The Press.

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Fancy Dry Goods Jobbers.

H. DUHRING & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Are now receiving, by successive arrivals from Europe, THEIR FALL IMPORTATIONS OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SMALL WARES, And solicit an inspection of their complete and well-assorted stock, ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO SOUTHERN AND SOUTHWESTERN TRADE. jy11-2m

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. au17-tf

JAMES WATSON, IMPORTER [illegible] WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. [illegible] MARKET STREET. Constantly on hand a full assortment of Watches and Cases [illegible]

J. S. JARDEN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 304 CHESTNUT Street, above Third, (up stairs,) Philadelphia. Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c. &c. Gilding and Silvering on all kinds of metal. au31-ly

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 most solid 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, PHILADELPHIA.

Sewing Machines.

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] SUB AGENTS. EDWIN ROBERTS [illegible] WILLIAM PATTERSON [illegible] HENRY COY, Agent.

Marble Works.

MONUMENTAL MARBLE WORKS. [illegible] MONUMENTS, ENCLOSURES, and GRAVE-STONES, [illegible] ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLES. [illegible] ADAM STEINMETZ, Monumental Marble Works, RIDGE AVENUE, below Eleventh street, Philadelphia.

Machinery and Iron.

SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. MERRICK & SONS, ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS, [illegible]

WASHING AND IRONING DONE [illegible] DONOVAN [illegible]

HERRING.—[illegible] Herring, assorted [illegible] W. J. TAYLOR & CO., 129 SOUTH WHARVES.

MACKEREL AND ALEWIVES.—90 [illegible] W. J. TAYLOR & CO., 129 SOUTH WHARVES.

HEMP.—Manila, American, and Jute Hemp, [illegible] WEAVER, FITLER, & CO., 23 N. WATER St. and 21 N. WHARVES.

Wholesale Clothing.

CLOTHING! AT WHOLESALE. C. HARKNESS & SON, 331 MARKET STREET, SOUTHEAST CORNER OF FOURTH STREET, Offer for sale, on the most LIBERAL TERMS, A new and extensive stock of FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN AND WESTERN TRADE, TO WHICH THEY INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUYERS. jy28-3m

Boots and Shoes.

FALL STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES. JOSEPH H. THOMPSON & CO., 314 MARKET STREET, Have now on hand a large stock of BOOTS AND SHOES OF EVERY VARIETY, EASTERN AND CITY MADE. Purchasers visiting the city will please call and examine their stock. jy28-tf

Dry Goods Commission Houses.

F. W. MELIZET & CO. No. 312 CHESTNUT STREET, Agency of THIRION MAILLARD & CO., PRINTED AND PLAIN MERINOS & MOUSSE LAINES, BOMBAZINES, VEIL BAREGES. ALSO, BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS, PHILIPPE KID GLOVES. jy21-12t

TROY HOSIERY CO.'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. ROBERT E. EVANS, AGENT. 216 CHESTNUT STREET. je15-wf&m6m

Dry Goods Importers.

WM. M'KEE & CO., NOS. 22 SOUTH FRONT STREET, AND 23 LETITIA STREET, IMPORTERS OF IRISH AND SCOTCH LINENS, Of most approved makes. ALSO, BRITISH GOODS, comprising ITALIAN CLOTHS, ALPACAS, CORDS, BEAVERTEENS, VELVETS, AND PADDINGS, PAPER MUSLINS, &c., &c. jy2-stuth3m

Wholesale Dry Goods.

HOSIERY GOODS. F. V. KRUG & CO., 325 CHESTNUT STREET, Invite the attention of Wholesale Buyers to their large and varied stock, for FALL AND WINTER TRADE, consisting in part of MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, WOOLLEN HOSIERY, GERMANTOWN FANCY KNIT WOOLLEN GOODS, &c., &c. SOLE AGENTS IN PHILADELPHIA FOR WATERBURY KNITTING COMPANY'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. WATERVLIET HOSIERY MILLS MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS AND HOSE, HALF-HOSE AND WOOLLEN ELASTIC SKIRTS. PROVIDENCE MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S FANCY KNIT WOOLLEN GOODS, WHITE AND COLORED SHETLAND YARN. EASTERN MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S WOOLLEN KNITTING YARNS. WALLACE & SONS' STEEL-SPRING SKIRTS. AGENTS FOR OTIS MANUFACTURING COMPANY'S MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. AMSAPINE MERINO SHIRTS AND DRAWERS. AMERICAN AND HOWE COMPANIES' PINS. jy20 wf&m2m

PHILADELPHIA MADE GOODS. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, 112 CHESTNUT Street. Offer to the trade the following well known makes of goods: BLUE DENIMS, Omega, Stonx, and Linwood. 7-8 and 4-4 TICKINGS, Omega, Linwood, Toledo, and Lexington. SHIRTING STRIPES, Henry Clay, Pioneer, Salmon Brook, Toledo, and Erie. BROWN, STRIPED, AND PLAID OSNABURGS, Blue Ridge, Dan River, Valley Hill, Manchester, Washington, Red River, Franklin, Tallahassee, American Mills, Bluntyre, and Old Dominion. CANTON FLANNELS AND DOESKINS, Brown, Bleached, Colored, and Printed, of various styles. KENTUCKY JEANS AND LINSEYS, Button's, Humboldt, Franklin, Howard, &c., &c. ALSO, SHEETINGS AND DRILLS, of Southern and Eastern makes, viz: Rockfish, Beaver Creek, Webster, Railroad, Massill Co., Knickerbocker, Oxford, and Pioneer. To all of which the attention of buyers is invited. jy18-3m

JOSEPH LEA, 128 and 130 CHESTNUT Street, offers to the fall trade a desirable assortment of Cottons, Woollens, Linens, and printed fabrics [illegible]

S. SLATER & SONS, SUTTON MFG. CO., MONTEBELLO CO. — Choice styles of Madder Prints, including all the latest novelties adapted to the Autumn trade.

— Purples, Lavenders, and Grays in great variety. Standard styles Black and Whites, and Embossed Moire Antique Mournings; Shepherd and Saxony Plaids and Stripes. Improved Plain Shades and Cambrics.

ATLANTIC CO., NIAGARA CO.

AMERICAN LINEN CO.—10-4 Sheetings, Shirtings, Napkins, Crashes, &c. PHILADELPHIA MADE DENIMS, Stripes, Tickings, &c. WOOLLENS. NEW ENGLAND CO.—Fine Doeskins, Fancy Cassimeres, and Melton Cloths. ROCK MANUFACTURING CO. Fancy Cassimeres. GLENDALE CO. Fancy Cassimeres. BROOKDALE CO. Fancy Cassimeres. OXFORD MILLS Black Doeskins, various grades. HARRISVILLE UNION Cassimeres in great variety. Cotton warp Cloths, Tweeds, &c. SATINETS—Low, Medium, and Fine staple and fancy Mixtures of popular makes. jy20-tf

House-Furnishing Goods.

HOUSEKEEPERS, AND THOSE COMMENCING HOUSEKEEPING, Will find by far the largest and most useful stock of housekeeping and useful articles in the city, comprising many new goods, just received from Europe, of a kind never before for sale in Philadelphia, at the warerooms of JOHN A. MURPHEY & CO., 922 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE NINTH. jy27-fmlw6t

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

J. W. SCOTT, (late of the firm of Winchester & Scott,) GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 814 CHESTNUT Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House,) Philadelphia. J. W. S. would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. Wholesale Trade supplied with fine Shirts and Collars. jy21-1y

Bread.

