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GROCERIES.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families :

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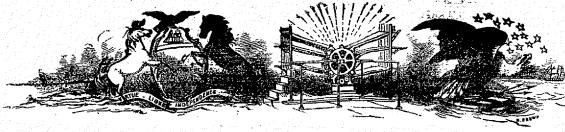
NO. 213 MARKET STREET

WHILING.

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wibers out of the City at THERE DOL

NAME OF THE SIX MONTHS-invalighly in ad



FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

A French Financier.

A lively English writer, commenting on this,

duck of the Exchange, a French John Sadlier, a Parisian Sir John Dean Paul, there are surely

laws in France which punish escroquerie and

Four months ago M. Mirès was suddenly

arrested, while at breakfast with his daughter,

the Princess de Polignac, and hurried off to

the prison at Mazas. He has remained there

ever since, kept au secret, which is the most

hideous form of solitary confinement. His

wife, his family, his friends-nay, his legal

advisers, even-have been all but denied ac-

cess to him. The whole of his property has

been placed under sequestration. The police have ransacked his late residence, and made a

clean sweep of his papers. The prison offi-

tended by any acts of "exceptional severity,"

is said to have seriously affected his mind as

Mirès, when his credit was good and his purse

flush, freely bribed all the persons at the 1m-

good turn-bribed, it is said, Prince Napo-

leon and the Princess Mathilde, cousins to the

Emperor—bribed the prime minister and other

magnates of the Imperial Cabinet-bribed on

all sides, right and left-and it is feared that

maddened by and driven to bay by wrong, he is

about making a clean breast of it, in the infu-

riated hope that, even as Sampson did with

the Philistines, he may pull his enemies down

with him in his fall, and involve them in a

Some time ago, when the apprehension of

Mires was announced, we published in these

columns, such particulars respecting his per-

sonal and public life, as we then knew.

who is afraid of publishing the truth in Paris.

Born at Bordeaux, in 1805, of a Jewish fa-

mily, Jules Mirès was only a peddling money-

broker in the provinces prior to the Revolu-

tion of 1848. His first recollections of active

life are those of an errand boy. He then be-

ould frequently result in a pecuniary expres-

Having reinforced his exchequer by thes

ist, and began to launch out in more ambi-

and similar practices, he felt himself a capital-

provide for their board and lodging, and ini-

tiate them into the varied amusements of the

Paradise of France. Placing himself at the

head of the pilgrims, he undertook the com-

mand of the caravan, and was their cicerone,

their friend, guide, and philosopher-in fact,

their all in all. Of course, the patriarch

pised in his then situation.

It is called "Mires und was daran hängt,"

ciety, during the Second Empire.

common ruin with himself.

This gives the key to the mystery

what he was detained.

well as his health."

malversation with sufficient rigor."

been preferred against him.

VOL. 4.—NO. 266.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1861.

COMMISSION HOUSES. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. GRAY FLANNELS. SPRING OPENING BLUE-GRAY FLANNELS. CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, GRAY FLANNELS. LADIES' CLOAKINGS,

MEN AND BOYS' WEAR, BLUE-MIXED FLANNELS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET. C. SOMERS & SON'S, 595 CHESTNUT Street, under JAYNE'S HALL mh6-8m GRAY FLANNELS. CURTAIN GOODS. BY THE PIECE OR BALE.

POSITIVE REDUCTION. W. HENRY PATTEN,

630 CHESTNUT STREET, anto the public that from this day his Who large and elegantly selected stock of CURTAIN GOODS, 18. 186 CRESTNUT STREET, WINDOW SHADES, FURNITURE COVERINGS, Beniell Mfg. Co./8 Prints and Lawns. TRIMMINGS, &c.,

WILL BE SOLD AT WHOLESALE PRICES, POSITIVELY

BELOW THE COST

IMPORTATION

MANUFACTURE. MILLINERY GOODS.

10NDALE CO.\*S NANKEENS AND SIESEASC.

£LASGOW CORBET HEARS.

6°TOMLEY'S BLACK AND SLENHAM CO.\*S

FANCY MIXED CLOTHS.

6°EARNS AND SAXTON'S RIVER CASSIMER'S.

16°EENFIELD CO.\*S BLACK DOESKINS.

10DMAN'S FINE JEANS, DOUBLE AND TWISTED

CASSIMBRES, NEGRO CLOTHS, &c. MINUT, BASS RIVER, CRYSTAL SPRINGS, CHE-SHIRE, ERIDGEWATER, AND BRISTOL SAVINETS. fell-ti FRAMES. FRENCH FLOWERS. STRAW GOODS. THE LATEST STYLES CONSTANTLY RE-CEIVING. THOS. KENNEDY & BRO. NO. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below RIGHTH.

> CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, are now manufacturing as superior article of are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES,
>
> And have now on hand a full supply, finished with MODER & CAMPION'R IMPROVED CUBITIONS Which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
>
> For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their werk.

