NEW PUBLICATIONS.

The following useful and entertaining books have been recently published by Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city. In their various kinds, they are all perfectly suited to the family library or the student's desk:

"Christian Singers of Germany." A series of original translations, by Catherine Winkworth, of the grand old hymns of the century of Luther. Considering that the versions are all from one pen, a remarkable degree of variety, corresponding to the individual accents of the poets, will be noted throughout. The hymns are arranged chronologically, beginning with a Harmony of the Gospel, by Otfried, of the ninth century. The earliest psalmists, belonging to the ruder stages of the reformed German tongue, successively appear, until the symphony is swelled by the manly voice of Luther and by the psychological refinement of Tauler, Gerhard Arndt, and Zinzindorf. The historical setting in which these gems of pious song are inclosed by the translator adds greatly to their interest. The publisher has issued "The Sunday Library," with which this book corresponds, a handsome and serviceable series, and have enriched the "Singers of Germany" with rare portraits of Hans Sachs, Christian von Hutten, Klopstock, and other poetic worthies.

"Ocean to Ocean."

The lady who sometime since gave us such a vivid, observant account of life on the great plains, in "Absaraka, the Home of the Crows," has arranged a little handbook for travelers, in which compact form are given the fares, distances, stations, and heights of the principal railway elevations. Her little manual contains information and suggestive hints not only for the tourist, but for the pleasure-seeker, and is a welcome anticipation of more elaborate and cumbersome itineraries yet to appear. It is made particularly valuable by a new map, with the track of the Union Railroad, including the space between Omaha and Salt Lake City, prepared by Col. Carrington, who has seen years of service on the Plains. The little work is called "Ocean to Ocean," is a slim pocket-volume, in flexible covers.

The letters of A. K. McClure about the Great West, which, in 1867, made a sensation at Chambersburg, in the *Franklin Repository*, and those others well liked by the readers of the *Tribune*, have been put together without much revision in a volume entitled "Three thousand miles through the Rocky Mountains." As serving to kindle interest in those stupendous highways of travel, in advance of more scientific and competent investigations, Mr. McClure's lively sketches, filled with ephemeral anecdotes and personal experiences, are very welcome. The author says, with a graceful modesty, "To hasten the events that will cause these letters to be forgotten, is their mission." Such scenes, soon to be tamed by the railway hack ordinary travel-routes, furnish to a narrative a wild excitement that they are even now losing by daily degrees. The book forms a good-looking, largish duodecimo, on cream-colored paper, neatly bound.

"Daisy." Continued from "Melbourne House." The author of "The Wide, Wide World" goes on with her task of delineating the War from the Elleen Montgomery point of view. The present instalment begins with the imprisonment and fainting fits of Daisy in this of the rebellion, and closes just after the little nervous, transparent-bodied, pious heroine has nursed her lover Thorold into the next world from the mattress of a hospital. She retires to a life of good works, and the story apparently closes. But it is impossible to say at what moment Miss Warner may come in again, and send her lachrymose missionary through another course of adventures.

"Hitherto, or Friends at Prayer," by Lafayette C. Loomis, is an arrangement of religious meditations, one for every day in the year, in harmony with a series of Scripture readings for morning and evening that shall embrace the Psalms twice, and the New Testament once, entire. The subject for the Reading of the day often forms the inspiration of the Meditation. Entire originality has been less an object in these devotional reflections than an impulse or aid for the hour of prayer; a number of valuable hints are therefore gratefully incorporated. The lessons are short, occupying a page or two, and often embody nourishment for the pious Scripture reader. The volume is neatly printed in colors, and bound with handsome sobriety.

A good anthology, that shall gather the finest religious utterances made since the Christ-era, is never out of place. "The Starless Crown, and other poetical Selections," appears to have been culled by a person of very pure and cultivated taste. The selections are very with which it is filled is written in many cases by persons familiar as poetic amateurs to the society of this city; we notice the names of Prof. H. Hartshorne, Pliny Earle, Edwin H. Nevin, Miss H. Lloyd, Miss Osgood, and others, who mingle their natural offerings with those of Michael Angelo, Sir Stephen, Bishop Bank of Cluny, and intermediate British writers. selection made upon such wide principles ought to contain something for everybody; many poems not often met with are saved up in the present little faggot, and we think it deserves the same sort of popularity that attends "The Wheel Sheaf" and a few years ago. We regret that a little care and consultation were not had, by which the troublesome "Anonymous," at the end of many of the selections, might have been replaced by the author's name.