PURE AND CHEAP BREAD, MANUFACTURED BY THE MECHANICAL BAKERY, CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE FOLLOWING PLACES:

MECHANICAL BAKERY,	S. W. corner of Broad and Vine streets.
C. M. CLARK,	Poplar street below Tenth.
H. MCNEIL,	S. E. corner Sixth and Coates streets.
MRS. S. BECK,	No. 405 Callowhill street.
S. PANCOAST,	No. 910 Spring Garden street.
JOHN G. MOXEY,*	No. 1223 Vine street.
T. P. SMITH,	No. 115 North Fifth street.
JOHN SMITH,	S. E. corner Fifth and Spruce streets.
W. W. MATHEWS,	S. E. corner Eleventh and Locust streets.
D. KNIGHT,	Broad street below Walnut.
GEORGE GARVIN,	No. 1419 Lombard street.
D. COURTNEY,	N. W. corner Sixteenth and Pine streets.
WILLIAM COURTNEY,	No. 500 South Twelfth street.
S. R. WANAMAKER,	Federal street above Sixth.
S. LENTZ,	Corner South Fourth and Johnston streets.
L. HOLLAND,	S. W. corner Sixteenth and Ogden streets.
DAVID SADDLER,	No. 260 North Eleventh street.
J. WEIGHTMAN	S. E. corner Eleventh and Jefferson streets.
S. S. TOMPKINS,	No. 1040 North Front street.
H. BROOKS,	S. W. corner of Seventh and Pine streets.
JANE MYERS,	Coates street below Thirteenth street.
F. M. WOOD,	S. W. corner Franklin and Coates streets.
F. MORRIS,	N. W. corner Tenth and Shippen streets.
S. B. TURNER,	No. 1215 South Front street.
J. SHUSTER,	S. W. corner Broad and Parrish streets.
THOS. T. BLEST,	Corner Nineteenth street and Ridge avenue.
B. S. BOWN,	N. E. corner Ninth and Federal streets.
J. MCINTYRE,	Twenty-second street ab. Coates.
E. W. HUNTER,	Coates street above Seventeenth.
ALEX. FULLERTON,	Corner of Fifth and Christian.
J. L. HICKS,	Camden, N. J., store 119 Arch street.
C. H. RAINIER,	West Philadelphia, 36th st. above Haverford road.
N. L. YARNELL,	Lenni, Penna.
JOHN BARNET,	Tremont and Pine Grove, Penna.
GEO. B. TOWNSEND,	West Chester, Penna.
M. MCCLEES,	Atlantic City, N. J.
JAMES GARLAND,	Cape May, N. J.
D. HORTON,	Florence, N. J.
JOHN BODDY,	Wilmington, Del.
JOHN ADAMS,	Danville, Pa.

je8-tf

MECHANICAL BAKERY, S. W. corner BROAD and VINE Streets, Philadelphia. This establishment is now in successful operation day and night, and all are respectfully invited to call and see the whole process of bread-making for themselves. The undersigned takes the liberty of saying that for thirty-five years he has been a practical baker—five as apprentice, and five as journeyman in one of the first houses in Scotland, and twenty-five as master—during which time he has had the opportunity of making many experiments and observing all the improvements which have been made during that period. In this establishment, of which he has now the management, in addition to the complete labor-saving machinery, he has now facilities of many kinds not heretofore possessed. Being unrestrained in the purchase of flour, none but the soundest and best shall ever be used; and he has no hesitation in saying that bread of all kinds can be delivered, unsurpassed in quality and weight to that made in the ordinary process. Families in which the bread made by the Mechanical Bakery has not been tried, or in which it has been tried only at its commencement, before the machinery was in perfect working order, are respectfully asked to give it a trial now—the undersigned believing it would lead to mutual advantage. my24-tf JOHN G. MOXEY, Sup't.

Retail Dry Goods.

LINEN GOODS. Best makes heavy and fine Linens. 85c. cheap lots by the piece or yard. Napkins, Doylies, Towels, Diapers. Breakfast Cloths, from 75c. to $1.25. Dining-table Damask Cloths. COOPER & CONARD, jy27 NINTH and MARKET.

WILLIAMSVILLE, Wamsutta, and other Shirtings. Fine and low-priced Shirt Bosoms. Sheetings by the yard or piece. Flannels, Tickings, &c., &c. COOPER & CONARD, jy27 NINTH and MARKET.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c. Fine Black Broadcloths. Ladies' Cloths, light colors and black. Fine Black Doeskins and Cassimeres. Fancy Cassimeres, Vestings, and Satinetts. N. B.—Summer Stuffs selling cheap. COOPER & CONARD, jy27 NINTH and MARKET.

NEW RICH FOULARDS. Just received— 200 FOULARD ROBES, full lengths. Bolamine Designs, in new styles. Neat styles of Browns, Blacks, and Blues. Imported by SHARPLESS BROTHERS, jy27 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CHEAP DRESS GOODS. 12½ cent Calicoes at 8 cents. Lawns of good styles and qualities. Foulard Bareges at 15 cents. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, jy27 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

CHEAP AND DESIRABLE DRY GOODS at ADAMS' CENTRAL STORE, EIGHTH and ARCH Streets. Barege Robes, all reduced in price. Printed Lawns and Organdy. Barege Napoleons, and Double Bareges. Printed Brilliants and Marseilles. Travelling Dress Materials. Mous Delaines and Challis. Plain Tamartines and Crape Marets. Black Lace Mantles and Points. Wide White and Black Bareges, for Shawls, Mantles, &c. Elegant Black Silks. Furnishing Goods in variety. Bates or Waffle Quilts. Lancaster and Allendale do. Angola Flannels, Twilled and Plain. Ballardvale do. Irish Linens, Bosoms, &c. Hooped Skirts, in great variety. All Summer Goods closed out low. Gent's Travelling Shawls, &c. jy16-sa tu th-tf

JULY, 1859!!! Fine French Dress Goods at half-price!!! We have just closed out, from an importer, FOR CASH, Several lots of excellent goods, Which we will sell at less than ONE-HALF THEIR REGULAR PRICE! Also, the balance of our regular stock of FANCY SILKS, BAREGES, &c., &c. French Lace Piccolominies. French Lace Pointes and Mantillas. Chantilla Lace Goods, in great variety. Rich Black Silk Dusters, very cheap. Travelling Dusters, in different materials. Summer Goods, for Men's and Boys' wear. Linens, Linen Handkerchiefs, Bath-towels, &c., &c. Piano-covers, Table-covers, Stand-covers, &c., and a full stock of Domestic Goods. THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. Corner EIGHTH & SPRING GARDEN. jy2 WE BUY AND SELL FOR CASH.

FRENCH LACE BOURNOUS WITH Capes, Points and Mantillas, (Alencon,) all at reduced prices, to close the season, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. FRENCH LACE BOURNOUS WITH CAPES, Points and Mantillas, (Cambray,) in great profusion, at reduced prices, to close the season, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. BLACK AND WHITE BAREGE CLOAKS AND Dusters, at reduced prices, to close the season, at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT Street. SUMMER CLOAKS AND DUSTERS, in an infinite variety of fabric, 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. jy1 708 CHESTNUT Street.

