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Dissolutions and Copartnerships. THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore ex-I lating between the subscribers under the firm of flood LLGA. HERSE, is this day distolved, by mutual consent. The hundres of the firm will be settled by dillier. It has undersigned, who are authorised to use this hand of the firm the subscriber of the subscriber

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned (late of W. H. HOESTMANN & BONS) have this day associated themselves as importers and Wholesaler Desistrate. LADIES DRESS TRIMMINGS, at No. 51 South FOURTH Sirest; above Chestaut, under the name and style of EVANS & HASSALL.

GEORGE O. EVANS, WILLIAM S. HASSALL.

Philadelphia, January 15, 1859. VOTICE.-J. D. HOOVER (late U. S. I Marshal for the District of Columbia has asso-ciated himself with WALTER D: DAVIDGE, Coun-sellor at Law. Business before the U.S. Supreme and Circuit Courts, the Court of Claims, and the Executive c HOJVER, LOUISIANA Ayenue, Washington Olty.

TOS. G. RITTENHOUSE, of the late firm o B. C. HORNOR & CO., will continue the Whele-wale Varnich Manufacturing, in all its branches, as heretofore, at the 'old stand.

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jal_in*

IMITED PARTNERSHIP .- The Sul

A scribers hereby give notice that they have entered into a Limited Partnership, agreeably to the provision of the laws of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania relating to Limited Partnerships That the general nature of the Business intended to e transacted is the Dry Goods Jobbing and Okashing be transacted is the Dry Goods Jobbing and Ossthing Business.

That the names of all the general and special partners interested therein are BRNAMIN V MARSH (general partner), LEWIS W. HAYWARD (general partner), LEWIS W. HAYWARD (general partner), ADWARD Y. TOWNSEND (general partner), ADWARD Y. TOWNSEND (general partner), ADWARD Y. TOWNSEND (general partner), ADWARD Y. ADWA

been so contributed, by the said Sublan Badda, escata partner.

That the period at which the said partnership is to commence, is the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1858, and the period at which it will terminate, is the thirty-first day of December, A.D. 1863.

RICHARD D. WOOD, Special Partner.

JOSIAH BAGON, Special Partner.

JOSIAH BAGON, Special Partner.

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COODS REDUCED PRIOR TO STOCKTAKING!

THORNLEY & CHISM,
Would be selve to announce that the Holidays being now over they are preparing for Hockstaking, and will of the Cook of the Park of the Pa

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BALLY & BROTHER'S No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. WE SHALL OPEN TO DAY ANOTHER INVOICE TAPESTRY BRUSSELS, "CROSSLEY'S" CELEBRATED MAKE,

Carpet buyers will find our stock full and of fresh FIRST PREMIUM AWARDED HS BEITE BYITHE

ONE DOLLAR A YARD. 37. 4

PRANKLIN INSTITUTE, NOVEMBER, 1869, WEST PHILADELPHIA

STAROH-MANUFACTURING COMPANY POR TERIR DERIVALLED PEARL STARCH, AND CORN FARINA.

THOMPSON, CLARKE, & YOUNG, 120 and 132 South PRONE Street, Agents for the Company

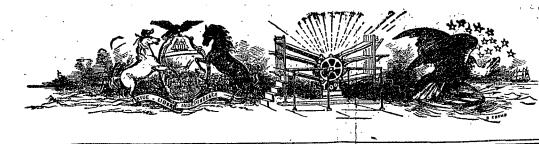
O'N ACCOUNT OF THE BREVITY OF THE SHABON, and in order to make room for SPRING-GOODE, we have concluded to sell out our Winter Stock regardless of cock for two weeks. Now, those withing to purchase will find it to their advantage to gire ure call. To one one, come all, and obtain these bagglans. One one, come all, and obtain FINE SENOR OLOAKS.

FINE FRENCH CRACKARS.

HEAVY BRAVER CLOAKS.

BROCHES LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS.

BACCHE LONG AND BOUARE SHAWLS, and the Print person of the Control of the Control



father's bravery and constancy, and ordered us to

condition we had held in Britain, so far as this

indness. Much as I was attached to my British

name, I rejoiced that I had the right to adopt

the Roman appellation of Claudio, in honor of Clau

known here as Claudia Rufino, instead of Gladus Ruffyth. We hired a house, and lived in quiet

trangers, no matter how learned or distinguished, gave me no pleasure. But a single word of

bled me to appear to advantage among his

friends. I was never so happy as whon his eye

was upon me. It seemed to me as the sunlight

that dispelled the clouds which had enshroude

all clse that I valued in life. It was not his per-

I owed him no gratitude. He merely obeyed the

commands of Vespasian. It was not his accurate judgment and unspotted integrity, for these only commanded respect and esteem. My faciling was

strenger than these. There was a mystery in my otions. I felt that there was a secret bond be

tween us which neither had ever spoken of to the

other. These emotions existed long before a word

had been spoken on the subject of love. But, in

good time, Pudens spoke the word, and our union,

A Production

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

New Publications. DETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETEC. TOR, FOR FEBRUARY the, 1st, IS NOW READY, containing descriptions of NEW COUNTERFEIT and

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Containing perfect fac-similes of all the valld. Silver, and other Metallic Coms throughout - 18 GIVEN GRATUITOUSLY EIT DETECTOR AND BARK-NOTE LIST."
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J. BABIN has just received a catalogue of the extensive collection of Splendid, Bare, and Important Books—the library of the late G. P. PARKER—comprising an immense variety of the best works in every Department of Literature, but especially in History, Autiquities, Voyages and Travels, Natural History, Bibliography, Early Printed Books, Fine Arts, Illustrated Books, Usasies, Facetim, Books relating to America and General Literature, the cost of collection being instantly over \$20,000.

