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VOL. 8.- NO. 250. PHILADELPHIA.

WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860.

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THE WAY TO SEE THE PROPERTY OF MY CHARLES AND CHARLES relations, Whitab. IC. not. ... speedily remedied, on the world, in all cases of the DYSKN TERY and THE TERY AN testing of from any other over the content of the c

PANILY FLOUR, Bach barrel warranted to make more BREAD, ead of a BETTER QUALITY, than any made in

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Soid by all Laspectable Beaters throughout the country. This face beand of CHAMPAGNES, which until the next year was congland exchanging to the best tables of the Continent of Europe, has now obtained the sport subcanded ungoess and pygularity in this country. It is resummented by some of the lars physicians of the city of New York over all other whose, on scounts of its arrange parity and delegany, and those who were try it many the large the large physicians of the city only year the country of the city 204 MARKET Street DISCATORIAL SPORTS. PRISOATORIAL SPOISTS.

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aver offered in this city, removed Trout, Base, and
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sport grits Limette, Virginia, Christo, Salacon, and
sent state of Passas, Schools, Artificial Sat, Sill,
Edit and Raif, Grant, Limen, and Cotton Lines.

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WEDNESDAY, MAY 23, 1860. At Eton, though he exhibited no talents, ill participation in the athletic sports of ballplaying, cricket, and boating, so much in-dulged in there, George Brummell was deci-

containaton meta DRESS GOODS

JOSHUA L. BAILY WILL OFFER THE DAY A SUPERB ASSORTMENT

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ver used, as hundreds of references will prove. Call ARNOLD & WILSON'S, 1010 CHESTNUT STREET,
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Ivorytypes, colored and plain Photographs, Da-

ATTENDED TO THE STATE OF THE ST

Beau Brummell-No. 2. well's father died when the son w n his sixteenth year. The lad had then been when he wished to be pointed, impudent, or our years at Eton, where—the title of in abeyance and that of dandy no invented his taste in dress obtained him the corique of Buck Brummell." The young gendeman appears to have had an natural instinct for dress, and as little Piccolomini, the say with more truth, might Brummell have been haracterized as a born dandy.

liked and petted him, partly because he was respectful and posite to them, but chiefly bebe was proverbially frank and honest man-he always told the truth. If he was frank, he also was not a little saucy, and, from the first, exhibited that readiness at reparted which he preserved to the close of his reign. There was something odd, quaint, and original about the lad, which was attractive, and he exercised as much ascendancy among the schoolboys of Eton as he afterwards did in the mehlonable world of London. He guitted Ston with the reputation of being a sharp clever lad, who had not made the most of his iles, and still was not to be consilered ignorant. In making Latin verses, one of the foolish accomplishments of the time, he is said to have acquired considerable heility. In his latter years, at Calais, when a discrewned exile, he returned to this amuse. ment, and harmlessly whiled away ennut with the longs and shorts of this species of com-

From Eton he went to Oxford, entering himself as a member of Oriel College, where he speedily changed his manners and his system, abandoning his winning frankpess for studied exclusiveness. He made friends with men of rank and fortune, and with these alone—that is, if the truth must be told he became a tuft-hunter. He neglected study, but condescended to write for the Newdyste prize, (£50 for the best short poem upon a stated subject, Heber's "Palestine" was of this class,) and his verses were declared to be the second best of his year. His friends de placed that they were the best, but that, from his carelessness in omitting to count the lines he had not written the full number required All the squibs and satires of the University were attributed to him, and every practica ioke was affiliated upon him also. One of these, which nearly caused his expulsion, was his putting a pair of white bands round the mock of a tame donkey, and turning the animal into the quadrangle of Brazennose College, to parody the Principal, a vory dull and heavy

In a social point, Brummell was very suc cossful, introducing a sort of dignified gravity into his very fun, even when most " fast and forious," and making a point of never smiling at his own sallies, not even when most humor

Brummell's reputation travelled from Oxford **i, and even the Prince of** is estimately excited by the stories told of him trummall, himself, used to say that, when a boy at Eton. he had attracted the notice of the Prince, who subsequently recognized him is At all events, Brummell was introduced to the Prince, at a party of exclusives whom the embryo Beau treated with such a rogant souchalance, despite of their rank, that the Prince was charmed, and presented the impudent young fellow with a cornetcy in the Tenth Hussers, his own regiment, which Brummell condescended to accept. At thi ime, he had obtained the mature age of sixteen! Of course, he then left the University

This occurred at the close of 1794, when th Prince of Wales, "the observed of all ob servers," was thirty-two years old. What manner of man George Prince o Wales was at this period, Byron has recorded in "Don Juan," when he describes what his

here saw in London, about the year 1796: There, too, he saw (whate'er he may be now)
A Prince, the prince of princes at the time, nation in his very bow.

