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THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

The Princes of Wales. In several of the cotemporary journals of the day, a very natural and proper effort has been made to minister to the curiosity recently wakened in regard to the origin and history of the title and dignities borne by one who has or a few weeks past been regarded, as it were, the guest of the people of the United States. The readers of The Press may not find alteether commonplace a few notes on this subect which we are about to offer them, although very little that is strictly new could be exected in a field which has been so thoroughly

A well-written sketch of the several Princes of Wales, that appeared a few days since in the New York Herald, terms the present Prince. the "twentieth" of the order; but the same writer, in subsequently presenting them, does not describe so many. Unless we have misapprehended the authorities in this regard, refers to rince Albert Edward is the eighteenth who has been duly installed in this dignity. The Herald enumerates in its list the wise and disinguished Prince Edward (afterwards Edward) will be seen, hereafter, that this is an error. EDWARD the "Black Prince," of world-wide fame as the hero of Creey and Poictlers, was the second possessor of the title in the English

ested with it.

cession. His father was never in-

In regard to the origin of his title, while Hume scouts it as "a vulgar story," the Welsh listorians, and many of the early English wriers, concur substantially in this relation: Upon the death of LLYWELLIN AP GRUFFYD, now before us, in concluding the description ople of Wales should submit themselves to his rule. Their reply was, that they were under a solemn national pledge to accept no one and was unable to speak a word of English. The astute EDWARD then tendered them his nfant son, recently born at Caernaryon Castle. on the borders of Wales, where Queen ELEAson was at that time sojourning. He was reluctantly accepted by the Welsh chieftains; and the King established the title in April; 1284. Coke says, in regard to it:

"In the limitation of his estate in this principality, there is a great mystery; for less than a state of inheritance he should not have, therefore a qualified fee he had therein in this form: 'Site et Haradibus surs Regibus Angliae.' That by his decease or attaining to the crown, this dignity might be extinguished, to the end that the King, for the time being, should have the privilege to create his heir apparent Prince of Wales, as he himself had been, by his progenitor."—Coke 4, Inst. f. 143-4.

Such is generally admitted to be the origin the title, as connected with the eldest son of the sovereign of England. Some writers. SELDEN for instance—place the beginning this title in the heir apparent in XXXIX c HERRY HI. In the year 1804, the additional itle of the "Earl of Chester" was conferred

upon the first Prince of Wales, who three years afterwards succeeded his father, under the title of Edward II. Synopsis of the Pecrage of England," conurred in by Burke and others, that we have said EDWARD III was never made Prince of Wales; but as the point seems to be apprehended

copy at length the evidence of Nicolas: "It is worthy of observation, that Edward III never bore the title of Prince of Wales. The earliest writ of summons to Parliament, in which his name course, is that of 5th August, 9 Ed. II, 1320—then being about eight years of age—wherein he styled "Edwardo Comit Cestrens files nest observations" and by the same designation he

is styled "Edvardo Comits Cestrensi filso nostre charassmo; and by the same designation he
was summoned in the 15, 16, 17, and 18 of Ed. II.
Some writers assert he was created Prince of
Wales and Duke of Acquitaine, in a Parliament
held at York, 15 Ed. II; but not only is no
notice of such an occurrence to be found in the
Rolls of Parliament, but it is scarcely credible, if
such a creation really took place, he should have
been summened to the nort and subsequent Parliament, as Earl of Chester simply; when his father,
in consequence of his oreation to that principality,
was regularly summoned 4th of July, 30 Ed. I,
1322, (when he became eighteen years of age,) and
until he acconded the throne, as 'Edvardo Principt Waliae et Comits filso suo charissimo.'"—
Nicolas, vol. 1, p. 5.

The second Prince of Wales, the renowned The second Prince of Wales, the renowned

this latter title, also, to the "first begotten as the famous Henry VIII. EDWARD, son son." Ho was invested with the Garter (an | HEARY VIII, was the next Prince of Wales. order founded by his father) the next year and became afterwards, in 1547, EDWARD VI. after he became Prince of Wales. It was | MARY and ELIZABETH were the succeeding this Prince who first adopted the distinctive padge and motto, which has been so long the believe a note in Blackstone's Commentaries subject of discussion in England-continued Vol. I., p. 223, which states, on the authority here down almost to this day, and now, it of Hune, who in turn cites Burner, Mary would seem, transferred to this country. The and ELIZABETH were created by their father version of this motto and the account, per | Henry VIII., Princesses of Wales; both o paps more generally received than any other them (ELIZABETH after the illegitimation of f its origin, is that briefly stated in THE MARY) being heirs apparent to the crown. Press on Wednesday, in reply to an inquiry Itappears, however, upon careful examination f a correspondent. A writer in the New this statement is unfounded. York Atlas, however, about the same date, gives a widely different signification to the apparent of James I, was made the eleventh words "Ich Dien." The Atlas very plausibly (and, we may add, very positively) asserts | the Scottish crown also, he took the addithat the motto was, or is, "Eich Dyn," tional titles of Duke of Rothsay, Earl of which, rendered from the Welsh, signifies the Carrick, and Baron Renfrew, in Scotland. me as "icce homo"-" behold the man." This is supposed to be the pertinacious reponse of King EDWARD to the objections set up by the Welsh chieftains when he precouply, in 1625. His son, Charles II, sented his infant son. Dyn is the Welsh term was Duke of Cornwall, and inherited the for man, as Duin is in the kindred Irish lan- Scottish titles; but, although declared, was

