The Press.

VOL. 2—NO. 235. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS, [illegible] BY JOHN W. FORNEY, Office, No. 417 Chestnut Street.

DAILY PRESS. [illegible]

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. [illegible]

WEEKLY PRESS. [illegible]

CALIFORNIA PRESS. [illegible]

Carpetings.

CARPETING.

JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTNUT, BELOW SEVENTH, Has received, by late arrivals, FROM EUROPE, A full assortment of New Styles. CARPETING. CANTON MATTING. [illegible]

CARPETINGS. SOLE AGENCY IN THIS CITY [illegible] AUBURN THREE-PLYS, SUPERFINES, AND VENETIANS, MANUFACTURED BY JOSIAH BARBER, With all grades of WOOL, WOOL AND COTTON, and ALL-COTTON INGRAINS. ATWOOD, RALSTON, & CO., MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS. fe21-3m 529 MARKET STREET.

STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT. ap4-1m

NEW CARPETINGS. CANTON MATTINGS. BAILY & BROTHER, NO. 920 CHESTNUT ST., HAVE NOW OPEN THEIR SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF CARPETINGS, Together with an unrivalled assortment of AMERICAN THREE-PLYS AND INGRAINS. BAILY & BROTHER, CASH CARPET DEALERS, No. 920 CHESTNUT STREET. ap11-1y

STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT.

[illegible] Clothing. A. T. LANE, [illegible] WAREHOUSE, [illegible] MARKET STREET, [illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

Hardware. MOORE, HENSZEY & CO., No. [illegible] MARKET, and 425 COMMERCE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, Keep constantly on hand a large stock OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, &c., Which are offered to BUYERS on Liberal Terms. feb26-3m

C. H. & GEO. ABBOTT, No. 18 North FOURTH STREET, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, ETC. ALSO, NAILS, CASTINGS, &c. All of which are offered to Buyers on the most favorable terms. mar26-3m

TRUITT BROTHER & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c. 529 MARKET STREET, 529 BELOW SIXTH, NORTH SIDE, Philadelphia. feb1-3m

HOSIERY. 30,000 DOZEN [illegible] DIRECT from the best GERMAN AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURERS. ALSO, LADIES' LISLE TH'D GLOVES, GAUNTLETS, &c. THOS. MELLOR & CO., 6 NORTH THIRD STREET, [illegible] PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING GLASSES. [illegible] LOOKING GLASSES, [illegible] LOOKING GLASSES [illegible] LOOKING GLASSES [illegible] LOOKING GLASSES [illegible] LOOKING GLASSES [illegible] JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

"METROPOLITAN TEA STORE." TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! A choice selection of GREEN AND BLACK TEAS, OF RECENT IMPORTATION, ALSO, COFFEE, ROASTED AND GROUND DAILY, BY STEAM ENGINE "YOUNG AMERICA." CHARLES SMITH, Nos. 913 and 915 MARKET STREET.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS! [illegible] CENTS PER POUND, [illegible] CHARLES SMITH, [illegible] MARKET STREET.

A. EUGENE SMITH, PAPER AND BAG WAREHOUSE, No. 18 NORTH FIFTH STREET, [illegible] PRINTING, ENVELOPE, WRAPPING, [illegible] HARDWARE AND SHEATHING PAPERS.

Retail Dry Goods.

SILK AND STAPLE DRY GOODS. L. J. LEVY & CO. Have now open a choice assortment of NEW SPRING GOODS Chiefly of their own importation, which they offer at the lowest prices at which goods of similar description are sold in this city. EVERY VARIETY OF PARIS DRESS GOODS, SILKS, MOUSSELINES, ORGANDIES, LAWNS, CHINTZES, SHAWLS, LACES, HOSIERY, LINENS, SHEETINGS, WHITE GOODS, BOYS' WEAR, FLANNELS, &c., &c. Will be found in complete and full assortment. 809 and 811 CHESTNUT STREET.

FOULARDS. WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED TWO CASES OF FOULARD ROBES, IN NEW AND RICH DESIGNS. THOS. W. EVANS & CO., 818 and 820 CHESTNUT STREET. ap18-tf

DESIRABLE AND SEASONABLE DRY GOODS. DU JUPE ROBE DRESSES, FOULARD SILKS, BOUQUETS, $1 and $1.25 DRESS SILKS, COCOANUT GRENADINE DRESSES, GRENADINE DOUBLE SKIRT DRESSES, FIN PLAID BROWN SILKS, CHINTZ SILKS, REDUCED. FASHIONABLE SPRING BAREGES. EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH.

RAPSON'S No. 132 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, Are now opening, and will continue to receive, NEW AND BEAUTIFUL STYLES OF LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, FOR THE SPRING SALES. RAPSON'S LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS and ZEPHYR STORE, mar1-3m CORNER EIGHTH AND CHERRY.

SPECIAL NOTICE!!! THORNLEY & CHISM Would invite attention THIS DAY To a large stock of FRENCH LACE AND CHANTILLA GOODS! PLAIN CLOTH DUSTERS! LIGHT SILK RAGLANS! TRAVELLING CLOAKS AND DUSTERS, &c. BLACK STELLA SHAWLS. BLACK OIL BOIL'D SILKS. RICH FANCY SILKS AND DRESS GOODS. PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CRAPE SHAWLS, &c. THORNLEY & CHISM'S, N. E. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN.

1859. WE ARE NOW 1859. OPENING OUR SPRING and SUMMER MANTILLAS, [illegible] W. PROCTOR & CO., [illegible] CHESTNUT Street.

LINENS FOR MEN'S WEAR. American Linen Company's superior style Brown Linen Coatings, N and V, various shades; Brown and Bleached Linen Drills, various styles; Brown Linen Drills. [illegible] JOSEPH LEA, 128 and 130 CHESTNUT Street.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL assortment of SPRING GOODS can be found at McELROY'S, where elegance in style is united with economy in price. Poil de Chevres, de Espagnes, Satin Mohairs, Check de Farres, and all the new styles of Spring Goods. Black and Fancy Silks of superior styles and qualities. An immense and elegant assortment of Stella Shawls at very low prices. A splendid assortment of Embroideries. We are now opening our Spring Cloaks and Mantillas, embracing many elegant styles entirely new. Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets, Shirting and Table Linens, Calicos, Lawns, Ginghams, Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, &c. McELROY, ap15-fmw1 No. 11 South NINTH Street. N. B.—Daily in receipt of bargains from Auction.

HOFFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.—The undersigned solicits the attention of families and others to his STOCK OF HOSIERY, UNDERGARMENTS, and goods generally appertaining to the Hosiery business, for Ladies', Gents', and Children's wear. Upon examination his stock will be found to be unsurpassed for variety by any other in the city, and his prices as low as those of any regular house. J. W. HOFMANN, mal1-fmw 1y 9 North EIGHTH Street.

Wholesale Grocers.

JUNGERICH & SMITH, WHOLESALE GROCERS, No. 43 NORTH THIRD STREET, mar1-3m PHILADELPHIA.

PIG IRON, BLOOMS, &C. CABEEN & CO., No. 209 NORTH WATER STREET, AND No. 208 NORTH DELAWARE AVENUE, PHILADELPHIA, OFFER FOR SALE AMERICAN FOUNDRY AND FORGE PIG IRON OF THE FOLLOWING BRANDS, VIZ: CORNWALL, DONAGHMORE, FOCO, PIONEER, GLENDON, HAMPTON, KEYSTONE. ALSO, COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON, FOR CAR-WHEEL PURPOSES. BOILER AND WIRE BLOOMS, BOILER AND FLUE IRON, WATER & GAS PIPES, AMERICAN BLISTER STEEL, &c. &c. FOR SALE LOW, TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT. 500 WATER PIPES, NINE FEET LONG AND TWENTY INCHES DIAMETER. ap22-3m Agents for Watson's Amboy Fire Bricks.

NEW YORK INDIAN BLANKETS. S. B. CHITTENDEN & CO., (GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS,) OFFER FOR SALE TEN THOUSAND PAIRS. ALSO, BAYETA CLOTHS, BROADCLOTHS, STROUDS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c., &c., &c. 350 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. ap28-12t

Millinery Goods.

J. HILLBORN JONES, Importer and Manufacturer OF SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, LEGHORN and PANAMA HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, &c. To which the attention of City and Country Dealers is solicited. NO. 432 MARKET ST., Below FIFTH. feb1-3m

STRAW AND MILLINERY GOODS. I. S. CUSTER, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN STRAW HATS AND MILLINERY GOODS, 607 NORTH SECOND STREET, PHILADELPHIA. fe21-2m*

METROPOLITAN RIBBON HOUSE. RIBBONS, RIBBONS, RIBBONS, AND MILLINERY GOODS, Of every description. CRAPES, BONNET SILKS, FRENCH FLOWERS and SPRIGS, RUCHES, &c., &c. J. C. & W. E. TABER, No. 25 South SECOND Street, PHILADELPHIA. mh1-2m

431 MARKET STREET, 431 We are offering for sale, AT A SMALL ADVANCE UPON COST, A most extensive and complete assortment of RIBBONS of every description, BONNET MATERIALS, tulle, and Crape, FRENCH and AMERICAN FLOWERS, RUCHES, TARLATANS, BLOND LACES, And other Millinery Goods. ALSO OF STRAW GOODS, Comprising every possible variety in BONNETS, BLOOMERS, FLATS, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S HATS, SHAKER HOODS, and TRIMMINGS. Call and judge. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO., 431 MARKET STREET, feb14-3m (Formerly No. 33 South Second St.)

CITY MILLINERY HOUSE. REMOVAL AND REOPENING. LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, LATE AT 45 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Have opened their new Sales Room 725 CHESTNUT STREET, North Side, TWO DOORS ABOVE MASONIC TEMPLE. THE FIRST FLOOR of this spacious building is devoted expressly to the RETAIL TRADE, and is supplied with every description of MILLINERY GOODS, embracing UNTRIMMED LEGHORNS HAIR, TISSUE and STRAW BONNETS, from 25 cents to 50 dollars; FANCY and TRIMMED BONNETS, of all prices and qualities, ready-made and made to order; RIBBONS, FLOWERS, RUCHES, LACES, &c., for Bonnet Trimmings, unsurpassed in variety, style, or quality; CHILDREN'S HATS, CAPS, FLATS, JOCKIES, &c. MADAME MAY, Long and well known in this city in the MILLINERY TRADE, is now connected with us in this Department, and will be happy to see all her former friends and patrons at our store. LINCOLN, WOOD, & NICHOLS, 725 CHESTNUT STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH. ap15-fmw 1m

1859 MILLINERY 1859 AND STRAW GOODS. New and complete assortment of SILKS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, CRAPES, RUCHES, LACES, And every other article in that line. ALSO, STRAW BONNETS AND STRAW TRIMMINGS, Embracing in all an assortment unequalled in this city, and to which we invite the attention of buyers. Those purchasing for cash, or on short time, will do well to give us a call before selecting elsewhere. M. BERNHEIM & CO., fe24-2m No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

1859 NEW 1859 STRAW GOODS HOUSE. THOMPSON & JENKINS, No. 528 MARKET STREET, Invite the attention of buyers to their extensive stock of Ladies' Straw and Silk Bonnets, Misses' Flats and Bloomers; Men's, Boys', and Children's Hats; Artificial Flowers, Ruches, Trimmings, &c. Being exclusively engaged in this branch of business, purchasers will find it to their interest to examine our stock before purchasing. THOS. F. FRALEY, (formerly of Wilcock, Rogers, & Fraley,) now engaged with the above house, solicits from his friends an examination of the stock of Messrs. Thompson & Jenkins. feb15-2m

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, AND STRAW TRIMMINGS, Of every variety, are now open, and for sale, at a small advance upon first cost, for cash, at H. WARD'S, Nos. 103, 105, and 107 NORTH SECOND STREET, 0-2m Above Arch, East side.

Shoe Findings.

WM. JOHNS & SON, (Successor to the late Jos. T. Johns,) Importers and Dealers IN SHOE STUFFS and TRIMMINGS, LASTINGS, GALLOONS, LACETS, &c., &c. AT THE OLD STAND, Northeast corner of FOURTH and ARCH Streets. feb1-3m

LAING & MAGINNIS, No. 30 NORTH THIRD STREET, Importers of, and Dealers in, SHOE MANUFACTURERS' GOODS, And all kinds of Shoe Tools. UFFIELD'S PATENT BOOT TREES. CRIMPING MACHINES. LEATHER ROOLING MILLS. SEWING MACHINE SILKS, THREADS, and NEEDLES. ENGLISH, IRISH, and AMERICAN SHOE THREADS. fe15-fmay12

EDWIN W. PAYNE, Importer and Dealer IN BOOT, SHOE, and GAITER MATERIALS, Iron Building, N. W. corner ARCH and FOURTH Sts. LASTINGS, GALLOONS, SHEETINGS, FRENCH KID, PATENT LEATHER, CONGRESS WEB, TOILET SLIPPER UPPERS, fe51-3m] SHOE THREADS, LACES, ETC.

