INTERESTING FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE JURA.

Garibaldi in the British Parliament.

DECREES BY GARIBALDI.

The Queen Dowager Retires from Naples.

THE SYRIAN MASSACRES CONFIRMED.

THE LONDON TIMES ON THE PRINCE OF WALES' AMERICAN TOUR.

Arrest and Acquittal of the Mate of an American Ship.

The Cunard screw steamship Jura, Captain Moodie, which sailed from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 10th, and from Queenstown on the 11th instant, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Niagara arrived at Liverpool at midnight on the 8th instant.

The Bohemian arrived off Londonderry about midnight on the 9 h.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The proceedings in Parliament possessed but little interest.

The state of Italy and the conduct of General Garibaldi had been again debated in the House of Lords

Lord Brougham, in the course of his remarks, said he thought the Constitution granted to Naples won'd be a great failure, and he hoped it would fail to save the detestable tyrant of Naples.

In the House of Commons, Lord Fermoy had given notice of a resolution, declaring the action of the House of Lords in rejecting the bill for the repeal of the paper duties an innovation upon the rights of the Commons, and that it is incumbent on the House to adopt measures for the restoration of its rights and privileges.

Mr Gladstone had also stated his intention to introduce an amended resolution in reference to the paper duties.

Two additional failures in the leather trade—Riddle & Sons, hide merchants, Newcastle, and Barker & Co, army boot contractors, near Northampton—are announced. Rider & Co., leather factors, Paris, had also failed.

CHARGE OF MURDER AGAINST THE MATE OF AN AMERICAN SHIP—THE ACCUSED ACQUITTED

[From the Liverpool Mercury, July 10.]

At the Police Court, yesterday, Julius F. Caulkings, chief mate of the American ship Henry Clay, now in the Waterloo Dock, was brought before the stipendiary magistrate, charged with the murder of a Portuguese sailor named Frank Kirman. Mr. Aspinall, barrister, appeared on behalf of the prisoner.

From the statement of the case made by Mr. Kehoe, it appeared that the Henry Clay sailed from New York the 21 of last month, bound for Liverpool, having a crew of twenty, amongst whom were some Dutchmen and a Portuguese seaman. The vessel arrived here on the 23d of June, and on the following morning the prisoner gave orders to some of the men to rig two stages for the purpose of cleaning the ship's sides. These stages were prepared accordingly, and upon one of them a man named William Eastman and the Portuguese were at work, and a Dutchman and one of the crew, named John Taylor upon the other.

After they had been at work for some time the prisoner went to them, and, calling them ill names, told them that if they did not get on quicker he would heave a piece of wood at their heads, telling them also that some of them should have a cold bath before ten o'clock that night. A few minutes subsequently the stage upon which Eastman and Kirman were working gave way, and both of the men were precipitated into the water. A man named Smith, since gone to sea, was up in the rigging at the time, and on seeing his shipmates struggling in the water ran down and threw them a rope, which Eastman succeeded in seizing, and was hauled on board, but the Portuguese, who was unable to swim, was carried away by the tide and drowned. Mr. Kehoe said when the man Kirman was seen struggling for life in the water, an alarm was given of "A man overboard," and something was said about lowering a boat, but the prisoner told the crew, "Never mind, he'll save himself yet," and made no exertion whatever towards rescuing the man. The body had not yet been recovered, and Mr. Kehoe asked that the prisoner might be remanded.

Mr. Aspinall said the story of the defence was this: The stage was lowered by some one on deck, who shouted to the men that it was about to be lowered, and who had every reason to believe that they heard it; and that two bolts in the ship's side were under the stage when it was lowered, and that it was thus upset.

John Taylor, another of the crew, stated that after the mate had told the men that he would give them a cold bath he threw a piece of wood at the witness, and he then saw him "take one of the turns off the pins," to which the stage on which Eastman and Kirman were working was fastened, and it then went down, throwing the men into the water. He did not hear the mate call out to the men that he was going to lower the stage. The Dutchman, who was working on the stage with witness, jumped into the river and attempted to rescue Kirman, but was unsuccessful. The prisoner then went down into the vessel's chains, and endeavored to catch him as he drifted past, but he was carried out of his reach. Something was said about lowering a boat, when the prisoner said, "Hold on; we'll catch him without if we can."

Mr. Rafflles was of opinion that after the evidence of the last witness the charge fell to the ground. He ordered the prisoner to be discharged, remarking that the case appeared very different now to what it did when the information upon which the warrant had been issued was given.

