The Press.

VOL. 3.—NO. 232. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860. TWO CENTS.

[illegible]

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

[illegible]

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS [illegible]

ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO., [illegible] MARKET STREET, NORTH SIDE. [illegible]

STRAW GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY, [illegible]

1860. 1860. MILLINERY GOODS. SPRING, 1860. [illegible] FRENCH FLOWERS, and LACE GOODS. —ALSO— STRAW BONNETS, FLATS, BLOOMERS, AND STRAW TRIMMINGS, [illegible] M. BERNHEIM, No. 21 SOUTH SECOND STREET, [illegible] Below Market street.

J. HILLBORN JONES, Importer and Manufacturer of FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS AND HATS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c. [illegible] 420 MARKET STREET. Below Fifth.

1860. SPRING STOCK 1860. ARRANGED. [illegible] C. H. GARDEN & CO. [illegible] HATS, CAPS, FURS, [illegible]

[illegible]

CARPETINGS. [illegible] JOHN LEMON, [illegible]

CARPETING. GEORGE W. HILL, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN CARPETINGS, MATTINGS, &c. WAREHOUSE, 126 NORTH THIRD STREET. [illegible]

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c. BUTLER & McCARTY, No. 131 NORTH SECOND STREET, AMERICAN WATCHES, IN GOLD AND SILVER CASES, AT THE LOWEST JOBBING PRICES.

BLINDS AND SHADES. B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 NORTH SIXTH STREET, [illegible] VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES. [illegible] STORE SHADES made and lettered. Repairing promptly attended to.

RUPTURE TRUSS. WHITE'S PATENT LEVER. [illegible]

M. SHEW & CO., PHOTOGRAPH FRAME DEPOT, No. 30 SOUTH EIGHTH Street, [illegible] OVAL GILT FRAMES [illegible]

PRINTING PAPER OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, BY E. C. & P. H. WARREN, [illegible] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MACHINE SEWING SILK. [illegible] SEWING MACHINES. [illegible] E. HOOLEY & SON, [illegible] MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

WALTER EVANS & CO.'S SOAP-HEAD SIX-CORD SPOOL COTTON, [illegible] WARRANTED. [illegible]

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WOLFE & CO., WHOLESALE CARPETING, OIL-CLOTH, AND MATTING WAREHOUSE, NO. 133 CHESTNUT STREET. [illegible] CANTON MATTINGS. [illegible]

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. mh8-6m

WELLING, COFFIN, & Co., 116 CHESTNUT STREET, Offer by the Package, the following descriptions of AMERICAN GOODS Of standard makes and in great variety: PRINTS OF STAPLE AND FANCY STYLES. BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS SHIRTINGS, AND DRILLS. OSNABURGS, DENIMS, AND STRIPES. CORSET JEANS, SILESIAS, AND NANKEENS. CANTON FLANNELS AND PRINTED LININGS. LINSEYS, KENTUCKY JEANS, AND COTTONADES. ALL-WOOL AND UNION CLOTHS. BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES. BLACK AND MIXED DOESKINS. SATINETS AND UNION CASSIMERES. TWEEDS, CASSMARETS, &c., &c. mh8-tmy31

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BOKER & BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CITY AND EASTERN-MADE BOOTS AND SHOES, Nos. 432 and 434 MARKET STREET, Below FIFTH Street, South side, fe3-3m PHILADELPHIA.

LEVICK, RASIN, & CO., BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY. NO. 503 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We have now on hand an extensive stock of BOOTS and SHOES, of every description, of OUR OWN AND EASTERN MANUFACTURE, to which we invite the attention of Southern and Western buyers. fe3-3m

UMBRELLAS.

SLEEPER & FENNER, WHOLESALE UMBRELLA AND PARASOL MANUFACTURERS, No. 336 MARKET STREET, fe3-3m PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

SUPERIOR REFRIGERATORS, [illegible] WILLIAM YARNALL'S HOUSE-FURNISHING STORE, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET, (Immediately opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.) [illegible]

SHOE FINDINGS.

WM. JOHNS & SON, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN BOOT, SHOE, and GAITER MATERIALS, LININGS, GALLOONS, BINDINGS, PATENT LEATHERS, FRENCH KIDS, LACETS, SLIPPER UPPERS, &c. N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS. fe3-3m

FANCY DRY GOODS.

SPRING OF 1860. MARTINS, PEDDLE, HAMRICK, & CO., No. 30 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Have now in store, and are daily receiving, complete lines of the following desirable goods, viz: HOSIERY AND GLOVES, SHIRTS AND SHIRT FRONTS, PARIS AND CANTON FANS, SUPERB BELTS, PARIS COMBS AND BRUSHES, NOTIONS OF EVERY KIND, Adapted to Southern and Western Trade, to which we invite the attention of first-class buyers. fe3-3m

BURNETT, SEXTON, & SWEARINGEN Importers of FANCY GOODS, ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS, SKIRTS—Shetland Wool, Zephyr, and VARIETIES. No. 419 MARKET STREET. fe3-tmy8

H. DUHRING & CO., Nos. 26 and 28 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Are now receiving, by successive Arrivals from Europe, their SPRING IMPORTATIONS OF ENGLISH AND GERMAN HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND SMALL WARES. [illegible] fe3-3m

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

TO CLOSE BUSINESS. HART, MONTGOMERY, & CO., NO. 322 CHESTNUT STREET, Will sell out, through this winter and next spring, their large stock of PAPER HANGINGS, consisting of every variety connected with the business, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, THE FRENCH PAPERS AT 25 PER CENT. BELOW COST. Persons wanting their Houses Papered, can get great BARGAINS. ld-tf

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

BOYD & STROUD, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS, Have now on hand a complete Stock of QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, and FRENCH and ENGLISH CHINA. At their Old Stand, No. 32 NORTH FOURTH St., four doors below Merchants' Hotel, to which they invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS. [illegible]