> TOILET AND FANCY ARTICLES. TO YOU WANT WHISKERS! DO YOU WANT WHISKERS? DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE?

DO YOU WANT A MOUSTACHE? BELLINGHAM'S CELEBRATED STIMULATING ONGUENT,

POR THE WRISEERS AND HAIR. he Agency for and are now enabled to offer to the

THE STIMULATING ONGUENT

ian of London, and is warranted to bring out WHINKERS, OR A MOUSTACHE In from three to six weeks. This article is the only one of the kind used by the French, and in London and Paris it is in universal use.

It is a beautiful, economical, ecothing, yet stimulating compound, acting as if by mario upon the roots, causing a beautiful growth of lawleas, and cause to spring up in the place of the bald spots a fine growth of new hair. Applied according to directions, it will turn kep or rown hair park, and restore gray to its original color, leaving it soft, smooth, and flexible. The "ONG UENT" is an indispensable article in every gentleman's toilet, and after one week sues they would not, for any consideration, be without it.

The subscribers are the only agents for the article in the United States, to whom all orders must be addressed. J. H. MICHENER & CO.

dressed.

Price one dollar a box; for sale by all Draggists and Dealers; or a box of the "ONGUENT," warranted to have the desired effect, will be sent to any who desire tt, by mail, direct, securely packed, on receipt of price and postage, \$1.18. Apply to, or address MORACE L. HEGEMAN & Co., Druggists, &c., DYOTT & CO., No. 232 North SECOND Street, Phi

the justly-celebrated Excelsion Hams are cured by H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), except for family use; are of delicious flavor, free from unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epice superior to any now offered for sale. apis-an edelphia Arente. PAL DENTALLINA.—We speak from practical experience when saving that the OPAL DENTALLINA made by Mr. SHINN. of EROAD and SPRUCE Streets, is decidedly the most preparation for the mouth and teeth that we have over used. We believe it fulfils all that is claimed for it, and being recommended by the most eminent dentists we advise all to give it a trial.—Bulletia. New daily exhibiting and completing new and elegant LEGAL.

BY ORDER OF THE UNITED STATES D DISTRICT COURT OF THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, the following Monition is sublighed: tion is sublished:
WILLIAM MILLWARD, U. S. Marshal,
UNITED STATES,
FASTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSLIVANIA,
THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
TO THE MARSHAL OF THE BASTERN DISTRICT OF
PENNSLIVANIA,
GREETING:
WHEREAS, The District Community of the present of the pennslivania,

THE PART MARKES S. EARLE & SON,

BARLES S. GALLERIBS,

BARKING.

BANKING.

B

Mesers. Walter & Kanb, Philadelphia; J. H. Humes. The Madic of Control and Lycomines of Language and the matter of the Estate of James DUFFY, dee'd. The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and solunt to for store.

In the matter of the Estate of James DUFFY, dee'd. The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and solunt to for store.

In the matter of the Estate of James DUFFY, dee'd. The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and solunt to for store.

In the matter of the Estate of James DUFFY, dee'd. The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and solunt to control the control of James Duffy, deecased, and report cairrhutton of the Salace remaining in her hands, will meet the parties interested. For the purposes of his appointment, on the most proposed to the settle of James Duffy, deecased, and report cairrhutton of the Salace remaining in her hands, will meet the parties interested. For the purposes of his appointment, on the most proposed to the settle of James Duffy, deecased, and report cairrhutton of the Salace remaining in her hands, will meet the parties interested. For the purposes of his appointment, on the interested of the Salace remaining in her hands, will meet the parties interested. For the purposes of his appointment, on the interested of the Salace remaining in her hands, will meet the parties interested. For the purposes of his appointment, on the interested of the Salace remaining in her hands, will meet the parties of the estate of James Duffy, dee'd.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and silvered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office.

Try one Bottle.

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Try one suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price one dee'd.

JOHN WELSH, PRACTICAL SLATE
ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of Roofing, on
the most moderate terms. Will guaranty to make
sery building perfectly water-tigh Orders promptly
intended to.

JUHN PLLICOTH, WINES and LIQUORS,
Noc. 317 and 319 WALNUT Street, (basement
ROPE, between Third and Fourth, north side,) Philistopic, a. N. B.—Fine Old Whiskies always on hand
Extrablashed in 1845.)

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle,
and adjust tre first and final account of 18AAC PARTRIDGE. Administrator of the estate of WM. CONNER, deceased, and to report distribution of the banorm, between Third and Fourth, north side,) Philisdeptils. M. B.—Fine Old Whiskies always on hand
in the hands of the accountant, will most the
name in the hands of the accountant, will most the
parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment,
provided in 1845.)

The Auditor specific treatment of the Section of the baname of the purposes of his appointment,
provided in 1845.)

The Auditor specific treatment of the purposes of his appointment,
provided in 1845.)

The Auditor specific treatment of the purposes of his appointment,
provided in 1845.)

