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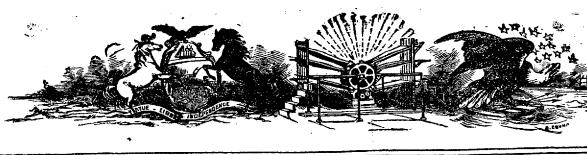
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JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 South THIRD STREET. ja27-1m THE PHI ADELPHIA AND BOSTON MINIBG COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—The first meeting of the Philadelphia and Boston Mining Company of Michigan, under its articles of Association, will be held at No. 223 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. In Room No. 6, at 11 octock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.

Two of the Associates of said Corporation.
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1, 1864.

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THE AGATEHARBOR MINING COM-PANY OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—The first meeting of the Again Harbor Mining Company of Lake Superior, under life articles of Association, will be held at Mo. 423 WALE UT Street. Philadelphia. Hoom No. 6, at 10-clock A. M., on the 20th day of February, 1864.

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PRILADRIPHIA. Feb. 1. 1884. NEW DRIED APPLES.—100 BBLS.

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The Press

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1864. Three Months Down South. I. E. WALRAVEN, Last year several articles appeared, in

Blackwood's Magazine, describing warfare in the South-articles remarkable for perversion of fact, reckless assertion, and strong partisanship. They pandered to the vitiated taste and strong prejudice of a cer-719 CHESTNUT STREET, tain class of British readers. They were generally accredited to an officer in the English army, his name, however, being then concealed. Latterly, he has himself cast aside his incognito, having published a volume in London, entitted "Three Months in the Southern States: April-June, 1863. By Lieut. Colonel Fremantle, Coldstream Guards," which book has been republished by Mr. John Bradburn, New York, The writer in Blackwood is author of this book. Every Ensign in the Foot Guards ranks as Licutenant in the army, every Lieutenant as Captain, and every Captain as Lieutenant Colonel. Referring to the official British "Army List" for October, 1862, the latest we have access to, we discover that Arthur James Freemantle really is only sixteenth

among twenty Captains, his Lieut. Colonelcy ging only nominal. Having obtained leave of absence from THE NEWEST THING OUT-STE his regiment, he left England on the 2d of March, 1863, and arrived at. Havana on the PHENS' COLORED ALBUM CARDS.

BY I.—DROLLERIES. Our Relations at Home and 22d, where Captain Hancock, of H. B. M.'s r II.-DROLLERIES. The Adventures of a Confrigate Immortalité, not having the fear of script.

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PRIOE FIFTY CENTS. each part, malled free any-Victoria's neutrality proclamation before his eyes, "volunteered" to take him to Matamoros, with the avowed purpose of getting into the theatre of war, via Texas. Arriv-Parties in the city, not finding them at bookstores, by addressing publisher through Post-office, with the price, supplied promptly. A liberal discount to the trade.

VM. A. STEPHENS. Publisher, 1613-7t* 460 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia. ing near the mouth of the Rio Grande, he was landed on its Mexican bank, and thence passed over into Texas. It was some time NEW MEDICAL BOOKS. before the aristocratic British colonel could CHEW'S LECTURES ON MEDICAL EDUCATION. cessity of shaking hands and drinking brandy with every one." BAUER'S LECTURES ON ORTHOPEDIC SUBGERY, with illustrations, 1 vol. Octavo.

At Brownsville, where he first touched sold his gold for four times its value—in Confederate notes; but, at Charleston, he was offered six to one, and at Richmond for \$323. He chuckles over the recollection that "its value in England couldn't have been more than £8 or £9. The portmanteau itself, which was an old one. fetched \$51; a very old pair of butcherboots, \$32; five shirts, \$42; an old over-

coat, \$25." We are not going to track Captain Frethe South.

General Magruder, who was commanding in Texas, he describes as "a fine soleyes. He wears his whiskers and mustaches Of course, he generally abused the Union Generals, but praised himself exceedingly. He would seem to have a jolly time with his staff, who lived with him on a free and easy footing. After dinner they have singing, speech-making, and fiddling, accompanied by plenty of punch, brewed by "an aged and slightly elevated militia roughthat "on these festive occasions General Magruder wears a red woolen cap, and fills the

president's chair with great aptitude." En route to Galveston, General Samuel Houston was encountered: "He told me he was born in Virginia, seventy years ago; that he was United States Senator at thirty, and Governor of Tennessee at thirty-six. * * * As Governor of Texas in 1860, he had opposed the Secession movement, and was deposed. Though evidently a remarkable and clever man, he is extremely egotistical and vain, and much disappointed at have ed the Confederate service. General Kelly mg to subside from his former grandeur. In appearance, he is a tall, handsome old man, much given to chewing tobacco, and blowing his nose with his fingers."

