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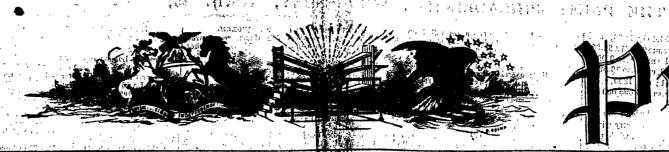
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VOL. 3.—NO. 227.

WELLESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860. PHILADELPHIA,

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Rave now in store, and are constantly receiving a
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Full lings of Black and Fanny Blist, and all the new
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with directions, &c., free. Apply to THE LODI MANUFACTURING CO., 135 South DELAWARE Avenue, Phils. TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—The M. 'I MSON, Second street, one square above the fir il Gate. Office, No. 1213 North Second street, abov anklin avenue, Philadelphia.

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This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemocally held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers give. It may be seed in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly reason adhesive. more adhesive.
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This Warm-Air Furnace has now been in use in this city and all parts of the United States, and after four years trial, they have proved to be the greatest Economizers of tuel, and most POWERFUL HEATERS B. M. Peltwell, Sup't.

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E. W. HAUGH WUIT & CO.

HOW, 483, 450 and 42 BROAD WAY, New York.

REEVES & DEAL, COOKING RANGES. CHILBON'S PATENT ELEVATED DOUBLE-OVEN COOKING RANGE.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1860.

Austria as It Is. While the Italian campaign, so disastrous to Austria, has revealed to the whole world the mposture of that huge agglomerate of heterogeneous materials, and the fallacy of s system of oppremion and Germanization ushed to its utmost limits, the public opinion of the Austrian Empire has resumed its expostulations, and again asks for reforms and ameliorations. These ameliorations have be ome indispensable, and the late change in po litics was necessarily in harmony with the wants of the nationalities bound in the iron yoke of the Hapsburg family. The word of the Emperor had been emphatically pledged in solemn promises of ameliorations and reforms for all the people under his sceptre Germans, Italians, Hungarians, Poles, Sciavonians, &c., &c. But to promise and to keep a kingly word are quite different things. We all know what became of the Imperial Patent of July 20th, substituting the national anguage of these nationalities for the Germ in the schools of the different provinces. When the time came for putting in practice that measure, as just as it was reasonable, suck of these provinces received from the Count of Thun, a notice that it was not in luded in the patent. The history of the last few months is abundant in these insta of Austrian treason. This habit of promising different reforms and ameliorations, and immedistely denying the same this awakening of hopes to destroy them at the next momentthis momentary submission to circumstances and this stubborn returning to the old ways, THE RICHEST FORMATION OF PHOSPHATE are characteristic of the Government of the young Emperor. Of all the political systems, if Austria may be so called, this is really the worst. It weakens the Government, destroys its majesty, and neutralizes the elements of its power. It is, therefore, difficult to say what amount of damage has been done by it to the empire in the last seven months. Ne wonder that, by so many opposite tendencles from above, and so many oppressed interests from below, all the divisions of the public service should fall into utter confusion; and,

> tionality of inhabitants, or political party, upon which the present Government can now A few recent facts may show the truth of this reasoning. In order to destroy these influences upon persons acquainted with Auso awaken confidence by promising a vigorous management of the Treasury, which has been entrusted to a commission, composed of seven members, of whom three were nominated directly by the Government, and the remaining four under its immediate influence. Of course honest action on the part of persons entirely expected. Can anybody be simple enough to expect them, from the semi-annual reports of the departments, to sound the abyss of financial mismanagement? Thus, the Austrian Goernment will beget an incessant discontent in all the nations subdued to it, and thus the attempt to relieve the Treasury will satisfy nobody, and fall to raise the credit of the Aus-

> The decay of Austria since the last campaign becomes every day more manifest. Its ombre, implacable, Germanizing Absointies has carranged its most faithful tools and adherents. The general verdict minds. Yet the Government sticks to it with the greatest obstinacy; unable to abandon it. it cannot proceed. It is as if struck by palsy. don Times gives the following striking illustration of the present condition of Austria: "There was a time when Austria was considered

