THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS,
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TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

The Press.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS.
THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance,) at $2.00
Three Copies, " " 5.00
Five " " " 8.00
Ten " " " 12.00
Twenty " " " (to one address) 20.00
Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of each subscriber,) each 1.20
For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

CALIFORNIA PRESS,
Issued three times a Month, in time for the California Steamers.

SEA BATHING.

SEA BATHING,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the most delightful sea-side resorts in the world. Its bathing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken beach (nine miles in length) is unequalled by any on the continent, save that of Galveston; its air is remarkable for its dryness; its sailing and fishing facilities are perfect; its hotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Saratoga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other sea-bathing place in the country.
Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, daily, at 7½ A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Fare, $1.80. Round-trip tickets, good for three days, $2.50. Distance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of the road. jy10 tf

FOR CAPE MAY AND NEW YORK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
New York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company, Steamers DELAWARE, Captain Johnston, and BOSTON, Captain Crocker, will leave for CAPE MAY and NEW YORK, from first wharf below Spruce street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 9½ A. M.
Returning, leave New York same days at 5 P. M.
Returning, leave Cape May SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.
Fare to Cape May, Carriage Hire included...... $1 50
Fare to Cape May, Season Tickets, Carriage Hire extra........ 5 00
Fare to New York, Cabin........ 2 00
Do. Do. Deck........ 1 50
Steamers touch at New Castle going and returning.
Freights for New York taken at low rates.
JAMES ALLDERDICE, Agent,
jy6-2m 314 and 316 South DELAWARE Avenue.

REGULAR LINE AND DAILY EXCURSIONS.—Steamer COHANSEY leaves first Pier below ARCH Street, EVERY MORNING, at 7½ o'clock, (except Sunday,) for Chester, Pennsgrove, New Castle, Delaware City, Fort Delaware, and Salem. Returning, leave Salem at 1½ and Fort at 2 o'clock.
Fare of the Excursion........ 50 cents.
Stages for Bridgeton and Odessa meet this line.
☞ Steamer REYBOLD leaves ARCH-Street wharf daily, at 2 o'clock, for all landings named above except Fort Delaware. jy6-12t*

FOR CAPE MAY.—The swift and comfortable Bay steamer "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Captain W. Whilldin, leaves Arch-street wharf, for Cape May, every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday morning at 9½ o'clock. Returning, leaves the landing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday morning at 8 o'clock.
Fare, carriage hire included........ $1.50.
" servant's, carriage hire included .... 1.25.
Freight taken at the usual low rates.
Stopping at New Castle going and returning.
jy4-1m*

FOR THE SEA-SHORE —CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 17th, trains will leave VINE-STREET FERRY, as follows:
Mail train........ 7.30 A. M.
Express train........ 4.00 P. M.
Accommodation........ 5.00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC:
Mail........ 4.45 P. M.
Express........ 6.15 A. M.
Accommodation........ 5.18 A. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $1.80; Round Trip tickets, good for three days, $2.50.
Freight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by 3 P. M. The Company will not be responsible for any goods until received and receipted for, by their Agent, at the Point. JOHN G. BRYANT,
je18-tf Agent.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
mh28-6m

MILLINERY GOODS.

WHOLESALE STOCK AT RETAIL.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.
729 CHESTNUT Street, below EIGHTH,
Are offering their Stock of
FRENCH FLOWERS,
AND STRAW GOODS.
AT RETAIL,
je14-tf CHEAP FOR CASH.

BANKING.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS,
50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK,
Issue Letters of credit to travellers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messrs. Rothschild of Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, Vienna, and their correspondents. fe2-6m*

LOOKING GLASSES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS,
ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT Street,
Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices in all the manufactured stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity now offered to make purchases in this line for cash, at remarkably low prices.
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
jy9-tf 816 CHESTNUT STREET.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, 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 work. fe28-6m

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.—FREDERICK BROWN, Chemist and Druggist, northeast corner of Chestnut and Fifth sts., Philadelphia, sole manufacturer of Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which is recognized and prescribed by the medical faculty, and has become the standard family medicine of the United States.
This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhœa, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual, or traveller should be without it.
NOTICE.—To prevent this valuable Essence from being counterfeited, a new steel engraving, executed at a great cost, will be found on the outside of the wrapper, in order to guard the purchaser against being imposed upon by worthless imitations.—1858.
Prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and at FREDERICK BROWN, Jr.'s, Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, "Continental Hotel," Philadelphia. Also for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States. my4-6m

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the CONTROLLERS' OFFICE, southeast corner of SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, until MONDAY, July 22d, 1861, at 12 o'clock M. There will be two sizes required, Egg and Stove, and the ton to be of 2240 pounds. The Coal to be weighed at the place of delivery, in accordance with the City Ordinance to that effect. The proposals will include the [illegible] of the Coal at the School Houses. Proposals [illegible] received at the same time for the Charcoal and [illegible] Wood that may be required.
By order of the Committee on Supplies.
ROBERT J. HEMPHILL,
jy15-3t Secretary Controllers of Public Schools.

UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, CO. (Geo. [illegible] Manager) COGNAC.—Just received, by the [illegible] from Bordeaux, a shipment of the above favorite "[illegible]" brand of Brandy, of the vintages of 1848, 1852, 1856, in half, quarter, and eighth pipes, pale and dark.
The popularity of this Brandy has induced various imitations of their "trade mark," and we now call the attention of the Trade thereto, and to particularly notice, in their purchases, that all packages of the Vineyard Proprietors Company Cognac has the name of "George Salignac, Manager," branded in full. For sale in bond by the sole agents,
J. M. LESLIE & CO.,
jy2 1m 128 South FRONT Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.
Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feet wide. Tarpaulins, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
my4-tf 103 JONES Alley.

1,000,000 HAVANA CIGARS.—A choice assortment, comprising some of the most celebrated brands in the Havana market, such as Figaro, Cabanas, Verdad Espanola, Neptuno, Black Sea, Punchinello, &c., &c. Also, Figaro and Garcia Cigarettes. For sale low for cash, at old tariff prices, by the importer, CHARLES TETE,
fe27-1w No. 130 WALNUT Street.

300 CASES LESLIE'S GINGER WINE.—The attention of the Trade is invited to the above popular article, a light, pleasant, and refreshing stomachic beverage for family use during the summer season. For sale by the principal grocers in the city.
J. M. LESLIE & CO.,
y3-1m 128 South FRONT Street.

EASE AND COMFORT.
A. TREOBALD asks, Who can please or suit everybody?
Such a person probably never was born. But those who know when they are suited in BOOTS or SHOES are invited to give him a call, and those who never were suited before may be suited now. He is at his old place, 808 COATES Street. je15-3m

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of Wholesale Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, of superior fit, make, and material, on hand and made to order at shortest notice. je4-tf

POSTAGE STAMPS.—24 ct., 12 ct., 10 ct., 3 ct., and 1 ct. STAMPS for sale at this office. Exceeding the 3 ct. stamps, they will be sold at a discount of five per cent.
jy4-tf

OFFICIAL.

PROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE WAGONS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.
Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the places of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.
The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.
The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.
Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:
The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide and two and three-quarter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; tire two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each fellie; hubs made of gum, the spokes and fellie of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin band two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixteenths inch thick; the hind wheels to be made and boxed so that they will measure from the inside of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one-eighth inches in a parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three-eighth inches from the outside of one shoulder washer to the outside of the other, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre of the wheels. Axletrees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches square at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-bolt hole in each axletree; washers and linchpins for each axletree; size of linchpins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches wide and four inches deep, fastened substantially to the axletree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolster, (the bolster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half inches deep,) with four half-inch bolts.
The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide, and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three-quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up, the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.
The front hounds, to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths of an inch thick, fastened on top of the hounds over the back end of the tongue with one half-inch screw bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at front end of hounds, with half inch screw bolt through each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivets, and a plate of same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together, secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the front axletree, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, same brace three-quarters of an inch round to continue to the back part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, and one through the slider and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, with a bolt in each end to fasten it to the hounds; the opening between the jaws of the hounds, to receive the tongue, four and three-quarter inches in front, and four and a half inches at the back part of the jaws.
The hind hounds four feet two inches long, two and three-quarter inches thick, and three inches wide; jaws one foot long where they clasp the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long and five inches wide by three inches deep, with steady iron two and a half inches wide by one-half inch thick turned up two and a half inches and fastened on each end with three rivets; the bolster stocks and hounds to be secured with four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.
The coupling pole nine feet eight inches long, three inches deep, and four and a half inches wide at front end, and two and three-quarter inches wide at back end; distance from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the back axletree six feet one inch, and from the centre of king bolt hole to the centre of the mortice in the hind end of the pole eight feet nine inches; king bolt one and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick on the doubletree and tongue where they rub together, iron plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four countersunk nails on top; two bands on the hind hounds, two and two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one-quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet ten inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees for six-mule team; the two singletrees for the lead mules to have hooks in the middle to hook to the end of the fifth chain, the wheel and middle pairs with open rings to attach them to the doubletree and lead bar.
The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to spread the forks apart; the links of the doubletree, stay and tongue chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the forked chain seven-sixteenth inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter to the fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the links of these and of the lock chains to be not more than two and a quarter inches long.
The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two feet deep, ten feet long at the bottom, and ten feet six inches at the top, sloping equally at each end all in the clear or inside; the bed pieces to be two and a half inches wide and three inches deep; front pieces two inches deep by two and a half inches wide; tail piece two and a half inches wide and three inches deep; and four inches deep in the middle to rest on the coupling pole; top rail one and a half inch thick by one and seven-eighth inch wide; lower rails one inch thick by one and seven-eighth inch wide; three studs and one rail in front, with a seat on strap hinges to close it up as high as the sides; a box three feet four inches long, the bottom five inches wide front side, nine and a half inches deep, and eight and a half inches at the top in parallel line to the body all in the clear, to be substantially fastened to the front end of the body, to have an iron strap passing round each end, secured to the head piece and front rail by a rivet in each end of it passing through them, the lid to be fastened to the front rail with two good strap hinges, a strap of five-eighth iron around the box a half inch from the top edge, and two straps same size on the lid near the front edge, to prevent the mules from eating the boxes; to have a joint hasp fastened to the middle of the lid, with a good wooden cleat on the inside, a strap of iron on the centre of the box with a staple passing through it, to fasten the lid to; eight studs and two rails on each side; one bolster fastened to the body, six inches deep and four inches wide at king bolt hole, iron rod in front and centre, of eleven-sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a head on the top of rail and nut on lower end; iron rod and brace behind, with shoulders on top of tail piece, and nuts on the under side, and a nut on top of rail; a plate two and a half inches wide, [illegible] No. 10 band iron, on tail piece, across the body; two [illegible] in tail piece and hind bar two and a quarter [illegible] wide and one inch thick, to receive pieces three inches [illegible] inches long, to be used as harness bearers; feet four [illegible] through each side stud, and two rivets four rivets [illegible] front stud, to secure the lining boards, to through each [illegible] quality iron, and riveted on a good bur; be of the best [illegible] through each end of the rails; floor one rivet th[illegible] an inch oak boards; sides five-eighths of [illegible] white pine, tail-board three-quarters of an inch thick, of white pine, to be well cleated with five oak cleats riveted at each end through the tail-board; an iron plate three feet eight inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick on the under side of the bed piece, to extend from the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind bolsters, to be fastened by the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral rod and two three-eighths of an inch screw bolts, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other about equi-distant between it and the lateral rod. A half-inch round iron rod or bolt to pass diagonally through the rails, between the two hind studs to and through the bed piece and plate under it, with a good head on the top and nut and screw at the bottom, to be at the top one foot six inches from inside of tail board, and on the bottom ten inches from the hind rod. An iron clamp two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick around the bed piece, the centre bolt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, the ends, top, and bottom to be secured by two three-eighths inch screw bolts, the middle bar at the ends to be flush with the bed piece on the lower side. Two lock chains secured to the centre bolt of the body, one end eleven inches, the other two feet six inches long, to be of three-eighths of an inch round iron; feed trough to be four feet six inches long from out to out, the bottom and ends of oak, the sides of yellow pine, to be eight inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at top, and eight and a half inches deep all in the clear, well ironed, with a band of hoop-iron around the top, one around each end and three between the ends, strong and suitable irons to fasten them on the tongue when feeding; good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a staple with a hook to attach it to the trough. Six bows of good ash, two inches wide and one-half inch thick, with three staples to confine the ridge pole to its place; two staples on the body, to secure each end of the bows; one ridge pole twelve feet long, one and three-quarters inch wide by five-eighths of an inch thick; the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck, No. —, fifteen feet long and nine feet eight inches wide, made in the best manner, with four hemp cords on each side, and one through each end to close it at both ends; two rings on each end of the body, to close and secure the ends of the cover; a staple in the lower rail, near the second stud from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and feed trough to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue tint, the inside of them to have two coats of venetian red paint; the running gear and wheels to have two good coats of venetian red darkened of a chocolate color, the hub and felloes to be well pitched, instead of painted, if required.
A tar-pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra singletrees to be furnished with each wagon, the king bolt and singletrees similar in all respects to those belonging to it.
Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U. S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, bolts, linchpins, tar-pot, and harness bearers for each wagon to be put up in a strong box, (coopered) and the contents marked thereon.
It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the materials used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.
The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for. M. C. MEIGS,
je 25-tf Quartermaster General U. S.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE UNION CANAL COMPANY.
Bondholders and other creditors of the Union Canal Company will please to present their claims for allowance to the undersigned, Auditor of the accounts of the Trustees of the company, at his office, No. 271 South FIFTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, the 22d, and WEDNESDAY, the 24th of July, 1861, at 4 o'clock P. M. JOSEPH A. CLAY,
jy12 fmw3t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible] of Rev. SAMUEL C. STRATTON, deceased.
[illegible] Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of ELIZABETH H. STRATTON, Administratrix of Rev. Samuel C. Stratton, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, July 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, Southwest corner of EIGHTH and LOCUST Streets, in the city of Philadelphia. DA[illegible] DOUGHERTY,
jy12-1mw5t Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of GEORGE W. APPLETON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of DAVID FURMAN, Administrator of the estate of the said decedent, and to report distribution of balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested at his office, No. 213 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on MONDAY, July 22, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M.
jy12 fmw5t* LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of MATTHEW CONRAD, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM C. CONRAD, GEORGE W. CONRAD, and WILLIAM A. POTTER, Executors and Trustees of the last will and testament of the said decedent, and to report distribution of the balance in their hands, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, at his office, No. 213 South SIXTH Street, on TUESDAY, July 23, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M. LEWIS C. CASSIDY,
jy 12 fmw5t* Auditor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the following Certificate of Scrip ins of the Pennsylvania Mutual Life Insurance Company having been lost or mislaid, an application has been made to the Company for the issue of a new certificate No. 255, 1857. WM. AYRES. $50. je10-m6t

MEDICINAL.