THE DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

[From the London Times, July 9.]

To-day an event is to take place which will so strongly move the feelings of multitudes that not even the coldest and most cynical will be able to regard it with unconcern. The Prince of Wales will leave the shores of England to visit as her Majesty's representative one of the most important colonies of the British Crown, and, in a more private capacity, to receive the hospitality of the Chief Magistrate and more than one of the great corporations of the United States. Royalty in these islands has become so entirely the expression of nationality, it has so completely passed from the stage of sluggish and gorgeous seclusion into that of active usefulness, that the utilitarian who affected to disregard its doings would only show how little he understood his own philosophy. There was a time when addresses and dedications moved the scorn of the thinking few, who contrasted the vain and selfish ruler of real life with that good and gracious Prince who was always fostering the Muses or bidding Neptune's utmost waves obey him, in the imagination of mayors and college fellows. That time has happily gone by. It may be that sometimes even now language is used respecting the chief person in these realms, warmer than that to which the disenchanted continental nations are accustomed in speaking of their own princes; but these expressions are due partly to the fact that our ruler is a lady, and partly to the universal satisfaction which is felt in the working of our national institutions. The fervor of English loyalty does but express the sensation of political comfort which so widely prevails. An event like the departure of the Prince of Wales is a fit occasion for its manifestation.

The first thought that strike us on learning that an English prince is to cross the ocean to receive the respects of his future subjects in the land of another hemisphere are the mightly destiny of the empire which has founded these communities, and the fitness of the monarchical system for giving a political unity to so many various and widely-sundered States. It need hardly be said that till the present age the old countries of Europe did not appreciate this power, and that tradition and etiquette, even more than the difficulties of locomotion, kept kings, and the sons and brothers of kings, from making acquaintance with some of the most attached of their subjects. The Bourbons of France and Spain had great possessions abroad, for which they fought and intrigued, made treaties and broke them, and formed coalitions or bade defiance to the alliance of their rivals. Colonial distinction was, indeed, the hobby of rulers in the last century, and exercised the greatest influence over the mind of Napoleon himself, who looked upon continental conquest but as the stepping stone to the possessions of Mexico and Peru, the Brazils and the Spice Islands, and whose notion of mortally wounding England consisted, during his whole life, in a Franco-Russian invasion of India. But neither the kings of Spain and the Indies nor the masters of Old and New France ever thought of their subjects in the Western World as worthy the light of the royal presence. Our own royal family was, for the most part, just as stationary. King William IV, indeed, visited Halifax as a midshipman and the Duke of Kent was for some time commander in-chief in North America. But these were exceptional cases, and it may be said that never since the foundation of colonies in America has it entered the thoughts of European rulers to extend their influence and that of the mother country by a visit of kindness across the ocean. The tradition of immobility seems to have had among crowned heads all the strength of a religion, and it has been left for the present sovereign of England to break the spell which confined monarchs to the dull dignity of their reception rooms.

The Prince of Wales goes to North America at the request of the Canadian Legislature, and his visit will illustrate not only the loyalty of these prosperous provinces, but the immense extent of British dominion, and the deep-laid foundations of British power. After a voyage of three thousand miles, on which he will daily see the horizon studded with the sails of his native country, and with the ocean steamers which are perpetually sweeping along that greatest track of the world's commerce, the Prince may cast anchor in the noblest harbor of North America, and see the Union Jack flying over barrack and custom-house, and red-coated sentries saluting, just as he saw them ten days before at an English port. Or he may enter from the ocean at once on to the course of the St. Lawrence, and pass the farms and settlements of a people strange to us in race, religion, and language, but now living contentedly and loyally under the sceptre of Queen Victoria. Further on he will come on the pure stock of the English race, the emigrants of the last forty years, increased and multiplied in a manner which even the United States have not rivalled. For hundreds of miles he will see the works of their industry, and in their new and flourishing towns he will observe a population essentially like that of the old country, but in some degree changed in appearance by the climate, and in customs by the neighborhood of the American Republic. Those who read the Prince's progress may reflect that for more than 2,000 miles westward to the shores of the Pacific and the gold rivers of Columbia, the dominions of the British Crown extend; that primeval forests, vast lakes and rivers, the sources of which are lost in eternal snow, form part of this boundless territory; and that, fit as it is to be the home of nearly the whole present population of Europe, it is but a province of the empire which the English race has built up over the world. Such a country as British North America, with such a people, might content the most ambitious ruler who ever founded a colony. What may, then, be the legitimate pride of a prince who is called upon to govern a whole system of colonies, more than one of which may become a rival of Canada, with cities that vie with Montreal or Toronto?