And full of promise, as the spring of prime; Though royalty was written on his brow. Though royalty was written on me brows.

He had then the grace, too, rare in every olime, Brummeli was singularly lucky in winnin

eission in his regiment. It introduced him as the Prince's constant companion, to the highest and most select circles of fashion, and placed him side by side with some of the most ising young men of the time-for there was general desire to belong to the Prince's regi-

nent, and thus cultivated the acquaintance of various men, for various qualities. Thus Sheridan for his wit; Fox for his social na are; George Hanger for his bluntness; Lord Barrymore for his downright wickedness; Lord Camelford for his eccentricity; and Brummell for his originality, imperturbable assur-Beau and the Prince were on the most intimate terms—a connexion the mystery of which

s that it lasted so long. Brummell, as a military officer, was ex remely inefficient. The Prince could not with large crops. The chief crop is rice, next pare him to be taught his duties. He was lmost always late for drill, and did not alegiment. Two years later, (early in 1798,

ways know his own troop. Notwithstanding, the Prince's favor pushed him on, and he was Captain before he had been two years, in the when he was only twenty,) he resigned his

One duty which he performed, while Lieu-tenant, was his attendance on the Prince, on is marriage with Catharine of Brunswick. young people as mutually pleased with each other-which account materially differs from

Various causes were assigned for Brut nell's leaving the army, but the most proba ole was that his military duties, badly as he tended to them, interfered with his inde endence of action. The reason assigned by nimself was, that when his regiment was ordered from Brighton, a fashionable wateringplace, to Manchester, the Pittsburg of England, he went to the Prince and said, "I can not go to such a provincial place, especially as it will remove me from you." The Prince allowed him to sell his commission, and se

Brummell quitted the army. The following year (1799) Brummell came with which capital he set up a handsome bache lor's establishment in the West End, competing with men of high rank, who had for their

Invested in the funds, at that time, Brum mell's capital would bring in, at 4 per cent., only an income of £1,200 a year. Brummel ble quarter, and furnished it neatly rather than expensively. His entertainments were snug

ppearance was distingui, though he was not Figure, very good; hair, light-brown; whiskers, sandy; forehead, high; nose, a little disarranged, on the bridge, by a fall from his charger; eyes, gray; face, long; general exression, sarcastic, with a comic infusion. His features had great mobility, which enabled him to give great effect to his words,

His taste in dress obtained him the title of "Beau" and it was reported that, in his anx. two artists on his gloves one to cut the thumbs, the other to execute the other finsage maker's daughter of Sienna, was dubbed gers! Really, he was the best-dressed man in ndon. Every garment was of the best ma terial, made by the best tradesmen, and fitted him admirably. He was quiet rather than showy in his attiro, and, perhaps, his greatest had little application, and carefully avoided fault was the great extent of his wardrobe for he was perpetually getting new clothes. But he had consummate taste in dress es chewing contrasts, (what would now be called edly a very popular youth. The masters loud,) and studying harmony of colors. In this he differed greatly from the late Count D'Orsey, who has been seen to walk down Bond street in a sky-blue frock, pink necktie, orange vest, plum-colored pantalooms, and primrose hued gloves!

One great innovation of Brummell's ought have immortalized him. When his reign com. menced, the fashion was to wrap the neck cloth round a pad, or in thick folds which made the muslin either bag out in front or get mussed up under the chin into a roll. Brum mell sholished the pad, and wore his neck cloths slightly stiffened, so that the weight o the head did not crush them up into a roll. How this was done, he never would disclose but rumor runs that, when he fied from England, to avoid arrest for debt, he left a memerandum upon his table, "Starch makes the man!" The stiffened neckcloths then became common. Brummell's tie is spoken of as something wonderfully neat. It was the resul of great practice, and if not hit upon at the thirds of the people of Philadelphia would be op. first effort, another neckcloth was tried. His posed to any farther piles of brick and mortar valet was met on the stairs, one day, with some upon Independence Square; but tear down the two dozen neckcloths, perfectly clean but slightly crumpled, upon his arm, and, when asked what they were, solemnly replied "only our failures." No doubt, Brummell's taste in dress was one cause of the Prince' liking him, for George the Fourth had a grea desire to be a beau-in his way. At his death,

his Majesty's wardrobe sold by auction for #15.000. Lord Byron defined Brummell's style of dress to be simplicity of the most studied kind; " a certain exquisite propriety of dress." Brummell himself said the essentials were "No perfumes, but fine linen, plenty of it, and country washing."