guage, we believe. The plume of ostrich never actually and formally created Prince of eathers is ascribed to the same origin by the New York Allas, as that given in The Priess who have had, since their accession to the added even to the researches of the learned quote from Archwologia, volume xxi., p.

his ossque of those Ostrion feathers, which, in memory of this victory, became his cognizance—sometimes using one feather, and sometimes three, (as appeareth in his seals and on his tomb,) which sorolls containing this motto IOH DIEN—that is, I serve: John, King of Bohemia, meaning thereby, he served the French King in his wars, and was his stipendlary. as his stipendiary.'
"Others make the motto the Prince's own device,

"Others make the motto the Prince's own device, alluding to the words of the Apostle that 'the heir white his is a child different nothing from a servent;' and this is the more probable conjecture, seeing that this motto and the feathers have ever been not been by our Princes of Wales, heirs appared to the kings of this realm, with the addition, by the more modern, of a coronet within which they are engicled."

Sir HARRIS NICOLAS, after giving from CAM-DEN a passage very similar in the conclusion goes on to notice the various collateral evidence upon this point. An inventory was made of all the Queen's plate, by the keeper, in 1369, (43 Ed. III,) which showed that all her plate that was marked bore her consort's arms, quartered or impaled with her own, or the initial of her name PHILLIPA-excent an alms dish, which was marked with "a sable scutcheon (that of the Black Prince,) charged with ostrich feathers." He continues:

The will of the "Black Prince" is next reviewed, dated 18th June, 1876, by which i appears the feathers were a badge, and not arbadge;" and it is also manifest they were never used as his crest. Another inference drawn from the language of the will is, that the badge was wholly unconnected with war, inasmuch as in the directions he gives for his funeral, he orders that the man and horse to precede his corpse, "for peace," shall wear his "badge" of ostrich feathers. In farther refutation of the tradition which assigns this morial ensigns, as he twice calls them cour

plume to the battle Crecy, Sir Harris Nico-As remarks : nce of The Press.]

LAS remarks:

"It is material to observe that the crest of King John of Bohemie, who fell at Creoy, was two wings of a vulture, sende of linden leaven of gold expanded, and not a pitum's of obtrich fauthers. An ostrich is said to have been the badge of Emperor Charles the Fourth, King of Bohemia, sop of the King John of Bohemia, who was slain at Creoy; and it was undoubtedly the badge of his daughter Anne, consort of King Richard the Second. Queen Phillipa's grandmother was the slster of Henery, Count of Luxemburg, great-grandfather of the Emperor Charles, the Fourth; and if, as there is reason to suppose, an estrich was the encient hadge of that house, the ostrich feathers borne by Queen Phillips and her sons itsy have been derived from that source." We find the evidence, if we continue to

newspaper article; and add only a few con cluding suggestions upon the point of the nottoes, for he had two, of the Black Prince: "Upon the origin of the history of the Prince? Wales' mottoes, 'Ich Diex' and 'Humout, r Wales' mottoes, 'Ich Dira' and 'Hunout,' regret I have not been able to discover any satistory information. That 'Ich Dira' are Gerian, and not, as Camden suggests, old English ords.

s those containing his sums. Few attempts have seen made to ascortain the origin or meaning of tumout, sometimes wrongly, written 'Humont,' his signifies, I believe, Hough mosd-high-light-

of Hainault—possibly from the Count de Ostrovant, which formed the appanage of the counts of the eldest sons of that province." "In a copy of the quaint and precise Bannes, (the Cambridge historian of the Black Prince.) ing Edward I of England insisted that the of the rencontre between the old King of Bohemia and the Black Prince, it is stated: "Then were the arms of that noble king (being the ostrich feathers, with the motto "Ich as their prince who was not of good repute, Dien," signifying I serve,) taken and won by the Prince of Wales, in whose memory they have ever since been called the Prince's arms." But in a marginal note, giving his uthority, we find he relies upon the same

JAMES, in his rather fastidious Life of th Black Prince, seems to have been completely fault in reaching any definite conclusion pon the disputed point, and he dismisses the whole subject in a note as thoroughly non-compilital as could well be written. Who shalf decide when such bold writers as James declines taking the responsibility of adopting either theory? It is, perhaps, worthy of re-

mark that the motto "Himout" is erro

neously given "Humont" by both James and

BARNES. EDWARD, the Black Prince, died in 1376, in the lifetime of his father, and the next por sessor of the title of Prince of Wales was hi son, RICHARD, who, in 1377, was so created and the additional title of Earl of Chester con ferred upon him. It was in this same year that EDWARD III removed STAPLE, Lord Mayor of London, and appointed Sir RICHARD WHITTINGTON (of whose cat the nursery sto-It is upon the authority of Nicolas, in his ries are told) in his place. RICHARD II proved every way unworthy his brave and accomplished father, and died iniserably.

