SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859. nar Pata Beligien Intelligence Lett Lebtack Fa. A Sice of Progress Good ave. Hear: Ward Relector on Cover Ta-Park Allegency Springs Fourier Para Papet: Fourly Acrism of the Philadelphia id: Marine Intelligence.

ALLEGIANCE. carr on Mears. Washington, May 17 better of the 18th instead has been re opy There to state that if is under least floretament claims mill

ceived in very Thave to state that it is underited that the Trench Government claims miliited that the Trench Government claims miliited that the instance of Trench who may
be found within the jurisdiction. Treis activated
from an third the jurisdiction. Treis activated
from the country with mo competitive pour that the
fact claim, then the summer specially open that the
General Came to acquestion of vital consequence, not only to the naturalized, but to the
mative horse climent of this country.

Here with a dash of a pen, has the Adminletization surrendered, not only without a shot,

but without a summons, a right realing on us-tural law and on reason; a right lying at the vary foundation of our Government which men of all parties and abades of opinion in this country have constantly claimed, for which they hazarded war itself. We say they have have activated it wiftent a summons Free and by whom was it understood that the French Government would plain military service from a native of France naturalised in

"There is nothing " says a State-writer of authority, (Bowren on Public Law, p. 182 ) it sealing the power of a subject to emiand throw off his native country alto cities. This is a matter regulated by the mu-ledgal his of made Sucks : time by the French w. . French subject loses his quality of a Frenchman by being naturalized in another country; for the French saw holds that no one can wave two countries."

Yet our Administration does not a this to be the law. It goes out of its way to suggest that it is not the law; that a French citizen may be nev that he re—a citizen of o owes allegiance to the United States and and it reminds the French Government that it may recapture him if it can; that to It he owee his first and unalterable allegiaues; and that this, the country of his adopion, either ought not, can not, or will not

If such be the law, and such the condition of naturalized citizens, it is high time we should mow it, alf, when they go abroad, they may edrand made to serve for ten or twenty years in a foreign army, not only against for elgoers but even against Americans, in direct violation of their duty, and even of their outh o bear true and faithful allegiance to this, the country of their adoption; if they may be thus made to serve in foreign similes, and so compelled to abandon not only their business, at their wives and children of American on touches not them alone; concerns us all, native as well as naturalize citizens; and we may be pardoned for examin-ing the soundness of this concession. Dnring the late war, Federalists as well as Denic crats denied the claim to perpetual allegiance among those who successfully attacked it was Judge Hay, of Virginia to whose essay on the subject we are chiefly indebted for the llowing views :

"Allegiance is the tie or ligamen which binds the subject to the king, in return for that protection which the king affords the sub-Allegiance is of two sorts; the one natural and perpetual, the other local and temporary. Natural allegiance is ruch as is due from all men born within the king's dominioss immediately upon their birth. Local allegiance is such as is due from an alien, or stranger born, for so long as he con-tinues within the king's dominions and protecallies of stranger born, for so long as he com dinary duty high the same within the king's dominions and protection, that it does not second with the same within the king's dominions and protection, and it is a stranged and second with the same within the king's dominions."

If no double reason that he who offers it her world, mere naturalization "confirm the king's dominions and protection in the field and unqualified privileges of a subject born within the king's dominions."

If no double reason that he who offers it her world, mere naturalization "confirm the king's dominions and protection that he world, mere naturalization "confirm the king's dominions."

If no double reason that he who offers it her world, mere naturalization "confirm the king's subject born within the king's subject born within the king's dominions."

The privileges of a subject born within the king's dominions."

The party whem I reason that he who offers it her world in the subject born within the king's lead with the match at the specific of the world, mere naturalization "confirm the king's subject born within the king's lead with the match at the specific of the world, mere naturalization "confirm the king's the law or practice of England herself, we will be a trived at the specific of the world in the naturalization of the world in the subject born within the king's lead of the world in the subject born within the king's lead of the world in the subject born within the king's lead of the world in the subject born within the king's dominions."

The party whem I reason that he who of tright at the life long champion of Southern in the fact that he never with the large subject born within the king's law of the large subject born within the king's law of the large subject born within the king's dominions."

The party whem I reason that he who observed to the fact that he never within the king's law of the large subject born within the king's dominions."

The party whem I reason that he who dominions with the naturalization put the fact ofen no, nor by swearing allegiance to an-OTREE, put off or discharge his satural allegi-English claim to the perpetual allegionce of all those born (no matter of what parents) within their dominions; on that ground they claimed the right to retake such natural bor subjects wherever they could find them—even on board our merchant vessels, and which that England has since enforced, nor is it be lieved that she would now attempt to enforce that claim; and it is therefore with the greater regret that we have thus seen the American Executive, and especially a Democratic Ad-

duties as a ruler cease. If there be no rule there is no subject; if there be no protecti re can be no allegiance. Where the en try he requires a right to lie protection, and it ever given. Who ever heard of a naturalized citizen claiming the protection of the sove who ever thew the latter to give it? But the question is, is he bound to give it? Assuredly, he blusself would say not. Both he and his ince, he has the right to protection, and hence this would be at once repudiated by the sovereign; and so, therefore, would its correlative duty-allegiance. If a subject be allowed to ste and to sequire the lights of a naturalized citizen, he cannot be compelled to leave: all time; in a word, if a subject must return spicersal law-because he was true to his right. Allegiance springs from, and therefore in only exist while the relation of sovereign and subject exists; and when the sovereign has permitted that relation to be ignored, he necessarily gives up the allegiance which springs from it.
All Governments allow expatriation, and cor

tention not to return, but to become the citizen of another country. In the absence of a pro-hibition by the local law, any man may quit his country and choose another. That has been the general course and law in every community. The people of every country and return thither, and adhere to his countryhave practised it every State has allowed men against the Queen of England, he would,
its own citizens to leave it, and has allowed, by the English law, he dealt with as a traitor,
and heritaging encouraged, those from other. What is this but to assert that by the law of
England local allegiance is stronger and of
more hinding force than the supposed ellect.

emigrations were frequent; the practice of tor by that of his birth; and if he adheres to naturally allow prevailed among them; and of the latter, he is a traitor to that of his domithe right of expatriation, so doubt was ever cil and all this by the law of the very ed. Indeed, without that right the same country! have maintained, their numerous colonies, suspends that of birth, or it does not. The Romans borrowed from the Greeks the If it does, then, in case of a permanent

And the second s

nonwealth; by which no man can be compelled to leave it sgainst his will, nor remain rested on the procedent made in Calvin's pelled to leave it sgainst his will, nor remain case, in which twelve of the fourteen judges held that the ante-nati, or Scots born after est foundation of our liberty, that every man hold that the ante-nati, or Scots born after should have an absolute power to retain or the accession of James I, were natural subabandon his rights at his election." ual allegiance was maintained by either the

Greeks or the Romans. Let us next see wheon modern public law: Wicquarent, in the 11th section and 1 ook of the Ambassador, affirms that "a personal allegiance to the sovereign, as opprince may employ strangers in his embassies, even in their own country.!"

