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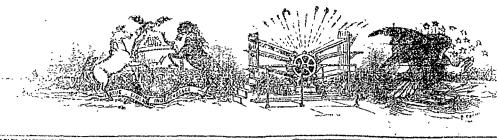
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in them.

both by Macaulay.

Fourth, 1776.

idea that the British revenue might be largely

nies in North America. His plea—for injus-

tice always has an excuse, more or less

1763,) had been undertaken in some measure

for the defence of North America, it was only

just that North America should bear a portion

of the burthens which the war imposed. Ho

ssumed the power of the Parliament in-

London to tax the Colonies without their

never occurred to George Grenville "to

veigh the danger of wide-spread and in-

reasing alienation against the profit of a

petty import." In 1764, he introduced his Stamp Duties' Resolutions, which, in 1765, he

mbodied in his well-known Stamp Act. The

Colonies naturally were dissatisfied. Virginia

took the lead in public protest, and the first

to give bold utterance to the general discon-

"Henry, the forest-born Demosthenes,
Whose thunder shook the Philip of the seas."
In little more than ten years from the com-

mencement of this struggle between Might and Right, the associated Colonies had issued

he far-famed Declaration of Independence.

Thanks to the taste for collecting Auto-

graphs, immense collections for national and

personal history are to be found in this coun-

ry. One would think that, with little diffi-

culty, numerous complete sets of the auto-

graphs of the Signers of the Declaration

might have been obtained. On the contrary,

they are very scarce. Out of the whole fifty-

six who pledged their lives, their fortunes,

and their sacred konors to free this country

from British misrule, some were men who had

previously taken no ostensible part in public

them lived long. In eleven cases, indeed,

only mere signatures, outside of the Declara-

tion, can now be obtained for love or money.

Castle, is nearly complete, wanting only the

handwriting of three of the Signers. We be-

ton, where it is kept much more carefully

than Magna Charta, now to be seen in the

placed there by an antiquarian, who, at the

very nick of time, rescued it from the shears

of a matter-of-fact tailor, who was about cut-

More than one exact fac-simile of our De-

claration of Independence has been made by

engravers. We are not sure whether copies

art. But something more than a mere fac-

simile has been required by the growing intel-

of the American people. Mr. Brotherhead

colume, in which he gives not only fac-simile

etters of the flity-six Signers, but sixty-one

sidence could be obtained, that was preferred;

from memory by Mr. Charles A. Poulson

and their accuracy is attested by those who

well remember, not only the houses them-

selves, but the occupants." Residences are

which the Declaration was signed "in Con-

season, but that indulgent Father who hath hitherto preserved us will, I trust, appear for

our help and prevent our being Crushed : if

otherwise, his Will be done." His last words

are "We can die here but once; may our

business, all our purposes and pursuits, tend

The actual circumstances under which the

Declaration of Independence was signed are

related in a letter from Governor Thomas

McKean, (there is a view of Duche's house,

South Third street, his residence,) dated 'Philadelphia, August 22, 1813." He was

then in his 79th year, and died in June, 1817.

In Sanderson's Biography of the Signers, it

is stated that though McKean's name is sub-

scribed to the original instrument deposited

*The Book of the Signers: Containing Fac-simile Letters of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence. Illustrated, also, with sixty-one Engravings, from original Photographs and drawings of their Residences, Portraits, &c. From the Collections of an Association of American Antiquaries. Edited by William Brotherhead. 4to. Philadelphia: William Brotherhead.

to fit us for that important event."

gress, July 4, 1776." He tells his friend:

rame-work to this portrait.

have also been executed by the photographic

ting it up into measures for his trade!

own consent, and, as Lord Mahon declares, it

Lower side, above Market Street, Philadelphia, o attention of Booksellers and country mer their very large stock of Sohool Books, pub this and other cites, together with Miscolline slank Books, Paper, and Stationery generally Co., are publishers of many popular works high are the following: THE CENTRAL GOLD REGION, BY COL. WILLIAM GILPIN,