Cabinet-Ware.

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. jy26-6m

MARACAIBO COFFEE.—3,200 Bags prime, landing from bark Irma, and for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & Co., jy18 Letitia street.

CIDER BRANDY.—10 bbls. pure Connecticut Cider Brandy; also, 6 bbls. do. old extra quality. On consignment and for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., jy25 ARCH St, second door above FRONT.

SHOULDERS.—90 hhds. dry salt Shoulders. Just received and for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., jy25 ARCH St, second door above FRONT.

TO BUY CHEAP WATCHES, go to Northwest corner of SECOND and NEW Street. [illegible]

TWINES.—A well-assorted stock of superior Ball and Hank Twine, in store and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER, & CO., jy10 23 N. WATER St., and 21 N. WHARVES.

REFINED BORAX.—20 cases for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street. [illegible]

The Press.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1859.

Employment of Women.

Every person who has visited France must have observed that females are there employed in a variety of occupations, which, in this country as well as in England, are exclusively exercised by the male sex. When you land at Calais or Boulogne, from Dover or Folkestone, though the ceremonial of having your passport *viséed* and your luggage examined be performed by men, you are not with female attendance almost all the way on to Paris. At each railway station some neat-handed Phillis officiates, instead of a heavy-bodied, pig-headed, hirsute man. A pretty girl, or at least a prettily-dressed girl, with eyes and hair such as one rarely meets out of France, waits upon you at table, handing your soup, cup of coffee, tiny glass of *eau de vie*, paper-bag full of cakes, or basket of grapes, apricots, or apples. Another, in a dress which costs some ten cents a yard, but fits as exquisitely as if EUGENIE'S own *modiste* had fashioned and made it, receives the payment, graciously smiling as she bows an acknowledgment to the obeisance which you cannot help making, in recognition of that pervading grace which seems to invest her with a charm beyond that of mere beauty.

Here let us interject a remark that what we call beautiful women are rather rare in France. Somehow or other, the married women are the best-looking. MICHELET, in his "L'Amour," which half the world abuses, which all the world reads, emphatically declares that marriage beautifies. "Generally speaking," says he, "the young French girl has neither the dazzling complexion, nor the visible purity, the touching and virginal charm, of the German girl." He adds, "The French woman is wonderfully beautified by marriage, while the Northern loses by it, and often fades." He winds up with emphatically declaring that "you risk very little in marrying a plain woman in France. She is most frequently so simply for want of love. When she is loved, she becomes quite another person; you would scarcely recognise her."

The *grisettes*, so peculiar to Paris, are not handsome, as a class. Dark eyes, fine hair, pretty hands and feet, and an indescribably graceful carriage and manner, constitute their leading physical characteristics. But the *grisette* is found everywhere in Paris. She presides, in a sort of enthronement, in the *cafés* and *restaurants*, where she makes out the bills, receives the money, frowns on the waiters, and with wondrous *mobilité*, at the same moment, seems to smile upon the departing guests, while she bows in answering to the respectful salute of him who enters. At the French inns, a woman superintends every thing, sometimes by virtue of her marriage with the landlord—directs every one, scolds every one, keeps the books, makes out the accounts, receives the cash, disburses the necessary payments, and, in short, is the life and soul of the establishment.

It is the same way in almost every other business. Enter almost any shop in Paris—and Paris, truly, is the representative of France, in this and in most other matters—and the same system prevails. Woman regulates every thing there. She acts as bookkeeper, salesman, even as porter, if you desire it—for she thinks nothing, when Monsieur makes a purchase, of leaving it for him at his hotel, as she goes homeward, after the shop is closed.

Life is a reality, a bustle, with these people. The "man of the house," to translate a familiar term, is almost nothing, when the ascendancy of his wife (or sister, or mother, if he be a bachelor) is considered. He may go in and out of his own premises, but he is unnoticed, and looks almost like a stranger in them. He would be much better away, in fact, and he feels it, for he is made to feel it. He merely gives a name, and some money, to the establishment. He often is sent out in the morning, with a few francs in his pocket, with which he frugally makes holiday—reading his newspaper in the Garden of the Tuileries; gazing at the military review in the Champ de Mars; lounging in the vast halls and galleries of the Louvre or the Luxembourg, in which, as a Frenchman, he feels all the pride of proprietorship; taking his lemonade in front of one of the great restaurants on the Boulevards; dining, in a less expensive house, later in the day, back of the Palais Royal, and after his half bottle of sourish claret, which bears the brevet title of Burgundy, devoting several of the sequent hours to dominoes, which he plays with uncommon earnestness, gravity, and calculation; finally, perhaps, dropping into an *estaminet* on his way home, and there smoking innumerable *cigarettes*, which he manufactures, with his own hands, very rapidly and neatly—just as LOLA MONTEZ, who has lately blossomed into a saint (Magdalen?) in London, was accustomed to do.

French women, from the middle class down, are generally happy—because employment prevents their being afflicted with *ennui*. They are busy, they are useful, they help, they regulate, they rule—in a word, they have a far wider sphere of labor than American or English women, and they voluntarily not only *take*, but are delighted to *make*, this field of employment. In France, from the middle class inclusive, female education has an utilitarian complexion. The women among these classes—which are seven-eighths of the whole—can read, write, and cypher. They are independent, and will exercise their freedom. Instead of remaining at home, lazily lounging on rocking-chairs over sensation novels, or sensation weeklies, or airing their clothes in the streets, marvels of crinoline expansion, they assert their right to be useful, and will have that claim allowed. For a French girl has as much pride in *earning* a new and becoming cheap dress as an American "young lady" has in *wearing* a costly one.

French women are earnest, active beings. They may earn little, but they are usually good economists, and, content with simplest wholesome food, do not covet culinary luxuries. Neither do they indulge in expensive attire. Dress, with them, is rather a means than an end. Plain materials, neatly made and well put on, sufficiently satisfy them. A young Parisian whose class wear cottons and muslins, merinos and *de laines*, would be regarded very suspiciously by her associates if she were to flaunt about in silk dresses, illimitable hoops, and fly-away bonnets, such as even *our* shop women and milliners' girls so greatly affect.

There may be a difficulty in this country, as well as in England, in providing women with suitable employment. It *is* to be done—but it will take time. Women must be brought up to it. We suspect that the French system of employing women, and thereby keeping them out of want and immorality, will be in full vogue in England, long before American females will *condescend* to it. For, in truth, the political principle of equality which here prevails has got so personally extended, that our young American "ladies," no matter how reduced their parents' circumstances, too often think it derogatory to work. That word "lady," by the way, has a great deal to answer for. It puts false ideas of gentility into young women's heads, and puts them far above being useful. It is dreadfully misapplied, too. Only the other day we saw it stated, in a leading New York paper, of the two females (of her own class,) who were in company with VIRGINIA STEWART, when she was shot by MACDONALD, a week ago, that the coroner had committed her "two lady-friends" to prison, to appear as evidence, when required. "*Ladies*," indeed!