HELMBOLD'S

GENUINE PREPARATION.

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REMEDY

FOR DISEASES OF THE

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NERVOUS DISEASES,
CONSUMPTION,
EPILEPTIC FITS,
LANGUOR,
NERVOUSNESS,
Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
INSANITY,
PALLID COUNTENANCE,
SOUR STOMACH,
SICK HEADACHE,
HECTIC FLUSH, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.
NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT IT.

Prepared according to
PHARMACY AND CHEMISTRY;
PRESCRIBED AND USED BY
The most eminent Physicians; endorsed and recommended by distinguished Clergymen, Governors of States, Judges, the Press, and all who use it—everywhere—evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open for inspection. IT IS NO PATENT NOSTRUM. It is advertised liberally, and its basis is merit; and depending upon that, we offer our preparation to the afflicted and suffering Humanity with entire confidence.

THE PROPERTIES OF THE DIOSMA CRENATA
Were known as far back as two hundred years, and its peculiar effects on the Mental and Physical Powers are spoken of in the highest terms by the most eminent authors of the present and ancient date, among whom will be found Shakespeare, Byron, and others.
From this fact it has proved eminently successful in those symptoms of a nervous temperament, arising from sedentary habits and protracted application to business, literary pursuits, and confinement from the open air, and is taken by
MEN, WOMEN, AND CHILDREN.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
Is pleasant in its taste and odor, and immediate in its action, and free from all Injurious Properties. Cures at Little Expense.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
LITTLE OR NO CHANGE IN DIET.
If you are suffering, send or call for the remedy at once. Explicit directions accompany. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle, or six for FIVE DOLLARS, delivered to any name, initial, hotel, post, express office, or store.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
TRY ONE BOTTLE.
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS,
HELMBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATIONS.
EXTRACT BUCHU,
EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA.
PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE:
We make no secret of ingredients. The Compound Buchu is composed of Buchus, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries, selected by a competent Druggist, and are of the best quality.
PREPARED, In Vacuo,
BY
H. T. HELMBOLD,
PRACTICAL AND ANALYTICAL CHEMIST,
SOLD AT
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
NO. 104 SOUTH TENTH STREET,
BELOW CHESTNUT,
Where all Letters must be addressed.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR "HELMBOLD'S."
TAKE NO OTHER.
NOTE.—Depot No. 104 South Tenth street. Send, call, or write at once. The medicine, adapted to each and every case, WILL BE PREPARED, if necessary, entitling the patient to the benefit of advice, and a speedy and permanent cure.
THE END
SO MUCH DESIRED, OR NO PAY.
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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 17, 1861.

The Home of the Gorilla.

Next to receiving the universal praise of critics and general readers, the best way of bringing a book into notice is to have it soundly abused, and the higher the authority which issues the hard censure the greater the probability of the censured work being sought after. A striking example of this has just occurred in Europe. M. Paul B. Du Chaillu, an American explorer, who had passed eight years in Africa, lately published a volume containing the record for his last four—1856–9—in Equatorial Africa, where, from his perfect acclimation, from early residence and knowledge of the language and habits of the sea-shore tribes, which enabled him to converse with or understand the inhabitants of the interior, his advantages were unusually great. Two months ago, Murray published this book, entitled "Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa; with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chase of the Gorilla, Crocodile, Leopard, Elephant, Hippopotamus, and other Animals. By Paul B. Du Chaillu. With Map and Illustrations."

It has just been published in New York, by Messrs. Harper, who appear, from an acknowledgment in the author's preface, to have contributed, in a pecuniary manner, to his enterprise, and who, he gratefully says, "have borne with kindly patience the many delays and troubles caused by my inexperience in the labors of authorship."

The book, written in the most unaffected manner, yet with a certain intensity when narrating personal adventure, which carries the reader onward with expectations rarely disappointed, is certainly more attractive in some respects than any of the able travels in Africa lately published. It treats, also, of a vast district hitherto nearly unknown, and of people and animals equally novel and curious. Barth's book treats of the North and Centre, Burton's of the Centre, Wilson's of the West, Livingstone and Gordon Cumming of the South, Anderson's of the Southwest (Lake Ngami), and here Du Chaillu's informs us about the Equatorial regions of Africa. One portion of the country traversed by Du Chaillu is the home of the huge man-like Gorilla, who literally reigns in the forests, for the lion dares not venture where that gigantic and fierce creature lives. He watched the nest-building ape's way of life. He lived among the Fan cannibals (who devour even human beings which have died of disease,) and the chief objects of his journeying, in which he was not accompanied by any other white man, was to find healthy quarters suitable for missionary stations. In most of his extended journeying he was the first white man ever seen by the natives—some of whom took him for a god, while others thought him most repulsive and unnatural.

Contrary to general belief, Du Chaillu found the natives of Central Africa far from being rude savages. They generally live under a monarchy, the King being elected by the popular vote, and among the Inpongrue tribe an ordinary silk hat, of more ordinary material and manufacture than Charles Oakford would turn out, is the emblem of royalty, as the diadem is in other countries. He found the man-eating Fans wearing queues, just as the English did even up to the early part of the present century. He discovered, and graphically describes, a new animal, the Nest-making Ape, and another ape called the Koolo-Kamba, (from Koo loo, a sound which it produces, and the native word kamba, to utter,) which, especially in the head, bears a great resemblance to man. He waged war with the terrible Gorilla as eagerly as Gordon Cumming did with the lion, and even had a young Gorilla in confinement, until its death. He found a native King who spoke French fluently, and encountered the Ashira people, a well-looking, semi-civilized, and wicked race, and the Apingi, who differ from all other Africans in having naturally industrious habits. They elected him their King, so he may call himself Du Chaillu the First. Finally, wasted by illness, he ceased his wanderings, first hoisting, on a tall tree, our American flag, the Stars and Stripes.

M. Du Chaillu claims to have discovered, in Central Africa, twenty new species of quadrupeds, and sixty new species of birds, "many as strange as others were beautiful." He claims to have been the first white man who saw the nest-building ape and the Koolo-Kamba, but we do not understand that he pretends to have absolutely discovered the Gorilla, that most monstrous and ferocious of all the ape family. Among the fauna, too, he noticed an unusual number of species peculiar to the region. He found numerous navigable rivers; a country in whose virgin soil any tropical crop will grow; stately woods; lofty mountains, which extend nearly across equatorial Africa; a fine climate; in fact, an unexpectedly magnificent country, which is new ground to the missionary and the trader, and which affords a fertile field for the operations of both. Although M. Du Chaillu has produced a remarkably interesting book, he modestly and unnecessarily adds "the long and tedious labor of preparing this book for the press [it has been written out from his faithfully-kept journals] leaves me the conviction that it is much easier to hunt Gorillas than to write about them—to explore new countries than to describe them."

