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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Ma'led to subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars
FER ARTEM, in advance.

SUMMER RESORTS. RELLEVUE HOUSE. NEWPORT, R. I., IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON. This house has been very much improved, and is now in fine order. Every exertion will be used to make this The Leading and Favorite House

Of this delightful watering place.
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Is now open as a FIRST-CLASS HOTEL.

The WADAWANUCK is delichtfully located in a square of two acres, with beautiful grounds, walks. &c. Its rooms are spacious, promenades fine, piazza extending around the entire building. Hourly-communication with the celebrated watch Hill Beach, the finest bathing in the world. Communication with Mew York several times daily. Address C. B. ROGERS.

1924 12:*

TPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS. TPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.

This beautiful resort, situated in the centre of the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania," is now open for the accommodation of visitors, and will continue until the 20th of October. The invigorating pure mountain air, the quickly acting properties of its waters upon the servicions of the liver, and its maguifuent senery, unequalled in the United States, justly entitles it to praise above all others. The commodions buildings, extended Rawns and delightful walks through the mountain from which flows numerous springs supplying the planag, coulde, shower and hot baths, at all times Execution Techniques the senson will be issued at the Execution Techniques the senson will be issued at the first threat the statement. It all and Bly worth to the execution of the senson, will be senson and and surve at the strength of the senson will be senson will be senson to the senson, \$10 per week. Children and servants half price. For further particulars, address the oroprietor, U.S. NEWGOMER. "Ephrata Mountain Springs," Lancaster county, Pennsylvania.

SEA BATHING. NATIONAL HALL.

GAPE IGLAND. CAPE MAY, N. J.

This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms \$10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for 200 persons.

jeso 42t AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor. REDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY. N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the depot. This House is now open for Boarder and Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in Atlantic City. Charges moderate. Children and servants, half price.

AT Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel.

T-IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE.

This well known House is now open for the reception of guests Invalids can be accommodated with rooms on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house. No bar. SURF HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY,
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WILL BE OPENED ON JUNE 18th.
A good Band of Music has been engaged.
Those who wish to engage Rooms will please address
H. S. BENSON, Surf House Atlantic City, N. J. jes-2m CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS oprivate Boarding House, corner of YORK and PA-OIFIC avenue, Atlantic City, convenient to the beach, with a beautiful yiew of the Ocean, is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round. Prices moderate, jell9-2m

J. KRIM, Proprietor. INITED STATES HOTEL. LONG BRANCH, N. J.,

Is now open for the reception of visitors. Can be eached by Karltan and Delaware Bay Kallroad from opt of VINE Street at 7.80 A.M.

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B. A. SHOEMAKER. GTHE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSET'S Avenues, its now open for visitors. The rooms and table of "The Allambra" are unsurpassed by any on the Island. There is a specious lee Gream and Refreshment Saloon attached to the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, 1720-1m

CRESSON SPRINGS.THIS DE.

LIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT, immediately on the line of the Central P. R. B., located on the summit of the Allegham Mountains. 2,300 feet above the level of the sea, will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of June, 1833, and will be kept open until the 15th Cotober. The water and air at this point possess superior attractions. The san lyses made in the laboratory of Professors Boeth, Garrett, and Gamac, of Phila telphia, show, the existence of valuable mineral elements, the waters of some of the springs being of the iron or charybeate class, and others containing saline or apericut salts. Pure mountain water shounds; and the guests will also be supplied with mineral waters from other springs, such as Bine Lick, Bedford, and Sarakoza Waters.

Ample facilities for bathing have been provided, new plungs and douch baths erected, and Hot and Gold Bathsean at all times be obtained.

The grounds, walks, &c., have been highly improved, and are of a varied and picturesque character.

There is at Cresson Springs a Telegraph Office and two daily malls from Philadelphia and Pittsburg and intermediate points. mediate points.

Excursion Tickets can be obtained at the Office of the Fennsylvania Raliroad Company, corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets.

For further information apply to GEO. W. MULLIN, 165-2m Cresson Springs. Cambria Co.; Pa.

CEMENT. GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

than any invention now before the public It has been thoroughly test-ed during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY Adhesive Preparation known HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Is a new thing, and the result or years of study; its combination is on SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it be-come corrupt or emit any offensive smell. Boot and Shoe BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Gementing the Channels, as works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proped. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER, And we claim as an especial merit, hat it sticks Patches and Linings o Boots and Shoes smickently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID CEMENT TURNITURE, GROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,

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PROVIDENCE, R. I. ie9-tuthely LAING & MAGINNIS. FURNITURE, &c.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 361 South SECOND Street.

in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a fall supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, swhich are pronounced by all who have used them to be experior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their more.

NO. 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, PHI-

LADELPHIA. July 25, 1863.

JAMES H. BETSON informs his patrons that, in addition to his GENERAL JOB PRINTING OFFICE, he has pened a splendid assortment of STATIONERY, suitable opened a splendid assortment of STATIONERY, suitable for every department of trade. His son, JAMES HENRY BRYSON, will have an interest in this department of his trade, and will make an especial effort to supply Railroad and Commercial Stationery of the best quality.

We have long conducted the Printing Business over Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 North Sixth street, and have now added the store underneath, No. 5, which affords every facility to meet the demands of trade, either for Stationery, Railroad, or Commercial Printing.

recently to meet the demands of trade, either for Station-ery, Railroad, or Commercial Printing.

ALEXANDER C. BRYSON will have charge of the Printing Rooms of the establishment, and Labels, Bill Heads, Pamphlets, and Railroad Printing will receive the same attention as heretofore.

Printing, Ruling, and Binding of every character sup-blied at the shortest notice, Corporations, Schools, Academies, &c, supplied with ruled and printed forms and bound in books to order. Stanks kept on hand.

The office has long been distinguished for its fine style of Label Printing; the patterns are new, and were designed and introduced by us for the Apothecary and Perfumery business.

My thanks are due to numerous friends for their uniform patronage, extending over a period of seventeen years I enter upon this new enterprise with the same energy to serve them well and faithfully.

JAMES H. BRYSON, 1927-tf Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8 North SIXTH Street.

