The Press.

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THE PRESS.
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OFFICE NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.
DAILY PRESS,
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TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
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COMMISSION HOUSES.

THOMAS R. GILL,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
No. 212 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
For sale by the Package:
CLOTHS, FANCY COATINGS, BEAVERS, SEALSKINS, FELTS, &c.
MILLVILLE, MASS., ORISKANY, FITCHBURG, ROYALSTON,
AND OTHER MAKES OF
FANCY CASSIMERES,
HARRIS' FANCY UNION CASSIMERES, SATINETTS, LININGS, VESTINGS, SILESIAS, &c.
EAGLE LADIES' CLOTHS, VELVETS, &c.

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

WELLING, COFFIN & Co.
116 CHESTNUT STREET,
Offer, by the package, the following description of
AMERICAN GOODS,
OF STANDARD MAKES AND IN GREAT VARIETY:
GREENE MANUFACTURING CO.'S PRINTS;
BLEACHED AND BROWN SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS AND DRILLS;
OSNABURGS, DENIMS, AND STRIPES;
CORSET JEANS, SILESIAS, AND NANKEENS;
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KENTUCKY JEANS AND COTTONADES;
NEGRO CLOTHS AND KERSEYS;
ALL-WOOL AND UNION CLOTHS;
BLACK AND FANCY CASSIMERES;
BLACK AND MIXED DOESKINS;
SATINETS AND UNION CASSIMERES;
TWEEDS, CASSMARETTES, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON MILLS,
FORMERLY BAY STATE MILLS.
SHAWLS of all sizes, in great variety.
Embossed and Printed TABLE COVERS,
UNION BEAVERS and BROAD CLOTHS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
DOESKINS, and Double and Twisted COATINGS.
SACKINGS and heavy ZEPHYR CLOTHS.
Twilled and Plain FLANNELS and OPERA FLANNELS.
Printed FELT CARPETINGS.
For sale by
FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,
34 South FRONT Street, and
35 LETITIA Street.

SHOE FINDINGS.

ISAAC BARTON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
SHOE STUFFS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, GALLOONS, PATENT LEATHER, &c.
Also,
GOODS FOR CARRIAGE MAKERS.
No. 25 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

WILLIAM YARNALL,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Immediately opposite the Academy of Fine Arts.)
TABLE CUTLERY, OVAL WAITERS,
KITCHEN TABLES, DOOR MATS,
CLOTHES MANGLES, &c., &c.
Persons commencing HOUSEKEEPING are particularly invited to an examination of this stock of USEFUL Goods.

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS
SELLING OFF AT COST.
We are now selling off our large and well-assorted stock of HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS at cost prices, in order to close this branch of our business.
E. S. FARSON & CO.,
S. W. CORNER SECOND AND DOCK.

CABINET FURNITURE.

FRENCH FURNITURE.
GEORGE J. HENKELS,
324 WALNUT STREET,
Has just opened a large invoice of
BOULE,
QUADRILLE,
MARQUETRIE, and
ORMOLU WORK,
Which he will sell at very REDUCED PRICES.
FIRST-CLASS CABINET WARE.
GEO. J. HENKELS,
324 WALNUT STREET,
Offers at
VERY REDUCED PRICES
The largest assortment in the Union, all of New Designs.
Call and examine before purchasing.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c.

KEROSENE OIL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.
KEROSENE, or
COAL-OIL LAMPS,
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, &c.,
Manufactured and for sale, at the
LOWEST CASH PRICES,
by
WITTERS & CO.,
No. 36 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,
N. E. cor. of Filbert, between Market and Arch.

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,
Philadelphia.

WOOL.
Now in store, and for sale at the lowest market prices, a large stock of the most desirable grades of OHIO AND PENNSYLVANIA FLEECES.
ALSO,
LOW AND MEDIUM WOOLS,
Which purchasers are invited to call and examine.
BENJ. COATES,
127 Market Street, Philadelphia.

LADIES' DRESS TRIMMINGS.

WILLIAM H. HORSTMANN & SONS,
FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
(Adjoining the Manufactory,)
Invite the attention of buyers to their Fall stock of
LADIES' DRESS
AND
CLOAK TRIMMINGS,
COMPRISING
FANCY DRESS GIMPS, CORDS, BINDINGS,
VELVETS, FRINGES,
SILK AND GILT BELTINGS, BUTTONS, BRAIDS,
BERTHAS, &c., &c.
Our new stock of
BERLIN ZEPHYRS, SHETLAND WOOL, &c.,
Is very large and embraces a full line
of all colors and shades.
Our facilities for home production, as well as direct communication with foreign markets, enables us to offer inducements to purchasers.

SEWING MACHINES.

WHEELER & WILSON,
SEWING MACHINES.
628 CHESTNUT STREET; SECOND FLOOR.

HARRIS' BOUDOIR
SEWING MACHINE.
No. 1—FOR FAMILY USE.
No. 2—A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND
HEAVY WORK.
Both sew from two spools without the trouble of rewinding; and runs with little or no noise.
For sale at No. 720 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and No. 72 BALTIMORE St., Baltimore, Md.

W. P. UHLINGER & CO.'S
SHUTTLE AND DOUBLE-LOOP STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
FOR
FAMILY USE,
TAILORS,
SHOEMAKERS,
SADDLERS, ETC.,
No. 628 ARCH STREET.
Price of SHUTTLE MACHINE, $50,
Price of DOUBLE-LOOP STITCH MACHINE from $25 upwards.
The simplest and most efficient machines manufactured for all kinds of use.
P. S.—MACHINE SILK, COTTON, NEEDLES, OIL, etc., constantly on hand.

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.

PERFUMERY.

CRISTIANI & CO.,
PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 25 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,
Five doors above their former stand.
C. & Co. have purchased all the materials, moulds, &c., of the late firm of T. R. Perrine & Co., (No. 716 Chestnut street,) and have added all their styles to their own variety, with many new ones for the present season, forming the most complete assortment of any house in this country.
C. & Co. continue the importation of
DRUGGISTS' ARTICLES,
of which their stock is now very complete. They will spare no pains in attention to the wants of their customers, and maintain the good quality of their articles.

PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER HANGING.
(FALL TRADE.)
HOWELL & BOURKE,
Having removed to their new Store,
CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Are now prepared to offer to the Trade a large and elegant assortment of
WALL PAPERS,
BORDERS,
FIRE SCREENS,
WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c.,
All of the newest and best designs, from the lowest-priced article to the finest
GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS.
Southern and Western merchants will do well to visit the establishment of
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS.

