Mrs Forney No 2

THE PRESS.

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LADIES' FANCY FURS. We have one of the largest and finest Stocks of Goods in this line to be found in the city, all made EXPRESSLY FOR OUR SALES, Which we are selling at the LOWEST PRICES. Warranted to be in all respects as represented, or the MONEY REFUNDED. FOSTER & CO., no17-1m THIRD Street, below Chestnut.

BUFFALO ROBES, BY THE BALE OR ROBE, AT GEO. F. WOMRATH'S 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET. au13-4m

Carpetings.

BAILY & BROTHER'S CARPET WAREHOUSE, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. WE SHALL OPEN TO-DAY ANOTHER INVOICE OF ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, "CROSSLEY'S" CELEBRATED MAKE, AT ONE DOLLAR A YARD. Carpet buyers will find our stock full and of fresh styles, and PRICES VERY LOW. no8-tf

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MOSS, BROTHER, & CO., No. 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET, BLANK ACCOUNT-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, BOOKSELLERS, & STATIONERS. ACCOUNT BOOKS, Of every description, on hand, or Ruled and Bound to Pattern, suitable for MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, BANKERS, BROKERS, INSURANCE AND RAILROAD COMPANIES. Warranted in quality, and at lowest prices. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC STATIONERY, COMMERCIAL BLANKS, &c., &c. JOB PRINTING, LITHOGRAPHY, In all their Varieties. PUNCTUALITY & SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. MOSS, BROTHER, & CO., no11-2m New No. 16 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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Toilette Articles.

THE ONLY ARTICLE UNRIVALLED IN MARKET, with Immense HOME AND EUROPEAN DEMAND. The reason why, is, that by Nature's own process it restores the natural color permanently, after the hair becomes gray; supplies the natural fluids, and thus makes it grow on bald heads, removes all dandruff, itching, and heat from the scalp, quiets and tones up the nerves, and thus cures all nervous headache, and may be relied upon to cure all diseases of the scalp and hair; it will stop and keep it from falling off; makes it soft, glossy, healthy, and beautiful, and if used by the young two or three times a week, it will never fall or become gray; then reader, read the following, and judge for yourselves:

NEW YORK, Jan. 6, 1858.
MESSRS. O. J. WOOD & CO.:
Gentlemen: Having heard a good deal about Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and my hair being quite gray, I made up my mind to lay aside the prejudices which I, in common with a great many persons, had against all manner of patent medicines, and a short time ago I commenced using your article, to test it for myself. The result has been so very satisfactory that I am very glad I did so, and in justice to you, as well as for the encouragement of others who may be as gray as I was, but who having my prejudice without my reason for setting it aside, are unwilling to give your Restorative a trial till they have further proof, and the best proof being ocular demonstration, I write you this letter, which you may show to any such, and also direct them to me for further proof, who am in and out of the N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment every day. My hair is now its natural color, and much improved in appearance every way, being glossier and thicker, and much more healthy looking. I am, Yours Respectfully, HENRY JENKINS, Corner Columbia and Carroll streets, Brooklyn.

LIVINGSTON, Ala., Feb. 14, 1858.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative has done much good in this part of the country. My hair has been slightly diminishing for several years, caused, I suppose, from a slight burn when I was quite an infant. I have been using your Hair Restorative for six weeks, and I find that I have a fine head of hair now growing, after having used all other remedies known, to no effect. I think it the most valuable remedy now extant, and advise all who are afflicted that way to use your remedy. You can publish this if you think proper. Yours, &c., S. W. MIDDLETON.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 9, 1857.
PROF. WOOD—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head, almost lost its covering—was, in fact, BALD. I have used but 2 half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think, from my own personal recommendation, I can induce many others to try it. Yours, respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D., No. 464 Vine street.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: Large, medium, and small; the small holds ½ a pint, and retails for one dollar per bottle; the medium holds at least twenty per cent. more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion, and retails for $3 a bottle.
O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, New York, (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment,) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.
And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no16-mwf3m & eowinwky 3m

Boots and Shoes.

BOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has on hand a large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at the lowest prices. GEO. W. TAYLOR, no8-1y S. E. corner FIFTH and MARKET Sts.

Dentistry.

Dr. W. S. McILHENNEY, Dentist, would inform his friends that he has resumed practice at No. 1346 CHESTNUT Street, second door above the U. S. Mint. se21-3m

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 Des. who order by mail. WAREHOUSE, No. 229 ARCH Street, Phila. au23-3m* THOMAS POTTER, Manufacturer.

DRILLS & SHEETINGS FOR EXPORT. BROWN, BLEACHED, & BLUE DRILLS. HEAVY & LIGHT SHEETINGS, Suitable for Export, for sale by FROTHINGHAM & WELLS, 34 South FRONT ST., & 35 LETITIA ST. oc15-1y

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., jy20-frm&wtf No. 132 CHESTNUT Street.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, DIAPERS, &c. CONSUMERS of RICHARDSON'S LINENS, and those desirous of obtaining the GENUINE GOODS, should see that the articles they purchase are sealed with the full name of the firm, RICHARDSON, SONS, & OWDEN, As 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 thus inflicted alike on 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, 36 CHURCH Street, New York.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

J. E. CALDWELL & CO., 822 CHESTNUT Street. Have received, per steamers, new styles Jewelry, Chatelains, 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

Savings Funds.

THE STATE SAVINGS FUND, No. 241 DOCK STREET, NEXT DOOR TO THE POST OFFICE. INTEREST FIVE PER CENT. Money received DAILY, and every MONDAY EVENING, ON DEPOSIT, IN SUMS LARGE AND SMALL, AND PAID BACK DAILY, FROM 9 O'CLOCK A. M. TO 3 O'CLOCK P. M. DEPOSITORS CAN DRAW THEIR MONEY BY CHECKS, AS IN BANK, IF DESIRED. GEO. H. HART, President. CHAS. G. IMLAY, Treasurer. J. HENRY HAYES, Teller. se23-tJan1

THE SPRING GARDEN SAVING FUND. (CHARTERED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.) PERPETUAL CHARTER. FIVE PER CENT. Interest allowed to Depositors, and all Moneys Paid back on Demand. OFFICE, 331 NORTH THIRD STREET, (CONSOLIDATION BANK BUILDING.) This Institution is now open for the transaction of business, and is the only Chartered Saving Fund located in the northern part of the city. The Office will be open (daily) from 9 to 3 o'clock, and also on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, from 6 until 8 o'clock in the Evening.
MANAGERS.