M. Du Chaillu's book excited great attention when it was published in London, last May. Immediately he became one of the "lions" of London society, and, literally, "the observed of all observers." What gave him particular status was the circumstance that Professor Owen, perhaps the best comparative anatomist and physiologist that ever lived—it is no flattery to call him the Newton of Natural History—has given his testimony, after minute examination of the skeletons, skins, specimens, and stuffed birds which Du Chaillu brought from Africa, in favor of the truthfulness, notwithstanding its occasionally startling nature, of his recital of adventure and discovery.

On the other hand, Dr. Gray, a learned man connected with the natural history department of the British Museum—the officials of which, as in Collier's Shakspeare and other instances, have exhibited great facility in discovering mares' nests—charges M. du Chaillu with displaying more of invention than fact, particularly as regards the Gorilla, and denies that he discovered a single new mammal. As an able critic says, "If by that he means to say that he has discovered no mammal that is new in 1861, the assertion may be correct; but M. du Chaillu has been exploring and collecting since 1852, and more than one novelty has found its way by second-hand to the collectors of the British Museum. As for the birds, however, Dr. Gray knows perfectly well that he has quite another tale to tell, and it would have been only honest in him to have admitted it. Is he ignorant of the results of the investigation to which M. du Chaillu's collection of birds has been submitted by Professor Owen and his own brother—Mr. George Gray? Does he not know that these eminent naturalists have selected very many species which are entirely unrepresented in the Museum? He has said that M. du Chaillu has bought his skins and specimens from traders. How is it, then, that he—in communication (as he asserts) with all the best collectors on the African coast—has been unable to obtain specimens for the Museum? The dilemma seems an awkward one." Perhaps, next to Professor Owen's endorsement, the most striking would be that from Captain Richard Burton (author of "The Lake Regions of Central Africa"), who, as we observe by the last English journals, was announced to read, before the Ethnological Society of London, on July 8, "Notes upon M. du Chaillu's Explorations and Adventures in Western Africa." It was understood that Captain Burton would support the general veracity and accuracy of the ethnological part of M. du Chaillu's narrative.

By this time, we understand, the impression among Englishmen of science and travellers is almost overwhelmingly in favor of the truthfulness of M. du Chaillu's singular and interesting statements. But the controversy, which has been warm and able, pro and con, has given an amazing impetus to the sale of Du Chaillu's "Equatorial Africa." The book has gone off, literally in thousands, in Europe, and promises to have a yet more extended sale here—where, though brought out with what may be termed unexampled beauty and elegance, particularly of the numerous fine engravings, the price is only half what is charged for the work in England.

Eminently, though not exclusively, a book about that strange animal the Gorilla, our extracts shall treat of it. Here is M. du Chaillu's first view of the monster:

"Suddenly I was startled by a strange, discordant, half-human, devilish cry, and beheld four young gorillas running toward the deep forests. We fired, but hit nothing. Then we rushed on in pursuit; but they knew the woods better than we. Once I caught a glimpse of one of the animals again, but an intervening tree spoiled my mark, and I did not fire. We ran till we were exhausted, but in vain. The alert beasts made good their escape. When we could pursue no more we returned slowly to our camp, where the women were anxiously expecting us. I protest I felt almost like a murderer when I saw the gorillas this first time. As they ran—on their hind legs—they looked fearfully like hairy men; their heads down, their bodies inclined forward, their whole appearance like men running for their lives. Take with this their awful cry, which, fierce and animal as it is, has yet something human in its discordance, and you will cease to wonder that the natives have the wildest superstitions about these 'wild men of the woods.'"

We follow this with an account of his first shooting the wild and barbarous creature:

"The underbrush swayed rapidly just ahead, and presently before us stood an immense male gorilla. He had gone through the jungle on his all-fours; but when he saw our party he erected himself and looked us boldly in the face. He stood about a dozen yards from us, and was a sight I think I shall never forget. Nearly six feet high (he proved four inches shorter), with immense body, huge chest, and great muscular arms, with fiercely-glaring large deep gray eyes, and a hellish expression of face, which seemed to me like some nightmare vision. Thus stood before us this king of the African forest. He was not afraid of us. He stood there, and beat his breast with his huge fists till it resounded like an immense bass-drum, which is their mode of offering defiance; meantime, giving vent to roar after roar. The roar of the gorilla is the most singular and awful noise heard in these African woods. It begins with a sharp bark, like an angry dog, then glides into a deep bass roll, which literally and closely resembles the roll of distant thunder along the sky, for which I have sometimes been tempted to take it where I did not see the animal. So deep is it that it seems to proceed less from the mouth and throat than from the deep chest and vast paunch. His eyes began to flash fiercer fire as we stood motionless on the defensive, and the crest of short hair which stands on his forehead began to twitch rapidly up and down, while his powerful fangs were shown as he again sent forth a thunderous roar. And now truly he reminded me of nothing but some hellish dream creature—a being of that hideous order, half-man half beast, which we find pictured by old artists in some representations of the infernal regions. He advanced a few steps—then stopped to utter that hideous roar again—advanced again, and finally stopped when at a distance of about six yards from us. And here, just as he began another of his roars, beating his breast in rage, we fired, and killed him. With a groan, which had something terribly human in it, and yet was full of brutishness, he fell forward upon his face. The body shook convulsively for a few minutes, the limbs moved about in a struggling way, and then all was quiet—death had done its work, and I had leisure to examine the huge body. It proved to be five feet eight inches high, and the muscular development of the arms and breast showed what immense strength it had possessed."

It is only fair to show the other side—the Gorilla killing the man. M. Du Chaillu fell in with one of his attendants, lying wounded on the ground:

"We picked him up, and I dressed his wounds as well as I could with rags torn from my clothes. When I had given him a little brandy to drink he came to himself, and was able, but with great difficulty, to speak. He said that he had met the gorilla suddenly and face to face, and that it had not attempted to escape. It was, he said, a huge male, and seemed very savage. It was in a very gloomy part of the wood, and the darkness, I suppose, made him miss. He said he took good aim, and fired when the beast was only about eight yards off. The ball merely wounded it in the side. It at once began beating its breasts, and, with the greatest rage, advanced upon him. To run away was impossible. He would have been caught in the jungle before he had gone a dozen yards. He stood his ground, and as quickly as he could, reloaded his gun. Just as he raised it to fire, the gorilla dashed it out of his hands, the gun going off in the fall; and then, in an instant, and with a terrible roar, the animal gave him a tremendous blow with its immense open paw, frightfully lacerating the abdomen, and with this single blow laying bare part of the intestines. As he sank, bleeding, to the ground, the monster seized the gun, and the poor hunter thought he would have his brains dashed out with it. But the gorilla seemed to have looked upon this also as an enemy, and in his rage almost flattened the barrel between his strong jaws. When we came upon the ground the gorilla was gone. This is their mode when attacked—to strike one or two blows, and then leave the victims of their rage on the ground and go off into the woods."

M. du Chaillu tersely sums up the results of his four years' travel. He says, "I travelled—always on foot, and unaccompanied by other white men—about eight thousand miles. I shot, stuffed, and brought home over two thousand birds, of which more than sixty are new species, [we should like to hear Mr. Cassin's opinion of that,] and I killed upwards of a thousand quadrupeds, of which two hundred were stuffed and brought home, with more than eighty skeletons. Not less than twenty of these quadrupeds are species hitherto unknown to science. I suffered fifty attacks of the African fever, taking, to cure myself, over fourteen ounces of quinine. Of famine, long-continued exposure to the heavy tropical rains, and attacks of ferocious ants and venomous flies, it is not worth while to speak."