SLEEPER & FENNER,
WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS
OF
UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,
NO. 326 MARKET STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
are now making more than
FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES OF UMBRELLAS
of every size, from 28 to 40 inches.
Buyers who have not had S. & F.'s make of goods will find their time well spent in looking over this well-made stock, which includes MANY NOVELTIES, not met with elsewhere.

HARDWARE PACKAGE HOUSES.

PACKAGE HARDWARE HOUSE.—We would respectfully call the attention of the General Hardware Trade to our extensive stock of BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, which we offer at a small advance by the package.
Orders for direct importation solicited, and Goods delivered either in this city, New York, or New Orleans.
W. G. LEWIS & SON,
411 COMMERCE Street,
Importing and Commission Merchants, and Agents for Foreign and Domestic Hardware.

HARDWARE.

MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO.
ARE NOW OPENING
THEIR FALL STOCK OF
HARDWARE,
427 MARKET, and 416 COMMERCE STREET.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.
EVERETT, HICKS, & CALDWELL,
CLOTH HOUSE,
Have removed to
323 MARKET STREET.
Buyers are invited to examine our stock.

REMOVAL.
CHARLES HARKNESS,
WHOLESALE CLOTHIER,
HAS
REMOVED
TO
No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET,
South Side, above Sixth,
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.—MISS E. M. REDMOND has removed to No. 1224 WALNUT street.

THOMAS THOMPSON, SON, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CABINET-MAKERS' MATERIALS,
238 SOUTH SECOND STREET.
Brocatells, Plushes, Reps, Damasks, and every description of Furniture and Curtain Goods.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER
AND
WINE VINEGAR,
Green Ginger, Mustard Seed, Spices, &c., &c.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN
FINE GROCERIES,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Streets.

FAMILY FLOUR,
MADE FROM CHOICE WHITE WHEAT.
C. H. MATTSON,
ARCH and TENTH streets.

CAST-STEEL BELLS,
FOR CHURCHES, FIRE ALARMS, &c.
FOR SALE BY
NAYLOR & CO.,
99 COMMERCE Street.

MARTIN & QUAYLE'S
STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS
EMPORIUM,
1035 WALNUT STREET,
BELOW ELEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

JOSHUA L. BAILY,
IMPORTER AND JOBBER,
No. 213 MARKET ST.,
Has now open a
LARGE AND BEAUTIFUL
Assortment of
DRESS GOODS
and
SHAWLS,
Of the
NEWEST AND CHOICEST STYLES,
At the
LOWEST PRICES.
The attention of cash and prompt six-months buyers is invited.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK
FOR
FALL AND WINTER SALES.
SHORTRIDGE,
BROTHER, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS,
No. 490 MARKET STREET, and
No. 415 MERCHANT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Have in store complete lines of FOREIGN and AMERICAN STAPLE and FANCY
DRY GOODS,
selected with a view to the interests of CASH and prompt SIX-MONTHS' Dealers, to which they invite the attention of the trade. N. B.—
A FULL STOCK
constantly on hand, embracing many styles MANUFACTURED FOR THEIR OWN SALES, and not to be found elsewhere.
Orders executed promptly, at LOWEST MARKET RATES.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!
TO
WHOLESALE BUYERS.
EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON,
AT
THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Merchants' own materials made up if desired.
HENRY IVENS,
No. 23 South NINTH Street.

A. W. LITTLE & CO.,
SILK GOODS,
No. 325 MARKET STREET.

FALL, 1860.
CHAFFEES, STOUT, & Co.
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
No. 523 MARKET STREET.

MARTIN & WOLFF,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,
334 MARKET STREET.
Cash and prompt Six-months' Buyers, of all sections are invited to an examination of our Stock.

REMOVAL.
In consequence of the destruction by fire of their THIRD STREET STORE,
YARD, GILLMORE, & CO.
HAVE REMOVED
TO
NO. 610 CHESTNUT ST.,
SOUTH SIDE, ABOVE SIXTH,
PHILADELPHIA.
They have now open AN ENTIRE
NEW STOCK
OF
SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS,
DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c.,
Together with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
STAPLE AND FANCY
WHITE GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLAS, &c.
Having received but a small portion of their
FALL IMPORTATIONS,
previous to the fire, they are enabled to display
A NEW STOCK,
to which they invite the attention of their Customers and Buyers generally.

WURTS, AUSTIE, & McVEIGH,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
IN
DRY GOODS,
No. 311 MARKET Street, above Third.
Charles Wurts,
Henry Austie,
Hamilton T. McVeigh,
John S. Weimer,
Joseph Burgin.
PHILADELPHIA.

FALL AND WINTER.
CLOAKS & MANTILLAS
FOR THE
WHOLESALE TRADE.
SOUTHERN and WESTERN MERCHANTS buying Medium to First-class GOODS, are invited to inspect our Stock, which we offer at
LOW PRICES,
AND ON LIBERAL TERMS.
J. W. PROCTOR & CO.
THE PARIS MANTILLA and CLOAK EMPORIUM,
708 CHESTNUT STREET.

R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD,
IMPORTERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
DRY GOODS
AND
CLOTHING.
NO. 309 MARKET STREET.
Fall and Winter Stock now complete and ready for buyers.

CLOTHING.

KELLY & DOHERTY,
TAILORS,
31 and 33 SOUTH FIFTH STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED THEIR
FALL AND WINTER STYLES,
Together with a large assortment of
NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS,
To which the public are invited to examine.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
Now opening, a superb assortment of novelties for Gentlemen, viz: EUREKA SCARF TIES, SCARFS, TIES, COLLARS, FLANNELS FOR TRAVELLING SHIRTS, &c., selected in London and Paris, to which special attention is invited.
J. W. SCOTT,
814 CHESTNUT Street,
A few doors below the "Continental."

SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA WINES,
MANUFACTURED BY
J. ESHELBY,
Cincinnati, Ohio.
Always on hand, and in lots to suit purchasers, by
CHARLES F. TAGGART, Sole Agent,
No. 631 MARKET Street.