The Auditor specific treatment of the purposes of his appointment,
provided in 1845.)

The Auditor specific treatment of the Section of my31-fmwst IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE

CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

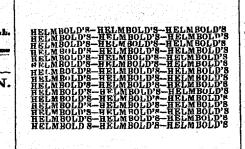
In the matter of the estate of PETER LAGUERENNE, deceased. In the matter of the sacrate of the sacrate of the account of ELIZA H. LAGUERENNE, JOHN THOMAS, and CHARLES DUTILH, Executors of the last will and testament of Peter Laguerense, decased, and report distribution of the balance remaining in their hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 11th. A. D. 1851, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his Office, No. 1199% South FOURTH Street, opposite Library, Philadelphis. Piles and Raspo of every description, and good callty, made to order, at the above establishment, whole the state of the s 

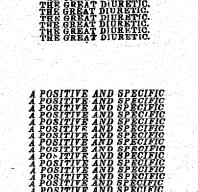
WESHIRT MARUFACTORY.—J. W.

SCOTT, S14 CHESTRUT Street, a few doore with its limited to his IMPROVED CUT OF ETT. of superior fix make and material, on kard the superior fix make and material, and material in the street and the only supporters and

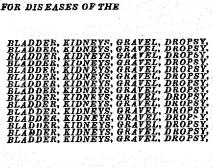
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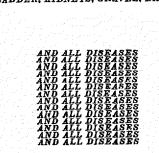
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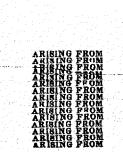


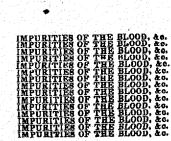


REMEDY









NERVOUS DISEASES. CONSUMPTION.

EPILEPTIC FITS, LANGUOR

NERVOUSNESS. Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. DIMNESS OF VISION INBANITY, PALLID COUNTENANCE. SOUR STOMACH.

BICK HEADACHE. HECTIC FLUSH, &c HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT. NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY; The most eminent Physicians; endorsed and r where—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is ments. His determination was strengthened

tion to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire

latter title, was the paper thus auspiciously started. Out of its profits rose the Pays, also with M. de Lamartine as editor, and M. de la ductronière on the staff. This business oved so remunerative as to give M. Mirès a oting of his own in the world. (M. Millaud had retired from the paper in 1858.) Mires set up for himself under the protection of persons connected with the Court, and soon There is no such thing as a Habeas Corpus ecame the director of so many companies as Act in France. If there were, that great finan-Act in France. It there were, that great man-cier, M. Jules Mires, whom some call a great were thought necessary to divert public attencier, M. Juies Mires, whom some can a great tion from the political questions of the age.

The pamphletoer asserts that Mires was a nearly four months in prison at Paris, actually, creature of the 2d of December, and the more it is said, without any definite charge having product of Imperial will. As proprietor of the Constitutionnel and the Pays, Journal de l'Empire, shareholder of the Siècle and the A lively Ballian and the Alvely Ballian asks "What has he done? What is his pre-cise crime? Is he the suspected robber of the Presse, and gerant of the Courier du Dimanche, the tresor of Notre Dame? Has he falsified the lord of publicity; as a confidential agent the turnstiles of the Bourse? Has he been attached persons in the State, carrying playing at the hausse and the baisse on account of an omnipotent Government; as a loanhe talked scandal against the Princesse Ma- giver, influencing the web of foreign policy, thilde, or made love to the Comtesse de Beauregard? What is the exact nature of his very disdividuals directing the internal affair of France, M. Mires was a prominent misdemeanor? This is what the public are so typ and most accomplished representative of anxious to find out. If the man be a mere ommon swindler and cheat, a fraudulent lame

> A the untimely hour when he was rudely award from his golden dreams to find the commissaire de police by his side, he was sovreign dictator of the Roman railways, the however, hope for better in the future, as the gas and dock companies of Marseilles, the Palpeluna Railway, half a dozen Spanish and Turish loans, &c. Appearances no longer

Turish loans, &c. Appearances no longer corosponded with the real state of his fortum. For some time already the daring gameste had belonged to the losing class of business men. The fact is, he had dared too dent that further frauds and impositions upon nes men. The fact is, he had dared too cials open and read all his letters. The Man much, and a great many of his ventures turning out dead failures, had already begun to commit those acts which have consigned him to he hands of the criminal police. When the constant the constant of the criminal police. When the constant of the criminal police in the night, stationed there. Late in the night, in the Iron Mask was not kept more secluded in the Bastile than M. Mirès has been kept at Mazas. The Moniteur has officially denied to he hands of the criminal police. When heannounced the last Turkish Loan, the manifest unsoundness of the concern but served outskirts of the town, observed three strange that the detention of M. Mires has been atnifst unsoundness of the concern but served and asserts that the measures adopted with to confirm the rumors that had for some time beet floating about in anticipation of his fall.