Extract from a Letter from the Pacific.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

UNITED STATES STEAMER SARANAC,
BAY OF PANAMA, July 3, 1861.

The treasonable defection of officers in our service has extended to the Pacific squadron. Several who have been educated, clothed, and fed at the Government expense for years have basely deserted their flag in the hour of their country's need; they are found wanting in the manly, honorable attributes of loyal officers. I am happy to say that these deserters have been promptly stricken from the rolls. But there yet remain many officers here who are true to their flag, in defiance of the storm of treason raging around them; and one of the most loyal and energetic is the commander of the Saranac, Captain Robert Ritchie, of Philadelphia, who has been unflinching in the firm performance of his duty. Capt. Ritchie hates a naval traitor as he does his Satanic Majesty, and he has not rested until nearly all the Secession vermin have been smoked out of the Saranac. On the occasion of administering the oath to the officers and crew of the Wyoming, Captain Ritchie made the following laconic and patriotic address, which was repeatedly cheered, with a will, by the crew:

"My lads, our country calls upon you to-day to express your willingness to sustain that flag. I believe you to be all Union-loving men, and now, in the hour of need, you will prove loyal and true. When the Government property was seized by rebel hands at Pensacola, an old quartermaster was ordered by his superior officer to haul down the American flag, but, for the first time, that old salt refused to obey a command; never should the stars and stripes be so disgraced by his hands.

"That sailor has been publicly thanked by the President, and his name is honored by all hearts at home. Remember, therefore, that you all hold a trust, and a gallant, patriotic act will meet with its reward. If there are foreigners among you, I would say to such, that this oath simply requires you to do your duty as men, and prove true to the flag under which you sail. And now, if there is a man of you who would refuse to take this oath, or falters in his devotion to that flag, let him at once step aside."

The U. S. gunboat Narragansett sailed from here June 15, for Acapulco. The Wyoming arrived on the 28th, and will leave for San Francisco July 5. The Cyane is at Acapulco, and will be relieved by the Narragansett. The St. Mary's is undergoing repairs at Mare Island navy yard, and the sloop-of-war Lancaster is expected to have arrived at San Francisco, and may be expected here the latter part of this month.

Very respectfully, F.

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday last George Griffin, about 13 years of age, a son of Dr. Griffin, came to his death near Madison, Indiana, under the following circumstances: Mr. Griffin had placed his son on a horse, to ride him to the barn, when the horse became frightened and started off at a fearful pace towards a fence. The little boy was thrown, and getting his foot fastened in the trace-chain, was dragged along nearly a mile before the horse could be checked. The body was horribly mangled, the skull being mashed, and, in one instance, the point of a rail run nearly through his body.

THOMAS H. WATTS is the Yancey candidate for Governor of Alabama, in opposition to Andrew B. Moore.

Letter from "Harvey Birch."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1861.

I took a trip over the river and within the lines yesterday morning, but I am not going to describe the position or the preparations for defence which have been made. Everybody who has written from the capital for the past three months has found in these subjects fruitful themes for the pen, but I felt more like Jacques, and was inclined "to moralize the theme." Recent travel through the West led me to contrast the appearance of the country where belligerent preparations have not been made with the "rude commotion" around this city. Within a month I have seen the teeming harvest fields of our great national granary yield their golden produce to the husbandman, and have traveled where

Peace was tinkling on the shepherd's bell,
And singing with the reapers;

and where the new-mown hay filled the air with balmy perfume, as sweet as the breath of the "fair daughter of the morn," when she first awakens to receive the kiss of the amorous breeze. Barns high-heaped with Nature's wealth, and fields dotted with stacks of wheat, have now given place in my vision to army wagons loaded with munitions of war, and rich pastures, and waving grain trodden down for the erection of tents and the excavation of vast lines of fortifications. Our fickle people have ceased to worship at the peaceful shrine of Ceres, but with corybantic madness are prostrating themselves before the blood-stained altars of Bellona. The sickle has been turned into a sword most ruthlessly, and "the spirit of the first-born, Cain," seems to "reign in all bosoms." Desolating war has bared his red right arm, and before its power the earth is parched, though it drinks in human gore, and man no longer delights in the depth and bountifulness of Nature's grateful verdure, but, with eyes of fire, and breath of flame, he revels in blood-stained visions of death and carnage. There is something inexpressibly sad in this contemplation of the city founded by Washington under the sanction of the Constitution. He hoped that it would grow great in peace, and bring around it the elevation of art and the humanizing influences of science. He never anticipated that bristling bayonets and ponderous cannon would be required to preserve it to the country, or that the hallowed precincts of Mount Vernon and Arlington would re-echo to the tread of brothers armed in mortal strife against brothers. The great Father of his Country never desired that our national capital should be, like olden Rome,

A city that the world looks frighted at,
E'en in its dream of peace, as gazers look,
On sleeping lions;

but he believed that the Constitution would protect us all in the enjoyment of every right, while his far-seeing eye anticipated the difficulties attending the formation of sectional parties and the widening of geographical divisions. It is passing strange, that men who have professed to venerate the patriotism of Washington and have always esteemed him as the guiding star in the path of national virtue, should now steer so widely from the course he pointed out. He invoked peace as the certain means to lead to assured greatness, but we have appealed to war and have donned our armor in deadly strife. It is not my present province to show the fallacy of all the reasons which have been given to palliate the course of the South; I only hope that returning reason and reawakened patriotism will soon root out these tares of secession which have choked the crop of patriotism and rendered desolate the whole land. But I can say that war with its devasting influences, has laid its palsying hand upon the Border States, and that the contrast exhibited in the garnered crops and thriving cornfields of the loyal States appeals most irresistibly to the self-interest of the Disunionists. Nothing is to be gained by them, but much to be lost, by prolonging the contest; every month diverted from their agricultural avocations, will put them back a year in progress, and every battle fought will deprive them of the men who can best serve their section on the broad savannahs in raising their great staples. Victory in arms will be defeat in all the great interests of the South, and impoverishment will stalk along with its march as a gaunt camp follower. Like the breath of the simoom, the lurid glare of the battle field carries desolation in its track, and will convert the fair and teeming acres of the Cotton States into arid plains. No one can visit the garden-spots of Virginia, near this capital, and hear "famine shrieking in the empty cornfields" without contrasting the peace, quiet, repose, and luxuriance of those States where the red foot of war has not seared the soil or blasted the fruits of the earth. It is in vain to argue that there is anything in this contest to make "ambition virtue;" and false pride, which drove our first parents from Eden, and made them discontented with their lot, has found its wily serpent to tempt the South to its own undoing; and now, when longing eyes are cast towards the lost spot, a flaming sword bars its way, and keeps the portals closed against readmission, until all crimes are purged away, and contrition is exhibited by cheerful submission to the majesty of insulted law.