R. SHOEMAKER & Co.
GLASS, PAINTS,
OILS AND VARNISHES.
Northeast Corner FOURTH AND RACE Streets.

TRY, TRY, TRY,
726 GIRARD AVENUE,
To buy cheap and good
SASH, BLINDS, DOORS, AND SHUTTERS,
Window Frames and Door Frames.
WALCH & HUNT.

PURE PORT WINE.—Physicians and Invalids, in want of a reliable article of PURE PORT WINE, are assured that they can obtain it at JAMES R. CANTWELL'S Wine and Liquor Store, Southeast corner of GERMANTOWN ROAD and MASTER Street, who has on hand a small quantity of PURE PORT, bottled in Oporto in 1820.

50 CASES OF SEED LEAF TOBACCO, in store, and for sale by
JOS. B. HANSON & CO.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.

NEW CARPETING.
By late arrivals I have received a full variety of all the new styles of
FOREIGN CARPETING,
CONSISTING IN PART OF
TEMPLETON'S Square and Breadth
AXMINSTERS;
ROQUELLE, RICQULA & CO., AUBUSON,
FRENCH MOQUETTE IN BREADTHS;
JOHN CROSSLEY & SON'S
WILTONS, VELVETS,
BRUSSELS AND TAPESTRY;
HENDERSON'S BRUSSELS;
HENDERSON'S WORSTED DAMASK VENETIANS.
These goods have been selected abroad during the last four months, and can be offered at unusually low prices.
In addition to our variety of
FOREIGN GOODS,
we have the usual variety of
AMERICAN INGRAIN THREE-PLY CARPETING,
OIL CLOTHS
From 1 to 8 yards wide, of every variety of style.
JAMES H. ORNE,
No. 626 CHESTNUT ST., below SEVENTH,
PHILADELPHIA.

FALL TRADE.
McCALLUM & CO.,
CARPET MANUFACTURERS,
GLEN ECHO MILLS, GERMANTOWN,
Also, Importers and Dealers in
CARPETINGS,
OIL CLOTHS,
MATTINGS, RUGS, &c.
WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET,
(Opposite the State House.)
Southern and Western Buyers are respectfully invited to call.

AUSTIN BROWN,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS,
164 North THIRD Street, southwest corner of RACE, (up stairs.)

HATS AND CAPS.

NEW HAT STORE.
JOHN E. FOSTER,
(Late of 109 South Third street,)
Having taken the store at
NO. 331 CHESTNUT ST.,
And fitted it up in superior style, invites the attention of his patrons to his
ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
HATS AND CAPS.
His new fall styles are much admired.

C. H. GARDEN & Co.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in
HATS, CAPS,
FURS,
AND STRAW GOODS,
FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, RUCHES, FEATHERS, &c.,
Nos. 600 and 602 MARKET STREET,
Southwest corner of Sixth.
The most extensive and complete assortment. The best terms and the lowest prices. First-class buyers are particularly invited to call.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

WINDOW SHADES
AND
CURTAIN GOODS.
W. HENRY PATTEN,
No. 630 CHESTNUT STREET,
Offers a full stock of NEW and CHOICE PATTERNS, at as LOW PRICES and on as reasonable terms, as any house in the United States.

PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S
PREPARED GLUE!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
ECONOMY! SAVE THE PIECES! DISPATCH!
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B. A brush accompanies each bottle.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3600, New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithographic SHOW-CARD accompanying each package.
A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country Merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, on making up their list.
IT WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.

DE FOREST,
ARMSTRONG, & CO.,
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
OF
DRY GOODS,
75, 77, 79, 81, 83 & 85
DUANE STREET,
NEAR BROADWAY,
OFFER FOR SALE A NEW AND ELEGANT STOCK of DRY GOODS for the FALL TRADE, suited to all sections of the country. They are opening weekly,
AMOSKEAG
AND
WAMSUTTA
PRINTS,
IN NEW AND DESIRABLE STYLES. THESE CELEBRATED PRINTS are the CHEAPEST and BEST now sold in the UNITED STATES, and they beg leave to call the particular attention of dealers to them.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD Company, office 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, September, 1860.—Notice.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed on the 1st proximo, and reopened on ... A dividend ... will be paid ... on and after the ... proximo ... checks will be ready for delivery ... exchange for said receipts.
S. BRADFORD,
Treasurer.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860.

French and British Officers.

The difference in the officering of the French and British army has often been pointed out. The two systems are as far separated as the poles. The British officer essentially belongs to the Aristocracy; the French to the Democracy. The Briton generally commences by paying a regulated sum for his first commission, and advances through each successive grade by purchase also. Sir Henry Havelock, who saved British India, had no money to expend for this purpose, and thus was over twenty years in obtaining the rank of Captain. The French officer obtains each grade of rank by merit. Money is of no use to him, because it cannot procure him rank. It is only since the Crimean War that the British gentleman wanting to enter the army was subjected to any examination whatever, whereas, in the French service, a commission will not be granted unless the person for whom it is destined has passed through an examination in the ordinary elements of education, and has shown his acquaintance, not only with history, geography, and mathematics, but also with the elements of the art of war.

Further than all this, except where the Frenchman has been educated expressly for his profession at one of the national military colleges, he must commence at the bottom of the ladder, and thence rise through the various steps of rank. In England, on the other hand, the instances are comparatively rare in which a private soldier rises into a commissioned officer. In the United States army, notwithstanding our loud and constant talk about equality, very rare, indeed, are the instances of a private soldier obtaining a commission, after any length of service or any degree of meritorious, or even valorous, conduct. In the Mexican war, several such instances occurred, we admit—but how few since!

In the *London Athenæum*, of September 8, just received, there is a review of "The French Under Arms; being Essays on Military Matters in France; by Blanchard Jerrold," which has set us thinking, as above, upon the difference between the military system of France and England. We shall illustrate the subject by presenting two full-length pen-portraits, by Blanchard Jerrold, of English and French officers. It is only fair to add that in the following sketch, Mr. Jerrold wholly forgets that, by the present system in England, even a Duke's eldest son cannot be appointed even to a first commission in the army without having first proved, by fair examination, his book-learning and personal fitness. Here is

THE BRITISH OFFICER.