NOTICE SALES, EMANUE FROTIES:

At PEAN'S CIGAR STORE 330 CHESTNUT St.,

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Anderson's Solace, Hoy's Sunnyside, Lilienthal's
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Plantation. Cornish's Virgin Leaf, Yellow Bank, Honey
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FINE CUT IN YELLOW PAPERS.—Lilienthal's,
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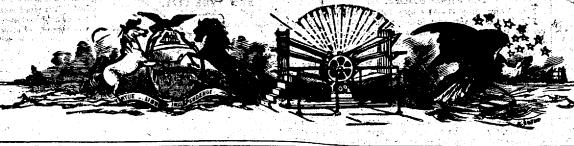
Fine-Cut Chewing ToBacco in Bulk.—Ander
fine-Cut Chewing ToBacco in Bulk.—Ander
zon's Solace, Hoyt's Sunnyside, Dean's Golden Prize,

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and Pride of Kentacky, for six cents per ounce.

Fine-cut Chewing Tobacco by the pound, 45, 60, 75, 90

625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625. GOLDTRUDA
GOLDTR my21-tf CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 30, 1863.

EDWARD P. KELLY'S. 143 South THIRD Street? Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal if, not su-parior, to amy in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the sity—at prices much lower than any other first-class establishment of the city. blishment of the city.

RLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

VOL. 6.—NO. 308.

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CLOTHING.

TAILOR;

HAS REMOVED FROM 1022 CHESTAUT STREET

ARMY GOODS. 1776. FLAGS!!! SILK FLAGS!! BUNTING FLAGS: BURGEES.

PENANTS.

UNION JACKS:

STREAMERS: UNTING! RED, WHITE, AND BLUE. EVANS & HASSALT MILITARY FURNISHERS,

jy17-tf No. 418 ARCH STREET, Philadelphia. ARMY HATS, ARMY HATS. ADOLPH & KEEN. No. 62 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia,

Manufacturers of all kinks of FELT HATS, have on hand a large assortment of all the various ar most approved styles of ARMY HATS. Orders by mail from sutlers or jobbers, will promptly filled at the lowest rates. je30-31 GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT,

No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET, Has now ready · A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," JOHN F. TAGGERT, (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,) Are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

Orders promptly attended to. jy9-thstu-6m

OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK AND COLLAR EMPORIUM, NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO. make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactor manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on so antific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for nest NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON: (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE,) IMPORTSE AND DEALER IN

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
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Four doors below the Continental DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER&CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOWAND PLATE GLASS

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealer and consumers supplied at le24-Sm VERY LOW PRICES FOR CA

SEWING MACHINES. SINGER & CO.'S "LETTER A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE; with all the new improvements—Hemmer, Braider, Binder, Feller, Tucker, Corder, Gatherer, &c., is the CHEAPEST AND BEST

LIGHT MANUFACTURING PURPOSES Send for a pamphlet and a copy of "Singer & Co. I. M. SINGER & CO., iel6-Sm Ko. 810 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphi SEWING MACHINES.

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THE "SLOAT" MACHINE, WITH GLASS PRESSER FOOT,
NEW STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street.

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517 ABOH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & OO. MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS. AND OTHER

GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronse Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Please sall and axamine goods. 4018-17 TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &O. ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

THURSDAY, JULY 50, 1868.

Our Cause in England. A respected gentleman of this city received the following letter from an American of position in Liverpool. It is important, as showing the dis-heartenment of our cause in England before the re-

DEAR SIR: I am in receipt of your letter of the 22d ult., enclosing the photograph of the whipped negro. I have shown this to many persons. Sentiment here needs informing, and things like this make greater impressions than speeches. Englishmen do not like slavery, and, but for this, might have recognized the South long ago. It is strange that the people here think, or, at least, pretend to hink, that slavery has nothing to do with the contest going on in our country. I was talking to day with a gentleman who ran for Parliament, and he told me no one would admit that slavery was at the bottom of the question. They say that it is a fight for empire; that the North has oppressed the South with tariffs, &c., until the South could bear it no longer. Send me everything that can enlighten this I am very desponding about affairs from home-

What is to be the end of the matter? It looks as if it were almost "all up" with us, The North invaded and the people paralyzed—alas! my country. If I could do good I should run home and take my musket in hand. It is a fearful stauggle to look upon from this distunce. I am nearly ready to despair. If I had not faith that there is a God in Heaven, whose ways are above our ways, and who works for the best in His own inscrutable way, I should quite One of Laird's iron clad nessels was launched on Saturday last. She is most formidable; will have two turrets; is coated with armor plates 4% to 5 inches thick; will sail 13 knots per hour, and has a ram in the stem projecting 7 feet. No pains or expense have been spared to make her invulnerable. She is a most dangerous craft, and if not stopped will give us much trouble. One application has been made to have her stopped, but with what avail is very doubtful. Truly yours,

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Affairs Around Memphis. MEMPHIS, July 15.—Richardson, Brig. Gen. Richardson (writes the correspondent of the Missouri Republican), is now at Wythe, a station on the railroad connecting Memphis and Humboldt, and but a few miles from this city, with a force of not less than 1,000 men, most of whom, at the commencement of the present war, counted one of their party fully equal to ten Yankees; but, placing them in ratio as five to one, he (Richardson) has under his command not less than 5,000 effective fighters. Gen. George is said to be out on the Hernando road, near the Coldwater, with an army of 800 (equal to 4,000 Yankees), and Gen. Forrest is somewhere near Jackson. His army is kept, by those who manufacture rebel news by wholesale, a profound secret. But let us suppose he has 1,000 men, which is certainly under-estimating his army. Each and every one of hese 3,000 men have a good horse, are well equipped and are recolved to conquer or die. Such is the state-ment of those with whom your correspondent has conversed, and who, at the same time, claim to have all the information worth anything relating to that point. In making the estimate of the Confederate strength in this section of Tennessee, I wish it disnctly borne in mind I am making it according to GEN. ALVAREZ ON NAPOLEON'S VIEWS. the approved figures of the choicest specimens of