TO FARMERS AND GARDENERS.—The subscriber has now on hand a large lot of GENUINE POUDRETTE, of a superior quality, which will be sold at the [illegible] [illegible]

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS [illegible] PHILADELPHIA. [illegible]

MACKEREL.—300 bbls. 200 hf. 100 qrs. [illegible]

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

SHAWLS. JOSHUA L. BAILY, NO. 213 MARKET ST., INVITES ATTENTION TO A SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF STELLA SHAWLS, PRINTED AND BROCHE BORDERS, In Black and Colored Centres. Also, BLACK DE LAINE SHAWLS, MODE DE LAINE SHAWLS, BLACK CASHMERE SHAWLS, MODE CASHMERE SHAWLS, PRINTED CASHMERE SHAWLS, BLACK THIBET SHAWLS, MODE THIBET SHAWLS, BLACK RIBBON-BOUND SHAWLS, MODE RIBBON-BOUND SHAWLS, BLACK SILK-FRINGED SHAWLS, BAREGE SATIN STRIPE SHAWLS, BLACK CASHMERE LONG SHAWLS, BLACK THIBET LONG SHAWLS, BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, CHILDREN'S SHAWLS. From the great AUCTION SALES, AT PRICES FAR BELOW THE COST OF IMPORTATION. ap24-tf

TERRY, PRICE, & CO., 355 MARKET STREET, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, &c., Have now on hand a large and well-selected stock, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest market prices. mh8-3m

A. W. LITTLE & CO., SILK GOODS, No. 325 MARKET STREET. fe3-3m

J. W. GIBBS & SONS, No. 531 MARKET STREET, Are now opening their SPRING STOCK OF GOODS Adapted to MEN'S WEAR, In which will be found a full assortment of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. fe3-3m

McCLINTOCK, GRANT, & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHS CASSIMERES VESTINGS, TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, No. 333 MARKET STREET, (Up Stairs,) Are now opening their Spring Stock, to which they invite the attention of the trade. fe3-3m

WM. S. STEWART & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, 305 MARKET Street, Have now in store, and are constantly receiving a full assortment of New and Desirable SPRING GOODS. Purchasers, by cash, to which they invite the attention of cash and approved six-months buyers. [illegible] fe3-3m

JNO. B. ELLISON & SONS, 309 MARKET STREET, (Second door below Fourth,) IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND [illegible] fe3-3m

SPRING, 1860. EDWARD Y. MARSH, LEWIS W. HAYWARD, EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND, HENRY HENDERSON, RICHARD WOOD, ALFRED H. FOSTER. R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING, fe3-3m No. 309 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

WURTS, AUSTIE, & McVEIGH, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN DRY GOODS, No. 311 MARKET STREET, Above Third, Charles Wurts, Henry Austie, Hamilton J. McVeigh, John S. Weimer, Joseph Burgin. PHILADELPHIA. fe3-3m

FITHIAN, JONES, & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 340 MARKET STREET. NEW GOODS receiving every day for CITY AND NEAR TRADE. fe3-3m

SHAPLEIGH, RUE, & CO., Importers of LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES, NO. 329 MARKET STREET. Our present stock, selected in the best European Markets by ourselves, is the most complete we have ever offered. fe3-3m

GAS FIXTURES.

PHILADELPHIA GAS-FIXTURE WORKS. WARNER, MISKEY, & MERRILL, MANUFACTURERS. STORE No. 718 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. WARNER, PECK, & Co., No. 579 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. Would respectfully inform the public that they continue to manufacture all kinds of GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, GIRANDOLES, BRONZES, &c., &c. And that their large and varied stock comprises the simplest as well as the most elaborate patterns, designed by their French artists. They also keep at their store, No. 579 BROADWAY, a large and full assortment of all their manufactured goods. Dealers and others are invited to call and examine. ap12-1m

CHARLES F. TAGGART, Successor to J. E. KNORR & Co., Importer and Wholesale Dealer in BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, &c. Choice brands Old Monongahela, Rye, and Bourbon WHISKEY constantly on hand, at ap7-6w 631 MARKET Street.

PRINCE IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE, FROM DE VENOGE & CO., EPERNAY, FRANCE, Sold by all Respectable Dealers throughout the country. This fine brand of CHAMPAGNE, which until the past year was confined exclusively to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the most unbounded success and popularity in this country. It is recommended by some of the first physicians of the city of New York, over all other wines, on account of its extreme purity and delicacy, and those who once try it rarely use any other brand. Although only one year has elapsed since its introduction into this country, the demand is enormous and constantly increasing. Our arrangements are such as to insure the quality of the Wine being maintained at its present high standard. The Prince Imperial is imported solely by us, we being the Sole Agents of [illegible] for this country. [illegible] & Co., Nos. 465, 467, and 469 BROADWAY, New York. Sold in this city by REEVES & DEAL, [illegible] 304 MARKET Street.

BRICK-MAKING MACHINES which temper the clay, and make 20,000 per day. Brick Presses, [illegible]

THIRD-STREET JOBBING HOUSES

1860. SPRING. 1860. FRESH GOODS. RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, NO. 47 N. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, Would respectfully invite the attention of Country Merchants to their LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED STOCK OF FRESH SPRING GOODS, Which they are now receiving in Store. Merchants would find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock. fe3-3m

1860. SPRING. 1860. J. T. WAY & CO., IMPORTER AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, No. 98 NORTH THIRD ST., Are now ready for the SPRING TRADE, And prepared to offer, to CASH and prompt six-months Buyers, one of the LARGEST AND MOST ATTRACTIVE STOCKS In the country, and at Prices that will defy competition, not only in this, but in any other city. Purchasers will find our Stock well assorted at all seasons of the year. J. T. WAY, WM. F. WAY. fe3-3m JAS. K. DUNLAP, GEO. F. WAY.