"An English officer's education is expressed by so many pounds sterling. Lord Tuppingham has been a very tiresome fellow, from the day when, to the horror of the Earl's servants, he could walk alone. He revelled in mischief of all kinds before he could write his name. You know the wondrous splutter upon paper which stands for his venerable name even now, in his thirty-second year. It was impossible to cram any serviceable knowledge into his head. But, then, of what use was knowledge to the head that bore aloft, along the broad pavement of Piccadilly, such a hat! Knowledge is the necessity of the head that wears no hat. Lord Tuppingham went to Eton and learned boating. He went to Cambridge and learned smoking, and drinking, and the elements of gambling. He reached London, prepared to hold a command in the army, to patrol the Haymarket, and mortgage his estates in St. James' street. On more than one occasion, while the play ran high, he would composedly set plover's eggs that had just cost him one hundred pounds each. Now, with the vices, and not the studies of Eton and Cambridge, he was "fit for nothing but the army." Brave he certainly was. He thrashed a drayman at college, and will be a prominent figure if his regiment go to the war. But, then, suppose he has his men the wrong way; suppose that his cards and wine have been cultivated at the expense of his military duties; suppose that he is put on the staff before he is able to understand one of the vitally important duties of a staff officer? Lives are lost. The blood of lion-hearted men, and his own, flows in vain. Of one hundred and sixteen staff officers sent originally with the British army to the Crimea, one hundred and nine were Lord Tuppinghams! Still how proud is my Lord Tuppingham! He is an officer and a gentleman: England wishes him to be an officer and a soldier. Talk to him about reform in the army, and he grows eloquent—that is, as eloquent as Lord Tuppingham can grow—on the love the British private has for the sway of British gentlemen; British gentility meaning British guineas. It is pleasant to be led astray by the beardless representative of a long line of earls—sweet to meet an unavailing death under the patronizing eye of Lord Tuppingham! Well, it was a Lord Tuppingham who could not manœuvre his regiment out of the barrack-yard. Still the army must become very vulgar, indeed, if Tuppinghams cease to command it; just as the House of Commons fails to perform its duties now that the property qualification is abolished, or when the ballot-box appears in electioneering committee-rooms. The manners and habits of Lord Tuppingham are necessary to the proper organization of the British army. Would a regiment respect the mandates from an officers' mess-room to which no specially-provided wine-cellar was attached? Champagne is inseparable from the proper maintenance of discipline."

This was true to the letter a few years ago, but as we have said, (or rather as Molière wrote,) "nous avons changé tout cela."

The companion sketch is drawn quite *couleur de rose*. It is true in the main, though, and is full of spirit:

THE FRENCH OFFICER.

Many readers whose eyes fall upon these pages will follow us eagerly to the Boulogne camp—to the Camp de Mars—to the Boulevards lined with French troops—bearing still in mind many grateful remembrances of courtesies shewn by French officers, most of whom are not down in the dictionary of Lord Tuppingham as gentlemen. Their whiskers did not push their feeble way beyond Piccadilly collars. They drank champagne as youths when their sister was married and when their father was decorated. Their youth was a time of hard work, and of work much of which will shock Lord Tuppingham. Imagine his Lordship fashioning his own clothes—making, with those hands, his innocent bed! Still, my Lord, there is not an officer in the French army who has not performed these offices. And shall any man say that the gentlemen who command the Imperial armies, from the sous-lieutenant to the marshal, are not the equals in sentiment, in manners, in acquirements, of the dandies who purchase the right to wear splendid regimentals in England? You will find a lieutenant and a sergeant arm-in-arm on the heights of Boulogne, or drinking Lyons beer together at the *Grande Halte*, or arguing warmly over a game o' dominoes. On the march you will see them chattering together. A French officer has a polite word for every inquirer. I see hundreds of English ladies ready to echo these words, and to add many more to them in grateful memory of those visits to the camp of Ambleteuse, where officers were always ready to do the honors of their mud huts to the "blonde misses" of Albion. And then, on summer evenings, how many pleasant stories were poured, by dashing lieutenants, under those dreadful hats worn by young, and, alas! by the old, ladies of England. When the *fête* was given to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol, how many Gallic arms encircled British waists at the open-air ball? Were the manners of the cavaliers in any way coarse? I appeal to thousands of English ladies. Might not the affability of the officers who did the honors of the Boulogne camp to all comers—who gave ladies convenient places for the Sunday mass, and shelter when it rained—be contrasted with the spirit which dictated the famous "the Tenth don't dance" to the juvenile commanders of England? But, then, French lieutenants and English lieutenants live under very different auspices. The Frenchman knows his business from the beginning, and belongs to a regiment in which recruits appear yearly, and from which the drilled soldiers secede to their homes. There is not an order which he gives that he could not perform more satisfactorily than the man to whom he gives it. But, then, this is his sole claim to his position. He is not the son of an earl. His father is a Lyons grocer; his mother was a pretty milliner. Do you think that he shirks the subject when ancestral claims turn up in the conversation of his brother-officers? Do you think he hides the paternal olive-jars, and stows away the maternal needles? No, my Lord Tuppingham; his pride is not yours. He would proudly parade the Boulevards, with the grocer on one arm and the milliner on the other. I am not the panegyrist of his morals—that is, of his relations generally with his countrywomen—but he never tries to force his way into actresses' dressing-rooms: he never turns up in a drunken row; he never plays foul practical jokes; he can always remember. He is really and truly a man with a profession, and who has passed severe examinations. Directly you see his lieutenant's epaulette, you know that he is a man of education—that he has beaten other men who competed with him for his rank. Possibly he was educated at the expense of the nation, because he arrived at the threshold of St. Cyr with a sound stock of knowledge. It is men like this young lieutenant who have made France the first military power upon the earth.

In the British army, as far as we can ascertain by referring to the lists of appointments and promotions, published bi-weekly in the London *Gazette*, the average number of non-commissioned officers who received commissions, in each month, is about twenty-five in time of war, and about thirteen in time of peace. They usually are made Quartermasters and Adjutants, with the rank of Ensign. In compliance with a very good provision suggested by the late Duke of Wellington, the sum of $500 is handed, along with his commission, to each person thus promoted, to pay for his outfit.

If this article were not already sufficiently long, we might annex to it the different prices of military commissions in England, as formally regulated by the Authorities of the War Office there. We have repeatedly been requested to give this information, which, strange to say, is not to be found, of late years, in the *Army List*, published monthly under the *surveillance* of the War Office, as above named.

Judge Douglas at Erie.

