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R. E. COLESON,
REAL ESTATE BROKER,
Money Loaned on Bond and Mortgage.
Collections promptly made.
se20-4m* NORRISTOWN, PA.

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AGENT OF THE
ROTHSCHILDS,
No. 2 BEAVER STREET,
NEW YORK,
Issues Letters of Credit, available in Travellers, on all parts of the world. ja20-6m

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STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 40 SOUTH THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Refer to the BANK and BROKERS of Philadelphia.
jul-1y

CHAS. MANLEY. W. H. BROWN. R. MANLEY, JR.
MANLEY, BROWN & CO.,
BANKERS, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS,
No. 52 SOUTH THIRD Street,
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Wood, Brown, & Co., Philadelphia.
Dale, Ross, & Withers, Philadelphia.
Sharp, Haines, & Co., Philadelphia.
Bickley, Randolph, Philadelphia.
Charles Ellis & Co., Philadelphia.
Parry & Randolph, Philadelphia. my21-6m*

Safes.

SALAMANDER SAFES.
A large assortment of
EVANS & WATSON'S
PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURED
SALAMANDER SAFES,
AND
VAULT DOORS,
For Banks and Stores.
BANK LOCKS,
Equal to any now in use.
IRON DOORS, SHUTTERS, &c.,
On as good terms as any other establishment in the United States, by
EVANS & WATSON,
No. 26 South FOURTH Street,
Philadelphia.
PLEASE GIVE US A CALL. au18-tf

Hardware.

HARDWARE.—The subscribers, COMMISSION MERCHANTS for the sale of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC HARDWARE, would respectfully call the attention of the trade to their stock, which they are offering at lowest rates. Our assortment consists in part of—
Chains, of all kinds—Trace, Log, Halter, Breast, Ox, Hay, Pitch, Plough, Sash, Vages, Stage, Tongue, Lock, Ship, Mine, and Coil Chains.
The celebrated "L. D." Horse Nails; Stone and Sledge Hammers.
Wright's and other Anvils; Solid Box and other Vices.
Short and long handle Pitt Pans; round and oval Make Pans.
"Martin's" superior Files and Rasps; Rail Screws; "Excelsior" Safety Fuse; Blasting Tubes.
Corn, Grass, and Briar Scythes; Hay, Corn, and Straw cutters.
Hay Manurs, Cotton, and Spading Forks; Shovels, Spades, and Scythes.
Rakes and Hoes; Shovels and Spades, of all kinds.
Tacks, Brads, Spikes, Glut, and Finishing Nails.
Cast and Wrought Butt Hinges, Screws, Locks of all kinds; Cutlery, Razors and Razor Strops; Axes, Hammers, Planes, and other Tools, &c., &c.
W. G. LEWIS & SON,
ah11-y No. 411 COMMERCE Street.

SARMENTO, McGRATH, & CO.,
108 CHESTNUT STREET,
Call the attention of the Public to the change in their Business, from the
CREDIT TO A CASH TRADE.
On the same principle as the celebrated house of Brooks & Brothers of New York, they intend to furnish their customers with the finest articles of clothing at as low prices as they can be measured for at the ready-made clothing houses, while our customers will have the advantage of
BETTER MATERIAL AND SUPERIOR ARTICLES,
both as to style and workmanship. We shall continue as heretofore to keep the finest assortment of goods in Philadelphia, and employ the best artists in our profession, and with the advantages we shall offer to the public, we hope to merit a share of the patronage our friends have bestowed upon us during the past year.
N. B. Gentlemen's own goods made up in the best manner, and at the lowest prices. 1y1-tf

GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING IMPLEMENTS.
The Subscribers have in store
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT
OF
GUNS, RIFLES, AND SPORTING IMPLEMENTS
EVER OFFERED IN THIS CITY,
BOWLING-PIECES, RIFLES, &c.,
Ever offered in this city.
Desirous of reducing their assortment as much as possible before the 1st Dec., they will sell
AT VERY LOW PRICES
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK,
GUNS FROM THE MOST CELEBRATED MANUFACTURERS OF ENGLAND, BELGIUM, AND FRANCE.
PHILIP S. JUSTICE & CO.,
No. 21 North FIFTH Street,
no2-2m above Market.