TO MERCHANTS BUYING OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES. BLABON & SMITH, MANUFACTURERS OF OIL-CLOTHS, 146 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. We invite the attention of dealers to our large stock of FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN GLAZED OIL CAMBRIC, a beautiful article for Shades. The largest stock of WINDOW SHADES and BUFF HOLLANDS in the market, at prices which defy competition. fe3-3m

YARD, GILLMORE, & CO. NOS. 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, AND SHAWLS. fe3-3m

MILTON COOPER. WM. M. PARHAM. ROBT. D. WORK. COOPER, PARHAM, & WORK, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, AND JOBBERS OF HATS, CAPS, AND STRAW GOODS, NO. 51 NORTH THIRD STREET. Constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw and Lace Bonnets, Panama, Leghorn, and Palm Leaf Hats, Bonnet Trimmings, Artificial Flowers, Ruches, &c. fe3-3m

LAING & MAGINNIS, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in IRISH, ENGLISH, AND AMERICAN SHOE THREADS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTINGS. SHOE MANUFACTURERS' ARTICLES; SEWING MACHINE SILKS, THREADS, COTTONS, NEEDLES, &c. SOLE AGENTS FOR Garney's celebrated IXL Machine Silk, and Upfeld's Patent Boot Trees. No. 30 North THIRD Street. fe3-3m

SOWER, BARNES, & CO., BOOKSELLERS AND PUBLISHERS OF PELTON'S OUTLINE MAPS AND KEYS, EMMONS' GEOLOGY, BROOKS' NORMAL ARITHMETICS, SANDERS' READERS, &c. No. 37 NORTH THIRD STREET, (East side, below Arch Street.) fe3-3m

STATIONERY.

MOSS, BROTHER, & Co., 436 MARKET STREET, BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, Keep a large and well-selected stock, IMPORTED, DOMESTIC, and of their own MANUFACTURE, Wholesale and Retail at the very lowest prices. BLANK BOOKS On hand in large quantity, or made to order, of any desired pattern, of the very best material and workmanship. We are enabled from our extended facilities to offer superior inducements to purchasers. A call is solicited. fe29-3m

MERCHANT TAILORS.

E. O. THOMPSON, TAILOR. N. E. COR. SEVENTH AND WALNUT STREETS. Clothing made TO ORDER only. A Fine Stock of Materials always on hand. N. B.—Strangers visiting the City are solicited to leave their measures. ap23-2m

HATS AND CAPS.

HOOPES & DAVIS, No. 517 MARKET STREET, MANUFACTURERS OF, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN, FUR, WOOL, SILK, CASSIMERE, STRAW, AND PANAMA HATS, CAPS, BONNETS, BLOOMERS, RUCHES, PALM & WILLOW HOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, &c. We respectfully invite the attention of cash and prompt paying buyers to our large and well-selected stock. fe14-3m

LOOKING GLASSES.

LOOKING-GLASSES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c., &c. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, IMPORTERS, MANUFACTURERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS. EARLES' GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, mh 23-tf Philadelphia.

HARDWARE.

ABBEY & NEFF, NO. 308 NORTH THIRD STREET, Have now in store a most complete stock of HARDWARE, of late importation, and American manufacture, which they offer to the NEAR TRADE on the very best terms. ap9-4m

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO. HARDWARE, CUTLERY, and GUN WAREHOUSE, No. 427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE Streets PHILADELPHIA. fe3-3m

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NEW YORK, Issue Letters of Credit to Travellers available in ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, THROUGH THE MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT, VIENNA, NAPLES, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS. ja26-6m

300 Bbls. and 340 hfs. large No. 3 Mackerel. 180 bbls. and 400 hfs. small No. 3 Mackerel received per schooner [illegible] WILLIAM [illegible] NORTH WHARVES.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

BLACK AND WHITE BLONDE LACES. WARBURTON, 306 SOUTH SECOND STREET, BELOW SPRUCE, 1004 CHESTNUT STREET, ABOVE TENTH, Calls especial attention to the above goods, feeling confident that NOWHERE IN THIS CITY CAN SUCH A LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT BE FOUND. ap28 tf

NEW MANTELETS. PROMENADE AND CARRIAGE CLOAKS, IN EXCLUSIVE STYLES, OPENING EVERY MORNING At the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NEW LACE MANTILLAS. NEW LACE POINTES, NEW LACE BOURNOUS, Now opening in unparalleled profusion at the PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM, 708 CHESTNUT STREET. J. W. PROCTOR & CO. ap27-tf

W. P. CAMPBELL, NO. 1124 CHESTNUT STREET. SPRING CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS NOW OPENING DAILY. Embracing all the NEWEST STYLES and Choicest Materials, at the LOWEST PRICES. ap14-1m

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS. NEW GOODS. All the new styles now open, and constantly receiving every novelty. PLAITED CORDS, ALL COLORS. ORNEE KNITTING BALLS. EMBROIDERED CUSHIONS. EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS. BEST QUALITY SHETLAND WOOL. GILT BRAIDS, TASSELS, AND CORDS. RAPSON'S TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE, CORNER OF EIGHTH AND CHERRY STREETS. fe3-3m

GRAY SILK POPLINES. We have received One case of Glossy Gray Poplines, very much desired For Dresses and Mantles. Gray Bareges Anglais, [illegible] Wide Bareges, [illegible] Gray Ginghams. [illegible] A large lot [illegible] Small Flounces, At $4 00 per Robe. SHARPLESS BROTHERS, ap30 CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

A FINE STOCK OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS, at the CENTRAL STORE, S. E. corner EIGHTH and ARCH Streets. DRESS MATERIALS of almost every variety, in plain, medium, and gay styles. Mohairs, Lavellas, Grisaille Poplins, and Gray Goods for Travelling Dresses. Paris Jaconets and Organdies, in neat, medium, and gay styles. New Valencias and Poil de Chevres. Fine Scotch Ginghams. Just from New York, 1 case White Ground Lawn style English Prints, 12½ cents, beautiful. Lace Mantles, Points, Talmas, and Bournois, Black Silk Mantillas. STELLA SHAWLS. 6-4, 7-4, and 8-4 Wide White and Black Bareges. FURNISHING GOODS. Marseilles Quilts, Linen Sheetings. Table Cloths, Napkins, and Doylies. Table Linens, Diaper, Unshrinkable Flannels, Gauze, and Silk Flannels, &c., &c. ap28 stuthif CHARLES ADAMS & SON.

