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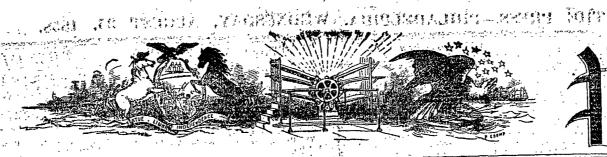
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WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1858.

Passenger Cars. John Bull appears to stand in the same re ation to Brother Jonathan as Jean Crapeau ioes to himself. Once upon a time, a Frenchnan taunted an Englishman with being na tionally deficient in the inventive faculty. Your nation," said the Gascon, "has no imagination. We invent, while you can do nothing but improve." The Englishman curtly answered, "Perhaps you are right. Take the shirt, for example. You invented the collar; we improved, by adding the body and sleeves." We need scarcely add that Monsieur indefinitely caved in on hearing this

We are much in the same position in con nexion with John Bull, as he was in when compared with his neighbor Jcan. Railwayism was invented in England-whoever desires to learn how gradually, how perseveringly, and price mould inevitably create a great traffic.

with what difficulty it was elevated to its present perfection, should and Smills's Life of Goorge Stephenson, the most instructive and the control of George Stephenson, the most instructive, as it certainly is one of the most agreeable and complete biographies ever written. But Railwavism was extended and popularized in America. The reticulation of railway intercommunication which covers this land is infinitely greater, all things compared, than that which intersects any country in Europe. We have so utilized the system that railway travelling in America is scarcely one-third as costly as i is in England,

s in England,
Yet, how wonderfully cheap is even the most expensive railway travelling in comparison with the previous modes of conveyance Where you paid five dollars for travelling slowly and uncertainly upon indifferent turnpike roads, you now pay two dollars-if so nuch-and pass to your journey's end, with almost breathless rapidity, in one-fifth of the time occupied, by the slow-coach operation. What is called Posting was practised both in America and England, (but mostly in the latter place,) before the steamhorse whirled the long line of cars along the iron roads. The speed at which a postchaise, drawn by two horses, went along the turnpike road, might have averaged some nine miles an hour. The cost was thirty-eight ents a mile, with the addition of six cents a nile to the postillion. This last was a douceur anctioned by long usage and enforced by neessity, for the traveller who was known to ebject to thus paying the driver could get obody to drive him. Now, so great are the changes made, railway travelling does not, at the very utmost, cost more per mile than

what was fermerly paid to the driver alone Immediately after Railwayism was naturalized in the United States, our practical nen commenced improving upon it. Among the improvements was that very simple addi ion to the locomotive, to be seen in its front called The Cow-catcher. Its name plainly indicates its uses. No doubt it has been the means of preventing many accidents. Strange to say, it has not yet been adopted upon any railway in England, nor do we recollect to have seen it in France, Belgium, Germany, or Italy. Yet, the probable necessity for such an accident-preventer was anticipated while Railwayism was only in the egg, as it weresubjected to incubation in a Committeeroom of the British House of Commons. It for making a railroad between Manchester and Liverpool. One of the Members of Parliament, sitting on a Committee on the Bill,

anotioning the construction of this line, resolved to put a poser to Mr. Stephenson, and asked: "Suppose, now, one of these engines to be going along a railroad at the rate of nine or ten miles an hour, [then considered the possible maximum of speed,] and that a cow the continuation of Mr. Benedict's "Charling went abroad in 1791 as an attaché in the possible maximum of speed,] and that a cow the continuation of Mr. Benedict's "Charling went abroad in 1791 as an attaché in the possible maximum of superior in the permanent estrangement from Washington of such an angry congressional controversy immediately and the continuation of Mr. Benedict's "Charling went abroad in 1791 as an attaché in the content of the Amorican embassies, and was made, a literature is very good—the Megazine is constant of the permanent of the possible maximum of speed,] and that a cow the content of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the permanent attaché in nature. The literature is very good—the Megazine is constant of the permanent of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché to one of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché in the possible of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché to one of the Amorican embassies, and was mateaché to one of the Amorican embass sanctioning the construction of this line, rewere to stray upon the line and get in the way of the engine, would not that, think you, be very awkward circumstance?" With a merry twinkle of the eye, and in his strongest Northumbrian accent, Stephenson answered, Very awkward, indeed-for the coo!"

ramway) was used in England long before the application of steam to travelling upon land, here is not a single passenger-railway in any English city or town,—we even doubt whether here is one in any part of Europe. As early as 1801 a passenger and goods line of rail-way was commenced in the vicinity of London, the cars and wagons drawn by horses; the speed being six miles an hour; and the capacity of draught by each horse being ascertained at thirty-five tons. This was nearly quarter of a century before Sternesson had natured his plans into the system which is

