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Reading Matter from Yesterday's Evening Gazette.

England in the Danish Question.

The London *Examiner* prints the following clever parody as a political squib:

Hamlet (not a dane, but a British minister) soliloquizes:

To do, or not to do; that is the question:
Whether 'tis wiser in a state to suffer
The chaff and swagger of outrageous Bismark;
Or to take arms against a lot of Germans,
And, by opposing, smash them?—make war—to fight
No more; and, by a fight, to say we end
This nausea, and these thousand awful shocks
Ye our propriety; a consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. Make war—to fight:
To fight; perchance to pay; aye, there's the rub;
For in that fighting time what bills may come,
When we have shuffled off this modest budget,
Must give us pause: there's the respect
That makes humiliation of long peace:
For who would bear the quips and scorns of Scust,
The Austrian's wrong, the Prussian's contumaly,
The pangs of outraged Poles, the Frank's delay,
The insolence of Russia, and the spurns
That patient Europe of her tyrants takes,
When he himself might their quietus make
With a bare Wilhelm? Who would Odders bear,
To groan or blush under a doubtful peace:
But that the dread of something after war—
Wh' unestimated outlay, from whose depth
No half-penny returns—puzzles the will,
And makes us rather bear those brights we have,
Than fly to Ellen'brough; we know too well
Thus taxes to make cowards of us all;
And thus the native hue of Palmerston
Is sicklied o'er with the pale cast of Gladstone;
And iron-clads of greatest armament,
With this regard their stately heads turn home
And scuttle out of action—Soft, you now,
Fair Alexandra: Nymph, in thy orisons
Be all my slips remembered.

Danish Lady. Good, my Lord.
How does your lordship since this conference?

H. I humbly thank you; tolerably well.

D. L. My Lord, I have certain promises of yours
That I have long'd two months to re-deliver;
I pray you now receive them.

H. No, not I:
I never gave you aught.

D. L. My honor'd lord, you know right well you did;
And, with them, words of sweetest breath composed
As made the things more rich: their perfume lost,
Take these again; for to the noble mind
Rich gifts wax poor when givers prove unkind.
There, my Lord.

H. Ha! am I honest?

D. L. My Lord?

H. Am I fair? [*Exit doubtful.*

Schuyler Colfax's Platform.

Prior to his recent nomination for re-election, this gentleman sent to the nominating convention the following frank statement of the opinions he held at the present crisis:

I justify the Administration in its denial to suspected traitors and their abettors of the writ of *habeas corpus*, for, as I read the Constitution, this was the express intent of its framers, when, in time of insurrection, the public safety required it.

I justify it, also, in what is denounced by its enemies as "arbitrary arrests," and only regret that any thus arrested, against whom there seemed reasonable suspicion, like Marshal Kane and others, were discharged without trial.

I justify a Butler in daring to hang a traitor in New Orleans, and a Burnside in arresting an influential politician for publicly defying and spitting on a military order, deemed essential for the nation's cause.

I heartily approve the President's emancipation proclamation, and his solemn declaration that no slave of any State, whether on the border or further South, who fights for his country, shall ever wear the chain of bondage.

I am for the most vigorous exertion to reinforce our armies by the largest possible addition of colored troops; and only regret that the persistent opposition to them by the enemies of the Administration, their Congressmen, and their presses has retarded their organization; when, had they unitedly aided in the work and encouraged it, we might have had, ere now, 400,000 of such soldiers, instead of 100,000, and avoided all impending drafts.

I endorse most heartily the policy of confiscating the property of the rebels voluntarily in arms against their country; and who, guiltier than the parricide, seek to involve country and citizen alike in a common destruction.

I am for striking at slavery, the cause of all our woes, and the progenitor of this gigantic rebellion, with every power under our control—war power of the army, the naval power of the navy, and the proclamation power of the President; and for its final and irrevocable extirpation from the land, by an amendment to the Constitution, which shall make that instrument, as well as the Republic itself, forever free; and thus, also, obey the Divine injunction, "to break every yoke and let the oppressed go free."

I am against treason, whether it rears its hideous form in front of our patriotic and gallant armies, or skulks under the roof of our Capitol; in the streets of New York, or within the borders of Indiana; and I am against any severance of the Union by the sword of rebellion, by a disgraceful compromise, or by a base surrender of the sacred cause in which so many martyrs for the right have so nobly and yet so bravely fallen.