We are told, as matter of grave moment, that General Kirby Smith "wears big spectacles and a black beard," and that "his wife is an extremely pretty woman, from Baltimore, but she had cut her hair quite short like a man's." Kirby Smith told Fremantle "that McClellan might probably have destroyed the Southern army with the greatest ease during the first winter, and without running much risk to himself, as the Southerners were so much over-elated by their easy triumph at Manassas, and their army

ad dwindled away."* Gen. Hebert is "a good-looking creole, extremely down upon England for not recognizing the South." Elsewhere, with equal elegance of diction, the Coldstream officer says, "Six of us pigged in one very small room."

General Joseph E. Johnson (commonly called Joe Johnson,) we learn, "has lately taken to wearing a grayish beard. He lives very plainly, and at present his only cooking-utensils consisted of an old coffeepot and frying-pan-both very inferior articles. There was only one fork (one prong deficient) between himself and staff, and this was handed to me ceremoniously as the 'guest.'"

Freemantle says, somewhat exultingly, "He told me that he ascribed his advance-*Except that Magruder is represented as ridiculing his excessive caution, this is the only mention of McClellan in this book. In "Battle-fields of the South, from Ball Run to Fredericksburg; by An English Combatant. Lian. Ran to Fredericksburg; by An Ingland Comparant, Lieu-tenent of Artillery of the Field Staff," (also published, or republished, by Mr. Bradburn, and a very interest-ing though partial production,) is the following: "I have frequently heard distinguished Bouthern leaders speak of McClellan in the highest terms of compliment. His of medicals in the Mades terms of compriment. His successful retreat through the Chickshominy swamp is considered by officers to be equal to the best deeds on military record. It may not be generally known, but men of high position and high verseity have said in Richmond, that McClellan offered his services to the

South when the war bean, and that he asked to command a division. He was answered that if his heart was in the cause let him join the ranks, like Longstreet and others, and fight his way up to that position. There are documents which piece this question beyond dispute, but

ment mainly to the useful lessons which he had learnt in the ranks of the British army, and he pointed with a laugh to his general's white facings, which he said his 41st experience enabled him to keep cleaner than any other Confederate general." Charleston, as he saw it in June, 1863, he found nearly all the shops shut up, and "the lighting and paving of the city

gone to the bad entirely." There, as at

Mobile, the hotel charge was \$8 a day, and "in consequence of the fabulous value of boots, they must not be left outside the door of one's room, from danger of annexation by a needy and unscrupulous warrior." At Charleston, the English sympathizer 'called on Gen. Beauregard, who is a man of middle height, about forty-seven years of age. He would be very youthful in appearance were it not for the color of his hair, which is much grayer than his earlier photographs represent. Some persons account for the sudden manner in which his hair turned gray by allusions to his cares and anxieties during the last two years; but the real and less romantic reason is to be found in the rigidity of the Yankee blockade, which interrupts the arrival of articles of toilet. He has a long straight nose, handsome brown eyes, and a dark mustache, without whiskers. and his manners are extremely polite. He is a New Orleans creole, and French is his native language."
Of the President of the Rebel Confedera-

tion. We are told for Mr. Jefferson Davis struck me as looking older than I expected. He is only fifty atx, but his face is emaciated, and much wrinkled. He is nearly six feet high, but is extremely thin, and stoops a little. His features are good, especially his eye, which is very bright, and full of life and humor. I was afterwards told he had lost the sight of his left eye from a recent illness. He wore a linen coat and gray trousers, and he looked what he evidently is, a well-bred gentleman. He said that, when the inevitable smash came—and that separation was an accomplished fact—the State of Maine would probably try to join Canada, as most of the intelligent people in that State have a horror of being 'under the thumb of Massachusetts.'" tion we are told !