One of the most promising and prosperous adications connected with our own Philadelphia is the great change and improvement now being made, by the introduction of Railway Passenger cars. We have unquestionably corrowed the idea from New York, where several lines have been for some years in operation, yielding handsome profits to the stockholders, and giving decided advantages to the community. In New York, from the shape here is a tendency to move up, and these Pasenger Railways exactly supply the required accommodation. Ten years ago, Twenty-third street was considered a sort of Ultima Thule, beyond which any thing like residence was out of the question from the inaccessibility, no omnibus running beyond. But the various Avonue Railbeyond. But the various Avonue Railbeyond and the rest of the chances and changes of periodical line-organing ever executed.

Amily the chances and changes of periodical line-organing ever executed.

Amily the chances and changes of periodical line type age of ninety. She died as lately as 1850, and is buried in a family lot at Laurel line street, have made that comparatively literature, right nobly does the old Quarterly Retieth street, have made that comparatively remote terminus as near (in point of time, if we may so speak) as Twenty-third or even ourteenth street was only a dozen years ago

These railroads have encouraged the northward extension of New York city, and thereby contributed very materially to its improve nent. In Long Island, where Brooklyn and Williamsburg are sleeping-places for the New Yorkers, this passenger-railway system as also been introduced and flourishes. me as upon every other day. In Brooklyn, for several years, there was no use of the passenger railways upon Sunday. At last, a structive paper on that teeming subject, British

movement was got up to remove this restriction, and the effort was successful. It was contended that Greenwood and other cemeters were in the vicinity of Brooklyn and on which workingmon could visit these repositions of their dead; that if on any other day, they fulfilled their natural desire to do this, it was at the certain surrender of a day's wages, and that the Sunday restriction on the rail, way was most unfair to the many, inasmuch as the rich could, and did, afford to visit the Cemeterles on Sunday, in coaches, which were wholly beyond the poor man's means. These arguments provailed. The restriction was removed. The passenger cars travel in Brooklyn and Williamsburg on every day of the week, and so much decorum is observed on Sundays, that the first complaint has yet to be made. The result is, that for one person who wisits the Cemeteries on a week-day, thirty visit them on Sunday, whereas, formerly, few people went on Sunday to perform this pious pilgrimage of affection.

The only wonder, as regards Philadelphis, is that the passenger-cars were not introduced long ago. Our streets, so generally running in parallel lines, so rarely exhibiting any curves, appear to have been laid out precisely for the construction of the cross roads, which will connect the East of the city, and imposs them to cover our beautiful and easily proved the result is the construction of the cross roads, which were will not the cover of the cross roads, which were will connect the East of the city, and imposs them to cover our beautiful and easily proved the presence of the matural tendency of our increasing population takes them out of the bustle of the city, and imposs them to cover our beautiful and easily to instructions from Initial distance had to seen that a second attempt would have been in disposite them to cover our beautiful and easily to instructions from Initial distance had to seen that a second attempt would have been in disposite them to cover our beautiful and easily to instructions from Initial distance had ton movement was got up to remove this restriction, and the effort was successful. It was

be traversed before an omnibus-line was Col. Ephraim Blaine-Interesting Rereached, and indifferent as these clumsy vehicles are, their number was inadequate for the public requirements, and, owing to badly repaired roads, the joltings and jostlings were dreadful-first-cousins, indeed, to actual discation. We look on it as a crowning advantage of the Passenger Railways that they will lutionary war, belonging to the Pennsylvania line, died at Carlisle, Pa., 1808. He entered the

run the omnibuses off the streets, ere long. In a few years, when some local Methuselah tells his grand-children how slowly the heavy omnibuses used to crawl up the street, from Third to Broad, they will scarcely believe him! The passenger-cars will operate on the coaches also, but not so speedily or so thoroughly. There is a fortune to be made in this city, by the person or persons who will substitute the light, swift, handsome, onehorse Brougham for the heavy, cumbersome two horse coaches of the present day. Thirty years ago, these lumbering vehicles disappeared in London and Paris. At present, in these two cities, two persons can have the use of a Brougham for twelve cents a mile. In this city, we should gladly pay twenty-five cents a mile, with a fair extra-charge for lug-

gage, or additional passengers, and the low flion which will be afforded by the passen ger-cars. Mrs. Bowers, Mr. WHEATLEY, Mr. Sanroab, the Academy of Music, Musical Fund Hall, and Concert Hall, will thus be brought within reach of numerous dwellers, "up fown" and "down town," who have hitherto been prevented from visiting them by the difficulty and distance of access. So much capitalis invested in these places of amusement, to much enterprise is directed to make them specessful, and, more than all, such a success, that it will afford us genuine satisfac- sphere of duty Col BLAINE won imperishable lau tion to know that our anticipations in their