But if on the north of the border the Prince of Wales appears in the high capacity of heir and representative of the British Crown, another task, as grateful though as responsible, will devolve on him when he enters the territory of the American Republic. We may predict, without fanciful augury, that this visit will be a historical event. What can be stronger and more worthy the curiosity of those to come than the reception by a Republican President of a Royal Prince, whose ancestor was deposed and resisted during years of war by the nation which now shows hospitality to his descendant? We might make the obvious reflections which occur to every one on this great revulsion of feeling. It is, however, sufficient to say that the demonstration indicates two things—first, that the Americans are convinced that the British States nourish no insidious designs against them or their institutions, and that they will not be misunderstood if they give vent to their good feeling with something of their usual enthusiasm; and, secondly, that the character and personal demeanor of English royalty at the present day is such as to insure the respect even of those who have discontinued it as a political form. In the United States the Prince will be received with that cordiality which no people can show better than Americans, and he will no doubt respond by a bearing equally courteous and honorable. Were the Prince older in years, and were his stay longer, he might bring back many a new idea to be of service to his country and its dependencies. Such an examination of the New World is hardly to be hoped for. But there is one thing which his Royal Highness, and all of us, may learn from this visit, and that is that neither civil war, nor revolution, nor commercial rivalry, nor political bickerings, nor acrimonious social criticisms, can totally sunder nations which, having a common origin and language, develop themselves by the practice of the same free institutions.

NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION—PRESENTATION OF PRIZES IN THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

The Wimbledon competition in rifle shooting was supplemented by a brilliant ceremonial at the Crystal Palace, in connection with the distribution of prizes. The orchestra was reserved for gentlemen in uniform, and at its base was a platform on which glittered a formidable array of rifle barrels, varied, however, with pieces of more powerful significance—such as silver cups and gold watches. A large proportion of the spectators occupied reserved seats, and over all an immense selection of flags rising from the lower gallery to the very roof, and extending some distance down to the nave on either side of the great transept. Mr. Sidney Herbert, the Minister of War, was to have presided at the distribution; but his place as chairman was taken by Earl de Grey, who made a speech, and was followed by Lord Elcho. The distribution of prizes then took place. The especial object of applause and congratulation was, of course, Mr. Ross, the winner of the Queen's and of two other prizes—a young north country man, and the son of a decrepit walker. His composed and gentlemanly bearing enhanced the universal interest in his success, and when, for the third time, he appeared to carry off the great prize, the applause was unbounded. The Swiss prizemen wore objects of similar demonstrations, and appeared much pleased and gratified. The proceedings terminated with a short speech from Lord Elcho, inviting subscriptions to the association, and the huge assembly broke up to the music of the National anthem.

In the evening there was a grand public dinner to the Swiss Riflemen. Lord Elcho presided, and all the speeches were delivered in the French language, and in one toast the Queen was termed "la premiere carbiniere d'Angleterre?"

THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

The acquiescence of all the Powers who signed the treaty of 1856 in the proposed Conference on the Savoy question is regarded as certain, but it is not likely that the Conference will take place before October. It is perfectly understood that the Conference will take place in Paris, and that the Powers will be represented by their ordinary ambassadors at the French Court, under the presidency of M. Thouvenel.

NAPLES AND SICILY.

There is nothing additional as to Garibaldi's reported movement towards Messina. Reports of fighting having taken place near that city had been current, but were not confirmed.

Palermo advices to the 3d state that Garibaldi had held a review of 9,000 volunteers, most of them very young.

An inspector of police had been murdered near Partenico.

Garibaldi had issued a decree threatening with banishment, and even with death, whoever should rise against the former police, and stating that special commissions had been appointed to discover those functionaries who had oppressed the people.

The Neapolitan exiles in Turin were nearly all returning to Naples.

Generals Munziante and Santovito had resigned, and other resignations were expected.

It is stated that the royalist forces for the defence of Messina amount to 20,000 men, and that they were under orders to act strictly on the defensive, and not to abandon any of the places which, with Messina, form the line of defence.

Signor Sin Cataldor, ambassador from Sicily to France, had reached Turin on the way to Paris.

FEELING AT NAPLES—THE QUEEN DOWAGER DAINISHED.

[Correspondence of the London Star.]