NON EXPLOSIVE BURNING FLUID.—We are now manufacturing, and are prepared to sell, a BURNING FLUID, which will not explode in the ordinary use of the article. It has been experimented upon, and subjected to the severest tests before the best chemical talent in the city, without a single failure; and we now offer it to the public, feeling confident that a great desideratum has been attained.
WARNALL & OGDEN,
473 N. THIRD Street, above Noble.

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.
EXHIBITION
Is now under full way.
One of the grandest and finest displays of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURES, MECHANICS and ART
Ever made by this Institution.
The spacious area of the
STATE ARMORY,
In SIXTEENTH Street, near Market,
As well as the large temporary building upon the south side, are filled up with articles of every imaginable variety.
The Exhibition is very of access, by all City Passenger Railroad Cars, from almost every quarter of the city, and the arrangement with them
VISITORS ARE CARRIED TO THE FAIR FREE OF CHARGE.
The ticket price of admission includes the ride to the Exhibition, and can be purchased of the Conductors in the Cars, on all the City Railroad lines. no23-tf

IT IS OF THE HIGHEST IMPORTANCE
to every one to know where they will get the best for their money, especially such times as these. WISELY & SMITH, Wholesale Druggists, corner of CHESTNUT and WATER Streets, are disposed of their entire Last, Genuine Fabric of all Colors, and Window Shades of the best quality, at prices which will be satisfactory to buyers. oct1-3m

Wholesale Dry Goods.

TO DEALERS IN OIL CLOTHS.
The Subscriber having superior facilities for Manufacturing
FLOOR, TABLE, STAIR, and
CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS,
Is now prepared to offer great inducements to Buyers from all parts of the country.
A large and choice Stock Constantly on hand.
Great care will be taken in selecting Dea. who order by mail.
WAREHOUSE, No. 229 ARCH Street, Phila.
ap23-3m* THOMAS POTTER, Manufacturer.

DRILLS & SHEETINGS FOR EXPORT.
BROWN, BLEACHED, & BLUE DRILLS.
HEAVY & LIGHT SHEETINGS.
Suitable for Export, for sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,
24 South FRONT ST., & 25 LETITIA ST.
oct6-1y

CARPETINGS.
JUST RECEIVED
FROM THE MANUFACTURERS,
On Consignment, a large lot of
INGRAIN AND VENETIAN CARPETS,
To be sold at AUCTION PRICES for Cash or City Acceptances.
WOLFE, WILSON, & CO.,
1y20-fmw,w1t No. 132 CHESTNUT Street.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c.
CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the stamp of the firm.
RICHARDSON, SONS, & OWDEN,
Are a guarantee of the soundness and durability of the Goods.
This caution is rendered essentially necessary as large quantities of inferior and defective Linens are prepared, season after season, and sealed with the name of RICHARDSON, by Irish houses, who, regardless of the injury done to the Trade and to the American consumer and the manufacturers of the genuine Goods, will not readily abandon a business so profitable, while purchasers can be imposed on with Goods of a worthless character.
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE,
my28-6m Agents, 55 CHURCH Street, New York.

Dry Goods Jobbers.

WINTER OVER-COATINGS
AND
SILK-MIXED GOODS FOR SUITS.
LIPPINCOTT & PARRY,
Southwest corner SECOND and MARKET Sts.,
Have just received, per steamer PERSIA,
TWO CASES JOHANNY ARBOR CHINCHILLAS,
THREE BALES OZARINES,
In Black, Blue, and Marengo.
ALSO,
Have on hand and are receiving Silk-mixed CASSIMERES AND COATINGS.
no4-3t

J. T. WAY & CO.,
Nos. 232 MARKET Street and 10 CHURCH Alley,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
Are now fully prepared for the
FALL TRADE.
The completeness of their Stock, both for
VARIETY AND PRICES,
Will be found to offer advantages to buyers, unsurpassed by any other in this country. au11-3m