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PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS 1307 CHESTNUT STREET. Constantly in store a large stock of our BEAUTIFUL and UNEQUALLED INSTRUMENTS. We have been twarded, at the different Exhibition in this country and 35 GOLD AND SILVER PIRST-CLASS MEDALS.

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Blate, of all sizes, and at very low rates, kept constantly on hand, and for sale by

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B. Blate Boofs put on in the best manney, and restring attended size. All work warranted.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 28, 1859.

A Curious Document. All that we are permitted to say, in refer ence to the following deeply interesting letter, is, that we have been informed that it was taken, by violence, from a man named O'Conson, while he was in prison in Dublin, on a charge of treason, in 1799, and that it was said that he had obtained the original, in the Latin language, at Naples.

There is a sentence at the close of the letter, written in some language which we are not learned enough to understand, but presume that it is the ancient British. It is committed to the consideration of the learned and the good of every religious denoaination.—fEd. The Pages. ...

CLAUDIA TO EUNICE. I send, by the hand of your son, Timotheus, the properties you have so often admired. I do not allow myself to suppose that your admiration arises from any extraordinary ability displayed in the execution of the work; but attribute it to the ad- the Greek and Latin languages there. The He vantage the British works have over those of the | brew I learned since I came here, from one whose Romans, in the use of a greater variety of colors. history will be read when our names are forgot. I do not think I could have made so truthful a ten. Through my studies and the numerous ac-FUESDAY, March lst.

J. Sabin will attend the sale, and make purchases presentation of the scene by the use of only two or gentlemen who sannot attend.

J. Sabin will attend the sale, and make purchases presentation of the scene by the use of only two or gentlemen who sannot attend. blue ky; the silver edging of the cloud; the black horse of the Roman, and the difference in few years they departed: I twent the colors of the costames here. of the parties represented in the picture, could not have been get forth, truthfully, by a very limited number of colors. I have seen pictures in my own versation with me. The flattering compliments of the picture is a property of the picture in the picture in the picture in the picture is a property of the picture in the picture in the picture is a property of the picture in the picture in the picture is a picture in the picture in the picture. country quite as good as any I have seen here But it is the fashion, in Rome, to depreciate everything relating to my country, its people, and their works. Their religion is blotted out, their always gave me great delight. I discovered that histories destroyed, their traditions denied, and my efforts were stimulated by a desire to please their arts and sciences regarded as a myth. It is him, and I had often seen his eye sparkle with thus that Rome always treats the nations which pride and pleasure at any occurrence which enashe subjugates. The little streams must be swalwed up in the great flood of the conquerors But, my object is to write details, not commenta ries; and, in accordance with your request, I put in writing a sketch of the incidents which the picture was intended to perpetuate, together with sonal beauty, for he was not beautiful. It was some of the principal events of my life. Now not gratitude for the favor he had shown me, for some of the principal events of my life. Now that my excellent friend and kind protector, Ves-pasian, has become Emperor, I feel free to exess my thoughts, and have a heart full of joy and hope.

> ing on the ground near where his black horse stands, is Vespasian. The others, as any one wil perceive, are all Britons. The commander of the party, giving orders to the men, who are abou raising the Roman from the ground, is my father The girl, endeavoring to wipe the blood from the face of the prostrate Roman, is regarded by per sous who remember how I looked when I was young, as a fair likeness of what I was then. My plete his law studies, attached himself to Pudens father frequently took me with him in his hunting excursions, and also in his military journeys. In one of these excursions we found a Roman warrior lying on the ground, seriously injured by fall from his horse, apparently caused by the proecting limb of a tree. Active hostilities we not, at that time, carried on between the Brit and the Romans, because each kept within the limits of the territories occupied by them respe tively. But the Roman had, in this instance ed the line. My father declared that, as i did not appear that his purpose was a hortile one and he had met with a misfortune, the law of ou religion required that he should be taken care of send, as soon as he recovered, set at liberty, so that
> he might return to his friends to tell them that the
> I was supposed to possess some powers of
> Britons understood the duties of hospitality. He
> therefore ordered the man and his horse to be great father. But I acknowledge that I feel therefore ordered the man and his horse to be brought to our camp. The Roman had received an injury on the head. He remained in service, would greatly increased for several days. I became his physician and his offered to the Druid's temple, and was skilled in the heading art—as all the Druid's temple, and was skilled in the heading art—as all the Druid's temple, and was skilled in the heading art—as all the Druid's temple, and temple and was skilled in the heading art—as all the Druid's temple, and temple and attention, the Roman had received mortified when I see that to great a man as disabled in the proposition of a tund or those proposition of a tund or those for several days. I became his physician and his projudices which see nothing of value unless it be officers. The flomans indulge in sum of the police stations, and other property of the dapartment, and the comforted with healing art—as all the Druid's temple, and was skilled in the see prejudices which see nothing of value unless it be officers. The flomans indulge in sum of the police stations, and other property of the dapartment, and the control of moneys appropriated for its use, should be downward of all detective efficiency of its officers.
>
> The Roman had received mortified when I see that the Scriptures and the prophets disabled in the service, would greatly increase disabled in the projudices which is more insued districts to certain disabled in the service, would greatly increase disabled in the projudices which is more insued disabled in the service, would greatly increase disabled in the projudices with the formations, according to the individual and collective efficiency of its officers.
>
> The power of romoval for proper cause, the general supervision of the police stations, and other property of the dapartment, and the control of moneys appropriated for its use, should be down on a tund ter tross disabled in the service, would greatly increase and the individual and collective efficiency of the individual and collective office on the indivi the preservation of his life, and offered many tradition is as well established as the existence of rich rewards, all of which were, of course, determined the steep of the st ould regard him as a common soldier, and tion of all our records, our literature, and our was no intention to detain him as a prisoner, or to hatm him in any respect. After he bleven years, a had mounted his horse, he leaned down from Judea. I saved my life; if ever you need a friend among the Romans, produce that ring, and friends will arise to serve you." He then galloped off, and He was allowed to go about with an attendant

