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Reading Matter from Saturday's Evening Gazette.

The New Secretary of the Treasury.

The late lamented George W. Pearce, editor of the West Chester *Republican*, wrote from Washington last February the following sketch of Mr. Fessenden, which was published on the 23d of February:

William Pitt Fessenden stands at this time without doubt at the head of the American Senate. As a clear-headed, able debater, he has no superior in that body. I do not remember whether in my letters of the last or previous winters I gave a sketch of his personal appearance or not, but even if I have, a few strokes of the pen in that direction may be of interest at the present time. I suppose him to be nearly six feet in height, possibly two inches under that measurment, and he would not, in my judgment, weigh over one hundred and fifty or sixty pounds. His face, long and rather severe in expression, heavy eyebrows, dark brown hair streaked with grey, worn rather long, and with an inclination to curl. I judge him to be about fifty-five years of age. I should not think him a man of strong friendships, and yet he seems to be on familiar terms with all the Senators, occasionally enjoying a kind of dry laugh with those who come to him or to whom he goes to chat. He pays little attention to style in dress, being behind the fashion, but there is nothing of the slovenly in his appearance. His voice is clear, rather sharp in tone, and he speaks naturally and with about the proper amount of gesture. He impresses any one who hears him that he is not talking for talk's sake, but is simply filling his position as a statesman by bringing the powers of his mind to the elucidation of the subject-matter under discussion. There is nothing florid in the style of Mr. Fessenden, but on the contrary his oratory is cold, probing, and yet sufficiently graceful to secure the attention of his audience. I presume the great point which attracts attention to, and produces admiration for, the Maine Senator, is the exceeding clearness of his fine intellect.

I have been led to speak particularly of Mr. Fessenden at this time from the fact that on Monday last he appeared to great advantage in running a debate with Senator Wilkinson, of Minnesota. Mr. Wilkinson of course does not profess to be able to measure swords with the Senator from Maine, but being out of patience with some real or fancied wrongs to his particular section, he gave vent to his feelings of irritation, and the consequence was he roused up the strong man armed. It was generally considered one of the spiciest debates of the session, and those who heard it were particularly delighted with the keen and cutting sarcasm of the skillful New Englander.

Gold at 270.

Gov. Chase, the horror of red-dog bankers, is out of the Treasury, and Mr. Fessenden, whom everybody speaks well of, reigns in his stead. Congress was fairly bullied and cajoled into repealing the righteous and wholesome act which prohibited betting on future differences in market value between gold and greenbacks; the Alabama is destroyed; and the military situation is more hopeful than it has previously been since Bull Run: yet the premium on gold rose yesterday to 170! What have the Mokannas, who attributed the rise of gold two weeks since to Mr. Chase and the gold bill, to say for themselves? Where shall they hide from the prompt and thorough exposure of their ignorance and their charlatanism? Grant is thundering at the gates of Richmond; Sherman at those of Atlanta; Canby has probably struck another heavy blow at the South-West; the rebellion is visibly on its last legs, and tottering at that, yet gold goes up like a balloon; so that $1,000 of it will buy more than $10,000 of U. S. Six Per Cents, payable, principal and interest, in coin! The business of this country is all but fatally deranged; all nominal values are so inflated and unsettled that no one knows what to ask nor how to trade; the laboring class are stinted in spite of ample work and large wages; and there is danger of social convulsion from the artful, inflammatory incitements addressed to ignorance by treason. Our bankers and capitalists evince neither foresight nor courage; avarice and gambling, engineered by disloyalty, ride the whirlwind and direct the storm; every necessary of life grows hourly dearer; and the congregated traitors from St. Louis, Baltimore, New Orleans, Memphis, Louisville, Nashville, &c., &c., who burrow in this City, and here scheme and struggle to paralyze the raised right arm of the nation, in the interest of the slaveholders' rebellion, will soon be whispering to the working classes that the inflation of prices which they have done and dared everything to produce, is the work of those whom it threatens to destroy, and who are doing all they know to resist and repel it.

Courage, countrymen! This is the darkness that precedes the dawn! Yet a little while, and men will hardly realize that it could ever have been.

A Remarkable Statement Concerning Washington.