Frederick Klett,	John Keesler, Jr.,
Stephen Smith,	James B. Pringle,
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President, JAMES B. PRINGLE. Secretary, GEORGE T. THORN. ap21-lfif

SAVING FUND—FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY.—WALNUT STREET, SOUTH WEST CORNER OF THIRD, PHILADELPHIA. INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA. Money is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 8 o'clock. HON. HENRY L. BENNER, President. ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President. WM. J. REED, Secretary.
DIRECTORS.

Hon. Henry L. Benner,	F. Carroll Brewster,
Edward L. Carter,	Joseph B. Barr,
Robert Selfridge,	Francis Lee,
Saml. K. Ashton,	Joseph Yerkes,
C. Landreth Munns,	Henry Diffenderffer.

Money is received and payments made daily. The investments are made, in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities as will always insure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to this Institution. au1-1y

SAVING FUND.—UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY, corner of THIRD and CHESTNUT Streets. Large and small sums received, and paid back on demand, without notice, with FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. Office hours, from 9 until 5 o'clock every day, and on MONDAY EVENINGS from 7 until 9 o'clock. DRAFTS for sale on England, Ireland, and Scotland, from £1 upwards. President—STEPHEN R. CRAWFORD. Treasurer—PLINY FISK. Teller—JAMES R. HUNTER. se17-1yif

Piano Fortes.

PIANO FORTES. Just received, an elegant stock of HAVEN, BACON, & CO., NUNNS & CLARK, HALLET, DAVIS & CO., and GALE & CO.'S PIANOS, MELODEONS of best quality, at J. E. GOULD'S, S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESTNUT sts. mh19-y

EXCELLENT, WARRANTED NEW YORK PIANOS; celebrated for tone, touch, durability, and tasty appearance. 7 Octaves, PLAIN and LOUIS XIV, Pearl inlaid, and Pearl keys, for sale, from $190 upwards. Also, PIANOS to rent. JAMES BELLAK, 279 South FIFTH Street, above Spruce, sole agent for Cummings & Canfield, and J. & C. Fischer. no13-1m*

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 as testimonials of their SUPERIORITY over all others, 11 Gold, 18 Silver, and 4 Bronze Medals. ☞ Pianos to Rent, Tuned, and Repaired. BRANCH HOUSE in PHILADELPHIA is at 1307 CHESTNUT Street. oc5-3m

Bookbinding

BOOKBINDING.—The undersigned respectfully invite the attention of lovers of books to their unequalled facilities for binding books in a superior manner. Their work has been submitted for a series of years to the examination of some of the most celebrated connoisseurs in the country. It has received the most flattering encomiums, and won for the undersigned a reputation which they are determined to maintain. Every style of Binding executed, from the plain half-bound volume for the scholar's table to the most artistic garniture of rarities for the collection of the Bibliomaniac. Specimens of style and workmanship will be cheerfully shown to those who will call upon PAWSON & NICHOLSON, Bookbinders, 519 MINOR Street, se29-1m* Between Market and Chestnut Streets.

Confectionery.

KRIS KRINGLE HEADQUARTERS.—We have just received our French Confectionery, and are manufacturing a superior article of Marsh Mellow Gum Drops, Bon Bons, Cream Dates, &c. Call and supply yourselves with the best Confectionery in this city, at JEFFRIES & EVANS', no16-3m No. 718 MARKET St., bet. 7th and 8th.

WHITMAN'S SUPERIOR CONFECTIONERY, FINE MIXED SUGAR PLUMS, FINE MIXED BONBONS, FINE MIXED CANDIES, Manufactured, and for sale Wholesale and Retail, by STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET STREET, no5 West of TWELFTH Street.

TRUSSES!—Genuine French, for Adults. TRUSSES! Genuine French, for Children. TRUSSES! do. do. Ladies. TRUSSES! Approved American Styles. Supporter Braces; English Abdominal Belts; Syringes, a new and improved self-injecting article; specially adapted to Ladies' use. Also, bath-room or hydrant Enemas; French Pessaries; Breast Pumps; Infants' Nursing Bottles; Nipple Shells and Shields. For sale by CALEB H. NEEDLES, Pharmaceutist, and Practical adjuster of Mechanical Remedies. S. W. corner TWELFTH and RACE Sts., Phila. Ladies' rooms—entrance on Twelfth street, next door to store. no15-3m

Retail Dry Goods.

WILL OPEN, IN A FEW DAYS, SEVERAL CASES —OF— NEW GOODS, Now landing from STEAMER VANDERBILT, INCLUDING SILKS IN TWO FLOUNCED ROBES, ALL COLORS. BAYADERE SILKS, EVENING SILKS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVET POPLINS, PLAIN BLACK POPLINS, EMBROIDERIES, EVENING DRESSES, &c. With a variety of NEW GOODS OF THE LATEST PARIS STYLES AND NOVELTIES. THOS. W. EVANS & CO., no17-tf 818 and 820 CHESTNUT Street.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS. WM. P. CAMPBELL, No. 1124 CHESTNUT STREET, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, Has now in stock an elegant assortment of latest Styles and every variety of Fabrics. no17-6t

GREAT SALE OF BROCHE SHAWLS AND CLOAKS!!! Unprecedented Bargains! We've had a perfect rush! We're selling an immensity of Goods! Our trade's increasing! Our Mode of doing business seems to meet with general approval!! Namely— "To Have But One Price." "To sell Cheap for Cash." "Never to misrepresent Goods in order TO EFFECT SALES." "To deal fairly and justly, and wait upon all customers with attention and politeness." "Thus to gain their confidence, and keep it by continuing to do right." THORNLEY & CHISM. We have now on hand Excellent Long Broche Shawls for $8. Still better quality for $10, $11, $12, $13, $14, $16, $18, $20, $22 and $25. Square Broche Shawls from $5 up to $12. Long and Square Blanket Shawls in every variety. Children's, Misses, and Gentlemen's Shawls, &c. Good Black Cloth Cloaks for $3. Every other quality and Style for $3 up to $18. A JOB LOT OF CLOAKS FROM LAST SEASON AT HALF PRICE! Best Black Silks for 50c. to $1.50 per yard. Rich Fancy Silks really beautiful. Every variety of DRESS GOODS. CLOTHS! CASSIMERES!! SATTINETTS, &c.!!! Heavy Black Beaver Cloths, fine French do., &c., &c. Blankets, Flannels, Linens, and Muslins. In fact no better stock of general Dry Goods can be found than at THORNLEY & CHISM'S, Northeast Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN. no13-tf