This will somewhat astonish Maine. Ot the visit to Richmond little is told. get "accustomed and reconciled to the ne- | His stay there was brief, for he was anxious to join Lee and Longstreet, of the Virginian rebel army, to whom he had special letters of introduction. Accompanied by the Hon. American soil, he chuckled over having F. Lawley, The Times Southern correspondent, he came up with them, in Pennsylvania, on the 27th of last June. Longstreet is "a thickset, determined looking eight to one for it; the owner, as well as man, forty-three years old;" Lee is, "withthe gold, was "sold" at Brownsville. On out exception, the handsomest man of his the other hand, he retrieved his loss at San age (56) I ever saw;" and, "throughout Antonio, where he sold his portmanteau the South, all agree in pronouncing him to be as near perfection as a man can be. His only faults, so far as I can learn, arise from his excessive amiability." In short, as Mr. Wackford Squeers said of his amiable son, Lee must be "next door to a cherubim." Full details are here given of the Rebel

plunderings in Maryland and Pennsylvania

last summer, also a confused account mantle through Texas up to Natchez, but of the glorious three days at Gettysburg. shall merely note down some of his occa- Of the first day's encounter (July 1), the sional observations upon men and things in author says: "I have the best reason for supposing that the fight came off prematurely, and that neither Lee nor Longstreet intended that it should have begun that day. dier-like man, of about fifty-five, with broad I also think that their plans were deranged by the events of the first." Here, after the final repulse of the Rebels, on July 3d, is in the English fashion, and he was another confession: "General Lee said to dressed in the Confederate gray uniform." | me, 'This has been a sad day for us, Colonel -a sad day; but we can't expect always to gain victories.' I saw General Willcox (an officer who wears a short round jacket and a battered straw hat) come up to him, and explain, almost crying, the state of his brigade. General Lee immediately shook hands with him, and said cheerfully, 'Never mind, General, all this has been MY fault - it faced hero, who gloried in the name of is I that have lost this fight, and you must help me out of it in the best way you can:" help me out of it in the best way you can." His "leave" nearly expired, Colonel (or Captain) Fremantle was compelled to leave his Rebel friends. He left Hagerstown on the 9th of last July, and represented himself, on Union soil, as "an English traveller." Arrested, he was taken to General Kelly, at Hancock, to whom he confessed that he had passed from Mexico to Texas, had visited all the Southern armies in Mississippi, Tennessee, Charleston, and Virginia, and seen the late campaign as General Longstreet's guest, but had in no way enterallowed him to pass on to New York, instead of sending him across the lines, to

find his way back to England through the Rebel States, by which he had entered. "Three Months in the Southern States" is an amusing instance of excessive prejudice and self-conceit. Its author, much addicted to slang and vulgar phraseology, has not-written his book like a gentleman. With all his praise of the South, he evidently is laughing in his sleeve at their raw regiments, punch-drinking generals, and blustering subalterns. With very questionable taste, also, he crowds his pages with many specimens of the horrible profanity that forms the woof of general Southern conversation. He has not elevated himself nor his military commission by the tone and spirit of his book. It has been accepted in England, by a certain class, as "unbiased," but some of the London journals, we notice, are severe on its slip-slop style, its occasional vulgarity, and its too frequent quota-

tion of Southern profanity. ·Streets Here and There. Popular titles were formerly given to our streets and places, somewhat to the prescribed and registered names. As citizens we have something more important to attend to just at pre-sent than the revival of these ancient appellations and innovations in our street nomenclature Streets, lanes, alleys, courts, avenues, and roads, are all the generic distinctions which our directory admits of. These should be extensive enough. The individual names which they comprise do not correspond with this arrangement in distinctiveness. Local identities are mixed up and confused. "Which is which?" might very readily be the first

printeness of the design was not apparent. A striking example of felicity of epithet will be found in the lately-proposed names for the embankment of the Thames. It is not enough that the locality should be spoken of as the Thames-Embankment street, some lover of polysyllables proposes the "Metropolitan-Board-of-Works thoroughfare." The name has one advantage, that of being proportionate in length to the locality it designates. Thwaite's road is better than this, and Thames way, or Thames bank, as the snarling Athenaeum suggests, is pre-ferable to both. The christeners of the "Metropolitsn-Board-of-Works thoroughfare" believe in the

dignity of duliness, and hope to escape Hood's allun to
"Many a vulgar name
That would make a door-plate blush for shame
If door-plates were not so brazen." Numerous changes have, in the course of many years, come over the names of Philadelphia streets. Noble street, for instance, was anciently known as

Blocdy lane. The succulent sweetness of this title

THREE CENTS.

