The Press.

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

DAILY PRESS.
Twelve Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Six Dollars per Annum, Four Dollars for Eight Months, Three Dollars for Six Months—invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.
Mailed to Subscribers, out of the City at Three Dollars per Annum, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.
The Weekly Press will be sent to Subscribers by mail (per annum, in advance) at $2 00
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Ten Copies 12 00
Twenty Copies (to one address) 20 00
Twenty Copies, or over (to address of each Subscriber) each 1 20
For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.
Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Weekly Press.

CALIFORNIA PRESS.
Issued Semi-Monthly, in time for the California Steamers.

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

P. BRADY & CO.,
337 CHESTNUT STREET,
Having been appointed Sole Agents for Philadelphia for the Sale of
RUBINACCI'S
LETTERED SEWING SILKS,
Have now in store, and will keep constantly on hand, a regular supply of his
THREE QUALITIES.
jel7 6t

TROY HOSIERY CO.'S
MERINO SHIRTS
AND
DRAWERS.
ROBERT E. EVANS,
AGENT,
216 CHESTNUT STREET.
jel5-wfm6m

Sewing Machines.

WEED'S PATENT SEWING MACHINES!
[illegible]
OFFICE, 571 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
WHITNEY & LYON, Proprietors.
AGENTS WANTED. jel7-1wd&1mw

WHEELER & WILSON
MANUFACTURING CO.'S
SEWING MACHINES!
Superior to all others for general use, and for SHIRT MAKERS, TAILORS, AND DRESSMAKERS.
NEW STYLE ONLY FIFTY DOLLARS.
[illegible]
HENRY COY, Agent.

HARRIS' BOUDOIR SEWING MACHINE [illegible]

FINKLE & LYON'S SEWING MACHINES [illegible]
FINKLE & LYON,
[illegible] BROADWAY, New York.

Marble Works.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS
[illegible] MONUMENTS, ENCLOSURES, and GRAVE-STONES,
[illegible] ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLES, [illegible]
ADAM STEINMETZ,
[illegible]

J. WASHINGTON MILLER,
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
No. 204 NORTH THIRD STREET.
[illegible]

HENRY D. NELL.
CLOCK STORE [illegible]
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
[illegible]

Confectionery.

SUMMER CONFECTIONERY.
E. G. WHITMAN & CO.,
SECOND AND CHESTNUT STREETS,
ARE CONTINUALLY MANUFACTURING
CANDIES, PRESERVES, SYRUPS, &c.,
FOR THE WARM WEATHER.
PERSONS GOING OUT OF THE CITY WILL FIND OUR
GINGER DROPS, MOSS PASTE, EXTRA STRONG MINT DROPS, MIXED CANDIES, &c.
OF MUCH SERVICE TO THEM.
Store easy of access to nearly all parts of the city by passenger cars.
jel3-mw&f-3w

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

G. P. E. C.
MEANS
GO PURCHASE
ESHLEMAN'S CRAVATS,
631 CHESTNUT Street, below Seventh,
JAYNE'S HALL.
my21-1m

R. C. WALBORN & CO.,
(New) Nos. 5 and 7 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURERS OF
SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, DRESS STOCKS, ETC.
Dealers in every article relating to the
GENT'S FURNISHING BUSINESS.
my7-3m

WINCHESTER & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE AND PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
At the Old Stand, No. 706 CHESTNUT Street, opposite the Washington House.
A. WINCHESTER will give, as heretofore, his personal supervision to the Cutting and Manufacturing departments. Orders for his celebrated style of Shirts and Collars filled at the shortest notice. Wholesale trade supplied on liberal terms. ja24-ly

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO.,
FORMERLY
BAILEY & KITCHEN,
Have removed to their new Fire-proof, White Marble Store,
819 CHESTNUT STREET,
NORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE.
Now opening their Fall Stock of
IMPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND FANCY GOODS,
To which they invite the attention of the public.
SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PEARLS,
AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
sel7-if

JAMES WATSON,
IMPORTER OF
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
No. 325 MARKET STREET.
Constantly on hand a full assortment of Vacheron and Constantin Watches. fe1-6m

J. E. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, [illegible]
[illegible] TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. sel-ly

Money.

PHILIP F. KELLY & CO.,
(SUCCESSORS TO ROBERT J. ROSS & CO.)
No. 16 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
BANK NOTES,
COMMERCIAL PAPER,
LAND WARRANTS,
EXCHANGE,
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Also, Stocks and Bonds, but only on commission.
Special attention given to collections throughout the country, and customers may rely on prompt advices and returns. ap2-tf

Blinds and Shades.

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

Cabinet-Ware.

DESK DEPOT.
THE LARGEST IN THE UNION.
Suitable for Banks, Offices, and Schools, in Oak, Walnut, and Mahogany, of handsome style and pattern.
A. L. ADAMS' IMPROVED DESK RACK,
AT
HOGUET & HUTTON'S,
(SUCCESSORS TO)
J. T. HAMMITT,
No. 257 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
ap18-3m

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ja21-6m

Carriages.

S. W. JACOBS,
No. 825 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

"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. 912 and 914 MARKET STREET.

HAMS! HAMS! HAMS!
Prime and sugar-cured Hams,
15 CENTS PER POUND.
Also, new sugar-cured Shoulders,
[illegible] CENTS PER POUND.
CHARLES SMITH,
[illegible] Nos. 912 and 914 MARKET STREET.

HAMS.—140 tierces "Extra" Sugar-cured [illegible] [illegible] & Tapscott [illegible] for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., ARCH Street, second door above Front.

CHEESE.—410 boxes Herkimer County Cheese in store, and for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., ARCH Street, second door above Front. jel8

Retail Dry Goods.

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOAKS and MANTILLAS at reduced prices at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
SOLID SILK MANTILLAS reduced prices, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
SILK MANTILLAS, with rich Lace Flouncings, at reduced prices, at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, Bournous and Points, at reduced prices, at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
CHANTILLY LACE MANTILLAS, Talmas, &c., at reduced prices, at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
THREAD LACE MANTILLAS, Bournous and Points, at reduced prices, at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
BAREGE MANTILLAS and Circulars, (black and white,) at reduced prices, at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
SUMMER CLOAKS and Dusters, in an infinite variety of fabrics, at reduced prices, at the
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT Street.
The whole of our stock is now offering at reduced prices, preparatory to the close of the season.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
jel5-2f 708 CHESTNUT Street.