BARGAINS FROM AUCTION!—DRY GOODS CHEAP FOR THE MILLION! We will open on MONDAY, Silk Robes, at $16.50, cost to import $25. 1,000 yards Black Silk, beautiful, at 44, 56, 62, 75, 87, $1 to $1.75. 1,550 yards French Merinoes at $1, cost to import $1.25. 2,000 yards figured and plain Merinoes at 50, 56, 65, and 75c., worth double. 800 yards beautiful black all-wool Delaines, only 28 cents. A splendid assortment of Blankets. 2,000 yards Cloths fresh from auction, for Ladies' and Gents' and Boys' wear, from 75c., $1, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75, $2, $2.25, $2.50, decidedly the greatest bargains in the city. Broche, Stella, Blanket, Cashmere Shawls, the greatest bargains ever offered. 10,000 yards Poil de Chevres, Delaines, Debeges. All-wool Plaids, only 31 cents, usually sold at 50 cts. All-wool Delaines only 25 cents. Delaines in great variety and every style. Cloaks and Dusters in every style. McELROY respectfully invites the Ladies to call and examine his stock, embracing many styles not to be found elsewhere. Our prices so low, we defy competition. McELROY, oc4-mwf-tf No. 11 South NINTH Street.

WINTER CASSIMERES & CLOTHS. New London Styles Cassimeres. Ladies' Superior Cloak Cloths. Beavers, Castors, and Chinchillas. Black Cloths and Fine Doeskins. Velvets, Satins, and Cashmere Vesting. Boys' Cassimeres and Jacket Cloths. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, no12 EIGHTH & CHESTNUT Streets.

BLANKET LONG SHAWLS. Just opened, several hundreds of Long Blanket Shawls, of new designs and full size, at $4 50 and $5. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, no12 EIGHTH & CHESTNUT Streets.

FRENCH MERINOS. A full assortment of French Merinos, in all the qualities, from 65 cents to $1 25, including some lots unusually cheap. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, no12 EIGHTH & CHESTNUT Streets.

FINE STOCK OF SEASONABLE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

SILKS,	MERINOES,
SHAWLS,	DE LAINES,
CLOAKS,	FLANNELS,
RAGLANS,	BLANKETS, &c

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

SHAWLS, FROM THE LAST AUCTION, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Broche Long Shawls. Broche Square Shawls. Woollen Round Mantles. Extra Fine Plaid Shawls. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

SILKS FROM AUCTION THIS MORNING. 1 lot Plaid Silks, 75 cents. 1 " Rich Bayadere, $1. 2 " Splendid Style, $1 25. French Blue Silks, $1. Brown " $1. EYRE & LANDELL, no3-2m FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA CENTRAL SHAWL AND MERINO EMPORIUM. BROCHE, STELLA, BLANKET, AND MEN'S SHAWLS, A general assortment, unequalled in this market. FRENCH REVERSIBLE MANTLES, with round corners. New and desirable FRENCH MERINOES AND CASHMERES, from 68 cents to $1 per yard. WHITE AND BLACK CASHMERES. SUPER LYONS BLACK SILK VELVET. BLACK FRENCH LADY CLOTH. LADIES' best quality ORDERED KID GLOVES. GENTS' DOUBLE STITCHED KID GLOVES. 100 Sets FRENCH CAMBRIC COLLARS & CUFFS, at $1 per Set. BAYADERE SATIN TRAVERS. LUPIN'S ALL-WOOL DE LAINES, &c. DRESS MATERIALS, in variety. WELSH & BALLARDVAL FLANNELS. CRIB & BED BLANKETS, and FURNISHING GOODS generally, At the LOWEST PRICES, for CASH. CHARLES ADAMS, oc30 Eighth and Arch streets.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.—S. V. R. HUNTER Has REMOVED from No. 30 to No. 40 South SECOND Street, where he is now prepared to furnish the Ladies with a fresh and well-selected stock of DRESS GOODS, To which he invites their attention, being determined to sell at exceedingly LOW PRICES. N. B.—A large assortment of Broche, Stella, and French Blanket Shawls. Also, a variety of Silk and Cloth Circulars Constantly on hand, at the "CLOAK EMPORIUM," oc7-3m No. 40 South SECOND Street.

FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS. OPENING DAILY. FINE CLOTH RAGLANS, ELEGANT BEAVER RAGLANS, RICH VELVET CLOAKS. Elegantly adorned with REAL LACES, CROCHET, &c., &c. OPERA CLOAKS. The largest and most varied stock of these fashionable OVER GARMENTS, At the widest range of prices, and suited for MOURNING, PROMENADE, AND FULL DRESS COSTUME, AT THE PARIS MANTILLA & CLOAK EMPORIUM, J. W. PROCTOR & CO., 708 CHESTNUT STREET. oc14

OAKUM.—1,000 bales Navy and American Oakum, in store and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER, & CO, no18 No. 23 N. WATER St, and 22 N. Wharves.

WHISKEY.—80 bbls., 20½ do. (Miller Rickerston's) Old Monongahela Whiskey, in store and for sale, by A. MERINO, oc11-tf 140 South FRONT Street.

New Publications.

REV. MR. WADSWORTH'S THANKSGIVING SERMON. Will be Published in PAMPHLET FORM, PRICE 10 CENTS, TUESDAY, the 23d instant. ALSO, IN TRACT FORM, FOR MAILING, PRICE 5 CENTS. J. W. BRADLEY, Publisher. n20-2t* 48 North FOURTH Street.

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The Press.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1858.

History of "The Associated Press."