The whole world now became aware that the military was taking a desperate jump, regard to him "justify themselves." This may suit France, but in the United States, as in England, the man would not have been milionaire was taking a desperate jump, three days in prison without a writ of Habeas either to save his reputation, or retire com-Corpus being applied for, to ascertain for fortably from the battle of life. In this state of the atmosphere the loan tell flat upon the The latest news from Paris is to the 24th Bouse. With all his noisy demonstrations, May. This states that "precautions were with all the tempting appeals to the veteran taken there to prevent the circulation of grediness of his friends, he yet failed to get pamphlet by M. Mirès, giving the names of the worthless scrip taken off his hands. Then requenters of the Tuileries whom he had all inew that the catastrophe was drawing bribed. M. Mirès' trial is fixed for the early near. In daily expectation of hearing that he part of June. His long solitary confinement

perial Court, who, he thought, could do him a of the authorities. If the author of the pamphlet is well inthe Caisse des Chemins de Fer. This particu- on this line of road. Of course, we can ex-

Government, but here he was only half in the | times. The second accessation against Mirés, (according to our author) is that of malversation with respect to the profits of some of his railway companies. For instance, he got a contractor for the Pampeluna Railway to con-There has just appeared at Berlin a brochure, struct the earthwarks at 150 000f the bilance tre, and, infinediately after affixing his name to : le agreement, transferred it to the share-It is called "Mires und was daran hangt," holders at 210,000f, for the same distance, and is a translation by Mr. H. B. Oppenheim, from the French. Without translating this kerage are given at 7,000,000f., equal to holders at 210,000f. for the same distance. pamphlet, or even giving many extracts, we \$1,400,000 of American money. A great shall give its substance here—and a singular haul! People at Paris also reproach him

chronicle it is of the condition of French so- with having bought landed property in the prefit. In prison, we are told, that he expresses durance vile. He cannot conceive the possicame successively an apprentice, a clerk, and bility of his being impeached for taking libera broker. In his latter capacity he set up an ties which other companies in Paris have been ingenious manœuvre to render himself agree- notoriously allowed to indulge in to their able to persons in debt, and at the same time hearts' content. His sense of justice revolts get well paid for his trouble. Poring whole against one man being made the scapegoat days over the mortgage books, which, in for the sins of the stock jobbing world, es-France, are public documents, and may be pecially when this man is himself. He defies

tions schemes. He next employed his ener- by his hatred of swindling transactions, one never make any thing of them. You do not life of the soldier. seem to have an idea of the gullibility of the

public." Finally, the writer of the pamphlet thus their all in all. Of course, the patriarch fleeced his flock during their devotions at the Mecca of their dreams, and made no contemptible thing out of the whole affair.

In 1848 (the pamphleteer tells us) it occurred to M. Mirès that revolutions are favorable to the bold. He came to Paris, and took an oath never to quit again its golden pavements. His determination was strengthened by M. Millaud, a friend and countryman, whom he chanced to meet, and who, being already under the smiles of fortune, undertook to support the new-comer in his first hesitating steps upon the all but untried soil. Having for a time gone on like Orestes and Pylades, it is not, perhaps, so very surprising that the two intimates should have atterwards become the bitterest of enemiers.

M. Millaud, we may observe, is also a Jew, born in 1813, and had a bank at Bordeaux, when Mires was grubbing among the mertgage-books. Millaud's first name was Moses, which, when he became rich, he changed into the more gentle appellation, Polydore.

As a financier, his capacities never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites, his expantites never rose above the level of medicority; as a man of business, his expantites, his exp sums up the character of Jules Mires:

Letter from Havre-de-Grace. dence of The Press.1 HAVRE-DE-GRACE, June 5, 1861. Mr. Editor: Six weeks have elapsed since the Eleventh Regiment of Pennsylvania volunteers was formed, and their outfit has not yet been completed. Up to the present date the clothing furnished consists of blue round-

abouts or jockeys, gray pants, blue cap, and dyed blue overcoats. The pants and overcoats, more especially, are of very inferior manufacture and quality. In the latter is more cotten than anything else. The blue coloring will wash out and fade either by rain or the rays of the sun and will leave the cost years. rays of the sun, and will leave the coat very streaked. They are much condemned by the soldiers, who are very indignant against the authorities who have assumed to supply them.