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO THEIR
NEW MARBLE BUILDING,
No. 822 CHESTNUT STREET,
BELOW NINTH.
They respectfully invite purchasers to examine their new importations and manufacture, comprising
SUPERIOR WATCHES
FROM ESTABLISHED MAKERS.
Only authorized Agents in Pennsylvania, for the sale of Charles Frodsham's Gold Chronometer Timekeepers, made in London, and Patek, Philippe & Co., in Geneva, with certificates; Jules Jurgensen Hunting Minute Repeaters and lighting Seconds; J. E. Caldwell & Co.'s Timekeepers; Edward Favre Brandt, and other makers.
18-CARAT GOLD CHAINS AND GROUPS,
RICH DIAMOND AND PEARL,
NAPLES, ROMAN AND FLORENTINE
JEWELRY.
MAGNIFICENT ENGLISH PLATED ON GERMAN SILVER AND FINE CUT GLASSWARES, OF ORIGINAL DESIGNS,
FOR DESSERT AND ORNAMENTAL PURPOSES.
ARTISTIC BRONZE
CLOCKS AND ORNAMENTS,
FOR THE DRAWING ROOM,
Small and powerful
OPERA GLASSES.
SILVER TEA SETS,
FORKS, SPOONS, Etc.,
And every article appertaining to the table.
Visitors will always receive polite attention whether their object is to purchase or otherwise. no2-2w

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
822 CHESTNUT Street.
Have received, per steamers, new styles
Jewelry, Chatelaines, Vest Chains.
Splendid Fans, Hair Pins.
Fruit Stands, Sugar Baskets.
Jet Goods and Flower Vases.
Coral, Lava and Mosaic Sets.
Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Frodsham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. nov 3

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,)
Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

Railroad Lines.

PENNSYLVANIA
RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE TO PHILADELPHIA MERCHANTS
AND
WESTERN SHIPPERS.
THE WINTER RATES ON FREIGHTS WESTWARD by the different Railroad lines will take effect in BOSTON AND NEW YORK on the 15th instant, and in PHILADELPHIA upon freights destined beyond Pittsburgh on the 16th inst.
The rates are lower than former Winter prices by Railroad. Say:

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO	1st Class.	2d Class.	3d Class.	4th Class.
Columbus, O	$1 20	$1 00	$ 82	62
Cincinnati, O	1 80	1 10	90	67
Louisville, Ky	1 50	1 27	1 05	80
Indianapolis, Ind.	1 35	1 15	95	70
St. Louis, Mo	1 80	1 50	1 30	95
Chicago, Ill	1 60	1 25	1 10	80

To other points in the West at comparative low rates by Rail, and at the usual difference below Rail rates when shipped by river from Pittsburgh.
H. H. HOUSTON,
General Freight Agent P. R. R. Co.
PHILAD., Nov. 2d, 1858. no9-12t

Piano Fortes.

CHICKERING & SONS, Manufacturers of GRAND, PARLOR-GRAND, SQUARE, and UPRIGHT PIANO-FORTES.
This is the largest and oldest manufactory in the United States, having been ESTABLISHED IN 1823,
Since which time we have MADE AND SOLD TWENTY THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED PIANOS,
And have received 34 testimonials of their SUPERIORITY over all others, 11 Gold, 13 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals.
Pianos to Rent, Tuned, and Repaired.
BRANCH HOUSE IN PHILADELPHIA is at 1307 CHESTNUT Street. oct8-3m

PIANO FORTES.
First received, an elegant stock of RAVEN, BACON, & CO., NUNNS & CLARK, HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and CLARK & CO.'S PIANOS. MELODEON of best quality, at J. M. GOULD'S, No. 2 S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT sts. mh13-y

GANGS OF RIGGING made to order, by WEAVER, PITGER, & CO., No. 22 N. WATER St., and 21 N. DELAWARE. oct3

GERMAN CIGARS.—800,000, various brand, in store and for sale by WM. H. YEATON 216 South FRONT St. no5

The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

Hibernian Wooing.