There is no such thing in England, nor, of course, in any other European country, of news telegraphed from various places and simultaneously conveyed to newspapers of all shades of politics and purposes, and by these journals to their readers at one and the same time. In fact, Foreign newspapers make very little use of the Electric Telegraph. The leading London and Continental daily journals receive telegrams from principal parts, but this is at the proper and separate expense of each individual paper, the cost prevents any like details. Two or three lines *per diem* is all that a London paper receives by telegraph from Paris, and *vice versâ*, that a Paris paper receives from London. Indeed, when communications in cypher are forbidden to be sent over any line in France, where the Government claims the right of reading every message before it is sent, and of dealing in the same way with every despatch from "outside barbarians," and putting a veto upon the transmission or receipt of such messages, it is obvious that newspapers cannot receive any very confidential news in this way. At each telegraphic station, a Government official looks over every message handed in. The sender, who has paid for its transmission, goes away with the belief that, in a very short time, his message will reach its destination. But, if the official does not like the wording of the message, if he finds or fancies that there is more in it than meets the eye, he simply says, "This message cannot pass" and there it rests, on his private file, speedily to be submitted to the Minister of the Interior, who may or may not allow it to be sent on next day. The same way with messages received. The Official carefully reads them, one by one, with a suspicious mind and very vigilant eye. "This," says he, "hath a smell of treason," or "This hath an ancient and fish-like smell of conspiracy." These must not be sent to the persons for whom they are intended." The Minister of the Interior examines them, and sometimes allows them to be sent to their destination—eighteen or twenty hours after arrival. Suspicion fancies treason in every line. "Rums is riz," may allude to the outbreak of a conspiracy, and "Sugar have fell," may intimate the intended prostration of a dynasty. For these, and other reasons, telegrams are very scarce in European papers, independent of the whole cost being borne by each journal, and not, as with us, distributed among many.

Some years since, when the papers of this country felt the necessity of furnishing intelligence to their readers at the earliest moment, and when the Telegraph afforded them so reliable a medium, an association was formed, having for its object the supplying of this necessity. Soon every principal paper in the United States became a member of The Associated Press. The good consequences of this Union are apparent in the lengthy summary of intelligence published daily under the telegraphic head of the newspaper press of this country, when compared with the brief exclusive telegrams in the *Times* and *News* of London. Our telegraphic Association has agents in every important city in this country, and intelligent European correspondents; its news yachts are stationed at every point where it may be possible to intercept a steamer; and, during the session of Congress, the reports of its proceedings by the able reporters of the Association are doubtless the only ones that are read, outside of the political world. Virtually, it collects, at an annual expenditure, all told, of over one hundred thousand dollars, the fullest and most reliable news from every quarter of the globe.

This cost, which would crush any single enterprise that should undertake to furnish such intelligence exclusively, is, by the division of expense, comparatively small, while every enterprising journal can be as lavish of this kind of news as of any other. The bills of the entire Association are properly audited by members of the Press, duly elected for that purpose, and the whole sum collected is expended for the legitimate purpose, the reporters and other employees receiving reasonable, but by no means extravagant, salaries for their labor.

Many of our readers, we know—for we write this "by request," as managers say in theatre-bills—will thank us for telling them that this "Associated Press" is, and what were its antecedents, as far back as thirty years ago. We are happy in being able to gratify them, and thereby show them some of the interior mechanism of American Journalism, which, in respect of Enterprise, heads all the Journalism of all the rest of the world. It is *equal* in most other respects, and infinitely *superior* in this.

The first reports of Marine and other news were made by the late JOSEPH LANG, editor and proprietor of the old *Gazette*, of New York, who, being fond of boating in the harbor, would often hail passing vessels, and if any thing startling was obtained, would make use of it in his next issue, thus creating a sensation among his contemporaries. An opposition soon sprung up between the *Gazette* and *Daily Advertiser*, and boats were built especially for the purpose of obtaining news from incoming packet ships. In 1831, the *Courier and Enquirer* was in competition with the *Journal of Commerce*, and large schooners were employed to cruise from fifty to a hundred miles out at sea, where vessels from Europe might be intercepted, and foreign newspapers obtained. Each of these New York journals had two vessels thus employed, and the expense attending these enterprises may be imagined from the fact that in two years the *Courier and Enquirer* expended over $40,000 in maintaining this single branch of news-reporting. About 1834, the various New York newspapers, in consequence of the great expense attending this rivalry, reduced the number of vessels employed, and returned to the former practice of having small boats. The New York *Herald*, however, soon entered the field, and for a long time, through the enterprise of the proprietor in liberally rewarding the pilots delivering late papers at the office, that journal was enabled to surpass all competition.

A change was coming on, destined to throw new spirit into American journalism. By the arrival of the *Sirius* and *Great Western*, from Liverpool, in 1838, a change was rendered necessary in the mode of acquiring news. MOSES Y. BEACH, of the *Sun*, would frequently charter a steamboat and intercept the expected steamship, for the purpose of obtaining the latest intelligence for his journal. This was, however, so often unsuccessful, and frequently anticipated by the prior arrival of the steamship itself, that it was finally abandoned. In 1847 the *Journal of Commerce, Courier and Enquirer, Express, Sun,* and *Herald* formed an Association, and purchased a steamboat for $30,000; but, after a trial of six months, the scheme was abandoned. The Association was, however, continued, and the establishment of telegraph lines, now extended to all sections of the country, has gradually led to the present system. The line to Sandy Hook led to the perfection of a plan for obtaining news from steamers impossible under the use of the semaphore telegraph previously used.

The Associated Press has an agent at Liverpool, who, upon the departure of each steamer, whether for New York, Halifax, St. Johns, Quebec, or Portland, places in the hands of the purser a tin cylindrical can, containing the latest news, prepared for transmission by telegraph. These cans are thrown overboard on the appearance of the news boats stationed off those ports, and the whole country is generally supplied with the news some days before the steamers reach their destination. At Sandy Hook much time has been saved by the employment of carrier pigeons. When a steamer is expected the news boat is sent off, frequently towing a pilot boat. This boat contains a basket in which are four or five pigeons. The moment the steamer approaches, the boat runs alongside, the tin can being thrown overboard is obtained, and the slips of paper therein are fastened to the pigeons, and they immediately make for Sandy Hook. Thence the news is transmitted to New York, and instances frequently occur of the news being published in the papers of the Associated Press at New Orleans before the steamer reaches her berth in New York. The old telegraph line to Sandy Hook has, however, been suffered to go into decay, and but for the establishment of a new line by the American Telegraph Company this system would have had to be abandoned.

The steamers bound to Quebec throw over their tin cans at a point near the River du Loupe, where there is a telegraph station, and as much as six or eight hours is frequently gained in this way. In addition to these methods, steamers are frequently overhauled off Cape Race by the steamer *Victoria*, employed by the Associated Press. The system is rather different here. If at night, rockets are fired by the steamers, and the news despatches, enclosed in a keg, are thrown over, so that the *Victoria* can pick them up; or, if she happens not to be near, they are frequently picked up by the fishing vessels and carried into St. Johns, Newfoundland, the finders being liberally rewarded for their services. In this way, news two or three days in advance of the steamers' arrival at their destination has been obtained. During the brief period that the steamships of the Liverpool line ran to the port of Philadelphia, the Liverpool agent adopted the same plan for supplying the press with the latest news; but, before the system was fully inaugurated, the steamers were transferred to New York.