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ı	les n oreens	
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1	GEORGE GARVIN N	nut.
Ì	D. COURTNEY. N	L. W. corner Systemati
i	WM COURTNEY	and Pine streets.
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	31 11 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	Thompson street.
	B BBOOKS	etreet.
	S. S. TOMKINS	and Pine streets.
	P P TUDNEU	Shipren streets.
	BITTOTEL	strest.
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MORE LIGHT! THE GAS LAMPS FOR THE MILLION, may be seen at 2.4 NORTH aECOND Street; 320 000 worth are now in use. The Market street. Green and Coates, Ridge road, end other horse oars are, mow using them. The market street in the Gas Lamps for United States. The Gas Lamps for United States. The Gas Lamp will light a room wenty feet square for one cent as hour, No. 204 NORTH SECOND Street, above Race. REFINED SUGAR.—1,000 Barrels LO-VERING'S Crushed, coates and fine pulverixed, A. B. and O Coffee, and refined yellow Sugar, for sale JAMES GRAHAM & CO., LETIMA street,

in the office of the Secretary of State at THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1860. letter to Cæsar Rodney, of Wilmington, hero The Signers.* published by Mr. Brotherhead, we have Gov

As yet we are a young nation, but we have the advantage, from that fact, of being able to McKean's fuller and final statement: McKean's fuller and final statement:

"In the printed public Journal for Congress for 1776, vol 2, it would appear that the Declaration of Independence was signed on the 4th of July by the members whose names are there inserted, but the fact is not so, for no person signed it on that day nor for many days after; and smong the names subscribed, one was against it—Mr. Reed—and soven were not in Congress on that day—namely: Messrs. Morris, Rush, Clymer, Smith, Taylor, and Ross, of Pennsylvania; and Mr. Thornton, of Now Hampshire: nor were the six gentlemen last named at that time members: the five for P. were appointed Delegates by the Convention of that State on the 26th July, and Mr. Thornton entered Congress for the first time on the 4th of November following: when the names of Henry Wisner, of New York, and Thos. McKean, of Delaware, are not printed as subscribers, though both were present and voted for Independence.

"Hore false colours are certainly hung out; collect, from the commencement, such accurate memorials, historical and personal, of public events and individuals as no other country has at any time obtained. In Europe, the early history of nations has been delivered chiefly through tradition, which is generally but another name for fiction. In England, for example, historians can do little more than guess at the particulars of distant events, and at the motives of those who acted Later down, they become more accurate but there still is much uncertainty, amid contending narratives. For example, a matter so

bers, though both were present and voted for independence.
"Here is sulpability somewhere. What I can offer
as an explanation or apology is this; that on the
4th of July, 1770, the Declaration of Independence
was ordered to be ingressed on perchaent and then
to be signed, and I have been told that a resolve
had passed a few days after, and was entered on
the secret journal, that no person should have a
seat in Congress, duting that year, until he should
have signed the Declaration. In order (as I have
been gives to understand) to pravant, traitors or
spies from warming themselves amongst us. I was
not in Congress siter the, 4th, for some months,
having marched with my regiment of associators
of this city, as Colonel, to support. General Wach
ington until a flying samp of ten thousand men was
completed. When the associators were discharged,
I returned to Philadelphia, took my seat in Congress, and then signed the Declaration on parch
ment. [In October, 1776.] Two days after I went
to Newcastle, joined the Convention for forming a
Constitution for the future State of Delaware,
(having boen elected a member for Newcastle
county.) which I wrote in a tayern, without book
or any assistance." comparatively modern as the conduct and character of William Penn, has been involved n controversy by the imputations cast upon Our history, as an independent nation, nominally commences with the issue of the great and impressive Manifesto-the composition of which reflects so much credit upon Thomas fefferson-now world-known as the Declaration of Independence, which is dated July the Virtually, however, we might commence it with propriety, about a hundred years ago,namely in 1760, when George the Third commenced his reign. Immediately after, his Minister, Grenville, impressed him with the

augmented by levying taxes, for other than local purposes, upon the Provinces or Colo-He might have added, that he was solicited to do this by a committee of gentlemen who waited upon him on his arrival at Dover after plausible-was that as the costly war with a long and fatiguing ride—that he sat up all France, (concluded by the conquest of Canada, followed by the Peace of Paris, in night to do it—and that he presented it to the manimously adopted.

of historical interest. John Hancock informs General Washington, in March, 1776, that he sends him \$250,000 for the use of the army under his command. Robert Morris, in the May following, writes, as Vice President of the Marine Committee to that gallant officer Captain John Barry-grandfather of P. Barry Hayes of this city—commanding him, among other things, "to defend the Pass at Fort Island, and to prevent their coming up to the city," (Philadelphia) and also to "assist in taking, sinking, and destroying the Enemy, if its thought advisable to pursue them." Dr. B. Rush writes a friendly letter to the eccentric Earl of Buchan, relative to the loss of the Washington snuff-box, and complimenting the close of his career, writes to a friend in Paris, mentioning that he had the project, when his three years of service would expire, in the October following, to retire to his grandson's villa and complete his Memoirs. but that he had resolved to proceed in that work to-morrow, and continue at it daily till finished, which, if my Health permit, may be in the ensuing summer." He alludes to the approaching election of the first President, and thinks, with his correspondent, " that the ife, and a few died early—though most of two Chambers [in the National Legislature]

were not necessary." There is a Charge to the Grand Jury in Philadelphia, before the unknit. The same formality which formed the disruption with England, highly culogizing its links of the Union is necessary to dissolve it. The Dr. Sprague, of Albany, has a complete collection of the Autographs of the Signers.