The under-clothing thus far distributed consists of one gray shirt and a pair of stockings. We remain, therefore, without shees, and sufficient clothing for a change, when made necessary to repair or clean that we are now wearing. When shall we be fully and now wearing. When shall we be fully and properly supplied? Half the period for which we originally enlisted has transpired, and we are almost as neglected in our clothing as we have been a great part of the time in our provisions. We all feel this manifest neglect more sensitively now than we have at any time heretofore. Our present station have no the line of the Philadel

them with ample clothing, well made and of tasty design. The appearance of these troops presents a striking contrast to that of the Pennsylvania regiments, and is really mortifying to the pride we have always cherished for Secretary of War, General Cameron, has de-termined to take in charge, himself, the conlition and welfare of the Pennsylvania troops

hem will cease. men approaching his beat, whose conduct and but did not hit either of them. The strangers then to took to flight and ran. Captains Bossart's and Shant's companies, on hearing the fire and number of the post whence it came, rushed for their arms, and in hot haste marched to the place of apprehended danger. On arriving at the post, they found danger. On arriving at the post, they found the sentinel to be in a very great state of excitement, who, upon inquiries made, communicated the facts as above stated. It seeming mpossible to pursue the strangers with suc-

hour, Mirès actually found himself in the hands man lay upon his arms for the remainder of the authorities.

Tation for the dudics and dimentles of whiteheads the night, ready for any emergency which tainties till within the last two or three weeks tainties. might arise.
This is the first suspicious occurrence, formed, the chief crime attributed to M. Mires worthy of note, which has taken place here is the appropriation of deposits confided to since the "bloody Eleventh" has been posted the Caisse des Chemins de Fer. This particu-lar operation, indeed, is occasionally indulged in by Governments; but the law, which seems to be subject to the higher powers, strictly forbids anything of the kind to private this day. But they can do no harm here. We

persons. Mires believed himself to be the are ready for them, in any numbers, at all WEST BRANCH. Letter from Lancaster.

course or citizens assembled at the depot to witness the departure of the "Largaster Guards," commanded by Captain Neff, and the "Union Guards," Captain Barton. They go to Camp Wayne. The Union Guards are composed of young men, very few of whom are over twenty-one years of age. As they walnuteer for the three-years' service, the are over twenty-one years of age. As they volunteer for the three-years' service, the haul! People at Paris also reproach him with having bought landed property in the city of Marseilles for the purpose of selling it to his own dock company at an immense their services to the General Government. Our city looks comparatively quiet. The Fourteenth and Fitteenth Pennsylvania regiments have moved to Chambersburg. Troo great astonishment at having been placed in from New York and Michigan are expected shortly to take their place.

Correspondence of The Press. RELAY HOUSE, June 3, 1861. Leaving Philadelphia on the 25th day of May, for a visit to the Federal capital, I arrived there safe, with many of our gallant boys, who were ready to do battle in their examined for a trifling fee, he would extract the names of those whose time of payment that any tribunal in France to judge him in open liberty every remant of treason. Leaving the names of those whose time of payment court, saying that, if there be any guilt in his darker of excitement, I visited the was nearly due. As a great many ignorant acts, the persons who impeached him ought acts, the persons who impeached him ought in ninon the forces of Colonels Morehead, and illiterate people are always to be found to be placed by his side at the bar, instead of in upon the forces of Colonels Morehead among the number, the friendly warning he in the witness-box. Perhaps some of the Lyle, and Lewis. All the men seemed to be conveyed to them of the unwelcome event mould frequently result in a popular command the clash of arms. Col. Morehead's command Mires, we are informed, has no belief in the is located in Patterson's Park, in the western

country's behalf, and strike from the soil of sion of their gratitude, by no means to be des- reasoning powers of the public, but confident- portion of the city. Col. Lewis and command ly relies upon its stupidity. M. M., a respectable banker, whose fortune never reached pied by Caperal Rutler's command while Col spectable banker, whose fortune never reached the fabulous proportions of the heroes of the Lyle and command, the National Guards, are Bourse, but is all the more safely established quartered at Locust Point, near Fort McHenry. tious schemes. He next employed his energies in the establishment of excursion trains to Paris. He engaged to convey to the capital hundreds of sight-seeing country people, to the control of the prospects of business men at the present time. "I'll tell you what." said the frank distributions and are rounded for their excellent are highly complimented for their excellent are highly complimented for excellent drill parades, and are said to excell in the performance of the manual. Captain Neff, Lieutenants Johnson, Frank, hundreds of sight-seeing country people, to time. "I'll tell you what," said the frank diand Henry C. Paxson, together with privates rector of the Caisse des Chemins de Fer, "the Claghorn, Conover, Mead, and hosts of our prospects are good enough, though you will Philadelphia boys, are doing well in the camp

Your fellow-townsman,

Proclamation from Gen. Patterson. Major General Patterson has issued the follow-ing proclamation to the troops at Chambersburg: Headquarters Department of Penna., Chamberseurg: Une 3, 1861 f.

To the United States Troops of this Department: The restraint which has necessarily been imposed upon you, impatient to overcome those who have raised their particidal hands against our country, is about to be removed. You will our country, is about to be removed. You will

soon meet the insurgents.

You are not the aggressors. A turbulent faction, misled by ambitious rulers, in a time of profound peace and national prosperity, have occupied your forts and turned the guns against you; have seized your arsenals and armories, and appropriated to themselves Government supplies; have arrested and held prisoners your companions.

TWO CENTS.

Mr. Seward's Instructions to Ministe Dayton.