Prior to the building of telegraph lines, there was considerable enterprise manifested by a portion of the press of this city, particularly in obtaining news from the South. During the Mexican war, one of the Philadelphia papers, in association with a journal in Baltimore and another in New Orleans, established a pony express between Montgomery and Mobile, Alabama, by which twenty-four, and at times forty-eight hours, were gained on the mail. Accounts of nearly all the great battles in Mexico were published by this means. Arriving here by the boats of the Baltimore line, which landed at Dock-street wharf about 3 o'clock A. M., the news was hastily inserted in a portion of the edition of the paper alluded to, and this exclusive news earned for it a good reputation for enterprise. Those were the halcyon days for the newsboys of this city, but they entailed enormous expenses, from which journalism of the present day is happily exempt. Locomotive expresses, between Baltimore and this city, were then common occurrences, and hundreds of dollars would be expended in the effort to anticipate the arrival of the mail.

Politics in Virginia.

The following are the "cards" referred to in the letter of "Occasional" in this morning's paper. The following card appeared in the Richmond *Whig*:

A CARD.—In consequence of absence from Danville, I did not see the *Enquirer* of the 9th until Tuesday the 16th instant. I am surprised to find that paper accusing the "Leake and Letcher men" of 1854, of having, in the Staunton Convention, bullied, manœuvred, and bragged, and set forward watches to accomplish the defeat of the present Governor. It is certainly true, that I preferred Mr. Leake to Henry A. Wise, and it is equally true that I did everything in my power, consistent with personal honor, to defeat the nomination of Governor Wise. But, while this is true, I had not expected any assault from the *Enquirer*. Mr. O. Jennings Wise cannot be possibly ignorant of the fact that I have expressed opinions of him derogatory to his character as a gentleman. The expression of these opinions has not been clandestine, but to the most intimate friends of Mr. O. J. Wise. Since the expression, I have been frequently in Richmond, and ready to meet any demand which might be made upon me.

No demand has been made, and I had returned to my own home, under the belief that Mr. Wise had no intention of resenting the insults I had offered him. The public can therefore appreciate my astonishment at seeing in the *Enquirer* a revival of a forgotten jest, for the unmanly purpose of insinuating a false and slanderous charge against myself. The "setting forward of watches" was understood at the time to have been a jocular allusion on my part; no other member of the Convention alluded to it at all; nor did the Know Nothing opposition, though I participated actively in the canvass both as speaker and writer.

But, to close the matter, I now deliberately pronounce the charge an unqualified lie, and that Mr. O. J. Wise, in alluding to it, has shown not only a disregard to truth, but a disregard of all gentlemanly delicacy. "I am fully aware of the responsibility attaching to this denunciation, and hope to be able to meet it as becomes a man, who feels that circumstances have necessitated the defiance of bullyism, and the exposure of a deliberately corrupt purpose to bully the Democracy of the State. C. IRVING.

Richmond, November 17.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

A CARD.—RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18th, 1858.—A card, signed Charles Irving, in the Richmond *Whig* of this morning, demands of me to say to the public, that *since the occurrence of the late affair of honor*, this wretched person, Charles Irving, has been guilty of conduct, in respect to the late affair, and the parties involved in it, which places him without the pale of honor, and renders him utterly unworthy of the privileges of a gentleman. The reasons are publicly known which forbid my entering into any explanations, at this time, of this sentence upon him. And there is no necessity in this community for exposing his total want of all claim to the privileges of the code of honor. An abandoned, brutish sot; a most mendacious slanderer of him even whose reputation he was bound to protect; a bankrupt in morals as in means; a meddling, mischiefmaking bully and wanton panderer to the quarrels of others; a man degraded by his immoral habits below the reputation of a desperate bravado—wholly reckless of truth, honor, justice, or humanity, and without the stake or substance of responsibility in any sense whatever, having, in my own knowledge, lately, since the above affair, trampled upon every obligation held sacred by men of honor—and being, as I have reason to believe, an infamous and worthless tool in the hands of a conspiracy against my life, it shall not, with my consent, be exposed to his brutality, and I will not voluntarily incur the risk of staining my hands with his blood. His life is worse than worthless, and it cannot allow mine to be of no value by staking it against nothing.

I deplore the necessity of ever resorting to private war, and will always seek to avoid it; but, in this case, I feel bound in duty to every gentleman, as well as to myself and my friends, to avoid this pitiable, reckless, abandoned, dishonorable man, as I would a moral pestilence. In this I fear not the judgment of the public wherever Charles Irving is known; but, at all events, I have the approval of my own judgment, and act upon it decisively. I shall rely upon the means only of lawful self-defence. O. JENNINGS WISE.

New Movements in Japan.

We give elsewhere, from various sources, interesting details of the movements of the United States and British authorities in opening and widening diplomatic and commercial intercourse with the Emperor of Japan. Aside from any immediate advantage to be secured by extending the trade-relations of the various commercial States with the heretofore closed empire of Japan, the events recorded cannot fail to be exceedingly interesting. The successful expedition of the late Commodore Perry, in breaking down the barriers which have ever obstructed the intercourse of all civilized States with the Japanese, was an event in the history of the human family which can never be forgotten. It reflected at the time great credit upon the enterprise of the American people; but there were few only who anticipated that at so early a day the nation which had steadily resisted all propositions to hold relations with the rest of mankind, would yield to the peaceful demands of commerce and open their ports and their palaces to the trade and courtesies of the civilized world. We do not regard as of much consequence the peculiar advantages which this or that nation has secured by treaty with the Japan Government. The work which is important and paramount to all others is simply the opening and widening of general intercourse. It is obvious that when this shall be completed the Emperor will conform to the rules of civilized life, and place all commercial States, as nearly as possible, upon an equal footing. Meanwhile it will be the part of wisdom to maintain in Japan competent agents to take charge of our interests, and see that the great diplomatic States of Europe do not acquire advantages over us.