Several years ago, as the reader of English newspapers may recollect, a constat name in the police-reports, in strange conjunction with that of Miss BURDETT COUTTS, the millionaire old maid, was that of a certain, or rather very uncertain, Mr. WILLIAM DUNN. The proprietor of this name, which is a very respectable appellation, berne by many very good fellows, as we can personally testify, was a gentleman, born and bred in Ireland, and a barrister to boot—though it is believed that he never made any effort to practice, and that he could have made a terrible mess of it if he had tried. However, in Ireland, as well as in England, a certain degree of adventitious respectability, not to say dignity, attaches itself to every man who can write "Barrister-at-Law," after his patronymic. For the legal profession in "the old country," branches off into two lines—like the divergence of descent through a younger brother in a family-tree of consanguinity. The Barrister is the elder branch, taking the main honors; the Attorney (called Solicitor, where he limits himself to Chancery or Equity practice,) glides away in regard as a less distinguishable character. And, still carrying out the idea, it often happens that while the elder branch, or Barrister, has the honors, he may have little more, while the younger line, or Attorney, rejoices in wealth, ease, comfort, and so on—all which things, we assure the public, are extremely compensating for the loss of titular rank, and, as the octogenarian said when he smacked his lips after imbibing his first sherry cobbler, "by no means hard to take."

Mr. WILLIAM DUNN, then, was an Irishman and a Barrister—a duality in unity which, as the world must know, was very likely to make him shy, modest, and unassuming. Whether or not he had kissed the Blarney Stone or bathed in the river Shannon, is unknown to this present writer—but it is not improbable that he did both, judging from his conduct.

He was by no means a man of wealth, but had a great sapacity for enjoying all that wealth gives. He determined to put himself into the matrimonial market, and, wisely aware that a briefless barrister has no honor at home, resolved to give some English lady a chance of bestowing herself (and fortune) upon him. Accordingly, some twelve or fourteen years ago, Mr. DUNN emigrated to England, accompanied by a very large pair of very rubicund whiskers, a small valise of attenuated aspect, and a purse in rather a declining condition. His special mission was—to marry an heiress. On due deliberation, he fixed upon Miss ANGELA BURDETT COUTTS, the richest single woman in England, who had succeeded, by bequest from the Duchess of St. Albans, formerly Miss MELLON, the actress,) to the immense property of COUTTS, the banker, who was first husband to the Duchess, as aforesaid. Miss BURDETT, who took the name of COUTTS with the fortune, was granddaughter to the old banker and youngest daughter of Sir FRANCIS BURDETT, once a roaring and raging patriot, who softened down, in old age, into the very Toryism which his manhood and fortune had been devoted to assail!

Miss BURDETT COUTTS is somewhat near fifty at present, but was only thirty when she became possessed of a fortune then estimated at $15,000,000, which has since greatly increased. When Mr. DUNN resolved to marry her, she was about thirty-five—tall, thin, and not handsome. Already, when he selected her, the match was half-made, in his view, for he had got his own consent, and only wanted hers.

Without ever having been introduced to her, without ever having exchanged a single word with her, Mr. DUNN pursued a very odd but pertinacious system of annoyance against Miss BURDETT COUTTS. He followed her from place to place; he teased her with love-letters; he way-laid her in public; he serenaded her in private. Go where she might, there she encountered this tall Irish barrister, with whiskers so large that he had sometimes to walk in the middle of the road to prevent their getting entangled in the hedges. All this time the law could take no notice of his attentions. According to the proverb, a cat may look at a Queen, and so an Irish fortune-hunter may aspire to make an impression upon an heiress.

Of course, such proceedings as Mr. DUNN'S attracted more or less public, and sometimes even newspaper, notice. Paragraphs ran through the journals, headed "Miss BURDETT COUTTS and Mr. DUNN." Her advent was the signal for his. At last, by way of joke, some wag wrote to him, in her name, avowing her affection, and asking him to draw a cheque upon Coutts' Bank, 59 Strand, her property. Poor DUNN was *sold*. He drew a cheque for the moderate sum of $1,000,000, and the money was—*not* paid.