The medical profession has been thrown open to women, and we know one female physician, at least, (Mrs. HARRIET K. HUNT, of Boston,) who has attended thousands of patients, with great success. FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE, and her noble sisterhood of true humanitarians, showed what excellent nurses the gentler sex could be, as many survivors of the Crimean campaign are alive, gratefully to testify. Why, as Mrs. JAMESON has suggested, should not the superintendence of hospitals, work houses, lunatic asylums, penitentiaries, prisons be largely confided to women? We have them, already, as teachers, sempstresses, and so on. The British Government has lately instituted normal schools for female teachers. A movement is now on foot, in London, to employ them, as they are largely employed in Switzerland, upon such parts of the mechanism of watches as require delicate manipulation, leaving the portions which require decision and force, to male workmen. As artists, and engravers on wood and steel, their delicate handling would be particularly appropriate. They have been tried "at case," we believe, and are good compositors.

In the telegraph offices throughout England females are largely employed now. In this country, we have met but one such instance, and that was at the station on the Pennsylvania Central Railway, near Lewistown, in Mifflin county. That was last March; but as the operator was really very handsome, the probability is that she has changed her condition before this. We throw out this supposition, in case that any ardent young reader who may rashly rush down to catch a sight of this blooming Hebe, should not find her, and blame us for wrong information.

The only shadow of objection to the employment of women is the old one—that "they would throw men out of work." This is exactly what was said of machinery, when it commenced to supersede manual labor. "It will throw *men* out of work," we have heard said. *What* work? The *Dublin University Magazine* thus answers that absurdity:

"Much cry is there in America about admitting women to the franchise. It is founded on their rights and duties as human beings; Talleyrand himself declared that their exclusion was, on abstract principles, impossible of explanation. Here, however, in England, John Bright, Quaker as he is, and accustomed, we suppose, to female preaching, would scarcely push reform so far. But there is a cry which every true man should raise in these countries—a cry of indignation against men who exclude women, not from the franchise, but from work which belongs by right to them. One shameful instance stares us in the face every day we live. We enter a large shop in London, or one of the great Dublin marts, and there what do we see? Tall fellows, whose cs-muscles turn the live air sick, with sallow faces and abundant hair, whose sole exercise is a well-calculated vault over the counter, whisking silks and smoothing satins, discoursing on the mysteries of muslin and lace, measuring ribbons with hands in which we long to put the spade or the sword, and often—sometimes with encouragement—muttering some *fade* complimental impertinence into the ear of a lady customer. It is not the fault of the young men themselves; they are generally a fine set of youths, who desire some nobler and more fitting life, and whose faults are the faults of a false position. But if there is anything in what we have said on the difference in kind between the sexes, and in the variety of spheres of work following therefrom, these men are out of place. The work itself is not mean work—no work is degrading if well done; but it is shocking to see a man dandling a score of ribbons on his strong arm—not that the work is a degradation, but that it is driving women to loss and ruin. 'Back, gentlemen, back,' says Lelouvé, 'you not only are out of your place, but you usurp the place of others.' In France it is very different, and the preponderating influence of French fashion, which owes its power to the *women of France*, is sufficient proof of the utility of the opposite arrangement. Women sell, too, much better than men; they are quicker in their intuitions of the wish and taste of the customer, and are much more able in that vivid recommendation of an article which persuades the buyer even against his will. We have heard a French-woman selling and recommending a bonnet, and the whole of this *affaire de tête* was done charmingly. The advantages of employing women largely as sellers in shops follow directly from the natural characteristics of womanhood. The practical advantages would be immense; the things would be shown off better, and sold quicker; the same inventive genius which has put French fashion on the summit of society would be drawn out in England and Ireland."

We fully assent to this, which is as applicable in this country as in England and Ireland. We do not believe that the young men of our cities, who are worthy of better things, are enamoured with the false position into which custom has forced them. They were intended by nature for a higher calling than the epicene employment of man-milliner. Woman's place, in the retail stores, certainly is to assist her own sex in purchases. We should be glad to hear of her finding her way into a hundred other modes of occupation for which she is adapted. In the name of all that is humane, as well as sensible, allow her, if she will, to participate in the dignity of labor, as her French sisters do.

Letter from Harrisburg, Pa.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

STROUDSBURG HOUSE, Stroudsburg, Pa., June 28.

It is a time when the dwellers amid dust, bricks and mortar naturally turn to green fields and purling streams for shade and consolation. Hence it is that to those less fortunate who remain behind, letters from the country, bearing upon their pinions the scent of clover fields and mountain breezes, are peculiarly acceptable. And while you are doubtless flooded with complimentary notices of other and more fashionable, but certainly not more enchanting places of resort, it seems not improper that Stroudsburg and vicinity though probably *terra incognita* to the mass of your readers—should receive that tribute which is due to its grand and sublime scenery, its invigorating air, its pure water, its historic interest, its good living, and, above all, to its intelligent and hospitable inhabitants.

Stroudsburg, although unknown in the catalogue of fashionable watering places, is destined at no distant day to become a favorite place of summer resort to the sweltering bipeds in our large cities. This is evidenced by the yearly increasing number of visitors; this summer, the influx being greater than was ever before known. All who have once luxuriated in the hospitality of the place, scaled our lofty mountains and galloped through our green vallies, roamed through silent woods, reclined in mossy grottos, sailed upon silvery lakes, and fished and hunted to their heart's content, experience a longing desire to pay an annual visit thereafter to these charming scenes.

Stroudsburg is a busy little town of 1,500 inhabitants, situated near the bank of the river Delaware, and is the principal station on the line of the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad. It is only six hours ride from Walnut-street wharf, and about five from New York. It is located near the northern base of the Blue mountains—a continuation of the Blue Ridge—in as charming a valley as Pennsylvania can boast. Three miles southwest from us, is the far-famed Delaware Water Gap, a curiosity which, it has been well said, is "worth a voyage across the Atlantic to behold." Here the noble Delaware bursts through the gigantic walls of its northern prison house, and wends its way in silent majesty to the ocean. Stupendous cliffs rear to a perpendicular height of 1,500 feet above the bed of the river, and seem, like fabled Atlas, to support the heavens upon their summits. At their feet nestles the Delaware, calm and unruffled as a lake, reflecting from its mirror-like surface, and seeming to double in altitude, the frowning cliffs above.

Across the river, from mountain to mountain, the distance is about 1,000 feet at the base, and about 1,600 at the summit. The distance through the mountain is about two miles; the exhibition probably equalling in imposing grandeur anything in mountain scenery upon the continent.

The whole country for miles around abounds in scenes equal in point of interest and sublimity to this; all of which are at convenient distances from Stroudsburg, the roads good, and riding accommodations varied and abundant.

Travellors concur in pronouncing Stroudsburg a most charming village. The main street, in particular is, at this season of the year, a paragon of loveliness; being very wide, straight and level, and bodered on either side by beautiful maples and poplars. The houses are neatly and regularly built, and there is a healthy and substantial growth apparent in the whole town. The Stroudsburg House, situated in the centre of the town, is doing a fine business, being crowded to its utmost capacity, so that friend Frach is obliged, though with many regrets, to send away applicants for board; but the inconvenience he proposes to remedy by another season, by enlarging his domain so that there will be plenty of room for everybody and "*one, more*." Two excellent brass bands contribute not a little to enliven the place and render the stay of visiters more agreeable.

In conclusion we would say to all, whether sick or well who are pent up "during the heated term" in our large cities, come to Stroudsburg and spend your "dog days" at the Stroudsburg House. If you're an invalid, this bracing mountain air is the best guaranty for returning health; if you are well a romp in our woods, a fish in ours treams, or a gallop over our mountains, by way of an occasional recreation, is the surest means of keeping so. Yours respectfully, S. H.