favor shall have been fully realized. Here'we might conclude with some remarks on the management (which sometimes means mismanagement) of the Passenger Railway system, but our space is exhausted, and the subject is too important to be discussed, in a necessarily brief manner, at the conclusion of a long article. We shall return to it, because it is a question of public accommodation as well as of pecuniary interest to share holding

capitalists. Periodicals for September. The Atlantic Monthly (received from Mr. Pugh, of Chestnut street) is certainly an excellent Magazine, "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table" adds as much value to the work as the "Noctes did to Blackwood, and that is saying a great deal. It contains, by the way, the best poetry in the present Number. The articles on Eloquence, Poet tal, each in its own way. But, for a downright, hearty, homely tale of natural pathos commend us to "Aunt Potter's Lesson." We had nearly left it unread, for it belongs somewhat to the bad spelling school of literature, forced and vulgar, which Thankeray's Yellowplush and Jeames popuarised. A sentence struck us, and we read a page; then we went back to the commonce t all through, until, towards the close, tears dim-

he Telegraph Wires." It is as dull and strained as "The lost Room," in the present number of rallty suited to his social rank and public position; Harper: 'How eagerly, after fretting over that wretched article, did we turn to the Autocrat! Pennsylvania gentleman of the "olden time." Graham's Magazine, edited by that very ac-complished and able gontleman, Mr. Charles G. Leland, is as good this month in its literary as it to the interior of the State on that eventful exis feeble in its illustrated department. There are pedition, called out by the Whiskey Insurrection Peterson's independent reading.

Peterson's independent reading.

Peterson's independent reading.

Peterson's independent reading.

Bor of that Republican Court! which surrounded month, in its illustrations, generally much above, and gave eclat and dignity to the social rule of our par: Such mouths as the engraver has put upon first and greatest Chief Magistrate. Col. Blaine's three faces in the plate "Open your mouth and son, Jas. Blains went abroad in 1791 as an attaché

Linceln." The best poem, beyond all comparison, is that thoughtful one, called "A Dream," by Clara Augusta. It is thoughtful as well as har- at the time of his return from Europe, was considmonicus. The fashions in this Magazine are very full, besides being well illustrated.

From Mr. W. B. Zieber, who is agent in this concity for the whole series, we have received the newly issued number of the Edinburgh Review, cations of the four leading British quarterlies, and stitution" that the public could not do without them. The price here is about a fourth of what it is in England, and the issue to the public is nearly as early, for the publishers print from advancesheets, for which they pay largely to the English pro-public career was honorable and patriotic. Shorti prictors. The best article in the new number of the after the war was over he lost his first wife, wh Edinburgh Review is an analytic criticism upon was a Miss Galbraith, of a well-known Scotol Thiers' History of the Consulate and the Empire, family. He passed some years as a widower, and in which the numerous mistakes of the lively apologist of Napoleon are searchingly dealt with. There is an amusing paper on the early literary liste, near which his estate of "Middlesex" lay productions of Canning, who struggled a whole life one Judge Duncan was among the most prominent time to become Prime Minister of England, and ditisens—a man of social rank and high spirit died within a few months after he had won the prise. Hugh Miller and Beranger are severally personal difficulty happened between Judge Dux. prise. Hugh Miller and Beranger are severally personal difficulty happened between Judge Dur discussed—the remarks on the French lyrist being particularly good. Phylical Science, the Hindu named Lameerton, and the result was that a Drama, Fronde's History, and other subjects challenge passed and was second. The second are also treated of. In the concluding article, on of Judge Duncan was Jaure Blaine, the son of Parliamentary government, (which bears internal Col. Blaine, already alluded to. The issue of the evidence of having been written by Sir George duel was the instant death of Judge Duncan, who Lewis,) Palmerston is so decidedly ignored that was shot with a rifle-ball, directly in the forehead his name is not once mentioned, though the formation of a future Liberal Government is dwelt upon. This is significant, as showing how completely can's widow—the widow of the man for whom Palmeraton's influence has abated.—Mr. Zieber is the agent, also, for the London Art Journal, which proved fatal to him. This lady survived which contains engravings after the best pictures Colonel BLAINE a long number of years, and after in the possession of Queen Victoria. It has a large stroulation in this country, as it is sold at the English price, and is wonderfully cheap. The wood-cut of Etty's Cupid, in the August number, the English price, and is wonderfully cheap.