Finally, he commenced two suits against Miss COUTTS, pleading his own cause in each. One, tried before Lord DENMAN, Chief Justice of England, was to recover the amount of the cheque he had drawn; the other, tried before Sir FREDERICK POLLOCK, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer, was for $5,000,000 damages, for breach-of-promise of marriage. These trials were as amusing to the public as they must have been annoying to the lady. DUNN'S own speeches were such as never before had been made in a court of law. In the first case, Lord DENMAN directed a non-suit, and desired the plaintiff to be "called"—whereupon DUNN answered the call, and fairly puzzled the Judge and bothered the jury. At last, his persecutions growing more and more intolerable, Miss COUTTS had Mr. DUNN arrested, and bound over to keep the peace towards her. He was indicted for perjury, (having sworn that Miss COUTTS had authorized him to draw cheques upon her bank,) but was liberated on promise of better behavior. The last we heard of him, some four years ago, was his appearance in the Insolvency Court, where his debts, small as they were, were not liquidated by the only "property" he put into his schedule, (in company with his other shirt, a torn pair of pantaloons, and one Wellington boot,) consisting of the letter, *not* in Miss COUTTS' writing, which, he said, assured him that she loved him. We have an impression that, at this very moment, poor Mr. DUNN is in a lunatic asylum in Yorkshire.

Such are "the short and simple annals" of one Irish fortune-hunter. Turn we now to another, more recent, and somewhat different specimen, belonging to the same order.

Rather more than four years ago, (actually in July 1854,) Mr. JOHN CARDEN, of Barnano, in the county of Tipperary, resided near Rathronan, the seat of Lord GOUGH, the veteran who had won his peerage in India, by the defeat of the Sikhs in 1845 and 1846, and again in 1848–9. Captain GOUGH, the eldest son, had married a Miss ARBUTHNOT, daughter of a rich clothier in England. This lady's sister, who was known to have a fortune of $150,000, was visiting with her, and had been casually seen by Mr. CARDEN, an estated man and even a magistrate. Much affecting Miss ARBUTHNOT, and very much affecting her fortune, CARDEN offered her his hand, which she declined. Then he followed her every where, annoying her with attentions, which were unwelcome, until her indifference was changed to dislike and disgust, which she took no pains to conceal.

On a particular Sunday, Mrs. GOUGH, with another lady, and her two sisters, went to the Church of Rathronan, where all remained to receive the sacrament. CARDEN, who had watched them in, intercepted their jaunting-car on its return; endeavored to drag the younger Miss ARBUTHNOT out of the vehicle; was assisted by six or seven accomplices; was gallantly resisted by the ladies, and one of Lord GOUGH'S shepherds; desired his accomplices to fire, which, happily, was not done; got into an encounter with the shepherd, who beat him so thoroughly that he had to fly to his own carriage, in which he had meant to run away with the heiress; was followed by the police, who had a difficulty in overtaking him, for "a stern chase is a long chase;" and was captured, lodged in prison, and tried before Judge BALL at Clonmel assizes. He made no defence, except that the police having found a supply of firearms and a *bottle of chloroform* in the carriage, he called as witness (to use the words of his own counsel) a medical man, "to remove the shocking idea that he had purchased chloroform in order to produce insensibility, with the horrible design of inflicting the worst wrong on Miss ARBUTHNOT." The doctor deposed that he had sold two bottles of chloroform to CARDEN, "to administer to some lady who was hysterical," but that he asked no questions, "not wishing to pry into any matter of the kind."

The facts, as here stated, were detailed in evidence by the Misses ARBUTHNOT, Miss LYNDEN, their friend, and other witnesses. Then arose the legal point—was the abduction completed, or only attempted? A nice point, too—upon which the prisoner was acquitted of the felony, and convicted of the attempt to commit it. Next day, CARDEN and three of his men were again tried for a felonious assault upon the shepherd who had assisted in defending Miss ARBUTHNOT. CARDEN'S counsel contended that he had already been acquitted of the felony, (i. e. the abduction,) and could not be tried again. But it was ruled that acquittal of forcibly running away with a lady was not acquittal of assault upon a man, and the trial went on. The evidence proved the case, the Judge's charge said it had been established, but the jury returned "Not Guilty."