was probably due to the fact of an entertaining mur was proving been committed there. South street, so called from its having been the southern limit of the city, was once Cedar street. Sassafras atreet has sity, was once Gedar street. Cassairas afreet has almost sunk into oblivion; and Race street, which receized that name from its having led to the races, has usurped the reputation. It was also known as Longhurst street. Arch street, so baptized because of its having an arch or bridge across it at Front street, was known as Mulberry, and also as Holmes afreet. Market street was, of course, named after its own markets, its fermer name having been High street, because of its elevation above the river. What is Water was formerly King street; Branch street was known as Sour-Grout, because the first cutter of cabbage, who used to go abroad with his machine to cut for families, used to live slone there. In like manner Jones' Alley was recognized as Pewter-platter Alley, a large pewter dish being hung up, as a sign-board, at Front street. Duke street became Artillery Lane, from the planting of cannot there by the British, and Prime street was once cailed Love Lane. Vine, once upon a time, was Valley, and Chestnut was Wynn street, after Thomas Wynn. What was once Pool street, leading to Dock Creek, is now Walnut. The names of large atracts seem to have been suggested by the kinds of trees prevailing, and Watson's Annals remarks that William Penn, in his letter of 1683, explains that the names of streets appear to have been taken from the things that sponts-neously grew in the locality. He instances Vine, Mulberry, Cranberry, Hickory, Oak, Beech, Ash Like charges have taken place in the street no menulature of New York city. It is curious to notice how the difference between the old names and the new illustrate in some instances the smrit of the Colonies and that of the Republic. The old names of King, Queen, Little Queen, Crown; Princess, and Duke streets were altogether set aside and it is noticable that Crown street became Liberty street, as evidencing at once the genius of the naattreet, as evidencing as once the gentle of the ha-tion and that of the locality. Broadway is represented to have been originally

an extensive parade, which the British military planted down the middle with trees, and which they A writer in The Builder gives an illustration of A writer in The Butter gives an intertation of the influence a name may exert even upon a street, which lately occurred in his neighborhood, where a street was named Benjamin road by the freeholder. The houses, however, not letting as quickly as they should, it is builder changed the name to Cliffton road, and rapidly found tenants. The proverb, "give a dog a bad name," applies to a street. It is a misfortune that the importance of a good name is not better understood. The same writer refers to the confusion arising from misnomers. The word "garden," as used in London, meant blocks of houses inhabited by the poorer classes, as Dobney's (D'Au-bigny's) garden, Short's garden. The same term is now applied to handsome rows of gardens in the neighborhood of Kensington. The word "atreet," he remarks, is becoming obsolete; every thorough,

fare becomes a "road," and treeless parks and tor tuous avenues augment the incongruity. In Paris attention is being called to the fact that the term "square" will be discontinued, and that of "place" applied to all open spaces, planted as gardens, like the grounds before the Arts et Métiers and around the Tower of St. Jacques. "Boulevard" will be applied only to roads which follow the line of ancient fortifications or old municipal boundaries. Wide thoroughfares radiating from the centre of the city, or running obliquely across it, will be termed avenues. Probably the terms barriere, route, chemin, sentier, aller, chausser, will no longer be so indiscriminately used. Here, in Philadelphia, al-though the regularity with which the city is laid, and the general propriety of its street nomenclature tor, yet there are plenty improvements to be made.