ebel leaders who formerly lived in this city. But When it was known that General Beauregard had city, those above fifty years of age, formed themselves into a mammoth cavalry regiment, having for its object the total annihilation of the "vandals" under the command of General Grant. To make the organization more terrible in its effects, a cerwho were not willing to subscribe to it in full were tered to about fifty men, all of whom signed it with a will that indicated that the soil of Tennessee would e bleached with Yankee blood, when Judge Brown. me of our oldest and most respected citizens, arose and objected to the farther administration of the oath till he had been permitted to make a few remarks. No man could command more respect among the followers of Jefferson Davis than that gentleman; the audience was as quiet as if at a funeral.
Judge Brown said—"Gentlemen and Soldiers: I have been a quiet participator in the actions of this meeting. A large number of young men have this evening sworn to meet and slay ten Yankees. This is as it should be. There now remains in this room myself, have passed the meridian of life, and our powers of endurance are not equal to those who have already been sworn; I, therefore, move that the oath be so amended as to require of us—I mean those above sixty years old—to only slay fibe Yankees. For my part, I am willing to kill my five, but nore than that number I do not feel able to prepare for their long homes." adjourned to convene again to discuss the amendment of Judge Brown. Soon after that the Yankees took Memphis, and the ten-to-one military organization came to a sudden conclusion. But some of

ts members, however, have since joined the rebel ranks, not of their own free will but by being scripted. When men are willing to state, under oath, that each one will show himself equal to ten Yankees, it is fair to estimate the combined armies f Richardson, Forrest, and George, at 30,000 effectarena for only a few minutes. It will be rememoted politicians in this State, and as a stump speaker he has but few superiors among the Tennesseans. In consideration of those qualities the committee invested with the power to invite speakcity, extended an invitation to Mr. Etheridge. He replied to the chairman of the committee, Mr. To-meny, to the effect that the meeting and its objects were humbugs. This drew a note from Mr. T., in which he set up his shortcomings, political and social, to the public gaze in anything but commendary language to Mr. E. Mr. Tomany has received

TOERNY: You are a concentration of the late of the lat

JOHNSTON'S FUGITIVE ARMY. General Johnston's army, if we are to believe the om Jackson, is an army of fugitives. From them I learn that when they were informed of the intention of the Commanding General to retreat, a shout of joy went up throughout the rebel camps. The experience they had in the few days our army was in front of their position, and the constant and accurate fire, both from artillery and musketry, convinced them that, with the prestige of vic vinced them that, with the prestige of victory on our side and the desponding effect of defeat on theirs, further resistance would be useless. Added to this there were many rebel troops who had never been under fire. Included among them were tenregiments from South Carolina, and several regiments of extemporized troops, composed of the extremes—men over age for military purposes, and lads under age. In the latter there was no discipline-nothing but the veriest rabble-and when our shell would strike in their camps they would run panic stricken to their caves, which they had dicicusly dug in the ground. On one occasion their

THE INVASION OF KENTUCKY.

fright came near spreading a panic throughout the

Richmond-The Rebels, under Pegram, Two Thousand strong-National Forces CINCINNATI, July 29.—The following information was received at headquarters last night: Colonel Pegram, with between 1,500 and 2,000 rebels, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two since and moved north towards Richmond, Kentucky. He was in the vicinity of that place at the PHOTOGRAPH PRANTS last accounts. The prevailing opinion in military circles here is that Pegram, when he started, was not aware of the capture of Morgan, and contemplated assisting him to escape. The disposal of our forces in Kentucky is such that it will be impossible or him to advance much further or to escape CINCINNATI, July 29 .- Morgan is disposed of in ime for Burnside to attend to fresh foes now advancing towards Lexington, Ky. There are all sorts of rumors afloat. The substantial facts are, that Ool. Coottle old command with Frequest and Ashays regiments, numbering to all about fifteen hundred men, crossed the Cumberland river a day or two

ago, at Big Creek Gap, and moved towards Lexing. ton, our pickets and patrol bands retiring befor them. Detachments of the 10th Kentucky, the 2d Ohio Cavalry, and the 112th Illinois Mounted Infantry, in all four hundred men, under Col. Saunders, were attacked at Richmond yesterday, morning. overpowered, badly cut up, and compelled to fall back on the Kentucky river, which they crossed pursued by the enemy, and retreated on Lexington.
The people south of Kentucky river were panicstricken, and fied north, bringing improbable ru-mors of the advance of eighteen thousand rebels via Crab Orchard, with Buckner and fifteen thousand, ore in reserve at Knoxville—all improbable. Martial law was declared in Lexington, and all the citizens were called to arms. Gen. Hascall commands the post. Gen. Burnside has gone to Lexington.
The Hickman bridge is strongly guarded, and the rebels will not probably cross the river. Gen. Por-ter's and Gen Gilmore's commands are in the rear of the rebels, so they will not probably remain long in Central Kentucky.

Napoleon's Designs of Empire—The Spanish Allience—Lord Palmerston Dissatisfied— Jerome Bonaparte Southern Recognition. PERMANENCY OF FRENCH OCCUPATION. From An Envol Of Faris, July 15-1

The French occupation of Mexico will last as long as will. be necessary to assure forever in that country the operation of an honest and regular government. The people themselves would eventually be called upon to decide. In every case France would take possession of Sonora, and would establish in one of the ports of that region a French military station for the protection of her commerce and of such Frenchmen as might go there to reside. We understand that already the Government is calling the attention of capitalists to numerous sources of wealth to be exploited in that magnificent country. This appeal to industry, and the sending of troops and munitions that are being got ready in our arsensis and ports, are of a nature to lead to the belief that the Government expects to be installed at Mexico for quite a long time.

SPAIN TO RENEW HER ALLIANCE WITH From La Nation of Paris, July 15:1

LORD PALMERSTON INCLINED TO GRUMBELE.

(From La Patria, July 13]

The news of the surrender of Mexico and of its occupation by the French troops has thrown the English press into a state of astonishment which the Morning Post does not conceal. Lord Palmerston's journal even evinces great embarassment as to applanding this fortunate event. Unable to deny its importance, it endeavors to question the good effects that are to be expected from it. Singular disposition on the part of a ministerial journal! Strange attitude for the organ of an allied government!