It is impossible not to feel, in view of the recent movements in China and Japan, that we are crowding upon important commercial events in the extreme East which require all the vigilance and sagacity of the Government to turn to our advantage. We have justly won the right, at least, to an equal footing with the most favored nations, and may well trust the practical work of securing the fruits of our Eastern policy to the active commercial enterprise of our people.—*Washington Union.*

A NEW WAY TO RAISE THE WIND.—A novel method of raising the wind is said to have recently been adopted by a police captain of New York. The following is the rumor: A certain captain in a down-town ward is in the habit of purchasing cast-off articles at a nominal price, and raffling them off among the men under his charge, and in case any of them refuse to try their luck in the game, he is refused all immunities and privileges in the power of the captain to grant. The other day the captain is said to have purchased an old silk shawl which he claims to have had in his possession for the last twenty-five years, and prized it highly as an article of rare texture and extraordinary value, it having been handed down through several generations, and raffled it off to his men for scarfs, and thus obtained an excellent price.

Speech of Senator Douglas.

We copy from the Chicago *Times* the following speech of Senator Douglas, which was delivered on the night of the 17th, to the citizens of Chicago who participated in the great meeting in honor of his recent triumph:

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my heartfelt thanks for this magnificent demonstration. The Democracy of Illinois have achieved a noble victory over the combined forces of Abolitionism and its allies. [Cheers.] You have a right to be proud of this glorious triumph. It is the triumph of the Constitution over faction; it is the triumph of the glorious principles of the Union over fanaticism and sectionalism [applause]; it is the triumph of the principle of self-government over Congressional interference and Executive dictation. [Immense applause.]

Four months ago, I opened the canvass in a speech from this balcony to several thousand of my fellow-citizens; I now appear before you to receive the congratulations of as many more thousand, rejoicing over our great success. While it is right and proper that you should rejoice at the success of sound constitutional principles, which insure peace and harmony to the Republic, it is our duty to enjoy our victory with moderation. With the result of the election let all the asperities, the excitements and angry passions which have been aroused during the contest be buried forever. It is neither just nor magnanimous to rejoice over a vanquished foe. [Cheers.] Let us teach our political opponents that, although we have triumphed, the victory is for their good as well as ours. [Great applause.] When we pursue our just and constitutional principles into practical operation in the Government, the Republicans enjoy the blessings secured as well as the Democrats. ["Good, good," and cheers.] It is right, therefore, that all should rejoice in our triumph; but it is our duty to be kind, generous, and magnanimous to wards those whom we have differed with in opinion. [Cheers.] Let us remember that while we are divided into political parties, and separated from each other by antagonistic principles, yet as citizens of a common Republic we will revere the glories of our past history, and we will trust that our posterity will share a common destiny in the blessings of the Government in all time to come. [Applause.] This Union, by the Constitution, has conferred upon it the greatest legacy that Divine Providence has ever conferred upon a free people. [Hear, hear.] Let that Constitution be administered as our fathers made it; let that bond of union which binds these States together continue forever, each State retaining its sovereign rights, disposing of its own internal affairs, and regulating its own domestic institutions to suit itself. [Cheers.] Let that great principle of popular sovereignty, which underlies our republican institutions, be carried out in good faith in the States and Territories alike. [Cheers.] Let Illinois regulate her own affairs; model her institutions according to her own wishes, and mind her own business, permitting every other State to do the same thing, [cheers,] and there will then be concord and fraternal feeling among the different States of the Union. [Renewed cheering.]

We must discard forever that fatal heresy which preaches that this Union, divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it, cannot endure. That false, treachery that says that these States must all become free, or all become slave—that they must become all one thing, or all the other—should be forgotten forever [applause], and the great principle of popular sovereignty, of State rights and State sovereignty, should prevail, declaring the right of the people of each State and each Territory to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the Constitution. [Three cheers.] When that principle shall be recognised and proclaimed by all the American people, North and South, there will then be peace, and harmony, and fraternity among all the States of this Confederacy [good, and applause]; but so long as that monstrous political heresy shall prevail, that the North must combine against the South to abolish slavery everywhere, and that the South must combine against the North to establish it everywhere—that there must be sectional strife between the North and the South for the ascendancy, so long there will be discord, strife, and hatred between the different sections of the Union. ["That's it," and applause.] That great issue was directly and distinctly submitted to the people of Illinois at the recent election, and, thank God, the principles of the Constitution and the Union have triumphed. [Immense applause.] Illinois stands now as she has ever stood, faithful to the Constitution and the Union; Illinois now stands as she has ever stood, immovable upon Democratic principles, maintaining the Democratic organization. [Six cheers.] Every other free State in this Union at some time has wheeled out of line, except gallant Illinois. [Tremendous applause.] From the day that Illinois entered this Confederacy, up to this hour, she has cast her vote for Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency at every succeeding election. [Renewed applause.] And, yet you have been told, that the only State that has never failed to stand by the Democratic organization, and for the Democratic candidates for President, is now to be read out of that party by those States which have all gone Abolition! When this dark cloud of fanaticism, which has spread over the New England States, rolled over New York, completely overwhelmed Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, and reached in its course the Wabash river, it was there met by the gallant, united Democracy of Illinois, who turned back the tide, and kept the flag of the Constitution and the Union floating over their beloved State. [Cheers.]

The victory you are now celebrating is one never to be forgotten, for it is the triumph of Union, constitutional men over fanaticism, sectionalism, and disunion. [Great applause.] When the old sectional parties united against the Federal Constitution and Union, the national men, whether Whigs or Democrats, or by whatever other name they might be called, united to maintain the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and drive back the dark, fatal cloud of sectional animosity. ["Sound doctrine," and applause.] Illinois now occupies the proud position of having fought the good fight; Illinois is now greeted all over the Union—North and South, East and West—as the only Northern State that was not overwhelmed in the recent elections. [Cheers.] To what cause do the Democracy of Illinois owe this triumph? It is due to fidelity to principle. [Applause.] In Illinois the true principle of popular sovereignty has been sustained; in Illinois the Cincinnati platform has been strictly adhered to; in Illinois the Democratic organization has been maintained. [Six cheers, and long-continued enthusiasm.] In Illinois there have been no new tests interpolated into the Democratic platform [applause]; in Illinois Democrats have never been persecuted because of differences of opinion, provided they remained true to the principles of the Democratic party and abided the usages of its organization [cheers]; in Illinois, a liberal, tolerant, just, and generous policy has prevailed, and in Illinois a glorious triumph has rewarded that policy. [Applause.]

Now, my friends, the result in this State contrasted with the disasters in others, furnishes a lesson. Let the bitterness that has been excited, let the angry passions that have been aroused, be buried with the contest out of which they arose. [Good, and cheers.] Let us meet our fellow-citizens who differed with us in politics the same as if there had been no angry feeling engendered. It is our duty now to consolidate the party, to begin to combine our forces for the future, in order that we may present a full, united, invincible front to Abolitionism and all its allied armies. [Cheers.] If wise and patriotic counsels now prevail, the great battle of popular sovereignty has been fought and the victory won forever. [Cheers.] If we expect to maintain our liberties as our fathers transmitted them to us, we must be vigilant and watchful, preserving our organization, and ever ready to present a united and irresistible front to the common enemy wherever he makes his appearance. [Cheers.]