"All difficulty on this subject (he observes)

will be removed by deciding the question whether a subject can, without crime, withdraw himself from the subjection and obelence which he owes to the society under which he was bern?" This, he affirms, the sulject may certainly do; and he represents the right of expatriation as being allowed by the laws of France, Spain, the Netherlands, and Germany. The Ozer forbids this to his abjects, as do others in some provinces in he North; but he adds that that is because the former are slaves, and the latter belong to

He further says : " In England, the subject are under a stronger and more particular obligation to the sovereign than elsewhere, in virtue of a right which they there call allo giance; but this does not prevent the English rom withdrawing from the kingdom without the permission of the king; and when they have established themselves elsewhere, neither the authority of the king nor the laws of the kingdom have any farther power over them."

Existence book 2, sec. 230, holds the right of expatriation to be clear. He says: "Again, since one is a subject, in regard that he constitutes, with others, one republic, into which he willingly enters, it follows from thence that one ceases to be a citizen so soon as he illingly removes with that design from his native country, and joins bimself to another. State, settling there his fortune and family. mless the laws forbid subjects to remove. That slee was the opinion of Purrandon; bl 8, c. 11: "Where the liberty of removal hath been promisenously allowed, and the subject spitles himself and his effects under the pro-

which he left hath no longer any authority ver him." Looke also denied the English loctrine of perpetual allegiance because of birth.—On Gov. vol., 2, p 207, VATERL mentions three cases in which this right of expatriation, exists in defiance even of a positive local law to the contrary: 1. Where the subject cannot find subsistence at bome. 2. Where society falls in its obligations o him. 3. Where there is any oppression in matters of consolence. These, however, are but examples of a much wider rule, viz: The right of every man to promote his own hapiness; and he, and not his sovereign, is the ply and exclusive judge of what will best promoto that. BYEKERSHOOK, ch. 2, (whose translator, Duronceau, had expatriated himself,) says: "If there be no law to prohibit on, it is lawful for a subject to transor his allegiance. And this (he says) is the aso wherever the country is not a prison. It would be tedious to cite from other writers

They generally concur in the opinions already ited it is believed that none of them deny, hough some of them qualify, the right of ex-That the obligation of perpetual allegiance

is not founded in reason or maintained by writers on public laws he have, we trust, aready shown. That it does not accord with en is, to all intents and purposes, (except hat of grants and of certain offices,) as if he ad been a native born subject.—I Blk Com. 374; 1. W. doddeson, 888; Domatis Civil Law part 2, p. 11, s. 9. Now, if perpetual alleglance be, as it is asserted, a principle of universal law, that principle must be a part of the law of Ingland. How, then, does it happen that she can paturalize an allenthat is to say, give him all the rights. ind impose upon him all the duties of a nativeborn subject? . Can she destroy his perpetual. and indestructible duty of allegiance to his wn sovereign? Yet she has never hesitated to do so. By a statute passed in the reign of Queen Anne, she naturalized all foreign Prostants whatever. Thus she undertook to bsolve them from this allegiance to their own stural severeign, which she, at the same me, insists that they cannot put off or be ab-

olved from; no, not even by swearing alle-By the 18 Geo. II, c. 8, confirmed by 20 Geo. 11, c.20, foreign seamen who should serve two ears in a British merchant ship or ship of war were by that very act, and without their oath, application, or consent, made naturalized absolved from all allegiance to their own sove-reign, and that of perpetual allegiance to the sovereign of England imposed upon them. shows that she has never actually treated alleglance as perpetual and founded on a princi-ple of universal law, or else she has trampled it under her foot, and disregarded the rights. of other States and sovereigns whenever she found if her interest to do so. Let us suppose (of expatriation;) but more mature reflection a page under such a statute as 20 Geo. II . A has satisfied me that I then gave too much person born in the United States serves on weight to natural law, and the suggestions of board a British ship for two years; Great Bri-reason and justice, in a case which ought to be tain declares war against the United States, and then the American seaman who has and positive law, and the law of nations! gone home to defend his country is By concession, then, this rule can only be es-afterwards made a prisener of war while tablished and maintained by the denial of "naafterwards made a prisener of war while endeavoring to defend his home. Great Britain would execute him as a traitor, because he had taken up arms against her; though he had not applied to Great Britain for naturalization; and though, according to her, he owed perpetual allegiance to the United States, in which he was born, yet she would pressly maintained the right of expatriation. hang him because he obeyed that principle of natural allegiance. Be it remembered that citizens, it being one of paramount authority this double allegiance was not the foreigner's own act, and yet Great Britain would hold The same point was expressly decided as late him responsible for its supposed consequences. Again, it is the law of England (and of this country also) that an allen owes local alleglance to the Government under which he

war between his native country and that where, he rendes, the same local law obliges him to be true and faithful to the latter. How, then, can the law of the same State oblige him at expatriation is concoded to be a fundamental the same time to bear true allegiance to the right. As far as the principles maintained, country of his birth? Suppose the alien to and practice adopted, by the Government of reside in England. She declares that by a the United States, are evidence of its existprinciple of universal law he owes perpetual ence, is fully recognised. It is constantly allegiance to the country of his birth; yet if he exercised, and has never, in any way, been reshould during war leave his family and effects strained. The general evidence of expatriaand return thither, and adhere to his country-States to image at the it.