being so directed. NEW YORK CITY. [Correspondence of The Press] NEW YORK, February 16, 1864. LITERARY GOSSIP. The war on Bohemia now trebly thunders on the gale, and exoites no little irritation in certain quarters. Bohemia is certainly inflamed and feverish, and is vindicating itself as well as it can. Thus much may be said on behalf the Bedoulns, that he assault made upon them by the columns of the Round Table, was not very genteel or choice as regards the selection of epithets. The original article which initiated the combat, is said to have been penned by Mr. O.—, of the Tribune. I give this merely as a rumor, which is current in Bohemian circles; but one which, of course, is at present incapable of verification. The glove thus thrown down, was pleked up by Mr. Frark Wood, dramatic criticol Wilkes' Spirit, and an article on "Bardolph" was the counter-assault. From this point, the chattering grew indiscriminate. Bedouins and anti-Bedouins have gone through the most intricate war-dances, and tomahawked has gone round seeking whom it might devour; bat its crusace seems somewhat feeble. An illustrated paper has also taken up the cudgels in a mysterious sort of way—conservative, probably—and is impinging upon the case hardened Bedouins, whether with love taps or not, it is hard to decide. The drawings are from the pencil of Frank Beliew, and appear in Demorest's Illustrated News for last week. If any should dearne to see some excellent portraits of the leaders of the New York Bohemia, they will find them get a proper has also taken up the cudgels in a mysterious for the leaders of the New York Bohemia, they will find the most intricate ware the could not be incomplished orator whom I know." Thompson had been speaking on the formation of the leaders of the New York Bohemia, they will find them get proper the known ass rather pleasant for growt time. This lady is known ass rather pleasant for growt time. This lady is known ass rather pleasant for growt time. This lady is known ass rather pleasant to the lader or the could not be higher praise, but those who the gale in the free or and the first of the leaders of the New Y gale, and excites no little irritation in certain quarfornia, where, it is announced, she will remain for some time. This lady is known as a rather pleasant contributor to the weekly press, under the nom deplume of "Ada Clare." She is spoken of as a lady of kindly instincts, and one to whom more than one poor struggling author has been indebted for temporary relief. To such admirable qualities, perhaps, she owes her elevation to this fanciful dignity—the

only reward in the gift of the poor Bedouins of literature.

Appropos to the subject of the Round Table, a vast

Executed Section 1. Section 2. Se A couple of Swedish officers arrived in this city, per steamer Chins, on Thursday last. They are commissioned by their Government to proceed to the American battle fields, and take notes and ob-

servations upon modern warfare, as exemplified in the coming campaign. The action against the "Count Joannes," in Bos-ton, charging him with common "barratry," flads The action against the "Count Joannes," in Boston, charging him with common "barratry," finds its compeer in an action recently commenced against an excitable lady in Brooklyn. The complaint charges her with being a "common soold," and accuses her of being "a common nuisance," alleging "that she quarrels, brawls with, and acts with ill humor upon and against divers persons in a vulgar and clamorous manner." After this we may expect a revival of the ducking stool, and other obsolete methods of punishment. humor upon and against divers persons in a vulgar and clamorous manner." After this we may expect and clamorous manner." After this we may expect are vival of the ducking atool, and other obsolete methods of punishment.

"Fure Gold," the new play at Wallack's Theaties, has proved reasonably successful, and will hold the provided by the new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The new burlesque its own for some time to come. The state pentieng its own man in ten thousand would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his collar-bone and shoulder-blade, and splintering his spine. It did not displace the vertebre, which would would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his spine. It did not displace the vertebre, which would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his spine. It did not displace the vertebre, which would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his spine. It did not displace the vertebre, which would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his spine. It did not displace the vertebre, which would survive such a wound. It was a canister shot, weighing about four ounces, and made a hole clear through him, shattering his probably have ended his life survive such as the United States Hotel. His remarkable wound at the Unit

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as these aford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. For To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

> THE WAR. The Situation at Knoxellar (Correspondence of The Press.] KNOXVILLE, Feb. 6: The enterprising Col. EcCallum, with his 1,900 railroad men and bridge-builders, gives us assurance that he will have the railroad between Loudon and that he will have the railroad between London and Chattanooga completed and in running order by the 16th of the month. At present we have but little transportation by the river, as it is very low, but when we shall have had railroad communication opened to us again our soldiers will begin to live as patriots should. Surely their sufferings have been revere and long, on account of the acercity of every sind of food and clothing. Yet, in the midst of these extreme wants, during the cold snap about New Year, men came without shoes and stockings to their commanders to re-entist. Patriotism and love for commanders to re-entist. Patriotism and love for our cause has, perhaps, shone nowhere to brightly as in this department of our army.
>
> There are, perhaps, 2,500 sick and wounded in hospitals. Not more than a fourth of these are woulded. There are many that have and will soon be taken away. The mortality of January is not much more than half that of December. The citizens, loyal and disloyal, are moving out of the place rapidly, so that in a month there will scarcely any family have been left. On the 31st ult. twenty-four were tent beyond the lines. Among them were two rebel Presbyterian pastors of this place. The one had taken up arms, and the other had made himself a name among his own kind by saying in his pulput that he would "rather preach from a Bible printed in hell than one printed in Massachusetts." This is the length of madness to which treason practically, as well as logically leads. Another shipment of rebel citizens occurred last Wadnesday. The loyal are compelled by want, by reason of confusion and excitement of military life, reason North for the winter.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

Emancipation in Maryland. A LETTER FROM POSTMASTER GRNERAL BLAIR A LETTER FROM POSTMASTER GRNERAL BLAIR.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12, 1864.