On page 189, vol. 7, of the Life of Alexander Hamilton, just published by his son, will be found a statement in regard to General Washington that is very interesting at this juncture. It is well known that party spirit never raged more fiercely in this country than at the close of Washington's administration and during that of John Adams, growing chiefly out of the intrigues of French Jacobins. Threats of "dissolving the Union" were freely indulged in by heated partisans, and many citizens feared that such a catastrophe would take place. In Jefferson's private papers of that period is one endorsed in his own handwriting, "Heads of Information given me by E. Randolph," in which the following sentence occurs: "The President (Washington), speaking with Randolph on the hypothesis of a separation of the Union into Northern and Southern, said he had made up his mind to remove, and be of the North." Randolph had formerly enjoyed the warmest confidence of Washington; and the latter had made extensive tours of observation through the Northern and Southern sections of the Union, and could not fail to observe the relative and prospective social and political advantages of each section as a place of residence.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer*, speaking for the opponents of the Government in the North, says: "There is but one issue before the people, and that is, not how the war shall be conducted, but whether it shall be conducted at all. *The Democracy are for peace—immediate peace.*"

A LARGE collection of valuable furniture, belonging to General LEE, has been condemned under the Confiscation act, and is to be sold in Alexandria on the 19th inst. All of the articles are of the most elegant description, including several rare paintings.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN has sent a Major General's commission to the wife of the brave Brigadier General Harker, who lost his life while gallantly leading his men against the enemy's works at Kenasha Mountain.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.—The New York *Herald* of Friday morning calls the Louisville *Journal*, Prentice's paper, "an impudent one-horse Kentucky concern, conducted by a walking whisky bottle."

Summary of News.

A REBEL OFFICER'S OPINION OF NORTHERN TROOPS.—A few weeks since an officer attached to the Engineer Bureau, who at one time served in the British army, was in Quebec, Canada, visiting some of his former companions in the British army, and one day, in a reading-room, an English officer asked him if it was true that the Northern troops would run. Before our officer could reply, a person at the opposite end of the room arose and exclaimed, "Whoever says Northern soldiers will run is a liar." The Englishman was immediately on his feet, and running towards the man exclaimed, "Who are you, sir?" To which he replied, "I have been a major in the Confederate service, but was discharged on account of wounds received, and whatever is said against the courage of the Northern troops is falsified by my own experience."

KNAR SAR-GE.—This game of our victorious ship is taken from a mountain near the centre of New Hampshire—one of the sentinel posts of the grand old White Hills, but not connected with them. It is an Indian name; and though, in appearance, the word, like the mountain, is rough, ugly and inelephonious, yet, like most, if not all the Indian names, when properly pronounced, it is very musical. The correct pronunciation is *Kear-sar-ge*, the accentuation being light, and the emphasis on the soft second syllable—the last syllable being given with the hard *g*. Try this pronunciation, and you will find that the forbidding-looking name is really elegant, and melodious enough for silver-tongued cantralice or trumpet tongued orator.—*Phil. News.*

DEATH OF THE KING OF WURTEMBERG.—Another of the minor sovereigns of Europe—the King of Wurtemberg—is dead. He was but the second of his race who wore a royal crown, for his father owes to Napoleon I, the elevation of his dominions from a mere duchy to a kingdom. Before 1801 Wrtemburg was ruled by dukes. The late king of Wurtemberg lived in one of the pleasantest little capitals in Europe, and passed a long life of refined and luxurious comfort. His dominions have enjoyed uninterrupted peace, though during his father's reign it saw bloodshed enough. King William was liberal in his tendencies, and in 1819 granted his people a constitution which insures perfect freedom of religion and other important rights.

The following is an extract from a letter received in Philadelphia, dated Beaufort, S. C., June 28: "We are preparing an expedition from this place, under Gen. Saxton, consisting of the Fifty-sixth New York, the First and Second South Carolina, and another colored regiment, in all four regiments. The destination of it is supposed to be a raid on the main land below Savannah. The troops are ordered to take sixteen days' rations. They were to start on the 30th, on transports, from Beaufort."

A SALVED INDIAN.—The body of a Pinle Indian was recently found completely imbedded in rock salt, four feet below the surface, in the large salt fields near Sand Springs, in Nevada. The Virginia (Nevada) *Union* says: "The body was in a state of complete preservation, and, from appearances, had lain in the same position for many years, or perhaps for ages. The flesh was perfectly dry, like that of a mummy, and it was evident that it had been perfectly saturated with brine, which prevented its decay.