And, to sum up, I am for Abraham Lincoln, "the pilot who shrank not in the darkest hour—and for Andrew Jackson—"faithful among the faithless found"—for the highest offices in the nation's gift, of which they are each so worthy. Very truly, yours,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

MARK L. MCCLELLAND, Valparaiso, Ind.

The French Emperor on Rebel Officers

The Paris correspondent of the Liverpool *Journal* writes as follows:

The sinking of the Alabama has been as great a subject of excitement as the questions nearer home. Must the truth be told? The sympathy is all for the Alabama, although it is honestly confessed that every sentiment of justice ought rightly to be on the side of her destroyers. They say that the Emperor, and I may add the Empress too (for in questions of this nature, when the former is mentioned the latter is understood,) were much shocked at the result of the combat, which has somewhat cooled the report flying about all, not of both their Majesties, being convinced, along with many other good judges of the political position of the moment, that the whole fortune of the French Empire hangs upon the fate of Richmond.

The *Monitor* has been called indecent in its demonstrations of delight every time the North has received a check. It is felt that the Mexican question, together with that of Peru, hang upon the brittle thread upon which is spun the war of secession. "Whom the gods should destroy they first blind." I have heard it positively asserted that his Majesty consulted Drouyn de L'Huys upon his opinion respecting the propriety of sending decorations to Lee and to several officers of his army, so great was his delight at the skill and bravery evinced in the Virginia campaign. The Minister was so alarmed at this proposition that he actually forgot the trembling fear he usually evinces in the presence of his Majesty, and he exclaimed in a fever of excitement, "Sire, for heaven's sake dismiss the idea. The eagle should never show his talons until he is prepared to tear his prey." Whereupon the Emperor, astonished at the poetical outburst, is said to have looked his Minister full in the face for a moment, and then to have burst into one of those low and chuckling laughs which always leaves his listeners uncertain whether the proposition was seriously made, or a mere test of their powers of obedience.

Eastern Kentucky Again Alarmed—Rumors of an Invasion by Buckner.

Considerable excitement has prevailed for some days in Eastern Kentucky, in reference to another apprehended invasion. It is stated that Buckner, at the head of a formidable force, is threatening the State, if he has not already crossed the border. The force is variously estimated from ten to fifteen thousand men. It is argued, and with an appearance of plausibility, that the movement of Buckner is intended to be in concert with the invasion in the East. While Early and Breckinridge marshal their thousands in front of Washington and thunder at the gates of the Capital, Buckner, with a force ample to sweep everything before him, is to strike at Sherman's communications, capture Louisville and Cincinnati, and scatter wild dismay throughout the North.

In view of such fearful possibilities, the wealthier citizens have been gathering up their moveable property and sending it to the interior for safety.

The rumors and telegrams of this invasion received at Louisville have been so conflicting, and in many cases so unreasonable, that little confidence is placed in them.—*Cin. Gaz.*

THE rebel raiders and robbers in Maryland levied assessments on villages and individuals, but refused to take in payment anything but greenbacks. They know what is good.

FROM MISSOURI.

IMPORTANT FROM COL. FORD'S COMMAND.

Thornton's Guerrillas Broken up Into Small Bands.

COL. FORD ADOPTS STRINGENT MEASURE.

GEN. ROSECRANS ISSUES AN ADDRESS.

ST. LOUIS, July 18.—Dispatches from Col. Ford, at Kansas City, to headquarters here, say: He has just returned from Platte and Clay counties. His command is now at Liberty, where he would immediately return. Thornton's rebels are "broken into small bands, and scattered through the country. Twenty-four of them were killed. Col. Ford suggests that the citizens of Platte and Clay counties be not armed, as nine-tenths of them are disloyal. They have aided Thornton to raise his force and give him all information, keeping everything from our troops.

Col. Ford notified the prominent citizens of these counties that hereafter they will be held strictly accountable for the conduct of guerrillas, and has called a meeting of the citizens and rebel sympathizers, when he will tell them how they can save their crops from desolation.

Col. Ford captured two hundred United States muskets in the hands of these guerrillas. He also burned a warehouse containing over one hundred more, with considerable ammunition, and captured their battle flag.