Brummell's conversation could scarcely b called witty, though it was sarcastic. He had great dexterity of language. He drew pretty well, had some knowledge of music, danced elegantly, and had a knack of writing verses. He had neglected French, while at Eton, and subsequently found it so very difficult to obtain a knowledge of the language, that Byron said, like Napoleon's progress in Russia, Brum mell's progress in French had been stopped by the elements. He spoke and wrote French pas sably enough, however, in his retreat at Calais. Here, having fairly seen Beau Brumme placed upon the throne of Fashion, we may leave him for the present. We have yet to give specimens of the saucy repartees which

his subjects submitted to for many a long year. The Empire of Japan. It may interest some of our readers to know of Japan, which now, for the first time, sen an Embassy to a distant nation, and that nation which is the more remarkable, the youngest in the great family of nations. Japan proper consists of three large islands, Nippon, Kiu-siu and Sikoki. Of these, Nippon is the largest and contains the capital of the Empire, Yeddo. smaller islands-most of which little or nothing is known of-estimated by some at 7,000, and again, by others, at 5,000. The dimensions of the Empire are about 171,000 square mileslittle larger than the six New England States. and New York, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey, together. The population is variously esti mated at from 15,000,000 to 50,000,000, and at the Superior House, from New York and Phile does not, probably, fall short of 30,000,000.

The country is mountainous and volcanie and the Fudsi Jamma, which is some twelve thousand feet high, is covered with perpetu snow. The climate is extremely various, it is said. In the north the winters are sometime intensely cold, and in the south it is about as mild as the south of France. Rain is frequent all the year round, but prevails mostly in June and July. The climate is much milder, how-

ever, than the latitude would indicate. Japan is rich in metals and mineral wealth Gold and silver are abundant, and so are copper, lead, and cinnabar. Tin of the finest quality has been found, and coal and sulphur in inexhaustible supply. Of iron, which is found in three provinces in ore of excellent sin was elected by a Republican majority of nearly quality, there is said to be sufficient for all the wants of the Empire. Cornelians and agates | that we can carry Wisconsin in November. and jaspers of rare beauty are met with, but as the Japanese are ignorant of lapidary, the country has been imperfectly prospected for

uch hidden treasures as the diamond and other gems. Japan is truly an agricultural country, for every foot of available land, even to steep hillsides, is carefully tilled. And where the sides of the hills are too steep to use oxen to the plough, it is drawn by men. The soil is gene-

rally thin, but labor, irrigation, and the judicious application of manure are rewarded in importance to which is the tea plant. Cotton, corn, and the sugar cane are also, cultivated, but not largely, and the mulberry tree very extensively. The principal articles of manufacture are silk goods, paper, porcelain, glass, steel, and

lacquer ware. All the metals produced in the country, but chiefly gold, silver, copper, and iron, are worked with skill, and the Japane understand combining metals, such as gold and copper, with most beautiful effect, in a He accompanied "the happy couple" to mode unknown to others. In fine, in the Windsor, and subsequently described the strict seclusion in which they have lived for centuries, the Japanese have produced all and nanufactured all they wanted. The portals of commerce once opened, Japan will produce as well as require from abroad, a thou and things to which the people have heretofore been strangers. They will want leather, and boots and shoes, cotton and ients, better clocks, knives and forks and spoons as a substitute for chopsticks, and numerous other "trifles" such as people need when they first set up house-keeping. Better than all, the Japanese will want the steamengine, the steamboat and the steamcar, and the electric telegraph. All or the most o these indispensables to a proper civilization nto possession of his fortune, a clear \$30,000, terprise must supply, or the Japanese Embassy much as we make of it now, will be of sms consequence in the end to the commercial and A CORRECTION CORRECTED -We stated, sem

time ago, that on several occasions 200,000 copies of the London Times had been printed and soldvis: in 1821, when it contained Queen Caroline's elebrated letter to her husband; in 1829, when it had a report of Peel's speech, introducing Cathol Emancipation; and, in 1846, when it published Peel's speech introducing the Repeal of the Corliving was not expensive. He kept only a part of riding horses, for himself and groom, to enable him to show off in the Park, trusting to his friends, who were only too glad to be so honored, for the use of a carriage. His chief outlay was for dress. He said, in the midst of his career, that a gentleman in good society in London could not properly dress under £800 a year—exactly two-thirds of the Beau's income.