Boadicea, was their youngest. On the death of King Metallinus, the brother of Europeia, without children, my father succeeded to his throne About this time Cartismandua, the Queen of the Brigantes, and widow of Cymbeline, for the purpose of increasing her influence, opened negotia-tions to unite her family with ours. The death of Europeia had furnished her the opportunity to make an impression on my grandfather. The result of her plans was, that Codallon matried her; my aunt, Boadloca, was married to her son, Ariragus. Thus strongthened in her influences, she refused to pay the tribute to Rome, which Cymbeline had paid without objection. The result was, the renewal of the war with the Romans. But the mperor Claudius soon effected, by policy, what he could not have accomplished by force. A eace was agreed upon to his satisfaction, by his giving his daughter, by his first wife, Clantia Urthe child had been ordered to be exposed, because it was believed to be illegitimate. But its life had been saved by its nurse, and, when the child became a woman, her strong likeness to the Emperor, and her beauty, her powers of mind, and sweet disposition, secured his protection. Many believed that her mother had been unjustly accused. When the Emperor's daughter arrived in Britain, she was called Guimpa. To enable Arviragus to receive her, he repudiated my aunt, Boalices, without any just cause. My father, then King of the Silures, and several dependant kingms, was indignant at the insult to his sister. afluence, and she exerted all her powers to reress her wrongs. Messages were sent to the diferent British kings to influence them against the omans. A powerful army was raised, and my father was chosen to command it. I need not de-tail the long struggle and the brave deeds that bllowed. The great battle of Caer Caradoc resulted, as you know, in the defeat of the Britons.
My uncle, my mother, and mysolf, were taken

Lab is long struggle and the brave deeds that process from a great hattle of Care Gradero process. The committee tites were very values seeks. At the or longed to seek the bringed to the provided for the Britany processor. My then, and myraff, two richers have been embarrassad, owing to the processor and the provided for was \$21,95,900, unself, and the provided for was \$24,900, unself, the provided for was \$2

We all had heard the fame of his noble deeds. He was then celebrated in the Western as much as he is now in the Eastern world. In the evening Pudens returned with the ring and told me that he had seen the Emperor—that our hospitaliform persons who had come with him to Rome, that he favoration and that my father many of whom were well known to Pudens, of the city government. Below we He boldly denied that either himself or his nation had ever acknowledged the supremacy of Rome;

> and was at liberty to leave Rome, he informed me that Jesus, after his resurrection, appeared to his disciples and commanded them to go and teach all

as you know, has been a constant joy to each A young Spaniard, who came to Rome to com and thus became acquainted with me. He had no taste for the law, and he became a poet. He was one among the many who loaded me with compli-ments. In his mandscript Epigramata—part of which I have translated and sent to Britain-he notices me frequently. In one epigram he ancounces, with a flourish of good wishes and com-diments, that Pudens had taken the foreign Claudia for his wife. In another, after referring t my origin as a blue skin Briton, he is pleased to say that I possess the Roman wit, and Roman grace, and Roman form to such a degree, that Rome might place me among her daughters, or Attic matrons might doem me of Attic race.