The fourth Prince of Wales was HENRY but as the point seems to be apprehended PLANTAGENET, the son and heir apparent of otherwise, (probably because Hollingshed Herry IV. He succeeded to the crown as carelessly so stated in his "Chronicles,") we Hangy V, in 1418. Shakspeare has immortalized him as the "mad-cap Harry" and reis made memorable by his deeds of arms.

The filth Prince of Wales, EDWARD PLAN TAGENET, Sin and hele appearent of HERRY VI,

another of Shakspeare's heroes. He lost his life at Tewksbury, and was succeeded in the title the same year by Edward, eldest son and heir apparent of Edward IV. This son and heir apparent of Edward IV. This Prince succeeded to the throne, and became afterwards, with his brother, a victim of assistant in the Tower of London, who were in his life at Towksbury, and was succeeded in sassins in the Tower of London, who were in the pay of the bloody RICHARD. The seventh Prince of Wales was another EDWARD PLANTAGENET, son and heir apparent

of RICHARD III. He was installed in 1488. The first Prince of Wales of the house of Tudor, Anthur, son and heir apparent of Black Prince." was created thus, and, at HENRY VII, was the next in succession, and he same time, Earl of Chester, in 1838; and in 1508 he was succeeded by his brother in 1337 was made Duke of Cornwall, limiting | HENRY, Duke of York, who reigned afterwards overeigns of England; and, if we were to

> HENRY PREDERICK STUART, son and heir Prince of Wales in 1660. "Being heir to

the "Black Prince," in the battle of Crecy. crown of England, five Princes of Wales of We recur again to that acute and assiduous their line. The first was George Augustus ntiquarian, Sir Harris Nicolas, as having afterwards George II. His son, Frederick CAMBEN on this controverted subject, and and, dying in the life-time of his father, was "The popular account of the adoption of the Ostrich feather, by Edward, the 'Black Prince,' has been well stated by Sanford in speaking of the battle of Crooy: 'Among many eminent persons who died on that day, on the French part, was John of Luxemburg, King of Bohamia, who fell by the conquering hand of the Prince, who deplumed his osaque of those Ostrich feathers, which, in mercy of this victory. Became his case we have a large transparent of the crown in 1760, as George III. His eldest son, George, was quently Prince of Wales, 1762; became subsequently Prince Regent, and finally King Gronge IV, on the decease of his father in 1820. The eighteenth Prince of Wales is the prince of Wales, 1762; became subsequently Prince Regent, and finally King Gronge IV, on the decease of his father in 1820. The eighteenth Prince of Wales is the prince of Wales, 1762; became subsequently Prince Regent, and finally King Gronge IV, on the decease of his father in 1820. present one, and he was duly installed 4th of

December, 1841.

A correspondent of the Evening (Phila.) Bulletin, we perceive, has stated that the family name of the Prince Consort of Englend is Busicus. Upon what authority the statement is made we have not seen. It is perhaps not generally known that Prince ALBERT comes in an almost direct line, through his German ancestry, from the Great ALFRED of England. It is in this wise: the son ALFRED-EDWARD the elder, King of England-was father of EDITHA, Empress OTHO of Germany, who was mother of Luitgande, who became the consort of Conrap. Dake of Loraine, by whom she had a son, Orno, Duke of Franconia, whose death occurred in 1005. This Prince's grandson, Connad II, Emperor of Germany, left at his decease a son and heir. Emperor HENRY III. The daughter of this Prince, ITHA, married LEOPOLD of Austria.

TRUDE, married HERMAN VI, Margrave of "The piece of plate on which the feathers are for the first time found, is not stated to have been given her by the Prince of Wales, as would have been the case had it been thus derived; and the inference is, that, like the arms of Hainault, and like the initial letter P, the estrich feathers in the sable shield belonged to Queen Philippa, either as a badge of her family, or as arms borne in right of some territories belonging to her house."