Dr. Rafties, of Liverpool, (England,) has another. Queen Victoria's collection, which we work. To be appreaded, it must be carefully to dissolve the Union, or distract the efficacy of its work. To be appredate have seen in the private Library at Windsor examined and studied. There is an editorial introduction which has lieve that the only complete collections are of the footnotes to this Mr. Brotherhead gives hose of Dr. Sprague and Dr. Rafiles. Of a list of the authors of Sanderson's Lives of course, the original document is at Washing- the Signers, assigning to each writer his respective contribution. This has never before British Museum, in London, having been

been published, and is very interesting. Sanderson himself wrote only two lives-those of Rush and Franklin; Robert Waln, Jr., contributed thirteen: Edward Ingersoll wrote eight, and H. D. Gilpin nine. Thomas Jeferson was the biographer of Wythe; John Adams, of Hancock; Samuel Adams, of John Adams; Edward Everett, of Ralph Sherman and R. Penn Smith, of Francis Hopkinson. In all respects-design, accuracy, historical importance, personal interest, judicious se

ection, appropriate illustrations, and perfecligence of the ago, and the strong patriotism ion of artistical and mechanical execution-Brotherhead's Book of the Signers is entitled as supplied this want, and produced a quarto to rank as a National Work. In a few days sets of the plates, on India paper, will be ready for delivery, and it is intended to sel neatly engraved illustrations, consisting of them separately, if required. Mr. Brotherhead announces, as in prepara

portraits, residences, &c., from original drawngs, or from photographs executed expressly tion and to appear in 1861, The Book of the for this work. Wherever a picture of the re-Generals of the Revolution, being biographical sketches of each, with fac simile letters and failing this, the portrait is given. The resieighty-eight portraits, views, &c. lences of Benjamin Rush, George Clymer, Robert Morris, and James Wilson were drawn

Literary and Historical Accuracy. [The following editorial article appeared in a portion of our edition yesterday, but was omitted in these appers circulated in the city, to make room for addi-lonal election returns received after our paper went to

GEORGE AUGUSTUS SALA, an English man o engraved; birth-places; one church, built by letters, author of many books, and contribu a signer; burial-places and tombs, and numerous portraits, are here introduced. There is tor to the Cornhill Magazine-in opposition neither a portrait of Button Gwinnett, nor a to which he announces a new magazine, to be called Temple Bar-contributes a weekly coview of his residence, but instead is a sketch of the duel with Col. Lachlan McIntosh, in lumn of gossip and criticism, under the head of "Literature and Art," to the Illustrated which he fell. So, too, of T. Lynch, Jr., lost at sea. An allegorical sketch, designed London News. In the number of this pape dated October 20th, Mr. SALA notices the re and executed with taste and spirit, is given, as cent death of REMBRANDT PEALE, and confes es his "scant acquaintance—almost amount Most of the autograph letters here are now first published. The following collectors have ing to ignorance—of the works of Mr. Rem liberally assisted Mr. Brotherhead by loans of BRANDT PEALE." Perhaps so; but many of these documents: Ferdinand J. Dreer, Frank Mr. Peale's works are to be seen in some the best private picture-galleries of England M. Etting, R. C. Davis, Joseph J. Meekley, William Whiteman, M. Polock, Simon Gratz, where they are highly appreciated. Mr SALA then proceeds to philosophize upon the John Jay Smith, (editor of "American Hisremarkable fact that "in the quiet Quake torical and Literary Curiosities,") and G. M. City, an American artist has died at the patri-Connarce, Philadelphia; Lewis C. Cist, St. archal age of eighty-three!" We beg to in-Louis, Missouri; Mrs. George T. Olmsted, form him that THOMAS SULLY, in the same Princeton, N. J.; J. K. Tefft, Savannah, quiet city, is now in his seventy-eighth year Georgia; Dr. Joseph J. Cohen, Baltimore; and is still one of the best portrait-painters T. M. Rodney, Esq., Delaware, &c. Out of the numerous autographs thus placed at his not in America alone, but in the world. Certainly no living artist equals him in painting disposal, Mr. Brotherhead has judiciously sethe portraits of women. Mr. Sala the lected those which more particularly bear upon bursts into a paroxysm of speculation. the great subject of Independence. Thus we find Abraham Clark, of Elizabeth, N. J., "Why," he exclaims, "PEALE, as a juvenile artist, might have taken the portrait of (born 1726, died 1794,) writing to his friend, GEORGE WASHINGTON." Colonel Elias Dayton, upon the very day on