COOPER & CONARD Invite attention to the largest stock they have ever offered, comprising, in part, LADIES' CLOTH CLOAKS Of Plain, Striped, and Mixed Clothsall of the newest patterns and material, got up in the most ELEGANT AND ARTISTIC MANNER, and to sell at very reasonable rates. SILK MANTLES are in proportion, and will be ready in a few days. LACE POINTS AND MANTLES. Also, MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR, Embracing the following, viz: A first-rate $3 Black Cloth. Black Cloths of superior quality for $1.50, Finer grades of Black and Mixtures. FINE BLACK DOESKINS. Fancy Cassimeres for young gents. Boys' wear in great variety. LIGHT CLOAKING CLOTHS, First rate, at $1.25; better goods, $1.50 and $2. COOPER & CONARD, ap7 S. E. NINTH and MARKET Sts.

THORNLEY & CHISM, Call special attention to their Stock of—SILKS. SHAWLS. DRESS GOODS. CLOTH DUSTERS. SILK MANTLES. BAREGE AUGLAI DUSTERS AND DRESSES. also, to the Richest Stock in Philadelphia, of—French Lace Bournous. French Lace Piccolominies. French Lace Eugenies. French Lace Shawls. French Lace Pointes. French Lace Mantles. French Lace Talmas. Cambria Laces. Chantilla Laces, &c., &c. BOUGHT FOR CASH! We invite attention to our Staple Goods, viz: Best Family and Fronting Linens. Best Shirting, Sheeting, and Pillow Muslins. Spring and Summer Flannels and Cassimeres. Mixed Cloths, Black French Cloths, &c., &c. Best Kid Gloves, Silk Gloves, Hosiery, Linen, Hand kerchiefs, &c., &c. Northeast corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN. mh24 THE "HARRISON BUILDINGS."

DRY GOODS, ADAPTED TO PHILADELPHIA PLAIN TRADE.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Streets, have this season, as usual, a stock of Goods (IN ADDITION TO THEIR GAY STYLES) of the first quality, and neater descriptions, adapted to PHILADELPHIA PLAIN TASTE. Very neat Foulards. Neat Bareges and Lawns. Quiet Plaid Dress Silks. Subdued Colored Silks. Non-committal Lawns. Restrained Style Calicoes. Mode Colored Silk Shawls. Plain and Neat Cassimeres. Plain Mits, Gloves, Hdkfs. &c. ap12-tf

POPULAR TRADE.—CITY RETAIL SALES.—EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH Streets, have this season made it a point to have a stock of Goods of the first quality, and of the most decided good taste, ADAPTED TO CITY SALES. Richest Spring Silks. Magnificent Flounced Robes. Little Flounces, and many of them. Grenadines, richer than ordinary. Organdies, Bareges, and Foulards. The new style Spring Pardessus. Black Silk new shape Mantle. Black Lace Points Burnous, &c. ap12-tf

IRISH LINENS.—A fresh invoice of SHIRTING LINENS direct from the manufacturers, RICHARDSON, SONS, & OWDEN, of Belfast, just received. These Goods are selected expressly for our family trade, and are guaranteed free from any admixture of Cotton. PERKINS & CO., ap7 9 South NINTH Street.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINES. HENRY COY, Agent, 628 CHESTNUT STREET, SECOND FLOOR. Machines, with Operators, on hire to Private Families. BRANCH OFFICES: 7 West STATE Street, Trenton, N. J. 132 CENTRAL SQUARE, Easton, Pa. ja19-6m

WILCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—The great and increasing demand for Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine is a guarantee of its superior excellence. Price $30. For sale at FAIRBANKS' Scale Warehouse, 715 CHESTNUT Street. fe6-tf

GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S SEWING MACHINES, ap30-6t No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street.

THOMAS & MARTIN, 217 CHESTNUT STREET, HAVE FOR SALE APAQUAG SEAMLESS BAGS, IN ALL SIZES. fe28-3m

LAMPBLACK—Ground pure in Oil WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

The Press.

TUESDAY, MAY 1, 1860.

The P. R.

[For The Press.]

Not an uninstructive record might be made of the various opinions that have been held respecting the relation of soul to body, and of the practical embodiment of such opinions in customs and systems. From Plato to Herr Teufelsdröckh there has been a class which has considered the body as prison-house to the soul, and as such to be conquered in its appetites and passions; to be used only to be cast aside when the end of the use is attained. On the other hand, there has been a class with opposite tendencies, unfolding exclusively the idea that the appetites of the body are legitimate, and therefore to be indulged and fostered. The masses have always marched under this banner, from the Epicureans to the prize-fighters. However different the means adopted, their principle has been the same—exaltation of the corporeal. The bloated reveller, reeling from some orgy of Bacchus, yelling out his frantic and obscene ribaldry, is brother to the fighter [illegible], reeking and senseless on his second's knee.

Now, both these theories which have divided the speculative and practical worlds are true, so far as they represent the *principle* that underlies each; both are false so far as they embody the abuses which the follies or the lusts of men have grafted on them. It *is* right to subdue the body to the soul, if man is other than a digesting-sack, if he has any interest beyond present feeding. Cicero's declaration in the elegant Latin of his "Somnium" is nothing more than an expression of a universal latent belief: "It is not the form which can be pointed at with the finger, but the whole mind and soul of a man that is *the man.*" To develop, then, this inner nature, and give to its control every passion that would interfere with its highest culture, seems to form man's highest duty. But to discharge it thoroughly, every *bodily* power must also be developed; for thus shall the soul best gain strength to complete the mastery it has begun. All honor, then, to physical discipline, since it is physical subjugation.