Gen. Rosecrans has issued an address to the people of Northwest Missouri, stating that they have deceived him; that while they promised to preserve peace, and aid the Government, they have allowed guerrillas to live and recruit among them, and that the arms and ammunition put into their hands for the preservation of public safety have been used to destroy it. He tells them nothing is now left for them to do only to wholly renounce and help exterminate the common enemy, or their country will become a desolation. All loyal and law-abiding citizens must promptly combine with the military authorities in giving all possible aid, assistance and information, or suffer the violence which must follow the toleration of a species of warfare which finds no parallel even in our Indian wars.

A Military Opinion.

The *Army and Navy Journal* for Saturday last has the following editorial remarks concerning the raid:

"Our own belief is that no serious attack on either Baltimore or Washington was intended by the leaders of the present expedition. Had such an assault been intended, its only chance of success would have been in the immediate direction of all columns against the city to be assaulted. But the enemy is found to be occupying ten days in marching a distance which could have been traversed in five, and to be dividing up into battalions and squads, plundering villages, exacting money from shopmen, and collecting great droves of cattle and horses, and trains of forage and provisions. The object of the demonstration was manifold. First, it saved Lynchburg, and put it out of danger for a month. Next, it relieved Petersburg for a time as effectually as by an attack on our lines at that point. It drew off a part of the investing forces, and made the city temporarily safer. Gen. Lee perceived that he must not suffer his opponent to have his own way in establishing his base guns and making his times and communications impregnable. Finally the main object of the raid was, as has been said, to procure supplies. The Shenandoah Valley is in fine condition. The magnificence of the waving crops can hardly be realized except by those who look upon them. The enemy hides his time. He does not reap unripe harvests. He sent his fighting force in advance over these parts, and even the detachment in front of Fort Stevens was probably only the cover for the working parties gleaning behind from farms and stores. It seems to us that the same policy which led Lee to drive from their position, shows not only the paucity of their numbers but their lack of sincerity in the demonstration."

How to Reinforce the Army.

The War Department has issued regulations in accordance with which the loyal states may recruit in the South, and have the men they raise there counted upon their quotas. We have on several occasions pointed out the advantages which this method of raising troops offers. Every man who enlists from a southern State weakens the rebellion by one man, be he black or white—for the rebels are now using all their strength; they have no idlers; they have divided the population into two classes, those who fight and those who labor at home to raise food; and every rebel force every one to one vocation or the other.

To enlist men in the South makes a place, also, for all in that region who are inclined to enter the Union armies. With the state bounty a southern loyalist can provide for his family while he goes to fight.

Again, for every man raised in the South one man less will be drawn from his useful labor at the North, and by so much the general welfare and the general wealth will be increased, and the disarrangement of business caused by the war lessened.

Gentlemen who urged this matter upon Congress, and who had examined thoroughly the whole question, are of opinion that with proper effort one hundred and fifty thousand men can be raised and put under arms in the Southern States in six months at furthest. We may thus gather an army of Southern men sufficient to restore their own State to order, to put down guerrillas and robber bands, and re-establish peaceful industry at the close of the great war.

Diamond Mines and Gold Mines.

Gold mining has a seductive charm about it; but no gold mining ever paid so well as diamond mining in the Pennsylvania "digginge" just now. For instance, we hear that in one part of Pennsylvania miners of coal are able to earn, and do earn—working at piece-work—at the rate of from three to four hundred dollars per month! Another mine we hear that a miner's store-bills for the support of himself and family amounted to eighty dollars, and he received, over and above this, for his month's work, in a very unfavorable situation, two hundred dollars. In mines where the work is straightforward, from three hundred and fifty to four hundred dollars is now thought a fair month's earnings with pick and shovel.

"Well, Jimmy," said a new-comer to a laborer (a car-pusher) who worked by the day, "what do you get now?" "Six dollars a day," was the reply. "And how long do you have to work?" "Twelve hours." "And does that pay you?" "Well," said Jimmy, "it's tolerable, but I think if we come out (strike) once more we'll have all we want."—*N. Y. Exc. Post.*

BUCHANAN'S OFFICE HOLDERS PLOTTING TREASON IN CANADA.—We learn from Halifax that Geo. N. Saunders and Ex-Secretary Thompson, of Buchanan's Cabinet, together with a number of other Rebels, have arrived from Europe. Simultaneously with this we have a statement that the former of these gentlemen comes over to help anglicize the Chicago Convention, and a card from him virtually acknowledging the corn. He says that he is for "peace" and for the restoration of all that is valuable to either section;" but he omits to add that he has recently concluded a contract with certain English ship-builders for the construction of more than Rebel pirate ships. That is the kind of "peace" he is working for.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

AN officer in Gen. Sturgis' command tells this story of the bravery of a negro soldier during the recent retreat: "Colonel Bouton, commanding the colored brigade, having in the heat of the action got some distance in advance of his command, was fiercely attacked by three rebels, and was about to be taken prisoner, when a single colored soldier, coming to his aid, shot one rebel, bayonetted the second, and with the butt of his musket killed the third; thus saving the life of his gallant colonel."