"Moral Reforms." A short pastoral letter from the Bishop of New York, Right Rev. A. Cleveland Coxe, addressed to his diocese during the late season of Lent; an essay on "Moral Reform," with very practical and searching applications; and a guide to "The True work of Women," in which the ladies of the Episcopal Church are taught how to uphold and promote their own religious form against the inroads of "Jesuitry," divide into three heads this collection of earnest watchwords for the church militant—Sir James Eyre, M. D., member of the Royal College of Physicians, London, has condensed the laws of diet into a tract called "The Stomach and its Difficulties" of which, considering how fully and clearly it covers its ground, the shortness is the marvel and the recommendation.—Wm. Woolsey Johnson, B. A., Adamson Professor of Mathematics in the U. S. Naval Academy, has prepared a very full treatise on Analytical Geometry, extending into the beginnings of Solid Geometry; this text-book has the peculiarity of analyzing a great many of the problems of ordinary geometry and trigonometry, so that the preliminary knowledge of those branches required is that of a beginner, and the book may be studied almost independently of previous mathematical education. It is adapted to the requirements of Colleges and Scientific Schools. Messrs. Lippincott & Co. are issuing Fichte in the English of a very competent translator, A. E. Kroeger, of St. Louis. The work received "The Science of Rights," to be followed by "The Science of Morals." The form is a handsome plain one, tinted paper and old-fashioned type, available in a rather rich plain cotton Turkey binding. As to the "Science of Rights," it may be acknowledged as one of Fichte's sanest, most symmetrical pieces of thinking. It is especially interesting to students of the philosophy of our Republican History, for we have realized and established with success what Fichte in this treatise has deduced as the only rational form of government.

Mrs. A. L. Wister has paraphrased, in her happy, fluent English, another portion of the author of "Gold Elsie" and "The Old Mam'selle's Secret." As far as we can judge from the first part,—now issued in a straw-colored pamphlet, similar to the "Fauchelin" editions—"Countess Gisela," the tiny inheritress of ancestral honors, will prove an interesting companion for a summer hour, in either of those successful entertainers, her predecessors.

An autobiography dating from Chicago, and calling himself "Aquasa," endeavors, by a candid statement of her life-history, to assist her readers in the universal chase after rational happiness and religious calm. Her various problems now agitating society, and particularly those crude psychological examinations so interesting to certain classes in the West, appear to be the questions that "Aquasa" grapples with. We seem to see a very sincere intelligence, imperfectly lighted, in her self-portraiture.

"Improved Modern Pocket Dictionary of the French and English Languages. For the everyday purposes of Travelers and Students, etc." By Ferdinand E. A. Gasc, Esq., Edition. So long ago as the first of May, we alluded, with a feeling of recognition, and almost of gratitude, to the service Messrs. Lippincott and Co. were doing in bringing out a new edition of this useful little lexicon. It is an excellent abridgment, containing more of the modern and half-slang meanings of words (or those current in the conversationalist), than the larger work of Spiers and Surenne, while it avoids the cumbersome list of Scotch terms with which the English portion of Smith's Pocket Dictionary is weighted. We find in this little handy-volume such niceties as the secondary meaning of *ébranner*, *ex-ling: belle*, the deceitful bit in foil-practice; and explanations of such idioms as *«nous d'un chien»*; "cela lui pend au nez"; "*exiger se faire tire l'oreille*" (to require pressing), etc. The plan of Gasc is excellent for its omissions; it rejects English words for which there is no French equivalent; verbal adjectives which follow the sense of the verb; words from the dead languages of which there is a good duplicate in French or English, and pronunciation, little more than a force in a French dictionary. It is, however, unfortunate that the capital E s in the font of type employed by Messrs. Lippincott are not furnished with accents, enforcing the omission of that feature on many of the initial letters of words in this dictionary. For its general merits, we consider that Gasc's ought to supersede all the other pocket or handy Dictionaries of French and English known to us.

ONE OF PETER SETTIGS'S WITH POWERS, THE SCULPTOR.

BY HENRY W. BELLOWS, IN APPLETON'S JOURNAL.

I asked Mr. Powers to dig how important he thought it for an American artist to come abroad to pursue his vocation.