I cannot refrain from noticing one impression derived from my trans-Potomac expedition, and that was induced by the admirable discipline and careful respect for private property around Arlington House. With the exception of the unavoidable presence of soldiers about the grounds and dwelling, all things seemed as well conducted, and even more strictly preserved, than they were some years since, when I visited the place, during the lifetime of the venerable step-son of Washington, Mr. Custis. Not a twig has been broken from a tree, nor a flower despoiled from the shrubbery. Whatever is used from the garden is paid for, and the slaves who were left behind, when their services are required, have the time of their labor particularly noted, that the proper compensation may be made. It is doubtful whether the place has ever been so profitable before as it is now. Visitors are extremely anxious to take away mementoes, and bouquets culled from the garden would sell at very remunerative rates, but neither the pleadings of the ladies nor the entreaties of their male escorts can obtain a petal to grace a herbarium. While so much is heard of ruthless spoliation and the seizure of private property within the Confederate lines, it is with pride that I noticed the sacred respect which our army pays to the property of open belligerents. Until the law confiscates their estates, I trust that the same admirable rule of conduct may be everywhere observed.

In the course of the previous night three young men from the Secession army were taken prisoners. They were from Northern Alabama, and expressed the greatest contrition for having taken up arms against the Government, and said this feeling was generally prevalent among their comrades. When brought within the lines their first request was to be permitted to write to their mothers. This was readily accorded, and their letters were enclosed to the Hon. James Guthrie, at Louisville, Kentucky, thence to be forwarded to their destination. Such acts of kindness should go far to convince the South that the Federal army is "chastening whom it loveth," and that there is no feeling of vindictiveness or revenge animating the North. One of these prisoners was a highly educated young gentleman, and spoke very unreservedly of the condition of the Secession troops, who are all heartily sick and tired of the unnatural war into which they have been precipitated by crafty and ambitious leaders. When they come in sight of the banner of freedom, they have an unconquerable reluctance to oppose it, and all are anxious once again to be under the protection of its broad folds. The experiment of breaking up the American Government has been now fairly tried, under circumstances of advantage which can never occur again. It will prove a miserable failure; its instigators will be driven from the country into exile, by the force of public opinion, and their deluded followers will soon become loyal citizens again, and use their best endeavors to remedy the evils which they have aided to bring upon the country. The rebellion is already scotched, and before the present month it will be killed in Virginia. After that, the reopening of the Mississippi river, the enfranchisement of Memphis and New Orleans, and the dispersing of the rebels under General Pillow and Bishop Polk will be easily accomplished. This broad continent cannot brook two Governments any more than the heavens above it can be illumined by two suns, or Harry Percy and Harry Monmouth could both reign over England.

HARVEY BIRCH.

NATHAN APPLETON.—Nathan Appleton, who died in Boston on Sunday last, was born at New Ipswich, New Hampshire, October 6, 1779. He entered Dartmouth College in 1794, but relinquished his studies a few months after to take a partnership with his brother Samuel, who was just establishing himself in Boston in the cotton manufacture. In 1821 Nathan Appleton became one of the three founders of Lowell. He was for several terms a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts, and from 1831 to 1833 represented his district in the House of Representatives, and was elected again to the same position in 1842, but shortly after resigned his seat, and has since taken no official part in public affairs. He was the author of various pamphlets on currency, banking, and the tariff, and a contributor to the Banker's Magazine. It is highly probable that the late melancholy accident to his much-loved daughter, Mrs. Longfellow, may have been the immediate occasion of his decease.

EX-GOV. STEVENS, of Washington Territory, has reached Washington. He comes to offer his services to the Government in a military capacity. He was formerly in the United States army.

NOTES ON THE REBELLION.

NEWSPAPER FACTS AND OPINIONS.

THE BATTLE AT FALLING WATERS—REBEL ACCOUNT.

So De Kay writes thus to the Louisville Courier, a noted Secession sheet:

CAMP JACKSON, NEAR DARKESVILLE, Va., July 4.

As I have no battle of our own to write about, let me give you the history of that fought by the gallant Virginians at Falling Waters, four miles beyond Martinsburg, on Tuesday. I have conversed with several officers and soldiers who were engaged in the action, as well as received the statements of prisoners, and am, therefore, pretty well posted as to the facts.

Since the evacuation of Harper's Ferry, General Jackson's brigade has been stationed in the vicinity of Martinsburg. It consists of four Virginia regiments, and numbers some twenty six hundred effective men. On Monday the Federal troops, to the number of nine thousand, crossed the Potomac from Williamsport, Md. They advanced the next morning, and near Falling Waters encountered a column of Colonel Harper's regiment, numbering three hundred and eighty men. The fire was opened from our side, and quickly returned by the enemy, but without any effect on their part, as they fired too high, but with great uniformity and considerable steadiness. Their numbers were formidable, but while Colonel Harper's regiment was checking the advance, one [illegible] Rev. Captain Pendleton, opened on two columns that were advancing, as my informant described it to me, "with beautiful regularity through a wheat field." He discharged his single piece five times, and when the smoke had cleared away the columns that with music and banners and proud step had marched forward in the morning sun were gone.

Not a vestige was left of the military pageant, save the field strewn with the bodies of the dead and dying, and the wounded horses plunging in the agony of their death wounds. Captain Pendleton, who is a very accomplished artillerist, and a perfect pattern of the Christian minister, estimates the loss of life occasioned by his battery as very considerable—at least forty or fifty in killed, and double, the number wounded—and he bases his opinion upon his knowledge of the effectiveness of his piece and what he saw upon the field.

Thus terribly repulsed, it was some time before the enemy could be reformed. They, however, subsequently came up, and after a few rounds, General Jackson thought it prudent to withdraw, and await reinforcements, as the forces of Patterson were overwhelming in point of strength, and to risk a general engagement would have been hazardous.

In the meanwhile Col. Stuart, formerly of the Federal army, was engaged with the enemy, and succeeded in capturing fifty-three of the Yankees, who were employed as a skirmishing party. With his party of cavalry he rode up, surrounded the skirmishers, and actually made some of them let down the bars while he and his men rode in and captured them. Some Pennsylvania captain has, ere this, discovered himself minus his company.

During the action several other prisoners were taken. Some of them, in the confusion, straggled into our camp, inquiring for their regiments. They are a stolid set, and quite a number were not even aware of their being in Virginia.

The total number of our forces engaged was three hundred and eighty; other regiments were held in reserve, but at no time engaged. Our loss consisted of one killed and fifteen wounded.

Farris, of Marion county, Kentucky, belonging to Capt. Avis' company of skirmishers from Winchester, was reported killed, but he turned up alive and fresh yesterday. It appears that during the fight he shot one of the enemy, and then attempted to capture the gun of his foe. In this he was outwitted, for he had advanced but a few yards when crack went a rifle. Unhurt, but much frightened, he fell to the ground, and feigned death, thus securing his life.

The loss of the enemy is estimated at fully one hundred and fifty. Such, at least, is the story told by the Union men. You can easily determine upon which side was the victory. It is true that we had to retire before an immense force, but not until after inflicting a heavy punishment on the intruders.

HENRY A. WISE STILL LIVING.