* But it must be recollected that if the English Cabinet did consent, nearly two years ago, to take part in an expedition to Mexico, it not only disengaged itself at Soledad but even made common cause, for a time, with the Juarez government, through the British Minister at Mexico. The surrender of the Mexican capital is, therefore, almost a defeat for Lord Palmerston's policy. Still, it would have been better for the Post to have dissimilated its regrets, for we are convinced that Lord Palmerston will not fail, if he have the opportunity, to applaud in the House of Commons the last success of our expedition. The diplomacy of the Cabinet of St. James has inexhaustible resources; it knows how to hold itself prepared for all events, and while the representative of England alone obtained the right of sojourning at Mexico to assist at the victories of Juarez, Lord Palmerston at London left the door open for new negotiation, so that the Queen's government might take advantage of the Victories of France.

The English minister has nothing more to do at Mexico, but Lord Palmerston is setting himself to work at London and Paris.

SOUTHERN RECOGNITION BY FRANCE. SOUTHERN RECOGNITION BY FRANCE.

SUUTHERN RECOGNITION BY FRANCE.

[From the Paris correspondence of the London Telegraph, July 16,]

We hear to-day, and from sources usually to be
trusted, of preparations made by the War minister
—for Poland? you ask. No, with a view to the recognition of the South. Is it possible that the
French are really going to establish "diggings" after all? I almost hesitate to send this report, though
I am told I may do so with safety.

GEN ALMAREZ ON NAPOLEON The following letter from Don Diego Alvarez, Governor of the State of Guerrero, to the editor of Le Vox de Mejico, of San Francisco, reveals some of the workings of the plot. It is dated on the 18th of You de Mejico, of San Francisco, reveals some of the workings of the plot. It is dated on the 18th of June:

MY DEAR FRIEND: As I told you in my previous letter, the church party has thrown off its mask, as you will seg by the newspaper El Cronista de Mexico of the 6th instant, which was transmitted to me by a friend of mine. Regular communication with the capital has been interrupted since the 31st of May, at which date the constitutional government had been removed to San Luis Potosi.

By the article which you will see in the Cronista, copied from La Monarquia, you will comprehend how far the shortsightedness of this band of traitors extends. Here is an extract: "This [the occupation of the city of Mexico by the French] settles with absolute certainty at this time that it is necessary to extirpate by the root the democratic element, and not continue dreaming of popular sovereignty, but to banish forever such vain and useless theories." The tone with which these traitor "interventionists" speak already (as you will see by the proceedings which followed, after the before-mentioned article,) among whom figures very conspicuously the celebrated Padre Miranda, the rest being principally military reactionists and priests, demonstrates perfectly well that they are unaminously in opidition with Forey, and undoubtedly have received their instructions from his camp.

I believe that it is indispensable that these newspaper articles should be published to the world, in order that they may be the voice of alarm for the American continent. In view of their publication, the doubts and vacillations of the Government at Washington will no longer continue; but the United States will hasten to e-operate in favor of a sister republic, for it is not alone Mexico which will be destroyed, but the very source of the Cemocratic element. Undoubtedly notody will deny but that the source exists in the United States, and it is there that they wish to reach, as it was so accurately said on a late eccasion by the Senator from California. M

on a late eccasion by the Senator from California, Mr. McDougall, in the Congress of the United States.

The views of Napoleon in the occupation of Mcxico are, that it will enable him to place his foot on China. and extract from there its accumulated treasures. These are only the means to reach to another end, and that end is the establishment of universal monarchy, extirpating all the American republics, in order to enable him to cement his dynasty. He may mistake in the means for the consummation of this colossal project, which I think impossible in the present age we live in; but he who sees not this thought in all its forms, which to this day has been marked out during his reign, its assuredly blind.

I urge you still to continue to attimulate the Mexican patriots in California to help in every way they can the mother country, and for them to hasten home to take a part in the horrible contest that is about to be opened; and as the present war does not only concern Mexicans, but all American republics who wish to preserve their nationalities, you will do well to invite the Americans to take a part in our affairs, as the present war affects the independence of the United States.

IEBOME BONAPARTE

DIEGO ALVAREZ. JEROME BONAPARTE. ALLIANCE WITH THE SOUTH.

ALLIANCE WITH THE SOUTH.

From Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.)

The opinion grows stronger that the Emperor has designs of fixing himself permanently in Mexico; and that this design is in some way based upon a recognition of the Southern Confederacy and an alliance with it. The France, Bonapartist organ, contained, a few days ago, a long article on the subject, from which I copy the following paragraph:

"Who will dare to say that a recognition of the Confederacy will bring us a war with the Northern States? Where have these States a navy strong enough to resist at the same time France, England, and the Southern States? How great will be the terror exercised at Washington and New York by a French army, backed by the army and the people of the South! The recognition of the South cannot, therefore, bring any harm, but only good to France." This quotation shows very correctly the general opinion of Frenchmen on the war question between the two countries. They think they can wipe us from the seas in a month, and disperse our armies merely by the terror of their name! by the terror of their name!

THE NEW EMPEROR.—The Mexicans had an Emperor, and Mexico was an Empire, forty years ago. The unfortunate Iturbide ruled but ten months, when the crown tumbled from his head, and he vamoosed from Mexico—to which country he returned subsequently only to be executed as a traitor. We doubt very much if the newly-proclaimed Mexican Empire of Maximilian I. will endure as long as that of his imperial prototype, Augustin I. It is true we are told the Mexicans are very enthusiastic for the Empire now; but the Emperor Iturbide informs us, in the sketch of his career written by himself, that on the proclamation of the first Empire, "Long live Augustin I." was the universal cry of the army and of the people." If Maximilian really puts on the imperial purple, we venture to hint for his benefit the probability that it will soon be torn off him, and that its hue then will be crimson.—Times.

A SLAVE—We take the following for the very the means of the contraction.

A SLAVE.—We take the following from the Vicksburg correspondence of the Missouri Democrat:
I will relate an incident, which occurred this him. He stammered out something like an apology for his seeming intrusion, mixing up the words "proclamation" and "confiscation," &c., and ended by asking who was the owner of the place?

"Dr. Neely," replied the lady.

"And you—you are his wife?" said the soldier, doubtfulk. loubtfully,
"No," said the lady,
"Then his daughter?"—this was said very smilif it. i.

II His block, perhaps III—endeatingly.

II No! no relation; that I know of:

"Then a lady friend, on a visit?"—puzzlingly.