A painter, he said, especially a landscape painter, may, without serious disadvantage, remain at home, especially if he lacks power to resist the influence of foreign art, to enslave his own independence, and to injure the national tone and coloring of his work. Every country has its own landscape—France, Germany, Italy, have their characteristic forms and colors, which, in its own, and it is important that the American artist should not bring Italian skies, trees, foliage, into American scenes. California, I am told, has something of the same type of sky and tree and outline so common here; but, generally speaking, American landscape is very unlike anything on this continent, and, apart from the advantage of studying the best foreign masters, which to those who know how to use what teachers is invaluable, an American artist is likely to lose his characteristic American tone and expression by too long a familiarity with foreign schools.

But art culture is universal. The human form is of no country, and may be studied with equal advantage at home and abroad. The opportunities of studying it abroad are so immeasurably greater than at home that I do not see how it is possible, without great loss, to neglect them.

1. It is impossible to model successfully without living models; and in America, in my time, it has almost at the point of requisition, both for model and sculptor, that an artist employed the living model, even if he could procure it. Now, I understand, a few models may be obtained in New York; but they are so rare and so expensive, that it is almost ridiculous to employ them. It costs two or three dollars there to secure a model which here may be had for forty cents. There is no want of models here; but their history is a sad one, and makes one feel seriously lament the necessity for employing them. Young women, especially, are driven to this employment by the wan of a bread. I have numerous offers of their services made by parents who are in great distress, to make it a point to discourage all who come to me from entering the business, and am only compelled to yield some little to the pleas they will be driven to other studios. I prefer only professional models, already thoroughly committed to the calling, as I shrink from the responsibility of leading any into so perilous a vocation. They are usually accompanied by their mothers, and I strive to treat them in a way to save their self-respect and delicacy—a very hard task, which too often breaks down in less scrupulous hands.

2. The opportunities of anatomical studies are here nearly perfect, and free from all expense. The medical schools not only illustrate anatomy by surgery on the cadaver, but, standing by the side of the dead body, is a living one, in which the action of the muscles is dissected before the student may be studied in life. These colleges are open to all students who wish to pish the best possible schooling in anatomy, a thorough acquaintance with which is indispensable to the sculptor, and can only be obtained in America at great cost.

3. Marble is so cheaper here than in New York, the long sea-carriage costing no more to Boston than the short land-carriage from the quarries to Florence or Rome. But good workmen, who cannot be dispensed with, are so much cheaper to be had here, or are and so dear at home, that that alone is a decisive reason for coming abroad. Even here it is a heavy expense to procure sufficient, and competent workmen; at home it is almost an insuperable difficulty, and is, in most cases, impossible. I have two workmen—as good, certainly, as the best in America—and I find it difficult to pay only four dollars a day. He could make twice that cutting weeping-willows on American tombstones. What could he not do? Only demand in wages from a New York sculptor? I employ a dozen workmen in my studios; the poorest at work on pedestals and rough work, earn about half a dollar a day; the moderately skilled, a little over a dollar; the winner of prizes, moreover, at rural competitions. "Praps I'm better off than some—more so than many men, be' sure, be' sure, be' all, if I'm a man's lot?" But then I'm days and days out of work in the year. I reckon you don't get more than eight months out of twelve; and my boys study for that. His girls work at plaiting, but make little. "I on buy six pean'orth of straw, an' you gets ninepence for it when it's done, and it takes you four or five hours to do it. Live, sir! we live as we can, and not as we would. I've had turnips and nothing else, and then begged. Bless you, we've no garden ground—not so much as we could put a plant in. There was a good deal of distress here last winter. For four days I'd nothing—not a mouthful—not a bit, though I was at work; I was clearing off a score."

"Yet the man is in his way contented with his lot. He knows too little of the world to feel any strong desire for change. His condition is exceedingly miserable compared with that of the Irish laborer who has emigrated and become his own landlord, with a few hundred acres in America. 'No, sir, I've no wish to emigrate, not as I know of. Of course, if I could get such wages as them you tells on in—where was it?—an' house an' food, too, I'd take 'em, if I could get to 'em.' Then his son is urged by recruiting parties to enlist, but he knows too much of the service. 'He doont want to be forced to goo for a soldier. He's a great tall chap, and so's his brother. You see, sir, he ain't eighteen yet. I want him to try for the police, but he says, 'Father, I'm afeard I'm a big boy, not fit I starve.' 'Un six in family, four gals.'

"The father will not emigrate, the sons will not enlist, they are too stupid to be easy victims of terrors for men whose minds have never stired out of their dull sleep. The boy is too stupid to anything in the parish is natural; but as for becoming something new and strange—for instance, a soldier—he can't do it. He is too uniform—it requires too much intelligence to be a transformation. To live in the same parish, marry some girl in that parish, seek farm-work, and, if he should not get it, starve in it, is the Irish peasant's conservatism. Poor and of the English peasant's experience.