the naval here of the English Commonwealth. Another paper is devoted to Wieliffe, and a third to Professor Brunt and his writings. There is, also, a very interesting discussion, suggested by Mr. Buckle's book, upon The History of Civiliza-tion in England, interesting papers upon iron bridges and shipwrecks; a notice (only too brief) of the British Museum, with its great treasures of Art, Antiquities, and Literature, and a very in-

In the third volume of the New American Cy-

line, died at Carliele, Pa., 1808. He entered the army as a Colonel at the commencement of the war, and was subsequently made Commissary General. His services were gallant and patriotic. He was with Washington in many of the most trying scenes of the Revolution, and enjoyed the confidence of his Chief to the fullest extent. During the 'dark winter' at Valley Forge, the preservation of the American army from starvation was in a great degree owing to the exertions and sacrifices of Col. BLAINE."

It would be impossible to do issilee, within a acrinces of Col. Beating."

To would be impossible to do justice, within a single paragraph, to the memory and services of so gallant a soldier, so valuable an officer, and so worthy a man, as Colonel EPHBAIN BLAINS. Living on his princely estate of "Middlesex," in the county of Cumberland, at the time the Revolu tion was inaugurated, he at once offered his per sonal services and his large means to the patriot catese. He was forthwith commissioned by the Continental Congress as a Colonel, was attached to the Pennsylvania line of troops, and did no 'ground arms" until the contest was over and the victory won. It happened from the outset of his service, that he was thrown much in contact with General Washington, and the result was a warm riendship between the two, which manifested

tself in a cordial correspondence through a period

of more than fifteen years—many of WASHINGTON'S letters being still in the possession of Colonel mendants. Beainn's de Owing to his own marked and meritorious ser vices, both in "camp and field," and aided per-haps by the personal friendship of Washington, Gol. Blaing was promoted to the very important post of "Commissary General of the Northern Department", in the year 1778, about the time that the distinguished Gon. WADSWEETH was ap pointed to a similar rank in the Southern depart large mimber of persons are dependant on that ment. In this enlarged and most responsible rels. The district over which he was thus made "General of Commissariat" extended from the Maryland line northward, including Pennsylvania, New Jersey, New York, and New England, and it was to his great energy, and often times to the means which he had the individual and personal influence to command, that the "Patrio 'Army" was kept from actual want and storvation. The large operations for army "supplies" which Col. BLAINE negotiated may be interred from the fact that at one time (Jan. 1780) the Su preme Executivo Council of Pennsylvania drew single warrant in his favor for one million of dol-lars to reimburse him for advances which his own exertions and his own means had provided; and at

another time a warrant for seven hundred and fifty thousand was credited to him by the same authorit n payment of similar obligations: During the "dark winter" at Valley Forge, the most critical and trying period perhaps in the whole seven aid to Blackwood, and that is saying a great deal.

It contains, by the way, the best poetry in the one time, almost entirely dependant on Colpresent Number. The articles on Elequence, Poet BLAINE's efforts, and the faithful and heroic man Laureases, and Illinois in Spring Time, are capiner in which he discharged his duties at that period was always spoken of in terms of the

highest praise by Washington... Colonel BLAINE Was with WASHINGTON in several of the most critical epochs in the long struggle for our liberties, and was among the most " tried true, and trusted," to the last. At the close the Revolution he retired to his estates at " Mid llesex," which had become greatly impaired by his long absence, though they were still magnif med our speciacles. The next paper which we cent in their extent and resources. Here he resired, and with incfable disgust, was that farrage ded for more than a quarter of a century after the of verbose rhodomontade called "An Evening with war, in true manorial dignity and hospitality, en war, in true manorial dignity and hospitality, en-tertaining his numerous visiters in a style of libeand suite were entertained when they journeyed ome capital stories, some good poetry, and a of the Western counties in 1794. During WASH-

some who had been previously reckoned as among his most devoted political friends. JAMES BLAINE honorably sustained throughout life. He died if nia, whither he removed after the death of his father. It may be mentioned here that Colonel BLAINE was one of the original members of the Pennsylvania Society of the "Cincinnati." The domestic and family history of Col. BLAINE were quite as remarkable and interesting as his his second marriage was somewhat singular and romantio, to say the least. In the town of Carof Judge Duncan was Jaure Blaine, the son of And now for the singular sequel. A few years elapsed and Col. BLAINE married Judge Dun-