GOODS FOR SUMMER COATS.
Yellow Pongees of superior quality.
White, very fine, and Yellow Grass Cloths.
Black Canton Crapes and Camlets.
Do. Mohair Cloths, glossy and thin.
Habit Cloths and French Drap d'Etes.
Worsted Summer Cloths and Nankinettes.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
jel5 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

PLAIN COLORED LAWNS.
Stetabach's best quality of Jaconets in Pinks, Blues, Buffs, Greens, Lilacs, Browns, and Blacks. Also, Plain French colored Percales and Brilliants.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
jel5 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

LINEN DRILLS.
Plain White Linen Ducks and Drills.
Fancy Whites and Colored Fancy Drills.
Linen Checks and Linen Goods for Boys.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
jel5 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

FRENCH LACE MANTLES.
Silk Mantles from $4 25 up.
Lace Points and Mantles.
Stock is complete, and sales rapid, the prices and styles being attractive.
COOPER & CONARD,
jel5 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Sts.

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.
Light Colors and fine Black Cloths.
Light Fancy Cassimeres much reduced.
White Lined Duck and Drills.
Marseilles Vestings, prime assortment.
COOPER & CONARD,
jel5 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

BAREGE ROBES REDUCED.
Also, Bareges, double Bareges, &c., &c.
A large deduction from regular prices to effect hasty sales. COOPER & CONARD,
jel5 S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT!!!
GREAT OPENING OF LACE GOODS!!!
PRICES RANGE FROM $5 TO $30!!!
THE CHEAPEST GOODS IN PHILADELPHIA!
VERY RICH AND ELEGANT STYLES!
BOUGHT FOR CASH FROM THE IMPORTER!
French Lace Shawls.
French Lace Points.
French Lace Talmas.
French Lace Mantillas.
Very Rich Chantilla Mantillas.
Plain Silk Dusters, Quilla Trimming, &c.
Silk Mantillas, Silk and Lace Do., &c. &c.
Also, a Large Lot of
BLACK SILKS—VERY CHEAP.
FANCY SILKS, BAREGES, LAWNS, &c., &c., at
THORNLEY & CHISM'S,
my7 N. E. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN.

GAUNTLETS, GAUNTLETS, GAUNTLETS.—A very large assortment of Gauntlets for Ladies' and Misses' wear, for sale at HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE, 9 North EIGHTH Street.
Hosiery for Ladies' and Misses' wear.
Hosiery for Gents' and Youths' wear.
For sale at HOFMANN'S
HOSIERY STORE, 9 North EIGHTH Street.
Gauze Merino undergarments of every variety,
For Ladies, Children, and Gents wear, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
my30-fmw-tf No. 9 North EIGHTH 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 Parres, 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.
[illegible] Sheeting, Shirting and Table Linens, Cottons, Linens, Ginghams, [illegible] and Santing Muslins, &c. McELROY,
ap15-fmwtf No. 11 South NINTH Street.
N. B.—Daily in receipt of bargains from Auction.

BAREGE, NAPOLEONS, DOUBLE BAREGES, TAMARTINES, CRAPE MARETZ, BAREGE ANGLAIS.
Grenadines, Poil de Chevres, Basquins and Challis, Bareges and Barege Robes.
Brilliants, Percales, and Organdies.
Bayadere Mohairs and Travelling-Dress Materials, new styles.
2,500 yards new-style Fine Lawns, in Browns, Lilacs, Amaranths, Pinks, and Blues, at 12½ cents—the best goods offered.
Hosiery, a fine assortment.
Embroideries, do.
Linens, and Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs.
Shawls, in the shawl-room, in great variety.
Black Lace Points, Bornos, and Mantles, $5 to $35.
Black Silks for Circulars and Dresses.
Wide White and Black Bareges for Circulars, &c.
Patent Hoop Skirts, for Ladies and Misses, from 75 cents to $3—a full line. CHARLES ADAMS,
my28 EIGHTH and ARCH Streets.

Looking-Glasses.

LOOKING GLASSES.
Now in store the most extensive and elegant assortment of
LOOKING GLASSES,
For every space and every position, and at the most moderate prices
LOOKING GLASSES
In the most elaborate and the most simple frames.
LOOKING GLASSES
Framed in the best taste, and in the most substantial manner.
LOOKING GLASSES
Furnished by us, are manufactured by ourselves in our own establishment.
LOOKING GLASSES
In MAHOGANY and WALNUT frames for Country Sales.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
apl-tf PHILADELPHIA.

Machinery and Iron.

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.
ap24-3m
Agents for Watson's Amboy Fire Bricks.

Merchant Tailors.

S. H. MATTSON,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
1126 CHESTNUT STREET,
Third Door below Twelfth street, South side, Philada.
A full assortment of Seasonable GOODS now on hand. myl0-tjyl

Ranges.

NEW GAS-CONSUMING
COOKING RANGE.
SIX SIZES.
They are guaranteed to save at least Thirty Per Cent. in fuel, will bake quicker and more uniform than any other Pattern of Range ever introduced in this market.
FOR SALE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
1132 MARKET ST,
(LATE BAKER & WILLIAMS.)
je6-1m

GAS-LIGHT COOK STOVE.—JOHN GREENSHAW, No. 1340 MARKET Street, wishes to inform the community that he has for sale all sizes of T. SHAW'S (of Philadelphia) GAS-LIGHT COOK STOVES. All Stoves warranted to bake, boil, roast, heat flat-irons, &c., &c. State rights for sale. jel7-6t*

RIO COFFEE.—1,000 bags Prime and Roasting Rio; 150 bags prime Laguayra Coffee; for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., LETITIA Street. jel1

Wines and Liquors.

BORDEAUX CLARETS,
FROM WASHINGTON MORTON.
1,200 Cases Table Claret, "St. Julien."
50 " Fine " "St. Estephe."
50 " " "Margeaux."
50 " " "Pauillac."
25 Cases Very Superior Claret, 1852, "La Rose."
25 " " " 1854, "Pauillac."
The above are now landing from Bark "Yrma" and for sale by
ARNOLD & WORL,
SOLE AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA,
No. 124 WALNUT STREET.
e8-12t