Might, Mr. SALA? Why, he did. What is more, it is a matter of opinion whether he or gress, July 4, 1776." He tells his friend:

"At the time our Forces in Canada were retreating before a victorious army, while General Howe, with a large armament, is advancing towards New York, our Congress resolved to declare the United Colonies Fres and Independent States. A Declaration of this Purpose, I expect, will this day pass Congress; it is nearly gone through, after which it will be preclaimed with all the State and Solemnity circumstances will admit. It is gone so far that we must now be a free and independent State, or a Conquered Country."

He adds: "This seems now to be a trying season, but that indulgent Father who hath GILBERT STUART took the best portrait of the Father of his Country. Not content with this notable exhibition of ignorance respecting an American artist of high repute, Mr. SALA proceeds to blunder about people nearer home. He adds:

"And thus it is ever that the present shake hands with the past, and the hawthern blossom, blown by the spring breezes from the hedge, is watted away with the dead leaf of last autum.

I When the Duke of York was in America he found there Volney, the historian of 'The Ruins of Empires.' Volney! it seems a hundred years if ago since he died; and yot next private view-day—and we hope for many private view-days at the Royal Academy or the Water-color Society—we as hall be able to point out a spruce, trim, active old gentleman, and say to some ourlous friend, 'Yon' shall be able to point out a spruce, trim, active old gentleman, and say to some ourlous friend, 'Yon' was then the father of Queen Victoria came to see the alienated heritage of his family. That "And thus it is ever that the present shake

There is some slight excuse for an English Washington, he does not appear as a sub. author and journalist having "entire ignoscriber to the copy published in the Journals rance of Rembrandt Peale, but it is amusing, of Congress, and a long extract is given from if not surprising, to find him blundering about letter of his, written in September, 1796, to the parentage of his Sovereign Lady, the the late Mr. Dallas on the subject. In the Queen, and confounding the Duke of York, her uncle, with the Duke of Kent, her father. PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

> -George D. Prentico, in the Louisville Journal, says: "Missouri and Tennessee, and Kentucky and Virginia, and Maryland, deprecate the discoution of the Union, but South Carolina and Florida and Georgia swear that the Union shall be dssolved on account of the escape of Missourl's, Tennessee's, Kentucky's, Virginia's and Mary-land's slaves! What disinterested creatures South Carolina, Florida, and Georgia must be!" -The London American announces that Messer Howes & Cushing's great circus, which has been on exhibition for some time in England, will be sold on the 17th inst. Mr. Howes, who retires upon a large fortune acquired from his profession purposes buying a large estate upon the Rhine, upon which is a baronial eastle. The title accomcanying the estate will give our great American

ircus proprietor the title of Baron Howes. -Tonnyson is engaged in writing a new poom, counded on the history of Queen Boadicea. His admirers, to whom he seemed to have no field for poetic action—after baving harvested the rich growth of Arthurian legends for his "Idyls of the King," will rejoice to learn that he has found more work to do, and has chosen such a noble and purely

- The literary man who has made the pen a rofession longest now alive, is Cyrus Redding, of ingland, who has been just fifty-five years in aciving cotemporary. He was personally acquaint ed with Lewis, Wolcot, Topham, Sheridan, Canning, Scott, Wilson, Bogg, Moore, Campbell, &c., with numerous distinguished foreigners, and charasters, not literary, but eminent in the arts and natural philosophy. He may be called a link be-tween the past and present in the same profession. His first printed essay bore date 1804, and he is yet in health. Besides contributing to most of the hest known periodicals of the past, and editing above a hundred volumes, besides, from thirty to forty of which he was the author, he established House, at 10 the next morning, when it was six nowspapers, which he edited, in England, one his own. He also edited one in France, and was Many of the other documents here present ed, with illustrations and in fac-simile, are full | wrote in nearly all the principal periodicals up to 1852. What is more singular, he set out in support of liberal principles when all was agains em, and he lived to see them triumphant when in his gray hairs.