Baden; and his granddaughter, Agnes, married Frederick the Grave, immediate progenitor of the House of Saxe-Coburg Gotha. We have made notes tracing the House of Stuart to its extinction, it may be said, although there is a romantic allegation to the contrary; but fearing The Press and its readers will deem its space could be more profitably employed, we forbear, at least for the present. Baden ; and his granddaughter, Agnes, mardeem its space could be more profitably em-ployed, we forbear, at least for the present. One of the most accomplished writers of the current century has remarked that "these genealogical investigations are like so many useful torches in the hand of History, throwLetter from Delaware. WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 27, 1860

The canvass in Delaware excites very little at tion outside of our own State, inas: electoral vote, to whomseever given, will affect the esult very little; but, like the frog in the fable what may be fun to you is death to us." On last Monday evening, the "Little Giant" and "Diamond State" clubs paraded for the first time, to the number of about three hundred. They attended a meeting in the First ward, which was addressed by John O'Byrne, Esq., of your city. The meeting was very large, and his speech was well received. On Wednesday evening our friend had a torchlight procession. The Campaign Club and the Seventeenth and Nineteenth ward clubs of juoto it in full, will extend unreasonably d your city participated. I have no hesitation in

aying that it was one of the largest and best I ever aw in our city. About 1,000 came down in the Warner from your city. They made a very or litable display, and, considering that we have no the federal treasury at our back, our own peop purpod out well On Thursday evening the Disunionists had all procession. Candor compels me to say that

Every night this week we have had meeti or processions. They are now the order of night. Last evening we enjoyed a rare tre nination of Mr. Douglas, and asked

party. He showed the utter absurdity of the charges that our platform is not sound, by stational that Hunter, Davis, Guthrie, Breckinridge, at that Hunter, Davis, Guthrie, Breekinringe, an Lano were bulloted for, and urged by their friend on that very platform in the Charleston Convention. If any man other than Douglas had bee nominated the platform was good enough, but th venerable and honorable old man in Washingto venerable and honorable old man in Washington was bent on the destruction of Mr. Douglas.

Mr. D. also paid his respects to Senator Bayard, and then he replied to a speech that Chevalled Yancoy made here a few weeks ago, in which he was for the Union. Mr. D. proved from the record that Yancey was a disunionist. When Breckin ridge was nominated, Yancey addressed the most the Maryland Institute, and said he was neither for nor against the Union. Mr. D. closed by an appropriate quotation from Washington's Farewell Address.

Address.

Mr. Dougherty spoke for over two hours. It is
impossible to give a synopsis of his speech. But
to say that it was good is nothing. To eay it was
the most elequent, chaste, and entertaining speech
delivered in our town for eight years is saying
nothing more than the truth.

Mr. D.'s refutation of Yanesy was so clear and
conclusive that no one one gainsay it. He proved conclusive that no one can gainsay it. He proved all he said.

Our friends are prosecuting the canvass vigorous-

y in our little State, with what result I cannot ay. I, however, do believe that Benny Biggs, he bigh-falutin orator and ploughboy, who has been nominated by the Know-Nothing-Disuntonottery-grant party for Congress, will be defeated That he will be should be the prayer of all hones After the election you may again hear from our Semi-Occasional Correspondent.

an Old Man's Home in Philadelphia nstitution of this class in Boston and another altimore, and expressed surprise that Philade bia had not also been setive in the same work We have since learned that movements have a eady been commenced to establish such an inst tution here. It was projected by some of our ph lanthropic ladies, the following of whom are ma-nagers, viz: Mrs. Robert Vanx, Mrs. Frederick Fralcy, Mrs. John S. Henry, Mrs. John W. Ruler Mrs. Oswald Thompson, Mrs. A. Boyd Commings Miss Phobe Atwood, Miss Virginia Reakirt, Miss Mary H. Boyles, Miss Hannah Atwood, Miss Emma Boyles, Miss Caroline M. Rulon.

Rulon, A. Boyd Cummings, Henry C. Thompson Edwin L. Reakirt, and George M. Connroe. The assistance and co operation of our citizen is desired. We have received the following communication from one of the lady managers:

The following gentlemen are the corporators:

inform you that Philadelphia is not so far behind her eister cities as you suppose. An association has been formed within the past few months called the Old Man's Home. The names of some of our most prominent citizens appear in the charter which was granted in the July term, and we are very much encouraged with our success. We would be very much obliged if you would correct the statement in your paper and give the above facts. By so doing you will greatly oblige the Old Man's Home. BER 29, 1860. Singular Affair in Boston. The Boston Traveller, October 30, says: Quit-tragedy courred at a little before one o'clock to

The Boston Traveller, October 30, says: Quito a tragedy occurred at a little before one o'clook today, at store No. 43 Hanover street, opposite the American House, occupied for the sale of boots and shoes by Reynolds, Mollendy, & Co., whose place of manufacture is in the town of Randolph.

We have obtained the following facts in regard to the matter, which caused a great sensation in the neighborhood of its occurrence:

It appears that a young woman of the name of Fanny May, not much over twonty years of age, of good personal appearance and pleasing address, has been for the last four or five years in the employ of Mr. J. G. Hernandez, a German Jew in the wholesale peddling business, formerly of Lawrence, but lately removed to Washington street, of this city. Mr. Hernandez is a fine-appearing and well-dressed man of twenty-eight or thirty years. He is married, and has had three children.

