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avisation over any watering place in the Slate. The
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ISLAND, N. J.—This well-known and popul use is again open to receive visiters. It has be in complete order, and every attention will be giv quests to make their visit pleasant. The table whoudantly aupplied with the inxuries of the seaso

guests to make their visit pleasant. The table we abundantly supplied with the inxuries of the seaso harges moderate, to suit the times.

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This siegant establishment, beautifully situated on the banks of the Lohigh, is now ready for the reception of summer visiters. There is no locality in Pennsylvanis; nor, perhaps, in the United States, which combines so many attractices as the valley of the Lohigh, and the above Hotel will afford a most comfortable home to yisitors desirous of viewing the magnificent scenery, inexhaustible mines, or stupendous works of art of this interesting region.

nteresting region. ie4-8m# GEORGE HOPPES, Proprietor.

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camourisms yailey Railroad to Newville, thence in stages sight miles to the Springs, where you sarrys at 5 o'clock the same evening. For particulars, inquire of Meass. Morton McMichael, Banuel Hart, James Steel, B. B. Fanney, Jr., & Oo., or Proprietors of Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphis.

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well-known and delightful Summer Besort will peaked for the reception of Thitters on the 20th of s, and kept open until the 1st of October. he new and specious Huildings erected last year are fully completed, and the whole establishment has furnished in superior style, and the accommoda-s will be of a character not excelled in any part of

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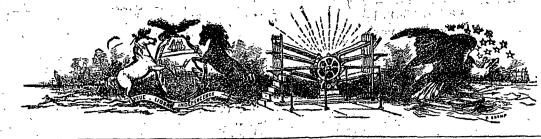
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PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY. JULY 23, 1858.

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NEW MAGAZINE.

HRYANT & STRATTON'S "AMERICAN MINE CHART? Is now ready, and may be had at all NEWS DEPOTS Their Agent, Capt J; H. Bell, if canvassing this city for yearly subscribers. Price \$\fo\$ per annum. Address BRYA'IT & STRATTON, Morcantile College, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets. Philadelphia. LOUIS NAPOLEON-NO, II. August, 1840, after Louis Napoleon's nost bootless attempt to obtain possession of France, he was conveyed to Paris a prisoner in company with Count Montnoron and others. This Montholon was one of the faithful few who had adhered to the elder Napoleon A CCOUNT BOOKS, MADE OF THE
A best stock, for city sales. Call and look over the
stock at
Blank Book Manufactory,
tot-2m FOURTH and RAUE. in his downfall, and had voluntarily shared his captivity at St. Helens. After the Strasburg affair, in 1836, Louis Philippe, afraid of punishing a BORAPARTE, had quietly sent Louis Napoleon off to America. In 1840, however, t was resolved to have him tried by the Champer of Peers on the charge of High Treason. 1,700,000 ENVELOPES, EVERY 0. F. PERRY'S Stationery Establishment, FOURTH and RAOS. . The trial took place in the House of Peers, at Paris, many of the members of which had been ennobled by the great NAPOLEON. Mr. Branzen appeared as Louis NAPOLEON's countel, and defended him with courage and oonisol, and defended him with courage and slognence. The lacensed himself addressed the Court, vindicating his conduct, asserting

the claims of the Napeleonic dynasty, and stoutly affirming that he, as the head of the Imperial family, was entirely justified in seeking to regain the crown which his uncle had ost, not by fair battle, but by treachery. Ali was in vain. The Peers were compelled to convict him, on the evidence before them, as well as upon his own avowal. He was sentenced to perpetual imprisonment in a French NEW YORK.—The Hotel at the above colebrated place of react is open for the Season, and can be reached no a few hours from New York, at a small espense, as a failroad from Utica takes visitors there within an noot.

Jy21-12kl&tw&?tw*

Proprietor. fortress, and was immediately removed to Ham, where, a few years before Prince Police NAC and his political comates had been confined, after the Revolution of 1880.

Here, as we have already stated, Louis Naporgon passed some of the best years of his life. He read and wrote a great deal, and was greatly indebted, for nearly everything beyond prison fare, to the liberality of Count D'ORSAY, and Lady BLESSINGTON, with occasional assistance from his uncle JEROME, ex-Parties should keep their souts until the cars King of Westphalia, who, with the rest of the Bonaparte race, admitted Louis Napoleon to e the head of the family.