PHYSICAL BENEFIT OF THE SABBATH.—The Sabbath is God's special present to the working man, and one of his chief objects is to prolong his life, and preserve efficient his working tone. In the vital system it acts like a compensation pond; it replenishes the spirits, the elasticity and vigor, which the last six have drained away, and supplies the force which is to fill the six days succeeding; and, in the economy of existence, it answers the same purpose as, in the economy of income, is answered by a savings bank. The frugal man puts away a pound to-day, and another pound next month, and who, in a quiet way, is putting by his stated pound from time to time, when he grows old and frail gets not only the same pound back again, but a good many pounds besides. And the conscientious man, who husbands one day of his existence every week—who, instead of allowing the Sabbath to be trampled and torn in the hurry and scramble of life, treasures it devoutly up, the Lord of the Sabbath keeps it for him, and, in the length of days, the hale old age gives it back with usury. The savings bank of human existence is the weekly Sabbath.—*North British Review.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Annual Religious Holiday.

It has become so fashionable of late years for churches in large cities to take an annual recess, that, judging from appearances, ministers look upon their accustomed summer furlough as an inalienable right. Ill health, the need of recreation, sparse congregations, and other considerations, are in the main urged as the plea for this privilege. With respect to health, the minister has certainly as much right as any one else to cherish and maintain it as heaven's next best gift. As it regards recreation, no man of studious habits can forego its advantages without serious detriment, and ministers, no less than other people, are culpable for neglecting its proper use, not only at this season, but in all seasons. The *sparse attendance* at churches, however, induced by the absence of members, which is often urged as a plea for closing them, is weak and illogical. If, for example, this be correct reasoning for one church, it is applicable to *all*, in which case every place of worship in this city might, with equal propriety, be closed during the summer months—a state of things which every Christian would, of course, look upon with as much disfavor as he would upon the cessation of public worship the year round.

A better plan than this, now being successfully practised in many cases, is, for some two neighboring congregations, "that are agreed touching *this* thing," to unite in worshipping in either one of their churches during the alternate absence of their respective pastors. Why could not these seasons of fashionable religious lethargy be seized upon by such as minister in Divine things for the love of it, and whose physical health is not so as to compel absolute cessation from duty, for the purpose of *preaching the Gospel to the poor?* Let, for example, the Revs. Drs. B, C, D, or any other letter of the alphabet, whose pulpit eloquence is so notorious as to debar those who can not afford to pay heavy pew rents from attempting to gain admission at other times, have it announced that he will preach to all who will come and occupy the seats of his comfortable edifice, which would otherwise be vacant, free of charge. Such magnanimity would, doubtless, be blessed with, what would be to the devoted minister, a rich reward, and would, ere long, inevitably lead to the erection of *free* places of worship, than which nothing could be more conducive to the growth of Christianity. The unbelieving could, in this way, be reached; for surely nothing is more absurd than to suppose that men will be led in large numbers to attend churches and pay high pew rents, for the mere purpose of hearing a Gospel which, in their unconverted state, they do not believe. In many of our churches now, the number of services is abridged, and, in some instances, for the time being, they are abandoned altogether. The general aspect of affairs, in a religious sense, were we asked the question by a stranger, we should say was comparatively quiet. Sermons, pro and con, on the vexed question of "Sunday travel," have come in to relieve the monotony somewhat, but owing to their general civil bearing and moral speculations, they have necessarily had little effect, one way or the other, upon the thermometer of popular piety. We have almost come to the conclusion that, in large cities, religion, (we mean its outward manifestations, of course,) like everything else, is comparatively dull in warm weather.

A WHOLESOME CONFESSION.—A New York religious contemporary, in an able article upon the subject, asks if the pulpit of that city reaches the masses; in reply to which it makes the following confession, which we have little doubt is, in a measure, no less applicable to some other cities in the Union:

"Upon luxurious couches, surrounded by gilding and carvery, on a pleasant Sunday, when not too hot or cold, too wet or dry, a gaily dressed multitude listen sleepily; first to soft music behind them, and then to the musical voice before them; and when the hour and a half is spent, the rustling silks move out to the sound of the organ, and the pulpit remains a cold, unmeaning piece of mummery. Outside the multitude rush by unheeding and unheeded. There is no pulpit for them. Vice and misery, in ten thousand forms, are rioting, stifling, and destroying; cruelty and oppression are rampant amidst our churches, and the groans of the victims mingle with the church bells. Does the pulpit reach the masses? That is something for us to answer as Christians. Yet if it does not, the masses will reach and overturn the pulpit."

THE "LIBERATION OF RELIGION" IN ENGLAND.—They have in England a society for the "Liberation of Religion" from the incubus of Church-rates, and the establishment of the *voluntary principle* in all the churches of that country. At the Triennial Conference of this Society, recently held in London, the chairman stated that between the years 1801 and 1851 there had been added to the church and chapel accommodations, upwards of *five millions sittings*, and that of that number, only 188,472 were added by Parliamentary grants, while 4,852,968 were added by private benefactions. This immense disproportion is certainly a very practical argument in favor of the voluntary system, and adds one more to the thousands of pre-existing proofs, that the more thoroughly church matters are divested of affairs of State, the better. If the *spirit* of true Christianity cannot secure its legitimate triumph, at all times and under all circumstances, the bringing in of the strong arm of human law to achieve it is sure to attach a millstone to its wings, or else secure for it a very dubious victory.

WHAT GOOD CAN SUCH PERSECUTION ACCOMPLISH?—The Congregational Church, Union Square, N. Y., Rev. Dr. Cheever's, have excommunicated from church fellowship, Rev. J. L. Hatch, of Brooklyn, for denying the Divine appointment of the first day of the week as the Sabbath, as also for persistent efforts against the enforcement of Sunday laws in that community. Fourteen out of the seventeen members present voted for his exclusion, and three against it.

THE PULPIT VS. THE PLATFORM.—With reference to the revival in Ireland, a writer in the New York *Evangelist* says: "The cause of temperance has gained more in a town that needed it, in a week, than by all the platform addresses and pledges of a twelvemonth." Religion is the only real reformer.

RESIGNATION.—We understand that Rev. J. Spencer Kennard has resigned the pastoral charge of the Baptist Church at Bridgeton, N. J., where he has labored so successfully for the last two or three years.

LAYING OF CORNER STONE AT TRENTON.—The corner stone of the new church edifice of the First Baptist Church in Trenton was laid with appropriate services on the 28th of July (Thursday,) at 3½ P. M.

A GOOD MOVE.—The authorities of the established church in Prussia have it in contemplation to give the more spirited members of the congregations an official position as helpers to the pastors.

IN A LATE SPEECH at Boston, Dr. John Todd defined Congregationalism as "sanctified common sense!"

THE ISRAELITES at Fort Wayne, Indiana, have made a synagogue of the German Methodist Church, of that place.

Non-Intervention.