Miss May states that Mr. Hernandez was desirous that she should continue in his employ, which, for 25 a reasons of her own probably, she declined. He was quite pertinacious, but finally made an appointment to meet her this forenoon at the store of her brother in law, a member of the boot and shee firm who keeps at No. 43, when she was to furnish him with a copy of the account between them.

They met at this store, according to appoint-

Carrick, and Baron Renfrew, in Scotland.
His breach, tharles Stvar, succeeded him in those dignities in 1616, and ascended the throng, unfortunately for himself and the country, in 1625. His son, Charles II, was Duke of Cornwall, and inhorited the Scottish titles; bit, although declared, was never actually and formally created Prince of Wales.

The soreams of the woman and the discharge of the pistol was itting in a chair when Hernandez fired, throw herself into the arms of their line. The first was George Mullian afterwards Gronge II. His son, Frederick and, dying in the life-time of his father, was succeeded by his son, George William Frederick, who came to the crown in 1760, as George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a George III. His eldest son, George, was made Prince of Wales, in a george which had been procured to here.

They met at this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, according to appoint ment, and after a this store, account. Up to this time ment, and after a this store, account he suddenly drew a pistol, as the store account. Up to this time ment, and after a this store, account he nothing unusual had been no

upon a box, remarking to some one who desired him to go to a carriage which had been procured to carry him home, "Let me die in peace."

He was eventually conveyed to his home, No 32 Leverett street, and is supposed to be in a dying condition. ondition.

Miss May was taken home to Allston street, in a

carriago, by Mr. Wilson, whon it was soon ascer-tained that she had fortunately escaped all se-rious bipiny. The ball probably, after striking the forehead, glanced off without inflicting any wound of severe character.

It appears that there has been some trouble in regard to the settlement of accounts between them, but Miss May had not the least reason to anticipate a deadly assault at the hands of her former employer.

The pistol was taken charge of by Mr. Wilson.
Three of the barrels have been discharged, and
three are yet loaded with powder and ball.

Bond and Tax Question in Pittsburg

Bond and Tax Question in Pittsburg.

[From the Pittsburg Chroniole, October 20]

It is not more gratifying than astonishing, the change wrought within a few weeks in the opinious of some of our most prominent anti-tax mon. We do not pretend to say that the stand taken by the Supreme Court has had anything to do with the matter, but certain it is that a wonderful revolution in the sontiments of some of the most noisy of our anti-tax lights, has taken place, and men who spoke of nothing but resistance and robollion a short time since, are now coming forward, and asking, as a favor, that they be permitted to record their votes in support of the tax. Every one knows what an active part Captain Ward has taken in this anti-tax orusade. Not content with preaching opposition to the mandates of the Supreme Court in his sown ward, he went into other districts, whenever an opportunity offered, and by his generales some of the recovered in the content with the grants of the supreme Court in his sown ward, he went into other districts, whenever an opportunity offered, and by his generales some of the recovered in the content with the direct ancestor of LEOPOLD VI, third Duke of Austria, whose granddaughter, Genproaching opposition to the mandates of the Supreme Court in his own ward, he went into other districts, whenever an opportunity offered, and by his speeches, some of them exceedingly quaint ones, by the way, and harangues, helped not a little to increase that opposition to the tax which a few months since manifested itself everywhere throughout the county. That so distinguished a champion of the cause would talk the beak track, and vote for the very levy which he had pledged himself to resist, no one for a moment believed; yot this thing hath the chivalrous Captain done. He appeared in his soat in the Select Council last ight, and, in the presence of those gentlemen when he so often and so roundly rated for their anxiety to carry out the order of the Supreme Court, asked leave to changed by the contractor. But, at the same time, the judge held that while property owners anxiety to carry out the order of the Supreme Court, asked leave to change his vote to the affirmative, or, to speak plainer, he desired to be put on record as voting for the tax. The change was allowed to be made, and Captain Ward stands now on the record as good a pro-tax man as the most ardent abettor of the levy could desire. Mossrs. Thompson and Tomer pursued a similar coarse, and the tried will now, doubtless, be able to answer the interrogatory to be propounded than it their votes had been permitted to stand as first recorded.

Revolution in Mexico. OCITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT—MIRAMON DERS A MAN TO BE FLOGGED TO DEATH. of the New York Herald 1

Riones; ine cold-blooded murders, committed by the President's brother; the atrocious outrages committed by the President himself; the confinement of Mr. Lande in the foul atmosphere of a ungeen, which all but suffocated him; the atrocities committed by Losada—one of their trusted chiefs—too 'horrible to' relate; the murder of twelve unfortunate Constitutionalists whilst asleep, by that Sourish wiscount's formed and arrange of the sufference of the sufferenc panish misoreant "Agreds," and various other spanish misoreant "Agreds," and various other spanish misoreant and matters of record, and to revolting to describe, are all matters of record, and to now unfortunately fails to my lot to chronicle another fiendish act which has just been perpe-rated within the precincts of the capital itself. "A lew days back a historical "play wasaput oni the