WITH the consent of Gen. Grant, the Christian Commission has sent to City Point, from Baltimore, Steam Fire Engine No. 4, for the purpose of forcing water from the James river to the hospital, a distance of one mile from the river. Some of the hospitals are located at such a distance from the river as to cause great difficulty in obtaining water for the patients. Several thousand feet of hose were also sent with the engine.

THE Paris correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says that the disease under which the Pope is now suffering is hereditary; his father had it, and lived till he was ninety-two; he has a brother also afflicted in the same way, who is eighty-six. The average period of life of the members of the family is ninety. So his Holiness is bound by hereditary manifold lives to live eighteen years and nine days longer.

"BEFORE the Fourth of July," said the *New Nation*, on the eleventh of June, "Grant will have destroyed himself by his own blunders and incapacity." This scurrilous prophecy, which was also as aspirational, has not been justified. Had the *New Nation* substituted Freemont's name for Grant's, it would have spoken the exact truth, which was not to have been expected.—*N. Y. Independent.*

SOON after the death of the poet Wordsworth, a man met a farmer of the neighborhood, and said to him: "You have had a great loss." "What loss?" "Why you have lost the great poet." "Oh! aye," said the farmer, "he is dead, but I have no doubt t' wife'll carry on t' business, and make it as profitable as it ever was."

THE LITTLE BEAU VIZIER.—This *petite* craft, which left New York a few days ago for London, has put into Provincetown, Cape Cod, with a leak a foot long on the larboard streak. As soon as the repairs are finished, Captain Donovan will again go forth on his adventurous voyage.

GEN. LEE'S personal property, which has been condemned by the United States District Court, is to be sold at Alexandria on the 19th inst. Some of the household goods are of an elegant description, and the sale will include a number of rare and valuable articles.

ISAAC DANIELS, a soldier of the Revolution, and of the war of 1812, died on the 29th ult., in New York city, at the age of 100 years and some months. His disease was simply old age. He was the father of nine children, seven of whom are still living.

THE bones of Dante having been begged from the city of Ravenna, where he died, are to be solemnly transferred to Florence for reinterment, as an atonement by the present generation for the wrongs done him by their ancestors.

THE late rains have done much to help on the crops in the Lake region, which in general now promises fairly. The failure of fruits, with the exception of apples and grapes, is complete.

THERE are now 1,700 rebel prisoners at Camp Chase. One hundred and ten of them have been recruited for service on the Indian frontier, and will be sent forward in a few days.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* says the grain crop in that vicinity will soon be ready for cutting, and it will be a good one in spite of the croakers. Corn and oats will bean average crop.

Skulkers.

A correspondent calls our attention to the fact that there are, in various portions of our State, a great many men who have been drafted for service in the army, who are avoiding that responsibility. The coal regions of our State are well filled them, and in many cases they are found to be the most troublesome element of the population. They migrate from one locality to another, thus eluding any search that may be made for them. For the most part they are vile Copperheads, who, whilst refusing thus to render to the Government the support due to it under the laws, embrace every opportunity which they can to injure it. A correspondent in the Broad Top coal region, writing to us on this subject, says: "There are large numbers of these scamps in this locality, who, whilst making very large wages, are constantly cursing the Government which supports them." We suggest to the Provost Marshals of the various districts in our State the adoption of some more active and energetic measures to bring these creatures to their duty.—*Phila. News.*

The Bill to Encourage Immigration.

The bill to encourage immigration, as finally passed by both Houses, provides for the appointment of a Commissioner of Immigration by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be under the Secretary of State, and have a salary of $2,500. His duty shall be to collect full and reliable information in regard to soil, climate, mineral resources and agricultural products; rates of wages and prices of labor in the different parts of the United States, and also the means of communication and the wants of the agricultural, manufacturing and other industrial interest of the United States, and to disseminate such information throughout Europe in a concise and popular form. The bill also creates a Superintendent of Immigration at New York, at a salary of $2,000, who shall aid persons arriving in foreign countries in finding homes and work.

Representative Recruits.

In answer to an inquiry from a gentleman in Philadelphia, who desired to know whether the government would accept as "representative recruits" those liable to draft, the Provost Marshal has sent the following reply:

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 2, 1864.