Then occurred a strange scene. The greater number of spectators cheered; ladies in the gallery waved their handkerchief; thousands outside the court-house shouted as if a great victory had been won. Why was this? Do Tipperary ladies admire such Sabine wooing as this of CARDEN'S? Not they—though it is, or rather was, among the customs of the country. No, but Tipperary really thought that CARDEN, a man of some property, and who (like St. PATRICK in the song), could boast that he "came from decent people," was really too good for Miss ARBUTHNOT, only the daughter of a rich "Saxon" clothier; in the eyes of Tipperary, Mr. CARDEN was only doing her too much honor in condescending to run away with her, that he might chloroform or marry her.

Despite of belonging to "the old stock of the country"—there is a Sir JOHN CARDEN, Baronet, of Templemore, Tipperary—Mr. CARDEN was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labor, in Clonmel jail, and immediately robed in the prison-dress. Tipperary was indignant, but had to bear it. That such a "fine young Irish gentleman," with $10,000 a year landed property, should have two years of prison-labor, prison-fare, and prison-dress, was considered horrible. After he had been ten months in prison, some of his fellow-magistrates represented to the Irish Government that his health was seriously affected. The late Sir PHILIP CRAMPTON went down to see him, and on his report, that CARDEN was not dangerously ill, but certainly not as strong as if he had been sitting at home in clover, it was intimated to him that the remaining fourteen months of his *duresse* would be forgiven him, provided he gave bonds to keep the peace towards all the world in general, and Miss ARBUTHNOT in particular. He declined this humane offer. He would submit to no restriction upon his national privilege of running away with a lady. And he actually remained the full two years in prison—until July, 1856.

Having watched this singular case with some interest while it occurred, we have often wondered what had become of Mr. CARDEN, of Barnane. The other day, on looking through some Dublin papers, we found that Miss ARBUTHNOT, again the object of Mr. CARDEN'S persecution, had been compelled to bring him before the police magistrate at Kingston. He had teazed her with letters, and had even taken measures to obtain possession of her—no doubt to run away with her. All this time, though she swore that she really loathed the man, *he* insists that she adores him; that he is passionately devoted to her; that her relatives have conspired to keep asunder two persons who (he contends) were born to make each other happy; and that the lady, in appearing against him, labors under some extraordinary hallucination.

When liberated from prison he had signed a bond containing the words "And shall not molest or annoy, directly or indirectly, by word, deed, or gesture, or written communication, or personally obtrude on her, or hold communication with any member of her family." He was compelled to give his personal security for his good behavior towards the complainant, and to keep the peace towards her and all Her Majesty's subjects, in the sum of £5,000. The magistrate's opinion was that some persons were feeding their cupidity at the expense of CARDEN'S credulity, and making him believe that Miss ARBUTHNOT entertained sentiments towards him which she in reality did not. CARDEN said he knew better. But if the lady actually liked him, she has shown such an odd way of expressing it, that Mr. CARDEN may ask,

"Perhaps it was wise to dissemble your love,
But why did you kick me down stairs?"

We have given these curious cases of DUNN and CARDEN, simply as preliminary to an article upon Irish Abductions, as a national institution, which it is our purpose to publish tomorrow. In the tragedy of "Douglas," when Glenalvon is made to say of a lady,

"I'll woo her as the lion woos his bride,"

the sentiment was so evidently derived from Milesian practice, that we suspect he who spoke it must have hailed from the Emerald Isle, instead of the Land of Cakes!

News of Literature.

The first volume of Allibone's Dictionary of British and American Literature and Authors will appear before the close of the year. Its publishers, Childs & Petersen, of this city, have now in the press The Critical History of the Doctrine of a Future Life, with a complete bibliography of the subject. Mr. William Rounseville Alger, author of this book, has devoted twelve years research and study to the collection and arrangement of materials, which he then had to recast, as it were, in the mould of his own mind. Never were materials more widely sought for, more largely collected, or more admirably digested. The subject, itself of the very highest importance, is treated so as to make it full of interest, not only to all who believe in a future state, but to those who desire to see fine scholarly acquirements worthily employed. The absence of sectarianism, and the pervading spirit of truth which form the elements of this book, are most attractive features. We say this, after having examined a considerable part of the work in proof. It collects, concentrates, and digests whatever profane or sacred writings have declared or indicated touching a Future Life. The scholarship in this book is wonderful—and not the less so, for being shown chiefly in the results which it arrives at and presents.