true elegance and social distinction until she atviscs maintain its high position. Here is the new number, (republished in New York, and duly Ziebered untous,) commencing a new volume, which with the Lyons, the Russells, the Ewines, the Ziebered untous, commencing a new volume, which suggests the advice that now is a suitable time to ALEXANDERS, the ANDERSONS, the Rezds, the Malkers, the Gillespies; and numerous other Walkers, the Gillespies; and numerous other the old Pennsylvania stock. The son of Colonel Blaine's second wife, Dr. Stephes, Duncan, of Natchez, Miss., is widely known as one of the wealthiest planters of the South, his estate being reckoned by millions, while he was otherwise known as the most high-minded, philanthro pio, and Christian of men. Ropert J. WALKER late Governor of Hansas, and so distinguished as a Democratic statesman, belongs to the same stock being a nephew, we believe, of Colonel BLAINE? State, are grand-nephews of Colonel BLAIME. Ho gress from the Washington district, married grand-daughter of Colonel Blanks; and Roses South Carolina, intermarried with the WHEA TONS, of that State; another branch is settled in New Jorsey; another in Missouri; in Iowa; and still another in Arkaneas; while one

lineal descendant, a grandson of Colonel Blaine has wandered off northward to New England. We allude to James G. Blaine, Eiq., formerly a rethat State. The male members of the bl ing the family name, are searce. At one time, since the death of Celonel Blaine, he had five

all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our Revolutionary heroes fresh in the remembrance of posterity, and we have therefore thought that nothing would prove more acceptable to Pennsylvania readers than this brief sketch of Colors vania readers than this brief sketch of Colors Epinam Blains, of Middlesex.

Of the forty-eight Sonators who took their been sold for four years and nine months, at \$1,000,000.

The city wharves at New Orleans have been sold for four years and nine months, at \$1,000,000.

Co'onel Asa L. Howard, one of the most round readers than this brief sketch of Colors and John Branch of North Carolina. Both these and John Branch of North Carolina, at \$1,000,000.

Co'onel Asa L. Howard, one of the most round readers than this brief sketch of Colors and John Branch of North Carolina, at \$1,000,000.

Co'onel Asa L. Howard, one of the most round readers than this brief sketch of Colors and John Branch of North Carolina. Both these and John Branch of North Carolina, and John Branch of North Carolina

TWO CENTS. An Appeal for the Country Banks.

(For The Press.) The proposed action of certain banks to compe clopedia, recently issued from the press of the the redemption of all country paper at par in Phila-Messrs. Application, we find the fellowing layler delphia seems to pass current with your press and sketch of an eminent Pennsylvanica of the Leve-lutionary ora:

BLAINE EPHRAIM, an officer in the Envo-walls, and little paper offering for discount, and, therefore, but little business of their own to attend to, have taken it upon themselves to regulate the business of the interior banks; to tell them what they must do, and what they must not do; not with a view to the interests of the country banks, nor those of the people of the locality in which they are situated : not to carry out the intention with which those country banks were created, but, as they say, to "regulate the currency of the

as they say, to "regulate the currency of the State."

Now, Mr. Hiltor, it appears to me that your banks can make a great doal of money by attending to their own business, and letting other banks alone. A review of the last year's occurrences would, give them no advantage over country banks. What caused the panle and snapension? What banks first succumbed? If your city banks had regulated currency among themselves the suspension might have been avoided. And even ofter it took place, and when the money of the country commenced to socianulate in the eastern cities, giving the banks there the advantage of heavy deposits, did your banks rise quicker, or show a cleaner sheet, than our country banks?

No, sir; and I venture to state, and, were the facts

banks.
Your banks find it enough for them to redeem at their counter—but they undertake now to force they country banks to redeem in Philadelphia as the country banks to reacem in ransacipais as well as at their own counters. They say, in effect, to the country banks, you must divide your means, keep, half, at home, but you must keep the other, half with us to rodeem any of your issues that stray here. As to the cry of "depreciated currency in Philadolphia," it is nearly all bosh—for all the here. As to the ory of "depreciated currency in Philadelphia," it is nearly all bosh—for all the country banks, whose issues are taken freely by the people, remit for their circulation, when sent to them, four-tenths of one per cent, besides paying express charges. As to the sinferings of the merchants in having to take this currency for their geods, I doubt whether they ever sell a yard in which this cost is not included; so, let your city merchants alone—they are abundantly able to take eare of themselves. Your, banks appear to be very anxious about them and their business. Now suppose, Messrs. City Banks, you succeed in your efforts to force country banks to keep a redeeming fund with you, and keep their money par in Philadelphia, the first effect in the country will be a curtailment of discounts on the part of the country banks to their customers, and a corresponding reduction of the latter's business. If your city merchants were not paid semetimes in country money, they would have no complaints on that score; so their complaint as to the money they receive is a proof that it is a paying-trade, and therefore is of the very best that comes to the city—hence any considerable diminution of it is so much last to your merchants. Messre. City Mor-