Lewis Audenried, Esq., Philadelphia:

SIR: In reply to your communication of the 30th ult., the Provost Marshal General directs me to say that you can furnish as personal representatives in the service either aliens or citizens who are enrolled and liable to draft.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your ob't serv't,
CHAS. H. BROOM,
First Lieut. 57th N. Y. Vols. and A. A. A. G.

TELEGRAMS.

THE REBEL INVASION.

FREDERICK OCCUPIED BY THE REBELS.

OUR FORCES ARE FALLING BACK.

NEW YORK, July 9.—The *Herald's* Frederick special of the 8th says: The enemy continued to press Col. Clendeman pretty hard yesterday, and finally flanked him, just as the 3d Maryland infantry came to his support. When they all went in and drove the rebels back to the mountain. Our troops fought well, although they had superior numbers to contend with. At first they held them in check till the infantry support arrived. Our reinforcements are coming up, and Generals Wallace and Taylor have restored discipline and order and are personally present.

A *Herald* special, dated Chambersburg, July 8th, 7 o'clock a. m., says: The rebel raiders in Pennsylvania and Maryland are in much stronger force than has been believed. They consist of cavalry, infantry and artillery, and 20,000 is the lowest estimate I have heard. A column of rebels, commanded by Imboden, entered Hagerstown this forenoon at 8 o'clock. The force that left yesterday for Frederick took the Boonsboro road, and then the new raiders came in by way of Williamsport. They are ransacking the town and committing all manner of depredations. They have burned several private dwelling houses. Notwithstanding the inhabitants paid $200,000 for protection, Imboden insisted upon burning Zeller & Co.'s warehouse unless the citizens paid him $15,000 more, which they did.

A courier arrived from Hancock reports a Union force at that point; probably Hunter's.

General Rowley, just from Washington, met General Howe, just from Sigel's command, on his way to Butler. Gen. Howe reports that there has not, at any time, been over four thousand rebels this side of the Potomac, and that Sigel is entirely out of danger. Nothing, however, is known by Sigel, as to their force in the Shenandoah Valley immediately in his front.

A scout just in from Boonsboro reports to General Couch that two brigades of rebels are lying at Boonsboro, composed of infantry and cavalry. The commander is unknown, and the number of the force is not reported. They crossed at Antietam Ferry.

PHILADELPHIA, July 9.—The *Bulletin* has a dispatch from Baltimore stating that the rebels occupy Frederick, Md., and that our troops have fallen back to the Monocacy Well authenticated rumors here confirm the above.

PROCLAMATIONS BY THE PRESIDENT.

A DAY OF FASTING AND PRAYER

THE RESTORATION OF STATES IN REBELLION.

A Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Senate and House of Representatives, at their last session, adopted a Concurrent Resolution, which was approved on the second day of July instant, and which was in the words following, viz:

"That the President of the United States be requested to appoint a day of humiliation and prayer by the people of the United States; that he request his constitutional advisers, at the head of the Executive Departments, to unite with him as Chief Magistrate of the nation, at the city of Washington, and the members of Congress, and all magistrates, all civil, military and naval officers, all soldiers, sailors and marines, with all loyal and law-abiding people, to convene at their usual places of worship, or wherever they may be, to confess and to repent of their manifold sins, to implore the compassion and forgiveness of the Almighty, that, if consistent with His will, the existing rebellion may be speedily suppressed, and the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States may be established throughout all the States; to implore Him as the Supreme Ruler of the World, not to destroy us as a people, nor to suffer us to be destroyed by the hostility or connivance of other nations, or by obstinate adherence to our own counsels, which may be in conflict with His eternal purposes, and to implore Him to enlighten the mind of the nation to know and do His will, humbly believing that it is in accordance with His will that our place should be maintained as a united people among the family of nations; to implore him to grant to our armed defenders and the mars of the people that courage, power of resistance and endurance necessary to us to that result; to implore Him in His infinite goodness to soften the hearts, enlighten the minds, and quicken the consciences of those in rebellion, that they may lay down their arms and speedily return to their allegiance to the United States, that they may not be utterly destroyed, that the confusion of blood may be stayed, and that unity and fraternity may be restored, and peace established throughout all our borders.