In that recent and remarkable work, Louis BLANO's "Historical Revelations," is an interesting account of Louis Napoleon in prison. It seems that while a captive in the Château de Ham, an invitation was sent to Louis Blanc, then an influential Parisian editor, to give a visit of a few days to Louis NAPOLEON, in his prison. Louis Blanc says : He was surrounded at that time with the only prestige which a true Republican may e willing to salute; he was unfortunate. His mperial pretensions had, as it were, vanished in the smoke of a wretched adventure. People were looking round for his party, and he, owed down, tried, condemned, denied by his partisans of that period, railed at by his servants of this day, was doomed to a lonely life in a gloomy fortress, with no other friend to whom he could unburden his heart than his

physician, Dr. Conneau, and a chemist named ACAR. Res sacra miser. With the request of the prisoner, not of the Prince, complied; he procured from the Home Min ister a permission for me to enter his prison and I set off to Ham." As Louis Brano's book has not been yet republished in this country, and is really full of interesting revelations, we believe that our readers will thank us for giving, in full, such captive, within four walls, as will exactly

show his position and personality at that lime. Louis Blanc says: "However, having repaired to the Château, I was ushered into a large, neatly furnished where little seemed to be want to what is required for domestic the order of Louis Philipped to be presented to be want to be presented in a high-backed urm-chair, between the chimney and a table spread with books and papers. As I entered he rose, came forward to meet the expected visiter, and shook hands with me with a mingled expression of cordiality and reserve. My impression was that for a moment he thought of assuming a fort of stately countenance; but he was almost instantly somble of the mistake, did his heat to appear easy and free, and we got into conversation. I had never seen him before; nor was I en-abled, at that time, to remark how different he was in his features, his manners, his deportment, from all the other members of Napoleon's family, whom I did not know. But it struck me that there was nothing in him of the Napoleonic type, that he spoke with a rather foreign accent, and that he had loss command of language than any man I had ever conversed with."

The foreign accent is readily to be accounted for. Louis Naroleon had spent nearly twenty years almost wholly in Switzerland where, of course, he acquired the forthe French language. He left France in childhood, and had not been again allowed to return to it—not even to see his mother when

she was dying. Here, to understand what follows, let it be membered that in the earliest of Louis NAorzon's writings, called "Réveries Poilliques." he lays down the dictum that France yould be regenerated only by means of one of the Narozeon family, as this dynasty alone could reconcile republican principles with the demands of the military spirit of the nation Louis Blanc and he conversed freely on the political condition and prospects of France. Both agreed that Louis PHILIPPE's system must fall, based as it was upon corrupt ractices at home, and a permanent humiliation abroad. Then came-what system will follow? Louis Narozeon professed to be a true Democrat"-to acknowledge, in full, the sovereignty of the people, and to think

that this principle was to be carried out through Universal Suffrage. The conversation roceeded thus: proceeded thus:

""Well. then, it is not enough for you to acknowledge the sovereignty of the people and to bow passively to universal suffrage. You must have, as a member of the whole, a clear notion of your intended initiative; you must have, beyond your worship of universal suffrage, a political oreed."
"Louis Honaparte looked a little embarrassed; but after a moment's silonce. "My creed," said he, is the Empire. Wus it not the Empire that raised the Fronch nation to the aummit of greatness and glory? I am convinced that the destiny of the Empire rosts on the national will."
"But the Empire involves, I suppose, the hereditary principle?"
""Yee,"

ple of the sovereignty of the people with the he-reditary principle? These are contradictory terms. The latter is the negation of the former. A Democrat, said Louis Branc, "is of nehe people is not, as a principle, to be confined to a given period. How could the present generation be allowed to confiscate the right f all the generations to come? A compact

of that sort is in its very essence null and void." He proceeds: "I had loave for a three days' stay. They were "I had loave for a three days' stay. They were spent in marshalling all the various topics that had reference either to the general state of affairs or the particular situation of the prisoner. "Among the dreumstances present to my memory there is one which I think worth mentioning, as it serves to bring out into stronger relief the hard disposition that was evinced by his subsequent conduct. One afternoon he was telling me the pariloulars of his failure at Boulogne, when on a sudden his voice seemed to faiter; he stopped, struggled a moment to repress a sob, and burst into tears.
"The mext day we went out to take a walk over

into tesrs.

"The next day we went out to take a walk over the narrow rampart assigned to his melancholy promenade, which was watched, of course, on all sides by sentinels. Methinks I see him still, his head reclining, walking with slow steps, and speaking in a low volce, as if fearful lest the wind should bear every word he uttered to the gnolor. The conversation now was about the 'History of the Roman Emperors,' as written in a book, which Louis Bonaparte admired very much on account of the parisity shown by the author for those tyrants whom Tacitus branded with everlasting infamy. In Louis Bonaparte's opinion Tacitus was in the wrong and the modern author in the right. I had not read the book so, warmly praised, but I was not at a loss to guess the scoret reason why Louis Bonaparte praised it. So I took the opposite side of the question, in a somewhat excited manner, which called forth on his part a recommendation I little auticipated. 'Pray speak low,' he whispered, and, turning round, he pointed to a man who, wrapped up in a cloak, followed at a short distance, without lesing sight of us. Louis Bonaparte does not remember now, certainly, but I do, that he availed himself, of the opportunity to expatiate on the wretchedness of that policy which needs a dark army of spies, takes root in the filthiest re-The next day we went out to take a walk over

mod 3. Battas BRANDY, 3. J. Dupuy brand.

BORDBAUE BRANDY, 3. J. Dupuy brand.