-Rev. J. D. Torry, a minister of long-standing in the Oneida M. E. Conference, has brought disrace upon himself and discredit upon his denomi nation. Charges made against him that he had used the church whore he officiated as a place of assignation, have been so far verified that he has seen suspended from all ministerial functions un til the next session of the Conference, which will be held in Utica in the spring.

- Inness has recently completed a landscape entitled "A Thundergust"—and while it is in ma-ny respects a reproduction of some of his earlier works, it possesses many points of superior excel-lence. The vast extent of absolute perspective him on the elevation of Thomas Erskine, his cannot fail to impress one—the heavy foregoing ordship's brother, to the Chancellorship of shadow of the dense and brooding cloud-the ma-England, and a seat in the House of jestic bending of the grand old caks—the grace-Lords. Dr. Franklin, in April, 1788, near fully ideling of the lesser vogetation—the scampering homeward of the life-like shoop, and the perfigures, are elements with which the artist has uscoeded in painting a wonderfully fine picture and one which will add to his deservedly high

-That veteran defender of State rights, old Father Ritchie, who had such an influence upon the opinion of Virginia politicians of his time, and, we may add, upon the Democratic party of his time, wrote as follows in the Richmond Enquirer, November 1, 1814: "No man, no association of men, no State, or set of States, has a right to withdraw itself from this Union of its own account. The same power that knit us together can

constitutional laws, is treason-treason to all in - Count Arrivabene, the special correspondent the rare fault of being only too brief. In one of the London Datly News, with Garibaldi, who was reported to have been killed at the battle of the Volturno, was only taken prisoner. He was made a prisoner at the time when Garibaldi and his attendant officers were surprised and nearly taken in the ambuscade between Santa Maria and Santa Angelo.

The school children of Switzerland have pur

chased for \$11,000 the Grutli, the birth-place of Tell, where he and three others conspired for the deliverance of his country from its oppressors. The place is to be conscerated to national uses, like Mount Vernon, in this country. -A single house in London has given to M. Hase photographer to the King of Prussia, an order for

thirty thousand copies of portraits of members of the royal family. -The Medical Society of Virginia have ap pointed a committee to apply to the next Legislature of that State for a charter for a house o refuge for inobriates.

-Mrs Governor Morgan, of New York, did no eccive "a splendid diamond necklace" from the Prince of Wales. The story is pronounced a silly piece of gossip. -South Carolina planters are hunting up beds

of marl, as a fertilizer; one gentleman who paid a dollar an acre for land two years ago has refused twenty dollars an acre for the whole plantation, as renovated by this ingredient. Among the poems in manuscript left by the

ate Major Eastman, we find one with the title of 'The Orphan," which we print below. From th freshness of the ink in which it is written, the inference is that it was one of the last—perhaps the very last—of his poetical productions. It is as \$110.697.87. weet in conception as it is graceful in diction. Vermont Patriot. THE ORPHAN.

BY CHARLES G. EASTMAN. We loved her as our own, poor child, And through the weary years We nursed hor life with constant caro And kissed her silent tears She strove to seem contented while We pheered her through the day, But when alone at night, poor child, She wept her life away. We strove by every art, poor child,
By every tender art,
And every gentle means to win
Her sorrow from her heart.
But still she drooped beneath our care,
/ nd sadder grew each day,
Hor cheek was always wet, poor child,
She wept her life away. Still while she wept and strove, poor child. To pay our love with smiles. And hide her sorrow from our hearts With sweet and playful wiles. Hor lip grew whiter and her cheek Grew paler day by day, And struggling with her grief, poor child, She wopt her life away.

She died when summer came, poor elii
The child we could not save,
And hardly mourning that she slept,
We land her in the grave.
She never could forget the day
Her sainted mother died;
They could not live apart, poor child,
They slumber side by side. THE GREAT MARE'S NEXT -Just as we expected the whole story about the offer of the Vice-President O. Wm. L. Yancoy, was one of Geo. Sanders' jokes, swill appear from the following letter to the Charter to Courser. By the way, since the privacy of the dimine party has been invaded by the Breckington.

She died when summer came, poor shild

TWO CENTS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

the reasons, so that they could carry the resond to the Suprome Court, if it should be decided to take that step. After the expression of the views of the judge, the counsel for the defence did not think it advisable to argue the motion for a new

think it advisable to argue the motion for a new trial.