Now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, cordially concurring with the Congress of the United States in the penitential and pious sentiments expressed in the aforesaid resolution, and heartily approving of the devotional design and purpose thereof, do hereby appoint the first Thursday of August next to be observed by the people of the United States as a day of humiliation and prayer.

I do hereby further invite and request the Heads of the Executive Departments of this Government, together with all Legislators, all Judges and Magistrates, and all other persons exercising authority in the land, whether civil, military or naval, and all soldiers, seamen and marines in the National service, and all the other loyal and law abiding people of the United States, to assemble in their preferred places of public worship on that day. And I invite tofgether to the Almighty and Merciful Ruler of the Universe such homages and such confessions, and to offer to Him such applications as the Congress of the United States have, in their aforesaid Resolution, so solemnly, or statesmanlikely recommended.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this seventh of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of the State.

Another Proclamation.

WASHINGTON, July 9, 1864.

Whereas, At its late session Congress passed a bill to guarantee to certain States whose governments have been usurped, or overthrown, a republican form of government, a copy of which is hereto annexed; and whereas, the said bill was presented to the President of the United States for his approval one hour before the *sine die* adjournment of said session and was not signed by him; and whereas, the said bill contains, among other things, a plan for restoring the States in rebellion to their practical relation in the Union, which plan expressed the sense of Congress upon that subject, and which plan is now thought fit to lay before the people. Now, therefore, I Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States do proclaim, declare and make known that while I am, as I was in December last, when by proclamation I propounded a plan for a restoration, unprepared by a formal approval of this bill to be inflexibly committed to any single plan of restoration, and while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State constitutions and governments already adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louisiana, shall be set aside and held for naught, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens who have setup the same, as to further effort, or to declare a Constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but are at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a Constitutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout the nation, may be abolished. Nevertheless, I am fully satisfied with the system for the restoration contained in full, as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State to adopt, and that I am, and at all times shall be prepared to give the executive aid and assistance to any such people, so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such stated, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience of the constitution and laws of the United States; in which case military Governors will be appointed with directions to proceed according to the bill.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this 8th day of July, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the 88th. [Signed]

ABRAHAM LONGOLN.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Tax on Cigars.

The following information from the Internal Revenue office in explanation of the new excise law will be read with interest by cigar-makers throughout the country:

The law requires every person before making any cigars, whether for himself or for other parties, to procure from the Assistant Assessor of the district in which he resides a permit authorizing such trade, for which permit the Assessor was entitled to a fee of 25 cents. If such person desires to work at cigar-making in any other assessment district than that in which he resides, such person must be presented to the Assistant Assessor of that other district, and his indorsement thereon procured authorizing such trade, for which he is entitled to a fee of ten cents.

Every person making cigars shall keep an accurate account of all the cigars made by him or her, for whom made, their kind and quality. If made for any other person than himself, the name and place of business of such person, and on the first Monday of every month a copy of such account, verified by oath, is to be delivered to the Assistant Assessor if required by him.

Any person making cigars without such permit, or the proper indorsements thereon, shall be punished by a fine of $5 for each day, or imprisonment. Any person failing to make return, or making a false return, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $100, or by imprisonment.

Any person, firm or corporation employing or procuring any person to make any cigars who has not a permit, for the indorsement required thereon, shall be punished by a fine of $10 for each day such person is employed, or by imprisonment.

Any person found making cigars without such permit, or the indorsement thereon, shall forfeit all such cigars, and tobacco for making them.

All cigars manufactured are to be packed in bundles, boxes or packages, open to inspection, and, unless removed to a bonded warehouse for export, each bundle, box or package to be stamped by the Inspector, and if not so stamped, are liable to seizure wherever found.

All manufacturers of tobacco, snuff, or cigars, are required by the new Excise law, which took effect on the 1st of July, to make out an inventory of the quantity the different kinds of tobacco, snuff-flour, cigars, tin, licorice, and stems, held or owned by them on that day.

The inventory must set forth the portions manufactured by themselves and purchased from others, with the market price of the several articles.

The necessary forms for returns will be furnished by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue at an early day.