My friends, I will now renew to you my grateful and profound acknowledgments for the magnificent demonstration which you have made to-night. When I arrived home on the 10th of July last, and was welcomed by such countless multitudes, I never expected again to see such a crowd. ["This is not half what we can do," "Wait till 1860," &c.] The battle is over now, and the victory won, and again I see a crowd before me even larger than that which greeted me on my return home. I confess that that was so large that I never expected to see another. [" We are all for Douglas," and cheers.] I have not ventured to suppose that this celebration is intended as a pleasant compliment to me. ["It is," "it is," and applause.] I feel more pride and satisfaction in the belief that it is your heartfelt offerings of devotion to those great constitutional principles with which my life is inseparably connected. I again return you my grateful thanks.

When the distinguished speaker concluded, shout upon shout rose from the entire gathering, until the roar of applause was tremendous; music was given by the bands employed; and what with the firing of cannon and the discharge of Roman candles and rockets, there was made up a scene that will never be forgotten by any person who witnessed it—one that will always be remembered with a feeling of enthusiastic satisfaction.

An Embarrassing Denouement.

A young lady of our city, belonging to the most select circle, possessing a lovely face and a most attractive figure, which were only rivalled by the taste and elegance of her attire, called at a certain dry-goods store on Woodward avenue some days since, accompanied by a little sister, a bright-eyed, pretty, and lovely child, not over three years of age. The clerks of the establishment were, of course, all grace and politeness, and each vied with the others for the privilege of waiting upon the charming lady. The fortunate one happened to be a tall young man, with a most killing black moustache, the most faultless ruffles, collar *à la Byron*, and coat of the most approved cut and make. A profusion of jewelry ornamented his fingers, and was displayed in various eligible positions on his attire.

Every move he made was a pattern of gracefulness, and politeness came from him as a matter of course. He spared no pains in his attentions to the fascinating customer, and sought by every possible manœuvre to make a good impression of himself. After showing the lady through the establishment, and satisfying all her wants, the bill was made up and the money paid, which was handed to the cash boy. While that official was absent for the change the young man sought to make himself particularly agreeable with his attractive customer, and, stepping from behind the counter, he stooped with most elegant grace and kissed the child. But imagine his consternation to hear the little one, with artless simplicity, cry out, "I don't like you; you been drinking brandy." This was too much for our polite clerk, who vanished quickly.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A RUNAWAY LOCOMOTIVE.—*Exciting Scene.*—A collision occurred on Front street, Cincinnati, on Wednesday last, between two locomotives. Owing to the fright of the person having charge of one, a frightful scene ensued, which is without a precedent, we believe, in locomotive gyration. One of the locomotives, after the collision, dashed down East Front street, entered the Little Miami depot at full speed, flew through it like lightning, and finally landed in a coal yard at the east end of the depot. It was of great relief to the railroad men when they ascertained that no one was injured, and the passengers and others in the depot congratulated themselves on their narrow escape from a fearful death.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.
Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:
Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer, in order to insure correctness the typography, but one side of the sheet should be written upon.
We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

GENERAL NEWS.

A JURY BURNED IN EFFIGY.—On Saturday night week, Jordan Keeling was acquitted of the murder of James Romine, at Springfield, Ky.—a case depending upon circumstantial evidence. The proof strongly tends to show that Keeling had waylaid and shot Romine from a fallen tree top. The verdict of the jury was not received with any favor at the time it was returned to the public. On Monday night the whole town was aroused by the ringing of the court-house bell. People rushed from their homes to the vicinity of the court house, to find the whole jury, in effigy, suspended from a rope stretched across the street. Each juryman had his name suspended from a slip of paper, in large plain letters, which became perfectly distinct as the light from a burning tar barrel fell upon them, a considerable crowd was assembled around them, who then proceeded to touch them off with lighted fagots. The exhibition closed with a denunciatory speech by a highly respectable citizen.

WOMAN'S EAR CUT OFF BY A DRUNKEN ROWDY.—About 6 o'clock last Friday morning, a drunken rowdy entered a large beer saloon on Wade street, near the market house, and asked a woman in attendance, Elizabeth Gerkemann, the wife of the proprietor, to give him a drink, which she did. After swallowing the potation, he started to go out, when she informed him he must pay, but he told her to go to h—l. She then caught hold of his coat and declared he should not depart unless he gave her half a dime. He struggled to get away, but could not, when he picked up a cheese-knife lying on the table before him, and made a blow at her head that cut her left ear nearly off, the same only hanging by a shred of skin. The woman screamed with terror, and released the cowardly ruffian, who made his escape. His name is not known, but it is thought he is a notorious rowdy, whose face is familiar to the habitues of the Police Court.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

A DUBUQUE (IOWA) PAPER says that a ball was recently given by the employees of a hotel in that city, to which a certain young girl was invited, whom the other young girls of the house bedecked for the occasion; that at this ball a beau became enamored of her, and danced with her during the entire evening; that the ball breaking up at a rather late hour, she was invited to sleep with her working companions in the hotel, she having been in the habit of returning home to her mother every evening after her labors were ended; that she complied with the invitation, and slept with two of the girls all night, and that in the morning the young girl was found to be a boy. From subsequent inquiries it was ascertained that the mother had suggested this costume to her son for the purpose of enabling him to get employment, which he was unable to do when wearing the bifurcated costume.

THE GENERAL ADMIRAL.—This large Russian frigate has attracted many persons to inspect her mammoth yet graceful proportions since she has been on the New York balance dock, receiving her copper, and great admiration was expressed, not alone for the frigate and her American architects, but also for the massive floating dock which lifts her, with such slight apparent effort, out of the water. This vessel weighs 3,600 tons, and was taken up clear of the water in one hour and twenty-eight minutes. The dock, however, is capable of raising 8,000 tons. The pumps employed are 10 in number, 40 inches in diameter, and having 5 feet stroke. There were about 7,000 sheets of copper used upon this frigate, of 30 to 34 ounce, costing, with the expense of docking the ship, not less than $30,000.