DJARET, in casks and cases, of the brands of St. Juiten; Margaux, Hant, Beion, Voullac, &c.
OHAMFAGNE; of the brands of "Cremede Boazy,"
Clailemand, Queen-Victoria, Violet, Ducal Grape, CorABSYNTHE, of very superior quality.
Alteo, for which they are sole agents in Philadelphia:
Gliemical Sperm Candles, St. Martin Bay fum, and
Port Wine of various favorite brands. Jyli-8t*

"My visit drawing near its flore, I thought it my duty to make a last appeal both to his reason and to his heart; I said to him:

"I known bor, the Empire was march of time of the plans of the Cantal Barpeor rise again or I file. The France of our days is no longer the Spring of the Spring of the Spring of the Spring of our days is no longer the spring of the spring of our days is no longer the spring of our days is no longer the spring of our days is no longer the spring of the sp

a Republican.

"Not only did Louis. Bonaparte lend an ear to this my language, but he seemed impressed by it to a degree rearrely to be expected. When I took my leave of him his eyes were moistened with tears, and he clarged me in his arms so eagerly that I could not help being moved. Descending the staircase, I heard him ory out, with a laugh, as he stood on the landing. 'Ah! ah! n'oubliez pas d'embrasser pour moi Madame Gordon,' and so we parted."

What Louis Blanc said was common sense, but it fell upon ears to whom such sound Desmocratic doctrines were wholly unwelcome. For, ever since the death of his elder brother For, ever since the death of his elder brother thinking twice before they speak or write. And in 1881, Louis Naroleon was impressed with instead of disheartening the earnest, diligent, the one idea—that the Empire was to be repaired and the instead of the control of the contr stored, and in his own person.

In May. 1846, in the disguise of a workman's dress, carrying out some planks upon his shoulder, and aided by his medical attendant, Dr. Conneau, (now the Court physician,) LOUIS NAPOLEON succeeded in baffling his hilors and guard, and effected his escape. Crossing the frontier into Belgium, he once more found an asylum in England. His misfortunes now interested many who had previously not cared to make or cultivate his acusintance, and his society was sought after, n the two following years, by some of the highest nobility of Britain. This phase in his 1848, out of which the prisoner of Ham merged-President, Dictator, Emperor.

HUSH. BY MISS PROCTOR. "I can scarcely hear," she muruured,
" For my heart beats loud and fast,
But surely, in the far, far distance, I can hear a sound at last " "It is only the reapers singing,
As they carry home their sheaves; And the evening breeze has risen, And rustles the dying leaves.'

"Listen! there are volces talking," Calmly still she atrove to speak, Yet her voice grow faint and trombling, And the red flushed in her cheek.
"It is only the children playing low now their work is done And they laugh that their eyes are deceived.

By the rays of the setting out. 12

Fainter grow her yeles, and weaker.

As, with misons oyes, she oried,

wown the avenue of chestnuts.

I can hear a horseman ride. "It was only the doer that were feeding In a herd on the clover grass; They were startled, and fled to the thicket As they saw the reapers pass." Now the night arose in silence,

Birds lay in their leafy nest And the doer couched in the forest, There was only a sound of weeping From watchers around a bed, But rest to the weary spirit, Peace to the quiet dead !

The New Feature in the Commencement Exercises of the High School-Is the Test of Reliable us it is Novel?—The best Criterion of Scholarly Merit.

For The Press.; The excellent report of the recent Comman alludes approvingly to the new test of intellectu hose having the management of that school subeign (literally Germanized) pronunciation of That the measure was adopted with the best intoutions, and that the awards were equitably dispensed, none acquainted with the high character pensed, none acquainted with the high character of the gentlemen concerned, either in the sugges-tion of the test, or the adjudication of the prices, will for a moment d spute. It can readily be un-derstood, size, that the new feature was altogether calculated to excite interest. Its very novelty would captivate many persons. The competition involved in the case would open an exciting scene. Those especially concerned for the credit of the school, which has already acquired so envi ible a reputation, under the Presidency of Pro fessor Hart and his efficient associates, would naurally be inclined to regard with peculiar partiality a feature, the successful exhibition of which institution still higher in the public regard. But all this, and whatever else might be said in indication of the entertaining novelty, renders t the more important that its true value, for the

end professedly aimed at, should be carefully exthe matter, excepting what every sincere friend of a haze. Far off on the left as we passed throug education should feel, not being even acquainted the lower part of Montgomery, the hills on the lower part of Montgomery, the hills on the lower part of Montgomery. with a single young gentleman of the ten who competed for the honor of furnishing the best improvised composition, nor, indeed, that we are iware of, with any of the entire graduating class, two beyond Selleraville is the tunnel, twenty-one or their personal friends, the writer feels the more ree in respectfully suggesting a few objections to he particular trial of skill employed in this in-