England local allegiance is stronger and of Let us conder for a moment how this mere binding force than the supposed allegiquention was viewed by the oldest and most ance of birth? If the allen defends the counhighly strillized nations. Among the Greeks try of his domicil he may be held as a training the counhighly strillized nations.

he would not have founded, and could not But again, this local allegiance either ciple and practice of naturalization, and fixed change of domicil, the allegiance of Diough boasts of this as highly honorable to birth must be permanently suspended, and the true rule thus:-- There is a great Light bear made a citien by Power His right loss lies in the the supported; was treating the whole overtime for if the allegiance of an allegiance of an allegiance of an indestructible political its, and though resulting from the months of the supported; was treating the whole overtime for if the allegiance of an allegiance is the nature and obligations of allegiance. By some, it is held to be an indestructible political its, and though resulting from the political its, and though resulting from the supported; was treating to the allegiance of an allegiance is temporary, and such the sovereign; by others it is considered a political connection in the nature of a last generous spirit, and an argument of the friends and petual when by naturalization his residence. cut we that liberty which the friends and pelual when, by naturalization, his residence of the orator were, at that time, alike has become perpetual. The reasons given for sounder and more prevalent doctrine, howthe whole subject perpetual allegiance do not warrant it. It is
compressed, says this distinguished said to be done—1, because the subjects are faithfully performed the past and present duties of this configuration, says this distinguished said to be done—1, because the subjects are philosophic and of my address, under the king's protection; 2, because he is belong to the continuous protection; 2, because he is powers, may at any time release himself from the continuous protection. If allegiance or compact; for Lisy it down as any subject. The answer is obvious. If allegiance or compact, for Lisy it down as a subject and the subject has renounced, or all countries a home, and select anywhere that subject of the contribution of the birth and adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that subject of the contribution of the birth and adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that subject of the contribution of the birth and adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that subject of the contribution of the birth and adoption, seek through all countries a home, and select anywhere that subject is a subject of the subject of

Rôman people by altercation and hatred, or resson of it has ceased, and that would be sovered by friendship and benevolence by whom the however united by friendship and benevolence against a maxim of law. It would be useless, by whom we are forbidden to make citizens of however, to point out the many other constowed; when it is not be stored for the general to press the day before the Persia brought however, to point out the many other contheir own people.

The contract of the leave of the divine favor, obflicts of this law with other and well-settled
of glorious right; by the divine favor, obflicts of this law with other and well-settled
welfare of the people; or has become oppress the intelligence of its editor's death, on board
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welfare of the people; or has become oppress the intelligence of its editor's death, on board
and a sive to individuals, this right to withdtawn the drag of on his way to England. Accommenogement of the Roman name; by which no
what Resource are the result of the right which legitimates resistance to tyrecover the lost blessing of health. Those man can be a citizen of more than one Com- what BLACKSTONE affirms, do not rest this rule the right which legitimates resistance to tyon natural law, or on any law. It is now

> jects of the King of England. Of this de-It does not appear, therefore, that perpe- cision, and of the doctrine of perpetual al- one had denied that, and so, the qualification plagiance, HALLAH says, (Const. Hist., ch. 6:) "It may be observed that this highflying ther it be countenanced by the chief writers creed of prerogative mingled itself intimately The question, and the only one returns does with this question of naturalization, which was the mere allegiance of birth give rise to such the deceased; politically we have ever been much argued on the monarchical principle of a duty or obligation, that on the return of a nopponent. We believe that we have never personal allegiance to the sovereign; as opposed a titzen to the country of his much argued on the monarchical principle of posed to the half-republican theory that birth he may be compelled to perform its measure in common with him; but we have urked in the contrary proposition. "Alle- Does that political tie continue after his never undervalued his qualities, worth, or giance," says Lord Bacon, "is of a greater extent and dimension than laws or kingdoms, and cannot consist by the laws merely, because it began before laws; it continueth after laws, and it is in vigor when laws are suspended and have not had their force."-State trials, vol. 2, 596. So Lord Coxe, "Whatjustifies resistance to tyranny. scever is due by the law or constitution o man may be altered; but natural allegiance

or obedience of the subject to the sovereign, cannot be altered : ergo, natural legiance o obedience to the sovereign is not due by the by going back to his home in Illinois and once partial history will record this as a triumph, law or constitution of man."—Id. p. 652. more mingling with his constituents and impartial instice will acknowledge his law or constitution of man."—Id: p. 652. more mingling with his constituents and and impartial justice will acknowledge his friends in the grounds on which no less advounded by the may, therefore, be supposed to share of the achievement: as honorably won. understand public sentiment in the North and We hazard nothing with either friends or

in a sprior.

In the law of perpetual allegiance has had no excellent for the States.

Among the layinda and narranal have, it is equally a question of American have, and a losse states, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state States, the Desire of Independence continented these: That the high "the state of Independence continented these: That the high "the state of Independence continented these: That the high "the state of Independence continented the "the high " oction of a foreign State, the Commonwealth | right of all men." Jeff. Works, vol. 1, p. 80. gates to Congress the power to naturalize foreigners. The second section of the act of 1795, passed during the Administration of Washington, expressly requires the alien to " absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, State, or sovereignty phatever, and particularly, by name, the prince. &c., whereof he was before a citizen

or subject." Now, by the well settled law of England and of the world, mere naturalization " con-Civil Law : "Naturalization makes the per sons naturalized of the same condition with the natives."—Domat., part 2, p. 11, s. 9. Hence the Constitution and act of Congress which confer the power to naturalize, assume the allen's capacity to be naturalized. The United States assume his right to renounce allegiance, because they require him to do so by the solemnity of an oath. If the United States should admit the right of any foreign prince to the allegiance of a naturalized/citi zen, they must also admit that it is his duty to bear that allegiance, and yet at the very same

moment they require him by an oath to abjure and forever renounce it. In a riote to Blackstone's Commentaries. the late Judge Tucker, formerly a professor Court of Appeals, and afterwards a judge of the United States Court, has fully vindicated the right of expatriation. So too did the late Mr. Dobellas has fessed ble available for the late of the New York Tribune, Republican. of law in William and Mary, a judge of the

against the English rule. The most elaborate defence of the latter was by Jonnson J., who, in Shank v. Dupont, 8 Peter's Rep., 258, said: "I had this question submitted to me on my circuit some years since, and disposed of upon the principles of political tural law, reason, and justice." But, although not yet decided this question, it has been decided, and against the English rule, else: where. Thus, in Murry v. McCarty, 2 Munf. Rep., the Court of Appeals of Virginia ex-The State of Virginia," said Judge ROANE, sedid not presume to confer this right on its bestowed on us by the God of Nature. as 1839 by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, 2 Dana: Rep. 172. The court therein declared that expatriation was a practical and fundamental American doctrine, and that, in lives, while he lives under it. Now, in case of the absence of a statutory prohibition, a citizen may, in good faith, abjure his country. In STOUGHTON TAYLOR, 2 Paine, Circuit Cour!