A Woman Robbed of $600

To-day, about noon, Mrs. Mrs. Skinner, wife of Mr. George Skinner, baker and confectioner, of Liberty street, was walking along Fifth street, near Wood, she was accosted by a little old Irish woman, rather shabbily dressed, and carrying a basket. She asked Mrs. Skinner where the Adams Express office was—at the same time pressing closely against her. The Express office was pointed out to her, when she next inquired for the Postoffice, and was directed to it also. The woman still kept close to Mrs. Skinner, and appeared as though she had not heard or did not comprehend what was said. After repeating the directions, Mrs. Skinner passed on, and went directly home, where she counted her pocket book, which contained six hundred dollars in greenbacks.

Mrs. Skinner is satisfied that the money was stolen by the woman that accosted her, as she had not been near any other person, and could not have lost the money in any other way. The old woman wore a shawl, which served to conceal her hand when in the act of pulling the pocket; and to give better facility to the thief, Mrs. Skinner stood with a parasol in her right hand, leaving her pocket clear. Information of the robbery was given at the Mayor's office, together with a description of the alleged thief.

Mrs. Skinner was about taking a trip to the Lakes, with an invalid friend, and the money which was stolen was intended to have been used in defraying her expenses.

Sad Accident—Woman Killed.

An accident took place near Clarksville, Mercer county, on Tuesday last, which resulted in the death of Mrs. Hewitt, wife of Mr. Lumbert Hewitt, of Pymatuning township, and the injury of three other persons. Mrs. Hewitt, together with her mother-in-law, Mrs. Hewitt, her sister-in law, Miss Hewitt, and her son, were on their way home from Clarksville in a carriage. When they were approaching the bridge over the Erie & Pittsburgh railroad, about a half a mile west of Clarksville, they noticed a hand car, containing a number of persons, coming up the railroad, and they laid up for it to pass. At the same time the hand car stopped some distance below the bridge, and they started on. When they were crossing over the bridge, the horses became frightened at the approaching of the hand car, which ran away, upsetting the carriage by the side of the road, and throwing its occupants with great violence against the bank and fence. Mrs. Hewitt was fatally injured, and lived but a few minutes after the accident. Her mother-in-law and sister-in-law were seriously injured, and on the following Friday they were not expected to survive. Her son was severely injured, but not dangerously.

The Case of J. Charles Dicken—Rule Granted.

Our readers will remember the proceedings taken in the case of J. Charles Dicken, a member of the bar, who had been charged with unprofessional conduct. This morning, in the Court of Common Pleas, the following order was made:

"In the matter of the petition of Members of the Bar for the appointment of a Commissioner to take testimony, etc., in the case of J. Charles Dicken, Esq:

"July 9, 1864—The testimony taken by the Commissioner in this case having been returned and duly considered by the Court, a rule is granted on said J. Charles Dicken, Esq., to show a cause why his name should not be stricken from the roll of attorneys of this Court, for the reasons set forth in the specifications and charges heretofore filed on the 7th of May, 1864; and Wm. B. Negley and M. W. Acheson, Esqs., are hereby appointed to prosecute said rule, to be placed on next argument list, with notice to Mr. Dicken."

A Compliment and a Contribution.

F. R. Brunot, Esq., has just received the following note from Major General Herron, conferring a handsome contribution to the Sanitary Fair, and conveying a high and deserved compliment to the Commission:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES, ON RIO GRANDE, Brownsville, Texas, June 15, 1864.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, Esq.,—*Dear Sir*:—Enclosed find $50 which please add to the fund of your Fair. While it will be impossible for me to be present, I need hardly say that you have my hearty sympathy in this movement, as you should have of every loyal heart in the country. Could the contributors to the Sanitary Fairs know the amount of good they are doing, and the amount of suffering they prevent, their exertions and contributions would be doubled. Wishing you every success,

I am, truly, your friend,
F. J. HERRON, Major-General.

Independence Fire Company.

At a meeting of the Independence Fire Company, held Friday evening, the following gentlemen were elected officers:

President—H. C. Mackrell; Vice President—James Little; Secretary—James B. Young; Assistant Secretary—E. F. Hastings; Treasurer—David McClelland; Captain—Wm. O. Davis; 1st Lieutenant—James McKenna; 2nd Lieutenant—James Larimer; 1st Hose Director—John Boore; 2nd Hose Director—T. W. Welsh; Assessor—John T. Shane, C. Agloe; Delegates to the Firemen's Association—W. O. Davis, three years; John T. Shane, two years; John Harrison; one year; Trustees—M. Edwards, Geo. Hannan, J. McKee.