[From the London Times, May 23.]

War to the knife—war, if necessary, pushed to absolute extermination, to the destruction of cities, the desolution of provinces, the letting loose of millions of negroes on their proprietors—these words furnish a brief abstract of the resolution at which the people and Government of the United States appear to have arrived Respective lenity is relegated to Heaven, and Government and people alike breathe the language of massacre and destruction. No potentate against whose sway the amostral vassals of his house, who followed his forefathers to the Crusades, have risen in armed revolt, can feel more abutely the outrage to his sovereign rights than the imperious Democracy of America, founded on the designation that all men are free and equal, and that every man has a right to seek his well-being and happiness under whatever Government he pleases. The term "seess sion" is objected to, though, after all, it is probably the most suitable to describe the action of a Sanderbund, or a portion of a federation withdrawing itself from the remainder; because "secession," and derbund, or a portion of a federation withdrawing and correlation of rights which, in their present mood, the Northern States are not prepared to conceds. The spirit of George III. seems to have entered into the descendants of his revolted and

mood, the Northern States are not prepared to concede. The spirit of George III. seems to have entered into the descendants of his revolted subjects. Before I will hear,'' writes George III. in 1779, "of any man's readiness to come into office, I will expect to roe it signed under his own hand that he is determined to keep the empire entire, and that no troops shall consequently be withdrawn from America, or independent of the condition of the

to including the suppression of independent thought. But he was destined to come to an ignimious end. He had reused the envy of the to whose greediness he had ministered, and he became dangerous when he ceased to the ministered, and he became dangerous when he ceased to the ministered to the mind of any cantile and the New England to the Ministered to come to an ignimious end. He had reused the envy of the to whose greediness he had ministered, and he became dangerous when he ceased to the ministered to the mind of any cantile and it is high time that it be dismissed by statesmen in Europe. We profess that we think the language of the King the more that the him one who would not sign a declaration against them with ample clothing, well made and of tasty design. The appearance of these troops that independence which he was forced to admit the mind of any cantile the mind of any cantile mind the mind of have also pews there. It is known in Washington that two brothers

one who would not sign a decisration against that independence which he was forced to admit himself three years afterwards, while Mr. Seward not only refuses to admit the possibility of that object for which one-half of the Union is in arms against the other, but issues an inhibition to all European statesmen to allow such a thought to cross their munds. This is, indeed, a high strain of pierogative, and one to which none of the antiquated despotisms of Europe could for a moment aspire. The truth is, American statesmen do at last know their own minds. After six months of the most pitiable vaci lation and uncertainty they have at last heard the voice to which they pay implicit obetience. State after State went on seconding; Senator after Senator took a long farewell of the Capitol; a Government was formed, a Constitution drawn up, a President elected, the arsenals of the United States were seized, and batteries thrown up for the attack of Forts Sumpter and Pickens, yet the people of the North made no sign: they went about their business as usual, and left the Southern States to do exactly as they pleased. As long as this lasted the Government of Mr. Lincoln had really no policy—ableast none to which it dared to give any practical effect. But the cannon which singed the defenders of Fort Sumpter swoke the people of the North from their lethargy. It soon became evident that they were not prepared to permit the secsesion of the South without a struggle. The will of a democracy, as unused to and as impatient of contradiction as any Eastern monarch, was distinctly expressed. From that moment Mr. Seward and his fellows became the most resolute and decided of men. They breathed nothing but war and slaughter, and co cupied themselves, after an uneasy slumber of six weeks, with the most vicorous preparations for a campaign in Maryland and Virginia. In all this there is nothing to complain of. The voice of the American people is the voice of the Deity who is worshipped under the forms of the American Constitution, and we

near. In daily expectation of hearing that he impossible to pursue the strangers with such additaken to flight, people were surprised to meet him in the streets. The gossip of the Bourse had already fixed the date of his arrest, and, but a short time after the appointed impossible to pursue the strangers with such that his arrest to the perhaps far away, or else effect to the popular will as soon as they have discovered what that popular will is.

But we do think that his own experience might the companies back to their headquarters, and to reinforce the picket guard, which was done. The probability of the companies back to their headquarters, and the popular will is.

But we do think that his own experience might the companies back to their headquarters, and the co statement. Let min remember his own takes tainties till within the last two or three weeks, nor let him altogether forget that if we have not the same confidence that he has, neither have we the sadvantage of the same unerring mentor to guide us. The voice of a local divinity, whose oracles do not pass current on this side of the Atlantic. Mir Seward may believe and tremble; we are not disposed either to do the one or the other. We have had occasion to point out the utter in nature of the quarrel, which characterized Mir. Seward's proposition for conciliation, and we have remarked how precious time has been allowed to steal by, the loss of which can never be compensated by efforts of the most spasmodic energy. We must entirely decline to recognize in Mir. Seward that gifted seer to whom the future is as the present, and who has the power of informing us, not

Correspondence of The Press.1

LANCASTEER, June 5, 1861.