One day, after we had resided in Rome about cleven years, a remarkable prisoner was brough from Judea. It was assorted, by the men who had towards me, and handed me a ring, with curious him in charge, that he had prophesied and per-devices on it. As he did so, he said, "You have formed miracles, during the journey to Rome, and formed miracles, during the journey to Rome, and on that account, he was treated with great respect although in bends, and charged with sedition we thought no more of him. Our country was in trouble, and the trouble soon increased, bringing streets, and spoke to them touching a new religion. the heaviest afflictions upon my father and his One day I went out to hear him. He was a man of ropoia, and my father, Caradoo, called by the Romans Caractions, was their oldest child. My aunt, Boadiosa, was their youngest. On the Articles, was their youngest. portion of his nead was tuniny covered with proving hair; his beard was long, and torninated in two points. His nose was aquiline, and his eyes were sparkling. His face was long and oval. He were sparkling. His face was long and oval. He were smadds on his feet, and had a blue tunio and a white mantle. He spoke sometimes in Latin, sometimes in Latin, sometimes in Latin, sometimes in Greek, and, when addressing the Jews, he spoke in Hebrew. He was evidently a learned man' and an eloquent orator. I believed him to be under a deliciton, but no one who heard him could douth his sinderity. Remembering my own situation and that of my poor father, some years before, I sympathized with him as a prisoner, and invited him to our house. When he found that he would be detained until his accuser could bring evidence against him from Judea, he rented a thouse adjoining the one in which we lived. It was two years before he could procure a hearing. On the trial no evidence was brought sgainst him, except his religious discourses and practices, and these heachnewledged and justified as a tight between the seemed always more intent upon gaining information than on teaching his peculiar views. He inquired repecting my country, its inhabitants, a separation of a country of the country and the seemed always more intent upon gaining information than on teaching his peculiar views. He inquired respecting my country, its inhabitants, a separation of the country land there from the truth as applied to Gaul, is not altogether corroct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Gaul, is not altogether corroct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Gaul, is not altogether corroct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Gaul, is not altogether corroct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Gaul, is not altogether corroct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Gaul, is not altogether corroct. It is still further from the truth as applied to Gaul, and send there was no more profiled to Gaul, i my father, Caradoo, married her daughter; and could doubt his sluderity. Remembering my own galanilla, in marriage to Arviragus. This wife of Claudius had been repudiated for infidelity, and The Druids were skilled in astronomy, history, lan guages, and many valuable arts and sciences and these were taught to the youth of the cour try, and to many who came from Gaul for in She was a woman of great abilities, energy, and influence, and she exerted all her powers to rewith them such religious views as they thought proper to embrace. But the roligion of Britain was not a unit, any more than its government. In the different kingdoms different views of religion existed. Even among the Druids themselves there were various sects. At the great hattle of Caer Caradoc, the oath of fidelity was

that he had seen the Emperor—that our nospitals the persons who had come with him to kome, ty would not be forgotten, and that my father may of whom were well known to Pudens, of would be heard before he should be condemned. I may wonderful things which he had done, and He was, accordingly, fully heard in vindication of which, if true, proved that he was inspired by a what they called his robellion against his sovereign. out own reflections, was, that Pudens and Claudia became converts to the religion taught by Paul of olaimed his rights as a British King; justified the defence of his sovereignty, his home, and the homes of his people, with the manly firmness of his well-known character. Claudius was either pleased, or pretended to be pleased, with my Son after Paul had been tried and acquitted,

natbus-to go into all the world, and preach the be liberated on our pledges not to return to Britain, to make war on the Romans. The Em-peror, also, made provision for us suitable to the Gopel to every creature, to preach repentance and regission in his name among all nations, begin-ning at Jerusalem. "This command," said Paul, 'care unto me as well as to the other disciples could be done. He was most gracious to us in buttam especially commanded to preach to the every respect. We were not insensible to his Gentles. As faithful servants, we are bound to obej this last command of our divine Master. You nation has especially attracted universal at. tenion. The Britons have become celebrated dius. This is the reason why I have been always | thrughout the world for the religion of their Druds, the philosophy and poetry of their bards, andthe arts and sciences of their ovates. The skill and bravery of their warriors, their arms, thei destuctive war chariots, and their engines of defenchave excited the admiration of the bravest and mosphilful warriors throughout the Roman Empire and twice have they driven from their shores the enquering legions of Julius Cosar. During a hunced years they have maintained their inde pendace against the power of the most warlike nation on earth. In the nine-years war, under mand of your great father, the sufferings and havery of your countrymen have won the sympany and admiration of all good men; and yet home has carried the light of the Gospel to them I will, therefore, take passage in a ship from yre—through the pillars of Hercules—to Brital, and the other Western isles, to do the will ofmy master." He then thanked me for the instructions I had given him in the British tongue I replied that he had more than compensated me by his sachings in Hebrew, and in knowledge far nore midful than either. He took latters of commendabn to some of my friends in Britain, and de parted He preached in many places in Britain, and in the discont islands. It was not his practice to set hinelf with violence against the prejudices and cutoms of the people, where he could do more god by a milder course. Instead of attemptic to extirpate entirely the religion of the Druidshe endeavored to reform and to modify it. The militoation of their temples, under his preachig, is a remarkable evidence of this. The circle entone columns constituting the temples ef the Iruls were, in many cases, changed to the form of cross. This was done by the erection of rows followns, extending from the outside of the circle it a south, east, and western direction, and we need leaving an avenue between them, exteding in a northern direction. The columns werbigker than the tallest man, and the numbernf those composing the avenue were equal to number of communities who attended that paigular temple. The columns composing the party were equal, in number, to the twelve Apostless. These in the wings were three in each wing.
Thestar on which victims had been sacrificed wasti standing, as a rostrum from which the peop were instructed in the new doctrine. All perps, who were akin to each other within the nin degree, belonged to the same community. The temples have generally been destroyed by he mans; but, as they have not penetrated ntoe northwestern isles—particularly the island