"No, not that, either.

"Well, then, may I be permitted to ask who you re?"

if the distribution that the properties of a weak had made our committee of the selder's disconditure with a pluguant reliab. "In ability familiar was again heard." For nearly three and the service of the reliable, that the report ascent in a more rapid are with a low white, departed.

SIECES.—An exchange alludes to the siege of Sizebung as one of the most protracted or record, in the Trust of the Sizebung as the Trust. The monitors, the frigate Incusions, six the Trust of the Sizebung as and eight mortan as whole year, in the short was the Trust of the Sizebung as and the Sizebung as th

STATES IN REBELLION.

The Intercepted Despatches from Cooper and Davis to Lee.

NEAR GETYSBURG, Pa., July 3; 1863.

Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief:

The following despatches have been intercepted by our scouts:

DAV'L BUTTERFIELD;

Major General and Chief of Staff.

LETTER FROM THE REBEL ADJUTANT

GENERAL!

ADJUTANT GENERALIS OFFICE ADJUTANT GENERAL:
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE;
RICHMOND, June 28, 1863.
GENERAL: While with the President last evening I received your letter of the 23d inst. After reading it to the President he was embarrassed to understand that part of it which refers to the plan of assembling an army at Culpeper Court House, under Gen. Beauregard. This is the first intimation that he has had that such a plan was ever in contemplation, and taking all things into consideration, he cannot see how it can by any possibility be carried into effect.

and munitions that are being of ready in our arsenals and ports, are of a nature to lead to the belief that the Government expects to be installed at Mexico for quite a long time.

SPAIN TO RENEW HER ALLIANCE WITH FRANCE.

If rom La Patrie of Parts, July 17.1

The Spanish conservative journals recommend the entry of our troops into Mexico to resume negotiations with France and that we measure to entry of our troops into Mexico to resume negotiations with France and that when the period of military operations may be considered as definitely ended France and Spain will resume the question at the house of the convention of London.

It is probable that whea the period of military operations may be considered as definitely ended France and Spain will resume the question at the house of the convention of London.

It is probable that whea the period of military operations may be considered as definitely ended France and Spain will resume the question at the house of the convention of London.

Is turitz or Marshal O'Donnell.

We may add that everything leads to the belief that if negotiations are renewed in opportune time they will follow the ordinary diplomatic course, and that we may probably attribute to the voyage of the Duke of Telana to France, and to the invitation extended to him to proceed to the camp of Chalons.

However that may be, it appears certain that Spain will not healtafe to recognize any native Government that may be established in Mexico in place of that of Junez.

LORD PALMERSTON INCLINED TO GRUM.

Spain will not healtafe to recognize any native Government that may be established in Mexico in place of that of Junez.

LORD PALMERSTON INCLINED TO GRUM.

EFFORM La Patria, July 13

The news of the surrender of Mexico and of its cocupation by the Franch roops has thrown the English press into a state of astonishment which the Morring Post does not conceal. Lord Palmerston's journal even evinces great embarassment as an applancing this fortunate event. Unable to deny its importance, it endeavors to ques

LETTER FROM JEFF DAVIS.

RICHMOND, June 28, 1863.

General: Yours of the 23d received this evening, and I hasten to reply to the point presented in relation to the forces on the coasts of South Carolina and Georgia. The hopes indulged as to our operations at the time which would intervene between the discharge of the enemy's strained troops and the substitution for them by others have been disappointed by the very error against which it was sought by warning to guard. Grant reached the river, got reinforcements, made entrenchments, and General Johnston continues to call for reinforcements, though his first requisition was more than filled by withdrawing troops from Generals Beaure, gard and Bragg. General Bragg is threatened with attack, has fallen back to his entrenched position at Tullahoma; and called on Buckner for aid.

Gen. Beauregard says that no troops have been withdrawn by the enemy from his front since those returned to Newbern, and that his whole force is necessary to cover his line. This being in answer to a proposition to follow a movement of the enemy, said to be to the west, with all his disposable force, pointing him at the same time to the vital importance of holding the Mississippi, and communicating the fear that Yicksburg would fall unless Johnston was strongly and promptly reinforced. D. H. Hill has a small force, part of which has been brought here. Clingman's brigade is near Wilmington, Colquith's at Kingston, Martin's, nominal, on the railroad at Weldon, and C. Cook's, Ransom's, and Jenkin's baye been brought here; the two last temporatily from the defence of Petersburg and the country the reabouts.

Wisc's brigade is, as you left it, engaged in the defeace of Richmond and serving in the country to the east of the city. The enemy have been repulsed in large force at the White-House, with indications of an advance on Richmond. We are organizing companies for home duties, and the spirit of resist-LETTER FROM JEFF DAVIS.

defence of Richmond and serving in the country to the east of the city. The enemy have been repulsed in large force at the White-House, with indications of an advance on Richmond. We are organizing companies for home duties, and the spirit of resistance is increasing. Corse's brigade; in accordance with your orders, has been left at Hanover Junction. All the artillery, I am informed, was taken away, and the single regiment of infantry, which constituted the guard for the bridges, proved unequal to the duty, as you have no doubt learned. Reinforcements were ordered to go up, but some delay occurred, and they arrived too late to save the bridge or the brave guard which had unsuccessfully defended it. The X ankees, reported to be three regiments of cavalry, returned from the Central Road in the direction of Hanover (old town), and nothing has been heard of them since.

It was atated that Gen. H. F. Lee was captured at the horse of Mr. Wickham, but I trust it will prove to be one of the many startling rumors which the newsmongers invent. The advance of your army increases our want for cavalry on the north and east of the city, but except one regiment from North Carolina, I do not know of any which we can expect soon to be available to us. In yours of the 20th your say: "If any of the brigades that I have left behind for the protection of Richmond can, in your ophiloin, be spared, I should like them to be sent me." It has been an effort with me to answer the clamor to have troops stopped or recalled to protect the city and railroad communicating with your arms. Corne's Brigade has gone, and Wise's is the only other left by you. Cook's was in North Carolina, and Dayls' Brigade was sent to complete Hefth's division in place'of Cook's, and Rainson's and Jenkins' constitute the defences of the south side as far as Weldon, and are relied on for service elsewhere from Wilmington to Richmond.