LA PERLE AND RUBIS CHAMPAGNES.
The undersigned have been appointed sole agents for the United States and Canada, for the sale of the Champagne Wines of Messrs. JACQUES GORBG & CO., at Chalons-sur-Marne, France. We present their wines to the public under two brands, namely:
LA PERLE AND RUBIS.
The "PERLE" Wine is of exquisite flavor and fruity taste, and is guaranteed to compare favorably with any Wine in the American market.
The "RUBIS" is a fine Cabinet Champagne, of a beautiful Ruby color, which is natural to the wine. This wine is undoubtedly one of the finest Cabinet Champagnes produced in France, and is made from grapes of the choicest selections.
From the long experience, extensive possessions, and large means of the well known house of JACQUES GORBG & CO., and their determination to furnish wines which shall meet with the approval of consumers, we feel persuaded that a trial will fully establish all we claim for the excellence of these wines.
CRAMER, ABEGG, & McCLOSKEY,
No. 19 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.
The above Wines may be had at the following places in Philadelphia:
JOHN GARRISON & CO., 124 Walnut st.; THOMAS H. JACOBS & CO., 233 Dock st.; JERRY WALKER, 231 Chestnut st.; JOS. F. TOBIAS & CO., 206 S. Front st.; MITCHELL & ALLEN, 214 S. Front st.; PATTERSON, COANE, & CO., 38 N. Second st.; LAWSON & YERKES, 607 Market st.; THOMPSON BLACK, corner Chestnut and Broad sts.; WM. PARVIN, Jr., Twelfth and Chestnut sts.; SHLEMAN & HAYWARD, 708 Market st.; SIMON COLTON, cor. Broad and Walnut; ARNOLD & WORL, 120 Walnut street; WM. L. MADDOCK & CO., 115 South Third st.
Also at the following Hotels:
GIRARD HOUSE, PARKBURY, STEES, & CO.; WASHINGTON HOUSE, A. F. GLASS; ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL, WM. S. CAMPBELL & CO.; MERCHANTS' HOTEL, C. McKIBBIN & SON. fe11 mwf-6m

Preserving Jars, &c.

PRESERVING JARS.
POTTER & BODINE'S
PATENT AIR-TIGHT
GLASS FRUIT-JARS
FOR
HERMETICALLY SEALING FRESH FRUITS, &c.
For Sale by dealers in China and Glass and House-Furnishing Goods.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED BY
POTTER & BODINE,
107 CHESTNUT STREET.
Our Jar having been *tested* to the *satisfaction of thousands* of families, we confidently present it to the customers. We would call special attention to the superiority of our articles over those using gutta percha or gum in place of cement; for the gutta percha, &c., imparts a strong and *injurious flavor* to the fruit, besides being otherwise defective.
P. & B. also manufacture *superior* mineral water and porter bottles, and all kinds of green glass hollow-ware. je8-17

Notices.

SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION CO.—OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COMPANY, June 3, 1859.—On and after July 1, 1859, the charge for the use of Cars and for Toll on Anthracite Coal, carried on the Schuylkill Navigation, will be as follows, and thereafter so continue until further notice:

FROM	Port Carbon.	Mount Carbon.	Schuyl. Haven.	Port Clinton.
	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
To Philadelphia	75	74	72	60
Manayunk	75	74	72	60
Spring Mills	60	59	57	50
Conshohocken	60	59	57	50
Plymouth Dam	60	59	57	50
Bridgeport	55	54	52	45
Norristown	55	54	52	45
Port Kennedy	50	49	47	40
Valley Forge	50	49	47	40
Pawling's Dam	50	49	47	40
Port Providence	50	49	47	40
Phoenixville	45	44	42	37
Royer's Ford	45	44	42	37
Pottstown Landing	45	42	42	37
Port Union	43	40	40	36
Birdsborough	41	40	38	34
Reading	38	37	35	31
Althouses	38	37	35	31
Mohrsville	38	37	35	31
Hamburg	35	34	32	28
Orwigsburg Landing	30	29	27	—

The charge will be per ton of 2,240 lbs., less five per cent allowance for waste, as usual, and no charge less than twenty-five cents per ton will be made for any distance. By order of the Managers.
je6 12t F. FRALEY, President.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, 3d June, 1859.
The Rates of Freight and Tolls on Coal transported by this Company, will be as follows, from 1st July, until further notice:

	Mount Carbon.	Schuylk. Haven.	Auburn.	Port Clinton.
To Richmond	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Philadelphia	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Inclined Plane	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Nicetown	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Germantown R. R.	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Falls of Schuylkill	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Manayunk	1 50	1 45	1 35	1 30
Spring Mills	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
Conshohocken & Plym'th R. R.	1 35	1 30	1 20	1 20
Rambo's and Potts and Jones	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 10
Norristown or Bridgeport	1 30	1 25	1 15	1 10
Port Kennedy	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 10
Valley Forge	1 25	1 20	1 10	1 10
Phoenixville	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
Royer's Ford	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
Pottstown	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
Douglassville	1 15	1 10	1 00	1 00
Birdsboro'	1 10	1 05	95	95
Reading	95	90	80	80
Between Reading & Mohrsville	95	90	80	80
Mohrsville	95	90	80	80
Hamburg	95	90	80	80
Orwigsburg	95	90	[illegible]	[illegible]

By order of the Board of Managers.
je4-d1m W. H. M'ILHENNEY, Secretary.

OFFICE PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS.—June 1st, 1859.—PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until NOON of the 1st JULY next, for the sale, to the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works, of Stock in the Germantown Gas Works; in the Richmond Gas Works; and in the Southwark and Moyamensing Gas Works, to be used as investments for the Sinking Funds of the said Works.
je4-tjy1 WM. FENNELL, Cashier.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—Dealers in Goodyear's Patent for Vulcanised Rubber Suspenders, Braids, Webs, and all other Fabrics and articles made by combining fibrous substances with threads or sheets of vulcanised rubber are notified that unless the same are properly stamped or labelled with my name, and by my authority, they cannot be legally disposed of in the United States. Merchants and dealers are invited to examine specimens now in store, and to give their orders for the Spring Trade to the undersigned, EXCLUSIVE OWNER OF THE TITLES AND EXCLUSIVE RIGHTS IN THE PATENT for these goods, which embrace all the styles heretofore manufactured or imported, and many others.
ALSO, LICENSES TO MANUFACTURE AND SELL—and the Terms—may be obtained on application to me at No. 23 COURTLANDT Street, N. Y.
n24-1 HORACE H. DAY.

Dissolutions and Copartnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned is this day dissolved by the withdrawal of E. F. PRENTISS. The business of the late firm will be settled by SAMUEL GRANT, Jr., who will use the name of the firm in liquidation, and continue the Drug and Dye Stuff business at the old stand, 139 SOUTH WATER Street.
SAMUEL GRANT, Jr.,
E. F. PRENTISS.
June 1, 1859.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the interest of SAM'L GRANT, Jr., & CO. in the Ashland Chemical and Dye Wood Works, opposite Manayunk, have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of PRENTISS, STILWELL, & CO., for the purpose of the manufacture and sale of Dye Woods and Chemicals, in all its branches, at the above named works. Office, in the city, 123 SOUTH WATER Street.
E. F. PRENTISS, (late S. Grant, Jr., & Co.)
ELIAS STILWELL,
THOS. A. REEVES.
June 1, 1859. je4-1m

SPECTACLES, OF GOLD, SILVER, AND ELASTIC STEEL FRAMES, with Pebble and fine Flint Glasses.
INSTRUMENTS.
for Mathematics and Surveying.
Thermometers, School Apparatus,
MICROSCOPES,
made and for sale by
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
924 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Priced and Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail free of charge. mh8-4m

SHOULDERS.—90 hhds. Dry Salt Shoulders just received and for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., ARCH Street, second door above Front. jel8

The Press.