NAPLES, June 30.—The attitude of the middle classes and of the nobility continues to be one of extreme caution—that, at least, is the polite word for it. The Liberals say that they feel distrust; I believe what they feel is fear. This wavering attitude has served the Government for an encouragement; and it has succeeded in procuring, by means of the police, some display of an artificial enthusiasm—partly even of a sincere one, the latter mainly on the part of the lazzaroni. For among the lazzaroni there is a fraction of honest fellows and stout Liberals, who, not understanding anything about Italian unity, national feeling, and the like, feel sincerely content to see the yoke of the police taken from their necks. For them, "constitution" means "no birr!;" in which creed, undoubtedly, there is some instinctive truth. The other half of the lazzaroni, under Mannotta's direction, and that of Compagna, Governa, Mazza, is one word of the Queen Dowager of old Gaud, is reaction-sry—savfedasta—and would burn down and pillage Naples, were it not for the foreign squadrons in the roadstead. It is said, and with very great probability, that this band had already received orders to turn the movement of the day before yesterday into a demonstration against the Constitution.

I must tell you, that on the 27th the King, or rather the young Queen, acting for him, had given the Queen Theresa to understand that it had become a necessity, in the interest of the whole dynasty, for her to quit Naples. The Count of Aquila—and others protend, the Count of Syracuse—had been intrigued with this rather delicate mission. She was at the time with Mgr Gallo, her confessor. At the mere sight of the messenger she knew his mission, and did not allow him to finish his well-set address. At the court it was believed she would go to Vienna, but she has preferred to seek safety in the fortress of Gaeta, where she went on the evening of the 28th. Her adherents, however, seem to have been resolved to try their coup de main nevertheless. Some fighting took place with sticks; the sbirri made a discharge of musketry, shooting into the air for dispersing the crowd. In the midst of this turmoil the minister of France arrived in that part of the Toledo in his equipage. The Commissaires Mobilio, d'Espagnoli, Campagna, and Mannetta, who were at the head of the reactionary lazzaroni, pointed out the ambassador to them, and it remains yet to be seen if they themselves did not take part in what followed. The lazzaroni made a rush upon the carriage, and M. Brenier was beaten with sticks. The well-dressed passers-by and the police interfered immediately, shouting "It is the French minister—stop the villains!" But the villains had already taken to their heels, and not a single one was arrested. Troops then made their appearance on the spot, and the state of siege was declared in the evening. During the night it was attempted to arrest the well-signalized parties who had been seen on the occasion, but not a single one of them could be found. In fact, all the friends of Queen Theresa had disappeared, probably much for their good. Ajasse himself, the president of the police, is on board a French ship.

On the 1st instant the new Neapolitan Ministers presented the following address to the King:

"SIRE: By the sovereign and memorable act of the 25th of June, your Majesty announced two great ideas to your people, viz: that of putting the constitutional régime in force in these States, and that of entering into an understanding with King Victor Emmanuel for the greatest advantage of the two Italian crowns. These sublime words, which mark for your Majesty and for your reign the commencement of a great and glorious era, have resounded throughout Europe, and filled with joy the hearts of your subjects, who expect from the virtue and loyalty of their King the accomplishment of the grand work. Your Majesty has delegated, at the same time, to call the undersigned to power as your Council of Ministers, in whom confidence is to be placed for the prompt execution of the royal will, and who have been entrusted with the preparation of the statute for this portion of the kingdom. But your Council, sire, in devoting itself to the fulfilment of this royal order, has remarked that a constitutional statute already exists in the public law of the kingdom—namely, that which was retroyed by your august father, the late Ferdinand II. If this statute was after some time suspended on account of some deplorable events which it is not apropos to recall today, it has nevertheless been abrogated, as has been the case in some European States. It seems to the undersigned that it is at once a simple and logical idea that this statute should be restored in full vigor. In doing this, your Majesty will find agreeable and facile the work of which you desire your States to receive the benefit. The foreigner will admire the wisdom of the sovereign in this noble decision, and your peoples, without having to wait for a new document, will learn with greatest interest what are their franchises, and will receive with gratitude this new pledge of the King for the inauguration of the constitutional régime."

[Here follow the signatures of the Ministers.]

On the same day the King issued decrees in consonance with the above advice of his Ministers, convoking the assemblage of the National Parliament of Naples for the 10th of September, restoring also the laws of 1848 and 1849 with regard to the freedom of the press, and establishing commissions to arrange the details with respect to the electoral law, the National Guard, &c.

FRANCE.

The news from France is unimportant. The Bourse had been firm, but closed dull at 65 70.