EX-SECRETARY CHASE.—We hear that Hon. Salmon P. Chase has determined to visit Europe during this season, and report his it that he is now in communication with Secretary Fessenden, at New York, in reference to the subject of negotiating a foreign loan. It is to be hoped that the distinguished financial abilities of Mr. Chase may be made available abroad in whatever steps may be adopted to sustain the national credit.—*Wash. Chron.*

THE Columbus Crisis classifies the delegates from Ohio to the Chicago Convention as forty-two Peace and eight Conditional War Democrats.

SILVER has been detected in the saline residue of the water of the Dead Sea, after evaporation.

TELEGRAMS.

THE LATE RAID.

FURTHER PURSUIT OF THE RAIDERS ABANDONED.

They are Permitted to Escape with all their Plunder.

GOVERNMENT IN POSSESSION OF THE STRENGTH OF THE INVADING FORCE.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE AT MONOCACY.

The Rebel Loss 1,000

THEY LOSE HEAVILY IN OFFICERS

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad in Running Order.

REBEL CAVALRY FORCE STILL IN MARYLAND.

A Fleet of Iron Clads to be Sent in Search of the Florida.

100 DAYS' MEN NOT TO BE SENT TO THE FRONT

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A special to the *Tribune* says: Further pursuit of the rebel raiders has been abandoned, and they will probably succeed in reaching Lynchburg with their plunder in safety unless interrupted between Staunton and Lynchburg. Reports of persons near the Gap say their train was composed of all sorts of vehicles, and over a mile long, filled with all sorts of plunder. Over seven thousand head of horses, cattle and mules and large droves of sheep and hogs were sent through the gaps by the rebels previous to their retreat, and were pastured in meadows along the river until the withdrawal of the main body, which commenced early on Tuesday morning.

Several hundred wounded in carriages and ambulances, were brought through the Gap, among them was one brigadier general, and several colonels, besides a large number of officers of inferior grade; most of them were wounded in the battle of Monocacy.

The Government has been put in possession of the strength of the force invading Maryland. It was composed of infantry, artillery and cavalry. The artillery known to have been brought here by the rebels is a mounted rifle battery, with cavalry and, two parks with infantry columns, one of fourteen guns and one of eighteen. The mounted battery probably contained six pieces, the other four each. They would, altogether, comprise at least 12,000 men.

Rebel officers have acknowledged their loss at Monocacy at over one thousand killed and wounded, and here about six hundred, most of them from charges by a brigade of the Sixth corps. The Colonels of the 60th and 11th Georgia regiments were killed in this charge.

Marshal Beaufont, of Maryland, sent word to-day to Washington, that there was a rebel cavalry force at Newport Mills, this side of the Potomac.

The Baltimore and Ohio railroad will be in running order as far as Wheeling, to-morrow. Only one span of the bridge across the Susquehanna at Harper's Ferry was destroyed, and that was repaired before the enemy had got away.

Paymasters leave here to-morrow with money to pay off several Brigades in the 2d and 6th Corps.

NEW YORK, July 18.—A *Herald* James River correspondent says: Admiral Lee, on his way to North Carolina Sounds, heard, at Fortress Monroe, of the Florida's operations, and at once fitted out a fleet of iron-clads to search for her. After this delay he proceeded to accomplish his original purpose.

The Richmond *Examiner* of the 13th inst., is despondent concerning Sherman's operations. It says: It is not improbable that he may take Atlanta.

The *Herald's* Cumberland special, of the 12th, says a detachment of Hunter's troops captured a rebel mail, containing important contraband intelligence.

The *Herald's* Newbern North Carolina, correspondent says: The entire rebel press of that State were much exercised by the discovery of a treasonable plot in which they are implicated. A description of passwords, formulas, &c., were published.