Judge Thompson then in detail went over the case, overruling the reasons. In regard to the crasons as to which the evidence had been offered, he could not see that Mr. Price sustained the allegation of the defence. In the conversation speken of by him, it might be that an impression would rest on his mind arising from his own view of the case. Mr. Price had refused to say that Mr. Simmons had expressed an opinion; he had merely given his impression of it. A man could argue a case upon the evidence in a newspaper, and he might hold that such a result would follow from the testimony as published, and yet he might not have formed an opinion as to the guit or innocence of the party. With these views the motion was overuled, and the judge proceeded to pass sentence. In doing she said he was gled to say that this was the first offence of this nature ever sustained against a party in this country. The judge then referred to the enormity of the charge and its effect men the institutions of this country. There was no offence which more directly struck at the perpetuity of our institutions than that which had been laid to the defendant's charge.

It had been alleged that the accused was the victim of a conspiracy, inasmuch as he could not read nor write with facility, but the jury have not so considered. They had regarded him as the party who had knowingly and wilfully undertaken to perpetrate this fraud. The judge had no doubt that there were others more intelligent, because better educated, engaged with him in this transaction, but whether they were more skilled in matters pertaining to elections might be questioned. But whoever these outside parties might be, it did not affect the greatness of the offence committed by the secured. With the judge had no doubt that there were others more intelligent, because better educated, engaged with him in this transaction, but whether they were more skilled in matters pertaining to elections might be questioned. But whoever

horses used worse than this one. The defence called the brakesman (who is him-self under indictment for a similar offence), and be stified that there was no cruelty in the case. The contractor for the conveyance of the emigrants and baggage testified that the defendant was a careful

Jury out. DISTRICT COURT-Judge Hare .- The Com-

So 47 08.

Jamos D. Pratt and Ed. Pratt, surviving excou-tors, vs Mary Van Horn and Thomas H. Gesner, administrators, &c. An action to recover a ba-lance due on a mortgago. Verdict for plaintiff for Standard Comments

ton a promisery note. Verdict for plaintin for \$251 01.

D. Chambers vs. Wm. F. Springer. An action on a book account. Verdict for planufif for \$140 20.

Wm. Wallace vs. B. C. Matlack. An action on a book account. Verdict for plaintiff for \$223.

W. H. Lawson and others, trading, &c., vs. Israel Lukens. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$200 70

Abel Reed vs. The Eastern Market Company. An action on a mechanic's lien. Verdict for plaintiff for 1,057 81.

Jacob Young, Sr., and Mary, his wife, vs. Saml. W. Simon. An action for money loaned. Verdict for plaintiff for \$212

In most of the above cases verdicts were taken by agreement.

by agreement.

Julia Ann Cook vs. Wm. Henry Parker, administrator pseudente litte of Alexander Parker, deceased. An action on a mortgage. The defence alleged that at the time the mortgage was executed Mr. Parker was insane. Want of consideration is also alleged in defence. On tital.

on Kontre. By the way, since the privacy of this dining party has been invided by the Breckinridge newsmongers, contrary to all the rules of well hred society, is that a little strange to find Yanesy in social contact, cheek by low! with such men as John W. Forney and Coi.—Montgomery Confederation.

Not at all stringe, Messrs. Yanesy and Forney are the best of friends. One of the finest culogies on Yanesy we over read appeared in the oditorial columns of Forney's Philadelphia Press, on the occasion of Mr. Yanesy's recent visit to the North, and we haven't a doubt that Colonel Yanesy rejected to the North, and what of it, except in the minds of those contracted Breckinridge editors or orators who protend to think that every adopted foreign clitters and every Northern-born man "a traitor to the South"

And suppose Forney and Vanesy de large the contact.

expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of no accused. Mr. Cassidy then asked the court to pass upon

Judge Thompson then in detail went over the

Jacob Berger vs. James H. Smith. An action n a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for

\$422 40.

James J Koan vs. Richard Edge, garnishee. An action to recover money in the hands of garnishee. Vardict for plaintiff for \$120.

Wm Lewis vs. Philip L. Brown, owner or reputed owner, &c. An action on a mechanic's lien. Vardict for plaintiff for \$170.80. Verdict for plaintiff for \$176 80.

Daniel B. Werman vs. Thomas M. Martin and Charlotte Martin. An action on a mortgage. Verdict for plaintiff for \$5,768.

Charles Field vs. Charles Jackson. An action on a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff \$126 58.

E & D H. DeWolfe vs. John W. Massey. An action a promissory note. Verdict for plaintiff for \$251 91.