of bg, where Paul was received with great favq-it is probable that the people in those islas will be permitted to enjoy their religion, undurbed by the rude tread of our polished bar-Wen Paul returned from Britain he went to Corth; and while there, wrote to us an epistle, in lich he informed us that the preaching of the Gool of Jesus Christ was now made manifest to wee at his command. He wrote many their control and direct ac there to be brethren while he made his home with me. The second letter to your holored son Finathus, after he took charge of the church at Rphes, was among the number. This gave us

tion of these important modifications of the present same of the number. This gave us an optunity of sending our greeting to one who is beed by us all, and to urge him to visit us beforbe winter commenced. While Paul was within the circle of brethren increased, and we had she confort in each other's society and instrum. Our happiness seemed as perfect as it couls in this world; but it was of short duration fibe. Roman outrages upon the Britens had incred under the reign of Noro. Arrivagus, calley the Romans Prasutagus, died, leaving immenwealth to his daughters and to the Roman Empr. But the whôle of it was taken by the Rom. His daughters were violated, and his Que Boadicea, to whom he had become reconsilerate publicly society and first the completion of the kingdoms, and Boadicea, at the dot a powerful army, took vengeance into own hands. She slaughtered one hunders of the companion of the companion of the composition of the composition of the companion of the composition of the composition of the composition of the constitution of the composition of the constitution of the composition of the force over the city, &c. The Mayor urges that the number of men in ditty is not sufficient to effect the number of men in ditty is not sufficient to effect the number of men in ditty is not sufficient to effect the number of men in ditty is not sufficient to effect the number of the number of men in ditty is not sufficient to effect the number of the insufficient and tions provided for the county and State courts, and for the deposition provided for the county and State courts, and for the deposition provided for the county and State courts, and for the deposition provided for the county and State courts, and for the number of men in ditiys in our sufficient to effect the number of men in ditiys in our sufficient to effect the number of men in ditiys in our sufficient to effect the number of the legislature, to carry them into concerning the number of men in division of the city, the recommendation provided for the county cilieras publicly scourged. This raised a flame thrdout many of the kingdoms, and Boadicea, at tiead of a powerful army, took vengeance into the course of t r him up to be a blessing to the whole world. Is not yet seen him since I was his physician

durse. But he wrote from Jerusalem to say tride of the Britons, and the ornament of 1." I confess to the weakness of desiring his

present an abstract of the message:

ORDINANCES. &C.

Reference is made to the difficulty of legislating wisely for a city which embraces within the limits rural districts and closely built sections.

Reference is made to the difficulty of legislature. Wisely for a city which embraces within \(\frac{5}{1} \) limits tural districts and closely built sections. The message says:

"The great number and contrariety of ordinances felating to the same subjects, some of which are in force throughout the city, others only within the bounds of the municipalities in which they were enacted, whilst a few are restricted in their operations to parts of such municipalities, must necessarily produce confusion and difficulty in their dute administration. An early revision and codification of existing ordinances is recommended as highly important to the welfare of the city."

It is also urged that additional power should be vested in the authorities for the enforcement of the erdinances of the city.

The rollow department.

The message refers at considerable length to the subject of the police, and to the defects of the present system. The Mayor states that he has endeavored to make the police force as efficient as possible, but he deems a radical change in the system necessary. In regard to this important matter the message says:

"A modification in the appointment of the police force, which, under the act of consolidation, is vested solely in the Mayor, and the exercise of that power by a board of commissioners, R deem of primary importance. It must be readily apparent that no chief magistrate, however earnest and single may be the devotion of his time and energies to the public welfare, can, in the proper discharge of his other important duties, give that carbitil sortiny to the merits and qualifications of the numerous applicants for appointment which shall insure a correct choice. If his whole time and undistracted attention could be dedicated to this single duty, the selection of seven hundred and twelve officers, the number constituting the present force, must still prove a task of more than usual perplexity.

"But when he is, to a great extent, compelled to rely upon the partial testimony of those advocating the appo

thitton to ayour missease.

"A police board, constituted of four or more experienced citizens, of which the Mayor should be, ex office, the president, could living to the discharge of this momentous duty the advantages of loisurely action, careful inspection, and prudent deliberation.

"In the avention of such board of commissioners, "In the creation of such board of commissioners, care should be had that it should be composed of those whose intelligence, experience, and, above

those whose intelligence, experience, and, above all, whose integrity should be the guarantee of their faithful administration. all, whose integrity should be the guarantee of their faithful administration.

"Such board should fairly represent the interests of the whole cemmunity to the exclusion of all partisanship or political bias, that the appointment of officers may be made with sole reference to their individual qualification.

"The views of a policeman upon the policy of a State or National Administration cannot make him either a better or worse guardian of the public peace, or the more or less careful watchman over private property, whilst nothing can be more reprehensible than his employment for the purpose of influencing or interfering with the political rights or opinions of his fellow-citisens.

"A judicious standard of physical and other requisites being adopted, and in all cases strictly conformed to, the appointment of officers should be for such length of time as their good conduct and personal capability shall warrant, subject to no dismissal but for adequate cause.

"As soon after the organization of the force as may be practicable, all appointments to the higher grades should be made from those who have served a prescribed term in the rank next subordinate, thus holding out to every officer a constant inducement for zeal and diligence in the performance of duty.