His game was to run the chance of winning money at the gaming-table, to which risk he did not resort until near the close of his career, or to marry an heiress. His personal

The Magazines for Jane.

The Knickerbeckers; the very Methamida.

American magazines, spans with a burleague r
view of "The Poems of Mr. Pigeon." very am sing, we dare say, only we do not take the joke nor catch the fun. There are other papers, how-ever, more intelligible, among which the foremost place should be awarded to Stephen Massett's acount; graphic but rather span out by excessive notation, of his visits to Newstand Abbey sind nancelcy field. In the Editorial historical narrans. The Gossip with Readers and Cor

Godey's Lady's Book has one of its neatest ontispleces "Children gathering Water-lilies" with fashions, patterns, music, and other embel-lishments. Among the literature, this month, the ouse, including a particularly original posse, serits the palm—though the incident of boarding is a little the extravagant, even for Miss Slimmins. In the "Editor's Table," it is erroneously asserted that Madame Recamber "walked as it through an ordeal of are, untouched, walked as

we did tilink that wery parent who knew any-thing of Pasis society could not be ignorant of Madame Recamier's notorious and long-enduring taison with Chateaubriand. It is simply absurd o hold up such a woman as a model of

Location of the New City Hall.

Рицапирита, Мау 22, 1860. MR. Epiron: Much has been said in regard to a proper location for a new "City Hall." ome there are with such narrow sight as suggest treet, and the remainder on the other, with 150. such things, and calling them the new City Hall, would only excite the laughter and settre of

Were a vote taken to-morrow, we believe twoold, rickely buildings that now deface it, excepting, of course, Independence Hall, and leaving an pen, sodded square, for all coming time, as a rublic promer

pride to Philadelphia, and help to relieve us from the beggarly paneity of fine municipal structures own each street as far as may be nec sumbered space of ground, on a central and leading thoroughfare—with considerably less stoics than in Chestnut street, making it better adapted for court business, which should, in my

with whom I have conversed, at once decide the on by those locating the building. The square would be much mere improved and visited with such an elegant attraction than it is now or ever will be the contemplated money to Washington being also an additional attraction Hoping the committee who have this importan matter now in charge will exhibit an enterprising and liberal energy in this matter, and give this view some attention in their coming decision.

I remain, &c., **EFFERFRIEE."

n, and in the opinion of numerous citizen

Letter from Superior City.

idence of The Press.] Supraion, Lake Superior, May 9, 1860. The schooner Fretter sailed this morning, with a fair wind, for Ontonagon, about 160 miles below us. een an easy matter for our friends on the Upper Mississippi to have loaded them both with eattle, from Stearns, Benton, Morrison, Monroe, and other and reminded me of the good times of 1856. From from the East will be very large this season. A number of travelling parties are expected in July,

In the late canvass, the Republicans. Abo tionists, and Whige were badly beaten in this ownship, and the entire Democratic ticket elected. Mesers. Dean, theridan, and J. S. Ritchie were lected supervisors, by thirty majority. Bouglas county gave Judge Dixon a majority of ever one nundred votes. From a late newspaper I earn that although the canvassers threw ou 2,000 of his votes on account of informality, yet his majority throughout the State was about 150. This is certainly a great triumph over fanaticism. Judge Dixon, you will recollect, refused to issue a habeas corpus and interfere with the United States Supreme Court. For this he was repudiated was then taken up by the Democracy, and tri 3,000 votes. So that Judge Dixon's election shows

Letter from John C. Heenan. [From Wilkes' Spirit of The Times.]
London, May 5, 1860.