We learn that active steps are about being taken by this company to secure a new steamer. A meeting of the company will be held on Friday evening next.

REMAINS ARRIVED.—The remains of Capt. Samuel McKee, of the 155th Regiment—killed before Petersburg on the 18th ult., arrived in the city on Thursday night, and were conveyed to the residence of his family, No. 145 Elm street, from whence the funeral will take place on Sunday afternoon. Old members of the Jackson Independent Blues will meet at Wilkins Hall this evening, to make arrangements for the funeral.

Sentence of George Cox.

This defendant, who was tried at the last term of the Criminal Court for the murder of Robert Gettenby, and convicted of manslaughter, was brought in for sentence this morning. His counsel presented a petition signed by the jurors who tried the case, and praying the court to impose the lightest sentence allowed by the law.

Judge Mellon, in passing sentence, remarked that, in view of the petition of the jurors who heard the testimony, and from the fact that enough had been developed on the trial to show that the deceased had made threats against the prisoner, the sentence of the Court would be light. The prisoner was then sentenced to undergo an imprisonment of nine months in the county jail, and pay a fine of two hundred dollars to the Commonwealth.

CHILD DESERTION.—A few weeks ago, a young woman hailing from this city, with a child two weeks old, went to Salem, Ohio, and engaged to live with Mr. Cummings, about a mile from town. Some days after, she rode to Salem on pretense of buying some necessary articles. The horse she rode was found hitched to a post on the street, while she is supposed to have taken the train for parts unknown. Her object was evidently to get rid of the child, which has been taken charge of by the public authorities.

NEW HACK LINE.—Messrs. Wier & Brown, of West Greenville, have started a line of daily hacks between that place and Mercer. The hacks start from West Greenville at three o'clock in the afternoon, after the arrival of the trains, leave Mercer at six in the morning, and arrive in West Greenville in time to connect with them.

PITTSBURGH CONFERENCE MINUTES.—We are indebted to Rev. W. B. Watkins for a copy of the "Minutes of the Pittsburgh Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal church, held in Barnesville, Ohio, March 16th, 1864." The pamphlet is neatly printed by W. S. Haven.

PITTSBURGHER WOUNDED.—A letter has been received in this city from City Point, which states that Lieut. Thomas Little, Jr., of Co. M, Fifth Pennsylvania cavalry, was wounded in the arm during Wilson's recent raid.

DROWNED.—Two brothers named Stoke, aged twelve and fifteen years, and residing in Richland county, Ohio, were drowned on last Sabbath week, while bathing in a mill pond, near their father's residence.

REV. HENRICK JOHNSON, of this city, is announced to address the Society of the Christian Research, connected with Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y., on Sunday evening, July 17th.

MINNOW CONFAINES.—We have authority for stating that, under the hundred days' call, men will be mustered in by minimum companies.

CROPS IN NEW JERSEY.—The Trenton *Gazette* says: The wheat and rye harvest has commenced in this neighborhood. Some farmers have their grain out and partially stacked. While others are about to commence. The wheat crop gives promise of a good yield, having escaped the fly, the rust and the numerous dangers to which it is exposed. The rye crop has been generally gathered, and we hear good order: the yield is very large, and at present prices will yield a handsome return. Oats, so far, look well, and will be a good crop. More ground has been seeded to oats than usual, and so far as we have heard, the crop has met with no injury. Corn is growing finely, but of course, it is yet too early to form an opinion as to the prospects of the yield. At present it is all that could be wished.

CURE FOR THE SMALL POX.—The treatment of small pox in the State Almshouse in Massachusetts, where the disease has prevailed during the last three months, has been singularly successful. Out of about sixty cases, but one fatal result has occurred, and that was in the case of a man who was taken to the house from a lodging house in the worst stage of the disease. The remedy used with so much success was a tea made from a plant known to the Eclectic Medical as Serracetia Purpurea, familiarly called a Ladies' Saddle or water cup, the medicinal virtue of which lies in the root. The effect of the remedy, which has been been newly discovered and found remarkably efficient whenever tried, is to allay the fever and irritation caused by the formation of pustules, which are rapidly dried up, leaving but slight, if any traces of the malady.

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