General Ely is positive that the enemy intend to attack here, and his scouts briog intelligence which, if I believe it, would rende

here.
Very respectfully and truly yours,
JEFF, DAVIS. A PROULAMATION OF FAST.

Again do I call upon the people of the Confederacy—a people who believe that the Lord reigneth, and that His overruling providence ordereth all things—to unite in prayer and humble submission under His chastening hand, and to beseech His favor on our suffering country.

It is meet that when trials and reverses befall us we should seek to take home to our hearts and consciences the lessons which they teach, and profit by the still examination for which they prepare us. Had not our success on land and sea made us self-confident and forgetful of our reliance on Him? Had not the love of lucre eaten like a gangrane into the very heart of the land, converting too many of us into worshippers of gain, and rendering the uniminated of their duty to their country, their fellowmen, and to their God? Who, the will presume to complain that we have been mastened, or to despair of our just cause and the protection of our Heavenly reaches the reson which He has taught in our recent verses, devoutly acknowledging that to Him, and the glory of victory; that from Him, in his paternal providence, come the anguish and sufferings of defeat, and that, whether in victory or defeat, our humble supplications are due to His footstool.

Enow, therefore, I, Jefferson Davis, President of these Confederate States, do issue this my Proclamation, setting apart Friday, the 21st day of August ensuing, as a day of fasting, humilistion and prayer; and I do hereby invite the people of the Confederate States to repair, on that day, to their respective places of public worship, and to unite in supplication for the favor and protection of that God who has hitherto conducted us safely through all the dangers that environed us.

In faith whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the Confederate States, at [L.S.] Elchmond, this twenty fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty three.

By the President: JEFFERSON DAVIS, J. P. Ben'amin, Secretary of State.

GEN. MEADE ACCUSED OF MENDAC A PROULAMATION OF FAST.

GEN. MEADE ACCUSED OF MENDACITY. GEN. MEADE ACCUSED OF MENDACITY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VINGINIA,

July 21, 1863.

Gen. S. Cooper, Adjutant and Inspector General, C. S.

A., Richmond, Va.:

GENERAL: I have seen in Northern papers what
purported to be an offlicial despatch from Gen. Meade,
stating that he had captured a brigade of infantry,
two pieces of artillery, two caissons, and a large
number of small arms, as this army retired to the
south bapk of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th
instant. number of small arms, as this army retired to the south bank of the Potomac, on the 13th and 14th instant.

This despatch has been copied into the Richmond papers, and as its official character may cause it to be believed. I desire to state that it is incorrect. The enemy did not capture any organized body of men on that occasion, but only stragglers and such as were left asleep on the road, exhausted by the fatigue and exposure of one of the most inclement nights I have ever known at this season of the year. It rained without cessation, rendering the road by which our troops marched to the bridge at Falling Waters very difficult to pass, and causing so much delay that the last of the troops did not cross the river at the bridge until 1. P. M. on the 14th.

While the column was thus detained on the road, a number of men, worn down with fatigue, lay down in barns and by the roadside, and, though officers were gent back to arouse them, as the troops moved on the darkness and rain prevented them from finding all, and many were in this way left behind. Two guns were left in the road. The horses that drew them became exhausted, and the officers went forward to procure others. When they returned the rear of the column had passed the guns so far that it was deemed unsafe to send back for them, and they were thus lost. No arms, cannon, or prisoners were taken by the enemy in battle, but only such as were left behind under the circumstances. I have described. The number of stragglers thue lost I am unable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the despatch refaired to.

I am nuable to state with accuracy, but it is greatly exaggerated in the despatch refaired to.

morning, at the expense of a gallant young soldier,
He was prospecting around town, when his attention was attracted to a stable of very fine horses.
While admiring their fine points, he was surprised by the appearance of a very fascinating young lady, as she emerged from another apartment of the horse-house, and bowed politely, and smiled killingly, upon him. He stammered out something like an apology the surprised by other sufficient testimony. respondence, and by other sufficient testimony. Gen. Lee, it will be noticed, says not a word about the death of the rebel Gen. Pettigrew, who commanded the brigade which was captured, and whose dead body fell into our hands. THE ATTACK ON CHARLESTON.

Saturday last was a day which will be forever memorable in the history of Charleston. The heavy rains had moderated the excessive heat of the presenting As raint. He have a sure of the presenting As raint. He have a sure of the present of the present of the present of the harbor.

From the Charleston Mercury, July 20, 1.

mortar, was located at Craig's hill, within about eight hundred yards of our battery; the other was beyond Grahazi's house, and had an armament of eight rifled shell gaus. It is estimated that during the day no less than nine thousand shells were fired at the battery. THE BOMBARDMENT, AS VIEWED FROM THE CITY,

at the battery.

THE BOMBARDMENT, AS VIEWED FROM TRECITY, was a grand, terrible sight. The horizon, from Fort Moultrie to Vinegar Hill, was crowned with the shifting masses of the amoke of the conflict. Each moment the enemy's shells, sometimes singly, sometimes in clusters, could be seen bursting just soove the site of Battery Wagner; but when, as intervels, the clouds of white smoke lifted for a time from the scene, the flag of the brave garrison could be seen still waving defiantly in the breeze, while with grime regularity and deliberation our guns kept replying to the foe.

For eleven consecutive hours the bombardment raged with more or less violence. About dusk the fire, which during the afternoon, had been incessant (probably with the design of demoralizing our men and unfitting them for the expected night's work), began to slacken considerably, and at dark ceased almost entirely. The results, thus far, had been of a character to give us good cause for encouragement and gratulation. The damage to our battery was insignificant, and of a kind easily and speedily reparable. The bomboroofs had afforded efficient protection to a large portion of the garrison, and jour casualities, at seven o'clock P. M., were but four killed and fourteen wounded. Of the enemy's losses, from our fire, if any, we have, of course, no trustworthy account. Fort Sumpter, which bore a part in the action, sent several shells into the Carig Hill batteries, and also into the camp of the enemy, lieved, with good effect.

THE NIGHT ATTACK.

At a few minutes before 8 O'clock our night'est ware.