Accounts from the provinces state that the subscriptions for the Papal loan are numerous. The bishops have taken the lead. The bishops of Miquilins and Poitiers have each given 10,000f.

ROME.

The effective strength of the Papal army under Lamoricière amounted to 19,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says:

"According to the last accounts received from Rome, the Pope is not only disposed to grant a liberal constitution, but he is also further inclined to adhere to the suggestions of the Emperor Napoleon, to constitute a federative empire as the best solution of the Italian question. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, the best understanding exists between the Emperor of France, the Papal Government and General Lamoricière."

SPAIN.

Signor Zavala had been appoined Minister of Marine.

SYRIA.

The destruction of Zahleh and the spread of the civil war in Syria is confirmed.

The French ambassadors at Constantinople had been instructed to notify the Turkish Government that, from feelings of humanity, France was bound to put a stop to the massacres of the Christians in Syria, and that, as the Turkish authorities were not capable of protecting the Sultan's subjects, France would concert measures with the other Powers to stop the bloody scenes which were being enacted

Two French vessels-of-war had been ordered to cruise before Beirut, and two English vessels had been ordered to the same locality.

Fuad Pasha had been sent to Syria by the Turkish Government as Imperial Commissioner.

INDIA.

The Bombay mails of June 7th had reached England.

Lord Clyde had issued his farewell orders to the army prior to his departure for home.

The Bombay markets were very dull. Cotton piece goods were a shade dearer. Money was very abundant. Freights had been higher, but numerous arrivals had caused a rapid decline.

Calcutta advices to June 1st report freights unchanged. The Bank of Bengal had reduced its rate of discount one per cent.

AUSTRALIA.

The mails from Melbourne, to May 17, and Sydney, May 12, had arrived in England.

The commercial crisis at Sydney had abated. Two failures only are reported, viz.: Kerchner & Co., and Mr. Korff

Disastrous floods had taken place. The rebellion in New Zealand was in an unsatisfactory state. There had been no more bloodshed, but fears were entertained of a general rising in the northern island. Large reinforcements of British troops had reached Taranaka.

Two ships had left Melbourne for England with £242,000 in gold.

LATEST BY THE JURA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO QUEENSTOWN.]

[News' City Article.]

LONDON, July 11.—This was settling day in the consols market. The closing quotations were a trifle below those of yesterday It would appear that a smaller portion of the dividend money comes forward for reinvestments now that the pressure of taxation, particularly of the income tax, is so heavy. Notwithstanding the diffusion of the dividend money, the applications at the Bank of England were enormous. In the general market the supply of money was more liberal, and the best bills were taken more readily at four per cent.

DEPARTURE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

The following is the reply of his Royal Highness to the address of the corporation of Devonport:

"MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN: I thank you warmly for this address You may well look back with pride that so many colonists have embarked on this great mission from your shores. It shall not be my fault if I fail to convey to our brethren across the Atlantic the feelings entertained by the Queen and the people of England for the descendants of those men, and the countries which they have founded. I go to the great possessions of the Queen in North America with a lively anticipation of the pleasure which the sight of a noble land, great works of nature and of human skill, and a generous and active people must produce, and I will endeavor to bring home with me such information as may in the future be of use to me in all my associations with my countrymen. Again I thank you for your good wishes for my safe voyage and happy return."

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS,

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Corner Ninth and Chestnut.

H C Trigg, Louisville
F D Kennedy, St Louis
Lewis W Wolfe, Balt
John S Lamar, Ga
Mrs J Hartwell, N Y
B H Swayne Balt
P Hoot, St Marys, La
C K Broneard, La
W D Dickinson, Cin, O
W W Bell, Ga
Mrs M Bigelow, Newark
J H Cunningham, Pa
Mr Clapp & la, Mass
Rev Mr Squire, Md
Miss Marx, Miss
D B Irwick & la, La
J Broadhead, N C
R Dale & la, Peoria
W J Cantwell, St Louis
A F Brown, Miss
J C Kneiss, Zanesville
A Murrell, Balt
W H Hoyt, B.lt
Geo D Jones, Savannah
E F Perrett, St Marys, La
J J Mistrot, La
T S Hammond, Galveston
D N Crotey, Dubuque
J L Yates, Chicago
J J Green, N Y
Geo T Russell, Phila
John M Little, N Y
W Lightner & la, Balt
Miss Susanna Brown, Balt
N T Baker, Cin, O
C Auk, N
C Vezin, Phila
Miss Parker, Wash, D C
Geo M Bateman, Balt
W Forry, N Y
J H Kelsey, N Y
J M Kennedy, Pittsburg
Beverly Johnson, Jr, Balt
Mrs R Rizely, Balt
Miss D Fitz-Mahilly, Tenn
Dixon A Allison, Nashville
H Guistaman & la, Cin, O
H M Stratton, M N
B F Snow, Ill
John W Bratton, Boston
J J Denzas, Havana
W Reed, Phila
Mrs L Hoffman, Balt
C Hoffman, Balt
John I Graves, Texas
P Johnson, N Y
W H Fitch & wf, Ind
Miss Allen Fitch, Ind
E Gulbert, N Y
Mr B Bylen, Cin, O
L W Fisher, Cal

