, and, in fact, to place themselves in communication with the other world. This is the class of Reception.

an' lot." Whew! good-bye, Scipio; I must gib om a call."

The Waterloo (III.) Pairio! states that the stench prevailing in the Américan Bottom, caused by decaying registation and the decomposition of animal matter/deposited by the late flood, is unerdurably noisome. It has created an epidemic disease among the hogs which is carrying them off by cores, and it is feared that much sickness will provail among the inhabitants this summer. Serenal side persons have already gone to Waterloo from the Bottom, being unable to live in the unhealthy affination.

Many years ago when the bill for the relief of six sged offiser was under consideration in the Senate, amember who wished it set aside suggested that it could be well postponed—"Congress sits overy year." Mr. Fromentin, a Frenches, a Senator from Louisians, who advocated the bill, pointed energetically, to the venerable petitiner, conspicur us in the 10 by, and exclaimed—"Yea, Mr Epeaker, Congress sits every year, but Death sits every day—Look."

A full account of the burial of Dr. Mitchell on the summit of Mount Mitchell, in North Carolina, (the highest point of land in the United States east of the Rocky Mountains) is given in the Kaligis Register. Dr. M. loot this life, it will be recollected, while engaged in measuring and surveying the mountain on which his remains now repose. The funeral was attended by the most distinguished man in the State, and the ceremonies were very impressive. and, in fact, to place themselves in communication with the other world. This is the class of Reception.

But when this is known, all is not yet done. This is only to be in communication with the other world—it remains yet to learn how to profit by these communications. They must not he regarded as useless play, as a series of curious but unfruitful experiments. We must learn all that the spirits know more than we do; we must use them to elevate outselves; to make us better. That is what will be learned in the third class will be repaired, the celebrated Count of Saint German; not whom he expects to obtain—for the spirits have promised it him—twenty seven of the fournal seven between the spirits have promised it him—twenty seven of the fournal seven between the spirits have promised it him—twenty seven of the fournal seven by the most distourteen thousand seven hundred secrets which the immortal Count carries ha his bosom:

These twenty-seven secrets—the most important of the aniont Expytian Cabala, and which are to ensure the most and the spirits have promised it him—twenty seven of the fournal seven; seven secrets—the most important of the aniont Expytian Cabala, and which are to ensure the most of the fournal seven; seven secrets—the most important of the aniont Expytian Cabala, and which are to ensure the seven; seven secrets—the most important of the aniont by profits of the fournal seven; seven secrets—the most important of the aniont carries has his bosom:

The third class will be called the class of Results. We are informed that while M. Hume will open it is seel known, is only a poor planet of the form the seven in the part of the meles, and sixty on the part of the meles, and sixty on the part of the meles, and sixty on the part of the smeles, and sixty on the part of the series in the series of the series of

A mixed-up blumder occurred the other day, which is worth telling. Mr. Collamer, superintendent of the Central Road, at Nisgara Falls, sent a despatch to a subordinate in Buffalo, requesting him to send down four Jeeches for his wife-who had a swelled face. The operator mistock the word resches and made it coaches—whereupon down they came, at the tail of the next passenger train.

and twenty times.

A box containing \$1,430 in specie was stolen from the depot of the New York and Ker rail road, at Jerrey Olly, on Monday morning, during the temporary absence of Mr. Hobbs, the freight collector. The loss was discovered a more unafter, but all efforts to trace the thieves were unsuccessful. J. Edgar Thompson, president of the Penn-

sylvania Railroad, we see it stated, declared, at the Railroad Convention held at Buffalo a few days ago, that if the New York roads did not put up the fare to the regular price immediately, ha It is stated that there is a project on fook to build a railroad from the southern side of the Christians, opposite Wilmington to the Delaware. Parties engage to do it for \$45,000. This improvement would give Wilmington a connection with the New York line of steamers.

It is reported that Henry A. Wise, Jr., the son of the distinguished Governor of Yirginia, and lately ordeined to the ministry, will receive a call to fill the vasancy occasioned by the resignation of the Rev. Dr. Camwing, of Trinity (Episcopal) Church, in Washington city.

Three men named Hickey, Rafferty, and Goodwin, were carried over the dam at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, in a skiff, a few days since, and all drowned. Equal parts of pulverized alum and salt sprinkled upon moist cotton and placed in the boilow of an aching tooth will stop the pain at once. So it is said. By an act of the last Legislature of Ohlo, jurymen's fees have been increased from \$1 per diem to \$1.50—with mileage of five cents per mile from place of residence. from place of residence.

Robert Beldon, son of L. S. Belden, deceased, of Fayetteville. N. C., died at Havans, of yellow fover. on the 21st ult.

The Republicans of the Twenty-second Concressional district of this State have nominated Robert McKnight for Congress

Joel D. Fairbanks, book-keeper of the National Harls at Washington D. O. died on Mon-

tional Hotel, at Washington, D. O., died on Montional Hotel, at Washington, D. C., died on Mon-day.

Albert Myers, convicted of the murder of Neville, in the Ohlo Penitentiary, has been sen-tenced to be hung on the 3d of Soptember.

Jesse Cloud, for a long time connected with the Baltimore press, died in that city on Tuesday ast.
They now travel from St. Louis to Cincinnati in fourteen hours.

James S. Harrington, a druggist, committed suicide in Cincinnati. last Saturday.

Cricket-Philadelphia vs. St George's Ciub-The Philadelphians Defeated. [From the New York Times of Wednesday.]

This match was continued yesterday merning at Hoboken. The St. George's men only added six runs to their score of the previous day, their second innings terminating for seventy-two runs. The Philadelphians then took their places at the right is the contract Without Places. cond innings terminating for seventy-two runs. The Philadolphians then took their places at the wickets in the persons of Wister and Barclay, who scored six runs before the rain stopped the play, which was not resumed till four o'clock, when the score was increased to twenty-eight runs before the first wicket fell. The bowling was hen changed, and Lang put on in place of Waller, who gave a continuance of fast and slow underhand bowling with great effect, which, with Tinson's swift round-arm effective bowling, soon disposed of the remaining nine men for only thirteen more runs, making a total score in the second innings of forty-one runs, and leaving the St. George the victory by fifty-three runs. This result was entirely unexpected before the rain set in, as the game was considered to be in favor of the Philadelphian. The most pleasing feature in this match is, that seven were Americans out of the Philadelphia eleven, and their improvement in the science of this difficult game is very apparent, the play of Mr kubn, especially, being most excellent in all points.

nt in all points. The	following is the score:
ST. GEORGE'S CLUB.	
stinnings. Runs.	Becond innings. Runy.
c Kuhn, b Senior21	c and b Barclay II
rhite, b Senior 9	e Wister, b Barclay 5
right, b Senior 0	— b Barclay 0
ight b Senior 7	b Barclay 0
aller, run out13	b Senior 0
not out21	c Howe, b Senior 7
a, b Johnson 4	not out
run ont 0	b Benior
on, c Wister, b John-	b Johnson
	b Senior 2
n, l b w b Johnson 4	c Wister, b Barclay 4
er, c. Wister, b John- 0 131 b 2, n b 220	b1,1b2 w 7, n b 212
0	
13 1 h 2 n h 2 20	
	Total72
otal99	

Waller..... 0 Barlow, c Wright, b Wal-ler.....