MONDAY, JUNE 20, 1859.

"Touchstone" in Philadelphia—No. 3.

A STROLL THROUGH THE ACADEMY OF ARTS
(CONTINUED.)

The landscapes here, as in every other exhibition in America, as a general thing, carry off the honors. We have a school of landscape, because we cannot well imitate in that department. Our climate is so different, producing such different outlines on our hills, and such various hues in the heavens and on the earth, that our landscape painters must perforce pay attention to these facts if they mean to succeed at all. It will not do to engraft the style of a Ruysdael—painting continued views of Dutch mills and water dams, with overhanging trees—on the canvas devoted to grasp expansive breadths of light and shade, and towering forest and mountain scenery such as the artist here has constantly before him. Neither will it do to apply to such work the manner which captivates, while conveying a charming little bit of English road or river scenery. I think Humboldt, in one of his volumes of the "Cosmos," speaks of the adaptability of each country's art to the country's characteristics. This is more especially true of the landscape branch, for it must be a reflex of that with which every one is acquainted. We are not so bound in figure painting, save in the portrait line, for the age and character of the figure is to be depicted according to the theme of which he or she is the hero or heroine.

The figure department of the present exhibition is vile—there are over one hundred and twenty-five figure pieces, nearly about seventy-five of which are portraits; out of this number there are not more than three or four worth hanging, and these are Mr. E. H. May's "Portrait of a Lady," (No. 170) "A Gentleman, (104), by A. Lawrie, Jr., Mr. P. Weber's Lady, (92), and, probably, the portrait of Edward Everett. As for all the rest, they are perfectly disgraceful. They have nothing to recommend them; are as bad in color, generally, as in drawing. These exhibitions speak, I am forced to admit, a rather low idea of the ends of art. Vanity seems to be in the ascendant, but it overreaches itself, and in the present instance is only productive of laughter and ridicule.

As for the fifty pieces of figure compositions, I have noticed the best in the brief allusion to them in my stroll yesterday, with one exception, to which I will refer, Mr. May's "Lady Jane Grey Reading the Scriptures to Lord Guilford Dudley" (No. 6) is a fair picture, but is not up to the promise this artist gave a few years back. Dudley's head is good. The lover—the impassioned and wrapt lover—is visible in every lineament. His soul is stealing itself out of him and pouring its whole abstracted intensity into the form of the reading maiden. His head is the point of the picture.

"Mary washing the feet of Christ," (No. 47,) by Wm. Etty, R. A., is a sketch. Mary is bent forward over the feet of the Saviour, her hair falling so as to cover her face, and presenting a view of her shoulders and back foreshortened. The flesh tint is femininely solid and natural.

Mr. Schaussie's "Hubert and Prince Arthur," (No. 158,) and the "Excelsior," (No. 235,) of Mr. Russell, illustrating the lines:

> "There in the twilight cold and gray,
> Lifeless and beautiful he lay,"

although being commendably painted, are of no use whatever. They are too painful, especially the last named, to be hung up in a gallery. Some of the cabinet pictures are meritorious, both for drawing and finish—such as the "Garden of Love," (No. 53,) by Schout; the "Happy Family," (No. 11) by Earle; the "Wounded Bear Hunter," (No. 16) by Tide Man; and others. These have some fine points, and are worth careful study. G. C. Lambdin's "Lazy-bones" (No. 214) must not be forgotten; nor W. S. Blythe's "Accommodations," (No. 215,) which is a capital commentary on hooped skirts, and the capacity of the omnibus.

"Jephthah's Daughter (No. 189), by T. Buchanan Read, the poet, is a very remarkable work. It is both ambitious and ambiguous. If the name were not in the catalogue I do not think it possible to have guessed at the subject, far from having any of the tragic influence of the Jewish story, it positively seems rather to partake of the humorous. Then the style is of that flesh-vest pattern which is curiously but suggestively denominated *loud*. It hurts the eye, without appealing in the slightest degree to the feelings. In fact, the indignant and sorrowful sensations suggested by the name of the picture are thoroughly outraged by the melo-dramatic semi-comical manner of the design.

It is really pitiable that men of fine taste and cultivated intellect, having the experience which many years ought to give, and the resources which foreign travel and residence abroad is supposed to confer, should submit to the humiliations such a picture as this must invite. The character of the artist, the subject, and public taste demand public opinion. To allow such pictures to pass unnoticed is an injury to the artist, an injury to art, and an injustice to one's self, bearing all of which in mind I must speak plainly. Mr. Read's picture is neither Art nor Nature, but an unwarrantable outrage on both, and the received principles of anatomy. Jephthah and the man holding him are either contortionists, acrobats, or wrestlers. They seem to be near the climax of their struggle, and notwithstanding Jephthah's more muscular frame, the chances are that he will come first to the ground. His friend or rival has, to use the slang phrase, "got the crook on him." Meanwhile, the daughter, like a girl in a ballet, or those dancers in the East who vary the after-dinner amusements of Indian rulers, keeps time with twinkling feet and jingling cymbal to the feats of the Athlete. It was a duty to look at this picture, but a great pleasure to get away from it, and seek in Mr. Read's "Spirit of the Waterfall" (No. 321,) "surcease of sorrow" for the artist's ill-usage of Scripture history.

This picture is more in Mr. Read's vein; it is of the imaginative school and is an illustration to these lines from the artist's poem of "Valley Camp":

> "Her form was small, her figure light,
> As is some fabled fountain's sprite,
> The aerial scarf about her twined
> Like gossamer, seemed to woo the wind;
> A shape so slight, she seemed to be
> That vision which poets only see,
> *The spirit of that Iris small*
> *Poised on the mist of a water-fall.*"

The lines italicised convey an idea of the subject. It is a difficult matter to embody in color that which is disembodied in the mind's eye. It is always a work of danger to attempt the supernatural in color, for we have to rely so much on human action to convey even superhuman ideas, that, of course, the more unearthy the greater difficulty in sufficiently etherealizing the characters so as to convey an idea of immateriality by the use of material flesh and blood. Such things can be better imagined than represented, and belong legitimately to poetry and not to painting. Mr. Read's success is a happy one. The design is graceful, though the want of anatomical precision—if such a thing is requisite when the human form is taken from the earth—mars the effect when we regard it critically. The *ensemble* is striking and effective, and the coloring judicious, partaking of that green and gray water mist character suggested by the theme.