> as the keystone of the European building, and that Empire had a great weight in the eyes of men who lesire the peace of Europe," &c., &c. The Times concludes that there is no future for Austria. Austria, like Turkey, is a " sick nan." Her dissolution is near at hand. New

> combinations, new forces, may be created from her shattered members. In a recent letter, addressed to South Geran Gazette, we have authentic information that the enlistments to the Papal army are maintained in Austria with the greatest energy, and that the Austrian Ambassador in Rome The Society Severin under the direction of their President, Field Marshal Meyerhofer, has the lead in the work. There are three recruit. and they intend to open three more in Stradets,

Leopol, Cracow. The last correspondence from Hungary inorms us: n so called reforms, which are promised to-day to by the ill-will of the administration employees. It r instance, the Imperial decree informs us that there shall be no recruiting in 1860, because there has been such an immense quantity of volunteers during the Italian war, that even to-day the army is in a full complete. Such a declaration is really ridiculous, and shows the utter stupidity of the Government organs. The whole world, in general, and our city in particular, is acquainted with the gircumstance, that from the whole Austrian Empire it was not possible to muster 6,000 volunteers; and what a rabble it was! They were the lowest outcasts of society, and were sent away in haste after the preliminaries of Villafranca. They do

not muster now 1,000 men in the whole army. The

real cause of stopping the recruiting is the lamenta

the Empire, and particularly in Hungary. how the mendacity of all the premised reforms schemes, as: the new organization of the industry: the commission charged with the revision of the public debt, and in general to all the schemes pub public opinion about the real intentions of the Go which are published to-day to be repealed to-mor row, by one stroke of the per of our young Emr. In Hungary they expect nothing less than actual guarantee of the independence and liberty of the nation and of the individuals. But ately our Emperor answered to these expectations by striking upon his sword and saying : 'This is e hest Constitution for the rebellious nations subjected to my sceptre.' Evidently this old Empir is on the eve of dissolution. We may add here another part from a correspondence from Berliv about the middle of last month :

brought with him very important propositions from his Government. The Austrian court, unable to feel any confidence in her new ally on the one side, and seeing very threatening symptoms of discontent from his own subjects on the other, has deemed it expedient to approach again to the Prussan Government, and to put saids the lold rivadries before the, common danger. It really wants to renew their former friendly relations. They say such that the Count Carolis has brought a project of treaty with Prussia, in which that last Power project of treaty with Prussia, in which that After having paid with ingratitude the sub stantial services tendered to her by Russia in 1849, Austria cannot expect any support from

hat side, and now treats with her eternal anagonist and enemy, Protestant Prussia. The expressions of The Nord, of Brussels on the occasion of the rumprs of the similar treaty with Russia, are really very strong, telling on the present estimation of the Austrian power. That avowed semi-official organ of the Russian Government says: "To believe that, after all that happened be tween Russia and Austria, the first named of these Powers will wantonly, not only come nearer, but

contract with Austria any real engagement to guaranty to her all the possessions she has lost or

TWO CENTS. ough of her old strangth to keep kerself uprig importance dwindles every day—for a which now would have no other cons

quence than again to divide Europe into two of posite camps, and again make Russia retrograc in her path of progress and national policy.

"Not this treaty is not, because it cannot be and the Morning Chronicle has been, without doubt, a victim of a diplomatic trick." Such words, in a paper, whose intimate re lations with the Russian Government are welf known like double weight and deep significance for the future.

The people and magnates of Hungary have

begun the work of the disorganization of that

venerable link of Old Europe the first by re-

fusing the payment of taxes and resisting a compulsory measures. The nobility, on their side. have shut my their inlandid palaces in Vienns, carried away their galleries, libraries, and dependents; fixing their abode at Pest, or Presburg, on the Hungarian soil. lease, summer of money are, by this means withdrawn from circulation in Vienna; and the public penury is increasing. The "Young Emperor" is in rather "a tight place." The last correspondence from Viens (March 10th); informs us that the so-galled Conservative party has issued a second edition of their-political programme. It is improved, and shows cosmopolitan stendencies; Religious freedom is allowed; all conditions in society are admitted; and the price of subscrip-tions befored. The Central Committee of that party has been constituted at Prague, and osed as follows: Prince Vincent Au sperg, Mr. Carl Schwarzenberg, Count Salin Reifferscheid: St. Clam Magtintia, and Mesers.