A DWARF, named Richebourg, who was only sixty centimetres (23½ inches) high, has just died in the Rue du Four, St. Germain, Paris, aged ninety. He was, when young, in the service of the Duchess d'Orleans, mother of King Louis Philippe. After the first revolution broke out, he was employed to convey despatches abroad, and for that purpose was dressed as a baby, the despatches being concealed in his cap, and a nurse being made to carry him. For the last twenty-five years he has lived in the Rue du Four, and during all that time never went out. He had a great repugnance to strangers, and was alarmed when he heard the voice of one; but in his own family he was very lively and cheerful. The Orleans family allowed him a pension of 3,000 francs.

HORRID SUICIDE.—A young man named B. B. Hall, of Cypress, Miss., was ordered by his father to leave home, under the penalty of being cowhided. The father attempted to fulfil his threat, when the young man's mother interceded in his behalf, and was struck upon the head several times by the father. Which the son seeing, he resolved to die by self-destruction, rather than live and see his mother and himself imposed upon. He then took his gun, receded a few steps from the house, pulled off his shoes, and looked at his watch, giving himself half an hour for repentance. On the expiration of the half hour, he blew his brains out, by pulling the trigger with his toe. The young man's untimely fate is deeply mourned by his surviving friends.

A FRUITFUL VINE.—Upon a tomb stone in the church-yard of the Reformed Dutch Church in Sleepy Hollow, near Tarrytown, N. Y., is an inscription: "In memory of Captain John Buckhout, who departed this life April 10, 1785, aged 103 years, and left behind him, when he died, 240 children and grandchildren. Also, Mary, the wife of John Buckhout, who died August, 1755, aged 73 years." The church itself was erected in 1699, and is one of the oldest churches in the country.

REV. JOHN DOWNEY.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg (Va.) *Republican*, writing from Staunton of the trial of the Rev. John Downey, for murder, says: "The prisoner was permitted to take a walk to the Catholic church a few days ago (of which he was formerly the minister), accompanied by his attentive friend the jailor, for the purpose of getting a bag of coin containing several hundred dollars, which he had secreted underneath the stone steps leading into the sanctuary."

ROBBING THE MAILS.—A young man named John Hamilton was yesterday taken in custody, at New York, to answer a charge of being implicated with Henry Reed, a former clerk in the New York post office, in recent robberies of letters. The prisoner confessed having received various stolen checks and drafts from Reed, and having disposed of them to his own advantage. Several unnegotiated drafts were found in his possession. He was consigned to the care of the United States Marshal for examination.

PRINTING ON GLASS has been successfully accomplished by a gentleman in New York city. By a new process he is enabled to print letters and figures, of various designs, on glass of multi-colors, with a facility almost equal to ordinary printing on common paper. Labels can be printed by this process directly on bottles of any size and form. These have the appearance of having been placed there by the hand, and are indelible. Lettering on glass, by the new process, can be done at less than one-third of the present cost.

SINGULAR DEATH.—A lad named O'Keefe died at Marblehead, Mass., on Friday, in the 7th year of his age, under singular circumstances. It is said that, being left as a monitor of the school during the temporary absence of the teacher, he reported another boy, aged about 13, for some delinquency, which so enraged the latter that he subsequently beat and kicked the little monitor in such a manner as to cause his death after a lapse of about a week.

THEATRICAL.—The Chicago (Illinois) papers state that D. Hanchett, lessee of a theatre in that city, has entered suit against the sprightly little actress, Maggie Mitchell, for non-fulfilment of an engagement. It seems that Maggie engaged to play at Mr. H.'s theatre during a certain week, but having an eye to her own interest, saw and accepted what she considered a better thing, and so the manager claims damages by her breach of promise.

BRUIN AGAIN.—A few nights since, a bear came into the shed of Mr. Moses Bradbury, a short distance from Oxford, Mass., tipped over a barrel of apples, and ate as many as he wanted, when he started up stairs on a tour of observation. In journeying down, he aroused the family, but was gone before they had time to chase him. He has visited them once since.

THE free bread for the poor which was announced for distribution in Union square New York, last Thursday between ten and eleven o'clock was not forthcoming. The whole affair was a hoax, which deceived hundreds of poor people into waiting from ten till three o'clock in the afternoon in vain for the promised relief.

DEATH FROM FRIGHT.—The wife of Thomas Roper, of Hartford, Mass., was so frightened by the light of a barn which was on fire in proximity to her house, and which shone into her window, that she dropped dead to the floor. She was nearly forty years of age. It is probable that a disease of the heart had something to do with her death.

MR. SPURGEON has recovered from his indisposition, and will presently re-occupy his pulpit. The ground for his new tabernacle having been secured for £5,000, at Southwark, a call is now made for funds wherewith to erect the building. A large board, with placard soliciting donations, is stuck up on the site.

THE PRACTICE SHIP Plymouth arrived at Mobile on Saturday last from Vera Cruz, having on board Mr. Forsyth, the United States Minister to Mexico. She has been ordered to this city, and the sloop-of-war St. Louis will be despatched to supply her place in the Gulf squadron. Commissioner Ogden will be ordered to the St. Louis.

A MAN named Stackpole, a gas-fitter by trade, was fatally stabbed in an affray Thursday last, in New York, growing out of a dispute as to the distribution of prizes contended for by a target company. The perpetrator is not known with certainty, though several arrests have been made on suspicion.

THE New York *Express*, after mentioning the fact that there were an unusual number of women attending the New York courts on Monday, very gallantly adds: "Consequently the efforts of the officers to keep silence in the court rooms were entirely unavailing."

TWO MURDERS took place in Detroit, Mich., on Wednesday night last. A stevedore named Daniel Flynn was shot by the captain of a vessel—the result of an altercation; and a man named Peter Shanes was shot by his brother-in-law, John Miller. Both murderers were arrested.

OYSTERS.—The Norfolk (Va.) *Argus* ridicules the statement going the rounds of the press, that the recent high tides have greatly injured the oysters in the bays and rivers. It says the very reverse is the fact—high tides invariably improve the quality of those shell-fish.

SCARCITY OF CORN.—At a public sale near Liberty, Va., last week, corn sold for *five dollars and ninety-six cents* a barrel, nine months credit, [illegible] This is enormously high, [illegible] has been almost an entire failure.

THE WEATHER.—At Norfolk, on Wednesday last, ice was formed to the thickness of a dollar. Tuesday was the coldest day of the season at Charleston, there being a heavy northeast rainstorm, and the thermometer down to 41 degrees.

A YOUNG MAN from Jersey City, lost $1,500 in a faro bank in New York on Thursday.