HE RECEIVES A GLORIOUS WELCOME—HIS SPEECH—DENOUNCES ANY FUSION BETWEEN HIS FRIENDS AND BRECKINRIDGE—THINKS THAT BRECKINRIDGE AND LINCOLN MIGHT PROPERLY UNITE—THE RESULT OF THE STRUGGLE—WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT IN CASE THE PEOPLE FAIL TO ELECT.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ERIE, Sept. 22, 1860.

Judge Douglas arrived in this city yesterday afternoon at half past two o'clock by the Lake Shore Railroad, in charge of Messrs. J. W. Douglass, James C. Marshall, Irwin Camp, Wilson Laird, C. Leigel, and Wm. L. Scott, a committee of our citizens who had been appointed to go to Buffalo and escort him hither. He received a glorious welcome at the hands of the Democracy of Erie county, who turned out in force to receive him. When the train reached the depot a salute was fired by the Erie artillery, and the thunder of their two guns, united with the shouts of the multitude in attendance, fairly made the welkin ring as Douglas alighted from the cars. The crowd that immediately pressed around him was so dense that it was almost impossible for the committee to get him to his carriage, and so eager were the people to see him that, for some time, it looked as if he would be crushed to death or smothered in the compact, excited, and struggling mass which surrounded him. Several military companies were in attendance, and one of these formed around the open carriage in which he was placed to keep back the crowd, and a procession was then formed, which escorted him to Brown's Hotel. This procession was nearly a mile in length, composed of the military and citizens, on horseback and on foot. Several large teams were in the line, which had come in from the country loaded down with sturdy, live Democrats. From each wagon rose a large hickory pole, and from it floated the national colors, whilst grouped around stood the men steadying the pole and waving their hats, and shouting at the top of their lungs in *response* to the wild cheers that rose from the street and side-walks. It was a most exciting scene, and beat any popular demonstration I have ever before seen in point of genuine enthusiasm.

A pretty feature in the procession was a boat named "The Constitution," which was drawn upon wheels, and in which were seated thirty-three little girls dressed in white, typical of the thirty-three States of the Union. Shortly after arriving at the hotel Judge Douglas proceeded to the public square opposite, where a stand had been erected for him to address the people. Around this had collected a vast crowd of men, women, and children, and his appearance was the signal for another outburst of enthusiasm. The meeting was organized by the selection of Geo. H. Cutler, Esq., for President and Messrs David Olin, Hector McLean, F. M. White, John Kilpatrick, Robert Cochrane, E. W. Gerrish, J. Y. James, and Wm. P. Shattuck, for Vice Presidents; but hardly had it been organized when the rain, which had been for sometime giving premonitory signs of its coming, began to fall in torrents. The people, however, stood their ground, and a proposition to adjourn to Farron Hall was voted down almost unanimously. In a few minutes the rain ceased, and the proceedings of the meeting were resumed. Mr. Coulter, after congratulating the Democracy of Erie upon the large number of their fellow-citizens, who, notwithstanding the shortness of the notice and the inclemency of the weather, were present uniting with them in welcoming the Democratic candidate for President of the United States, introduced Judge Douglas, who spoke for one hour, the rain falling at intervals during his remarks.

FUSION.

An incident in his speech was the following call from a person in the crowd:

"We want you to tell us a little about fusion!"

Judge Douglas replied—You look as if you were pretty well fused out there now. [Laughter and applause.] Well, I will give you my opinion as to fusion. [Cries of "Good."] I think that every man who believes that slavery ought to be banished from the halls of Congress, and remanded to the people of the Territories, subject to the Constitution, ought to fuse and act together; *but that no Democrat can, without dishonor, and a forfeiture of self-respect and principle, fuse with anybody who is in favor of intervention, either for slavery or against slavery.* [Immense applause.] *Lincoln and Breckinridge might fuse, for they agree in principle.* [Laughter and cheers.] *I can never fuse with either of them, because I differ from both.* [Three cheers for Douglas.] I am in favor of all men acting together who are opposed to this slavery agitation, and in favor of banishing it from Congress forever; *but, as Democrats, we can never fuse, either with Northern Abolitionists or Southern bolters and Secessionists.* [Loud cheers.]

WHO WILL BE PRESIDENT IF THE PEOPLE FAIL TO ELECT.

As he was about closing, another individual asked him who would be President in case the people and the House failed to elect. In response to this question he said: "The Vice President becomes President of the United States, in the event the people fail to elect and the House cannot elect."

The same person then asked, "Who is the Vice President in that case?"

Judge Douglas replied, "Him who the Senate chooses of the two highest candidates for Vice President, voted for by the people; that is to say, either Johnson or Hamlin. [Cheers and laughter.] In the event the people fail to elect a President, the Constitution provides that the House of Representatives shall choose one from the three highest candidates voted for by the people, who, in that case, will be Bell, Lincoln, and myself; [three cheers]; and if the people fail to elect a Vice President, then the Senate selects that officer from the two highest candidates, who will be Johnson and Hamlin. If the House fails to elect by the fourth of March, then the Vice President becomes President, and in that case Johnson will be the next President. I therefore propose three cheers for Herschel V. Johnson!"

The cheers were heartily given, and were followed by nine for Douglas.

After his speech the Judge received his friends at Brown's Hotel for one hour, which was thronged by thousands anxious to see and get a shake of his hand. He then left for Cleveland with a committee from that city who had come thus far to meet him.

In the evening speeches were made to an audience of some twenty five hundred, in Farron Hall, by Hon. Ed. C. Marshall, of Kentucky, and George Copway, the head chief of the Chippewas, who is on the war-path for Douglas and doing good service in the cause. These gentlemen made able and eloquent appeals, and were listened to with great attention. Our friends expected Judge Douglas to remain over night with them, and had made preparations for a grand torchlight procession in his honor, but they yielded him reluctantly to the Cleveland committee, as he had promised to reach Cleveland last night, and the Democracy there were all ready to give him a great reception. Considering that but three days' notice of his intended visit here was given, his reception was a splendid one, and indicated that the people of Erie county wear him in their heart of hearts as the great vindicator of their rights and the rights of the people of the whole country. Look for a largely increased vote for the straight-out Douglas electoral ticket in November as compared with the vote cast in 1856 for Buchanan in Erie county. The work goes bravely on here. PERRY.

Letter from Tennessee.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20, 1860.