Bluchner and Broschel: Some of this party have separated, and published another programme. They say he it: :: 5 -\* \* \* "Because the links binding togeth all the parts of the Austrian Crown have been bro ken entirely, and the organic life in the interio has been stopped in its development. To remed that evil we want union and reciprocal confiden The most important thing, therefore, is to unite in a monarchi conservative party, without any ex-ception of faith or nationality. This party wants to support: The unity of the Empire; the acknowledgment of the individuality of all the crown countries, and respect of the nationality and language of each. The end of the party is a se marchy, strong outside, united inside. Their means: Development of the country upon histori cal and legal bases, with the help of popu sentations, extended to all conditions and popula interests. Strong absolute power of the Emperor self-government of the commons, in the full accep ance of that word; unpaid representatives, publishings of these, 'deto' and a second s

The letters from Pest of the same, date in orm us that a number of the students of the University have been arrested for having pu in the cemetery a laurel wreath, with the incription "to those who fell for their cou try." The 15th of March being the anniver sary of the last Hungarian Revolution, a crewd of students; about two hundred persons, as sembled and attempted to enter differen churches. After this they took their way towards the Franciscan cometery. The police tried to prevent their entrance, and were in sulted and compelled to use their arms. Many students were wounded and killed. The students had their caps covered with crape. The Austrian papers pretend that the population was passive and did not take part in the disturbance. Numerous arrests have been made in consequence, and a strong inquisition will probe the motives of the movement. The spirit of general discontent is thus quietly cir-

culating between the masses. Austria i doomed! The Convention. (From the Charleston Mercury, April 21, 1880,]

"The ory is, still they come." Every train by
the railroads, from the North and West, brings de egates to the Convention. We have gone as

modest and unassuming young man, and generally popular, a little addicted to fan and gay life, and, if report speaks truly, not the most moral young man quietude and propriety of their demeanor. We where. Knots of two or three are talking-sor enness-no vielence-no valgarity. Perhaps the outsiders - the camp-followers - are not yet amongst us. Unless they are prepared to take the tone of our orderly and quiet people, the had better not come. Charleston is not Balt nore; and order will be preserved by our efficien and energetic police, it does not matter who vic

more; and order will be preserved by sur efficient and energetic police, it does not matter who vicilates it. Perhaps, our own thoughts have tinged our conceptions; but looking at the face's of the delegates, it appeared to so a gravity bordering on sadness rested on many of them. They seemed to feel the responsibility of their position, and to be looking to a future of trial and trouble. Certainly, since the foundation of our Confederated Republic, never have the premonitions of change and revolution been so plainly visible in the political hadvens, as now. Never before has sectionalism, from both parts of the Union, loomed up in such blackness and fury. Even in this Convention, where there should be confidence and harmony, it is plain that men feel as if they are going into a battle. The interest in the Convention is not merely in selecting a man to be a candidate for the Presidency, but to save rights as dear as life itself. Antagonisms rage in the bosom of the Convention. The members from the South feel that their excition—the weaker section of the Union—is andangered by the aggressive sectionalism of the North. The galling transactions of the last four months, in Congress, are upon their minds. No longer possessed of the safeguards of physical power, they are in danger of losing the prestige of that moral power which intrapidity and energy in the maintenance of rights can alone create. To be wrongfully availed and endangesed implies weakaes; but the submitto the continuance of perilous wrengs after being fully aware of their existence, is degradation. A man and a people who surrender rights without resistance are unworthy of them. They are fit to be slaves—the poor tools of a party—and the base instruments of unserquence of perilous wrengs after being fully aware of their existence, is degradation. A man and a people who nurrender rights of the South in our Territories, and that their union in favor of they most popular candidate for the Presidency. Every man in this Convention knows—every man in the Union right, as the North is in denying and overthrowing them? Must justice always succumb to injustice—right to wrong? And is it consistent with the varied dignity of human nature, and of our far-famed free institutions, that the oppressed shall not only cling to the oppressor, but, like captives behind the car of a Roman conqueror minister to the pomp of his august triumph? The Charleston Convention may fill an important page in history. It may tell of the rebound of a great and free people in the maintenance of their rights, or of their final submission and downfall.