DISTRICT COURT-Judge Stroud,-Julia

shall be able to point out a sprace, trim, active old gentleman, and say to some currons friend, 'You have been the father of Queen Victoria came to see the silenated horitage of his family. That man is John Singleton Copley, Lord Lyndhurst.''

The quasi-poetry of the first sentence exhibits its author's predilection for "fine writing," which, as every one knows, is very hird reading. But it happens that the Duke of York—mover was in America. He was in Holland in 1793 and again in 1799, each time in command of an English army, and on both occasions was soundly "whipped" by the French.

If the Duke of York ever saw Volnex, it certainly was not in America. Who, then, did not contain the same person who in see Volnex there? "The father of Queen Victorian and the Sunner of the Duke of York, but the Duke of Kent!"

And suppose Forney and Yancey do love each ofter, is that any wores than Governor MeRee, of the sumptions the sumptions the sumptions above residential candidate of the Black Republicans, William H. Soward's United States, "When the Union is "busted up," there are lots of little private social ties to be severed.—John Forsyth's Nobile Register.

Governor Lextcher's Recent Visit to the company the line would be wholly unequal to its accommodation. From this point about four-teen thousand tons of freight twen shipled but to the company the line would be wholly unequal to its accommodation. From this point about four-teen thousand tons of freight were shipped but to the company the line would be wholly unequal to its accommodation. From this point about four-teen thousand tons of freight were shipped East last week. This was the heaviest week will account to the same person who in form Clinoin. The prompt notice taken by Governor Letcher's the prompt notice taken by Governor Letcher's the prompt notice the promp

CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued three times a Month, in time for the California tumored Loss of a United States Vessel.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Soutence of William Byerly.

Yatherday was fixed by Judge Thompson for the hard to cuttions it among the property of the reason of the cuttion from the continuous it among the property of the reason of the cuttion from the cuttion of the cutti

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers b

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send as extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

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Other assistants, N. P. Littig, R. L. Harris, N. C. Starr, and J. T. Kelleter.
Master, C. O Norton.
Midshipmen, A. D. Wharton, A. A. McNair, W. H. Barton and A. E. Walker
Commander's clerk, N. F. Fagan; Purser's clork, John F. Dluntsin; carponter, Luther Mansen; gunner, Thomas Robinson.

Murders in New Orleans. IVE MEN STABBED ON THE SARBATH-ONE DEAD From the New Orleans Bee, Oct. 29.]

[From the New Orleans Bee, Oct. 29.]
James Gallegher and his wife, Margaret, who live on Julia street, have not been able to live together in harmony on account of his undue love of getting intextected and of her fondness for delivering temperates lectures Yesterday afternoon he came home about two o'clock drunk and quarreisome, and when she commenced lecturing him he abused her Her nephew, a young man named Martin McDonald, interfered in her behalf and abused Gallagher, who struck him. A fight ensued, during which Gallagher received three stab wounds in the left side from McDonald.

About an hour provious, Edward Fitzgerald was stabled in the abdomen by Benjamin S. Brown, in Tilleston's dray yard, on St. Thomas street, near Richard. Brown, who is the foroman for Tilleston, says that Fitzgerald, employed as a driver,

stabled in the addomon by Benjamin S. Brown, in Tillestor's dray yard, on St. Thomas street, near Richard. Brown, who is the foreman for Tilleston, says that Fitzgorald, employed as a driver, has been neglecting his work, and that he advised Tilleston to discharge him. In consequence of this, Fitzgorald has been seeking a difficulty with him, and bantered him to fight, even going ac far as to strike him on Saturday evening. Yesterday afteraocz, while they were in the yard, Fitzgerald commenced abusing and threatening Brown, who backed toward one of the sheek, and, drawing his knife, warned the other not to assault him. Fitzgerald seized a dray pin and made an attempt to strike Brown, who caught the blow on his shoulder, and thrust the knife into Fitzgerald's abdoman.