"Appointment by a competent commission, continuance in office until removal for just cause, and promotion for merit, at deemed the three principal essentials to the organization of an efficient police.

"A thorough military discipline and drill; and

principal essentials to the organization of an efficient police.

"A thorough military discipline and drill; and appropriate uniform for the whole force, excepting those employed in detective and special duty, a corps of substitutes from whom to fill temporary vacancies, through sickness or necessary absence, and from whom the permanent force should be reduited, and the provision of a fund for those disabled in the service, would greatly increase the individual and collective efficiency of its officers.

referred to the Mayor.

"In recommending to Councils the consideration of these important modifications of the present growth growth of the present growth gro

FINANCES

City finances have been embarrassed, owing to insufficiency of taxes. The net proceeds from all sources of city revenue were about \$2,550,000, while the amount to be provided for was \$2,059,000, una-

TWO CENTS.

Of this amount of indebtedness, there will fall due in 1860 \$945,133 64, and in 1881 \$448,108.55, for the payment of which some other provision must be made than by resort to the investments of the sinking fands and their accommissioner of the sinking fands and their accommissioner of the sinking fand, provided for the redemption of the city debt, it appears that nine several accounts have been opened for as many distinct loans, and that to each respectively is credited the amount appropriated for its redemption, under the terms of the ordinance by which it has been created.

January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the sinking funds:

During the last year, strenuous efforts have been made to furnish a supply of water, more commen-

During the last year, atrenous efforts have been made to furnish a supply of water, more commensurate to the necessities of the community than before afforded, and the average dally supply has reached 18,738,153 gallons, being an increase of 1,428,385 of such previous average. New water pipes have been laid to the length of 67,223 feet; exceeding the extent in any former year.

The receipts of the Water Department in 1858 amounted to \$457,518 48, and its expenditures to \$186,570 58, leaving a profit of \$270,947 90, applicable to the general exponses of the city. The profits of this department have always exceeded those of any other branch of the government, and have, since consolidation, been steadily increasing. They amounted, in 1855, to \$131,141 35; 1856, \$212,981 64; 1857, \$224,820 29; 1858, \$270,947 90.

The Mayor alludes to the fact that the water and street mains should be enlarged.

The re-assessment of water rents, which has engaged the attention of the Water Department for some months, will yield the city an increased revenue of from sixty to seventy-five thousand dollars annually. Until some means shall have been put into operation, by which the present insufficient supply of water can be made equal to the demand, stringent measures should be taken by Councils to provent its waste.

An ordinance districting the built parts of the demand, stringent measures should serve to check such waste, and, which is more important, would tend to the preservation of the general health of the community.

CITY PROPERTY.

The various expenditures for repairs and improvements of the public buildings and squares

to, in the several squares, has precluded any very perceptible improvements within their limits. Rairmount park, Hunting park, and Norris square especially, require such appropriations as shall render them the resort and enjoyment of our citi-

the last year, relative to branch suiverts, and providing for the new main oulverts, must lead to its thorough consideration and perfection.

A plan recently prepared by the Board of Surveyors, for the construction of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Chestnut street, will be submitted at an early day for the action of Councils. The cost of such bridge, it is believed, will very far exceed the amount of \$125,000, originally appropriated for that purpose.

for that purpose.

RARESTS AND WHARVES.

The probable receipts from the rental of markets and wharves is estimated for the present year at about \$105,000. The enacted removal of the about \$105,000 The enacted removal of the markets and wharves is estimated from the conviction of the about \$105,000 The enacted removal of the market streets will occasion number the warden regards as an evidence of his actualization. stalls and houses from Market streets will occasion a permanent loss of revenue of more than \$20,000 per annum, for which, however, the city will be amply remunerated by the removal of such obstructions from its chief business thoroughfare, and by the increased facilities thus offered for the extension of trade. The policy of providing at the public expense accommodations, however profitable likey may be to the common revenue, for carrying on any individual business, must be very questionable.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

CITY PASSENGER RAILWAYS.

His Honor devotes a paragraph to city passenger railways. He suggests that the system be carefully regulated by City Councils, to prevent these railways from becoming merely conducive to the interest of speculators. HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

HIGHWAY DEPARTMENT.

The Highway Department has expended during the past year \$411,552.40, and has received \$18,67.15 from various sources. The Mayor thinks that instead of appointing the supervisors himself, they should be appointed by the Commissioners.

As to street cleaning the Mayor says: If the specifications inserted in the contracts were strictly adhered to, and the stipulated services properly rendered, there would be no cause for the constant and well-founded complaints which are addressed to the Mayor, without any power on his part to remedy the evil.

The city railroad has been kept in good condition by the expenditure of \$7,303.43, and has returned for tolls and other receipts \$12,865.12. Great difficulty is experienced in removing ice and isow from its rails, which might be readily accomplished by the use of the recently invented salt car, at but small additional expense.

NEW BUILDINGS.

The report of the Building Inspectors shows the issue of 6,153 permits for the erection of new buildings since June 5th, 1855, to the end of 1858. The law regulating the erection of frame buildings is only partial in its extent, applying to the former city, and in a modified degree to the district of Southwark. It should be made general.

trict of Southwark. It should be made general.