tion is actual emigration, with other concurrent acts showing a determination and intention to transfer allegiance.33 In Jackson v. Burns, 3 Binney, 85, Tilon-MAN, Ch. J., said that perpetual allegiance was a rule founded chiefly on Calvin's case-but it was " not compatible with the Constitution of Pennsylvania, or her sister States." In Dorsey v. Dorsey 7 Watts, Rep. 349, Ginson Oh. J., expressly maintained a principle atterly inconsistent with that of perpetual allegiance indeed, he expressly asserted "our principle of finite allegiance," and that our "law of allegiance is different'! from that asserted by England. Mr. MARCY, in his reply to Cheva lier Hulsemann in the Koszta affair, states but not so at the option of either party. The sounder and more prevalent doctrine, how-

duties and obligations, we reply this so too will return to them no more! The circle would the return of any American born cities broken, the household desolated! The zen revive his duties and obligations. No shadow of this sorrow has fallen heavily upon supposed to be found in General Oass's second letter is a distinction without a difference. hold notwithstanding the concession of the Administration that it then ceases, that oxpatriation is a natural right, resting on as firm

The Position of Stephen A. Douglas.

religiously observed. This done, the selectireparable loss. tion of a standard-boarer will be a secondary consideration. We cannot refrain laying before our readers the following hearty expressions of approval from two of the lead-

the right of expatriation. So too did the late Judge Breckinridgo, in a note to be found in his "Miscellanies."

In Talbot v. Janson, 3 Dallas, 183, the weight both of argument and authority are decidedly in favor of the right of expatriation. In Murry v. the Charming Betsy, 2 Cranch, 64, C. J. Mar. Shall held, that an American, naturalized by another Government, was not entitled to protection as a citizen of that decision is decidedly against the English rule. The most elaborate

[From the New York Tribuas, Republican.]

Mr. Douglas has issued his proclamation of polloy for the Charleston Convention. It contains not thing to startle his friends; nothing to clate his change. In toke and style it is certainly a very happy evalon of the Saylla and Charybdie of American publishers attended to Harden principle of the United States; and Mr. Douglas always spoken and written in the win of the letter which we publish to-day, he might have been, perhaps, less notable as a Wast orn, politician, but he would certainly have been stronger as an American statesman than he actually is.

Mr. Douglas canesats to he a candidate of the Charles of the Charles of the Charles of the United States; and the principle of that decision is decidedly against the English rule. The most elaborate

stronger as an American statesman than he actually is.

Mr. Douglas consents to be a candidate at Charleston, should his friends thick it advisable to bring him forward there, but only upon conditions, and upon conditions which he does not leave to conjectoure. If the Democratic party at Charleston, in convention assembled, mean to adopt the revival of the African slave-trade, the extension and protection of slavary in the Tarritories by Congressional legislation, and the consequent destruction of the doutine of Popular Sovereignty as integral parts of its "Platform," then Mr. Douglas will decline to stand on that platform. This resolution Mr. Douglas has already repeatedly announced himself to have unalterably taken, and it is a resolution as sound and patrictic as it is shrewd and politio.

of all the Presidential candidates, Mr. Douglas is the first in the field, with his declaration of principles, and we are bound to say that it has the eminent merit of being frank, manly, and intelligible. Mr. Douglas, whatever be his faults, is not wont to disgues or conceal his opinions, and here we have them in their longth, breadth, and bluntness. Mr. J. B. Dorr, of Dubuque, Lowa, having inquired whether his friends might present his name at Charleston as, a candidate for the Presidency, Mr. Douglas replies, that they may do so if the Convention ishall adhere to this time-honored deotrine of the Democratic party as expressed in the Compromises of 1850, the Presidential election of 1852, the Kansas-Nebraska act of 1814, the Cincipnati platform of 1855, and in the letter of Mr. Buohann, scapping the nomination and expounding that platform of 1855 and in the letter of Mr. Buohann, scapping the nomination and expounding that platform Bat if the Charleston Convention shall set up a new dootring in favor of the revival [From the New York Times, Independent.] nn, scepring the nomination and expounding that platform. But if the Charleston Couvention shall set up a new doctrine in favor of the revival of the slave trade, or of a Congressional slave code for the Territories, or donying the right of the people in the Territories to regulate slavery just like other majters relating to property, why, in that event, Mr. Douglas would not accept the monthastion, even if it were tendered to him.

Now, there is no doubt that in all the Democratic party there is not another man who would be setting a Presidential candidate, in the North at least, as Mr. Douglas. But, at the same time, there is no tanother man who would be setting a Presidential candidate, in the North at least, as Mr. Douglas. But, at the same time, there is no other prominent Democratic statesman who has so small a chance of receiving the nominated is, that he has not always been ready to submit to Southern dictation on the slavery question, but has followed such a course as he thought best. And with such a state of things before his oyes, the next Democratic crater will glorify that party on the ground that sectionalism never enters its scared enclosures. Let him consult Douglas on that subject.

There is in this city now a professor of the artmagical, by which Signor Blitz has made great reputation and no small share of property. This is a modest, unassuming, skilful man, born in France of Italian parents, and called Monsieur Dupny Sanjuan. He obtained his education, in the are country. Coming hither, he had the misfortune of being almost lost on the passage. He contrived to get up a Cabines, with the articles necessar availed himself of these side, two or three times, his Cabinet was burned by accident, and he now inakes his living by Parlor Magno, or sleight-of-hand. He has performed, on several evenings, to different parties in the Girard House, all of whom are enthusiastic in their praises of his skill and adroitness, as well as of his unassuming and gentle manners. Occasionally, he accepts an invitation to attend private parties where he performs a variety of capital tricks on cards and sleight of hand feats—better, we think, than any artist we have previously seen. His torms for amusing a party, during an evening, are very moderate. We have thus alluded to, him, because he is an ingenuous as well as an ingenious man, and we venture to predict that when, by his own industry and the generosity of his patrons, he is again able to get up a suitable apparains for public performances, he will attract crowds to witness them. His address is Mons. Dupuy B.