"If we could suppose this poor boy to believe it, this Hodge or Styles is at the bottom of all the social problems of the day. He is the rudimentary Englishman, who, if he marries early, and whose sons and daughters gradually push into the nearest town, taking service in factory work, and gradually intensifying the competition in the labor market. Hodge himself never thinks of anything but his daily lives the life of a better kind of lower animal, increasing and multiplying, and dying, and no thought for his sons and daughters; the young birds must sooner or later leave the nest. Living as he does, much in the open air, he has a fact that mitigates the evils of poor food and foul, overcrowded hovels—he is healthy and of good constitution.

"Thus far the mischief is tempered—the children are abundantly produced are rosy, fat and well-formed." They are poured into our town lanes in good condition, and it is there that they get pale and thin. But they also acquire intelligence, and, after some ten, fifteen, or twenty years of city existence, they and their sons learn that there are other countries where there is abundance of room and grand rewards for the mere tillers of the soil. But they learn it too late. Their frames, pinched and stunted with town life, are not adapted to rough work on new soil for that are wanted hands strong from recent contact with the spade and plough.

"The French have a witty proverb, '*Si jeunesse savait—si vieillesse pouvait*.'—If youth had knowledge, if age had power.' So we may exclaim, 'If the peasant knew, if the artisan were strong.' The peasant is the very man to emigrate. There is room for him east and west, north and south. Strong arms are always and everywhere of use.—But he knows nothing. The artisan has learned from lecture, books and newspapers, that new worlds and all its wide opportunities; but he finds, also, that there is no demand for the special skill to which he has devoted twenty years, while the most open fields of America want not the artisan, but the plough. Twenty years of town have taken out of him.

"Perhaps the Sheffield or Sheffield woman, forty years old, who was found penniless in some West Country State. They asked her what she had once, and what she could do for a living. She could answer only 'Pick files.' She had been from the latest thoughts and feelings of his audience, and seemed to mould them; only because he was first moulded by them, and the same striking influence on his brow. Mr. Calhoun, who understood the Southern heart somewhat, was of great, effective faculty, and it was stamped on his forehead, but, unhappily, he kept his fingers on the Southern pulse only, and failed to feel the Northern wrist, and so he lost the benefit of his insight. Mr. Webster had matured the development of the perceptive faculties. His genius, however, presided over his speech, sight or close rational sympathy with the popular will. He was absorbed by his argument and wrapped up in principles. He spoke with all his power and logic, with little reference to the immediate feelings of his hearers, and thus lost power as a shaper and exponent, of American will. Everett, who was equally deficient in this special cranialogical faculties, could not carry the sympathies of the common people, when he did not instinctively understand. He won admiration and respect, but not leadership.

Mr. Calhoun said: "Jackson was a great actor. The people thought him blunt, outspoken, frank, and impulsive, and liked him for these qualities. But he often passed anger, when he was calm as a clock, for effect. Especially when he thought himself right, but was unable to defend his position in argument, where, for want of training and words, he was often weak, he resorted to anger, and frightened his antagonists by the vehemence and violence of affected passion. When he could not answer arguments, he often dismissed them in this summary and very effective way."

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THE RUDIMENTARY ENGLISHMAN. CONDITION OF THE UNSKILLED LABORER.

The London *Telegraph* has the following: "A Birmingham gentleman lived his home from the life by a writer in *Good Words*, and he knew him as he talks and thinks, on the spot' 'He has scanty, ragged hair mostly wisped down on his weather-beaten forehead, and while standing on his feet he wears ample drowsers and a bone-buttoned fustian jacket, and his brick-dust colored throat is bare' 'This man is a specimen, a respectable specimen of his class, not only able to plow, but to hedge and thatch—a winner of prizes, moreover, at rural competitions. 'Praps I'm better off than some—more so than many men, be' sure, be' all, if I'm a man's lot?' But then I'm days and days out of work in the year. I reckon you don't get more than eight months out of twelve; and my boys study for that.' His girls work at plaiting, but make little. 'I on buy six pean'orth of straw, an' you gets ninepence for it when it's done, and it takes you four or five hours to do it. Live, sir! we live as we can, and not as we would. I've had turnips and nothing else, and then begged. Bless you, we've no garden ground—not so much as we could put a plant in. There was a good deal of distress here last winter. For four days I'd nothing—not a mouthful—not a bit, though I was at work; I was clearing off a score.'