This question of the relation of the physical to the psychical must be forced upon the attention of every thinking man to-day. News has come to us of an uncommon exhibition of animal strength, for which the actors had been severely and continuously trained. So far, well. But news has also come to us of the motives, the modes, and the issues of the contest; our *euge* is a cry of horror.

Given now two splendid specimens of physical force, two stalwart athletes, whose rounded, brawn, and toughened sinews excite our highest admiration of lusty manliness. Under those braced and hardened muscles are elasticity and tone of nerve; the men are not machines, but intelligent actors; the sturdy power of every movement is almost hidden by the instinctive grace of life's quick volition. A few hours hence, two heaps of swollen and mangled carcass, two masses of jellied flesh, all semblance of humanity mashed from their faces, lips, eyes, cheeks split into ribands, or hanging in bloody flabs. Is more than one verdict possible to any decent instinct? Does not every heart sicken at the loathsome details peddled by the papers, even to many editions? When in conjunction with these disgusting *results* are put the motives—money and brutal passion—when we consider that all this is read by millions who learn to gloat over blood at a distance, and thus grow familiar to blood at home—we cry out: It is time to stop this; if Christian *sentiment* in the nineteenth century cannot forbid that imbruted men should hackle and hew each other to horrid mangled ment, Christian *law* must.

Why, the world has never before seen the like! The contests at the Grecian games were inspired by the semi-noble motive of emulation, and in their actual results rarely presented a shocking spectacle. Boxing and the pancratium were, for the most part, in disrepute; and, when they occurred, were softened in their effects by the exalted contests in music and poetry. The gladiatorial fights of Rome—offspring of some besotted Emperor's brain—were *forced* upon their hapless subjects. But here are men *voluntarily* gouging each other for gold, revelling in a ferocious barbarity which barbarians would blush to own. If they were determined to do the world a good service by ridding it of their brutish presence, and would then tear each other to pieces in some *corner*, certainly we could offer but very faint strictures. Whatever objections lie against capital punishment have no force in the mutual dismemberment of two brutes. But when all this is done in the open light of day, amid a crowd of applauding spectators, numbering many millions on either side of the Atlantic—when it is done in the name of "manly courage," "pluck," "bottom," "muscular development," and our children are urged impliedly or avowedly to like "spirit"—in the name of humanity we enter a protest.

Recognising fully the intimate connection between brawn and brain; conceding everything that the most strenuous advocate of the "fancy" could urge in behalf of exercise and "training," we do yet say that such exhibitions as prize-fights, enlisting the worst passions—cupidity and hate—in their support, can have no other than the most degrading effect, not only upon those immediately concerned, but on all who are familiarized with its sickening details. We do again distinctly state that in the case of Plato *versus* Epicurus, Plato has the loftiest right; that Epicurus is right only so far as assists his loftier brother. The development of body is not an end for itself, but a means for something higher. Health, strength, vigor, elasticity of nerve-tone, are so many helps to lift us *above* the prize-ring.

In conclusion, let any man who recognises a higher than a physical manhood speak earnestly against this brutality, forming public sentiment so far as in him lies. Law is but a gauge of public feeling: if the one be true, the other cannot be false and will not be lax. T. C.

Prime Cost of Gas.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE PRESS:" In a leading article in your columns, this morning, it is stated that the cost of coal-gas at this time, at the City Works, is *ninety-five cents* per thousand cubic feet.

I fear that you, with many others, have been misled by the statements floating through the journals of the day, which are designed to reconcile the community to the present wasteful and oppressive administration of our city gas affairs.

The Chief Engineer, in his official report for the year 1859, states that the quantity of gas manufactured was five hundred and sixty-two millions of cubic feet, of which sixty-eight millions were lost or consumed at the factory; the net production four hundred and ninety-four millions of cubic feet of gas, the cost of which, including gas repairs and *incidentals*, and *excluding* services, street mains, works, and interest on capital, &c., was $764,183.02, being equal to more than $1.54 per thousand feet.

When you remember that the gas consumers *must* pay, in addition to the cost of gas, an interest per annum on eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars, being the cost of the various local works bought by the trustees, together with interest on an investment of millions of dollars in works, service pipes, meters, &c., you will see that there is not much profit at the present price of gas, when made from coal. At the same time, you will as readily perceive that the patronage and immense disbursement of cash under control of officials of the city trust sufficiently explain the uneasiness excited by the public discussion of the proposals of the water gas innovators, to make gas at reduced rates.

The Water Gas Company offer to save $200,000 per annum to the public, and offer to give security for the fulfilment of their undertaking; but the money and patronage are wanted in "*Incidental*" schemes by our coal gas potentates; hence the opposition to any interference with "vested interests" by those who now control them.

APRIL 30. ANOTHER TRUTH.

New Music.

Frith, Pond, & Co., New York, have published three new songs, duets for soprano and tenor, composed by J. Remington Fairlamb, of this city. These are "A Young Maiden's Thoughts," "Forget thee, dear Susie?" and "Oh, smile upon the fallen." Of these, the first is decidedly the prettiest—the music being harmoniously expressive, and precisely adapted to the character of the poetry.

"The Home of Happier Days," composed and arranged for the piano by Mr. Fairlamb, (published by Beck & Lawton,) is also much above the usual run of ordinary songs. The words have meaning, and the music has a decided character and sweetness of its own.

In a few days, Mr. Fairlamb will leave this city, where he has been organist in one of the principal churches, on a visit to Europe to complete his musical education. His stay will probably extend over several years. We expect to hear as well of him in the future as in the past.

NORTHERN HOME FOR FRIENDLESS CHILDREN.—The annual celebration of the opening of this institution will take place this afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered, in addition to exercises in singing, &c., by the children. We bespeak for our fair friends, who take so much interest in carrying on the philanthropic work, for which the Home was designed, a large concourse of our best citizens on the occasion referred to.

The Cincinnati Platform.