There is considerable activity among the English publishers. Among the new announcements, likely to interest American readers, are a Life of Douglas Jerrold, by his Son; Mr. Fitzball's Thirty-five Years of a Dramatic Author's Life; a new work by the author of Tom Brown's School Days, to be called Scouring of the White Horse; a new poem by Robert Bulwer Lytton, the novelist's son; Lord Dundonald's Memoranda of Naval Services in the Liberation of Chili and Peru from Spanish Dominion; A Complete Treatise on the Science of Taming Horses, by J. S. Rarey; Mrs. Jameson's History of our Lord, forming the fourth series of Sacred and Legendary Art, and concluding the work; a new History of France, by Eyre Evans Crowe; Mullhausen's Journey from the Mississippi to the Coast of the Pacific; the second volume of Arago's Popular Astronomy; the concluding part of Dr. Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology; Fragmentary Remains, Literary and Scientific, of Sir Humphrey Davy, edited by his brother; a new story by Miss Mulock; Stephen Langton, by M. F. Tupper; the Last Journals of Horace Walpole, edited by Dr. Doran; New Pictures and Old Pannellings, by Dr. Doran; and History of British Journalism, from the foundation of the Newspaper Press in England to the Repeal of the Stamp Act in 1856, with sketches of Press Celebrities, by Alexander Andrews.

The waters are stirring in this country, too. The Appletons, of New York, announce, to appear this month, Vol. 4 of the New American Cyclopædia; Vol. 9 of Benton's Abridgement of the Debates of Congress; Meta Gray, or What Makes Home Happy, by Maria J. McIntosh; and, with thirty illustrations, The Banks of New York, by J. S. Gibbons. Among their forthcoming illustrated works, we notice The Stratford Gallery, by Mrs. J. W. Palmer; Pen and Pencil, by Mrs. Balmanno; Wordsworth's Pastoral Poems, illustrated by Berkett Foster; Baron Munchausen, illustrated by Crowquill; and many more, adapted as gift books, or for the library.

From Boston the accounts also show activity. Little, Brown, & Co. announce A History of the Settlement of New England, by John Gorham Palfrey; Savage's Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England, in four volumes; the third volume of Edward Everett's Orations and Speeches; Life, Letters, and Dispatches of Major General Nathaniel Greene, by his grandson, seven volumes; Louis Agassiz's contributions to the Natural History of the United States, volume 3, on "Acalephs," or Jelly Fishes; and three more volumes of Richard Grant White's new and beautiful edition of Shakspeare, containing the historical plays.

On the 8th of December, Phillips, Sampson, & Co., of Boston, will issue volume III of Prescott's Life of Philip the Second. We are enabled, in advance, to present our readers with the following interesting extract, describing the

COMBAT IN THE ALPUJARRAS.

Mondejar's line of march now took him into the heart of the wildest regions of the Alpujarras, where the scenery assumed a character of sublimity very different from what he had met with in the lower levels of the country. Here mountain rose beyond mountain, till their hoary heads, soaring above the clouds, entered far into the region of eternal snow. The scene was as gloomy as it was grand. Instead of the wide-spreading woods that usually hang round the skirts of lofty mountains, covering up their nakedness from the eye, nothing here was to be seen but masses of shattered rock, black as if burned by volcanic fires, and heaped one upon another in a sort of wild confusion, as if some tremendous convulsion of nature had torn the hills from their foundations, and thrown them into primitive chaos. Yet the industry of the Moriscoes had contrived to relieve the savage features of the landscape, by scooping out terraces for the cultivation of vines, and raising there the vine and other plants, in bright patches of variegated culture, that hung like a garland round the gaunt and swarthy sierra.

The temperature was now greatly changed from what the army had experienced in the valleys. The weather was bitterly cold, and the mountains, found its way through the harness of the cavaliers, and the light covering of the soldiers, benumbing their limbs, and piercing them to the very bone. Great difficulty was experienced in dragging the cannon up the steep heights, and along roads and passes, which, however easily traversed by the light-footed mountaineer, were but ill suited to the movements of an army clad in the heavy panoply of war.