C. C. Fullon, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: 1 observe, with regret, some symptoms of division among the Emancipationists, connected with the question of compensation. If, however, those opposed to compensation mean only that it should not be made by the State, or that it should not be a condition precedent to emancipation, this proves no reason for division among us, for all now agree to emancipation, immediate and unconditional. tional. In my view, emancipation was substantially assented to by the people of the State when, in 1881, they voted to adhere to the Union; and Congress, by the resolution of Marob, 1862, which was drawn and recommended by the President, undertook and promised to indemnify the State for the loss thereby sustained when emancipation should be formally adopted. Slavery has now, in fact, coased to exist, and it only remains to recognize this fast by ordinance to entitle the State to the indemnity pledged by Congress.

nance to entitle the State to the anomality prouged by Congress.

It may be said that this claim, though based on the same faith as the five-twentier, will be resisted.

I fear, indeed, from indications which I regret to observe, that it may find opposition even among curselves. But it will be time enough for the friends of emancipation to divide on that question when it arises, and there should certainly be no controversy among them about it at this stage of the proceedings.

Xours truly, M. BLAIR.

George Thompson.

George Thompson.

(From the Hartford Press.)

Mr. Thompson was bred in a mercantile house, in London, and it was not till 1830 that he became known to the public. At that time he read that great speech of Dr. Thompson, of Edinburg, in favor of immediate emancipation, embraced its views, and was soon after employed by the Anti-Slavery Society of London to travel and lecture. His success was complete, astonishing. No antagonist could stand before him. The West India body, taking alarm, put forward Mr. Peter Borthwick, to present the slaveholding view of the question, and though he was a foeman worthy of Thompson's steel, yet the advocate of slavery could not atand before the champion of freedom. The wit, eloquence, saccam, logic, facts, of the latter always gained him the victory.

After the passage of the West India abolition After the passage of the West India abolition bill, Mr. Thompson came to this country, but was driven away. Returning, he turned his attention to the affairs of British India, advocating the rights of the natives against the rapacity and oppression of the East India company. In 1842 he visited India, and was received like a conquiror, greeted with long processions of righty caparaoned elephants and camels, with cymbals and trumpers, and escorted with all the gorgeous pomp of the orient. He, however, busied himself with investigations, and on his return made his attack on the East India.

SHOCKING TRAGECY IN JOHNSTOWN-A CITI-ZEN KILLS THE ALLEGED SEDUCER OF HIS WIFE.— We learn from the Johnstown Tribune, of Cambria poor struggling author, has been indebted for tempor, raty relief. To meth admirable qualities, parties, and in the gift of the poor. Bedoults of literature.

Approper to the subject of the Sound Teble, a van ministed her been made by pour and the manufact of the tem made by pour and the subject of the Sound Teble, a van ministed her been made by pour and the subject of the Sound Teble, a van ministed her been made by pour and the subject of the Sound Teble, a van die subject of the Sound Teble, a van die subject to the state of the Tebles. The delite stays the poet. This gentleman holds no other position than that of contribute.

A new comes liturated paper is to be stated to the state of the position than that of contribute.

A new comes liturated paper is to be stated to the state of the position than the position than the subject of the position than the population of the subject of the position than the population of the subject of the position than the population of the subject of the position than the subject of the subject county, full particulars of a remarkable tragedy which occurred there on Friday morning, the 12th inst. The affair took place on the pavement, below the office of the *Tribune*. The editor says:

tailed.

FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—On Friday night the engineer of the fast line West, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, discovered a lamp on the track, between Bolivar and Blairaville. The Ismp appeared to be stationary, but he whistled "down brakes," and checked the train. The cow-catcher struck the lamp at a knocked it off the track. On making an examination of the ground, the body of a woman examination of the ground, the hody of a woman examination of the ground, the hody of a woman examination been struck by a train, but as her limbs were cold, it was inferred that she had been struck by the fast line East, which had passed that a short time previously. The woman was recognized as the wife of Joseph Henderson, watchman on that division. She had started, lamp in hand, to carry supper to her husband, and her head exhibited a mark which left no doubt that she had been struck by the engine and instantly killed. Deceased was about forty years of age, and was the mother of nine children.