DEAR SPIRIT: I am happy to inform you that I am very well, and that the little soar I got under the eye is almost entirely gone. In a week or more no one would suppose for a moment that I had even been hit at all. I need not say anything to you about the manner in which the fight was to a conclusion—only this, I have no far to a conclusion—only this, I have no fault with Sayers for anything that was done. It was natural that he should avait himself of every opportunity that offered to save his belt and his hard-earned reputation; but there are others whom I hold responsible for depriving me of what I carned, and all that I am sorry for is, that there is no earthly way in which I can get redress, I am entirely in the hands of the referse, and he cays Sayers had a right to be relieved when I got him "in chancery," so he

almost that I ever wrote in my life. Please give my regards to all my friends, and believe me. Truly yours, J. C. Herner. P. S.—We will have no speculation in the next fight, in the way of railroad trains or three-gaunea tones. There will be merely a party of twenty are side—esconds, principals, speculators, and all

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Por a Club of Twenty-one of over, we will send an

limaters are restinged to not an Arr HE WEELLY PRESS. CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued Bemi-Monthly in time for the California

The Defeat of Mr. Seward.

A LETTER PROK M. MARKET AND DISAPPOINTED

WIPPONTER.

Mr. George Dawson, justor editor of the Albany
Eventual Journal, writes thus from

ORIGAGO, May 19, 1860.

Misrepresentation has achieved its work: The
simid and evaluous have succumbed to threats timid and credulous have successful its work and perversions. To please, a few thouse of equivocal principle and faltering fatts, of loyal hearts have been suddened. The wised standard bearer of the Republican photo, serificed upon the altar of fancied hots, serificed upon the altar of fancied being serificed upon the altar of fancied

mated did not anare in the spirit of envy and he but enough did to turn the case, and I have wish to withhold from them this chan which of their right to the commendations which will coret from those who, are in sympathy out it was because those others were less imbuel with the pure principles of Republicanism, and were deemed more offensive to Mr. Seward' friends, than because those to whom I refer were not willing to accept Mr. Lincoln or any other man, as an instrument for the accomplishment of their primary purpose. Mr. Lincoln is a bold gallant, and uncompromising Republican.

He, however, owes mothing to Mr. Seward's immediate friends. They labored expectly to prevent his poministic.

they said so girally, but with e real induced by unbounded affect devotion, and by a settled convict of the country and triumph of fer upon the nomination of Mr. Same prevented the nomination of Mr. Lincoly, is ave been prevented. He, therefore, ower come to other men and to other indicance which secured his new many not, all of them, labor with equal seal festivesses to secure his election.

But upon them develves the responsibility of the companies and if

neither his forbearance, leaguetty, nor discretion. In this spirite, therefore, I speak my swn sentiment, regardless of what my associates may think er say, and quite indifferent to all consequences personal to myself. My chief regret is, that have all any justification for what I have said, and that hundreds and thousands of true Republicans have always al have already thought all and more than I hav written.

the North and South Shore lines from Buffalo and Chlosgo is exciting considerable interest, and the creati is highly satisfactory to the interest of the South Shore or Cleveland line. The North Shore train left Suspension Bridge, and the South Shore train left Suspension Bridge, and the South Shore train left Buffalo at the same time—six o'clock—Tnesday morning. The Shore train had the advantage of iwenty-four miles the distance from Suspension. Bridge to Chlosgo, being that number of miles shorter than from Buffalo to Chlosgo. Bott trains were marked on fast-time cards, but, having the right of the road as assume all other withing.

the locomotives than by the time fixed on the cards. [From the Cleveland Berga.]

We are not advised of the time at intermediate points on the North Shore train, but it arrived in Chicago at 9.40 P. M., having performed the distance—513 miles—in 15 hours, 40 minutes, of shout 321 miles per hour, including stops. The South Shore train arrived in Chicago at 6 15 P. M—twenty-five minutes sheaf of its competitor, having gone over 533 miles in 15 hours, 15 minutes; or 354 miles per hour, including stops.

The run from Buffalo to Krie, 83 miles, was made in 2 hours and 23 minutes. Fire to Cleveland, 95 miles, 2 hours and 25 minutes; Cleveland to Toledo, 112 miles, 2 hours 57 minutes. The run from Goshon, on the M. S. R. K. to Chicago Junctico, 104 miles, was made in 2 hours 23 minutes, including stops. or 41 miles per hour. Had the

pumps of the lecomotive not given out, the dis-tance from Toledo to Chicago, 243 miles would have been done in six hours. The delay by this mishap was 42 minutes.

The South Store line from Buffalo to Chicago has wen the race, and is "entitled to the belt."

[From the Montgomery (Als.) Confederation]
MESSES Entrops: We had a funny der
tion on yesterday, being one of the grand,
most superb that we have ever had the g
tune to gaze upon. Men, women, and