therefore is of the very best that comes to the city—bence any considerable diminution of it is so much lost to your merehants. Mesers. City Merchants, look to it. If you think proper to ask your city banks to protectyou from the little discount; there is on country paper, it will be equally proper for country merchants to ask them for protection; in the matter of your prices. Help your banks to regulate our banks, and supposing they succeed in foreing them to make their money par in Philadelphia, your country outcomers will be compelled to lessen their purchases in proportion to the facilities which that course will compel their banks to withhold from them. And, besides the country, being the very back bone of all trade, and depending as it does largely on its own banks for means withhold from them. And, besides the country, being the very back bone of all trade, and dopending as it does largely on its own banks for means to enable it to handle its productions. If you lessen the ability of its banks you lessen its activity in every kind of trade—it will send less to market—its merchants buy less, and they will be less able to pay the debts they already own you.

But there is another feature of this redemption business, that comes home to, and should be pondered well by stockholders in your city, banks. The redeeming bank in Philadelphis is bound to receive all the notes of the bank that employs it, that may be presented at the Exchange room; there is no limit—cannot be, in fact—it must redeem all. Say the Bank of Kitesyille keeps its account at the Philadelphia Bank, which is its redeeming agent—it keeps a good account for a while, and soon enjoys an excellent credit; the Philadelphia Bank every morning has to redeem from the other eighteen banks all the Kitesyille means ages first to flood the Siste with their issues, and when all things are ripe, to deposit, or pass off to these whe would deposit any emeant of their

Bank would be bound to redgem them next morn—to face a northeaster around the cape...!

Ing. The latter bank souds its clerks to the expertable was a hand one and artistic polynome. In the morning supposition and hindwrong the entertainment of a latter to and with no reason to suspect wrong, for Kitesville retired to "rosy rest," one of music, mi

to the country name, you must seek name means with us as a redeeming fund? Take care of your own circulation, goutlemen, and let ours alone—we'll see to that. We don't ask you to keep balances with us, and we won't be forced to keep them with you. Our merchants and the solid industries surrounding us need all our means to keep them healthy and active, and they shall have all we can o've. This is the legitimate obkeep them healthy and active, and they shall have all we can give. This is the legitimate object of banks—and if your city banks would do the same, they would find it more to their advantage than devoting themselves to a war on the country banks, for currency regulations. Your city banks have not strickenlyet, and perhaps they will not, but when they do, I shall be much mistaken if they do not get blow for blow. There are very many other arguments against city redemption, but I will not further trespass on your space, hoping I have written sufficient to induce some of your city banks to pause before they join in the hostilities against the interior banks.

Very respectfully yours,
August 17, 1868.

President Buchanan in an alarming Position.

Baltimore Sun, writes as follows:

"The lady of Colonel Alfred Spates, of Cumberland, Maryland, one of the visiters at the Bedford Springs, by her dashing exploits with a pair of superb horses, has created quite a sensation. Her admirable text and skill in handling the ribbons, and managing her spirited animals, are the Beneefcommendation with all experts at the whip. She is the same lady who took the silver cup at a recent agricultural fair in Montgomery county for the best display of horsemanship. Her style in the saddle is queenly, and she would be the envy of the most accomplished horsewoman abifranconi's. The lady has honored some of our distinguished guests with an invitation to share with her the hilarious exercise and refreshing peris of a place by her side upon her brilliant charication to the President, who, of course, with his habitual politeness, placed himself in her charge, and the lady gave him a glorious round. Dashing through Bedford town at a spanking pace, the horses Gooked with fosm, the lady glowing with excitement, and the President known to everybody, very serious alarm soized the public mind that some aspiring dame had caught up the Chief Magistrate of the United States, and was eloping with him. As it was observed, however, that the President took it very calmly, called upon no one for help, and seemed perfectly resigned to the consequences, whether it was a broken neck or matrimony, nobody interfered. In good time the party returned, and the President was restored safe and sound to his anxious friends." Baltimore Sun, writes as follows:

ing the family name, are searce. At one time, since the death of Celonel Blaine, he had five mamesakes among his relatives, but not one of them now survives. The name itself, therefore, belongs to comparatively few, while the blood now in the weins of a very large number.

It is interesting thus to trace out the ties of consequently which bind the present generation to the worthy and good men of the past. We have no sympathy with that mi erable and sickly feeling which induces a man to live on the reputation of his ancestry, and we have just as little with that affected contempt for a "good family stock". The true feeling and true ambition should be to cherish a worthy pride in one's honorable ancestry by emulating their worthy deeds. We believe, at all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our all events, in keeping the patriotic deeds of our table numbers of posterity, and we have therefore thought that survive, viz: Martin Van Buren of New York, but we have have not not here were accentable to Denman. A man in Little Rock, Arkansas,

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents for "TER PRESS" will please hear in aind the following rules :

Every communication must be accommunication must be accommunication ame of the writer. In order to insure corr

the typography, but one side of the sheet should be We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Passe ania and other States for contributions giving the ourrent news of the day in their partieular loo urces of the surrounding sountry, the men

population, or any information that will be interesting

to the general reader.