affections of family and friends, whose nature If it be said that the return of a naturalized it is to hope against hope, induced him to uncitizen to the country of his birth revives his dertake the voyage, and this is the end! He

millitude of time-fried friends, and the light of life has gone out in the homestead of a bereaved family. We were never personally acquainted with the deceased; politically we have ever been naturalization by this country, or does it then work. He established an anti-slavery paper in cease? That is the sole question, and we Washington more than twelve years ago, when the discussion of the question was practically prohibited in the District-when ADAMs and Gindings were the only representatives of his

tary career in the Senate. He lived to see the third of that Senate, and a majority of that Judge Douglas has just completed another House, maintaining in their places the doc-Southern tour, which he appropriately glosed trines and policy which he advocated. Im-

and in his own party, friends and partitions the second cold thom in the highest estimation. He was provening that the answer will be deemed with the activity explicit, I am, very respectfully, your friends. A Dopadas.

There is a gallantry in this letter which, we are considered as a second tide addition to the propose of last in the second cold allow. We do not recoiler to prove the propose of the propose

Charleston Convention de not the mere parise supported him bravely and persistence of custom houses, post offices, early firedgin all changes of times and move teet him as well and as fully in Hanover as in any supported him bravely and persist reason why an American passport should not proceed the firedge of custom houses, post offices, early firedgin all changes of times and move here of custom houses, post offices, and mests, without asking in return the sacrifice of the part of Furope.

Gabinet, Ministers, it will rejoice in the opposition of the custom and post of this editorial freedom. The man who works portunity presented by the proposition of custom and post of the proposition of the case of the part of Furope.

BY ABBINGTON, 15th March, 1353:

To R. H. G., Eq., New York.

Democratic party upon a platform which will be the candidate. The condition is due to him from a persistent opponent, and precedent? that he should be the candidate. The would not willingly withhold our word of All that he desires is that the pledges and principles of the Democratic party should be with those who must henceforth feel it as an properties.

All that he desires is that the pledges and principles of the Democratic party should be with those who must henceforth feel it as an an early death, and of sympathy with the may have incurred to the Go remember of the native country prior to his nature country prior to his natu

We are aware that Mrs. BAILEY has been long accustomed to the management of the process and the conduct of the paper in all s departments, except the strictly editorial. If that place could be as ably filled as it has en heretofore, the Era might still, in he bands, hold the position in the party and with the public which it has so well earned and maintained. May the change that has fallen upon her and her little ones spend its force thout touching their future well-being-with no loss but that which is inseparable from widewhood and orphanage.

The Camden and Atlantic Railroad. From the sweltering summer-heat of th refuge more consoling, invigorating, and beneficial, than the bracing atmosphere and benith-restoring ocean bath of the sea-shore. several consecutive days, weeks, or even months, away from their city homes and avoestions, many of the pleasant country retreats may offer superior attractions; but to the masses of our citizens, who have at the most bật a few days to spare, and who wish to make the best possible hygienic use of their limited intic City. Separated from Philadelphia only by a two-hours journey, thousands are cabled to practically realize-

"How happy they Steal to look down where naught but ocean strives," who, but for the Camden and Amboy Railroad,

viluable of summer recreations. The numerous excursion trains run uner this road during the " heated term," with their liting freight of thousands upon the cars, as will, as the extraordinary amount of travel in the regular trains, attest its great public utility, and the high estimation in which the advantages it offers, by its cheap and speedy transit to the ocean, are held by the great bedy of our citizens. The Philadelphians and denizers of surrounding neighborhoods, who weit Atlantic City during the bathing season, must be counted not by hundreds or thousaids, but by tens of thousands. Of these, a very large proportion consist of toil-worn, stiving, penned-up, men and women, whose portunities for such relaxation are few and ar between, and are treasured up in their hearts among the most agreeable recollections their lives.

The running arrangements of the road lhough generally excellent, are singularly defective, considering the character of the trivel it is mainly designed to accommodate, in one respect. It runs no trains on Sinday, and by this prohibition prevents miny who can illy afford exemption from toil of working-days from going to the sea shore. We understand, however, that this subject will probably be brought to the consideration of the board of directors at their meeting on Morday next, and that many of the physitians of our city have recommended that Sanday trains should be run upon the rold as an important measure conducive to health, inasmuch as they know of nothing exter calculated to preserve or re-establish item many cases, than a trip to the sea-shore, and every barrier against such journeys should, therefore, be breken down. We hope there will be no serious objection to this movement. It is a measure of humanity, to which all prejudices and over-nice scruples should

give war. We would refer any of our readers who wish or retire to the country for the summer to the curinished cottage, on the Germantown Railroad, that Messrs. Gummey & Son advertise to rent. It is a snug little place, and access to the city twenty times a day.

Ingo sale. See Thomas, & Sons' advertisements, and tion head, and pamphlet catalogues issued to-STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, TUESDAY NEXT -A

Sanjuan, magician, 144 South! Eighth street, near THE workmen are busily engaged in cul-Walnut.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL. Letter from "Occasional,"

The question is, whether Mr. Buchanan read

Washington, June 24, 1859.

ondence of The Press ]

Occasional?" I am not prepared to say positively since he enclosed to you, over his own frank the amount of subscription to your paper, and then directed that it should cease coming; but it is a fact that whenever "Occasional" makes a strong point, or uneariths the vermin who are trying to burrsw into the vitals of the Republic, somehow or other the fact reaches the Presidential ear. For fithstance, when, some week's ago, I am nounced, on the highest authority, that the President had determined to make John Appleton—Assistant Secretary of State—his guest and companion in the Presidential massion, the infilmation was immediately carried to his Majesty, and the pleasant prospect of the Assistant Secretary was destroyed, the President informing him that he had reconsidered his purpose, and had concluded to paddle his own cance for a little while longer.