This city has been enlivened for a few days past by the meeting of the Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F. The members met on Monday morning last, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and, preceded by the members of the order in Nashville, marched in procession to the Capitol building, where they were welcomed by E. B. Hancock, and by Mayor Hollingsworth, on behalf of the civic authorities, to which an appropriate response was made by D. G. Sire Fitzhugh, of Virginia. The following persons were elected officers for the ensuing two years, viz: for Grand Sire, R. B. Boylston, of South Carolina; Deputy Grand Sire, Milton Herndon, of Indiana; Grand Secretary, James L. Ridgeley, of Maryland; Grand Treasurer, Joshua Vansant, of Maryland. The fact that every State in the Union, every Territory, and the Canadas, are fully represented in the convocation now being held here, excites much public interest, and the appearance of so many strangers in our streets elicits much remark, and generally of a highly favorable character. On Wednesday the representatives paid their respects to the widow of the late and lamented James K. Polk; after an introduction, and partaking of her splendid hospitality, the visitors repaired to the garden, where the remains of the ex-President repose, beneath a beautiful mausoleum, thereby paying a tribute of respect to the memory of the patriot and statesman, whose Administration will ever be regarded as one of the most brilliant and successful which the country has ever witnessed. On Thursday, the representatives visited the Hermitage, by invitation, attended by a large number of the residents of Nashville. On arriving at the tomb of the departed patriot, the company stood uncovered, whilst the band performed a solemn dirge. Never before have all the States been represented by their sons at the tomb of Andrew Jackson, and it is to be hoped that every man present will carry to his home some of the patriotic, Union-loving spirit which the occasion was so well calculated to inspire in every American heart. After lingering a while around the tomb, Dr. Walker, on behalf of Dr. John Lawrence, presented to the Grand Lodge a chair, made of hickory, which had grown upon the grounds of the Hermitage. The chair was accepted, and an address made by D. G. Sire Fitzhugh, on behalf of the Grand Lodge, and patriotic speeches were made by other prominent members of the Grand Lodge. Altogether, the occasion was of the most interesting character. JASPER.

Letter from Sunbury.

NINETEENTH ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF EAST PENNSYLVANIA.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

SUNBURY, Pa., September 22, 1860.

The nineteenth annual Convention of the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of East Pennsylvania is now in session in this place. The attendance, both of clerical and lay members, is unusually large. This Synod is largely increasing in numerical strength, and promises soon to rank among the largest Lutheran Synods in this country. Twelve ministers from other Synods were received into the body at this session. The opening or synodical sermon was preached, on Friday morning, by the President of Synod, Rev. Daniel Steck, of Lancaster, from 1st Corinthians, 9th chapter, 22d verse. "That I might by all means save some." The discourse was characteristically able and eloquent, and was listened to with deep interest by a crowded auditory.

Synod met for the transaction of business on Saturday morning, (September 22) after having spent an hour in devotional exercises. Opened with prayer by the president. The roll was called, and nearly every member proved to be at his post, accompanied by a lay delegate.

The following-named clergymen from other Synods were received into connection with this body, viz: Rev. Augustus Babb, Synod of West Pennsylvania; Rev. J. H. Barclay, Synod of Maryland; Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Pittsburg Synod; Rev. P. Riser, Central Synod of Pennsylvania; Rev. Elias S. Johnston, Central Synod; Rev. John H. Davidson, Central Synod; Rev. J. W. Schwartz, West Pennsylvania Synod; Rev. H. Seifert, Allegheny Synod; Rev. Edwin Dorsey, Synod of Virginia; Rev. Edward J. Koons, Central Synod; Rev. T. Stork, D. D., Synod of South Carolina; Rev. H. M. Bickel, Synod of Ohio.

The president's annual report was read and referred to a committee.

A newly-organized Lutheran congregation at Harrisburg, together with their pastor, Rev. E. S. Johnston, were received into connection with this body.

An application was presented from St. James' English Evangelical Lutheran Church in Philadelphia, a new organization. There was also present Mr. J. B. Stines, as delegate. Both were unanimously admitted.

Under a provision of the Constitution, the officers are not eligible for more than one year. Synod, hence, proceeded to an election for officers, Rev. Hutter and Charles Kugler, Esqs., officiating as tellers. The election resulted in the choice of the following-named persons, viz: *President*, Rev. Charles A. Hay, D. D., of Harrisburg; *Secretary*, Rev. S. Domer, of Selinsgrove; *Treasurer*, Rev. E. Greenwald, D. D., of Easton.

Rev. J. Wedekind, of Lebanon, expressed his high gratification to witness the very numerous attendance on the part of ministers connected with the Synod, and adverted especially to the gratifying fact, that, almost without exception, each minister is accompanied by a lay delegate. The fact argued most favorably for the present and prospective prosperity of the body, and for an augmented usefulness in the spread of the Redeemer's Kingdom!

Rev. Benjamin Kurtz, D. D., was received as the delegate from the Melancthon Synod, and Rev. C. C. Baughman, D. D., as the delegate from the Central Synod, of Pennsylvania. A number of clergymen of other churches were received as advisory members.

The afternoon and evening were mainly spent in the usual services preparatory to the Lord's Supper, which is to be celebrated on to-morrow (Sabbath). The various pulpits of this and the neighboring towns are to be occupied by the clergymen of Synod. SHAMOKIN.

Life in the West.

LYNCH LAW SUPREME—CIVILIZATION BEYOND THE BORDER.

The following graphic description of an attempt to hang an acquitted prisoner we extract from the Leavenworth *Times* of the 18th inst. James A. Gordon had been accused of the murder of John Gantz, in a gambling saloon at Leavenworth, Kansas, was tried and acquitted by the court, and ordered to be set at liberty:

THE SCENE IN COURT.

The marshal unbolts the chains, and as they fall clanking upon the floor, there arises a deep swelling sensation among the auditors. There is a rush toward the door of the court-room. The prisoner moves from his criminal seat to one beside his counsel; his face, before marked with calmness, now becomes flushed with emotions; turns pale, now crimsoned; gazes upon the door with uneasiness; turns toward the court, and manifests the feelings of a man who has passed one trying ordeal to undertake another and more severe one.

THE EXCITEMENT APPEARS.

Some time before Gordon was discharged rumors flew about the streets that he would soon be acquitted. Crowds rushed to the court-house to ascertain the facts, some out of curiosity, and others breathing vengeance. The rumors proved true. The news spread like wildfire over the city, and the crowd augmented.

The prisoner was now free to go where he pleased, but dare not leave the court-room for fear of the angry crowds without. It was apparent that an attempt would be made to lynch him. At this time the excitement was so intense that clearly there was no other way to save Gordon's life except by taking him to the county jail.