MR. EDITOR: Old Lancaster has nobly performed her part in sending out brave volunteers to support her country's flag; already no less than six different companies have departed to course of citizens assembled at the depot to relatively the departure of the Course of citizens assembled at the depot to

the American Secretary of State sends to the Grovernment of France; a message, if not of defiance, certainly one which sounds very like an insult. What good purpose can be served by reproaching France with a long and tragical history of her revolution at the moment when America is about to plunge into a civil were without one of the excusses which lend so thrilling an interest to the eatestrophes of Lyons, Toulon, and La Vendee. There is no Duke of Brunswick on the frontier; there is no Coblentz; there is no Pretender to the Grownnone of those things which make mon cruel by appealing to their fears. At any rate, we have undergone no violent change since the Declaration of Independence, and have, therefore, on Mr. Seward's principle, a right to give an opinion on the subject on which he pronounces so dogmatically. The opinion which we incline to—though, we confess, with the very greatest regret—is that, whatever be the result of the civil war now pending, the result least likely to occur is the one so confidently predicted by Mr. Seward. Let us grant that the South will be conquered—can the vanquished States be once more admitted to the enjoyment of equal federal rights? Is it conceivable that Mr. Davis, for instance, or any of the present Southern leaders, can again take their seats in Senate, to deliberate with the men of the North on the common interests of the Confederacy? Will the North ever submit again, after the experience of this year, to the Government of the Southern President? Will it place the army or the Trersury in the hands of a Southern Secretary, after the experience it has had of Mr. Floyd and Mr. Cobb? Will the violors submit to be outvoted by the varquished? Is Mr. Seward of opinion that the institution of slavery can survive the vicksitudes of a bloody and keenly-contested war? Is he propared to give the four millions of negroes who would thus be emanoipated a voice equal to that of the whites in the national councils? Will that antipathy which now burns so fiarcely be allayed by the proces

A Desperate Conflict. A REFUGER FROM THE SOUTH. We find in the Southern Confederacy, (Atlanta, Ga.,) of the 26th ult., the following advertise-

ment:

"\$250 reward will be given for the arrest of George
Martin, dead or alive, charged with uttering treasonable sentiments against the Southern Confederacy, and
admitted by him, and for an attempt to take the life of
Lieutenant Carruthers when under arrest.

"Brown & Labdler, T. J. McChipp.

"S. M. Minning, H. H. Whitehad,
And others.

"All papers in the South please copy."

Accompanying the above. The Canfederact

THE PROPERTIES OF THE FORM CENTRAL PARTY.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS. WAR WARRLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by (to one address) 20.00 For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an excit copy to the gotter-up of the court of Postinatars are requested to act he Agents for war weekly Passe,

GENERAL NEWS. TERRIBLE PLACE FOR "VARMINTS."-The destruction of human life in India by wild beasts is almost beyond belief. Within the last two years nine bundred and ninety-nine children have been killed by wolves in the Punjaub, and a large number of adults. Although the Government pays a considerable sum for the destruction of wild animals, they do not seem to diminish in numbers. In 1859 there were killed 12 tigers, 192 leopards, 187 bears, 1,174 wolves, and 2 hyenas—total, 1,567. In 1860 there were killed 35 tigers, 163 leapards, 350 bears, and 2,080 welves—total, 2,658.

CALIFORNIA PRESS,

Issued three times a Month, in time for the Californ's

DEATH OF AN AGED CLERGYMAN.-Rev. Caleb Bradley, of Westbrook, Me., died on Sunday, at the advanced age of 90 years. Mr. Bradley was born at Dreout, Mass, graduated at Harvard College in 1795, and was ordained pastor of the church in Stroudwater, Westbrook, Ostober 9, 1799. He gave up the pastorate office many years ago. A few days since he was attacked with paralysis, the effect of which speedily caused his decease. He was a genial and somewhat eccentric man.

WE LEARN, by an extra of the Luzerne Union, that the Demogratic Standing Committee of that county met on the 4th inst., at Wilkesbarre, and nominated Hendrick B Wright, to supply the vacancy in Congress created by the decease of George W. Scranton. The election will be held on the 221 inst. THE POLICE of New York made a description into and arrested six of the inmates, besides capturing all their

New York avenve Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. Garley is pastor; it is of the Old School branch of the denomination; Mr Cass also attended it; Secretary Cameron and Attorney General Bates

of Jackson, who murdered Elisworth, are at the head of some fifteen or tweety desperate fellows, who are keeping up a guerilla warfare on the advance pickets out of Alexandria.