The management of newspapers at Washington is a outlous study. It ventilates and illustrates the whole science of Administration parconsec, and, gradually, the newspaper, whatever its party, becomes absorbed in the desire to please power, for here is the very centre and heart of Federal infinience; and while all other journals throughout the country are paid at greatly reduced rates when they advertise for the Government, the Washington papers are paid at greatly reduced rates when they advertise for the Government, the Washington papers are paid at greatly reduced rates when they advertise for the Government, the Washington papers are profitable jobs almost without end. If forbear mentioning the names of the Opposition papers here, that, while taking issue with the Administration on certain safe questions, generally manage to come forward whenever there is a discussion of an Administration project, and assist the organs of the President togot him out of the difficulty. I only mention it to indicate how difficulty. I only mention it to indicate how difficulties. The foods to the bighest scaling his outsion of an Administration project, and assist the organs of the President togot him out of the foods. The foods consisted five rows of the first of the and then directed that it should cease coming; but a basis and similar in principle to that which party in the House of Representatives, and country are paid at greatly reduced rates when justifies resistance to tyrunny. maintained at Washington.

The Freeman's Journal—the leading Oatholic paper of the United States-read by, and representing an immense mejority of the Irish adopted citizens, and warmly Den ocratic in all lis tenden cies, takes open ground against the letter of Gen. Class in regard to the protection of naturalized officers. This, and the continued and vigorous opposition of Harper's Weekly—the greatest newspaper in the country—are smoog the last indications of the feeling which the Le Clerc letter has aroused. I also find circulating here a second latter of John M. Botts in reply to Gen. Cass's ex

planatory apology to Mr. Hofer, of Cincinnati, which is important as containing a new fact, and as proving that the purpose of the Administration on this subject of naturalization is not a new thing; but is the result of the settled policy of Mr. Ruchanan. I copy from Mr. Botte's second letter in reply to Secretary Cass, the following extraordinary development:

This is no new question with, the Scoretary; it is one upon which he has given an opinion before. I have had placed in my hands a correspondence between a gentleman of this city, and the Department of State, which I surjoin, in which the docurring of the Lee Ciero letter, is advanced, not as a matter of vantion, for then there was no war existing; not as in a case where the Hability existed at the time of emigration; for here they had emigrated four years before he was liable to be colled on for military service—and yet he was denied the protection of the Agvarnment, and was told that his passport or certificate of citizenship did not entitle him to the protection of his own the Government, but only reguested the protection and along it and any along it was a constant. dinary development:

I am, sir, your obedient savant,
John Applaron, Assistant Secretary.
The initials only of the gentleman who wrote to
the department are given, at his own request, The Washington Constitution, slias Union, of this morning, contains the following significant allusion to the recent affectionate reconciliation between Hon. Robert J. Walker and Hon. James Buchanan. It is clear from this authoritative an-nouncement, which appears under the head of the Administration organ, that the peace which has been declared between the high contracting parties is intended to be lasting and perpetual. now, more than ever, convinced that the President intends to lay down his arms and publicly confess that his war upon Governor Walker, Frederick P. Stanton. Stephen A. Douglas, and others, was a many more are ready to come in and accept the

many more are ready to come in and accept the terms now so freely offered?—
"How. Robert J. Walker — Within a lew days we have observed that several papers have alluded to the reconciliation which has recently taken place between the President and the Hon. Robert place between the President and the Hon. Robert J. Walker, and have sought by inneudo to make it appear that the renewal of friendly intercourse between these gentlemen was the result of certain conditions and concessions. We know that such an inference is utterly untrue; and that while the President is deeply gratified that amicable relations with his valued friend and former colleague arcrestored, no terms were made and no political concessions of any kind were proposed or agreed te, either by Mr. Walker or himself."

The Richmond Enquirer continues boldly to play its cards in favor of Henry A Wise for the te, olther by Mr. Walker or himself."

The Richmond Enquirer continues boidly to play its cards in favor of Henry A Wise for the Presidency. In the number which has just been received here, I find a strong bid made for the Dickinson hards of New York, which may be regarded as a slap in the face to the Seymour wing of the party in that State, and a tub to the whale of Bennett, of the New York Herald.

OCCUASIONAL

OCCUASIONAL

CHARGED WITH HOBBERY.—Two brothers, named John and Thomas McIvain, had a hearing before Alderman Freeman yesterday morning, on the charge of robbing the store of Mr. Samuel Ummings, at No. 202 Union street, in the Fifth ward. They are alleged to have stolen thirty dollars in money, a revolving pistol, and several other articles of value. When arrested by Officer Stewart at Sixth and Welnut streets, some of the providers was found in their possession. One of the orthers was in the employ of Mr. Cummings. They were held to answer the charge at court.

INDEPENDENT OF COUNCILS.—Friendship Fire Company, located in Third street, above

## THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Washington Affairs. presented The trial will commonoe to morrow at the Washington Arsenal.

WASHINGTON, June 23 — The War Department has fauted general orders with the view of onforcing the greater possible economy in the military aerice, especially as to the conreyance and distribution of supplies. No buildings are to be erected, nor any extraordinary expunes incorrect except by authority of the War Department, and no persons shall be hired for purposes immediately connected with the troops excepting the necessary guides and interpreters. All hired persons not authorized by the timer of these orders will be forthwith discharged, and the services, if accessary, be performed by the culisted men.

The roceip's into the Treasury last week were \$1,200 000. The drafts isaued were \$1,421,000. The amount subject to draft is \$5,045,000.

Another Slaver Scized.

NEW YORK, June 24—An arrival at this port rapol having spoken on May 28, in lat 5 20, long. 28 30, ti bark Ardonnes, bound for New York, in charge of orice arew from the U.S. ship Marian. The reasel his been seized on suspicion of being engaged in the also

From Santa Fc.

8r Lous June 24 — The sants Fc mail has arrive at Independence with dates to the 6th inst.

The Lemogratic Convention was to meet at Albu querque on the 7th inst. It was expected that Mr Utero will be the nomines for relection to Congress The Opposition talk of roulnating Colenel St. Vrain. Iowa Politics-Republican Nominations Buningron, Iows, Jude 24 — The Republican State Convention, which met at les Moines on the 22d inst. neminated the following ticket: For Governor—S. J. Kirkwood,

For Governor—s. v. m. anves. Lieutonant Governor—N S. Busch. Judges of the Eupress-Bench—L. P. Lowe, L. D itockton, and Oalob Baldwin Resolutions condemning the Casenaturalisation leter, the slave trade, and the Massachusetts Mother Death from the "National Hotel Disease,"

OHAMBERSDUAG, Pa., June 21.—Hon. D. F. Rob'son ex-minuter of Congr as from this district, died here to day from the disease, which he contracted at the National Rotel, in Washington, in the spring of 1837.