"HANG HIM! HANG HIM!"

Accordingly, he placed himself under charge of the mayor, and moved out of the court house. When he entered the hall a scene of the wildest excitement commenced. The mayor and a posse of about fifty men started down the hall, and as the seething, tossing crowd surged to and fro, pressing against the officers, and trying to get at the prisoner, it was a commotion such as only a mad crowd of human beings can get up. Down into the street they went, the crowd yelling, "Hang him! hang him!" and the brave, stern officers closing around him, made a firm wall of protection.

THE PEOPLE EXCITED.

Finally, by dint of great firmness, the mayor landed him safely in jail. But now the serious trouble had just commenced. The crowd increased around the jail, and became more and more furious. Men armed with muskets and revolvers, and knives, gathered thick and fast, and as the shades of night came on, large bonfires were built up all around the jail, throwing their lurid light far out over the city, and the wild, demoniac yells of the infuriated people made it a scene terribly vivid and fearful.

FAITHLESSNESS OF THE MOB.

During all this time Mayor McDowell made several speeches, urging obedience to the law, and requesting the people to return home in quiet; that he was determined to enforce the law at all hazards. It was finally agreed between the mayor and the ringleaders of the riot that Gordon should be delivered over to Sheriff Middaugh, and that all further disorder and riotous proceedings should cease on that being done. To this arrangement the ruling spirits of the mob solemnly agreed. At this juncture, the mayor left the jail for a few moments to attend to some matters on this side of the creek. In his absence Gordon was brought out of the jail, and turned over to Sheriff Middaugh, and now commenced a scene of mad fury that beggars description. The crowd rushed upon Gordon crying like demons, "Hang him!" "Hang him!" They forced him down into the narrow and rocky glen north of the jail. It was then about eight o'clock at night, and a thick darkness had settled upon the whole city, and this fierce crowd raged in that dark glen like demons. It was terrible. But the brave officers stood by the prisoner like gallant men, and sometimes almost overborne they still recovered and pressed forward, holding their prisoner safe in their charge.

A CRITICAL MOMENT—THE EXECUTION ALMOST CONSUMMATED.

Several times the crowd had a halter around his neck, but each time an officer cut the rope, and thus they struggled up out of the ravine; and then followed a tumult of strife between the officers and rioters that was desperate to the last degree, up Fourth street to Shawnee, and down Shawnee to the Planter's House. Here the crowd halted, and the contest for half an hour was fierce and terrific. The din, howl, and confusion was now worse than Pandemonium, the prisoner begging to be hung, killed, or anything to take him out of such agony. By this time every stitch of clothing was torn off him, and he had nothing on his body but his clanking chains.

THE PRISONER SAVED.

The mayor at last succeeded in organizing a fresh body of citizens, and with these he closed solidly around Gordon, and again started for the jail, which, though a distance of about ten squares, and across the ravine, was finally reached, after a desperate struggle, and the prisoner again safely landed from the fury of the mob.

Gordon is very badly bruised, cut, and lacerated, and the sheriff is also injured.

RELIEF FOR SYRIA continues to come in slowly. The treasurer, Wm. A. Booth, Esq., 95 Front street, acknowledges a total of $15,354.84.

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THE BARON OF THE PRAIRIES.

How he is Treated in Chicago.

ROYALTY A LA ZOUAVE.

THE DUKE SLEEPS AND THE BARON SHOOTS.

[From the New York Times of Yesterday.]

THE BARON IN CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Monday, Sept. 24.

The Prince had an agreeable day here. Long John Wentworth had [illegible] to his movements, and [illegible] saw him ride to visit the [illegible], the waterworks, and the court-house.

HE BOWS, AND THEY CHEER.

The Prince displayed himself on the balcony of his hotel at 11 o'clock on Saturday. The crowd which assembled to greet him was [illegible]—the rich in carriages and [illegible], and the poor on foot, [illegible]. The Prince bowed from the centre and the two ends of the balcony, and the crowd cheered each bow to the echo.

THE BARON [illegible].

Long John took him everywhere, and [illegible] him up as a [illegible] would an [illegible]. Presentations were [illegible], and of [illegible]. The Prince acquiesced in all Long John's [illegible], with the exception of making a longer stay. He also did all that the people [illegible] to reply to their salutations with a [illegible]. His [illegible] was anxiously looked for by his [illegible] with every demonstration of [illegible], and his departure, at 8 o'clock on Saturday, was taken to the sorrow of [illegible], who accompanied him in [illegible] to the depot.

ROYALTY [illegible].

The Prince is wonder struck, the Duke of Newcastle is delighted, and the royal party are amazed at the Great West, its people, and its institutions.

AMONG THE PRAIRIE [illegible].

DWIGHT'S STATION, Illinois, Monday, Sept. 24. Before leaving Chicago the Prince [illegible] Mr. [illegible], of the Michigan Central railroad, with a handsome diamond pin. On Saturday the Prince and suite hunted, but found no game. They retired at 9 o'clock, and slept till 8 the next day. They attended the Old-School Presbyterian church on Sunday, and heard a sermon on the text, "Blessed are the meek." The rest of the day was spent in answering letters brought by special messenger from the Queen.

ROYALTY A LA ZOUAVE.

Yesterday he spent at Spencer's Station, some seventy miles from here. To-day he hunts for game, and will appear for the first time in a new and original style of Zouave jacket, shirt, trowsers, and high yellow boots. Tuesday he will do the same thing. Wednesday he will be in St. Louis. The rest of the programme, as published in the Times, will be adhered to except a [illegible] to Richmond, where he will spend [illegible]. The Duke of Newcastle, Lord Lyons, Gen. Bruce, Lord Hinchinbrook, Earl Grey, and four young men, have gone with him. The Earl St. Germans goes to-day.

CHICKENS, BREAD AND BUTTER.

They breakfasted to-day at [illegible], and lunched on the prairie here at 12, and lunched [illegible] of Wm. Herman, on broiled chickens, bread and butter. They are delighted with the prairies and the abundance of game.

There is a total absence of restraint, and the party is jolly in the extreme. The Prince shoots well, but has the peculiarity of pulling the trigger with his little finger. The Duke sleeps most of the time. All are well, and in fine spirits. The courier went to St. Louis this morning, to make arrangements for the party.

GENERAL NEWS.