The following is the substance of that part of the Cincinnati platform upon the slave issue in the Territories:

1. Desiring the co-operation of all who regard the Union under the Constitution as the paramount issue; repudiating all sectional parties on slavery, whose purposes, if consummated, must end in civil war and disunion, and adopting as the only sound and safe solution of the slavery question, for the conservatism of the Union, *non-interference by Congress with slavery in State or Territory, or in the District of Columbia.*

2. That this was the basis of the compromises of 1850, and was rightly applied to the organization of Territories in 1854; and by its uniform application to the organization of Territories and the admission of new States, with or without slavery, as they may elect, the equal rights of all the States in the Territories will be preserved, the original compact of the Constitution maintained, and the perpetuity and expansion of the Union over the continent insured.

3. That we recognise the right of the people of all the Territories, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and when the number of their inhabitants justifies it, to form a Constitution, with or without domestic slavery, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

THE DRED SCOTT DECISION.

The following are such extracts from the Dred Scott decision as bear upon the issues before the Convention:

"The powers of the Government, and the rights and privileges of the citizens, are regulated and plainly defined by the Constitution itself. * * * The Territory being a part of the United States, the Government and the citizens both enter it under the authority of the Constitution, with their respective rights defined and marked out, and the Federal Government can exercise no power over his person or property beyond what that instrument confers, nor lawfully deny any right which it has reserved." * * * * *

The Constitution provides that "no person shall be deprived of life, liberty, and property, without due process of law," and if Congress itself cannot do this, and it is beyond the powers conferred on the Federal Government, it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorise a Territorial Government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local Government established by its authority to violate the provisions of the Constitution. And if the Constitution recognises the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, no tribunal acting under the authority of the United States, whether it be legislative, executive, or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or to deny it the benefit and provisions of the guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachment of the Government. * * * * *

And the Government, in express terms, is pledged to protect it, (property in a slave,) in all future time, if the slave escapes from his owner. This is done in plain words—too plain to be misunderstood. And no word can be found in the Constitution which gives Congress a greater power over slave property, or which entitles property of that kind to less protection than property of any other description. The only power conferred is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights. * * * *

It was not only within the scope of its (the General Government's) power, but it was its duty to pass such laws and establish such a (Territorial) Government as would enable those by whose authority they acted (the people of the several States) to reap the advantages anticipated from its acquisition.

Judge Black's "Shirt."

[From the Chambersburg Times.]

Ellis B. Schnabel, a name familiar to the ears of the Democracy of this State, testified that Judge Black, when he denied in "high rage," that the President had ever written such a letter as Governor Walker held in his possession, further added that if any one attacked the Administration on this ground, "we will put a shirt upon him, from which he will never escape."

The allusion of the shirt is to the fable of the poisoned tunic of Nessus, the Centaur, who was slain by Hercules for a violent attempt upon Dejanira, the hero's wife, under the pretence of carrying her across a swollen stream. The dying Centaur gave her a tunic, which he said possessed the power of recalling a truant husband. The injured lady soon found occasion for using this garment, in which he arrayed himself for a sacrificial robe. He immediately fell into a painful distemper, and not being able to tear it from his back, in despair threw himself upon a funeral pile on Mount Etta.

There is a certain fitness in the Judge's use of the classics. The treacherous conduct of the Administration towards "bleeding Kansas," in their vile efforts to help her over her sea of troubles, is aptly illustrated by the deceitful violence of Nessus. And the malevolent employment of the poisoned tunic, also finds its exemplification in the cunning winding of the Administration meshes around the "Little Giant," the Democratic Hercules, who gave the mortal blow to the Centaurs of the Administration.

But leaving the regions of fancy, we see in this bold threat of Judge Black, which imprudently escaped in a gush of anger, the spirit which influences the powers that be in Washington; and which is the offspring of the cold heart of the Executive, so callous to every passion but envy and hate, whose master motive is to foil the hopes of the aspiring man, to whom the Democratic party pledged the inheritance of the White House. The axe of proscription and the shirt of Nessus are the means by the employment of which the disgraceful Administration keeps itself at all respected.

Decision Respecting Imported Negroes.

The Mobile papers contain the decision of Judge Jones, of the United States District Court for the southern district of Alabama, in the case of the United States vs. Thomas V. Broadnax and others. The defendants stood charged in the indictment with holding, selling, or otherwise disposing of twenty negroes averred to have been brought into the United States, and within the jurisdiction of the United States Circuit Court at Mobile, "from a foreign place, to the grand jurors unknown." The *Advertiser* furnishes the following synopsis of the decision:

"One of the principal objects in the formation of the General Government was the regulation of foreign commerce. Before the adoption of the Constitution, each State possessed sovereign power as to its own foreign commerce. Some of the States legalized the African slave trade; others prohibited it. The ninth section of the first article of the Constitution, declaring that the foreign slave-trade 'shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year 1808,' is a grant of the power to prohibit it after that date. Consequently, the acts passed in pursuance of that authority are constitutional. And, in the opinion of the judge, the prohibiting acts are founded in sound public policy, and ought to be enforced. Those acts apply to all persons directly or indirectly concerned in the importation of African slaves, either in manning or navigating slave vessels, or furnishing funds, provisions, or equipments for such vessels.

"But, when the negroes have passed into other hands after importation, then they come under State jurisdiction, and are subject to the same rights and disabilities as other free negroes in the respective States in which they may be found. He who holds one of them, claiming him as a slave, can be proceeded against, under State law, in the same manner as if he claimed any other free negro as his slave. This argument was sustained by the citation of many authorities involving analogous principles; as in the case of merchandise, when the importation has been completed and the goods have passed into other hands and become subject to taxation; also, of persons who have emigrated into the country under the passenger laws and have passed into the masses of our population.

"As it was not pretended by the district attorney that the Africans who were the subjects of these indictments were held by the importers, but, on the contrary, as that officer admitted that the defendants were in no way concerned in their importation, his honor held they were guilty of no offence under the prohibitory acts of Congress, and therefore the demurrer to the indictment must be sustained."