George F. Shepley, Esq., delegate elect to the Charleston Convention from Maine, and United States District Attorney under the present Administration, in a speech delivered before the Maine Democratic State Convention, defined the position of the Democracy on the slave codes and Wilmot provisos as follows:

"We will concede to our Southern brethren all the rights which they have, and all the guarantees which they have, by the terms of the Federal compact. We will not invade their rights; we will not attack them in those rights which are secured and guarantied to them; we will go there in the spirit of compromise under which our fathers formed this great Federal Constitution, and we will yield to them as our fathers yielded to them, all their just rights and all their just protections. But we will not yield to them the doctrine that Congress has the right to prohibit or the right to establish slavery in the Territories of the United States. [Loud applause, and cries of "good."] We will hold there, as we have held heretofore, and as we hold now, that the great settlement of this vexed question which was made by those Territorial bills, and especially by the Kansas-Nebraska bill, has removed it from the halls of Congress; and having once got it out, we will keep it out, and leave the people to fight this battle, upon their own soil, with regard to their own matters at home. [Applause.] And we will no longer have the whole North convulsed by this senseless agitation of the Republicans.

"We will no longer have the Wilmot Proviso men coming here to the North, and asserting the doctrine of Congressional intervention; nor will we have the slave-code men of the South, going into Congress, and asserting the doctrine of Congressional intervention there. [Applause.] We will repudiate Wilmot provisoism at the North in the same way that we repudiate slave-codeism at the South, for it is just precisely the same doctrine, no matter whether you preach it in Maine or in Mississippi; and no man can stand up here, or in Mississippi, on the soil of Maine, and assert the doctrine that Congress has power to prohibit slavery in the Territories, without admitting the whole question of the power of Congress to the legislation upon the subject. No man who believes in any such power in Congress has any right to call himself an advocate of popular sovereignty. He is its most dangerous and treacherous opponent. He believes in a doctrine that would give Congress the right and power to enact and establish a slave code over the Territories—the very doctrine which we deny with regard to establishment, and which we deny with regard to prohibition."

CRICKET.—*Canada vs. United States.*—The grand annual contest between the picked players of the United States and Canada will take place on the 3d and 4th of August next, at Toronto. The United States will be represented by Messrs. Marsh, Crossley, Wilby, Higham, and Sharp, of the New York Club; Wister and Hall, of the Philadelphia Club; Newhall and Hammond, of the Germantown Club; Collis, of the Union Club, and Hallis of New York.

The last match resulted in the defeat of her Majesty's subjects, and it is hoped that at the close of the coming game Uncle Sam will still retain his laurels.

GENERAL NEWS.

SUICIDE IN THE NAVY YARD.—Charles Hallenbeck, cooper, while at work in the navy yard last Thursday at New York, deliberately took a drawing knife and cut his throat from ear to ear. He worked in the coopers' shop. When he commenced work in the morning, he said that some one was trying to kill him, and that a man was coming into the yard to kill him. This caused some of his fellow-workmen to keep watch of him. At about 11 o'clock he went into the cellar under the cooper shop, to sharpen his drawing-knife. A man followed him immediately, and he reached the cellar just in time to see him draw the knife quickly across his throat. He had deliberately laid down upon a bench, and placed a bucket under his neck to catch the blood. So determined was he, that had not the handle of the knife caught against the bucket as he drew it across his neck, his head would doubtless have been completely severed. He was taken to the Naval Hospital, where he soon after expired, but was conscious, and could speak until a short time before his dissolution. His remains were taken to his late residence in New York. The deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, and had worked for a long time in the navy yard, where he was much respected by his fellow-workmen for many good qualities. He was about 35 years old, and leaves a widow and three children.

THE WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.—A correspondent of the Richmond *Enquirer* says:

"Our Governor elect, the Hon. John Letcher, is here, much improved in health. He was complimented with a serenade on the night of his arrival, and, though declining to make a speech, entertained his friends in other respects. His rooms have been the resort of nearly all the gentlemen now here.

"The increase of visiters here daily is over one hundred, and near one thousand must be the number that at present is here. The company is one of great elegance and fashion, and composed of persons from every portion of the Union. The Southern people, of course, compose much the larger proportion, but New York and Philadelphia are well represented. The visitors from these cities number many more this season than ever before."

HURRICANE AT WILMINGTON, DEL.—A storm of wind and rain passed over Wilmington last Tuesday afternoon, which raised the roof of the building of Mr. John Aikin, and moved it six or eight inches; blew down a tall chimney of the building of R. Chandler; tore off tin roofs; injured several persons at work upon buildings; dashed the awnings about, and injured the shade trees considerably. Mr. C. M. Almond and wife were crossing the bridge when a large tree fell with a tremendous crash across the bridge, covering the horse and carriage with its branches. Fortunately, the main limb broke in its descent, forming an arch over them, so that they escaped uninjured. The storm lasted an hour. There was a hail-storm the same afternoon in Chester county, Pa., which may account for the sudden change in the temperature of the air.

MILITARY VISITERS.—The Boston *Journal* states that Brigadier General Bullock and staff left Boston yesterday for New York city, where they are to be received formally on Monday morning by Captain Buck's company of the eighth regiment New York State Militia. Capt. Buck and his command, accompanied by Dodworth's full band, together with Gen. Bullock and staff as guests, leave New York on Monday on a tour to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Portland, and other places, and will arrive in Boston on Friday evening, August 5th, when they quarter at the American House. The New York company will spend Saturday, the 6th prox., in Boston, and leave for New York on the evening of that day.

CHESS CHANGE.—Mr. Charles H. Stanley, the celebrated New York chess player, who was the first to publish a chess department in the United States—and that in the (old) *Spirit of the Times*—has relinquished the position of chess editor for *Harper's Weekly*, and transferred his allegiance to the columns of his "first love." He makes a very graceful salutatory to the chess readers and correspondents of the old *Spirit*, who will of course warmly welcome him back to the scene of his labors.

LIVING WITHOUT FOOD.—A man named Geo. Fitzpatrick died, in this city, on Sunday evening, last, of consumption. We are informed that for the last twenty-nine days of his existence he partook of no food of any description, except one or two strawberries. This is one of the most extraordinary instances of human endurance that have ever come to our knowledge, and we are assured the fact is precisely as we have stated it. He was so reduced at the time of death, that his leg could be spanned at any part by the thumb and fore-finger.—*Lynn (Mass.) Reporter.*

THE GRAVEYARD in Martinsville, Virginia, is now the daily resort of young men for the purpose of playing euchre. In some instances young men have been observed engaged in gambling games of cards, up, across the graves of their brothers, sisters, or parents. When sons get to playing old sledge, for a quarter ante, upon the tombstones of the sons of the sires, we think it about time for the appearance of a missionary or a police officer. It is certainly a burning shame.—*Wheeling Gazette.*

THE RICHMOND (Va.) *Enquirer* says that during the hot weather the ladies of that city do all their shopping in carriages, and require the dry-goods clerks and salesmen to exhibit their goods at the carriage doors, thereby saving themselves the exertion of alighting and entering the stores. It pronounces this conduct of the ladies barbarous. This is the general custom of shopping in Cuba and other tropical countries.

A HORSE got frightened in Adrian, Michigan, on the 20th, and ran away. Blinded by fright, it ran plump into a front door which led directly into the parlor of a house, where a lady was sitting, watching her baby. Maternal affection conquered her fears, and bound her to the spot. The horse, apparently reassured by the quiet aspect of things, perceived his mistake, and retraced his steps without doing injury.