Let the pature of the test, then, be definitely a large and probably onthus astic audience, a ceragitated by the circumstances of the hour, are to improvise an essay upon a subject arbitrarily as-signed to them on the spot. Even the subject, as e understand it, is to be selected and proposed in h equally extemporaneous way, the gentleman an equally extemporaneous way, the gen who chooses it being allowed no time to make choice of a theme with any proper well-reflected adaptacessity opposed to any hereditary form of the peculiar tasts or talents of those Government whatever. The sovereignty of the peculiar and as a principle, to be confined the peculiar tasts or talents of those talents of the peculiar tasts or talents of those talents of the peculiar talents of the pe cholar, and altogether the most promising young man, and therefore entitled to the prize or honor

o be awarded in the case. Now, the most obvious objection to a test like this is that it sets up no true criterion of actual scholarship, of literary attainment, or even of natural talent. If there are ten competitors, there are ton chances to one the theme assigned will be way the easiest for him to write upon, and corresndingly unpropitious for the rest. Indeed, there night be a hundred other topies upon which either of the others could improvise a far better essay than the successful candidate. How fallacious, therefore, to conclude that the victor in such a literary contest really surpasses his fellows in the respects contemplated! The fact is, that there are

But another point claims consideration here of the conversation now was about the 'History of the Roman Rapperor's awrittes in a book, white is no book, white the partiality shownly the author for those tyrns the mostly shownly the author for those tyrns the partiality shownly the author for those tyrns the book of white the partiality shownly the author for those tyrns the partiality shownly the author for the tyrns the through that no treat the book so, warmly preased, but I was not at a lost to gase the secretization manner. The proposal to the speciality that the book so, warmly preased, but I was not at a lost time to the partiality to and from Fort Weshington in the partial the book so, warmly preased, but I was not to gase the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the partial the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the partial the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the partial the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the book so, warmly preased, but I was not talk and the book so warmly preased, but I was not talk and the book so warmly preased, but I was not talk to the partial the book so warmly preased, but I was not talk to the partial the book so warmly preased, but I was not talk to the partial t The best scholars in a school, lads and young men

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ed at the closing exercises of a literary society this city, during the past spring) will not be imi interest of college commencements, to have a few extemporaneous essays written, or orations de-livered, though even this enjoyment should be very moderately indulged. But to make suc efforts a test of scholarship, or a criterion of intellectual ability, and an occasion of competition for iterary prizes or honors, must, upon mature reflection, be pronounced pernicious. Rather let our young men be encouraged to mistrust their impromptu powers, and convinced of the necessity honors to some superficial, but dashing rival, let him understand that solidity, not show, thorough

LETTERS FROM A TRAVELLER-NO. I. orrespondence of The Press.1

Gorrespondence of The Fress.]

DETRICATEM, Pa., July 17, 1838.

MY DEAR Sir.: In commencing this series of letters, it may not be audies, at the outset, to state what your readers may in general look for in their contents. Starting from home to be absent some four weeks, in search of necessary relaxation, a definite line of travel has been fixed on which will lead me to many places est interest, rome of much lead me to many places est interest, rome of much responsible to many places est interest, rome of much lead me to many places est interest, rome of much lead me to many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much lead me to many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places est interest, rome of much responsible to the many places and the cannot undertake to describe the many places of the profit of the cannot undertake to describe the many places of the profit of the cannot undertake to describe the many places of the profit of the cannot undertake to describe the places of the fe brings us to the French Revolution of resort, and others again but little visited. A tra-

portion were of the common ranks, and a few women with children, or suffering from ill-health, were evidently the wives of very humble laborers. There were a number of strangers, and some we observed with notherheads, and possibilities, that seemed to have come from a distance to sludy from the garden. The summer houses, lodges, bridges, &c., were all well constructed and of undecaying materials. One of the bridges which we crossed was of our countryman, Remington's patent, an extremely light and gracefol erection. I obtained most of the fellowing information from the head working gardener:

The site of the park and garden was, ten years ago, a flat, sterile, olay farm. It was placed in the hands of Mr. Paxton in June, 1814, by whom it was laid out in its present form by June of the of different places as summer resorts. Politics, too, rally fall in my way, are not to be rigidly excluded. Facts which fall under my own observation, or may be learned from reliable informant with sketches of objects and places of interest, with perhaps an occasional indulgence in moralizing or philosophizing, will make up the substance of these letters. If I can carry my readers along with me a the pleasures, excitements, and relaxations of travel, while they are enjoying many a comfort in the quiet of their homes, for which a traveller it was laid out in its present form by June of following year. Carriage roads, thirty-four wide, with borders of ten feet, and walks var looks in vain, I shall be satisfied with these letters, and I trust so will the readers of The Press. in width, were first drawn and made. The evation for a pond was also made, and the evaluated from these sources used for mal mounds and to reach the evaluation of the second sec It is always well in travelling to take things as mfortably as possible, and, therefore, if you have choice between starting in the morning and mounds and to vary the surface, which has been done with much maturalness and tasto. The whole ground was theroughly under-drained, the winer drains of atone, the main of tile. By these sufficient water is obtained to fully supply the pond, or lake, as they call it, which is from twenly to forty feat wide, and about three feet deep, and meanders for a long distance through the garden. It is stocked with aquatic plants, gold firl, and swans. eaching your destination in the middle of the day, and starting so as to arrive at your proposed stopping place towards the cool of the evening, by all means take the latter course. Acting upon this rinciple we took the afternoon train for this place n preference to the morning train, which gets in bout noon. The ride on the North Pennsylvania Swans.