The French Milliner in the Witness Box.

Madame Lareine ascended into the pen, and took her place, after delivering herself of a stately scoop to the judges and the court, like a grand dame of the reign of Louis XIV. She did not give their lordships any trouble about taking her seat—not she! When her attention was called to the various acts of cruelty, both of speech and act, with which Mr. Barber was charged on account of Mrs. Barber's alleged extravagance in dress, she clasped her hands in an emphatic way, and exclaimed: "Ah! *Mon Dieu! c'est infame—le barbare!*" She then explained to the court that the usual Parisian calculation for a lady's dress varied proportionately with the family income, and that the amount of the *dot* brought by the wife was invariably taken largely into account. Upon an income of 25,000 francs she could positively affirm—assuming two children—that a lady was economical who only expended 10,000 francs on dress. Mrs. Barber, in her opinion, was entitled to expend, at the least, £400 per annum on this object. The sum of £200 per annum was a *misere*—it was *mesquin—deplorable!* Was £25 too much for that evening robe of white satin? Assuredly not! The court must take into account that there were *bouillonnes* of the same under the skirt, which was necessarily of talle, which was again adorned with *bouillonnes* and a frill of silver lace. She saw no mention of the *bertha*, which was *de rigueur*. And then their lordships would readily see that there must be a bow to match at the front of the body. For a terry velvet bonnet, trimmed across the front with a scarf of the same, five guineas were a *bagatelle*. No! there would be no blonde inside. *Fi done! quel genre!* The outer dress—petticoats, sleeves, collars, cuffs, gloves apart—she could not set a lady's little corner comforts down at less than £60 per annum. In answer to Dr. Lebb, in cross-examination, she intimated to him that she had been speaking hitherto of *ladies*; but she was quite prepared to admit that the wife of a small lawyer—a *petit avocat* like him (Dr. L.)—might dress herself for £40 per annum. But then she must be *aux expediens*, and devote her whole attention to turning, dyeing, and making shift. Would Dr. Lobb like to ask her any more questions? or any other gentleman? No? Then, *Ma foi! Bonjour!*—*London Paper.*

A CLEVELAND PRINTER IS HEIR TO £10,000 IN ENGLAND.—Mr. F. W. Furnies, for the past two years a journeyman printer in this city, sailed for Europe in the schooner R. H. Harmon this morning. He goes to Europe to look after £10,000 which belongs to him. His great aunt died near London last September, leaving the above sum to Mr. Furnies' mother, and, in case of that lady's death, the money was to go to her eldest son. Mr. Furnies' mother died some years ago at Quebec, which fact, it is supposed, his great aunt was not aware of at the time she made her will. Mr. Furnies learns that efforts are being made in England to break the will, but he has positive assurance from high legal authorities that he can readily establish his right in the premises. He is an industrious and intelligent young man, and carries with him across the Atlantic the best wishes of the craft in Cleveland.—*Cleveland Plaindealer.*

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XXXVITH CONGRESS.—FIRST SESSION.

U. S. CAPITOL, WASHINGTON, April 30.

SENATE.

Sundry memorials and petitions were presented.

On motion of Mr. LATHAM, of California, the report of the Judiciary Committee on the petition of George T. Sarratt, in regard to the estate of the late Hon. D. C. Broderick, was recommitted.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin, moved to take up the bill for the relief of Anson Dodge.

Mr. LANE, of Oregon, said the Senate was opposed to doing business.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, moved that when the Senate adjourn it be till Wednesday next. Carried.

On motion of Mr. GREEN, the Senate adjourned till Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. [illegible], of Alabama, opposed the tariff bill. The friends of protection seized on the payment of the public debt, which was comparatively small, as a pretext to increase the duties. Wherever free trade had been tried, the result had proved the wisdom of that policy. We should not abandon the advantage gained in that direction.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, explained the pretended purposes of the Republican party. He reviewed the action of the Convention party as being destructive to the commercial, agricultural, and manufacturing interests of the country, as well as subversive of the great political rights of the people, which he supported by reasons well-authenticated statistics between the resources and productions of the free and slave States, and traced the threatened non-intercourse and dissolution of the Union as imaginary.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, [illegible] [illegible] the Republicans wanted to overthrow Southern institutions. While the hungry and ferocious party, which, for aught he knew, are cutting one another's throats at Charleston, are crushed out, there can never be peace. It is not for principle—they are contending for the spoils.

Mr. CURTIS, of Iowa, remarked that he understood that the Charleston Convention had just made a platform with two faces, the Cincinnati platform with the Dred Scott decision.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, wanted to know whether that information was for the Republicans or the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. CURTIS replied, for the country generally.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, replied that, to use a Western phrase, the Democrats have come out of the same hole they went in at—the North will woo the South, and the South will woo the North, and both will go in to whip the Republicans if they can. Who cares for platforms? Did any party ever stand by them? It is only a mere scramble for the spoils.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE Florence correspondent of the Newark *Advertiser* mentions that the wife and children of Dr. *Achilli, an apostate from the Roman Church*, about whom some excitement was recently created in Hoboken, and who has conciliated Protestant feeling, both in England and the United States, are in a perfectly destitute condition, living on the alms of our countrymen. He shipped them at New York, last year, under a specious pretext, with the promise to supply their wants monthly by bills of exchange, since which the only intelligence they have had of him was through the newspaper report of his having another woman and child in New Jersey. Measures have been taken to call him to account.