We are at last able to give what is unquestionably the truth in regard to the killing or wounding of the old arch traitor, Henry A. Wise. He is still in the land of the living. Mr. John Woods, son of A. P. Woods, of this city, arrived here from Ravenswood on Saturday morning, by steamer. He left Charlottesville, where he was a student at the University, about three weeks ago. He reached Charlestown, after a great deal of trouble, and left that place on the 4th of July, arriving at Ripley on the evening on the 5th. Old Henry A. and his son, O. Jennings Wise, were both at Ripley. On the 5th a report reached Ripley that a thousand Federal troops were marching upon that place from the Ohio river. The Wises, with their seven hundred followers, retreated back upon Charlestown. The report of the killing of Wise and his body guard reached us on Sunday evening, the 7th, so that it will be seen that he could not have been very badly injured, as he was knocking around Ripley pretty tolerably spry for an old man. From other circumstances, we are induced to believe that the whole story about the attack upon Wise's party is a sheer fabrication. It is scarcely possible that he could have been at Sistersville at all.

Our readers may rest assured that Henry A. Wise still lives, and is doubtless, this minute, "firing the Southern heart" somewhere along the Kanawha salines.—Wheeling (Va.) Intelligencer.

THE BRITISH CONSUL OF NEW ORLEANS AND THE REBEL IMPRESSMENT OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 6th instant contains the following letter from the British consul in that city:

NEW ORLEANS, July 5, 1861.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE DAILY PICAYUNE—GENTLEMEN: My attention has been called to an article in yesterday morning's Picayune, commenting upon Mr. Russell's tenth letter, written from this city on the 25th of May, in which my name is made use of for the purpose of impeaching Mr. Russell's veracity. I have not seen his letter, but that is of little consequence, as I am not called upon either to coincide in his opinions or defend his views. I take it for granted, however, that the extract from the New York paper, relative to the impressment of British subjects, is correct, and, as the statement made by Mr. Russell involves a question of fact, in which I am interested, I think it due to myself not to preserve a silence which might be misconstrued.

Mr. Russell's statement, you have, apparently without inquiry, characterized, not with your usual courtesy, as an outrageous falsehood of his own coinage, &c. Let us see with what justice you have used these severe expressions.

It is not the fact, as you suppose, that one or two isolated cases of British subjects who enlisted in the army, and having thought better of it, then invoked my protection, made the basis of Mr. Russell's statement, or, as you call it, "monstrous invention." But it is the fact that since the 28th of April to the present day, with very slight intermission, many British subjects, some of whom were only a few weeks in the country, were seized and forcibly carried off from the levee, steamboat-landing, boarding houses, &c., to the different places of rendezvous of military companies. When the men resisted, they were frequently assaulted, knocked down, and, being overpowered, carried off in furniture wagons to the headquarters of these embryo companies, where the most violent threats were used to compel them "to sign the papers."

When these outrages commenced, I addressed in the end of April and beginning of May, communications to his Excellency, Gov. Moore, who at once granted all the redress in his power, by ordering the discharge of those men whose names I could furnish as having been illegally impressed. His Excellency at the same time expressed "his unqualified condemnation" of such outrages, and stated that he would endeavor to put an end to them, as far as he had any control or authority over the parties implicated. I believe that in one case a company was ordered to be disbanded, in consequence of the very flagrant conduct of the recruiting squads, who had kidnapped men in midday at the end of the shell-road.

At the time of Mr. Russell's arrival in this city about thirty-five or forty of these "illegal musters" had been discharged, and my office was still daily besieged by women, imploring me to get their husbands released. Within the last few days there have been over twenty applications of a similar kind, and some of the men, according to the evidence, have been most severely maltreated. One woman alleges that her husband was seized on his way to procure medical help for their child; that it was three days before she discovered the rendezvous where he was confined, and when she saw him he was tied by cords, and so disfigured by bruises that she scarcely recognized him. She was not allowed to hold any communication with him, but was threatened with the prison if she troubled them again!

I do not wish to trespass upon your columns by multiplying instances. Instead of one repenting volunteer, there have been about sixty cases of impressed British subjects reported at my office. I am somewhat surprised, when so much patriotic spirit has been evinced in the filling up of military companies with so much rapidity, that any resort should have been had to the gag or bludgeon; and it is singular that a fact so notorious should have escaped the attention of your city reporter, who might have easily satisfied himself of its accuracy by applying to official quarters.

Upon the principle of "audi alteram partem," I request the insertion of this letter, and remain, dear sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM MURE.

GENERAL ROBERT SELDEN GARNETT, who was killed at St. George's, was a native of Virginia, and about forty-five years of age. He entered West Point in the month of September, 1841, and subsequent to his cadetship was appointed brevet second lieutenant in the Fourth Artillery, on the first of July, 1841. From July, 1843, until October, 1844, he was assistant instructor of infantry tactics at the Military Academy, and from January to September, 1845, was aid-de-camp to Brigadier General Wool. He was promoted to a first lieutenancy August, 1846, and served with much distinction in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma. From June, 1846, to January, 1849, he was aid-de-camp to General Taylor and was breveted captain "for gallant and meritorious conduct in several conflicts at Monterey." Subsequently he was brevetted major "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Buena Vista," and in August, 1848, was transferred to the Seventh Infantry, where, in March, 1851, he received a full captaincy. The last army register mentions him in the Ninth Infantry, where he held the rank of full major, his commission dating March 27, 1855. The next account we have of him is as Commander-in-Chief of the rebel forces at Laurel Hill, at whose head he fell on Sunday, at the engagement of St. George.

SALMON FISHERIES.—The salmon fisheries of Canada are once more becoming important. By order of Government, artificial obstructions to rivers have been removed, allowing the fish to reach their spawning beds without hindrance, and already salmon are more plentiful in Canada than ever before.

Arrival of Gov. Hicks in Baltimore.

THE FIGHT IN CAMBRIDGE—A PLUCKY GOVERNOR.

[From the Baltimore Clipper of yesterday.]

During yesterday almost every person had the question to ask, "Have you heard of Gov. Hicks being killed?" The answer was, "Yes, but I do not believe it." Towards noon a propeller arrived at the Light-street wharf, near Barre street, and a fresh report was quickly circulated that she had just arrived from Cambridge, and endorsed the report. Hundreds were induced to credit the rumor, while others looked upon it as a base fabrication of the galled Secessionists, who would much rather see or hear of the old Gibraltar being in his coffin.

As the day advanced the excitement waxed warmer, and towards four o'clock it was whispered about that the Governor would arrive in our city on board of the Kent. In a short time hundreds of persons could be seen wending their way to the Eastern Shore steamboat landing, on Light street, foot of Camden, to await the arrival of the Kent. At a quarter past five o'clock the steamer came into her wharf, and the only question asked was, "Is the Governor on board?" A reply in the affirmative appeared to thrill with joy the bosoms of the hundreds who had collected together on the wharf. As soon as the gang-plank had been thrown out a rush was made for the boat; several police officers, however, at the gangway prevented the crowd from boarding the steamer.

In a short time, the Governor made his appearance, and was received with well-meant and hearty cheers [illegible] with Col. Petherbridge, entered a hack, and was in the act of proceeding to the Fountain Hotel, when the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment, which had been on a visit to General Banks, passed along Light street, and escorted the Governor to the Fountain Hotel, where he was waited upon by hundreds of our Union-loving citizens.

During the transit of the Governor to the hotel, crowds of persons who lined the sidewalks gave cheer after cheer for the man who had the nerve to defy the hordes who would have plunged our good old State into the vortex of rebellion, had they been permitted to listen to the treacherous advice of an early-called Legislature.