NEWARK AND ROSENDALE CEMENT, AND CALCINED PLASTER. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY J. CRESSON BRADFORD, ap20-1m* 230 SOUTH WHARVES.

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

AUSTIN BROWN, WHOLESALE DEALER IN FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS. THE LARGEST STOCK IN PHILADELPHIA, No. 164 NORTH THIRD STREET, ap15 30t* S. W. corner of Race, up stairs.

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND MATTINGS, WOLFE, WILSON, & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 132 CHESTNUT STREET, Agents for TAPESTRY VELVET, THREE PLY, INGRAIN, VENETIAN, HEMP, DUTCH, COTTON, LIST, and RAG CARPETS. Which we are receiving daily from the Manufacturers, and are prepared to offer the trade on liberal terms. Having the Agency for some of the best and most desirable goods, we can offer inducements not heretofore to be had in Philadelphia. All goods sold at Manufacturer's prices. Orders carefully attended to. Also, Agents for Black and White Wadding; a large supply of which we have constantly on hand. feb1-4m

STAIR ROD MANUFACTORY. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BELOW WALNUT. ap4-1m

McCALLUM & CO., CARPET MANUFACTURERS, GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN. ALSO, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CARPETING, OIL CLOTHS, MATTING, RUGS, &c. WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE. We have now on hand an extensive stock of Carpeting, of our own and other makes, to which we invite the attention of Western and Southern buyers. fe21-2m

RIDGWAY, HEUSSNER, & CO., Importers of WOOLLENS, Are receiving full supplies of SUPERIOR CLOTHS, DOESKINS, TRICOTS, FANCY CASSIMERES, ETC. From the following celebrated manufacturers— FREDERIC BROKENS (Little Ticket.) W. A. JOHANNY ABHOE. GEVERS & SCHMIDT (S. and M. Cloths.) ZAMBONA BROTHERS. E. TOENNIES & CO., and others. feb1-3m 206 CHESTNUT Street.

FARRELL & MORRIS, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, IMPORTERS OF CLOTHS, DOESKINS, ETC. 232 CHESTNUT STREET, feb1-3m Philadelphia.

SPRING TRADE, 1859. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 CHESTNUT STREET, Are now opening a large and varied stock of LAWNS, CHALLIES, PRINTS, and other DRESS GOODS, To which the attention of the trade is invited. Also, DOMESTIC GOODS, Comprising Fairhill, Osnaburgs, Woodward Doeskins, Brown Sheetings and Shirtings, Mariners' Stripes, Blue Drills, Vest Paddings, &c., &c.

ROCKFISH SHEETINGS—Just received and for sale by SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 Chestnut street.

BISCHOFF'S celebrated Cloths and Doeskins, together with other desirable makes of German Woollens, just received and for sale by SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, feb1-3m 112 Chestnut street.

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

Provision Houses.

J. H. MICHENER & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN PROVISIONS, And CURERS of CHOICE MEATS, No. 11 N. WATER St., and 954 and 956 N. FRONT St. PHILADELPHIA. MESS BEEF, PORK, LARD, and an assortment of PROVISIONS generally, including HAMS, TONGUES, and BEEF of our own curing, both City and Western, constantly on hand; quality guarantied. BUYERS are particularly invited to call and examine our stock. feb23 3m*

Carriages.

S. W. JACOBS, No. 625 ARCH STREET, Has finished and for sale a full assortment of all the most modern styles of CARRIAGES. Also, a great variety of desirable SECOND-HAND CARRIAGES, that have been but very little used, which will be sold low. mar21-3m

GEORGE W. WATSON'S CARRIAGE REPOSITORY, Nos. 1217, 1219, and 1221 CHESTNUT STREET. mar3-3m

CARRIAGES OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WILLIAM D. ROGERS. REPOSITORY, 1009 CHESTNUT STREET 1011 feb16-4m

House-Furnishing Goods.

NEW HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, WILLIAM YARNALL, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET (OPPOSITE THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS), Invites Housekeepers and others, to an examination of his extensive assortment of USEFUL HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. Also, a beautiful assortment of BIRD CAGES, CHILDREN'S CARRIAGES, AND VELOCIPEDES, &c., &c. ap1-fm&wtjune7

THE OLD-ESTABLISHED AND UNRIVALLED HOUSE-FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT. JOHN A. MURPHEY & CO., 922 CHESTNUT STREET, Sole Agents in this city for the new style Patent Children's Gigs and Carriages. Manufacturers and Patentees for Philadelphia of the Arctic Refrigerators. ap22-fm&w tf

BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE MANUFACTURER OF VENITIAN BLINDS AND DEALER IN WINDOW SHADES OF EVERY VARIETY. PURCHASERS are invited to the BEST assortment in the city at the LOWEST prices. STORE SHADES made and lettered. REPAIRING promptly attended to. mar21-3m

COFFEE.—300 bags Jamaica in store and for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., ap25 Nos. 20 and 22 LETITIA Street.

The Press.

MONDAY, MAY 2, 1859.

New Publications.

Commencing, as in duty bound, with publications emanating from our own city, we have to notice a magnificent Map of the World, on Mercator's Projection, executed by S. Augustus Mitchell, and published by Charles Desilver, 714 Chestnut street. It is large but not cumbersome, neatly mounted upon a roller, each country (and with us every State) distinguishingly colored, and the whole neatly varnished. Indeed, it is a handsome and very complete Library map. All the leading routes are marked down; a large list of distances is given; Oceanica and Australia are represented in an enlarged manner. The discoveries of the most recent travellers have been used to secure accuracy. In a word, it is an excellent map.

Mr. Desilver has published a new volume of his Interlinear Classics, edited by Mr. Thomas Clark. It contains the whole of the Anabasis of Xenophon, with an interlinear translation, on the Hamiltonian system, improved by Mr. Clark. Like the preceding volumes, it is intended for the use of schools and private learners, and confident we are that, by the aid of such books, the principal difficulties of translation are readily removable.