At a few minutes before 8 o'clock our pickets gave notice that the enemy, in heavy force, was moving to the assault. The attack was not unexpected, and our men, though much jaded by the fatigues and exposure of the day, sprang to their places with zeal and alacrity. The enemy advanced in two columns of about three thousand men each, the whole under command of Brigadier General Strong. The column which attacked our right was composed partially of negro troops, who were put in the advance. On our left the other column advanced with spirit, under a severe fire from the Dablgren-guns and columbiads from Fort Sumpter. As the column advanced at the double quick the guns of Battery Wagner also opened. THE NIGHT ATTACK.

severe her from the Danigren, guns; and columbiads from Fort Sumpter. As the column advanced at the double quick the guns of Battery Wagner also opened.

When the enemy had-reached a point about sixty yards distant our infantry, posted behind the parapet, poured a galling fire into the moving masses; the Yankees, nevertheless, in considerable force, succeeded in gaining the trench, and began to clamber up the sides of the battery. At this moment Lieut. Walles, of Blake's battery, who was in charge of two brass howitzers, (belonging to a defachment of artillery under Captain DePass, of White's battalion,) opened a raking fire which swept the trench, playing terrific havoe in the ranks of the assistants. The howitzers had been assigned to this position, which they occupied so advantageously for us, at the instance of Col. Harris, of the engineers, all the horses belonging to the section having been put hors de combat during the day. Twice the enemy was driven back at this part of our works, (the left,) and the trench filled with the enemy's dead attests the severity of the conflict there.

On the right, the negro troops were met with a terrible cross-fire of musketry. Here were posted, among other troops, the Charleston battalion, and these gallant men behaved in a manner worthy the fame their organization had-so dearly won at Secesionville. The second assault was still more desperate than the first; but it was met and repelled in the same gallant style by the brave troops, Georgians, North Carolinians, and sons of our own city, who stood shoulder to shoulder in the fight. In the centre of our lines a small body of the enemy succeeded in gaining a lodgement in a salient, the gun of which had been disabled. Here they maintained their position for more than an hour. A gallant but unsuccessful attempt was made to dislodge them, in which Captain Ryan fell, and it was not until a small force of Georgians had ascended the magazine and thus gained a position to command the salient that the audactous Yankees surrendered.

THE RELATIVE LOSSES.

The fight lasted from eight until eleven P. M., and was of a desperate character throughout. The enemy's losses were very heavy. His killed and wounded must have been at least 1,500. The number of his dead left on the field and buried by us yesterday exceeded 600. We captured over 200 prisoners, including a few of the negro troops.

Our own losses were comparatively light. It is estimated that our killed and wounded will not exceed 100. Among these, however, were some valiable officers, such as Lieutenant Colonel Simkins and Captain. Tatum, of the 1st South Carolina infantry, and Captain Ryan, of the Charleston battalion, severely wounded. THE RELATIVE LOSSES.

ed. Of our movements since and present position, I cannot speak, though it would appease a prurient ouriosity which seeks gratification at the expense even of the public interests and safety. Of facts

accomplished and events that may be given to the public without detriment, I will always advise you

promptly.
RAIDS IN NORTH ALABAMA.

promptly.

RAIDS IN NORTH ALABAMA.

The Huntsville Confederate, now published at Chattanooga, has intelligence from Huntsville as late as the 17th. On the 18th Capitain Frank Gurley, of the the Ambrewill path Capitain Frank Gurley, of the the Ambrewill Still Capitain Frank Gurley, of the the Ambrewill Still Capitain Frank Gurley of the the Ambrewill Still St

FOREIGN MISCELENTS.

22. Abbe Falkuwski, snot at Mina.

22. Abbe Falkuwski, hanged at Wilna.

27. Count Sierakowski, hanged at Wilna.

MAID MARIAN.—The Times' correspondent, writing from Lemberg, July 11, states that among the insurgents belonging to Wysocki's corps he found a young lady so timid and so afraid of being looked upon as a wonder that she kept herself in almost perpetual seclusion, but so brave that on the day of battle she insisted on being placed in the first line, and greatly distinguished herself in the action. Her relations had done their utmost to persuade and even force her to remain at home, but she threatened to commit suicide if she were detained, and they feared that she might keep her word. She had changed her name from "Maryan" to "Maryan" (the christian name of Langiewiez), and was known in her company as "Panna Maryan," or, as Englishmen, if they had met her in the woods, would have called her, "Maid Marian." "Maid Marian," he says, "has now returned to her family, and I am sorry to have to add that this prodigal daughter—prodigal, at least in deeds of daring—is badly woundied." Another correspondent thus relates the wonderful escape made by this girl, (who is about 19 years of age,) after the defeat of the recent attempt by the Poles in Volhynia: "Having lain hid for some hours in the tall reeds by the side of a pond, she at last took courage to look about her, and at no great distance perceived the head of a man with a long beard projecting out of the water. Feeling convinced that, like herself, the owner of this head was hiding from the Russians, she managed to attract his attention, and learned from him that he was an Italian called Antonello, and a survivor of Horodyshi's rash enterprise. The Italian, of course, at once offered his assistance to the young lady, who not with standing her wound, accomplished on foot the distance—about two English miles—to the Austrian frontier. In Antonello, and a survivor of Horodyshi's rash enterprise. The Italian, I recognized at once my friend Sienkiewitz, who, th

THE STORY OF A MINISTERIAL APPOINTMENT.—
The Journal des Debats gives the following account of the circumstances attendant upon the elevation of M. Duruy to the Minister of Public Instruction, which, it is stated, prove that the Emperor was led to make this appointment by the highest motives. At a meeting of the Council of Ministers, the Emperor entered with a book under his arm, and inquired of M. Rouland, the Minister of Public Instruction, if he could give him any information as to the character of its author, M. Duruy. The Minister spoke of his high capacity and his talents as a professor. The following day, the Emperor sent for M. Duruy, and proposed to him to undertake the office of preceptor to the Prince Imperial. M. Duruy, with great modesty, declined, expressing his feeling that he did not possess the qualities necessary for such a position. From a short conversation with him upon his work on Roman history, the Emperor was convinced that he was fully qualified to examine and criticise the work which his Imperial Majesty is preparing on the life of Julius Casar. During the interviews that have taken place the Emperor was much struck with the ligh intelleginal powers of M. Duruy, and

cent including A toy of the action recognition of the control of any other property of the control of the contr

Arab chief.