brawls in the House at Washington remind us of a story we heard in Arkansas, several years since which has never been in print. It is no disrespec to the present enlightened and genial State of Ar kansas to say that in its incipient or Territorial days it was rather "rough." :It was a very mon thing for a man to leave the bosom of his fa-mily in sound health in the morning and return dead at night. Cuttings, slashings, and shooting were of daily occurrence. It was dangerous to were of delly occurrence. It was dangerous to be safe. The Legislature was chiefly composed of bullies and blacklegs, and the seenes enacted by them were often very eccentric. A fight arose about something in "the House," one day. The Hou. Mr. Banger, of Napoleon, called the Hon. Mr. Slanger, of Helena, a lier. The Hon. Slanger ratorted with a bullet, which took off the Hon. Banger's left ear. Both then sprang into the centre of the hall with drawn bowie kuives. The speaker said, "by G—d, we must have fair play in this business!" and rushed out into the floor with a cooked nistol in one hand and a tremendous "toothpick." death was the result. Mr. Slanger's remains being removed and order restred, Mr. Banger area and said: "It is my painful duty to announce this House the death of the Hon Wm. Slanger, o this House the death of the Hon Wm. Slanger, of Helena. He was good at draw-poker and faro, and handled the tooth-pick beautiful. He was middlin' on no account at legislatin'. He was middlin' on hosses He put on too many scollops. He had no family 'cepting his brother Bill, the best poker player on Red river. I move resolutions of respect be passed and for arded to his brother Bill.'

They were passed.—Cleveland Plaindsaler.

LACE COTTON. -The editor of the New Orleans Delta has been shown some samples of the lace obtton. It is represented to be a fine and beautifu licle, of staple nearly equal to the Sea Island, is virtually freed from all former treaties which were binding during the Hungarian war; when everything in her interests, her sentiments, her dignity and her honor protest against such an alliance;—to believe this is to offend as well the Russian sation as her government. Something new and decidedly the best and most complete Cooking Range ever effered to the Public, warplete Cooking Range ever effered to the Public, warresulted to give satisfaction is all cases. Call and see

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LETTER PROM EUROPE. Special Correspondence of "The Press."
LONDON, April 7, 1860.

GOOD PRIDAY. Good Friday, which is kept as an intermediate Sunday in England by all good churchmen, and, of course, legalized as a fast day, has just passed course, legalised as a less day, one just passed away with its usual quietness. Execution trains, at lew rates, rua to all the various gardens and everybedy and their wives took; advantage of the cheep rates offered them to breathe the fresh country air, and restleate for a few hours. The working-classes of London, particularly, have but little constitut from their daily tells, and a holiday is gladly accepted by them as a relief from their monotonous life of hard labor, rewarded only by a dearly earned pittanee. But as topics of the nee command our attention, we will turn from

fasts and feasts, and touch men other ma The dignitary who holds the keys of St. Peter in his heads, and rules the Catholic world as its head, has just uttered a bull of excommunication against those sons of the Charch, kings, princes, and commoners, who have dared to go contrary to his will, and who refuse to soknowledge him to not only their spiritual, but to ulminated by his Heliness the Pope (though it mentions no names) against the Gov profane misapplications of the language promoting the liberation of those who were lately the Italian subjects of Papacy, that such pre-moters, with their warranters, supporters, helpers, and counsellors, "have taken on themselves the tonement of the major exponmunication and re-

ligious punishment."

The annexation of Savoy to France meets the tack consent of all Europe, as the game has been formally played out. Kipg Victor Emmanuel has need to his Senators and Deputies, in Parliament assembled, that he has reasgred Savoy, and so the deed is done. It is stated that the next move of Prance will be to obtain from Bavaria the county of Landau, near Strasbourg. Of the consent of Europe to this wholesale annexation there is some doubt; but the union between England and age to be damaged by a partial diment on the par oge to be dismaged by a paramit dismate bit, the former country. In connection with Italian and French affairs, there has been a bloody affray at Rome. The streets of the seven-hilled city have been deluged, with blood, men have been cut down, women slashed and wounded, and infants murdered in the arms of their mothers. This has not been the work of an insurrectionary populace of infa-riated liberals. The murders have been dominit-