GIRARD HOUSE—Ninth and Chestnut streets.

Mrs Carroll & 2 sons, Md
A C Hoover, Wash, D C
G H Murray, Jersey City
W O Burnes, N Y
N York, La
W Fisher, Trenton
J S Pike & la, N Y
Mrs Temple, Pa
B Coleman, Balt
W Blackburn, Nashville
Geo W Shaw, Ohio
Chas Harris, Norfolk
A Alexander, N Y
C H Tyson, Pa
L W Corris & wf, Ga
W W Carlington, Balt
H C Clinnan & la, N Y
Miss V Wilson & la, Va
N Kellnacker, Lancaster
Mr Dunlap, Va
Mrs Dunlap, Va
Paul Pennell, La
C W Lentz, Balt
S Samuels, N Y
Hon W Dunlap, Ala
Jas H Peabody, Pa
Miss Morris, Pa
H Wilmer, Tenn
Y L Wilson, Va
Master Hunter, Va
W Morrison, N Y
Jas Harris, Balt
A Dunlevy, N Y
C S Burton, N H
Jas Blackwood, Ga
W W Hardman, Pittsburg
C Collins, N O
D R Alder, Oberlin, Ohio
Mrs Wilson, Ala
Mrs Dunsomb, Pa
Jos Eppenman, Cape May
Mrs Wightman & child, N Y
E B Kesler, Pa
W W Richtmyer, N C
Col H Rizley, Va
J G Dudley, N Y
Sam Brewster, N Y
A A Camp, N Y
W W Crawford, N Y

Geo T Lamport, Md
O W Edwards, Va
W H Du Val & la, N Y
H T Simons, St Louis
W H Hershie, Trenton
Mr McDermott, Balt
P R Temple, Pa
Andrew Linsky, Balt
H Patterson, Cape May
W Lu kless, Va
Mrs Dunlap, Va
Miss Mary Lucas, Va
F A Lewis
Otto Lutze Balt
Miss Smith, Balt, Pa
B W Wood, Balt, Pa
Miss Wood Balt, Pa
Master Wood Balt, Pa
E Wendell, Wash, D C
F Fu sell, Nashville
Miss Strauss, Balt
W J Harden, Va
P W Green, Ga
W Smith, Ga
Miss Constantia, Ga
H J Marsh, N Y
Jas F Lamb, U S N
Jackson Moulmell U S N
Jas Roberts, U S N
J Foster W Va
G Morrison, Michigan
Jas Brodie, N J
Miss Brodie, N J
J Cowden, Ga
G McFarland, Ga
Jas Dodsile, Balt
W F French, Pittsburg
W H Purdy, Elmira
Mr Sharples, Md
J Dicesonn, Pa
L McKnight, N Y
J Wightman, N Y
E B Kesler, Pa
B Richtmyer, N C
Jesse James Jr, Pilla
A K Easton, Md
B Z White N Y
K—T A Camp, N Y
J B Carroll, Portland

JONES' HOTEL—Chestnut street, above Sixth.

W H McLeland, N O
H P Dunmoodyke, Pa
H H Hunt, N N J
C A Carroll, Albany
John Bowley, Mobile
Dr J W Delmer, N Y
H Henbury, Balt
J Condon, Jr, Md
T Rendell, S C
E Owens Liberty, Mo
John P Furniss, Miss

AMERICAN HOTEL—Chestnut, above Fifth.

W McKieff & wf, Erie, Pa
Master McKieff, erie
Mrs Thos, N Y
R M Kimball, Mass
R Murtaugh, Pa
Mrs Murtaugh, Phila
J N. Aldnor Phila
J W Witmire, Newark
C Boughton & wf, N Y
Wm J Cunman, N C
Chas Hire, Louisville, Ky
J T Covington, Ohio
H Murtaugh Pa
J Bailey, Evansville
Mr Lightner & la, Balt
James Kelly, Mobile
Dr R A Martin, Harrisburg
A R Allen, Washington, D C

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—Fourth street, below Arch.