A POLISH VISION.—From Grodno the police official over the district of Vilkomir forwards to head-quarters tidings of a celestial apparition. "A shepherdess named Josephata, aged twelve, has had a noonday vision. Four birds alighted in a meadow, and were forthwith changed into as many saints, for whose accommodation a charlot and four sprung from the soil. These personages assured the girl that 'Poland shall containly revive and what the thinder of heaven shall complete it. One of these heavenly visitants was a caudinal, the other an angel, who the rest were does not appear in the depositions as they stand recorded in the journal Nord. The local clergy have been of course arrested by wholesale.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) TER WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by! Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, as in no instances can these terms be deviated from, they afford very little more than the cost of the paper.

The War Pries.

To the getter-up of the Creb of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

RUSSIEST ATROCUTES IN POLEMB—La the ty of Skevirs, Bialocendies, and Kijow, the latity of the season of the season of the season of the Control of the Skevirs, Bialocendies, and the peasanty in the pay of the Russian actions. It is a season of the season of brated with great pomp.—Paris Letter.

IN FRANCE a scene of great confusion occurred a few days back at the cattle fair of Pizany (Charente). A sudden panie, the cause of which is unexplained, suddenly seized upon the whole of the horned cattle at the fair, and nearly 300 bulliocks and cows, bellowing with fury, rushed about, trampling under foot men, women, and children. Twenty-eight persons were more or less seriously injured, one woman having her face badly torn and an eye forced out by a bullook's horn. forced out by a bullock's horn.

ITAPPEARS from a trial lately made at Bourges that carrier pigeons can still compete in speed with railways. Last week one hundred and forty five pigeons were liberated at Bourges at five o'clock in the morning to decide a wager. The first prize was gained by a pigeon which arrived at his pigeon-house at Verviers at firty-four minutes past twelve. The last arrival was at eleven minutes past one. Thus, in less than nine hours, these birds performed a distance of one hundred and fifty leagues, or three hundred and seventy-five miles—a speed which no French railway can equal.

The Botchafter of Vienns says: "M. Thiers, when The Botschafter of Vienna says: "M. Thiers, when conversing in one of the first circles of Vienna, summarily expressed his opinion on the Polish question in the following phrase, which we can guarantee as authentic: 'It is very difficult and very dangerous

> - The Empress Eugenie (says a writer in the etermined and energetic ally of the Pope, and, for f any cause. She sent him vast sums of money, obtained from irregular sources; she collected from her adherents and surrounders all they could give when she had exhausted all her means, she pledged the subject of possessing diamonds—the jewels which Bordeaux, Strasburg, and others, presented to be fect is no doubt produced by the falling of the cheeks. Then her Majesty has resorted to what the French term "maquillage"—that is, painting cheeks, eyebrows, lashes and lips. Hermake up is scientific. the Empress now for the first time exclaim, "Why, she is not nearly so handsome as she has been repre-sented!" She is not handsome now. Her brow has lost its bright, amiable look; the cares of her newlysurface; besides she is a Spanish woman, and they scon fade. She has become capricious and overbearing; jealous she has ever been since her mar-riage, and with good cause. Her present extravagance is unpardonable; in fact, the woman is total-transformed. The query now is, was the really all she seemed, or was it policy? were her amiability and sweetness of denominant but assumed as occaalon required?

- Mr. Beecher was complimented in London with a temperance breakfast in the London Coffee House, at which Mr. Baines, M. P. for Leeds, presided. "Everything proceeded pleasantly," we are told, "until somebody had the bad taste to allude to American affairs in an anti-Union spirit. This brought Mr. Beecher to his feet again, and he electrified his auditors by a perfect burst of eloquence on the subject of England's attitude towards the United States during the rebellion, charging the Abolitionists of Great Britain with being false to their principles, inconsistent, and deficient in back-bone. Americans had hoped not for material, but might have achieved so much at the sacrifice of so were expressed that he would address a public meeting. The time had gone by for that, he answered; he might do so on his return from the continent." - General Hooker, writes an army correspondent after being relieved of the command on the Army of the Potomac, proceeded on horseback and almost unattended, to Baltimore. Night overtook him on the way, and taking the saddle from his horse as a pillow, he rolled himself in a blanket, and slept on the ground without shelter. He had just surren-dered the command of nearly one hundred thousand men, and spoke of it to his intimate friends withou bitterness, or any other regret than that he could -Gen. Oudinot, who died in Paris on the 7th, was by title Duke of Reggio, and eldest son of Marshal Oudinot, one of Napoleon's captains. Under Na-poleon he was promoted to a brigadier generalship for loyalty and service on the return from Elba-Napoleon in 1851, and was thrown into prison. He lived honorably in the midst of dishonor, and died

at the age of 72. brother of a distinguished rebel officer and engineer. captured by Gen. Grant at Vicksburg, wherein that officer says—"The capture of Vicksburg and our army is fatal to our cause. We can never reorganize another army in the West. The war may go on for some time with guerilla fighting, which I think would be unworthy of the country, and which I will not approve. We have played a big game and lost. As soon as I am exchanged, I shall leave the Confederacy and the cause for Europe." -Goundd's "Faust," which has already had a has just been produced, with great splendor of accessories, at Covent Garden. The leading parts were taken by Madame Miolan Carvalho, Madame Didlee, Mdlle. Lustani, M. Faure, and Signori Graartists were repeatedly called for, and M. Gounod himself received a "perfect ovation" from the au-dience at the conclusion of the third act. - The Nashville Union says it is reported that of the last Confederate Congress, surrendered him-self voluntarily to the Federal commander at Shelbyville, not long ago. He was the "American" candidate for Governor of Tennessee in 1855, but was defeated by Andrew Johnson. - A private letter from Italy informs the Roston Advertiser that our accomplished fellow countryman, Mr. Story, the sculptor, besides finishing his statue of Saul, last winter sold his Sappho, two copies of his Bacchus, his Beethoven, his Marguerite, and two

winter, that is certain. -One of the Roman Catholic priests of Newark, No. Total his flock some days since that if he should by any time hear of the perpetration, by an Inish man, of any outrage whatever upon any colored

statues of Venus. He was by no means idle last