A *World's* special, dated Washington, July 18, says: There is no decisive news of the pursuit in Virginia of the rebel forces lately threatening this city. It seems to be generally conceded that they have made good their escape.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Governors of Mississippi, Georgia, Alabama and North Carolina have issued a protest to the rebel government against interference in managing the import and export trade.

The Secretary of War informs Gen. Sanford that the new regiments are not to go to the front, but are to serve one hundred days in the Washington fortifications.

FROM BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Heavy Skirmishing in Front of the Ninth Corps.

AN EARLY ASSAULT EXPECTED ALONG THE WHOLE LINE.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *Times'* special from Washington, dated the 17th, says: The transport City of Baltimore arrived from City Point this morning, with the latest intelligence from Grant's army. Heavy skirmishing was going on in front of the 9th corps. An early assault is expected along our whole line.

From the Department of the Gulf.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Private letters received from Morganza, dated June 30th, state that General Canby is very actively perfecting arrangements for military operations.

General Ullman, with a large portion of his force, has reached Morganza, where he commands all the colored troops.

The fortifications of Morganza are of the most formidable description, and command a range of six miles of the Mississippi river. The position is deemed of the utmost importance, being equally distant from Port Hudson and Red river, these forming a very important base, and is the key to the Red river country.

The rebels have a large force on the left bank of the Atchafalaya, nine miles in the rear of Morganza.

The Pirate Semmes in Germany.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The *La France*, the rebel Paris organ says: Capt. Semmes went to the Springs in Germany, to recruit his shattered health, and that his 1st Lieutenant has been recommended to take his place on the new pirate vessel which is soon coming out.

The *Times* correspondent says: The two new frigates built by Arman, have been purchased by Prussia, so that if Semmes' successor gets a vessel, it will have to be from England.

Gen. Burbridge at Louisville—Report of an Invasion of Kentucky Discredited.

LOUISVILLE, July 18.—Major General Burbridge arrived here this morning.

Our military authorities have not been advised that any rebel force have recently entered Kentucky, and discredit all reports of an invasion of the State.

"HOW TREMBLY the ship labors!" exclaimed a passenger to the Captain, as they stood together in the light of the binnacle; "what cargo have you in the hold?"

"Petroleum," replied the Captain, turning his telescope into his trousers' pocket.

"Oh! ah!—petroleum," rejoined the passenger—"that's Rock-oil; no wonder the rocks."

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Brownstown Riot.

Chief of Police Long and officer Kemp left the city yesterday afternoon in a buggy in search of Martin Brawdy, Jr., who is charged with shooting James Fagan, in Brownstown, on Saturday night, and have not yet returned. They are searching the farm houses near the city, and may probably succeed in apprehending him. Brawdy left his father's house, in Brownstown, on Sunday morning, on horseback, and has not since been heard from. The Birmingham officers are also in search of him.

Dr. James Kerr, who is attending James Fagan, the wounded man, informed us this morning, that Fagan is still in great danger, and that he has but slight hopes of his recovery. One of the balls is supposed to have entered his kidneys. The wounds were inflicted with one of Eli's small four barrelled revolvers, which had not sufficient force to pass through the bones. Joseph Fagan was shot through both thighs, and the wound, though severe, is not necessarily fatal.

The sisters, who were arrested yesterday, will have a hearing before Justice Salisbury, of Birmingham, this afternoon at five o'clock. Several others of the party have also been arrested, and will have a hearing at the same time.

Death of Col. Daniel McCook.

A telegraphic dispatch was received in this city to day, from Steubenville, Ohio, announcing the melancholy intelligence of the death of Col. Daniel McCook. The Colonel was severely wounded at the battle of the Kenesaw Mountains, and was taken to his home in Steubenville, where he died yesterday morning at five o'clock. His body will be taken to Cincinnati to day for interment. The deceased was a brother of Dr. McCook, of this city, and was a brave and gallant officer.

PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS IN NASHVILLE HOSPITALS.—J. S. Lowrey, Assistant Secretary of the United States Christian Commission, emphatically contradicts the stories of suffering and destitution among the Pennsylvania troops in the Hospitals in Nashville. The doctor says: "I am direct from Nashville, and can testify that as late as the last of last week the condition of the inmates of the hospitals in Nashville was as good as at any time since the war began, and such as to render any special anxiety or special measures of relief unnecessary and unwarranted. I have no hesitation in saying that the hospitals in Nashville are now as well furnished and cared for as at any point in or near the front of which I have any knowledge."