The Expected Steamer Nova Scotia. MATERAL June 24 The steamhly Nova Scotta & being considered due at Farther Point before to more, the talegraph from has been closed for the night thought with the four days later.

New Hampshire Logislature. THE PRESONAL LIBERTY B LL INDENSISEATE FOR FONTO UNGORD, N. H., June 24—In the House to-day, the further consideration of the personal-levely lil was indensity presponed by a volv of 277 years by it neps. The Legislettie will adjourn by to-morton. THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ABOX-STREET TREATER. MoDenosca's Calerizs, Selections from Plays, sems from Operas, Pantenimes, Dancing, and Singing, PERHETLYANIA AGADENT OF THE FINE ARIS.—Exhibition of Paintings and Statuary.

THE ROMANCE OF CRIME. Two young men, years of ago, rather small, very dark features, and dressed in the highest fashion. By the way, we have often noticed, when looking, over the "Rogues' Gallery," that the persons coccupying it, when taken, were dressed in the latest and most approved style. Glengary hats and Morphy caps, garrote collars and fancy costs, hats with short rims, hats with long rims, and hats with call-takin undividually stepsulty in the collection of light ingered gentlemen that adord the walls of the detective time. Harris and Johnson were not exceptions to the rule. On the contrary, they sported beautiful jewelry, capitrating, apparent, and smoked high-priced eigars, through a high priced meerschaum, with a transparent appear stem, and colored with the desirable saffron our city exquisites smoke so years of ago, rather small, very dark features, and drossed in the highest fashion. By the way, we

one is war very dangerous, no species measure shock." A pistol or a noise was the general purishment administered to travelling thieves by the occurrence of the senthern Atlantic border. The Mississippi river, and the States links, it, as far up as Missouri, were regarded as excellent places to work in, though at times the good people of that region took to Judge Lynch when an unfortunate "confif" hencemed to fall in As to the West-Town, Illinois, Indiana, Obio,

ANNUAL RECATTA.—The spring regatta of the Schuylkill Navy will come off to day, and should the weather prove favorable, will doubtless be vitnessed by a large crowd of the fineds of the parties who compose the crews of the different barges. For some time past unusual interest and activity have been displayed by that rowers, and eyery morning and evoling the boats that have been outered for the coutest have been rowed over that portion of the river intended for the race course; so that the rowers are in excellent training and will doubtless perform most admirably. These races will come off at the hours of 3, 4, and 5 o'clock in the afternoan. The first will be by skeiston beats and the second by six-cared riggers, for which the Atlanta, Lucifer, and Intropid have entered.—The third race will be by barges. For this the following clubs have entered.—"Quaker City Barge Club," with their beautiful boat Whisper. The signal for starting will be the firing of a pistol by the commodors. They will start from Further Rock, on this side of Girard Avenne Bridge, and will proceed to Columbia Bridge and return. The winning clubs will be presented with a set of flags.

PASSENGER RAILEGADS.—The work of laying the track on the Chestnut and Walnut street Ralleged is precreasing ways vanidly. The work.

Passenger Railroads.—The work of laying the track on the Chestnut and Walnut street Railroad is progressing very rapidly. The workmen are engaged on Walnut-street. It is annoinated that the road will be finished in the course of a few weeks. When the proposition to build a bridge across the Schuyikili, at Chestnut street, passes, Council as it will pass in the course of a few days, we will in all probability have two roads to West Philadelphia. As far as plessant riding is concerned, Chestnut and Walnut streets are as much superior to Market street, as a sharp knife is to one filled with notches. CELEBRATION.—We are informed by a cor-respondent that the Friendship Fire Company, located in Third street, above Brown, intend cele-brating the coming anniversary of National Inde-

brating the coming anniversary of National Independence in an appropriate manner. At nine o'clock in the morning they will be presented with a beautiful American flag, in behalf of the ladies residing in the vicinity of their house. Unnon will be fired from the base of the cupola every half hour during the day, and in the evening the floure will be brilliantly illuminated. A band of music will also perform in the cupola from seven to ten o'clock in the evening.

CHARGED WITH ROBBERY.—Two brothers, named John and Thomas Mollyain, had a hearing

ward. They are alleged to have stolen thirty dot lare in money, a revolving pitol, and several other articles of value. When arrested by Officer Stewart at Sixth and Walnut streets, some of the properly was found in their possession. One of the porty was found in their possession. One of the prothers was in the employ of Mr. Oummings. They were held to answer the charge at court.

Independent of Councils.—Friendship Fire Company, located in Third street, above Brown, intend celebrating the coming anniversary of National Lodependence in their own way. At 8 o'cleck in the morning they will be pretented with a beautiful American flag, in behalf of the ladies residing in the vicinity of their house. Cannon will be fired from the base of the cupola every half hour during the day, and in the evening will be proton in the cupola from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening.

Last Day of the Fair.—The Fair held at Jayno's Hall floring the past week, under the

Jann's Hall floring the mass week under the auryless of the Wathington Minment As-colation, has been a complete success. The object is ene well worthy the consideration of our citizens, and the inducements hold our for visiting the Fair of such a character, that we feel assured that many will avail themselves of this means of courtifucting to the erection of a monument to him who was "first in peace, first in war, and first in the hearts of bits countrymen." The Fair will close this evoning.

First Yesterday Morning.—At an early hour yesterday an alarm of fire proceeded from a large building, in the rear of the gun store of Mir George it Tryon, No 220 North Second street. The fire originated in an apartment upon the first floor, occupied by Gray & Frank, reficers of goldsmiths' sweepings, and caused about \$300 worth of damage. The factory is very large, and surrounded by very combust the property. The flames originated from a furface, which was built in close contact with the flow.

The Seventh Section of the Board of School Directors have elected Thomas Allison a member of the Board of Oontrollers. A special

His body was recovered at an early hour yesterday morning, and conveyed to the residence of his parents. The coroner held an inquest.

ROBBED HIS MOTHER—An unnatural youngster, named Michael Bradley, was taken before Alderman Shoemaker yesterday, and charged with stealing the sum of twenty dollars from his mother. After a hearing, the alderman sent the adopt in youthful depravity to the House of Refuge.