The roads are macademized. On each side of The roads are meeadamised. On each side of the carriage way, and of all the walks, pipes for darlings are laid, which communicate with deep main drains that run under the edge of all the mounds or flower beds. The walks are laid first with six inches of fine broken stone, then three inches of cluders, and the surface with six inches of fine broken stone, then three inches of cluders, and the surface with six inches of fine broken stone, then three inches of cluders, and the surface with six inches of fine broken stone then three inches of cluders, and the surface with six inches of fine broken stone then three inches of cluders, and the surface with six inches of fine broken stone that the stones in the ground in the River plants attached to them. The mounders were then planted with shrubs, and beaths, and ferns, and the walks and drives is everywhere a bolt of turf (which, by the way, is kept close out, with short, brand roythos, and sheers, and swept with hairbrooms, as we saw). Then the rural lodges, temple, pavillion, bridges, orchestra for a band on the prisoned un viewed their and entire pavillion, brothestra for a band on the walks and control of this delightful garden was complete.

But this is but a small part. Beside the cricket and archery ground, large valleys were made verdant, extensive drives arranged, plantations, clumps, and avenues of trees formed, and a large park laid out. And all this mignificent pleasure ground is entirely, unreservedly, and forever the nearly served. Railroad was delightful. The cars are comfortable ne road well and solidly laid, so that there was but little jar, and there was searcely any perceptithe great annoyances of railroad travelling-was wing to the fact that the road throughout its entire length is ballasted with stone. The country through which the road passes is of itself well worthy of attention. The rich farms of Montgomery and Bucks counties were to be seen in all their beauty and perfection. The long-continued rains of the early summer had kept the scorobing suns of the last few weeks from so parching the ground as to deprive vegetation of its verdure and beauty. The hay crop had mostly been gathered, but here and there a luxuriant field of clover lay green in the sunlight, the delicately tinted blorsoms mellowing and adding richness to the general hue of the sems to be so well calculated to clovate their field. The broad acres of oats and wheat stood waving their golden and life-sustaining burden, ready for the reaper; or long rows of grain al-ready out and bound in sheaves awaited transground is entirely, unreservedly, and forever the paople's own The pourest British peasant is as free to enjoy it, in all its parts, as the British Queen. More than that, the baker of Birkenhead portation to the ample barns. Numerous fields of Queen. More than that, the baker of Birkenhead has the pride of an owner in it.

Is it not a grand good thing? But you are inquiring who paid for it. The honest owners—the most wise and worthy townersepie of Birkenhead—in the same way that the New Yorkers pay for "the Tomba," and the hospital, and the cleaning (as they amusingly say) of their streets.

Of the farm which was purchased, one hundred and twenty acres have been disposed of in the way I have described. The remaining sixty acres, encircling the park and garden, were received to be sold or routed, after being well graded, streeted, and planted for private building lots. Beveral fitte muselous are already built on these (having corn in dark and glossy green showed careful farming and a favoring seaton. It was a bright, clear afternoon, and the atmosphere without even a haze. Far off on the left as we passed through

other side of the Schuylkill stood out against the western sky, the distance giving a faint bluish tinge to their forest-crowned summits. A mile or hundred and fifty feet long, out through Landis's lidge. The groud bed is here four hundred and thirty three feet above the level of the sea. Still scending as we advance, about ten miles beyond five hundred and ninety-seven feet above tide water, and just on the boundary between Lehigh and Bucks. And now we begin to descend, follow ing the valley of the Saucon creek, still about two miles this side of Bathlehem, when the road takes westerly direction, and soon strikes the banks of the Lehigh, and keeping close along the river connects with the Lehigh Valley Road at the Berbiehem station.

The generous spirit, and teariess enterprise of these accomplished this have not been otherwise forgetful of the benith and comfort of the poor. Among other things, I remember a public washing and bathing house for the town is provided. I should have mentioned, also, in connection with the market, that in the outskirts of the town there is a range of stone slaughter-houses, with stables, yards, pens, supplies of hot and cold water, and other arrangements and conveniences, that enlightened regard for health and decency would Omnibuses are in waiting to take travellers the different hotels. We found our way to the Sun Hotel, where we were speedily made com lightened regard for health and decency would suggest.