"Souvenir of Italy," (No. 355,) by W. L. Sontag, has all the character but not the characteristics of its author, who is so justly reputed as a fine landscape painter. The picture is evidently a composition made up of "bits" from Mr. Sontag's sketch-book, or reminiscences from memory, mayhap, of Italian scenery. The view is of great scope, embracing an extensive tract of country, not, however, remarkable for anything save those indefinite details which Sontag knows how well to put in with his pencil, and which, when close to, we cannot discern, but, when at the proper focus strike us so naturally. When you examine this picture piecemeal you are satisfied—yet altogether it is not satisfactory—at least to me it is not. There is a want of force and expression—a lack of interest over the whole which must arise more from the fault of the artist than the looker-on. We have the usual concomitants of Italian scenery—the broken foreground, the high-arched bridge, the ghostly ruins and mournful remnants of architectural beauty, quilted with shrubbery and vines, the causeways in the middle distance, the stream glancing in the sunlight, yet with all, we lack the force of Sontag. Probably, the artist became imbued with the misery of that lovely land, and it working on his imagination, also, in turn, worked its melancholy frensy off on his canvas. Certain it is that the feeling inspired by the work is one of depression. I, however, am inclined to give the artist a due share of the onus for producing this effect.

"The Way across the Stream," (No. 64,) by H. Jutsum, is one of those pleasant specimens of the English landscape school—clear, cheery, and natural—which are always sure to please.

"Scene on Lake Lucerne," (No. 67,) by A. Calame, is fully distinguished by the breadth with which students of art are so familiar, as being one of his characteristics. The lake is in shadow of mountains to the right, the descending sun lighting up more distant peaks, and shedding across the upper portion of the mountain scenery a picturesque halo.

A marine picture, (on the coast of Sicily,) (No. 65,) by A. Achenback, has a very remarkable effect of morning. The sun is behind an old tower on the coast, and the mist from the water, as well as, probably, from the season and time of day, gives a kind of sickly effulgence to the whole effect, which is quite natural.

"Landscape and Cattle," (No. 330,) by S. P. Dyke, looks attractive. I get nearer to it. It is a picture, as the catalogue tells me, of landscape and cattle, with a background and middle distance of mountain and lake scenery. A composition, no doubt, not very felicitous in the mountains, but still displaying talent. The handling, in some parts, is very commendable, and full of promise, if the artist be young and will take advice. The defect of the picture is that it is flat, and wants atmosphere. The shadows are opaque, and I need not tell Mr. Dyke, or any other artist, that shadows are not made of cast iron. Many of the shadows—in the trees, for instance—were painted so that the touching of foliage over them might be made distinct and effective. The chief effect, however, is to disclose the artist's dodge, and an artist should always cover his track as he proceeds. While we see the artist, we do not see Nature. Mr. Dyke has been too plain for either Nature or Art. However, I must say, if I am any judge, that the picture exhibits undoubted talent, in proof whereof I have noticed it so bluntly.

"Capture of the Serapis," (No. 340,) by James Hamilton, is a boldly-handled and exceedingly effective representation of Paul Jones's famous fight and capture of the Serapis, which he had barely time to board before his own vessel, the *Bonhomme Richard*, sank. The engagement is one of the most daring and remarkable on record, and the placid moon looking down from heaven upon the scene of fire and carnage, and tipping the waves with a serene radiance outside of the circle reddened by the flames of the burning ship, presents a striking and suggestive contrast, all the better because perfectly historical. Mr. Hamilton has treated the subject with great power and dramatic force, without sacrificing himself to any clap trap, or introducing the "blood-and-thunder" style into his art. While speaking of marine pictures, I must notice "A Merchantman entering Boston Harbor," (No. 58,) by E. Moran, and "New York Merchantman Outward Bound," (No. 200,) by the same artist. They are both very good, the sea in the last named being especially fine.

"Landscape" (No. 329), by Russel Smith. A lake border, with picturesque masses of crag, torn stumps, and autumnal foliage. It is a pleasing sunny picture, in parts very good.

"View on the Susquehanna" (No. 338), by J. L. Williams, affords a marked contrast to Mr. Smith's style. Mr. Williams' view is very literally painted, while Mr. Smith deals in a little exaggeration. The view on the Susquehanna is rather tame, but is neatly painted, and the effect—after you get your eye trained to it for a few moments—quite faithful.

"A Landscape" (No. 238), by W. A. Gay, deserves notice for the masterly manner in which the brush is used on a simple subject. But I must postpone for another day the conclusion of my stroll, and be the indulgent reader's humble servant, TOUCHSTONE.

Napoleon the Third as a General.

[For The Press.]

You observe, in *The Press*, "the extraordinary celerity of the great Napoleon in despatching his enemies has not been imitated."

Whether Napoleon the Third is destined to be *a great captain*, as his uncle was, remains entirely to be proved, as this is his first campaign as a commander-in-chief. But it may be well to recall some of the dates of the incidents which occurred on the same field of battle, between armies of the same nation, fifty-nine years ago, to see whether the above statement is not hastily made.

1. Napoleon the Third left Paris to join his army on the 10th May, 1859.
   He joined them and assumed the command at Alessandria on the 13th May, 1859.
   The battle of Montebello was fought on the 20th May, 1859.
   The battle of Palestro was fought on the 30th May, 1859.
   The latest date of news from the field of battle is the 31st May.
   Seventeen days have therefore passed since Napoleon III joined his army, in which two preliminary battles have been fought.
2. Napoleon I left Paris to join his army on the 8th May, 1800.
   He joined it, and assumed the command at Aorta on the 20th May, 1800.
   The battle of Montebello was fought on the 9th June, 1800.
   The battle of Marengo, which was the pitched battle that closed the campaign, was fought on the 14th June, 1800.
   Twenty five days, therefore, passed from the time when Napoleon I joined his army until he fought his pitched battle, and in this interval one preliminary battle was fought.
3. The French troops of Napoleon III. began to land at Genoa, and cross the Alps on the 26th April, 1859. In seventeen days—on the 13th May, 1859, (though we have not exact returns) at least 150,000 French troops were on the field of battle.
   The French troops of Napoleon I. began to cross the Alps, by the passes of St. Bernard, Mont Cenis, and St. Gothard, on the 13th May, 1800. In eighteen days—on the 6th June, 1800, there were 57,000 French troops on the banks of the Po, ready for the final struggle.
4. The Austrian army, which Napoleon III. is manoeuvring against, and will probably have to encounter in a pitched battle, (though we have not exact official returns,) cannot be less than 150,000 men—their line extends at least forty miles.
   The Austrian army against which Napoleon I. had to manoeuvre, and which he encountered and defeated in a pitched battle at Marengo, was 30,000, and their line was but a few miles in extent. It is to be noticed that of his army of 57,000, men he had but 28,000 on the field of Marengo.
5. In each of the preliminary battles of Montebello and Palestro, the troops of Napoleon III. have had to fight at least 20,000 Austrians.
   In the preliminary battle of Montebello, in 1800, the whose Austrian force did not exceed 10,000 men.