OUTY IOE BOAT.

The appropriation for the repair and management of the city ice boat, during the year 1858, was \$11,475, of which amount the trustees have expended \$9,052 97.

The importance of this enterprise to the city, both directly and incidentally, is beyond any estimate. If no other advantage ensued from the employment of the ice boat than the opening of the rivor channel for the arrival and departure of vessels, there would be abundant reason to continue the necessary appropriations for its service:

vessels, there would be abundant reason to con-tinue the necessary appropriations for its service; but when it is considered how many of the com-munity depend for their daily maintenance upon occupations connected with the lading and dis-charge of these vessels, the benefits according from its use can hardly be overrated.

is use can hardly be overrated.

FIRE DEPARTMENT—STEAM ENGINE.

The past year has been the commencement of a new era in the Fire Department of Philadelphia, by the introduction of the steam-fire engine into common use. Four of these engines are in active service, and several others are in course of construction. The superiority of the steam-fire engine to all other apparatus for the extinguishment of fires can no longer be disputed; and whenever their number shall suffice for the adequate protection of property throughout the city, a complete reorganization of the Fire Department should be made, with special reference to their increased efficiency. With but few exceptions, the numerous engine and hose companies have, to a commendable degree, maintained peace and good order, and have striven to remove the stigma which had been brought upon the volunteer system by previous strife and turbulence.

GAS.

The venort of the Chief Engineer of the Gas

tom by previous strife and turbulence.

GAS.

The report of the Chief Engineer of the Gas Department exhibits the prosperous condition of the various works under its control, and the increasing demand for participation in its benefits. The superiority of gas over all other means of artificial light is so well established that considerations of economy and safety commend its use, wherever it can be furnished. At the present time, 28 397 customers are provided with more than 375,000 lights, supplied through 255 miles effected the superiority of the revenue from the Gas Works is fully adequate to their current expenses, besides the due provision for the redemption of lonas created for their construction, but it does not enable the trustees to increase the capabilities for production, or to furnish the service-pipes and meters re-

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in ulad the following rates:

ame of the writer. In order to insure corrects the typography, but one side of the sheet should be

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the errent news of the day in their particular localities, he resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, or any information that will be interest= ng to the general reader.

quired for additional consumption. The advantages of these works chould be liberally extended to every part of the city, in which the demand for gas will justify the expense of its introduction.

OTHER FORCE.

The Mayor discusses in the rest of his message the Girard Estates and College, the operations of the Board of Guardians, and the commitments to the County Prison.

A brief space is devoted to the affairs of the Board of Health and the health of the city. The establishment of a House of Correction is also strongly urged. The necessity of better accommodations for the courts is enlarged upon. The increase of the means for supplying the city with water and gas is urged. Upon these subjects the Mayor says:

"The 'two last mentioned projects would found

o each respectively is orcuse as amount appropriated for low redemption, under the terms of the January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the six and the health of the city. The January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the six and the health of the city. The January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the six and the health of health of the city. The January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the six and the health of health of the city. The January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the six and the health of health of the city. The January 1, 1859, there was standing to the credit of the city o letter, but strove to pass it off as a joke.

Fine Anmal, that.—One day during the recent sleighing, Mr. Ever Hart, of Brighton, N. IV., harnessed a pair of spirited young horses to a pleigh, partially loaded. The horses took fright while standing without a driver, and ran away. A large mastiff, owned by Mr. Hart, saw the horses start, and gave chase, pursuing for half, a mile before he overtook the runways. He passed them, and by presenting himself in the track in front of them, endeavored to check their speed; but tono purpose—they actually ran faster for the barking of the dog. Failing in this, the dog dropped out of the track, and following behind, he seized the reins, drawing upon the ground, and did not relax his hold until the team stopped. After he had been drawn for some distance, his pull became greater upon one line than the other, which drew the horses toward a fence, where they stopped.

A BLOODY FIGHT IN KENTUCKY.—A terrible fight occurred in McKes, the county seat of Jackson, Kentucky, on Monday week, which resulted in the death of two of the parties concerned. Samuel Isaacs was killed on the ground, and John Morris died the day after. A ron of John Morris was also nearly cut to pieces, but is not yet dead. Several others were more or less injured. A feud has for a long time existed between the Morrises and Isaacs. A BLOODY FIGHT IN KENTUCKY .- A terrible

THE SHOWER BATH .- The State Prison In-THE SHOWER BATH.—The State Prison Inspectors of New York have made a report upon the case of the convict Moore, who died recently from the effects of the punishment of the shower bath in Auburn State Prison. The inspectors exculpate the officers of the prison from blame for intentional recklessness or cruelty, but, in view of the danger attending the use of the shower bath as a means of punishment, have directed its discontinuance

CHEAP POSTAGE IN BELGIUM .-- In the Bel-

(Ohio) Farmer, and more recently a captain in the Mexican war, died suddenly at Otsego on the Saturday before New Year's. Having net with friends, he sat down to play at cards with them, and fell dead with the cards in his hands.