A WOMAN WITH TWO HUSBANDS.—THE LAST MARRIED KEEPS HER.—A woman residing in East Deer township, in this county, whose maiden name was Catharine Heak, and who was married near Millerstown, on Bull Creek, was married many years ago to a man named John Fletcher. About six years ago Fletcher left his home on Bull Creek, and did not return according to promise. His wife received no letter from him, and hearing no word of him, concluded he was dead. She married [illegible], and they have lived [illegible], in peace and quiet; but on last Tuesday evening, Fletcher returned to his residence, and learning of his wife's whereabouts, started next morning for the residence of Pitman, to lay claim to the woman. He talked to her, in the absence of Pitman, desiring her to go with him, and finally claimed [illegible] of the original [illegible]. A short time Pitman came in, and the two [illegible], the matter, Pitman agreeing to pay Fletcher $4 for his share of the [illegible] and Fletcher promising to leave and give them no further trouble.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch, Sept. 19.*

THE Spanish journals relate an alarming occurrence at a recent bull-fight at Saragossa. After three bulls, which did not show much spirit, had been disposed of by the toreador Cuchares, a popular performer, a fourth was let loose, and it displayed great violence. He tore into shreds the banderillas which were represented to him by the picadores, and then all at once he leaped over a palisade at a spot where a soldier was standing, and so injured the man that he died shortly after. A little later, the bull jumped over the barrier among the spectators. Six thousand persons shrieked, and with cries and screams all rushed to the issues to escape, causing a scene of frightful confusion. The toreador, sword in hand, attempted to kill the animal; and several soldiers on duty as sentinels endeavored to do the same, with their swords and bayonets; some of the spectators, too, fired pistols at it, and in so doing wounded certain persons. At length the toreador got in front of the bull, and with a stab skilfully applied, laid him dead at his feet. The journals do not say that any person was killed or even injured in the subsequent confusion.

A BOGUS BLONDIN IN TROUBLE.—The fellow who passed himself off in England as the veritable Blondin has fallen upon troublous times. The Manchester *Guardian* says: "During the performance of M. Blondin on the tight rope at Portobello Gardens, Dublin, on Thursday night, the rope, and two poles as she [illegible], fell [illegible] platform, on which two men were stationed for the purpose of holding lights, gave way, precipitating the men to the ground. Both men were killed. M. Blondin, who also fell to the ground, was uninjured. At the inquest, yesterday, the jury, in their verdict, expressed their opinion that criminal negligence had not been shewn by M. Blondin and his agent, M. Morel, in taking the rope before the performance. The coroner remanded M. Blondin and M. Morel, and they were accordingly remanded to custody."

ON Wednesday morning, September 5, on Mrs. Curry's plantation, in Wilkinson county, Miss., a steam engine had been erected. Mrs. Curry, and some ladies with her, were desirous to see the engine in motion, and a negro was ordered to fire up and put on steam. The steam made the engine revolve very slowly; more steam was ordered on, when the motion of the engine was furious and appalling. The overseer called to the negro to shut off steam, but he had lost his senses by fright, and fled, together with the ladies. Mr. Floyd ran to stop the engine, but just as he reached it, met an explosion which tore his body into fragments, scattering them far and near. Half of his head, including one eye, could not be found for burial.

$1,200,000 STOLEN.—Considerable excitement has been manifested by certain parties in Key West, according to the *Journal*, published in that city. They have been on the look-out for a president or a director of one of the banking institutions of Havana, who recently absconded from that city, with funds to the amount of $1,200,000. It is thought that he may visit Key West, on his way to New Orleans, should he escape from Cuba, and agents are there for the purpose of arresting him—if they can.

"HOUSES TO RENT."—A correspondent of the New York *World*, writing from Baltimore, says that there are two thousand houses to rent in that city. Until quite lately, our own city has suffered some in this respect, and there has been not a little croaking in consequence. We are now informed by a leading firm of house-agents, who had a long list of tenements to let on the first of September, that the number has dwindled down until very few are left. Houses are again in demand in Buffalo. There can be no doubt of that.

MANSLAUGHTER INSTIGATED BY A LITTLE SISTER.—John Henry Price, a lad eleven years of age, has been convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree, in causing the death of James Cox, aged eight years, at Wilton, Saratoga county, New York, on the 21st of August last. The little murderer deliberately shot Cox, at the request of his sister, because he had cut a hole in her dress, and threw stones and clubs at her. He will be sent to the House of Refuge at Rochester.

DURING the last Sikh war, an officer in a regiment marching upon the Sutlej received intelligence from his agent in England that a legacy of £1,500 had fallen to his lot, the information being accompanied by a request to know "how he would take it." The young gentleman, after due reflection, and, perhaps, consultation with his comrades, replied that he would "take it in pale ale;" and the full value was remitted to him in the article of his choice.

THE TROUT OF LAKE BIGLER.—A friend who has been sojourning in the near neighborhood of Lake Bigler, California, during the past three months, informs us that it is not unusual to take mountain trout there which weigh from six to twelve pounds. He himself caught one that weighed ten pounds, and a fisherman was reported to have taken one weighing twenty-three pounds!—*Spirit of the Times.*

A NEW WAY OF MAKING THE LANDLORD "COME DOWN."—James Ricketts, who had started up the New York detectives by representing that he had been robbed of a check for £10,000, has been proved to be an impostor. Suspecting a hoax, and charging him with having deceived them, he acknowledged to the officers that he had fabricated the lie in order to make the landlord "come down, and save the reputation of his house."

ONE Sunday night, two Chinamen, just from the mines, one with $1,500, and the other with twenty-four ounces of gold dust, put up at the Se-Yup House, in San Francisco. As they slept, they were attacked, robbed, and nearly beaten to death by the inmates of the house, who have since skipped with their ill gotten booty, and baffle all the exertions of the police to get track of them.

THE tobacco crop of Massachusetts and Connecticut is mostly housed, and, like most other crops this season, is of high quality. About one hundred cases have recently been shipped from West Springfield to New York. Not far from 1,700 acres of tobacco are raised this year in the valley north of Mount Tom, whose average yield cannot be less than 1,700 pounds.

MARYLAND COAL TRADE.—The Cumberland *Citizen* says: During the week ending Tuesday, 18th of September, 115 boats cleared this port, carrying 13,464.03 tons of coal. During the season there were 1,818 boats cleared this port, carrying 110,710.19 tons of coal.