SAD DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—Theodore Hess, a member of Company I, 5th Penna. Cavalry, a few days since shot himself with a revolver which he was handling. The ball entered the right breast, and passed through the heart, causing instant death. At the time of the accident, he was on a visit to his brother in the 63d Pa Infantry. He was a cigar maker by trade, and leaves a wife and three children who reside in Allegheny City. He has been in the service nearly three years, and passed through all the campaigns safely.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.—A young colored girl, left the residence of her parents, in East Liberty, some six weeks since, and went to Allegheny, where she has been residing with disreputable characters. Her parents have been searching for her whereabouts, and her being discovering her whereabouts, had her arrested and looked up. Mayor Alexander committed her to the House of Refuge, on a charge of incorrigibility preferred by her father.

THE OIL TRADE.—The great importance of the oil business of Pennsylvania may be judged from the fact that the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, in the month of June, transported over 87,000 barrels of oil, taken out of the Oil Region on its line of road. The price advanced from $2 to $12 per bbl. during the month. At an average of $9, the value of oil transported in one month was nearly $800,000.

CATCHY ONE OF THEM.—On Sunday the garden of Mr. Cluley, residing at Oakland, was entered by some boys, during the absence of the family, and in addition to other fruit destroyed or carried away, some very fine pear trees were stripped of their fruit. Mr. C. made information before the Mayor, and one of the boys implicated had been arrested. This will probably lead to the arrest of the whole gang.

ON THE TRUCK.—The monster twenty-inch gun is now loaded on the truck intended for its transportation, and this morning photographs of it were taken. It will probably be started forward to its destination this afternoon. It is at present standing on the track in front of the Fort Pitt Works, where the curious can have an opportunity of examining it.

DISTURBING A CONGREGATION.—A young colored man named George Jackson, was fined two dollars and costs this morning by Mayor Alexander, for acting disorderly last evening in front of the colored church on Wood street. George was very indignant, and announced his intention of staying away from Church in future.

STILL IN CONFINEMENT.—Three of the boys who were arrested yesterday by the Allegheny police for bathing in the river, are still confined in the wash house, being unable to pay their fines. They will probably be discharged this afternoon.

LEFT FOR CAMP.—Col. J. B. Clark's company of one hundred days men left this city this morning for Camp Reynolds. Capts. Gast, Crow, Tyler and Woodburn expect to have their companies filled to-day and leave for camp to-morrow.

AMUSEMENTS.

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Doors open at 7, to commence at 8½ o'clock. Admission—Dress Circle and Parquette 50 cents; Gallery 25 cents.

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"There is [illegible] in "Linnet's Trial" than "Prue and I," but for truthful studies of character, from [illegible] to the finished, perfect [illegible] including Frank English and selfish [illegible], with Vera, who is not quite unlike a [illegible] in her boldness, this book is the best attempt of the author yet, which it quite recommendation enough for those who have been so fortunate as to have read "Prue and I."

The London Review says of it:

"No one will be [illegible] with this charming tale of home life and its [illegible]. It is written with rare beauty of [illegible] and piquant.

"The story is divided into three parts: "Before the Wedding," "[illegible] Trial," "How it was Done." The characters are various and well drawn.

"Brandon, with his [illegible] self-conceit, his pleasant and [illegible] ways, good sense and gay humor, is well drawn. Vera, with her love, is a little too light and [illegible] for a story. Then for the sensational part, [illegible] the death of the boy, true to Capt. Vere [illegible] and his sweet bird of song—his beautiful [illegible] so expensive and impossible, and yet so [illegible] and simple, he so simple, he so gay and royal in temperament, he [illegible] and chivalrous, and yet [illegible] in his generosity and [illegible] and reverence for the woman he loved.

"Shortly after the [illegible] the war breaks out in India, and Vera's regiment is ordered there. Linnet's trial has now come. How her trust and faith are tried and [illegible] Vera sails out, and returns to her with his honor sullied by a mystery, which he will not tell as away, and condemned by the whole world [illegible]. By his true and faithful wife. Her sweet influence is the wondrous charm of the whole book. Linnet is like an alabaster vase, only seen to perfection when lighted up from within."