ed out."
But are such deeds to be wondered at when La
arde, only the other day, ran through the bod
an unfortunate soldier, guard at one of the Ga
ta's, for not having opposed the passage of fou
andred deserters, well armed and ascompanie andidate fu this State. y two pieces of canon? That such deeds, per etrated in the cause of religion and order, should have at longth aroused the indignation of the british Government, is not to be wondered at id Mr. Mathew, who, as you are aware, s me since suspended all diplomatic relations me since suspended all diplomatic relations was to faction at present ruling in the city of Mexico as received orders to demand his passports. The assons for this order, as detailed in the despatch re the constant imposition of forced loans, the arious outrages sommitted on British subject re the constant imposition of forced Joans, the arious outrages committed on British subjects be utter disregard of treaties and international aw, and the perpetration of horrors upon the per-pose of their own poople, which render it impossi-le for any nation, baying a due regard to its own haracter and dignity longer to hold diplomatic attractures with a party who have forfeited all laim to be ranked amongst the civilised commu-tities of the world.

ent can be duly appreciated, her representa I ambassador, Scnor Pachece, being the only West that Mr. Brookinridge is nearly crasy at the to injurious to the honor of their country—t gentlemen, when the Mon-Almonte treaty submitted to the Cortes for their approval, ha descanted upon the loss of dignity necessarily sus-tained by Spain in accrediting an ambassador to such a faction, and in ondervoring to smuggi nator Slidell.' through a treaty based upon claims which ever one knows to be founded in perjury and falsehood That Miramon, General Almonte, and, for such we know, Senor Pacheco himself, may be great!

from the Cabinet.

VER THREE THOUSAND DOLLARS DRAWN ON FRAU

The Albany Argus of Monday morning has th

DULENT REPRESENTATIONS

THE ARREST OF A MAIL ROBBER.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Stroud .- Hos-

[From the New York Sun, of plesterday.]

imbrells, at which the horse became frightened ested in the fate of this treaty, may be me and threw him, breaking two of his ribs. han probable; but that foreign nations will sab nit to see the just claims of their citizens post somed to domands which, in their very unception are known to be a swindle, is not to be supposed. The Montreal papers notice the appro Octobers 16.—It has just come to my knowledge that a poor unfortunate woman, whose husband had been taken as a soldier by the pressgang, was saized whilst endeavoring to facilitate his escape from the quartel in which he was confined, and was ordered to receive three hundred lashes. Although

ornered to receive three hundred lashes were administered. She died under the torture, giving birth to a still-born child. The man received the same number of lashes, but survived. A full account of this will be furnished in my next. I -F. W. Brough, the well-known theatrical agent, has been lying ill in Brookfyn. -A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun writes imply give you the facts as they have been relate o me by the most nucleniable authority.

The last news from Guadalajara was up to the last news from Guadalajara was up to the Castillo had then been driven within his last rollns, has been for some time on a wisit to her line of defences. Marquez left this city with 4,000 men for his relief on the 11th, but it is to be hoped that the city will fall before he can reach his des-

Rumored Removal of Howell Cobb If rom the New York San, of yisterday,?

It is reported from well-informed sources in Washington that Mr. Buchanan is much disturbed in mind by the alleged treasonable attitude of his Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Cobb. Mr. Buchanan, if the gossip among his friends in this city may be credited, declares that he is opposed to disunton; that he will do all in his power to preserve the Confederacy, and that it is his solomu wish to end his,life in peace, and close his eyes upon his country still united and happy. Very natural sentiments for Mr. Buchanan, certainly. Some of those to whom Mr. Buchanan has expressed these views and hopes, have asked him "Why he has allowed members of his Cabinets and others holding office under him to raise and spread the disunion alarm?" His reply is, that he does not wish to break up his Cabinets on sear the close of his term, but that Mr. Cobb, if for disanion, ought to retire.

There were rumors alloat in the city yesterday that Mr. Cobb's resignation or removal had been strongly urged, and that the President has the matter under consideration. It is supposed that this would have a favorable influence on the election. It is not probable, however, that the President can summon up courage enough to remove Mr. Cobb on account of his disanionism. At any rate, he will wait until after the election, and then he may turn upon those who have so long had control of him. associations during former residén on and Georgetown. The lady of the depart tatesman does not choose to trouble beise adding that 'this was but the first of ten which she had undertaken." —The Richmond Whig of Saturday says: "The speech of Hon. Herschel V. Johnson, of Georgia,

whom preceded and pioneered Profs. La Mountain and Wise, and editor Hyde, upon the occasion of their perilous trip from St. Louis to the Atlantic, in June, 1859, recently wrote a letter to Garibaldi, proffering their service for the purpose of recon itering the positions of the Neapolitans. They received, per steamer Asia, on Sunday, an auto-graph letter from Garibaldi, accepting their ser-vices, and will leave early in November for Italy. — Messrs. J. R. Gilmore and B. F. Barnett, of Orange, N. J., have purchased the Knickerbocker Magazine, with a view to bring it up once more of the prominent literary position which it held in

following:

"Lest Thursday right the chief of police of Buffalo received a telegraphic despatch from Manafeld, Obic. requesting him to arrest a man by the name of Mr. Seaton, who left that place after obtaining from the bank there a large sum of money on notes discounted through fraudulent representations. The obief went in pursuit, and found him at Suspension Bridge. Seaton's wife had stopped over night in Boffalo, at the Wadsworth House, without registering her name. Her sudden departure from Manafeld a few days after her husband had alarmed the bank there, and set them on the scent. Seaton had taken a roundabout way of gotting to Suspension Bridge, where it was arranged he was te meet his wife, and thense into Canada. He had obtained a large amount of money from the bank on notes he had got from farmers and others, for the alleged purpose of purchasing cattle in the West. When arrested he gave up \$5,400 in gold and bank notes, the amount of the claim of the bank. He is represented as a person hitherto considered very respectable, and his wife is a member of one of the first families in Ohio." of tact and business ability. Their new series will commence with the January number, on which occasion the magazine will appear in a fresh and enlarged form. -Hon. Jonathan Child, the first mayor of Rochester, N. Y., and a venerable pioneer citizen, died at Buffalo on the morning of the 26th. He was elected mayor of Rochester in 1844, under the first

part omitted. The incoming proprietors are man

-Miss Helen M. Dresser, a young lady wh ent several years with her parents in Salt Lake Rochester Democrat of Tuesday chronicles the de-tection and arrest of one Jeremiah Dooly, who, for a long time, has been committing depredations upon the mail matter of the family of Dr. Mat-City, lectured recently at Cincinnati. She is said be young, intelligent, and speaks with a fluency upon the mail matter of the family of Dr. Mat-thews, of that city.

Dooly lived with Dr. M. in the capacity of factotum and student of medicine. Mrs. Matthews is treasurer of a board of managers of a Home for the Friendless, and receives many letters contain-ing manager.

the Friendless, and receives many letters containing monoy.

About a year and a half ago Mrs. M. discovered that somebody opened and rifled her letters, and at lest uspicion fell upon Dooly. On Saturday, a decoy letter was put in the doctor's bex at the post office, which Dooly called for but did not deliver. Dooly was arrested and held for trial. In his room were found all the appliances for patching up rifled letters. The evidence against him is direct. now sixty-four years of age. -On Monday Paul Morphy passed through Cininnati, on his way to New Orleans. The Chess Dlub tried its best to persuade him to stay a few

tins, Hieskell, & Co., vs. Samuel S. Nichols. An action on two promissory notes. Verdict for daintiffs for \$4,067.73. -Mrs. Judge Douglas was robbed on a steam Thacher and Wodross vs. Raiguel & Co. An boat, near Memphis, last week, of a gold watch, action to recover an alleged balance on an account for goods sold to a Mr. Keleh, claiming to be the agent of the defendants. The defence denied the inlaid with pearls. - Andrew Lord King, brother of Hon. T. Butle gency, and a non-suit was suffered by the plain-King, of Georgia, died in New York Saturday. Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, sucing to the use of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and granting Annutities, vs. Richard S. Smith, ex., &c. In this case, which was an action on a bond, a verdict for plaintiff for \$16,429.13, with a question of law raised by the pleadings reserved for the court.

Charles Wagonblast vs Cummings & Co. and Amos Scott. An action of trover and conversion; to recover the value of certain leather. Jury out.

DISTRICT COURT.—Judge Harc.—The list was concluded yestorday, and jurors were discharged until Monday. No cases were tried.

OOMMON PLEAS—Judge Luddow.—This court was engaged yestorday, as usual, with cases Commonwealth of Ponnsylvania, sucing to the

- Marshal Vaillant has sent to the French Acaemy an account of an insect which amuses itself by bering holes in leaden balls. ing marriage of the Princess Alice with the Prince

some regret, owing to the well-known antagonism to French principles evinced by the reigning Duke his uncle -Prince Napoleon has returned to Paris after a pleasant tour of the British Islands. His appreciation of "the Irish Jaunting Car" is said to be

TWO CENTS.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL -We are informed that George D. Prentice [Correspondence of the New York Herald]

MENTCO, October 13; 1860.

The heart sickens, and I know not in what lar guage to depict the various deeds of darkness the are daily being perpetrated by the Church facilie in Mexico. The murders of Taothaya, where 12 sick and wounded, including six medical methree of whom were Americans, were deliberated massacred in cold blood; the tortures applied b Cobos at Osjaca, of such a character as to have even brought down upon that officer the Genture citis. Democratic Goyernment; the incendiaries of the cold-blooded murderagommitted by the President's brother; the atrootous outrages acm ebrated in both hemispheres as one of the mos ocomplished poets and wits of the age, will deliver lecture in Philadelphia, shortly after the Presi dential campaign. The lecture will be given un-der the auspices of the Harrison Literary Indiante, of this city. The subject of the orator will be States " We are very certain that this as ment will gratify our lecture-going citizens, as a ecture by George D. Prentice will be one of the

arest treats of the present lecture season ... The Vermont Legislature have elected Judge Pond Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vic edington. Judge Peck was also elected, by anch. Wm. G. Shaw was re-elected reporter of -Hon. George W. Lay, of Batavia, N. Y., died

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will need an atra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

AST Postmasters are requested to act as Agents fo

CALIFORNIA PRESS.