Dangerous Orossing.—66 A

DANGEROUS CROSSING, --- A subscriber 2

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The Money Market Almost all stocks to day were dull and heavy. City and State loans were a shade batter. Catawissa and Elmira Railroad shares went down loyer, declining & to % One small sale of Reading Railroad stock was made at 21% Nothing was done in the other fancies. The money market is quite settled at the rates we have quoted all the week. First-class poper cells as fast as it appears on the market at 7 to 7% per cent Good single name paper goes at 8. Second class notes vary from 9 to 18 per cent. The physment of the interest on the oil plans due July lat for which our Councils made prevision yesterday, can harlip fail PRILADELPHIA, June 24, 1850. Ocuncils made prevision yesterday, can harry fail to make the market still more casy. The New York State loan of \$350 000 was awarded yesterday, at Albany, and at an average of ab

The successful bidders were : " 100 000 at 101.11" 100 000 at 101.11" 100 000 at 101.07 100 000 at 101.07 100 000 at 101.06 100 at 101.06 John Bill John Sill.

The eggregate amount of bids was only \$450,000

We confailly endorse every word of what the Ledger says about the Camden and Atlantic Railroad in the following extract, and urge upon the new board the

and that is an sally Bladky moreing train to; and late Sunday evening train from the shore Many persons, from their inability to less parts of two days, and una-ble to lacur the expense of two nights are now saluhie to facur, the expense of two nights are now antiout from the privileres and pleasures of the beach."

The Shos and Leather Reposter naws of the Philadelphia boot and shoe market, this the prospert of
Western trade the coming season has decidedly improved during the week, and a much better feeling is
minch anti-on. Mannfadurers are moving on gradually,
and a fair amount of work is now being made. Orders
are being filled from ofty jubpers, and the demand for
good workmen is larger than recently. good workmen is larger than recently.

or princes as let as the homeone river, a desince or seventy-two miles from Memphis, on or about the first lay of Ostober, and, in all probability, to the Oskiand: spot, a distance of eight miles beyond the river, by to both, a distance or eight miles beyond the river, by the latof Wovember. The cuits read is under contract, to be completed by the first day of January, 1881. The receipts of this road for the eight minths, ending May 31st, 1899, amounted to \$130 093 85. The following are the latest flasuetal advices from Sanrancisco under date of June 27 :

Francisco under date of June 27.

A tolerably fair luquiry sas existed for money since the departure of the mail steamer of the 20th lastant, but the rates are unchanged asy Re22 per cent, per month on colleteral. Gold dust is coming in quite brinkly showing that the lateness of the spring was the real cause of the scandiness of the receipts previous to the diddle of the present month.

In Mexican dollars, the only sale reported was \$14, -000 at 8 ner cent meantime. The balk of the late beaver. 000 at 8 per cent premium. The balk of the late heavy rec-ipis has been or will be shipped to Ohina, on Moni-cia account. The sweepstakes will take nearly all the

surolus now lying over:

The following are the current quotations for species
domestic exchange, do., as farmabed by Gronice a
Go., bankers, No. 40 South Third street:

O., bankers, No. 40 South Third Street:

Old Amer. & Dol. 1 04% Old American Gold. 6

(" " \* " | 102% Sovereiges ... 4 57cs 52

Physical Dollars ... 1 07

Mexican Dollars ... 1 05% Ton Thalers ... 7 66

South Am. ... 1 05% Ton Thalers ... 7 66

South Am. ... 1 05% Ton Thalers ... 7 68

Gramso Crowns ... 1 08 Front Dalers Prus ... 8 09

Five-frane piecos. ... 1 10 Patriot ... 1.5 60

F. Too'k Ex par to 2 pre. Pittaburg Exch & to 1 & 1

Rotton Ex., par to 2 10 dis. Undineat! do 1 to 1 & 1

Baltimore Exchos ... 4 dis. Understand do 1 to 1 & 1

Gharleston do 3 0% dis. 1 louis do 1 to 1 & 1

Gharleston do 5 0% dis. 1 louis do 1 to 1 & 1

Mobi'e do 1 to 1 & Beying.

Belling . the Philadelphia and Reading Railre week ending Thursday, June 23, 1869: Pottsville Schuylkill Haven Auburn Port Olinton . 85,118 99 747,583 30 Total ...... .752,712 02 .701 789 14 the Schuylbill Navigation, for the week ending Thurs fay, June 22, 1859 :

From Port Oarbon 11 959 00 1,049 00 98,842 10 Port Clinton. 2,691 00 483,049.03 821,448 15 oal trade, for the week ending June 18, and for the

ykens Valley Coal Company... 8 890 16 ....... 670 01 11,102 03 .8,047 01 .8,454 14 37 832 18 35 621 08 407 18 2.211 12 For week ending June 18. Previously.....

The shipments of coal over the Bustingdon and Total since Jan. 1....... PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, June 24, 1859. June 24, 1804.

Enformed by Marley. Brown, & 00., Bark. Hope. Stook

AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, MORTEWART GOAD AND CHRISTUT FIRST BOARD. 

1000 Read R 6s '85....73 | 50 Elmira R....... 7 4500 Hunta Brd Top 7s 55 |

New York Stock Exchange, June 24.

School Directors have elected Thomas Allison a member of the Board of Controllers. A specual meeting of the Board of Controllers will be beld on next Tuesday, the 33th instant, in the Controller's chamber, Atheneum, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

Drownen.—Peter O'Rourke, aged eight years, while klaying at William street whart in the Nineteenth ward, on Thursday evening, fell overboard into the Delsware, and was drowned. His body was recovered at an early hour yesterday

Markets by Telegraph.

DANGEROUS OROSSING.—"A subscriber?"

DANGEROUS OROSSING.—"A subscriber?"

asks us to remind the Arch street and Fairmount Passenger Railroad Company that the crossing at Twenty second and Arch is in a very dangerous to condition. A hint is sufficient, as, of course, it will be repaired.

FLAG PRESENTATION.—The ladies of Spring Gardon design presenting the members of the Friendship Engine Company with a magnificent silk American flag on the morning of the 4th of July, and have selected Mr. William Dunn to represent the wholes of the donors on the occasion of The Oase or MoShea.—Considerable sympaths been excited for this young man how confined in Moyamersing on a charge of homicide.

We learn that a purse has been made up in order to pay counsel to conduct his detence.

OGRONER FENNER held an inquest on the body of a man named McKenna, who had died very suddenly on Thurday in the Sath ward, at a house No 138 Bread street. Verdict of death from natural causes.