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THOMAS FARLEY, Proprietor.

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COLUMBIA HOUSE, CAPE MAY,

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GEO. J. BOLTON, Proprietor.

jy24 2m5

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Saturday, June 26th, 1869.

Hunter's Band, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, is engaged for the season.

Persons wishing to engage Rooms will apply to

GEO. FREEMAN, Superintendent,

Atlantic City, N. J.,

Or BROWN & WOZELEPP,

227 Richmond Street, Philadelphia.

jy5 2m

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CAPE MAY HOUSE, CAPE MAY.

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Cape May House will be open for the reception of Guests by the 1st of July.

BIRD'S NEW CENTRAL HOTEL.

LORETTO SPRINGS,

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Will be opened to Guests July 1st.

"Excursion Tickets," good for the season, over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, can be procured from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all intermediate points, from the Springs, where coaches will be in attendance on the arrival of the cars.

The proprietors feel justified in saying to their patrons that the hotel is in proper order, and all amusements incident to a first-class Watering Place will be found above resort. Terms, $35 per week; $5 per month.

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jy27 tu1t

Of the Atlantic Hotel, Newport.

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SWEET OIL.—150 GALLONS PURE SWEET OIL, quality equal to any imported for COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 10 South Second street.

SCALDED BERRIES, RASPBERRIES, BLACKberries, Peaches, Pineapples, Pears, Lima Beans, Succotash, and Tomatoes, for sale at COUSTY'S East End Grocery, No. 10 South Second street.

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ROBERT TENER, (late with J. B. Tomlinson, Laurel St. Wharf.)

DAVID GALBRAITH.

TENER & GALBRAITH,

HONEYBROOK LEHIGH,

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Architects and Civil Engineers.

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GENTS' NOVELTIES.

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The designs are new and elegant. The workmanship and materials are of the highest order.

I invite the attention of those who intend furnishing to the above stock, which I feel confident will recommend themselves for its superiority.

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CUMBERLAND NAILS,

$4.80 PER KEG.

Containing 100 lbs. Nails; other brands of Nails $4 60 per keg; Bordman's Barbed Fitted Shingle, $4 75 per keg; 40 to 100 Stapples; Butter Hinges, from 12 to 17 inches; Ship Spikes; Boxes for Young Ladies or Gentlemen; Cut Tacks, 12½ cents per lb.; 20 cts. per doz.; Him. Locks and Bunks; Ice Picks, $1 50 per doz. Order of the Cumberland Hardware and Tool Store of

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STEAM ENGINES, Low Pressure and Condensing, Beam, Oscillating, Blast and Corniish Pumps.

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In Philadelphia, the celebrated William Wright's Patent Cut-off Valve Steam Engine.

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Sole agents for the improvements in Aspinwall & Woolsey's Centrifugals.

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Sole agents for Stratton's Patent Steam Generator.

Agents for working Sugar or Molasses.

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PRINTERS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.

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Steam Engines, Boilers, Gas Works, Lathes, Planers, Iron Beams, Columns, Shafting, Gearing, Castings of all kinds, Iron and Brass Castings, Patterns, Models, Machinery of every description.

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DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP OF MR. and Frederick Steeth in our firm of Steeth Brothers, is dissolved by mutual consent.

J. E. BAILEY & CO.

TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY.

PRESIDENT GRANT will not visit Saratoga until the 15th inst.

THE HON. ISAAC TOUCEY was buried at Hartford, Conn., yesterday.

A WALL fell in New York, yesterday, and fatally injured two boys.

The village of Moores Flat, California, was burned on July 31st. Loss $100,000.

FOUR hundred colored soldiers have been sent to the Indian troops in Nicaragua.

NEGRO societies paraded yesterday, in Louisville, in celebration of Emancipation Day.

IT is expected that France the right of Parliamentary initiative will be granted by the Emperor.

AN international exhibition will be held at Turin in 1872, to commemorate the completion of the Mont Cenis Tunnel.

A DEMONSTRATION took place in Limerick, on 2 inst., favoring the release of the Fenian prisoners remaining in English prisons.

THE garrison at Puerto Principe, Cuba, have been abundantly supplied with provisions.

MR. VALPS, a relative of the American consul at Sagua, has been arrested and taken to Havana.

SCHISSIRES are reported at Santa Espiritu, Vitas, and Santa Clara, in Cuba, which, it is said, the Spaniards were successful.