D W Moore, Pa
Wm Cox, Pa
Lewis Anderson, Cal
James Woishaze, Cal
A Atowell, Pa
Wm Patten, Erie, Pa
S J Herzer Bath, Pa
D Modecai, Wilmington
F M Patrick, N Y
J Cotswell, N Y
J J White, Baltimore
J H Du Barri, Washington
E N Genery, Phila
W H Wolfe, Md
Thos Shreves, N Y
T J W Crawford, Mifflin
J T Reed, Cornwall
W F Thomas, California

Jno J Morrow, Miss
J Tutor, Cal
L Perinner, Cal
T Williams, Cal
J R Kyle, Pa
M M Dimmick, Chunk
Jno J Johnson, Atlanta
Geo H Moore, Pa
W D Thomas, Hamburg
P Wetzel, Snyderen
J Storey, Phoenixville

FOUNTAIN HOTEL—Second street, above Market.

M Keller, M Chunk
H Lentz, M Chunk
G Cornell, Pa
W S Steer, Pa
N Schuyler, N Jersey
J Lonkinbill, Pa
A Atkinson, N Jersey
J Southwicks, N Jersey
Jesse cox, Phila
Jesse Cox, Jr, Morristown
H W Draper, Ill

Thomas Draper, Del
R T Lanvan, Del
J W Reynolds, Del
J A Dealys & la, N J
H O Naples, Dover, Del
David Spots, Del
S Townsend, Del
A H Cook, Dover, Del
James Brokeld, Pa
L V Asprll, Del

BLACK BEAR HOTEL—Third st., ab. Callowhill.

J M Getz, Reading
H S Cope, Schlisville
S Landis, Dublin
N Rebecock, Hamburg
F Price, Reading
P Reed, Sumneytown
Miss Landis, Dublin

A Marshall N Jersey
G Wesner, Maiden Creek
M Cooper, Cooperburg
C Cooper Cooperburg
Jacob Culbar, Tremont
W E Wilburn, Snydertn
H M Goodman, Reading

MT. VERNON HOTEL—Second street, above Arch.

Wm Batford, N Y
E Cooper, Montgomery
Miss K Madden, Phila
J C Price, Del
Jos Warmsley, Byberry

G Merrick, New Hope
Thos Hooper, Phila
J S Grear Montgomery
J Pennell, Chester, Pa

BARLEY SHEAF HOTEL—Second st., below Vine.

H C Yeager, Bucks co
J V Fenning, Hatboro
J G Preston, Pa
B Haines, N J
B Reeves, N J

Friend Whitlock, N J
Pennie McIntosh, Doylestn
W Kenderline, Pa
J E Kenderline, Pa

BALD EAGLE HOTEL—Third st., ab. Callowhill.

Jacob Zepp, Lanesdale, Pa
James steever, Easton

Lewis H Smith, Montgomery
R Carter, Bucks co

THE UNION HOTEL—Arch street, above Third.

G W Williams, Phila
J W Wilson Atlantic City
B Hayward & la, Pottsville
C Sarles, Flemington
E F Black, Flemington
Col R Rafel R. Pamaqua
C McKee, Lager town
G W Brewer Chambersburg

G W Sholl, Cinn
G Kochler, Cinn
J C Ford N J
Miss Fox n r, Atlantic City
Miss Hayward, Pottsville
E H Reichel, Pa
W McLellan & la, Pa

NATIONAL HOTEL—Race street, above Third.

R W West Balt
J Adamson, Salem, O
Dr J McAdamey, Pa
J Angler, Sch Ha en
J H Cunningham, Pa
G H Henry, Pittsburg
G Patterson, Pottsville
Miss S Felt, Easton

Jas W Baucher, Md
J Adamson, Salem, O
H J Heisler, Pottsville
G H Ba er, Pottsville
Jos Antrion, Buffalo
U Sherman, Savannah
U Carber, Tuscarora

STATES UNION—Market Street, above Sixth.

H J Wyman, Pittsburg
Miss Hoxie, Pa
Wm M Power, Balt
A Gates, Boston
J Wolffli Lewistown
Saml Harader, Danville
A L Mason, N Y
Chas E Neil, Balt
F D Bogert, Phila

A Gates, Boston
J W Fisher, Phila
Miss E s Power, Pa
H W Boyer, Pa
W B Gates, Pa
H Bees us, Pa
D C Brooks, Salem, O
A C Gut Lewistown, Pa
B Woodman, Pa

COMMERCIAL HOTEL—Sixth Street, ab. Chestnut.