Without pretending to foretell the result of the great battle which must, in all probability, be shortly fought, it is certainly not fair to abuse the present French Emperor, when he now appears for the first time as a commander-in-chief, with want of celerity in his preliminary movements, even when they are compared with those of his wonderful uncle, on an occasion when that consummate captain is regarded as having displayed, in a peculiar degree, his activity in manoeuvring for a great battle.

6. It is also said, not unfrequently, that Napoleon III. has reached an age when he cannot be expected to display, for the first time, great military ability in the field.

When Alexander the Great fought his first pitched battle at the Granicus he was 22 years old; Napoleon I was 27 at the battle of Lodi; Frederick the Great was 29 at the battle of Molluitz; and Hannibal was 28 when he defeated the Romans in his first pitched battle at the Trebbia.

On the other hand, Caesar was engaged altogether in political and civil life till he was 41 years of age, and in the next year, at 42, he won his first pitched battle against the Helvetii. Turenne also was 42 before he was commander-in-chief, or manoeuvred or fought a pitched battle, which he then did at Arras against the Prince de Condé; and Marlborough's first pitched battle was fought at Blenheim, when he was 54 years old.

Napoleon III. is now 51 years of age. G.

NOTE BY THE EDITOR.

The above well-written and good-tempered criticism is entitled to some reply.

We contend that the introduction of steam-travelling, by sea and land, has wholly changed the character of military warfare in Europe. Formerly, an army had to encounter vast fatigue and often great deprivation, in their march to invade an enemy's country. Now, whole regiments are conveyed thither, in a wonderfully short time, by railroad and steam-vessels. Thus, a large section of the French army went from Paris to Marseilles, by railroad, in one day, immediately embarked on steamboats, and reached Genoa, quite fresh, in little more than two days from Paris. Thus, in 1800, Napoleon I., hurrying in Italy, took twelve days to reach his army, while Napoleon III. did the same in three days, including his sojour of sixteen hours in Genoa, during which he dined with his staff, attended the opera, had a night's rest, had an interview with Victor Emmanuel, and visited parts of the city, "La Superba," as Genoa was once proudly called.

Napoleon I. had joined his army, in his first Italian campaign, (in 1796,) on March 27, with only 52,000 men, a cavalry almost dismounted, and sixty cannon. In the fortnight which followed, he had to move these troops, in bad weather, through difficult passes of a hostile country. On the 11th April, the fourteenth day after his landing at Nice, in the extreme southern part of Piedmont, Napoleon won the battle of Montenotte. Next day he beat the Austrians at Dego. The day after that he routed the Sardinians at Millesimo. Here were three victories in three days, the first gained within a fortnight of Napoleon's reaching Nice. On the 27th April, exactly a month from his entrance into Piedmont, (during which time he had won not alone those three battles, but several others,) he had beaten the King of Sardinia into suing for an armistice, which led to submission and peace. We alluded to the campaign of 1796, to illustrate the elder Napoleon's wonderful activity, but our correspondent, evading that illustration, refers us to another campaign, *four years later*.

He tells us "The French troops of Napoleon III. began to land at Genoa and cross the Alps on the 26th April, 1859." The elder Napoleon's troops, who landed at Nice, in 1796, had to cross the Maritime Alps. There are no Alps to pass between Genoa and Alessandria, but a railroad, which conveyed the French troops of Napoleon III., not in seventeen days, but in a few hours.

At Palestro the battle was fought by the Sardinians, under Victor Emmanuel, and not by the French. Of that army, only a detachment of the Zouaves were engaged in that particular contest.

That Napoleon was tardy, we still maintain. This is the opinion in England, which *Punch* has thus embodied:

THE ITALIAN QUADRILLE,
AS DANCED BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND AUSTRIANS.

Our Own Correspondent informs us that the following have been the movements of the two armies for the last two days. As they are now perfect in their steps, it is supposed they will shortly begin to take a few fresh ones:

The Austrians advance.
The French retire.
The French advance.
The Austrians retire.
They change sides, and repeat the same figure several times.
They fire down the middle.
They join arms, cross bayonets, seize each other in the best way they can, and *chassez croisez* for some considerable time.
Both *balancez* to take breath.
Opposite sides advance, meet half-way, salute one another, and then retire to their original places.
Cavalier seul by Louis Napoleon.
Cavalier seul by Victor Emmanuel.
Grand galop round the country.
Cavalier seul by General Gyulai.
General *Ronde d'hilarité*.

As soon as this quadrille is over, they begin again.

Of the military capacity of Napoleon III, we have never expressed a doubt. Even though, like Michael Cassio, until now

> "He never set a squadron in the field,"

we were fully aware that he is as well acquainted with military science as almost any officer in his army. At the battle of Magenta, as far as we can learn, he fought with bravery and skill.

Here we take leave of our Correspondent, and, having replied to him, beg to add that we have neither time nor space for any further communication upon the subject. The discussion, such as it is, must close here. Were we to open our columns to all who desire to drag us into controversies, we should require a tri-weekly supplement to accommodate them.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Four Days Later from Europe.

THE ANGLO-SAXON AT FARTHER POINT.

VERY IMPORTANT NEWS.

THE GREATEST BATTLE OF THE AGE.

THE AUSTRIANS DEFEATED NEAR MILAN.

25,000 Austrians Killed and Wounded.

12,000 French and Sardinians Killed and Wounded.

5,000 AUSTRIAN PRISONERS.

EVACUATION OF MILAN BY THE AUSTRIANS.

COTTON DECLINED.

BREADSTUFFS LOWER.

CONSOLS 93¼@93⅜.

THE BATTLE OF MAGENTA FOUGHT ON THE 4TH OF JUNE—NAPOLEON CLAIMS A DECISIVE VICTORY—IMMENSE FORCE ENGAGED—GREAT LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES—THE VICTORY UNDECIDED—NAPOLEON IN THE FIELD—SARAGUAY D'HILLIERS SUPERSEDED—CANROBERT MORTALLY WOUNDED—PREPARING TO FOLLOW THE ENTRANCE OF THE FRENCH INTO MILAN.

FARTHER POINT, [illegible] The steamship Anglo-Saxon, [illegible] 8th instant, passed this point this morning, bound for Quebec.

Her advices are four days later.

In the cotton market the quotations reported by the last steamer were barely maintained, and in some cases there were sales at a decline of one-eighth pence.

All qualities of breadstuffs had slightly declined.