From Orissey and Markley, of Goldsmith's Hall, we have received an American Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language, by Alexander H. Laidlaw, A. M., who, for some years, has been successfully employed in teaching. We have long felt that such a book should be prepared, but did not expect to find it, so well done, and in such a comparatively small space. Mr. Laidlaw's definitions are plain and sensible. We have tested his pronunciation of words, and have detected only a single error. He does not countenance the current barbarisms of mispronunciation, which make the Americans sometimes laughed at in England. For example, the words *inquiry, European, tribune, Italian*, are frequently miscalled *inquir-ry, Europey-an, try-bune*, and *I-talian*. Mr. Laidlaw properly puts them *inqui-ry, Euro-pe-an, trib-une*, and *It-alian*. When he pronounces *mercantile* as if it were *mercantil*, we believe that he is wrong. This is an American mode. In England, it is pronounced as *mercan-tile*. There are about 40,000 words defined in this dictionary, with pronunciations. An appendix contains, among other useful matter, hints to spellers, which must facilitate the attainment of correct orthography. This Dictionary, we suppose, will become a much-used school-book, but every one who reads and writes may advantageously consult it. It is well-printed and firmly as well as neatly bound.

E. H. Butler & Co. have published Elements of Rhetoric, designed as a manual of instruction, by Professor Coppée, of the University of Pennsylvania. The author seems to have ransacked every book treating of Rhetoric, and putting the cream of their contents into the alembic of his own cultivated mind, to have distilled, as it were, from such materials, a work clear, concise, scholarly, and very complete. His references from American and English writers, show an enlarged acquaintance with polite literature.

To William S. and Alfred Martien we are indebted for a delightful book for youth. This is the seventh edition, with a map and illustrations of "Robert and Harold, or the Young Marooners of the Florida Coast," written by F. R. Goulding, of Georgia. It is something in the manner of Robinson Crusoe, with more adventure, and without his utter solitude and the overwhelming melancholy of his situation.

Moss & Brother have issued the second edition, revised and improved, of The Cottage Garden of America, by Walter Elder, a practical gardener, who resides in this city. It contains a good deal of information, very plainly put, and every one who has a garden may advantageously consult it. A dozen pages at the close of this little book advantageously show the amiable and genial character [illegible]

[illegible] well written, full of [illegible] descriptions, and, like all her writings, with the interest of the adventures never flagging. Novel-readers will not relish it the less for its being crowded with improbabilities. We shall only hint here, because we may again have to notice it, that Mrs. Southworth makes a series of blunders in her account of an assize trial in an English country town.

"High Life in New York," by Jonathan Slick, Esquire, is by far the best of the numerous family of imitators, who sprung into life on the success of Judge Haliburton's lively account of Sam Slick. There are pages upon pages here of racy, genuine humor, and a reader must be hard to please who cannot find amusement in Mr. Slick's company.

Another of Petersons' new books is a novel called "The Jealous Husband," by Mrs. Maillard, an English writer. It is a very interesting story, well worth republication. It strikes us, however, as not being entirely new to us.

W. A. Townsend & Co., of New York, have published another volume (the fourth) of their magnificent edition of the novels and romances of Fenimore Cooper, with first-class engravings, on steel and wood, from original drawings by Darley, whom we are proud to claim as a Philadelphian. Even the London *Athenæum*, always so difficult with American books, smiles grimly upon this superb edition of Cooper, and admits that in paper, binding, printing, and illustration, every thing has been done to make it worthy of the most liberal patronage. The new volume contains "The Spy," which was the first of Cooper's American novels. The illustrations are beautiful. The vignette (on steel) representing the escape of Harvey Birch, is a perfect gem. "The Spy" contains two of the best characters ever drawn by Cooper—Harvey Birch, the Spy, and the grave but gallant gentleman, Mr. Harper, who eventually appears as Washington himself. Prefixed to this edition is the author's introduction, giving a history of the writing of the book, and the real incident which suggested it.

From Harper & Brothers, of New York, we have received Charles Reade's new domestic story, (called "Love me little, Love me long,") which we have already heartily commended to our readers. There is a reality, freshness, and truth about it, very pleasant to novel-readers. From the same publishers we have a remarkable volume, which, albeit of a scientific nature, we *know* that the general reader will appreciate and enjoy. It is "The Life of North American Insects," written by B. Jaeger, late Professor of Zoology and Botany in the College of New Jersey. He has been assisted by Dr. H. C. Preston. The volume contains sixty-nine engravings of insects, from specimens in the cabinet of the author. We believe that all the North American insects are here described. But never has Entomology been made one-half so interesting and entertaining, and herein lies the value of the book. Mr. Jaeger is an enthusiast, earnest and eloquent, and in his hands even "the poor beetle that we tread upon" becomes an object of importance. The chapter upon Bees is admirable. What adds to the value of the book is the extreme fidelity and delicacy of the wood engravings.

From Messrs Harper we have also received "The American Home Garden," profusely illustrated, by Alexander Watson. Whoever the writer may be he fully knows his pleasant subject. We are happy in the belief that, year after year, a taste for gardening is extending among all classes, in this vast community. With Mr. Watson's aid,—that is, the aid of his book,—every person may teach himself how to raise vegetables, fruits, flowers, young trees, and farm-crops.

From Charles Scribner, New York, we have another volume of N. P. Willis's newspaper articles. It is called "The Convalescent." It contains a good deal of ambitious writing, various efforts attempts at wit and sentiment, several newly-coined words, and little that the reader would care to recollect. The best part of the volume is the conclusion, in which a trip to Virginia is described. Mr. Willis, we suspect, has nearly written himself out.

A much better book, also published by Scribner, is the "Science and Art of Chess," by J. Monroe, B. C. L. It is eminently practical, as is calculated greatly to assist young chess-players.

Delisser & Procter, of New York, have judiciously republished The Poems and Ballads of Goethe, translated by Professor Aytoun, of *Blackwood's Magazine*, and Theodore Martin, the authors of the *jeux d'esprit* known to the world as "Bon Gaultier's Ballads." The minor poems of Goethe are unequal in merit, but the best of them are here, and the translators, who commenced their labors in this field many years ago, have earned the gratitude of English and American readers by their tasteful selection and their spirited versions. German scholars may object, perhaps, to the manner in which some of these poems are rendered into English; but this volume is not for the German scholar, but for the masses who are unable to read Goethe in the original, yet desire to know what manner of lyrics he wrote. To this large class of readers, the book will be very acceptable and profitable.

A Life of James Watt—he of the steam-engine—with selections from his correspondence, is lately been well written by J. A. Muirhead, who has already written much on the mechanical inventions of the great engineer, his kinsman. It has been republished by Appleton & Co., of New York. Hitherto, there has been no good biography of Watt. The notice by Arago was more scientific than personal, and was but a sketch. Mr. Muirhead, who is connected with Watt by blood, and had fullest access to his papers, has produced a biography which must be accepted as highly satisfactory—worthy of being placed by the side of Smiles' Life of George Stephenson, founder of Railwayism. A good index adds value to the book.

Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, have added another volume of De Quincy's writings to their collection. It contains a narrative called "The Avenger," sundry additions to the celebrated Confessions of an Opium-eater, some curious Traditions of the Rabbins, and a singularly well-argued paper upon the recent China war. In a prefatory letter to the American editor of his works, (J. T. Fields?) De Quincy gratefully states his obligation for the collecting of his works, from various publications, and his acknowledgment for the pecuniary advantages which he has derived from the liberality of Ticknor & Fields.

These publishers have issued another "blue and gold," containing the poems of William Motherwell, one of the best of the modern minor poets of Scotland. We shall soon notice this book at some length, so shall only here add that it contains many very noble lyrics.

Gould & Lincoln, of Boston, who had previously re published the works of Hugh Miller, have just issued a volume, containing his Lectures on Popular Geology, with descriptive sketches from a Geologist's Portfolio. This is prefaced by a *résumé* of the progress of Geological Science, within the last two years, by Mrs. Miller. The Lectures, delivered in Edinburgh, strike us as being fully equal, at least, to the best of Miller's most successful writings. They contain the matured knowledge of a life-time. The Descriptive Sketches, which conclude the volume, are exceedingly graphic.

The Rev. Dr. F. W. Faber, who quitted the Anglican for the Romish Church, some years ago, and is now a Catholic clergyman, in London, lately published a volume of practical religious essays or exercises, called "Spiritual Conferences," which has just been reissued by John Murphy & Co., of Baltimore. It is written with elegance as well as power. Mr. Faber gives many hard hits. For example, when he says, "For one pious man who makes piety attractive, there are nine who make it repulsive. Or, in other words, only one out of ten among reputed spiritual persons is really spiritual."

From W. B. Zieber we have No. 4 of "The Pulpit and the Rostrum," a New York semi-occasional periodical, containing a sermon on the Progress and Demands of Christianity, by the Rev. W. H. Milburn, the blind preacher. Also the April number of the *Art Journal*, with engravings after Mulready and Stansfield, and a sketch of "The Prodigal Son," a sculptured group executed, at Rome, by Mr. J. Mozier, an American self-taught amateur-artist. A very fine number, this, of a popular work. From Mr. Zieber, also, we have the last number of *Blackwood's Magazine*. There is a continuation of a story here, the time that of Richard Cœur de Lion, which is the best historical novel of that remote era since "Ivanhoe." It is called "The Luck of Lady'smere."

From Petersons' we have the May number of *The Great Republic Monthly*—not very well printed and coarsely illustrated.

From P. E. Abel, theatrical publisher, (306 Chestnut street,) we have several numbers of French's American Drama, Minor Drama, and Standard Drama. They are neatly printed, and sold at a low price. They constitute the *acting* drama, as what is called the whole stage "business" is marked on, with costumes, &c. Several of these plays are American—such as A Glance at New York; G. L. Aiken's adaptation of Uncle Tom's Cabin; John Brougham's Miller of New Jersey, and The Dark Hour before Dawn, written for the Dramatic Fund performances, at New York, by John Brougham and Frank B. Goodrich. This last takes rank merely from the motive which created it. There is only one good situation in the whole play—namely, at the close of Act II. [illegible]

[illegible] This is worth making a note of.

Jules Tardieu, of Paris, has recently published four little works, by J. T. de Saint-Germain. These are "L'Art d'être Malheureux," and three legends, respectively called "Pour une Epingle," "Mignon," and "Lady Clare." These four little books are wonders in their way, and in their day. French literature, especially French fiction, has been lately at such fever heat, that it is refreshing to come across such gems of freshness and simplicity. M. Tardieu (the real name of the author) appears to be perfectly conversant with the English language and with English tastes. "Lady Clare," the last publication, is the amplification in prose of Tennyson's ballad of Lady Clare, and is worthy of the model. Mignon is a charming episode of every day life, addressed to all the better feelings of our nature. All these works are written with great elegance and purity of style, reminding one of Paul et Virginie and Bernardin de St. Pierre. They are works that may, with great benefit, safely be put into the hands of our young ladies, which is more than can be said for modern French novels in general. Mr. Pennington has shown great judgment and taste in selecting and importing them.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Esther; the Hebrew Persian Queen. By Rev. W. A. Scott, D D., of San Francisco. Pp. 353. San Francisco: H. H. Bancroft & Co.

Life and Events. By William B. Victor. Pp. 232. Cincinnati: Applegate & Co.

New Patent Sermons, Machine Poetry, and (Californian series) by Dow, junior. Pp. 288. New York: F. A. Brady.

The Western Fruit-Book; by F. R. Elliott; 4th edition. Pp. 528. New York: Moore & Co.

Songs of the Church. By George C. Davis. Pp. 456 New York: Delisser & Procter. Philadelphia: Burns & Sieg.

Shall we have Water in the Squares?

[For The Press.]

MR. EDITOR:—Your correspondent "H" exhibits a very commendable case for the city finances, in rebuking the *Ledger* for giving publicity to a communication recommending a means of securing a drink of *cool water* to such of our citizens as visit the public squares during the hot months.

Certainly it *would* be a piece of extravagance in the city of Philadelphia, to make the water which it permits the public to imbibe in the squares palatable and refreshing, by expending about 25 cents per day for ice in each of those squares, or so many of them as it might see proper to accommodate with an ice box for the purpose of cooling the water. Such a wasteful expenditure should not be thought of, particularly when we are about to cut off the supplies for the *squirrels*, because the city cannot afford to provide them with nuts. We propose introducing birds instead of these destructive gormandising squirrels, and our economical friend "H" should protest in time against the introduction of any varieties that cannot provide for themselves, without taxing the city for their support.

The herd of *deer* in Logan Square should be sent to the almshouse, or consigned to the tender mercies of the caterers for corporation dinners and festive entertainments of visiting committees; for the brutes have cost the city much money, not only for their support, but for the mischief which they have done. The peacocks and hens have also to be fed, I fear. Should they not be sold to save expense?

If the economical views of "H" had prevailed in Councils at an earlier day, what a saving might have been effected—or, rather, how much *useless* expenditure might have been avoided! Sedgely would not have been purchased, nor any appropriation have been made for beautifying Fairmount Park; for, are not these expenditures for unnecessary objects?

But "H" is furthermore apprehensive that a drink of cool water, taken by the children who overheat themselves with skipping the rope or trundling the hoop in the squares, might prejudice their health. Poor things! Cannot the superintendent be induced to play the part of Sancho Panza's medical adviser, and deny them the indulgence of a refreshing draft, lest their health should be endangered? provided their friends should be so reckless or negligent as to suffer them to visit scenes of such danger without attending and guarding them against the lurking, insidious danger of "a cup of cold water."