A COMPANY is organizing to lay a telegraph cable from Scotland, by way of Orkney and Faroe Islands, to Quebec.

SCHWENDENER'S CAFE yesterday appointed eight proprietors in the contract for printing office, two being colored.

DEBT increased two millions and a half of the wounds received during the recent anti-rent trouble in Rensselaer county, N. Y.

HUDGEL HURT was stabbed to death in Covington, Ky., last night, by a man named Cook.

THE Rev. J. P. Lulin, charged before an ecclesiastical court at Pittsburgh with unministerial behavior, was yesterday acquitted.

ONE hundred and twenty thousand dollars have been subscribed in St. Louis, to build a steamer for direct trade between that city and foreign ports.

IN 1871, the Commissioners of the World's Fair in Boston, will open a fund for an exhibition of fine arts and scientific inventions.

THE nephew of Sheere Ali, of Cabool, has rebelled, and, with his two brothers, been arrested by Shoubrooke for English territory, where they will be detained.

EIGHT thousand dollars' worth of diamonds was stolen from the residence of Lord Branch, on Saturday. The thieves were arrested and the diamonds recovered.

A BUFFALO despatch says the railways are carrying grain so much cheaper than the canals that a majority of the boats are laid up for want of freight.

PETER KERR, of the spool-cotton firm of Clark & Co., died at Paterson, while crippled bathing at Long Branch, yesterday, and drowned.

The internal revenue receipts in the First Louisiana District, for the past three months, show an increase of $18,000 over the corresponding period of last year.

The will of the late John A. Roebling bequeaths $100,000 to Mrs. Roebling, $100,000 to three children, to the manager of the property $50,000, and $15,000 each to the Widows' Home and Children's Home.

A MAN named Sterling, owner of a trading-boat, was murdered at Council Bend, Arkansas, on Saturday night, by a negro and a white man, who robbed him on his own boat, and then shot him dead. Two negroes have been arrested as accessories.

A MASS *meeting* to protest against the failure of the Government to protect the rights of citizens in Ireland and Cuba was held in New York last night. Mr. Fenton and other speeches were made by Richard O'Gorman and others.

The statements drawn by the Treasury during the week ending July 31 were: War Department, $1,873,664; Navy, $2,066,160; Interior, $1,856,214; civil and miscellaneous, $6,207,185. Total, $10,558,253. The above statement does not include the payment of interest on the public debt. Over $14,000,000 was paid out during the month on account of interest alone.

In consequence of the spurious issue of the one dollar greenbacks, or legal tender notes, Secretary Boutwell has concluded to have a new issue of all denominations of greenbacks, from one dollar to one hundred dollars. The plates for these notes are now being engraved by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. The designs are entirely new, and no likeness of any living man will be placed on any note.

The Gold Exchange was closed yesterday. A despatch from Louisville says that the majority of Mr. Tate, Democratic candidate for State Treasurer in the State, will be overwhelming, and will probably average 40,000 to 45,000. Advices received at Boston from the Mexicans from the city of Louisville and Jefferson county are elected by two handsome majorities. The returns from various counties in the State indicate the election of a large number of Democratic legislative candidates. This is probably to be but about fifteen to twenty Republicans in the next Legislature.

The Department of State has been informed that the Congress of Venezuela has decreed an additional duty of 20 per cent on the gold coin import duties of the tariff of 1867, actually in force, to be paid in cash on all goods imported from the 30th of August, and requiring consular certified invoices previous to that date will not pay the additional duty. In the same Congress, dated May 15, 1869, declares that all export duties shall be abolished and every kind of tonnage dues, on the 1st of 1869. By the authority of Congress, the Executive of Venezuela has established a tax of 20 per cent. additional duty on imports imposed by the decrees above mentioned.

The Assembly of Paraguay, the seat of war in Paraguay is that the rear guard of General Harris's column were cut off some time ago while making an abortive attempt to cross Tebicuary and march on Villa Rica, and it was supposed that they would be prisoners by the Paraguayans, but they have since returned to the allied camp, and report that Gen. Mitre, Gen. Lopez, however, succeeded in recovering a number of non-combatant Paraguayans, whom, they were compelled to leave in the camp, but was unable to follow up his success for the Tebicuary and Paraguay rivers at the position of Lopez in the mountains had so far prevented the allies from making a successful reconnoissance.

A PARIS despatch says: "The draft of the Roumanian Consultum has been completed. It gives to the Emperor and to the Senate a fatal initiative in making laws. Cabinet ministers are admitted to the Senate or