The consequence of all these sorts of things is, that all about the town, lands which a few years ago were almost worthless wastes have become of priceless value; where no sound was heard but the bleating of goats, and bruying of asses, complaining of their naturage, there is now the hasty click and clatter of many hundred buy trowels and hammers. You may drive through wide and thronged streets of stately ed fices, where were only a few soattered huts, surrounded by quagmires. Docks of unequalited size and grandour are building, and a forest of masts grows slong the shore; and there is no doubt that this young town is to be not only remarkable as a most agreeable and healthy place of residence, but that it will soon be distinguished for extensive and profitable comfortable; and the sound of the tea-gong was not inwelcome after our three-hours ride. Before saying anything further about our journey, there is one fact that fell under my observaion, which I could not account for, but perhaps some of your readers may. Appleton's Railroad Guide has been my travelling companion for some years, whenever I have had occasion to leave most to the taste of one of the number, and every home, and it has always been found reliable. Of course, before starting on my present trip, the number for July, 1858, was duly procured, part of the contents being "New Time Tables corrected calthy place of residence, but that it will soon be istinguished for extensive and profitable commerce. It seems to me to be the only town I ever aw that has been really built at all in accordance with the advanced celeuce, taste, and enterprising pirit that are supposed to distinguish the nine-centh century. I do not doubt it might be found o have plenty of exceptions to its general chadeter, but I did not inquire for these, nor did I sappen to observe them. Certainly, in what I lave noticed, it is a model town, and may be held up as an example, not only to philauthropists and non of taste, but to speculators and men of business. to date." The time of starting stated in Apple ton, not according with the advertisement in The Press, I obtained from the conductor on the train a card, issued by the railroad company, containing the time-table which had been in use sinc at least tenchances to one (the amount in his favor upon the other supposition) that he is the dolt of the class.

May 17th. Judge of my surprise when I found that Appleton s time-table correspended with the oard as to one train out of four, each way, only. A little further examination brought out the fact also, that while the card gave the time-table for sight trains each way daily, Appleton was con-tented to give the time for only the through trains,

fine mansions are already built on these (having

nne mannors are already nutt on toese (naving private entrances to the park), and the rest now sell at \$1.25 a square yard. The whole concern onet the town between file and six hundred thou sand dollars. It gives employment, at present, to ton gardeners and laborers in summer, and to five

The generous spirit, and fearless enterprise that

TWO CENTS. LETTER FROM BALTIMORE.

spondence of The Press] BALTIMORE, July 19th, 1853. It is exceedingly gratifying to the true Demo-oracy of this city, and every other part of Upole Sum's domain, to find your noble ally in a good cause, the Washington States, so constantly and persistently reminding the rulers and the ruled of the Democratic party of President Buchanan's Ostend Conference Menifesto, and the Cincinnati platform of Democracy at large, and giving an admonition to all that our only hope of a non-tinued political ascendancy is in adhering to and putting in practice the principles then and there developed. No matter how many hundreds or thousands may desert these two cherished platforms of the progressive Democracy of the country, let us prove faithful to them, and never doubt he boantiful volume of rectifunce, exhibiting an Democratic people cheering us with their appro-

try, let us prove faithful to them, and nover doubt he beautiful volume by Mr. Vaux. has carried his name into every rural residence, exhibiting an advances in teste and hearty. Mr. Olmsted is the author of the interesting book "Walks and Talks of an American Farmer in England." Like Bayard Taylor, with a knapsack on his book, he took views a-foot through England, and in 1852 published two neat volumes descriptive of such rustic and rural matters as fell under his etc. At Birkenhead, Mr. Law entered a baker's shop, and while enting some burs, entered to a convergation about the relative qualities of French. English, and American Bour. This chance sequaintance ied to a visit to the park. Mr. Law's description of this place is so interesting that we transfer it to our columns:

The hake had begged of us not to leave Birkenhead without seeing their new park. and at his suggravion, we left our knapssoks with him and proceeded to it. As we approached the entrance we were met by women and girls, who, holding out a onp of milk, saked us: "Will you take a capt of milk, sirs? good, col, steek, our's milk, grittemen. or right warm, from the ass?" And at the gate was a herd of dankeys, some with case of milk strapped to them, others andded and bride. The entry was a herd of dankeys, some with case of milk strapped to them, others and delident to right and the great way and awkward. There is a sort of grandeur about it that the Baglish are found of, but which, when it is entirely separate from all other architecture, standing alone, and unsup protect by any thing else in the vicinity, and looking, as I think, heavy and awkward. There is a sort of grandeur about it that the Baglish are found of, but which, when it is entirely separate from all other architecture, standing alone, and unpressive precase of milk strapped to them, others as one or grant was a first which is the strap of the province of the laborers. No porter appears, and the gate standing alone, and unpressive precase of milk and the strap of the province of t

racter has not yet been developed for prudential reasons. I am a regular sud an admiring resider of the Exchange, for the talent displayed in its columns, but, so far, I have not been able to discover a glimmering of Democracy in any of its editorials. It was the first paper in Maryland to sustain Great Brituin in the authority she has exercised over American vessels in the Galf of Mexica and it was almost a week phead of our whit.