Montgomery County.

Montgomery County.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Norrespondence of The Press.]

Our County Meeting, on Tuesday last, was emphatically a gathering of the people. I have never seen as large a number of Democrate it alterials need any former similar occasion, and the spirit manifested was of the most harmonious and cordial kind. The presiding officer was Major spirit mannessed was of the most mannessed was Major cordial kind. The presiding officer was Major Daniel Fry; the secretaries, M. H. Snyder and Hiram C. Hoover, Esqu. The committee on resource of the contraction from Intions was composed of one representative from each ward, borough, and township of the county headed by Colonel Samuel D. Patterson, chair-

cesh ward, borough, and township of the county, hended by Colonel Samuel D. Patterson, chairman.

The resolutions will be found published, as they were unanimously adopted, in the next issue of our Democratic, paper. They concede to the President wisdom, patriotism, and integrity of purpose; approve, in the warmest terms, of his foreign policy; take strong ground in favor of the revision of the revenue laws of the country, and protest against the nomination or election of a Senature of Representatives from Montgomery, county who will not oppose the repeal of the tonnage tax at the present time.

These, as far as I could gather from hearing the resolutions read before the meeting by the chairman of the committee, are their main featured. Kansas was not, I believe, touched upon at all, although I have been informed that some injudicious friends of the Administration, who falled in their, efforts to become prominent men at the meeting, were auxious that resolutions should be adopted sustaining the President's Kansas polloy, and making that, and an acknowledgment of the justice of the English bill, a test of true Democracy. The committee on resolutions. I am happy to learn, would not, tolerate the suggestions of these (almost in every case) interested individuals, and very properly gave them the go-by. It will the time enough to discopas Kansas affairs again in this county when the people of Kansas make a new application for admission into the Union. This, it is to be beloned, will be done in due time. Whatever the viows of those high in authority way be in regard to this matter, the great mass of the people of our county-consider that the rejection of the English proposition provad a positive finality to Lecomptonism; whilst the citizens of Kansas retain the inherent right to make a Constitution, when they please and as they please, and, provided that instrument he republican in character, to claim admission into the Union unider it.

and, province this instrument, he represents in character, to claim admission into the Union unider it.

There were a large number of gentlemen placed in nomination for the different offices to be filled at the next general election, and several declined permitting their names to be used. Among these were Benjamin T. Hallowell, Esq., who declined a Senatorial nomination, and Colonel S. D. Pateresa, who also declined being a candidate for a seek fit the House of Representatives. Both of these gentlemen would have been prominent before the Convention, and their declining to serve is greatly regretted in all parts of the county. Business in our town continues dull, and we all feel the effects of the continued depression. For awhile we floated on the very flood-tide of prosperity, and property enhanced in value at an almost marrellous rate. Now, everything is changed, and stagnation in trade affects all classes of the community. We live in hopes that, before long, a favorable turn in our condition may be experitenced. Yours, truly,

GENERAL NEWS.

The Boston Transcript says: " Whether got up to celebrate the great event of the age, or as a compliment to the New York Yacht squadron, or for the 'henest of whom it may concern,' the grand ball at the Nahant House on Tuesday evebeing the very back bone of all trade, and dopending as it does largely on its own banks for means to enable it to handle its productions, if you lessen the ability of its banks you lessen its activity in every kind of trade—it will send less to market—its merchants buy less, and they will be less able to pay the debts they already owe you.

But there is another feature of this redemption business, that comes home to, and should be pondusiness, that comes home to, and should be considered to the field produciness to the field produciness to each that the Krchange room; there is no limit—cannot be, it is feeling to the field produciness to each that the Krchange room; the produciness to field the field produciness to each that the Krchange rooms feel of whome to the f

retired to "rosy rest," one of music, mirt jollity. We repeat, the ball was a grand si joility. We repeat, the outil was a granu success.

Michael Brogan, an Irishman, has been arrested and imprisoned, says the Steubenville Herrald, on the charge of having caused the death of his wife. Her head was badly bruised—her body his wife. Her head was badly bruised—her body lacerated. Seven ribs were found to be broken, one of the ribs in two places. The liver was, also, mashed by the violence received. A little girl living with the deceased, about thirteen years of age, appeared to be the principal witness. She testified that the accused, Michael Brogan, knocked or threw his wife upon the floor, dragged her by the head or throat, after which he jumped upon and stamped her body with his feet. The parties were very intemperate.