From passengers in the Kent we were informed that the fight on the wharf, when the Pioneer brought off her prisoners, has been outrageously misrepresented. A slight set-to occurred between four or five men, but beyond a couple of black eyes and several bloody noses, the Governor informed us that "nobody was hurt."

When the fight began Dr. James Muse, of Cambridge, approached Governor Hicks, and remarked that it was an outrage that peaceable persons should be arrested and removed to Fort McHenry without a hearing. The Doctor finished his remarks by stating to the Governor that he (the doctor) always went armed. The Governor replied that such was his case exactly (although he did not have as much as a penknife about him.) The Governor finally replied that he had authorized the arrest of the parties on board of the Pioneer, and that he would not "give an inch if all h—l was before him." This determined speech appeared to take the doctor all aback, as he walked away, and was not seen for several hours afterwards.

Among those who had congregated on the wharf previous to the arrival of the Kent, we noticed several ladies who have relatives residing in Cambridge, and who were fearful on account of the numerous rumors afloat, that the beautiful town of Cambridge had been reduced to ashes, and that loved ones had perished amid the carnage.

A few minutes before 10 o'clock last night, the fine band attached to Col. Morehead's regiment, visited the Fountain Hotel, and complimented the Governor by a beautiful serenade. After the band had played several airs, his Excellency appeared at a second-story window, and in a few brief remarks, thanked the band for the compliment extended to him.

He remarked that it afforded him great happiness to be alive on this occasion, notwithstanding he had been killed by busy rumor. He was happy that old Maryland was to-day where she is, instead of being engaged in a fratricidal war, as some of her sister States are. He expressed the conviction that our country will in a short time enjoy that peace and freedom which it enjoyed six months ago. He manifested deep regret that our once peaceful and happy country should be plunged into the strife which now exists, but he looked forward to the time when all the world will recognize the United States as the greatest Power in existence.

He then alluded to the many malignant charges which have been preferred against him by persons who would, if possible, hurl headlong our State into the vortex which now threatens to engulph us. He repelled the charges hurled against him, and gloried in the knowledge that Maryland has remained true to the Union, and that she has been rescued from the destruction which awaited her, and applauded the course which she has pursued under the present troubles. He would not under any circumstances contribute a feather's weight to break up this glorious Union, which was bought by the blood of our patriot sires.

He remarked that he had been charged with being a Black Republican and a Disunionist. He denied both charges. He has lived a Union man, and when he dies, he desires no better shroud than the stars and stripes. In conclusion, said he, "had I died the other day, as was reported, I would have died in advocating the maintenance of this blessed Union." His Excellency was frequently interrupted with applause, and retired to the tune of "Hail to the Chief."

GENERAL NEWS.

BY THE latest intelligence from Salt Lake City, up to June 21, we learn that the order for the renewal of the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government reached Fort Crittenden by the last mail, and that all the officers except Lieutenant Good, who handed in his resignation, had pledged again their loyalty to the United States. No official notification had reached Colonel Cook in regard to the withdrawal of the troops. The emigration to Carson and California was very large, trains passing through Salt Lake City every day.

IMMENSITY OF SPACE.—Humboldt's "Cosmos" says: "It is calculated by Sir John Herschel that the light is nearly two millions of years in coming to the earth from the remote nebulæ reached by his forty foot reflector, and therefore, he says, those distant worlds must have been in existence nearly two million years ago, in order to send out the ray by which we now perceive them. It also follows that their light would continue to reach us for two million years to come, were they to be now stricken from the Heavens!"

IT IS NOT Captain George Pegram, of Mexican war notoriety, who commanded Garnett's advance, recently surrendered to General McClellan, but ex-Lieutenant Pegram, United States army. The former is dead. The General Garnett killed is not the man of that name late a member of the House of Representatives, but his cousin, Robert S. Garnett, late major in the Ninth Regiment United States Infantry.—World.

INSURRECTION.—A correspondent of the Cincinnati Gazette at Cairo says that Mr. Warren Beckwith, direct from Washington county, Texas, by way of the Mississippi Central Railroad, reports a rising of the slaves in Yazoo county, Mississippi. He says that ten negroes were hung, and a large number under arrest. Some Dutchman had been detected distributing poison to the slaves, and an intense excitement was the consequence.

CANARY BIRDS.—Having had much trouble in protecting canary birds from the attacks of the insects that infest them and the cages, I learned the following simple method of destroying these pests, which will no doubt be a useful piece of information to many readers. By placing every night over the cage a white cloth, the insects gather upon it, and in the morning may be seen by carefully examining the cloth. They may thus be soon removed, and then all that is necessary is to thoroughly clean and varnish the cage.

FLAX COTTON.—At a special meeting of the Rhode Island Society for the Encouragement of Domestic Industry, held on the 12th inst., a premium of five hundred dollars was offered for prepared flax cotton, to be exhibited at the fair in that city on the 11th of September next. The society had previously offered premiums both for the best and second best bales of prepared flax cotton of no less than fifty pounds each, without qualification. The premium now offered (which is additional) has reference strictly to its practical use as an economical substitute for cotton.

A DANISH POET'S BEQUEST.—A young poet of Copenhagen, named Ankers, has bequeathed a capital of eighty thousand dollars, of which the annual income is to be shared by a poet, a composer, a painter, and a sculptor, in order to improve themselves by foreign travel.

A "SAILOR of fourteen years' service and experience," now in the Confederate navy, has submitted a plan to drive off or destroy the blockaders off the port of Charleston, at an expense not exceeding $25,000. The Courier, after examining the plan, thinks it should be tried.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A young man, named Ashbury Hevaloe, in the employ of ex-Gov. Causey, of Milford, Del., was thrown from a load of wheat on Tuesday last, when the prongs of a fork, which he had in his hands, pierced his heart, producing instant death.

AN IMMENSE SCHOOL OF WHALES.—The English papers report that one hundred and fifty-nine whales were stranded near North Uist, an island of the outer Hebrides, Scotland, on the 6th of June.

A STRANGE ELOPEMENT.—A woman aged fifty years, and the mother of five children, recently eloped from Iowa with the nephew of her husband. The couple went to Peoria and took up their abode on the opposite side of the river.

TWO CASES of cattle disease, or pleuro-pneumonia, have occurred in Windham, Mass., the past week. The animals belonged to Mr. P. Willis, and on the death of the first an examination was had, when the presence of the disease was unmistakably made manifest.

GOVERNOR OF NORTH CAROLINA.—By the death of John W. Ellis, the duties and powers of the Governor are devolved upon Colonel Henry T. Clarke, at present Speaker of the State Senate.

MR. ADAMS, our new minister to England, is said to have gone to court in a dark blue coat, the collar, cuffs, and flaps embroidered with gold; white small clothes, white silk stockings, low shoes, and to have carried a sword.

EX-PRESIDENT VAN BUREN was in Albany on Monday morning. In conversation he expressed the opinion that the war ought to be vigorously prosecuted until the full authority of the United States Government is re established.

A GERMAN, named Haywood, was tarred and cottoned in New Orleans on Saturday last, for having joined several companies, and refusing to go with any to the seat of war.

A BOY, twelve years of age, has been re-delivering the lectures of Gough, with great success, at Plymouth, England.

OVER half a million barrels of flour were received in Chicago from the 1st of January to the 1st of July this year.

LIEUT. SLEMMER, of Fort Pickens fame, has opened a recruiting office in Chicago.