But, most horrible of all, "H" apprehends the temptation to warm the water thus cooled, by the introduction of some more ardent liquid, would prove irresistibly tempting, and our Young America, of the genus *rowdy*, and Old America of the class *loafer*, would congregate about the attractive hydrant (instead of resorting to the regular *groggeries*), bringing their bottles of strychnined cordial with them.

This objection of his leads me to believe that "H" is a *publican*, and has taken the alarm for the profits of his "calling," should the water, which it has been proposed to grant the public, be made palatable and refreshing by the cooling process proposed.

Entertaining this opinion of your correspondent, I take the liberty of asking *The Press* for its opinion on the subject of "H's" animadversion; and to enable you to give it with the proposition before you, I herewith transmit the article published in the *Ledger*, which has so alarmed your correspondent for the health, morals, and finances of the city, all of which would, in his view, be endangered by its adoption. T.

ON Saturday last a Mr. White, a contractor on the Hamilton and Port Hope (C. W.) Railroad, having had an addition to his household, gave his laborers a holiday. This they improved by getting drunk, shooting one of their number dead, stabbing a second, and bruising each other indiscriminately.

Letter from New York.

A NOVEL CANAL BOAT EXCURSION—ANECDOTE OF SENATOR SEWARD—PICCOLOMINI TO SAIL JUNE 4—IMPORTS FOR APRIL, AND FOR TEN MONTHS PAST—DEPARTURE OF THE NEW EDITOR OF THE "UNION"—NEW PUBLICATIONS—"GEMOTICK" OFF FOR EUROPE—NOVEL SUIT AGAINST AN EXPRESS COMPANY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, April 30, 1859.

An excursion of a novel character is soon to take place, commencing at Buffalo. A party of gentlemen of that city have chartered a steam-tug, in which they propose to go down the Erie canal to Montezuma, thence by Seneca Lake to Elmira, thence by canal, to Harrisburg, thence to Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York; thence up the Hudson river to Albany, and then all the way by canal home. It will be the largest canal-boat excursion ever taken.

A fair anecdote is told of Gov. Seward. During the recent session of the Methodist Conference, at Auburn, an elder noticed the devout attention of the Senator, and he asked the latter to what church he belonged. "Well," said Seward, after a moment's thought, "I will tell you; ecclesiastically I am an Episcopalian, but politically I'm a Methodist!"

Piccolomini and suite are booked for Europe by the Vanderbilt, which sails June 4, for Southampton and Havre.

The tables of imports and exports at this port for the month of April show an amount three times as large as for the month of April last year, and considerably in excess of the same period in 1857. The total receipts of foreign dry goods at this port since July 1, the beginning of the fiscal year, in each of the last four years, are as follows:

Ten months of	
1855–6	$76 331,113
1856–7	85 836 583
1857–8	61 345,243
1858–9	77,279,637

As the account is kept in even weeks, the first two years above named included one more week in each than is embraced in the last two, but the comparison is near enough for all practical purposes. The remaining two months of the fiscal year will also show a large increase upon the corresponding total of last year.

Mr. William M. Browne, for some years connected with the *Journal of Commerce*, leaves this city this evening or Monday, to take the editorial management of the *Washington Union*. The *Journal of Commerce* pays him the following compliment, at parting:

"Mr. Browne, although a foreigner by birth, is a great admirer of American institutions, and by diligent study during the eight years of his residence in this country, has made himself better acquainted with them, and with the principles on which they are founded, than are most native-born Americans of equally fine talents and education, and of mature age. He is also a Democrat of the first water, although belonging to a noble family in Ireland, and liable at a future day to inherit its distinctions. He however regards these things at a very low rate, and only desires to act well his part as an American citizen, which honor he attained some two years ago.

"With foreign affairs, and especially with European topics, he is very familiar, and it is in this branch of service to which he has chiefly devoted himself in connection with the *Journal of Commerce*. Qualifications perhaps still more important in the responsible position in which he is to be placed, and which he possesses in an eminent degree, are sound judgment, steadiness of purpose, integrity, faithfulness, and true patriotism."

Delisser & Procter have in press "The Life of Milton," by Professor Masson, with an Estimate of his Genius and Character, by Macaulay. The Harpers have nearly ready a volume of Romantic Tales, by the author of John Halifax; The Bertrams, by the author of Dr. Thorne; Sword and Gown, by the author of Guy Livingstone. Scribner and the Appletons have several new books nearly ready. George P. Putnam will be found at Sheldon & Co.'s. After to-day John Wiley moves from 351 Broadway to 56 Walker street, which is getting to be a great street for publishers.

J. M. Emerson & Co. have entered into arrangements with Charles Dickens for the republication of "All Around the Year," simultaneously with its issue in London—duplicate stereotype plates being cast and sent here in time for that purpose. It is to be two dollars and fifty cents per year. [illegible]

[illegible] Servitor, the Tribune [illegible] prepared an elaborate [illegible] the Express Company [illegible] in New York. It was given [illegible] afternoon of Thursday, and did not [illegible] York until the afternoon of [illegible] Monday, a delay which rendered its publication useless. The proprietors of the *Tribune* have notified the company that they shall hold it responsible for damages, and that no compromise can be effected except on the most liberal basis.

GENERAL NEWS.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Tuesday last, a woman named Barlow was run over and instantly killed, a short distance from Hudson, on the Hudson and Boston Railroad. It appears that Mrs Barlow and her husband arrived in Hudson the day previous, and had started on foot along the railroad the same afternoon. As the train approached, the engineer perceived them sitting upon the track. The usual signal was given, but no notice was taken of it at the time. As the train approached nearer, the man quietly stepped from the track, but his wife refused to do so. The train passed over the unfortunate woman's legs, nearly severing the limbs. The train was stopped as soon as possible, and the woman taken back to Hudson for medical aid. She expired the same evening. There is no doubt that the woman intended suicide

A THOUSAND-DOLLAR HORSE KILLED.—Last Tuesday afternoon Mr. Jones, proprietor of the Clarendon Hotel, was driving down the Bloomingdale road in a light buggy, and when at the junction of Broadway and Eighth avenue, New York, met Mr. G. C. Hawthorn. Both were driving rapidly, and the shaft of Mr. Hawthorn's vehicle penetrated the breast of Mr. Jones's horse, which fell down and died immediately from the wound. As was natural, both gentlemen were very much excited, but a Twenty-second ward policeman prevented a personal encounter. They subsequently became reconciled, Mr. Hawthorn promising to satisfy Mr. Jones for his loss. The horse was a beautiful animal, and was valued at $1,000.