At 9j o'clook last night Mr. Victor Piquet was walking with his wife and her maid, when, as they passed a disreputable drinking saloon on St. Philip street, between Bourbon and Royal, one of a crowd of young men, named Joseph Frudhomme, spoke to the servant, a very respectable white girl, in an obscenely and insulting manner. Mr. Piquet did not hear him, but his wife did, and she tartly rebuked Prudhomme, who thereupon abused her most vilely. Piquet turned round and said to him, "You magake, sir; this is a lady and my wife." Prudhomme replied, with an oath, that he did not care whether she was a wife or not, and repeated his abuse, when Piquet and his wife and servant passed on. Soon he heard quick sters behind him. his abuse, when Piquet and his wife and servant passed on. Soon he heard quick steps behind him, and his wife, who looked behind, told him the young man was running up to them. Mr. Piquet turned at the corner of Royal street, and drew the word from his cane just as Prudhomme rushed at im. He made two stabs in the left side of

iurned at the corner of Royal street, and drow the sword from his cane just as Prudhomme rushed at him. He made two stabs in the left side of Prudhomme, thrasting with so much force as to bend the sword all out of shape. Prudhomme was placed in a cab to be taken to the Charity Hospital, but before they reached there he breathed his last.

At the same hour a stabbing affair occurred at A. W. Bosworth & Co.'s ice-house, in which one man, named Meran, was very severely out in the thigh by another, named Higgins. They had been in company together all the evening, and the stabbing was purely accidental, or rather the result of carelessness, while they were skylarking together. At ten o'clock last night a shocking tragedy was onacted, in reality, on the stage of the German Theatre, or Concert Hall, on Poydras street, between St Charles and Curondolet. They were playing the drama of "The Wolf," and at that moment were acting a scene in a gambling house, where a young man is fleeced of his last dime, and, when he charges the gambler with cheating, is stabbed and killed. John Kruger was playing the part of the gambler, and Emile Steuer that of the ruined young man. Kruger had not been furnished with a stage dagger by the property man, and borrowed a real one from Officer Berwin, who was the special policeman in Concert Hall.

In acting such scenes with real daggers on the stage, the person who strikes the blow keeps his clow out further than the point of the weapolt, and the person who pretends to "ceeive the fatal thrust leans backward, so that the striker's chow, coming against his breast, stops the motion. Steuer was, unhappily, somewhat intoxicated, and when he should have thrown himself backward, he suddenly stooped forward, and bofore Kruger could doek the impetus of his arrs, the dagger had gone into the right side of Steuer's neck, opening a gash te the backbone. The unfortnate actor was instantly carried off the stage and sent to the Charity Hospital mertally wounded, while Kruger was taken to the lock up by Of

The slave Trade in New York.

"South-street," who keeps a bulletin of the movements of slavers, and reports them through the Evening Post, gives the following statements: The Louise (reported heretofore as having gone on a slave cruise) has returned from St. Jago de Cuba, and will probably fit out from this port. The Erice, Weather Gauge, Kate, J. J. Cobb. and Thomas Achorn are all in custody of the United States authorities. At Norfolk, Va., there are the Triton and Storm King under seizure. The Fedmouth has sailed for Havane, after "changing hands" in the customery vay. The Kate's party, it is hinted, know all about the Falmouth. The Cygnet and Wiltiam are still at Mobile Cept. Bowen, who landed 1,300 slaves from the Sultana, reported to have been the Mohawl, has managed to got out of this port as master and part ower of the ship Nightingale. The other owner is a Portuguese merchant, doing business in this city. Tho vessel has since arrived at Liverpool, (a roundabout way to the Coast of Africa.) and if she takes a cargo, she will carry 2000 slaves to Cuba. A small brig, formerly schooner-rigged, lately sailed from a Southern port for the coast, and a slave cargo. The slaver Wanderer cleared from Havana on the 1st of October; but on the 27th still remained at that port. The City at Norfolk. The slave Trade in New York. cargo. The slaver Wanderer cleared from Havana on the 1st of October; but on the 27th still remained at the port. The Gitz of Norfolk, steamer, has been towed into Havana; the brig Nancy has sailed from the same port for a cargo; the Ardenner was still there, and the schooner the Ardennes was still there, and the schooner Byron, captured by a Spanish war-steamer, was carried in there, having 371 sculs on board. The slaver Lyon, owned by a Spanish in New York, has been sold there. Cuban parties have ordered a propeller from New York to undertake the same outerprise in which the City of Norfolk so nearly succeeded The proclamation of the Captain-General of Cuba is pronounced a "stool-pigeon affair".

A SAD CASE.—A lad named Frederick Cooper, who, at the age of only fitteen years, had become an habitual drunkerd, fell upon the raitroad track at Jersey City on Tuesday evening, while intoxicated, and was run over by a train of cars. His legs were crushed to a jelly, and he survived but a few hours. Only an hour before he died he indulged in the most profene language. He had spent the greater part of his life in the county jail, and at the present time there are three brothers and one sister confined in prison.