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Irving's Rock Packet. Interstate edition.
Haunted Hearts. By the author of Lamplighter.
Dare-as-you and Delight. By Mrs. Holmes.
Overall House at Allington. By Anthony Trollope.
John Halifax. By Miss Mulock.
A Life for a Life. By Miss Mulock.
Dumbling Books. By Gail Hamilton.
Counsel and Comfort. By the "Country Parson."
Seven Stories, with Leaves of Antique Ink Marvel.
The Farmer Boy.
The soldier Boy.
The Fairy Book.
Chambers' Book of Days, 2 vols.
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Management.
Barnard's President Lincoln's Administration.
General Grant and his Campaigns.
America and her Commentators. By Tuckerman.
Alger's History of the Doctrine of a Future Life.

jy18

NEW BOOKS! NEW BOOKS!

RISE AND PROGRESS OF SUNDAY SCHOOLS—A biography of Robt. Raikes and Wm. Fox. By John C. Power. 1 vol. Price $1 00.

A MANUAL ON EXTRACTING TEETH—Founded on the Anatomy of the parts involved in the operation; the kinds and proper construction of instruments, &c. 1 vol. 12mo.

HEAVEN OUR HOME. 1 vol. 12mo.

DARING AND SUFFERING. By Lieut. Pettenger. A large supply of the latter work just received.

jy5 J. L. READ, 78 Fourth street.

NEW BOOKS—The Two Commissions; the Apostolical and the Evangelical, by Rev. Dr. Junkin, price 30 cents; The Book of Common Prayer, as amended in 1861 by the Westminster Divines, edited by Chas. W. Shields, D. D., $2.00; Carlyle's Frederick the Great, vol. 4, $1.75; Nineteen beautiful years, 90 cents; Human Sadness, by Madam Gasparin. For sale by

DAVIS, CLARKE & CO.,

jy6

DISSOLUTIONS, &c.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The firm heretofore existing under the style of ROBINSON & McKINNEY, Grocery and Produce Dealers, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. ROBINSON is authorized to settle up all the accounts due to the firm, and all claims against the said firm will be settled by him.

J. S. ROBINSON,
JAMES McKINNEY.

CO-PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—Mr. ROBINSON, (late of the firm of Robinson & McKinney,) has this day associated with him Mr. J. E. ROBINSON, under the style of ROBINSON & BRO., in the Grocery and Produce Business, No. 42 Ohio street, Allegheny City.

July 16th, 1864. jy16:3t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the style of WM. G. JOHNSTON & CO., is mutually dissolved, to take effect from this date. RICHARD BEESON retiring from the firm. The business will be continued as formerly, under the style as heretofore.

WM. G. JOHNSTON,
SAM'L R. JOHNSTON.
RICHARD BEESON

Pittsburgh, Feb. 15th, 1864.

PHYSICIANS, &c.

DR. J. R. SPEER,

196 Penn street, Pittsburgh.

Office hours 8 to 9 a. m. and 2 to 5 p. m.

Dwelling, No. 20 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, where calls will be attended to at 7½, 13½ and 6½ o'clock daily.

AUCTION SALES.

UNCLAIMED FREIGHT—THURSDAY MORNING, July 28th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street, to pay freight and charges, the following unclaimed Freight, which has been stored with R. R. Floyd & Co., No. 319 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, by the Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, and the Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