EXPLOSION OF A LOCOMOTIVE.—A locomotive of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad blew up while standing on a side track, at Bucyrus, Pa., on Tuesday last. The men had left but a few minutes before to go to dinner. It was blown to pieces. The bell was landed up town near the residence of the former president of the company. Part of the engine was thrown upon the top of the court house, and came near playing the deuce with the records. The top of the water house was knocked off, and up to date nothing had been seen or heard of the pieces.

TAUGHT BY HIS WIFE.—The Litchfield (Ct.) *Enquirer* of April 21 says:

"We know a man in Western New York who could not write when he was married, but who was instructed by his wife so thoroughly that within five years after his marriage he was elected high sheriff of his county, and within ten years served four years in Congress, and is now one of the most prominent financiers in the Empire State, president of a bank, and worth probably half a million of dollars."

SOLOMON STURGES, one of the wealthy men of Ohio, and a great landowner, is selling his immense possessions, because he believes no man has a right to own more land than is necessary for his use and that of his family. In his advertisement he says, "God has no doubt wisely ordained that *landsharks* should be cursed; and I can truly say that I am exceedingly anxious to sell all my lands, and get clear of the curse." Solomon doubtless gets a good price for his land.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Friday last a man named Evan Mowry was killed by the falling in of a colliers' cabin near Claysburg, in this county. He and two others engaged in coaling at the place repaired to the cabin for dinner, and whilst it was preparing, the structure, which had a heavy covering of earth upon it, gave way, and came down upon them with crushing weight, killing Mr. Mowry instantly, and very seriously hurting the other two.—*Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Register*.

CANALS.—The number of miles of canals in the United States now in use is about 50,083; the total cost is about $175,000,000. In the three States of Vermont, New Hampshire and Massachusetts, there are not ten miles of canals now used for purposes of navigation. In New York and Pennsylvania, canals perform most important functions, both in the local and general trade of those States.

A DIFFICULTY BETWEEN TWO PUGILISTS.—John Woods, a well-known pugilist of Boston, Mass., was severely handled at one of the sporting houses, in New York, on Sunday week, by Jim Hughes. The trouble had its origin in a dispute about some stake money, and they resolved to fight it out. Wood had his face cut, bruised, and battered in the most polished style of the ring.

LAST Monday evening, in St. Louis, Mo., a Mexican fell upon his knees upon the pavement in front of a revolving wax fashion figure, and proceeded with his devotions, in spite of the interruptions of passers by. He had evidently mistaken the figure for some saint or for the virgin.

A FEMALE ASSASSIN.—Hon. James Monroe, while walking the streets of Marshall, Mich., on Wednesday last, was accosted by a woman, who, without saying a word, drew a knife, and stabbed him in the groin, inflicting a dangerous wound. The female assassin, whose name is Rossman, was arrested.

THREE men undertook to run a skiff, with a sail rig, from McVeytown to Lewistown, last week; but a flaw of wind upset their boat and drowned one of them. The other two succeeded in swimming ashore.—*Hollidaysburg (Pa.) Republican*.

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 in 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.

THE CITY.

MASS MEETINGS AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.—The two political parties of this city held meetings on Saturday evening at Independence Hall. The Democrats secured the yard, the People's men contenting themselves with the open space in front. The Democratic meeting was very large and enthusiastic. The square was about half full. There was a fine display of pyrotechnics, a cannon and small arms, which were being constantly discharged during the evening, much to the delight of the crowd. Some delay was experienced in commencing, and it was half-past eight o'clock before the meeting was organized.

Hon John Robbins took the chair, and was assisted by a number of vice presidents and secretaries. Mr. Robbins tendered his acknowledgments for the honor conferred on him. The object of the meeting was to ratify the city and ward nominations, and to impress on the minds of the people the necessity of electing the Democratic nominees on Tuesday next. It was a remarkable fact he thought, that the city government since the consolidation had changed hands biennially, and from this circumstance, as well as others, it was but fair to infer that the Democrats would have the management of the city government in 1860. The many unsettled and exciting questions that agitated the country when Mr. Buchanan was inaugurated were being one by one adjusted. The Kansas difficulty is literally settled; the Paraguay expedition has terminated most happily; the financial crisis has almost passed away, and business was resuming its old channels. Mr. Robbins concluded by expressing the hope that the Democratic party would elect a President in 1860.

Hon. Harlan Ingram was next introduced. He did not come with the expectation of being a speaker—he had hoped the only part assigned to him would be that of a listener. It was seldom that the Democratic party had the good fortune to present the names of men whose characters stood so high as those of Messrs. McClintock and Eorie. They were men worthy of all confidence and support; men who had stood by the Democratic party in sunshine and storm. All that was wanting to secure success was a united vote of the party. They had an important work to perform, and if they would only work with a unity of action, a unity of purpose, they would be successful in its performance. Robert Palethorp, Esq., followed. He considered the election on Tuesday more important than that of electing Assemblymen, Congressmen, Governor, or even President. The men who had been nominated were men pledged to the Democratic doctrines of retrenchment and reform. The men who had been elected in May last had proved recreant to their pledges, and it was only by removing them from office, and installing the Democratic party in power again, that we could hope to restore the city to its former state of prosperity.

Dr Coates was the next speaker. He said he felt happy to see such a crowd of eager, earnest, and determined men, flushed with the hopes of a glorious triumph. They had come there to ratify the nominations of the candidates of the Democratic party. James McClintock was a man whose character towered like a monument above that of common men. Henry B. Rorie had no spots on his character while there were dim on the sun. The people wanted a change in the present municipal administration of affairs. They wanted clean streets. Look at the condition of our streets now, and suppose the yellow fever was to visit us, and our city in such a condition. It had been in Norfolk, in Portsmouth, and there was a fearful probability it would be here in the ensuing summer,—and when it comes we should meet it by just and stringent sanitary regulations. Be hoped to God they would never be visited by such a calamity. The opposition had promised reform, but what reform had they given us? Was it the Almshouse or the Board of Health peculations? He wanted to see the Democratic party restored to its old glory, when it first pulled down the Hamiltonian flag and unfurled the flag of Jefferson. The Doctor said he had been an invalid for a few weeks past, and his failing energies admonished him to abruptly close his remarks.