ted by the Pope's savage guards (not the French oldiers, who behaved with humanity) upon the armed people in the Corso. . The details of this messacre, which was unprovoked, are heart-sickening. A plot was laid to entrap the people a second time. Placards were issued calling upon them to rise, and cannons were prepared in the hope that they would obey and be laughtered. But wise men were on the alert, and lotims. We would not be surprised if: Louis Na. poleon should repay the implied excommunication f which we have spoken by withdrawing his soldiers from the Holy City. If so, the sooner every-thing in the shape of a priest hurries from Rome the safer for his neck.

of the English Throne process the Atlantic, to pay a visit to the lege and loyal subjects upon year side of the ocean. A large fleet will be in attendance, so that his safety will be as well recured, as possible upon this important journey. Of sourne, he will visit some portions of the United States, so a live prince. He is not the first scion of royalty that has visited British North America. His grand, sire, the Duke of Kent, was commander in older of the forces there, and resided near Quebec, hard by Even if the Prince of Wales does not visit the

About the last of May or early in June, the helr

in the world. About the same time the Great Eastern will probably cross the Atlantic. She is now almost rendy for sea. After touching at Port has been appointed to replace the late lamented It is rumored that the Great Eastern will be part If the convoy with the Prince of Wales, which may be the case, as far as the Gulf of St. Lawrence, but

Quebec through the dangerous navigation of the St. Lawrence river. In fature letters we can se more inte details regarding this Royal visit. John Bull, though very clever; and cautious at rade in the late tariff. Everybody was congratulating themselves in England on the good times con of tuppence a glass for alf and 'alf or new be had for the same mency, and brandy for a penny non as calicess, and loves of French bonnets to nanufacturing interests of England, by the es-ablishment of manufactories in France, which

eretofore could not compete with England for lack and other papers are following milt, and de-nouncing the bungling manner in which the treaty was made and the evil effects it will have in England. "In connection with this treaty strong efforts are being made to procure the repeal of th export duty on rage from France. There has been repeal of the paper duty in England, and should the export duty on rags still be kept in France, rain must be the fate of every paper-maker in Hngland. So say the paper-makers. "Rage" is their cry, and "nothing but rage will do," is their motto, although it has been thoroughly and practically demonstrated, in England and America, that known American gentleman has perfected a pro-quest in England for converting common straw into paper, equal in every respect to that made from rags. But the English are slow to adopt any

thing new, and will not believe in it until their pockets are touched. VOLUNTEER RIFLE MOVEMENT. Throughout the whole of England, as if by magio, the volunteer rifle movement has sprung up, and hundreds of thousands of holiday soldiers have been made, the whole plan having received the sanction and patronage of royalty, the nobility, and the regular army. The organization is very much like that of our volunteer companies in America, but too much under the control of the regular army officers to act with any degree of in dependence, in case they are needed. During the summer, the Queen intends reviewing a hundred thousand or so of these fair-weather soldiers, in Hyde Park, which will be a zight well worth seeing.

Since Mr. Rarey's great success in horse taming in England, scores of horse tamers have sprung up, endeavoring to cope with that gentleman, but the attempts of each and every one of them have proven miserable failures. The last great attempt was or Wednesday, at the Albambra Palace. A Mise Ashton, young, beautiful, and interesting, adverimaginable, and have some very tough customer id not deter a few of the curious from attending from their appearance one would suppose it would require more skill to keep them on their feet than to bring them to the ground. Even an English audience was disgusted by the display. rey, the great original, is now on a visit to Egypt

THE GREAT PRIZE FIGHT As the day fixed for the long-talked-of fight be tween Sayers and Heenan approaches, the excitement increases in England, and all classes of pecnie are keenly alive to the event. Heenan himself of such a character that his best and warmen against their advice, he would not go to Newmarks and of light salmon hue, lighter than nankin. It rest, and the result has been that yesterday h was grown in Hinds county, Miss., and sold at from the sound of the look, mear Derby, and to to 18 cents per pound. There is some mystery, conveyed to the look up in that town. He has just says the Delta, about the origin of this cotton. A been bound over in ball of \$500 to keep the peace of the peace o