[For The Press] In The Press, a few days ago, appeared a para-graph giving the state of the thermometer upon he 4th of July, 1776, "when the Declaration of. ndependence was signed." The Declaration of Independence was not signed on that day, but on and after the 2d of August, 1776, as appears from the letter of Governor Mc-Kean upon the subject, printed in the Appendix to the first volume of the Laws of Pennsylvania.

(Dallas's edition) Owing to this delay, one who voted for the De claration (Henry Wisner, of New York) did not sign it, and six persons signed it who were not membors of Congress on the 4th of July, when it was adopted—namely, Matthew Thornton, Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, and George Ross. Governor McKean states that Matthew Thornton did not take his seat in Congress until the 4th of November, 1776, four months after the adoption of the Declaration. bers of Congress until the 20th of July. The whole letter of Governor McKean is very inte-resting, and it would be a good plan for the newspapers to reprint it annually, on or about the 4th

Historiqus.

The Riviere and Blount Case—Huncke Fined and, Imprisoned.

[From the New York Express, July 22]

The curtain fell, yesterday, upon the 'de Riviere scandal, as least until such time as the "gallant Z mave' may turn up—if he ever does turn up. One of the aiders and abetters (Huncke) has received the roward of his complicity in the abdue-Zuave" may turn up—if he ever does turn up. One of the aiders and abetters (Huncke) has received the reward of his compileity in the abduction of Miss Blount—having been sentenced to pay a fine of two hundred dollars, to be imprisoned twenty days in the county jail of Hudson, and on the expiration thereof, to be further imprisoned until the fine be paid. Judge Ogden reviewed the matter in a clear, and foreible manner, in a very able opinion. His Honor plainly said that while he would impose such a sentence as would show that he would uphold the dignity of the court, and teach people that they could not contemn its mandates with impunity, he would show that he would uphold the dignity of the court, and teach people that they could not contemn its mandates with impunity, he would shee teach them what it was to aid the machinations of a foreign adventurer of questionable if not rescless character, in keeping a child from her parent, and in aiding a wife to rebol against the authority of her husband. Such a decision, we think, cannet fall to give general satisfaction. In regard to the lawyer, Mulford, it is indeed a sad sate of things when we find a member of an honorable profession, apparently in good standing. In the carrying that child in the company of a hotel-keeper rad his assistant, at the dead of night, to senther city and among strangers.

Judge Whiting, with the able assistance of Messrs J. B. Ransom and A. K. Brown, has certainly succeeded in laying bare and holding up to the public view a plot which may well be said to be unparalleled in the annals of crime.

We congratulate Colonel Biount on having obtained possession of a daughter who, from her appearance on the witness stand on Tuesday, we should say, still loves him with the fills affection and only trust that the efforts of friends who have promised to persuade his wife to return to him may be successful.

mited to persuade his wife to return to him man

A Remarkable Weman.

opulation, or any information that will be interesting the general reader.

NUTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents for "Two Passes" will please bear is

he typography, but one side or a sheet ahould be writ-

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsyle ranis and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the arees of the surrounding fountry, the increase of

nind the following rules: ~

GENERAL NEWS.

The Easton (Pa.) Argus says: "The Supreme Court on Thursday last announced its decision in the important case of Peter Miller's being us. Samuel Wilhelm, suitaining ille report of the auditors. This decision takes about \$70,000 from the peckets of Mr. Wilhelm, which will be divided between ton heirs of Peter Miller, drecased, and Governor Reeder, who was employed as connect for the Millers. The collection of this amount, it is said, will take all the personal projecty still held by Mr. Wilhelm, and a good share of his real estate. He holds two hundred shares of stock is the Easton Bank, (worth about \$14,000.) all of which he will have to surrender. Notice was given to the bank, and also to the present owners of several farms, not to transfer the stock or pay anything on their farms until this case was estited. We believe the report also allows M. Hale Jones and Judge Porter each \$3,500 more than they re-

On Wednesday afternoon the Pittsburgh ing States have been flooded with circular gotten up in Pitteburgh, and purporting to set forth the schemes to be drawn in the Columbia lottery, with the prizes in each, the day of drawing, &c. They were signed by J. B. Yates & Co. Pitteburgh, Pa., to whom all orders for tickets, &c., were directed to be addrassed. Wood had an establishment, furnished in a style of ramptuous magnificence, in one of the new buildings opposite the oustom house. Every evidence of his guilt was found on the premises. In default of \$2,500 bail he was committed for the present.

The veiled murderess, Mrs. Robinson, of Troy, gives the keepers at Sing Sing a deal of trouble. Latterly she has become so troublesome that the officers' are forced to confine her to her that the officers are forced to confine her to her room a great portion of the time. For an hour or two each day, while the other convicts are engaged in the shops, she is left at liberty in the prison yard. Her universal employment there is to hunt over the grass plat for "four-leafed clover "Four-leafed clover is an ingredient in her imaginary cauldron, over which she mutters incentiations scarcely less weird and wild than the "sisters three." Mad, or not mad, she is a puzzle and torment to those whose misfortune it is to have her ta their charge.