THE REGATTA at Worcester, Mass., last Thursday, attracted a large concourse of people. The first prize for six-oared boats was won by the "Yale," which beat the "Harvard" by two seconds, making the three miles in nineteen minutes and fourteen seconds. The first prize for four-oared boats was won by the Leader, of Williamsburg, and that for single sculls by the Olivia Roberts, of New York.

Miss BATES, the sister of the Hon. Edward Bates, of St. Louis, recently emancipated the last of thirty-two slaves, who formed part of her inheritance, and whom she has gradually set free as they became prepared to take care of themselves in freedom. Judge Bates emancipated the last of his slaves several years since.

DR. GAILLARDET, the person who, last summer, was convicted at New York of assault with intent to kill, upon Mr. Cranston, of the New York Hotel, and who connived with the officer who had him in charge, to effect his escape, has taken up his permanent residence in Havana.

A SHARK weighing over 700 pounds, and measuring three and a half feet in length and seven and a half feet around the girth, was captured by a party of sharkers from New London, on the 26th inst. It was caught in the sound just out from New London, Conn.

A FLY-TRAP, invented by B. Atwater, of Berlin, Conn., which costs only one dollar, caught in a dining room in a hotel in Manchester, N. H., *seventeen hundred flies in one minute*, on a wager, and, of course, won the stakes.

A GERMAN at Cincinnati made a bet of fifty dollars that he could drink half a barrel of lager beer in twenty-four hours. Seeing how he was going on, the other party paid him ten dollars to throw up the bet.

A RECENT ASSESSMENT shows the number of hogs in Kentucky to be 515,535, an increase of 176,241 head over the number last year.

THE POSTMASTER of Augusta, Ga., has awarded the list of letters to the *Evening Dispatch*, an independent paper of that city.

The Murder of Wharton Rector.

[From the Fort Smith Herald of July 16th.]

As we went to press last week, news came that Wharton Rector was killed, and Frank A. Rector dangerously wounded. We are sorry to have this week to confirm this report. These young men were sons of Wharton Rector, and nephews of Major E. Rector. Frank was attending to the issuance of rations to the Indians at the Wichita agency, and his brother, who had been preparing himself for the practice of medicine, and was in rather delicate health, had gone out to see him, and for the purpose of recruiting his health. On the 4th of July, in the afternoon, Major Hurst seeming to be in an ill-humor, was first rather abusing Colonel Blain, who was present, and then Major Rector; and Frank said something to him about abusing his uncle in his presence, and rather facetiously remarked something about his gray hairs. Soon after Frank was about going out of the tent, and Wharton was sitting in the tent dressing; and as Frank went out Hurst followed, and raised his hand to strike Frank with a knife. Wharton cried out, "Don't strike Frank with that knife," and jumped up to prevent it—but the lick was made just as Wharton seized him by the arm. Frank fell, and he then immediately struck Wharton to the heart. He died in about an hour. Frank, enraged and still bleeding, went out and got a pistol, and would have shot Hurst on the spot, but was prevented by Colonel Blain, and in the hurry and confusion Hurst escaped, no one being present but Colonel Blain and one other gentleman. Had it not been for our enterprising townsman, C. B. Johnson, a brother-in-law of deceased, Hurst would not probably have been taken; but he arrived on the ground the morning after the murder, offered $200 reward, and sent the Indians in all directions in pursuit. Hurst was caught fifteen miles from there, on the road to Texas, and passed through here last Wednesday, on the way to Van Buren, in custody of Deputy Marshal Whitesides.

[For The Press.]

THURSDAY, July 28, 1859.

MR. EDITOR: It was my privilege yesterday, with some thirteen hundred others, to participate in the excursion of "Chosen Friends' Lodge," I. O. of O. F., to Atlantic City. The day was delightful for such an occasion, and I know you will gratify a large number of readers of your popular and enterprising sheet by allowing me to express through its columns, on behalf of the Lodge, the entire satisfaction given by the Committee of Arrangements. Nothing was left undone by the latter to render the trip highly agreeable to all. The amusements of the excursionists on the beach, the hotel entertainments, and last, but not least, the invigorating dip in "Old Ocean," in which a large number of our party indulged, all combined to render the day one of pleasant recreation. We returned to the city in the evening, without anything having occurred in the least to mar the pleasures of any one, and the Committee having won for themselves golden opinions for their complete attention to the comfort of the excursionists.

CAPTAIN.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

[illegible]

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

[Reported for The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1859.

The Produce markets have been inactive during the past week, but without any material change to note in prices. Quercitron Bark, however, has advanced, and for Cotton higher prices have been realised. Breadstuffs continue dull, and prices of most kinds are without any quotable change, with a limited business doing. The Coal trade is firm, but without change in prices. Coffee and Rice quiet, but firm. Sugar meets a good inquiry at previous rates. Molasses is inactive. Fish are selling in a small way from store at previous rates. Fruit no change. Hops have been very dull. Iron is unsettled and dull. Leather, prime quality is wanted at full prices. Naval Stores and Oils, but little doing. Plaster is unchanged. Provisions meet a steady inquiry, without change in prices. Rice is rather lower. Salt is steady in price. Cloverseed has been in fair demand, but there has been very little offering. Wool is quiet. For Whiskey prices are lower. In Dry Goods there has been more activity, with both the commission and job houses, and goods are moving off quite freely to supply the South and West, at steady rates. The stocks of all kinds are unusually full and complete, and prices comparatively low. Boots and Shoes and Hardware are also more active.

The market for Breadstuffs is dull, but without any particular change to note in Flour, and the sales are confined to about 5a6,000 bbls fresh ground, made from new Wheat, at $5.50 for superfine, $5.75 for common extra, $5a6.12½ for extra family, and $6.50 for Brandywine [illegible] is neglected, and very unsaleable at $5 for superfine, and $5.25 for extra, and $5.50a6.25 for fancy lots, as to brand. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from $5 up to $7.50 per bbl for superfine, extras, and fancy brands, according to quality and freshness. The receipts are moderate, and the market dull. Rye Flour is dull and rather lower, with small sales at $4 per bbl. Corn Meal is steady, with further sales of 500 bbls Pennsylvania at $3.75 per bbl, and some Brandywine at $4.

The following is the inspection of Flour and Meal for the week ending Thursday, July 28, 1859:

Barrels of Superfine		19,1[illegible]
Do.	Fine	[illegible]
Do.	Middlings	[illegible]
Do.	Rye	[illegible]
Do.	Corn Meal	[illegible]
Do.	Condemned	[illegible]
Total		[illegible]

For the quarter ending June 30, 1859, the inspection of Flour and Meal at this port were as follows:

Barrels of Superfine		[illegible]
Do.	Fine	[illegible]
Do.	Condemned	[illegible]
Do.	Rye	[illegible]
Do.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Do.	Corn Meal	[illegible]
Half barrels superfine Flour		[illegible]
Do.	Corn Meal	[illegible]
Barrels of Middlings		[illegible]
Total		[illegible]
Hhds. Corn Meal		[illegible]

WHEAT.—Supplies of new crop are coming forward freely, but the demand is quite limited; the millers holding back for lower prices, with sales of 25,000 bu in lots, to arrive, ranging from $1.15a1.20 for red, and $1.20a1.35 for white, including some choice Kentucky white, at the latter rate. [illegible] for prime red, and $1.30a1.35 for white. Rye is in limited demand, and [illegible] Pennsylvania sold at 80a82c. Corn comes forward slowly, but the demand is limited, and prices are lower, with sales of 15,000 bu yellow at [illegible] closing at the latter rate, some of [illegible] at 75a78c. Oats have again declined; sales of 1,000 bu [illegible] Pennsylvania, and [illegible] [illegible] at 30a35c. [illegible] ley and Barley Malt are dull, and no sales have been reported.