General John D. Miles said he would give some account of the rural districts. They were all united, and ready for the fight. The Democracy were ready to meet their enemies and scatter them to the four winds of heaven. There was an amalgamated party holding their meeting in front; they did not dare to desecrate that holy ground. It was the same party that, during the struggle for the Declaration of Independence, opposed the efforts of the friends of freedom. What had this motley group of woolly-heads done? They had broken our city Treasury; had depreciated our city warrants, and ruined many an honest man. When the Democracy came in power before, they restored the Treasury and paid a million dollars of the public debt. In one year what had the Opposition done? They had increased the city debt by special laws; they had increased the department expenses $1,500,000, and had depreciated the city's credit. He looked to the Democracy to reform this state of things; and all that was necessary was for the people, on next Tuesday, to rise in their majesty and assert their rights.

J. J. Martin next addressed the meeting. He criticised the conduct of the officers of the city, stigmatising the municipal administration in strong terms. They had increased the debt of the city to $2,000,000, and the deficiencies to $1,750,000. They came into power on false pretences. They promised to give a protective tariff, and city reform; the poor man's poverty, and had even gone so far as to attack that venerable old man in Washington, who presides over our country—an old man honored in years and illustrious in wisdom. On such promises as these they came into power. He asked the people to act conscientiously, and reform the city's government.

Captain R. W. Power said, during the present Administration, so badly were all things conducted, that [illegible] property. [illegible]

[illegible] Bullitt continued in some length, [illegible] applause.

Mr. Gildea, of the Legislature, said a few words in closing, urging the people to stand by their principles, and to elect the men nominated by the Democratic party, as honorable and energetic men.

At 10 o'clock the meeting adjourned.

MASS MEETING OF THE PEOPLE'S PARTY.—The People's party held their meeting on the same evening in front of Independence Hall, where a temporary rostrum was erected for the use of the speakers and reporters.

At eight o'clock Mr. Henry Bumm was called to the chair and some twenty-five or thirty gentlemen chosen for Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. A series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were read and unanimously adopted, after which Mr. Thos. K. Finletter was introduced to the meeting.

Mr. Finletter said to the audience that they reminded him of a war-horse scenting the battle field, all eager for the fray. It was not necessary for him to speak of the great and glorious principles of their party, because he knew they understood and appreciated them; nor was he there to invoke enthusiasm and patriotism for the duty they were called upon to perform on Tuesday next, because he knew that the patriotism which fired them to-night would direct them; nor to point out the consequences which would befall our country if the Democratic party continued in power; nor would it become a young a man as him to hold up to scorn and ridicule, any of his fellow citizens, because they differed from him in principle and practice, because he believed that every American who loves his country desired its prosperity; but he came to add his enthusiastic hopes to theirs, and to aid in inspiring a higher resolution to achieve on Tuesday next a victory more glorious than any that has preceded it. There was not, in the history of this country, a time when the people were not ready for any exigency, and to redress any grievances they might have.

Morton McMichael, Esq., followed Mr F., and humorously alluded to the display of fireworks which was then being exhibited in the square at the Democratic meeting on the other side of the house. There was but one danger, he said, to be feared on Tuesday next, and that was that when every person felt certain of success, there was apt to be a lack of that energy and activity which had heretofore characterized their efforts. Their majority had been increased by several thousand votes at the last election, and he thought that with proper exertion it could be increased as much more at the coming election. He considered the present election an important one, not merely on account of the mere local officers that are to be elected, but on account of the influence the result will have upon the party in the whole Union. They were about deciding questions which are interesting to every State in the Union, for if the Democratic party is allowed to conquer at this election for city officers it will be a criterion that the city of Philadelphia supports the Administration of Mr Buchanan, and he would therefore impress upon their minds the necessity for every man being at his post on Tuesday ready to fight the battle.

Within the last fortnight he had travelled through a considerable portion of the coal and iron regions of this State, and was one of a party invited to visit that section in order to witness the great industrial developments of the State; and he said that they found a universal sentiment pervaded the minds of the people in the different localities they had visited, that the time had come in which Pennsylvania, if she were ever to rise, must make the policy of the People's party the prevailing one. The working classes all had their minds made up on the question of the protection of American labor, which was the one they had to settle on Tuesday. He thought they would carry all the wards except the Fourth, and that there was some chance of carrying that. [Laughter.]

Mr Henry D. Moore followed: He had travelled over two hundred miles since last night, in order to be there to express the interest he felt in the election of Tuesday, and he could not impress too strenuously upon his hearers the interest he felt in this election, and that every good citizen must feel in this contest. True, it was only a local election for municipal officers, yet every man within the sound of his voice had a solemn responsibility resting upon him in regard to it. He had heard people say that they took no part in politics, because it interfered with their business affairs. This was a dangerous doctrine for any one to advocate. People had not taken interest enough in this matter, or better men would now occupy the high offices of our country. The only way for the people to discharge the solemn responsibility that rested upon them, would be for them to go to the polls in a solid united body against the solid column of Locofocoism. All petty prejudices must be thrown to one side and harmony reign within their ranks in order to insure success. He told them never to depart from the great consequences and related the interview that happened in the United States Senate in 1850, between Senator Clemens, from Alabama, and Henry Clay, during which the latter so sternly and eloquently rebuked the former for asserting, that unless certain conditions were complied with, "South Carolina would secede from the Union regardless of the consequences." He alluded to the tariff question, and stated that Mr Buchanan, under the lash of public opinion, finally summoned up courage to tell the people, through his message to Congress, that we ought to have a revision of the tariff, and that his next movement was to come forward and ask for $30,000,000 to bribe the Spanish Government to sell us Cuba and its negroes; and, at another period, to ask Congress to give him the army and the navy for the purpose of protecting citizens on the Isthmus. Mr. Moore continued to denounce the course of the Administration in reference to protection for American labor, and concluded by saying: "Let us say to James Buchanan, you may clutch at the store of the American people; but we will put you back by the weapon which the people will use on Tuesday next—the ballot-box."

Speeches were also delivered by Frank Crosby, Col. Philip White, and Mr. Moran, all of whom denounced the Democracy in strong terms, and declared their principles and their party the only ones which could perpetuate the prosperity and happiness of the country in general and the city of Philadelphia in particular.

The demonstrations made by the two meetings, both being held on the same evening, and in juxtaposition to each other, was such as is seldom witnessed in this city, or elsewhere, the streets being constantly crowded with delegations from different parts of the city headed by bands of music. Many transparencies of varied designs, bearing mottoes appropriate to the parties who had them in charge, added to the novelty of the scene and created some merriment. The meetings both adjourned before eleven o'clock, and the utmost enthusiasm and good feeling prevailed during the entire evening, notwithstanding the hard names bestowed on both sides of the house to the respective parties and their adherents.