The march was conducted in perfect order, the arquebusiers occupying the van, and the cavalry riding on either flank, while detachments of infantry, the main body of which occupied the centre, were thrown out to the right and left, on the higher grounds along the route of the army, to save it from annoyance from the mountaineers.

On the thirteenth of January, Mondejar entered the narrow defile of Alfajarali, at the farther end of which the chief multitude that had gathered round the standard of Aben-Humeya were already drawn up in battle array. His right wing rested on the bold side of the sierra. The left was defended by a deep ravine, and his position was strengthened by more than one ambuscade, for which the nature of the ground was eminently favorable. Indeed, ambushes and surprises formed part of the regular strategy of the Moorish warrior, who lost heart if he failed in these—like the lion, who, if balked in the first spring upon his prey, is said rarely to attempt another.

Putting these wily tactics into practice, the Moriscoes had so entangled the Spaniards were fairly entangled in the defile, without waiting for them to come into order of battle, gave the signal; and his men, starting up from glen, thicket, and ravine, or bursting down the hill-sides like their own winter-torrents, fell at once on the Christians—front, flank, and rear, pouring them on every quarter. Astounded by the fiery suddenness of the assault, the rear-guard retreated on the centre, while the arquebusiers in the van were thrown into still greater disorder. For a few moments it seemed as if the panic would become general. But the voice of the leader was heard above the tumult, and energetic measures being taken, he fortunately succeeded in restoring order, and reviving the confidence of his men. He detached one body of cavalry, under his son-in-law, to the support of the rear, and another to the front under the command of his son, Antonio de Mendoza. Both executed their orders with spirit, and Mendoza, outstripping his companions in the haste with which he galloped to the front, threw himself into the thickest of the fight, where he was struck from his horse by a heavy stone, and was speedily surrounded by the enemy, from whose grasp he was with difficulty, and not till after much hard fighting, rescued by his companions. His friend, Don Alonso Portocarrero, the scion of a noble house in Andalusia, whose sons had always claimed the front of battle against the infidel, was twice wounded by poisoned arrows; for the Moors of the Alpujarras tipped their weapons with a deadly poison distilled from a weed that grew wild among the mountains.

A fierce struggle now ensued. For the Moriscos was spurred on by hatred and the recollection of a thousand wrongs. Ill provided with weapons for attack, and destitute of defensive armor, he exposed himself to the hottest of his enemy's fire, and endeavored to drag the horsemen from their saddles, while stones and arrows, with which some musket-balls were intermingled, fell like rain on the well-tempered harness of the Castilian knights. The latter, now fully roused, plunged boldly into the thickest of the Moorish multitude, trampling them under foot, and hewing them down, right and left, with their sharp blades. The arquebusiers, at the same time, delivered a well-directed fire on the ranks of the Moriscos, who, after a brave struggle of an hour's duration, in which they were baffled on every quarter, quitted the field, covered with their slain, as precipitately as they had entered it, and, vanishing among the mountains, were soon far beyond pursuit.

We solicit the attention of railroad men to the annexed paragraph. It is a practical illustration of an improvement (advertised in our columns) which ought to be at once universally used. No railroad should do without it a moment. The Toledo *Times* says:

"On Tuesday evening last, at a switch between Camden and Wakeman, on the southern division of the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, known as Butler's, capable of holding two cars, the pin was removed which connected the target with the switch after the switch was removed, and the target was replaced in an upright position, which signified go ahead. The engine had already turned upon the side track before it was noticed, but the engineer, quick as thought, applied the patent 'Creamer' brakes, which connect from his stand through the whole train, thus stopping the train before anything but the engine and baggage-car were off the track, and averting a wholesale slaughter of passengers. The fireman, in jumping from the engine, caught his watch-guard, which threw him in a position to break his leg. But little damage, fortunately, was done."

A Living Man's Heart Open to Inspection—Excitement at the Medical College.

[From the New York Evening Post, Nov. 10.]

Some three years ago our physicians witnessed the process of digestion through an orifice left by a gun-shot wound in the abdomen of Alexis St. Martin. But a greater curiosity was yesterday exhibited to the students of the University Medical College, at the hour of Prof. Mott's clinique.

It was a case of deficiency of the sternum (breast bone), which enables