DREAD OF CANNIBALISM.—A terrible murder, the result of an Indian superstition, is described as follows in the *Nor'wester*, published at the Selkirk settlement, in the Red river of the North:

"We have just received the following thrilling intelligence from the shores of Lake Winnipeg. In the beginning of February, two men were sent from Lower Fort Garry to the west side of the lake, on a fur expedition. In the vicinity of 'Jack Head' they fell in with Mr. John Monkman, who informed them that he had visited 'Thick Foot's' camp, and there learned that 'Thick Foot's' brother had killed his grandson, a boy of ten or twelve years of age, being apprehensive that said boy was becoming a 'Windigoo.' We may inform our uninitiated readers that, according to an Indian tradition, if this youth had once tasted human flesh he would have become as impenetrable to lead or steel as ever Achilles was after emerging from the river Styx. It was to obviate so dire a calamity, that the Indian patriarch, with all due solemnity and ceremony, perpetrated the tragical deed, by burying his axe in the scull of his grandchild. Not satisfied with crushing his head to atoms, his superstitious *furor* impelled him to cut up the remains and burn them to cinders, in order thoroughly to extinguish any latent vital spark which might, by any possibility, germinate into a 'Windigoo.' Tradition also taught that when anybody had fairly commenced eating human flesh, his heart became a solid mass of ice, and hence we are told, as a matter of great moment, that the young heart burned like every other heart, presenting no symptoms of *glaciation*."

FIENDISH PLOT DISCOVERED.—The Detroit *Free Press* has the particulars of a fiendish conspiracy to destroy human life. It appears that at Mount Clemens, on the Grand Trunk railway, there is a bridge—one of Howe's truss bridges—of three spans, each span sixty feet long, the whole being thirty-five feet above the water. The peculiar construction of these bridges is such that the bolts constitute its strength. They are some fifteen or twenty feet in length, and are placed in such a position as to bind the upper and lower girders together, and press the diagonal frame work into a solid mass of timbers, which no ordinary weight can break down. The moment they are withdrawn the bridge will fall of its own weight, and the removal of a small portion of them contributes greatly to decrease its power of resistance to an immense moving weight. In the present instance the bridge was strengthened by iron girders, which extended from one abutment to the other, and the danger was less, but no amount of girding would have rendered the bridge safe, for any length of time, after the bolts were rendered ineffective by the removal of the retaining power.

Charles Smith and Reed Bowman, for the purpose of securing what plunder they could gain, determined to remove these bolts, and let the bridge and the next train fall. They went so far as to remove, by the use of a wrench, a number of nuts from the long bolts which support the trestle work. The work was a long and tedious one, and the villains, while off duty on that, tried their hands at other rascality. One of them broke into a house in the vicinity, and tried to commit murder and robbery, and the other was caught in some petty act. Both were tried and convicted, and sent to the State's prison. Smith then confessed what had been done on the bridge, and upon examination the statement was found to be correct. Had they continued their work one day more, the probability is that there would have been an immense sacrifice of human life.

On the 17th of April, her Majesty the Empress of the French gives a grand fancy dress ball at the hotel of her mother the Countess de Montijo, in the Champs Elysées, Paris. Invitations are already issued, and it is said that some of the costumes ordered will be of a fabulous beauty and price. The dress of her Majesty, although simple enough in material, will, of course, surpass all others in magnificence of precious stones. The Empress intends to personate Diana equipped for the chase. The dress is composed of a short skirt of tulle, embroidered with silver stars and crescents. The body is made of flesh-colored silk. She will have suspended behind her a golden quiver filled with arrows, the feathers of which will sparkle with diamonds. A simple gold band encircles the head, with a large diamond crescent and two small stars in front; pink silk boots with golden anklets set with diamonds. It is said that her Majesty, to get the diamonds in the shape requisite for this dress, has obliged to have, in conjunction with her private jewels, several of the largest pieces belonging to the Crown diamonds unset and re-mounted, and that the *parure* complete will be estimated as worth more than ten millions of francs. The already beautiful hotel of the Countess de Montijo is undergoing alterations and arrangements for this *fête*, which will give it an appearance of fairy-like magnificence and splendor; and it is understood that the Empress stakes her reputation on its success.—*Paris Cor. Tribune.*

Murder at Topeka.

A U. S. DEPUTY MARSHAL KILLED IN THE DISCHARGE OF HIS DUTY—THE MURDERER NOT ARRESTED.

[From the Leavenworth Herald.]

United States Marshal Colby received intelligence yesterday evening of the killing of Leonard Arms, one of his deputies at Topeka, on Friday last, by John Richy, while attempting to arrest him on an indictment against him from the United States District Court of the Second district.

From persons who arrived yesterday evening from Topeka, we learn the following account of the murder:

At the last November session of the grand jury for the Second district, Richy was indicted for robbing the post-office at Willow Springs, but, resisting the service of the warrant, he was again indicted for that offence.

On Friday, Leonard Arms, deputy United States marshal, was in Topeka for the purpose of arresting him, and in the afternoon went out to his house, in company with a friend. Upon arriving and finding Richy, he informed him that he had come to arrest him, when Richy asked him if he had a warrant? Upon his answering "Yes," he replied he would resist, and drew a revolver. Arms then told him if he did not arrest him then he would certainly do it at some other day, and left the house. After leaving he concluded he would return and again attempt to arrest him, and placing his revolver at half-cock, he again entered the house, telling Richy he would arrest him then. Richy raised his revolver, and, retreating, told Arms not to approach. Arms, disregarding the menace, advanced another step, when Richy fired, the ball passing through his throat, immediately below the chin, and killing him instantly.

Leonard Arms is from Wyandotte, where his family now reside. He was a man universally beloved, liked, and leaves many friends to mourn his assassination.

John Richy came from Indiana to this country. He is a Republican of the John Brown school, and, we understand, was engaged with him in his deeds of blood in this Territory. *He is a large property holder in Topeka*, and a prominent politician in his party—having served in the Legislature of 1859.

Up to the hour when the stage left yesterday morning Richy had not been arrested. The sheriff and the deputy sheriff of Shawnee county were not to be found, and though he had fled, no efforts were being made by the citizens to prevent his escape.

LATER.—Since writing the above, we learn that Richy has surrendered himself.

Gen. James H. Lane has started from Lawrence to conduct the trial before a justice of the peace.

Richy shot at the companion of Arms several times, after he had killed him.