Hon. John J. Crittenden will take the stump in the Ninth district of Kentucky, in behalf of his own election to Congress. He is announced to speak in Lawrenceburg on the 10th inst. QUEEN ISABELLA, of Spain, had fixed her system of rule to be observed in St. Domingo. The Captain General of Cuba will have, it is said, the ME. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, made a bold

Union speech in his district the other day. Whole ranks of Secessionists fell before Maynard's rifle. Amour 500 letters per day have been de-posited in the New York post office for the South, since the 1st of June, although the mails are

A THUNDER-BOLT fell in the quarters of the Rockford (III.) Rifles, on Saturday night, instantly killing Wm. H. Habarre, and injuring several Count Gueowski, an expatriated nobleman well known in the literary and political world, was, on Tucsday, designated to a confidential position near Secretary Seward. THE venerable Josiah Dow, father of Neal Dow, died on the 1st inst, in Portland, Maine, having reached the age of nearly ninety-five years.

DR. WM. J. WALKER, of Boston, a wealthy surgeon, has given ninety thousand dollars to establish professorships in three of the Massachusetts REV. C. H. HALL, rector of the Church of Columbia College, New York, the degree of D. D.

THE Right Rev. M. Odin has been con firmed as Archbishop of the diocese of New Or CHARLES DOUGLAS, wounded in the late po-litical row in Knoxville, Tenn., has since died of THERE are in England 356 ragged day schools, with an attendance of 23,052 scholars, and 192 night schools, with an attendance of 20,900. MR. TAYLOR, the Mayor of St. Leuis, has esigned. His resignation has been accepted. GENERAL MIRAMON has arrived in Paris, with his wife, children, and suite.

GENERAL WAR NEWS.

Gen. Joseph K. F. Mansfield was born at Mid-dletown, Conn., where his family now reside. He graduated at West Point, and entered the army as graduated at West Point, and entered the army as lientenant of military engineers. When the invasion of Toxas was threatened by Mexico, he was ordered to a post opposite Matamoros, where Fort Brown new stands, and superintended the construction of that work, and was assisting in its defence when the gallant Major Brown fell. He was then promoted, and, joining Gen Taylor, was severely wounded at Monterey, but nevertheless served at Saltillo and Buena Vista, where he was indefatigible in superintending the planting of batteries, and conveying orders, and, when the last stand was made by Capt. Bragg, was by his side to aid and encourage him.

A United Stattes Legion in Italy.—The A UNITED STATES LEGION IN ITALY.—The Nationalites, of Turin, announces that four members of the United States Congress have armembers of the United States Congress have arrived in that city, for the purpose of forming a foreign legion, if the Italian Government does not object. On the other hand, Mr. Patterson, the United States consul at Genoa, has issued a notice, informing the public that he daily receives applications from Italian officers desirous of taking service in the army of the United States but that he has no knowledge whatever of any intention, on the part of his Government, to enroll foreign officers or soldiers.

Col. CRITTENDEN'S RESIGNATION.-Lieuterent Col. Crittenden, of the mounted rifles, whose resignation is reported in New Mexico, is a son of Hon. John J. Crittenden, of Kentneky. He graduated in the infantry in 1832, and after serving one year resigned. In 1846 he re-entered the army, during the Mexican war, as a captain of rifles. He is a most excellent officer, highly esteemed in private life.

The Memphis Argus expresses its belief that the United States troops will move upon Memphis as soon as the Tennessee election is over. If General Scott takes Memphis, we must insist upon his handing over the Vigilance Committee to us. We will out off their grog till they agree to make ample indemnity for mobbing the packages of the Louisville Journal.—Prentice. Joshua H. Batss, appointed by the Governor of Ohio Brigadier General of the Ohio forces, and now commanding 4,000 men at Camp Harrison, near Cincinnati, is a graduate of West Point, and served as aid to General Eustis during two campaigns in Florida. He is a native of Boston and son of George Bates.

It is said that the Disunionists of South Carolins Georgia, and Florida, if they import raw Africans into their States, mean to knock out their teeth first to avoid paying duty on ivory.—Louisville Hon. H. C. Hindmand, of Arkansas, has been appointed a colonel in the Confederate States

appointed a colonel in the Cenfederate States army. We guess he will show in every battle that his name is very appropriate.—Louisville Jour-The last we heard of Jeff. Davis he was parading in a three cornered hat. If old General Scott is as good as he used to be, Jeff. may soon find himself as nicely cornered as his head-gear.—Louis-

HOMICIDE CASE.—Yesterday morning Coro-Lieutenant Carruthers when under arrest.

"BROWN & LAIDLER, T. J. McGriff.

"S. M. MANNING, H. H. WHITBHEAD,
And others.

"All papers in the South please copy."
And others.

"All papers in the South please copy."
Accompanying the above, The Confederacy makes the following statement:
We clip the following from the Pulaski Times, published at Hawkinsville in this State. Martin to the hospital and died on Wednesday. At the fields of injuries received from a knife in the hands of a young man named Wm. Haslett. Russell, we shabed on last Friday at the Farmers' Market, Twelfth and Market street, and was taken to the hospital and died on Wednesday. At the injuries that he said that "if Liucoln would march his forces through the Southern States; that he would like his detainy with him. and that if the