Last vear, says the Ashtabula (Ohio) Resti.

Last year, says the Ashtabula (Ohlo) Sentinal, we published a notice of the cultivation of Spells, a grain resembling wheat or barley, fit Portage county. Mr. Roswell Cook, of Geneva, with the enterprise of a good farmer, immediately procured some of the Spells, and this year sowed it. From a quarter of an aore he got twenty bushels of grain, heavier than oats, which horses eat with eagerness, and will make as good bread as wheat. Ho also, after a journey of seventy miles, procured a variety of weetl-proof wheat, of which he has raised a good crop. He is now prepared to supply his brother farmers with seed.

We regret to learn from the Georgetown (Ky.) Journal that, on Tuesday evening, the 10th instant, Tommy, youngest son of Hon. Aivin Davall, came to his death by a very singular acoldent. His father and mother baing away from home, a little negro girl got a vial of harishorn, and was playfully holding it to the nesse of the children. In putting it to the nose of the little boy, while he lay upon his back, she spilled the fluid into his mouth and nose. The result was death in thirty hours, the oblid suffering intense pain. Last year, says the Ashtabula (Ohio) Senti-

pain.

During the past fortnight there have been received at Chicago 6.141 barrels flour, 138,568 bushels wheat, 410,137 bushels corn, and 25 809 bushels cats, making 602,229 bushels of grain. The total receipts of the sagen are now 258 626 bushels corn, and 1,701,937 bushels coats, making a total of over 13,000,000 bushels of grain, namely, 13,727,628 bushels. This is an increase of 4,902,528 bushels compared with the same time last year. The shipments show an increase of 5,426,838 bushels.

bushels.

The Vicksburg Southron learns that the cotton in that section of country is ripening rapidly, and that planters whose crops were overflowed by the recent high water have not experienced as much damage as was at first anticipated, and that the prospect for a good crop is very flattering. Tennas Parish has entirely escaped damage by the recent overflows and crevasses. Her leves have stood nobly, not a break having cocurred, and of her annual crop of 60,000 bales, scarce one has been destroyed.

The farmers of Clover Hill, Chesterfield,

The farmers of Clover Hill, Chesterfield The farmers of Clover Hill, Unesterticit, Va., deplore sadly the lack of rain in that section, where not a shower, of two minutes' duration, has fallen for ninety days. Within a radius of farmiles of Clover Hill, every cornfield is completely burnt up, many having been socrohed by the raging sun of June, when scarcely one-third of growth. To some ten or twelve farmers in the locality the crop has consequently proven a dead loss.

Miss Grace McPherson, of York county, Pa., died on the 17th instant, aged 35 years. A horse owned by Mr. James Wilson, who was attending the funeral, ran off, and Mr. W. jumped out of the carriage te stop him, and was very much bruised in the attempt. The animal ran the vehicle sgainst a tree, and it overturned, throwing out its female occupant, Miss Mary Workman, slightly lajuring her.

A few days since, a son of Mr. James A. Barnes, of Cornplanter township, Venango county, Pa., had one of his feet torn off by a threshing machine, with which he and a number of boys were amusing themselves by revolving the cylinder. He died in great agony on Sunday morning. Ho was about fourteen years eld.

On the 14th inst., six negroes absonded from their masters, living in Barbour county, Vathere from Mr. Gorder, two from Mr. Issac Woodford, and one from Mr. Hite. Four of Mr. Reynolds' slaves absonded from Taylor county at the same time, making ten runaway negroes in one stampeds.

A letter in the Abingdon (Va.) Democrates as in that region cattle buyers are offering some four to five dollars less for cattle now than they were six weeks ago, and the result is, that many who did not sell early have declined to sell, and have turned their cattle to the mountain range.

soli, and nave tarted trains and taken range.

The Rev. Mr. Arnold, grandson of the traitor, Benedict Arnold, is an Episcopal minister in England. He is the only male relation of Arnold living. He has a sister married, and they inherit a large estate in Canada from their grandfather. At a place called "College Corner" lives a man in a house, half of which is in Indiana and half in Ohio. Of the Ohio's half, part is in Butter and part in Proble counties. Thus the man lives in two States and three counties. Mr. J. W. White, a member of the late Tennesses Legislature, who was charged with forging land warrants, has been honorably acquitted.

Five river counties of Mississippi, contain ing taxable procesty to the value of over firty millions of dollars, have less than 1,500 voters. The election in Mississippi for a Congress-man in place of Gen. Quitman, deceased, takes place October 5th. Hon. W. A. Richardson, Governor of Ne-brasks, returned to Quiney, Illinois, on a visit to his family, on the 16th inst.