The Clearfield (Pa.) Journal, of the 14th instant, says: "Ou Monday night the 12th list.

instant, says: "On Monday night, the 12th inst., some scenndrel entered the post office, in Luthersburg, Clearfield county, and carried off a gold watch, five silver watches, one set of lady's earhobs, and about fifty coppers, which were in a drawer. The articles enumerated belonged to A. L. Sohmell, and as near as one be assertained, tre worth about \$160.?

The Easton Times says that the net profits of the Warren foundry and meebine shop, for the month of June, amounted to the sauge s mo (\$5 000. The directors, by way of expressing their gratification at this result, treated their hands, some eighty in number, to a banquet at their catabilishment recently, and made each man a present of a gold dollar.

On Tuesday morning last, quite a serious revolt and sfirst yook place on board the schooler Lookout, Captain Morey, from Chicago, when a few miles from Buffalo. One of the crow, Charles Gilbert, made a desperate attempt several times to murder the first and second mate, and had nearly accomplished his object. He was finally secured, and sent to prison.

We learn from the Indiana Independent that Messrs. Jamison, Shryook, and Johnston have succeeded in obtaining a contract from the Navy Department, at Washington, for supolying the navy yards at Philadelphia and Brooklyn with a large amount of lumber, to be used in the construction and repair of navy wasses.

amount of lumber, to be used in the construction and repair of navy vessels.

Miss Susan Hamsburg, of Frederick county, Maryland, recently deceased, bequeathed a portion of her estate, amounting to about \$10,000, to the benevolent societies of the Pipe Creek and Jefferson circuits of the Methodist Protestant Church, in trust for Home Missionary purposes. On Friday last the first locomotive and train of ears on the Gettysnurg Railroad crossed the Conowago bridge. The Compiler states that the company are about to take inessures to creek a passenger station and other necessary buildings at Gettysburg.

An insane man named Mr. Stamm attempted to commit suicide on Sunday last, in several ways, near Wheeling, Virginia. He had proviously amused himself by cutting savagely at a number of cows with a knife. A slave boy named Alfred, aged fourteen

years, was hung in Mobile on the 18th Inst. for the nurder of a child aged four years. The youthful culprit ascended the reaffold with a firm and bold step.

It is estimated that \$20,000 worth of huckleberries will be sent this season from Monmouth, Ocean. Burlington, and Camden counties to the New York and Philadelphia markets. Thomas Clay, one of the inmates of the military asylum at Washington city, died on Tuesday last. He had served twenty-one years in the United States army.

The barn of Abraham Goodheart, at Palmstown, York county, Pa., was destroyed by fire on Wednesday week. It had just been filled with Monsieur Godard, the celebrated aeronaut The wheat and cats crop throughout Vir-

Gold is an idol worshipped in all climates without a single temple, and by all classes, with-out a single hypocrite Whatever you may choose to give away, ilways be sure to keep your temper.

Love, Flirintion, Jenlousy, and Suicide. A young man named Albert () Eldridge, a resident of Toledo, committed snielde by jumping overboard from the screw steamer Northern Light, on her last trip down. The circumstances of the case are peculiar, and show to what an extent the feelings may be wronght upon by that all powerful sentiment—love Mr. Edridge was in commany with a placemen bart who had nade the A Remerkable Wemu.

Several very interesting incidents are related of Mrs. Eather Harris, the wife of John Harris, the first settler on the site of Harrisburg, Pa., which proves her to have possessed romarkable ourneys and determination The following we find in Hupp's History of Dauphin county:

"The Mansion Houre, situated on the river bank, was surrounded by a stockade for security against the Indians, An English officer was one night at the house, when by socialent, the gate of the stockade was left unfastened. The officer, clothed in his regimentalls, was sented with Mr. Harris and his wife at the table. An Indian entered the guit of the stockade and thrust his rifle through one of the port-holes of the house, and, it is supposed, pointed it at the officer. The night being damp, the gun simply flashed. Instantly Mrs. Harris blew out the candle, to prevent the Indian aiming a second time, and he retreated. "It has been observed that John Harris kept articles for trade with the Indians. At one puriod Mrs. Harris had an Irish girl in her cuply. On one consists she was sent up attentions were and the took with her a pleece of lighted candown without the candle, and on Mrs. H. asking what he had done with it. she said she had stuck it into the barrel of flaxesed. This however, heppose, and she took with her a pleece of lighted candown without the candle, and on Mrs. Harris in the hard done with it. she said she had stuck it into the barrel of flaxesed. This however, heppose, and she took with her a pleece of lighted candown without the candle, and on Mrs. H. asking what he had done with it. she said she had stuck it into the barrel of flaxesed. This however, heppose, and without the candle, and on Mrs. Harris instantiy roce, and without as ying a word for foar of allowing story of "love for the cases." One of the owner, we proved the girl for her carelessness. These occurrences proved her to have been well fitted for the employees on the Pounsylvania Railroad in the presenger train of cars coming into this forms