PROVISIONS.—Stocks are [illegible] more doing, but at rather lower prices. [illegible] 1,200 bbls Mess Pork are reported at [illegible] $16.50a17 [illegible] [illegible]

METALS.—The market for Pig Iron continued dull, and the sales have been only in small lots at $23, 23½, 23a24 per ton, for the three numbers, on time. 250 tons Forge sold at $20, six months. Scotch Pig Iron is held with more firmness, and we quote it at $24, on time. Blooms, Bar, and Boiler Iron are unchanged, and but very little doing. Lead—The stock is light, and the price of Pig firm at $5 90 the hundred pounds. Copper is dull, with small sales of English Sheathing at 27c, and Yellow Metal at 19c per lb, six months.

BARK.—Quercitron continues in demand, and prices have advanced again, with sales of 100 hhds. No. 1, at $27.50a29 per ton, at which latter figure it is wanted. Tanners' Bark is dull, with sales of Spanish Oak at $13, and Chestnut at $10a10.50 per cord.

BEESWAX.—Small sales are making at 36a38c per lb for good yellow, white, and Southern.

CANDLES.—Small sales of Sperm are making at 41c, and Adamantine at 19c per lb., six months.

COAL.—The demand for shipment is moderate, and prices steady for all kinds; the inquiry is chiefly to go East. In Bituminous Coal nothing doing.

COFFEE.—Prices are firm and the market quiet, with sales of 1,800 bags Rio at 10½a11½c, and 500 bags Laguayra at about 11½c, all on time, and there is very little arriving.

COTTON.—The foreign news has put prices up fully ½c, and the market is more active with a light stock on sale; 960 bales sold at equal to 11a13c, cash for Low Middling and Middling Fair Uplands, including some lots at 13a13½, on time.

The following is the movement since the 1st of September last, as compared with the previous three years:

	1859	1858	1857	1856
Rec at Ports	3,8[illegible]1,000	3,040,000	2,880,000	3,467,000
Ex. to G. B.	1,935,000	1,755,000	1,337,000	1,909,000
Ex. to France	434,000	377,000	406,000	478,000
Ex. to other F. P.	587,000	380,000	404,000	515,000
Total exports	2,996,000	2,512,000	2,206,000	2,902,000
Stock on hand	171,000	135,000	110,000	73,000

Of which, during the past week, included in the above:

Rec at Ports	13,000	10,000	3,000	11,000
Ex. to G. B.	17,000	18,000	9,000	8,000
Ex. to France	5,000	2,000	4,000	—
Ex to other F. P.	1,000	9,000	1,000	6,000
Total exports	23,000	29,000	14,000	14,000

SUMMARY.—RECEIPTS—Increase at the Ports compared with 1856, 194,000 bales. EXPORTS—Increase to Great Britain compared with 1856, 26,000 bales; decrease to France, 54,000; increase to other Foreign ports, 22,020; total decrease in exports, 6,000.

DRUGS AND DYES are inactive; among the sales we notice Soda Ash at 2½a3c; refined Borax, 19½c; some Shellac on private terms; Sal Soda at 3¼c; Mexican Cochineal at 95c; White Sugar of Lead at 12½c, and Bengal Indigo at $1.35a1.45, all on time.

FRUIT.—Some further sales of Oranges and Lemons have been made from the vessel at from $1 to $3 50 per box. Green Fruit is coming forward freely; Apples are selling at $1a2.25 per bbl, and Peaches at 50a75c per basket. Dried Apples and Peaches are dull, and prices nominal.

FEATHERS.—Good Western sell slowly at 46a47c per lb.

FISH are quiet, and the only sales of Mackerel are in small lots from store at $16.75a17 per bbl for No. 1, $15 50a15.75 for No. 2, and $9 50a10 for No. 3. Pickled Herring are dull at $3a3 50 per bbl, as in quality; for Codfish prices are nominal.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool engagements are making at 3s.16d for Cotton, 22s 6d for Bark, 3s 6d for Beef, and 9d for Rosin. To London, we quote at 17a18s per ton. No vessels up for San Francisco, and there is very little going forward by way of New York. To Boston, the packets are getting 22c for Flour, 5½c for Grain, and 6c for measurement goods. West India freights are unchanged. Coal vessels are scarce and in fair demand at 95c to New York, $1.15 to Providence, and $1.30 per ton to Boston from Port Richmond.

GINSENG.—Nothing doing in either Crude or Clarified, but there is more inquiry for future delivery at prices below the views of holders.

GUANO.—The sales are limited, and prices the same.

HEMP.—The demand for all kinds is limited, and the market dull. Jute is held at $85, on time.

HIDES are quiet. A sale of Brazil was made at 18½c, and one of Caracas at 24½c, on time.

HOPS continue dull. Eastern and Western selling slowly at 10a15c, as in quality. The prospects of the crop are good.

LEATHER is in good demand, and prime Spanish sole and slaughter commands full rates.

LUMBER.—The transactions are moderate; among the sales we notice Laths at $1.50a1.60; white pine Boards at $14a18; and yellow pine sap do at $14a15 per M.

MOLASSES.—Prices are steady, but the market is quiet, with sales of Matanzas at 26c; Trinidad at 26a27c; and New Orleans at 40c on time.

NAVAL STORES are inactive, with sales of common Rosin at $1.65, cash, per bbl; Pale at $2.50 a3 25, some medium and pale at $2.25a3 per bbl, short time, and No. 2 at $1.87½. Tar and Pitch sell slowly at previous rates. Spirits Turpentine is in better demand, with sales in lots at 45c per gallon.

OILS.—There is very little doing in fish oil, and no change in prices. Linseed oil sells as wanted at 57a58c. Red oil is worth 60a65c. Lard oil is dull, and winter is held at 93a95c, cash and short time. The imports are as follows:

	Bbls sperm	Bbls whale.	Lbs bone.
From Jan. 1 to date	58,240	158,479	1,697,000
Same time last year	47,787	150,622	1,381,400

PLASTER is arriving and selling at $2.25 per ton.

RICE is dull, the stock of prime is light, and 150 casks sold in lots, mostly at $4 10, 4 mos.

SALT.—Two imports of Liverpool, and two cargoes of Turks Island have been sold on private terms.

SUMAC.—Sales of 500 bags Sicily are reported on terms kept private, and a lot of American at $47 per ton.

SPIRITS.—Prices of brandy have been rather firmer. Gin, however, is unchanged, and there is not much doing. N E Rum is selling at 36a38c, the latter rate for Boston. Whiskey is unsettled, sales of Ohio bbls 27½a28c, Penn at 26½a27c, hhds at 26c, and drudge at 25c per gallon.

SUGAR.—The market is steady and firm, with sales of 1200 hhds at 5¼a8¼c for Cuba and Porto Rico, and 7a7½c for New Orleans; about 300 boxes Havana brown and white sold at 7a8½c, on time.

TOBACCO.—Leaf is dull, but for the finer grades of manufactured prices are well maintained.