Wm Howell Phila
M M Vanhorn, Trenton
B Hunter, Chester co
Davis Hinkle, Chester co
J Hendricksen, Trenton
Jas Kirk, Trenton
Jas Scott, Chester co
Amos Kimble, Ch ster co
D B Nevin, Chester co
S E Nevin, Chester co

Thos B Bibb, Phila
J Harris, N J
W Levis, West Chester
M Kearns, Reading
W Woolger, Md
A B Haldeman, Columbia
J Hutchinson, Balt
W K Hamilton, Phila
E Mc Gar, Balt
Jos Bush, Lucks co
J B Bitabman Lancaster
Ben Hickman, Lancaster
W B Thomas, Hamburg
P Wetzel, Snyderen
J Storey, Phoenixville

MERCHANTS' HOUSE—Third st., above Callowhill.

M Rieger, Sandy Run
W W Kelly, Vt
J Fisely, Pa
G W Riegel, Bethlehem
J Hower, Pa
J C Shearer, Bucks co
C E Breder, Bethlehem
J W Weil, Germantown
D Albright, Reading

Thomas Draper, Del
R T Lanvan, Del
J W Reynolds, Del
J A Dealys & la, N J
H O Naples, Dover, Del
David Spots, Del
S Townsend, Del
A H Cook, Dover, Del
James Brokeld, Pa
L V Asprll, Del

BLACK AND PURPLE FOULARD

SILKS,

Plain Black Foulard Silks.
Black Brocades, 36 4 7 4, and 8 4 wide.
Black Crape Mirettz same widths.
Gray Gros Grains, Pearl.
Gray Chene Barceges and Mohairs.
Black Barege, ruffled points.
Opera Mousseline de Laines and Challys.
Black and white Lawns and Organdies, &c.

BESSON & SON, Mourning Store,
No. 918 CHESTNUT Street.

Funeral from her late residence, northwest corner of Eleventh street and Girard avenue this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

HANNINGS.—On the 20th inst., William Hannings, aged 50 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No 938 N. Twelfth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LYNCH.—On the 20th inst., David F. Lewis, in the 63d year of his age

Funeral from his late residence, 123 Citron street, below Thirteenth street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

AMOS.—On the 22d instant, Rebecca, wife of Jacob Amos, in the 72d year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of her husband, 717 Pine street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock

BELLAM.—On the 22d, William F. Bellam, aged 45 years.

Funeral from his late residence, No. 1816 Frankford road, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

HAINES.—On First day, the 22d instant, William L., son of Abraham W. and Letitia G Haines in the 23d year of his age.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 419 Cedar street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

PALIN.—On the 21st instant, Thomas J. Palin, in the 45 h year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, William street, near Melville, Richmond, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

LAVERING.—On the 21st instant, Sarah, wife of Michael Lavering, in the 63d year of her age.

Funeral from her late residence, Sixth street and Germantown avenue, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock

MARTIN.—On the 21st instant, Helen de Coursey, eldest daughter of Wm. L. and Helen D. Martin.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 1424 North Eleventh street, this (Tuesday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

MORAN.—On the 21st instant, Michael Moran, aged 55 years

Funeral from his late residence, No. 6 0 Ashbury street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, below South, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

CLIFFORD.—On the 22d instant, Francis, son of Francis and Julia Murphy, aged 1 year and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, Cresson street, near of 325, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock

FARR.—On the 21st instant, Palmer Farr, in the 41st year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, No 221 Jacoby street, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock.

MARRIED.

STEWART—McVEY.—On the 22d instant, by the Rev. Wm. Wilson, Mr. Thomas Stewart, of Pittsburg, Pa., to Miss Margaretta McVey, of Philadelphia, Pa.

LEWIS—WALCOT.—On the 4 h instant, by the Rev. J. Mirick of Lewisburg, Edwin F. Lummis, of Philadelphia, to Helen M. B. Walcott, of Bradford county, Pa.

DIED.

BACHE—At Washington D. C., on Sunday, the 8th instant, Sophia Bache, aged 74 years, widow of the late Richard Bache, and daughter of the late Alexander James Dallas.

KERVEY—On the 21st instant L. W. H Kervey, of West Chester, Pa in the 49th year of his age.

LYNCH—On the 20th inst. David F. Lewis, in the 63d year of his age

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