No.	Marks.	Articles.
1.	J. H. McElwaine,	2 chests and 1 box;
2.	Julius Bogden,	2 boxes;
3.	David McIntire,	1 box;
4.	Adams & Co.,	1 box Glassware;
5.	A. H. Bowen, Allegheny,	1 bumper;
6.	B. Williams, do.,	1 box tobacco,
7.	Otis Brown,	1 box liquor;
8.	W. H. Peoples,	6 boxes;
9.	Mary Hays,	1 box;
10.	J. F. T. Wright,	2 seed sowers and 2 boxes;
11.	A. Bradley,	2 sausage machines;
12.	Wm. Kelly, Rice's Land'g,	1 chest.
13.	Wightman & A.,	2 oil barrels.
14.	Deppold, Appel & Co.,	1 box & 1 bale canvas,
15.	J. B. Dunseroy,	1 half barrel fish;
16.	Thos. Lowry,	2 boxes;
17.	J. M. Forsetter,	1 keg irons;
18.	A. McCartney & Co.,	1 piece casting;
19.	Alice Unron,	1 box;
20.	Adams & Co.,	50 iron oil barrels;
21.	Given A Bro.,	3 bales rags;
22.	J. Bopp,	1 box tin tile;
23.	F. Kaiser,	2 kegs;
24.	J. Hughes,	2 kegs;
25.	A. P. Fawcett,	1 lot keg hoops;
26.	Wm. G. Barr,	1 sale door;
27.	Lyday & Chorpenning,	1 box;
28.	A. G. Morrison,	1 chest;
29.	McPhilamy & Speedy,	1 piece casting;
30.	J. G. Woolridge,	1 iron barrel;
31.	Stanley Cunningham,	1 trunk books;
32.	J. McCann, for Rich'd McGowan,	2 gravel carts;
33.	H. Kaehler & Co.,	1 box;
34.	Hugh Chain,	1 key;
35.	Duncan & Williams,	1 bbl and 1 hf. bbl;
36.	G. Fass,	1 half barrel;
37.	John Miller,	1 keg;
38.	Unknown,	1 stove;
39.	Do.	1 half bbl. mackerel;
40.	Daniel Geiser,	1 threshing machine;

jy27:2awtd A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF MALCOLM LEECH PROPERTY, LAWRENCEVILLE.—ON TUESDAY EVENING, August 9th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, fronting on Greensburg Pike, in Borough of Lawrenceville, the old Mansion of Malcolm Leech, deceased, which has been subdivided into the following 39 Building Lots, handsomely situated on the Greensburg place and on wide streets, viz.:

Lot 1, 25 feet front on the pike, and extending back to Dennis street, 150 feet to Fairview alley, one side and 110 feet 1½ inches on the other, whereon is erected the large and substantial Brick Dwelling of the late Malcolm Leech, deceased.

Lots each 20 feet front on the pike, and extending back 100 feet to Fairview alley.

Lots each 24 feet front on the pike, and extending back to Denny street, from 84 to 110 feet in depth.

1 Triangular Lot 60 feet front on the pike, extending back 50 feet 9 inches and its base 97 feet.

16 Lots each 24 feet front on Liberty street, and extending back to a 20 feet alley, from 77 to 110 feet in depth.

1 Lot 24 feet 10 inches front on Denny street, extending back to Fairview alley, in depth 77 feet 5½ inches on one side, and 56 feet 7½ inches on the other, being 59 feet in the rear.

12 Lots each 24 feet front on Denny street, and extending back to Park alley 127 feet.

1 Lot 24 feet 6 inches front on Denny street, and extending back to Park alley 127 feet.

Plans can be obtained at the Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

jy18:2awtd A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

SIXTY FOUR SEVENTH WARD LOTS.—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, July 23d, at 3 o'clock, will be sold, on the premises, commencing on Pennsylvania avenue, near the Allegheny cemetery, consisting of sixty four lots, of 25 feet front by 100 feet in the rear, with a wide alley in the rear, subdivided from the well known Lippincott property.

7 Lots on Pennsylvania avenue, from 21 to 31 feet front, and extending back 195 feet to Colwell st.

10 Lots, 24 and 25 feet front each, on Colwell st., and ex ending 100 feet in depth to Davis alley.

25 Lots, fronting each 21 feet on Wick street, and 100 feet in depth.

5 Lots, fronting each 21 feet on Wick street, and averaging 125 feet in depth.

6 Lots of various sizes, from 26 to 107 feet front on Wick street.

5 Lots, 24 feet front on Dinwiddie street and extending in it 100 feet to Wick street.

4 Lots, from 24 to 25 feet front on Dinwiddie st., and extending back from 44 to 90 ft. to Wick st.

Plans can be had at the Auction Rooms, No. 54 Fifth street.

Terms of sale—One-third cash; balance in one and two years, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage.

jy18:2awtd A. McILWAINE, Auct'r.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED ANIMALS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, CAVALRY BUREAU,
Office of Chief Quartermaster,
WASHINGTON, July 7th, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the places named below, viz:

Lebanon, Pa., Thursday, July 21st, 1864;
Reading, Pa., Thursday, July 21st, 1864;
Harrisburg, Pa., Tuesday, July 26th, 1864;
Altoona, Pa., Thursday, August 4th, 1864;
Williamsport, Pa., August 11th, 1864.

Two Hundred (2 0)