SALEM.—The city debt of Salem, at the commencement of 1859, was \$99.820; it is now \$97.655, a slight reduction having been made during the year. The valuation of the tarable preperty for the year 1858, was \$14,213,720, which is \$415,130 less than in 1857. Dottor Hudson, of the navy, died on Sunday afternoon, in Brooklyn. It is said that he inhaled some animal poison from the negroes of the "Boho," during the voyage of the Nagara to Monrovia. He was thirteen years in the service, and a Pennsylvanian by birth.

QUOK.—The "boys" having in charge a fire steam-engine at Louisville, Ky., the other day on a wager harnessed and hitched up the herses to the engine and hose carriage in one minute and fifteen seconds.

CONTAGIOUS.—Five children of Wm. Coven-

CONTAGIOUS.—Five children of Wm. Covenharen, of Charleston, Mostgomery county, N. Y. have died of searlet fever in less than five days. Four of the little ones, all brothers, lay side by side in death, and were buried on the same day.

The Calais (Maine) Advertiser states that Mrs. Jemima Noble, aged 95, died in Calais, on the 14th inst. A year or two before she died an entire new set of teeth had grown in her mouth, and she could see and hear as well as when young. GREEN, the reformed gambler, is giving Sunday lectures in Chicago, on his abandoned vice, and a man named Kn are accompanies him and sings "The Gambler's Wife" and "Sabbath Bells."

popularity.

NAVAL.—Orders have been received at the Brooklyn navy yard countermanding, until furth-or instructions, the final preparations for the de-parture of the United States steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn.

JAPAN LETTERS 83y that the expedition of Mr Reed to that country will cost including the honorable gantleman's salary, \$14,000 per year, at least one hundred thousand dollars. THE NEW SENATE CHAMBER.—The Senators are dissatisfied with their new hall. Whenever there is a shower, the noise of the rain falling upon the roof is so great, that they cannot hear.

A COMPANY of about sixty children left New York on Wednesday afternoon, from the Child-ren's Aid Society, bound West. Montgoment, the leader of the Kansas utlaws, was formerly a regular licensed preacher.

REMBRANDT PEALE'S great painting of "The Court of Death" was lately sold for twenty thousand dollars. THE COURTS. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

[Reported for The Press.]

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Geo.
Gooper vs. Tollvar James. An action of ejectment to
gain the possession of certain premises under a previous conveyance. Verdict for the plaintiff. Scott for
plaintiff; Cooper and Stekes for defendant.

NISI PRIUS—JUSTICE Thompson.—Douglass
vs. the Executor of Mitchell. This case is still on trial,
and witnesses are being examined for the defence.

The Supreme Court was not in session.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud. — Jesse
Stanley vs. Patrick Reddy. An action to recover the
amount of a bond and mortgage which was given for
3679.33, and conditioned for the payment of half that
sum, The defence was, that the consideration was to be
paid, by the erection of a bonse on the lot of ground
named in the mortgage. Before reported. Verdict for
the defendant. O. Sergeant for plaintiff; Thompson for
defendant,
Joseph Lindsay vs. Albanus L. Kephart. An action
on a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for
\$323.83. Joseph Linuary vs. Atosuns M. Repnare. An extending a promissory note. Verdict for the plaintiff for \$323.88.

William Simon vs. William Sipps and Samuel McGuley, irading, &c. An action to recover the amount alleged to be due on an account for hashing a large quantity of brick from a brick-yard to the defendants premises. Verdict for the defendant sinkle for plaintiff; Sharpless for defendants.

J. Miller Rand vs. John Henderson. A feigned issue under the sheriff interpleader act, to try the ownership of certain property. On trial. Wollaston for plaintiff; Penross for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Thompson.—Jos. Watson vs. George H. Lowry. An action to recover OMMON FLEAB—Judge Thompson,—Jos. Watson vs. George H. Lowry. An action to recover damages for an alleged improper underpinning a party wall. The defence alleged that the work was done in a workmanlike manner, and according to the terms of the agreement. A number of witnesses were called to prove the fact on trial.

worksamite manner, according to the terms of the spreament. A number of witnesses were called to prove the fact On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—Geo. E. Bly was convicted of assault and battery upon Mr. Mead, but recommended strongly to the mercy of the court. Benienced to pay a fine of one cent and costs. Christian Kneifert was charged with keeping a ferocious dog. From the svidence, it appeared a lad named Oharles Good, aged six years, was saked by Mrs. Kneifert to shovel some coal into her yard, when the dog diew at the boy and severely bit him on the face and back, tearing off one-half or one of his ears. The boy was taken to the hospital, where he remained five weeks undermedical treatment.

The defence alleged the dog was a female one, and had alliter of pups three days old; that all such animals are cross at this time; and expressed sincere regret at the occurrence, and had the animal killed the next day. Jury out.

James B. Brown was charged with an assault and battery upon a police officer. It appears that Brown was uning threats to a female, and was arrested by the officer, when he turned upon and struck him. Verdict guilty. Sentence deferred.

John Hollaway was sharged with obtaining goods under false pretences. The defendant was brought into court upon a bench warrant. The prosecutor did not appear. The goods obtained were only valued at \$0. The Bistrict attorney submitted the bill of indictment Verdict not guilty.

Mones Sowders and Francis Murray were charged with the larveny of eight pounds of beef, the preperty of James Morrow. On trial.