The provision market was dull.

LONDON, June 7.—Consols are quoted at 93¼ @93⅜.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

FARTHER POINT, below Quebec, June 18.—The steamer Anglo-Saxon brings most important news from the seat of war.

A battle has been fought near Milan, in which the Austrians were defeated, with the loss of twenty-five thousand killed and wounded.

Five thousand Austrians were taken prisoners.

The French loss is stated at twelve thousand.

The Austrians have evacuated Milan.

The Queen's speech was delivered in Parliament on the 7th inst. It contains nothing very important.

A motion was pending of a want of confidence in the Ministry.

A desperate battle was fought at Magenta, 12 miles from Milan, on the 4th of June, between the allied army under Emperor Napoleon, and the Austrian army under General Hess, in which unlimited forces were engaged on both sides.

Emperor Napoleon, in his despatches to the Empress, at the Tuileries, claims a decisive victory, saying that his army took 7,000 prisoners, placed 12,000 *hors de combat*, and captured three cannons and two standards. He estimates the loss of his own army at 3,000; but it was rumored in Paris that the French loss was between 9,000 and 12,000.

It is reported that there were from 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians, and 150,000 French engaged in the battle.

The Austrian accounts differ widely from those of the French. Their bulletins speak of a series of battles being fought, with varying success on both sides, but which were still undecided on the night of the 6th. Great losses on both sides are reported.

General Espinasse, of second corps d'armee, was killed, and Marshal Canrobert, commander of the Third Corps, was mortally wounded.

General Maurice McMahon, commanding the second corps d'armee, had been created Marshal, and the Duke de Massenta, as a reward for his bravery on the battle-field.

Five of the French marshals and generals were wounded.

Marshal Count Baraguay D'Hilliers has been superseded in his command of the first corps d'armee by General Forey.

Four of the Austrian generals, and five of the staff officers, were wounded at the battle. The Austrians took one cannon.

REVOLT AT MILAN—EVACUATION OF THE AUSTRIANS.

There has been a general revolt at Milan, and the people had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians retired from Milan, but the city had not yet been occupied by the French.

Later rumors detracted from the alleged French victory at Magenta.

It was reported that General Hess commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French in the battle of Magenta.

It was believed that proposals of peace would follow the entrance of the French army into Milan.

FRANCE.

The city of Paris had been illuminated in honor of the victory of the French arms at Magenta.

The Paris Bourse was active, and threes had advanced.

CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS ADVICES.

The latest news by the Europa, respecting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino, is fully confirmed.

THE FRENCH CROSS THE TICINO.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Twibiga. There was considerable fighting at both places.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Queen delivered her opening speech to Parliament on the 7th. She laments the outbreak of the war; says she did all she could to prevent it, and proclaims her strict and impartial neutrality. She says the navy has been increased beyond the authority granted by Parliament, and goes for its sanction. She recommends the opening of diplomatic intercourse with Naples. She expresses the hope that the reform question will be settled at this or the next session.

In the House of Commons the Liberals had moved an amendment to the address to the Throne in reply to the royal speech, declaring that her Majesty's ministers do not possess the confidence of Parliament, and a debate thereupon was pending.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail of the 20th of May had arrived, but the news was not of much importance.

A great monetary panic prevailed.

Commercial Intelligence.

(By the Anglo-Saxon.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, June 7.—There has been but little inquiry for Cotton, and the prices are weak. The circulars quote in some cases a decline of ⅛d from the quotations of Friday.

The sales for the past three days amount to 17,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export.

The market closed quiet to-day, at 6 13-16 for middling New Orleans, and 6 9-16 for ditto Mobiles.

STATE OF TRADE.—The advices from Manchester are not of so favorable character, the market generally closing dull.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market was generally dull, and prices had slightly declined.

Messrs. Richardson & Spence's circular reports Flour very dull and unsaleable, and nominally quotes American at 11s@14s 6d.

Wheat is reported at 2@3d lower, at the following quotations: Western red 8s@10s; white 10s@11s; Southern 10s@14s 6d.

Corn had also a declining tendency; holders pressing on the market at a reduction for European; mixed is quoted at 6s 6d@6s 9d; Yellow at 6s 6d@6s 10d; and white at 8s@8s 6d.

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.

GENERAL NEWS.

BEES.—Mr. J. R. Ritner, agent for Dr. M'Clennan's self-dividing bee-hives, is now in this place, putting up new hives and transferring bees. The superiority of this hive over any in use will be universally admitted, and we can assure our readers that it is all that it is represented to be in the advertisement in our paper, and if generally adopted—as it will be eventually—the product of the bee-hive will be the most profitable and least expensive of any, either of farm or garden. Mr. R. is a master of his business, and his control over the bee is wonderful. On Thursday last, on transferring a hive for Peter Buck, of White Deer Valley, the bees, which at first had been docile, became infuriated, and attacked Mr. Buck and family, the house being fifty yards from the hive. The family were compelled to shut themselves up in the house. They next attacked the team situated about the same distance from the hive, and stung the horses so severely that they broke loose, ran off, and demolished the wagon. The driver was so badly stung that it was found necessary to leave him behind. During the whole time Mr. R. continued his operations at the hive, and succeeded in transferring the bees without receiving a single sting.—*Jersey Shore (Lycoming) Republican.*

DISTRESSING AFFAIR.—Ellen Braden, a young lady residing in Youngstown, Ohio, was accidentally shot in the neck on Monday last, by her brother, aged sixteen years. He had been teasing her in a playful way to return to St. Louis, where their parents reside, and finding a gun in the house that he supposed was empty, raised it, with the remark, that he would shoot her unless she did as he desired. She had her back to him at the time, and paid no attention to the remark. He intended to frighten her by snapping the gun, but it proved to be loaded, and the entire charge of fifteen or twenty shot was discharged into one side of her neck and through the fleshy part of her cheek, lacerating her in a terrible manner. The shot penetrated the neck in a body, making an orifice large enough to admit the insertion of a couple of fingers, but happily had not severed any of the main arteries. On Wednesday last the young lady was lying in a very critical condition.

MELANCHOLY DEATH.—The New Albany (Ia.) *Ledger* says: At eight o'clock on Wednesday morning last, a young lady named Miss Eunice Cooper, daughter of Mrs. Matilda Cooper, living in Clark county, Indiana, about ten miles from that city, to the right of the New Albany and Salem Railroad, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At the time of the fatal stroke Miss Cooper was in a field about a hundred yards from her mother's house. The lightning struck her in the forehead, and followed the left side into the ground. Her bonnet and clothing were torn into shreds, and a handkerchief around her neck was set on fire. Death followed instantaneously. Miss Cooper was about twenty years of age, and the idolized daughter of a widowed mother. The event has cast a gloom over the entire neighborhood.