Issued three times a Month, in time for the California

THE WEEKLY PARSE will be sent to a

last Sunday. He was a member of Congress from 1832 to 1837, and charge d'affaires at Stockholz in Tyler's Administration. He was a man of con-Thirty-seven is a perilous age for artists and poets; it was fatal to Baphael, Morart, Durns, and Byron. Ten years later, or forty-seven has been equally remarked as a critical period in a oldier's and a statesman's life. It marked the erston; seid Wellington; was the set at which Nanoleon was banished to St. Hele very nearly which was fatal to Fitt, Spensor, Adison, Goldsmith, and Hood : an illust accompatibility of intensive and extensive life. -The Lancaster (Pa.) Inquirer is pleased to in-form its readers that Breckinridge is no longer a

-The Louisville Democrat relates the fol incident: "As Yancey was coming down in the ried lustily, Yancey! Yancey! Yancey! A satis fied smirk crossed the visage of the arch-agitator at the demonstration, and a gantleman who had platform, not to speak, but to listen. He was mis oncentrated beliewing of a park of artillery bawled out, 'Here he is, boys; bring along the rope to hang him.' The gentleman, rather smused at the mistake, but not desirous of having it carried any further, retired into the car. Yancoyism loesn't suit this latitude."

-The following passed midshipmen have been rs in the line of promotion, from the 24th October, 1860 : Francis B, Blake, J. W. Alexander, Henry D. Todd. James M. Prichett idward Terry, Charles T. Graves, Francis M nce. Byron Wilson, Henry B. Seely, Frederick Arthur R. Yates, Clarke Merchant, Henry

ruin his nomination has brought on the Demorratio party, and charges that he was over-per maded to accept by President Buchanan and Se--The Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Ame ary in the Sandwich Islands, while travelling or

linen of equally beautiful quality, very delicate inest description of electroplate, including article required for the table

from Washington: "Mrs. John C. Calhons, daughter, Mrs Clemson, near Biadensburg. She leaves to-morrow for her Southern eye scarcely dimmed by age, cheerful in conversa-tion, and refers with pleasure to her many valued wrought, and exhibits to her friends, a large and plendid curtain of crochet work, dene with her own hands, 'and without the aid of glasses

andidate for the Vice Presidency on the Donglas ticket, which he delivered at the Club House, en Saturday night, was listened to with the utmost attention by a large audience. It was a calm, logical, and powerful effort, and imparted the highest satisfaction to his political friends. His denunciation of Breckinridgelsm and Buchananism was exceedingly severe and just."

— The brothers Brooks, balloonists,

days gone by. Lewis Gaylord Clarke, Esq., will retain his life-long connection with "Old Knick."
Without the former, the latter would seem to its eaders like the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet's

charter granted to that city; was a leading advo-cate of the State temperance reform movement and prominent in the construction and extension of

that at once secures the attention and sympathy o - John Bateman, a resident of Chatham Centre cturned home on Thursday, after living for twenty-three years a convict's life in Van Dieman's and, whither he had been sent for participating in the Canadian rebellion of 1837. Bateman is

days and meet some of their players, but he de-clined, promising to accept their invitation when he should again pass through the city. - At the last meeting of the " Boston Society for Medical Improvement," Dr. Jackson said the prac ice of opium-eating was exceedingly commo our country towns, and this opinion was confirmed

- The reception of Judge Douglas, at Memphis, last Tuesday, is said, by his journals there, to have been the largest political gathering ever seen in

Louis of Hesse Darmstadt is looked upon with

charged until Monday. No cases were tried.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Luddow.—This court was engaged yesterday, as usual, with cases involving but a small amount of money. One of the cases, however, involved a point of some interest to properly owners. A suit was brought in the name of the city to the use of a contractor against a properly owner who had refused to pay the amount of the assessment for a calvert before his premises, for purposes of drainage of the houses. The defence endeavored to show that the culvert was worthless, &c., but the court would not allow this, confining the testimony entirely to the question as to the value of the work, whether it was worth the seventy-five cents per foot charged by the contractor. But, at the same time, the judge held that while property owners would be required to pay the amount for culverts, they could size the city for damages arising out of the defective construction of these culverts.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for \$12. The case was a test case, and will have considerable effect on a number of actions of a similar charactor now pending.

Quanter Sessions—Judge Thompson.—
The court was still ongaged with cases of trifling character.

The amount of salaries paid to the English