GOOD BRANDY.—For the past four years a cask has lain in the Union depot in Indianapolis, Indiana, uncalled for. A few days since it was opened and found to contain the bodies of a pair of twin babies put together *ala Siamese*. But the liquor (alcohol) which had originally surrounded these remains, as a dual preservative, had all been drawn off. The fast young men about the depot had from time to time plied straws vigorously through gimlet-holes in the cask, thus procuring an article with which they smacked their lips and pronounced "good brandy." The color of brandy had been imparted to the alcohol by the dead babies. Several railroad employees have abstained since the discovery.

QUITE A SEVERE HAILSTORM, passed across Baltimore county, a few miles north of the city, on Thursday evening. It is reported to have extended from Howard county on the west to Long Green on the east, and how much further we are not informed. The damage done to the crops, &c., is supposed to have been greatest near Towsontown, where Mr. Niles had from fifteen to twenty acres of wheat destroyed. In Long Green the stones are said to have been as much as three inches in circumference, though not abundant, and therefore not very injurious. The damage in other places is not stated to be very considerable.—*Baltimore Patriot, June 18.*

STABBING AFFAIR.—Last Friday afternoon, between six and seven o'clock, a man by the name of Patrick Hennessey went into Hine's brewery, on Walnut Hills, Cincinnati, a little above the first toll-gate, and requested the clerk, Mr. Michael Miller, to give him a glass of beer. He was politely requested to wait a few moments until beer could be brought. Hennessey, without a word, pulled out a very large butcher's knife, with which he stabbed Miller no less than seven times—four times in the right side, twice in the head, and once in the hand, nearly severing the right thumb.

SUICIDE IN PRISON.—A worthless German, named George Leiss, [illegible] in the [illegible] prison, [illegible] on Wednesday afternoon last, by hanging himself in his cell [illegible] [illegible] the coroner, and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. The deceased was interred in the prison cemetery.

YALE COLLEGE.—The address of Edward Carrington, of Colebrook, Mass., the class orator on presentation day at Yale, is spoken of as a creditable production. The students held their usual pow-wow in the evening, and went through an incredible mess of foolery, but the *News* says nobody could see where the laugh should come in. The Germania Band, who came on from Boston for the purpose, furnished the most enjoyable feature.

TWO GERMAN BROTHERS, named Trall, were about starting from New York lately, on a gunning excursion for Hoboken, when one caught up a musket, and pointing it carelessly at his brother, exclaimed: "I will shoot you—look out!" Hardly had the words escaped his lips when the weapon went off with a loud report, instantly killing the unsuspecting victim.

DEATH OF A MEXICAN SOLDIER.—George Harris, formerly of Kittanning, Pennsylvania, died of typhoid fever at Wheeling, Virginia, last week. He served in the second Kentucky regiment of volunteers under Colonels McKee and Clay, in Mexico, and was in the fatal charge at Buena Vista, where those gallant officers fell.

THOMAS DUSTIN'S GUN.—Mr. George W. Chase, of Haverhill, Mass., who is preparing a history of that town, has in his possession the identical gun with which Thomas Dustin defended his seven children on the memorable 15th of March, 1797. It is to be presented to the Dustin Monument Association.

SHEEP KILLED.—We understand that eighty-three sheep were killed by lightning one day last week about eight miles west of Huntsville, Ala., belonging to Messrs. J. R. Turner and S. J. Shanklin. The sheep were under a poplar tree, which the lightning struck.—*Huntsville Advocate.*

A LITTLE BOY in attempting to crawl under the canvas of Dan Rice's circus, at Albany, New York, last week, was struck on the head with a club by one of the employees of the "show," and subsequently died in consequence of the injury received. The police are in search of the brutal murderer.

A LARGE and interesting meeting of the friends of the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad was held at Bellefonte, Pa., last week. The meeting was a highly interesting one, and propositions were suggested which insure the speedy completion of the road.

A FEW days since, Mr. Milton Curtis, of Piermont, N. H., turned a large boar loose in the same pasture with a horse of some value. The next morning, the horse was found dead, ripped open by the boar's tusks, it is supposed.

REV. GEORGE W. QUIMBY, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has recovered $2,500 from an apothecary of that city, for putting up for him belladonna instead of dandelion, by which his health was materially injured.

MORPHY is still in New York, occasionally playing chess. He soon leaves for New Orleans, his home, making a tour through the principal Western and Southern cities.

THE GRAND LODGE of Massachusetts will lay the corner-stone of the Forefathers' Monument, at Plymouth, on the 1st of August.

ONE of Delmonico's cooks yielded to the effects of the heat in New York last Thursday, and fell dead on the kitchen floor.

MUCH EXCITEMENT prevails in Talladega county, Alabama, in consequence of the discovery of gold mines there.

EGGS are selling in Minnesota at five cents per dozen, and potatoes at forty cents per bushel.

The Pope's Letter to the Diplomatic Body at Rome.

PALACE OF THE VATICAN, May 3.

The hopes entertained of maintaining peace in Europe have not been fulfilled. According to the announcements in the official journals, and from the formidable preparations for war made by the two nations, it is clear that hostilities will soon commence.

Such a state of things seriously affects the heart of the Holy Father, who invested with the sublime character of the common Father of the Faithful, and as the Vicar of Him who is the Author of Peace, as likewise in accordance with the duties of his Apostolic ministry, desires nothing, nor does he demand anything of God in his present prayers, but to behold so dear and precious a blessing as peace prevail over the whole earth.

Yet, amid the sadness which fills his heart, his Holiness loves to trust in the good feeling of the Powers to arrest, or at least diminish, the dangers which menace Europe, if it be possible to avert them. Whatever course events may take, his Holiness demands, with reason, that in case of war, the neutrality shall be respected which the Pontifical Government intends to maintain as suitable to its character—a neutrality from which it can never deviate, as it declared under other circumstances, and as it now declares for good reasons.

His Holiness expects, therefore, that during the present war his neutrality will be respected, and that any collision will be avoided which might inflict injury on the Roman Catholic States and the subjects of the Holy See. Although the Holy Father is full of confidence in the reasons already expressed, yet on so important a question he thought it his duty to give to the undersigned Cardinal Secretary of State the special charge to address your Excellency the present note, with a request to communicate it to your Government, and to give it to understand of how much consequence it is to leave the Pontifical Government and its States in a condition which alters in no respect the neutrality which is peculiar to it by reason of its exceptional character—a neutrality which the public law acknowledges, and which the great Powers have all admitted under similar circumstances. In expectation that your Excellency will make an affirmative reply to this communication, the undersigned has the honor to renew the sentiment of his high consideration.

JAMES Cardinal ANTONELLI.