DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE Dollars for Six Months-invariably in advance for

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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 Bath. ing 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.

band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, juside band one inch by three-sixteenths in thickness; the hind wheels to be made and band and band and band and band and band and band 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 cleven 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 cals and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolsier, (the belster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide and towards half.) Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL. ROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, daily, at 7% 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. Distauce, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of jy 10-tf

FOR THE SEA-SHORE CAMDEN AND AT-LANTIC BAILROAD, On and after MONDAY, June 17th. trains will leave VINE-STREET FERRY daily, (Sundays excepted): (Surdays excepted):

three days, \$2.50.

Freight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by

FOR CAPE MAY AND NEW YORK, TUESDAYS, THURS-DAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9½ o'clock A. M. New York and Philadelphia Steam Navigation Company. Steamers DELAWARE, Captain Johnston, and BOSTON, Captain Crooker, will leave for CAPE MAY and NEW YORK, from first wher? below Spruce street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at Dig A. M. 

5 6-2m 814 and 316 South PELAWARE Avenue. FOR CAPE MAY.—The 

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S16 CHESTNUT STREET, 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 is now offered to make pura chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street.

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Issue Letters of Credit to Travellers, available in all parts of Europe, through the Messes, Rothschild, of

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Nos. 117 and 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET. The large wholesale stock of ARTHURS FRUIT CANS AND JARS, Now selling off at an

IMMENSE REDUCTION. I am now selling off, at RETAIL, the entire stock of the late firm of Arthur, Burnham, & Gilroy, N. E. cor-ner Tenth and George streets, consisting of ARTHUR'S FRUIT CANS AND JARS. "OLD DOMINION"

COFFEE AND TEA POTS, PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING MILK PANS; PRATT'S SELF-VENTILATING BREAD AND CAKE BOXES. ICE CREAM FREEZERS, &c. BF No such chance as this will again occur for zetting the above well-known articles at a resp low price. Now is the time for Housekeepers to secure a supply of Fruit Jers for the season, at a small cost.

CHARLES BURNHAM, K. I., cother TENTH and GEORGE Streets, Phila. pars-th-tarks

GLASS ABOVE, GLASS BELOW, GLASS ON ALL SIDES. of being reisoned with Metal in using the HARTELL JAR.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
oul9-2:a Glass Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street.

A LL PERSONS PUTTING UP
FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to cell and
examine the HARTELL JAR, recommended by Dr. Ather. Prof. Booth and others, and see Silver Medals and
First Producta Diplomas, which have never failed being
awarded when placed in competition with other Jacs.
HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
au10-2a Glass Warchouse, 13 N. FIFTH Sweet. CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION.

No. 291 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now materize turing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOOULE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are prenounced, 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.

BUSINESS NOTICES. TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the last MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

BF Orders promptly attended to.

FILE MANUFACTORY. 211 NEW STREET. Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, made to order, at the above establishment.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

at menufacturer's prices.

Recutting done in a superior manner.

apl-agm J. B. SMITH.

EASE AND COMFORT. ever shedy?

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 ruined before may be suited now.

He is at his Old Place, Ref 10.47F. Street 10.15-3m bus COATES Street

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
STORE,
201 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
on hand.

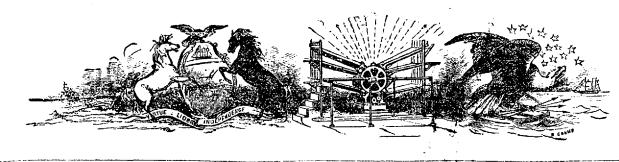
WM. S. HELVERSON, UNDERTAKER, has withdrawn from the old firm, and is now at the northeast corner of ST. JOHN and COATES Streets.

OLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil in white glass bottles, just received per bark Juliet. For JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, No. 208 South FRONT Street.

CLARET WINE—In casks and cases, of the brands of St. Julien, Margaux, Hout-Brien Paxillae. For sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, No. 208 South FRONT Street

Skins.—A small invoice of Hides, Sheep and Goat Skins, just received from the West Indies, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 South FRONT Street. WOAD-500 lbs. for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.





VOL. 5.—NO. 16.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. \
WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861. \
Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Bag

gage Wagons.
Proposals should state the prices at which they can be

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 serew bolt and nut in each fellie; luths 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 white, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by open agreements.

hounds and bolsier, (the belster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with four half-inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches

The tongue to be ten leet eight menes long, rour menes 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 man come to be ten receions to the tork; the tork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to spread the forks apart; the links of the doubletree, stay, and things the chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the links of the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the

links of these and of the lock chains to be not more that two and a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two

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

quarter of an irea times around the occupiece, the centre bolt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the justice of the holy, the ends, top, and bottom to be seemed by two three-eighths inch serew 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 and eleven inches the other two feet six inches long to be of three-eighths of an inch rand leave fool.

long, to be of three-cighths of an inch round iron; feel trough to be four feet six inches long from out to out, the bottom and cub of out, the sides of vellow pine, to be eight freshes wide at bottom, twelve inches wide at

staple in the lower rail, near the second stud from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and feed rooms to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue that, 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 durkened

of a chocolate color, the hub and fellies to be well

to ir.

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, body. Including top, and harness beauers for each wagon to be put up in a strong box, (coopered,) and the centents marked thereon.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.—
J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few

1 J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the Wholesde Dealers is invited to his IMPROVED CUT

Wholesale Dealers is invited to mis internal and of SHIRTS, of superior fit, make, and material, or hand and made to order at shortest notice. je8-tf

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA-

HESTNUT Street.
BREWERY, No. 982 North SEVENTH Street, Phi-adelphia. jy26-1m

GER-BEER SALOON AND OFFICE, No. 409

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

MONDAY, AUGUST 19, 1861.

gage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the place 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-mulle (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; bind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten 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; the two and a thing the series of the seven inches and the series of the series of the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; ITALIA LIBERATA. That the Quarterly Review, so long the organ f intolerant and rampant Toryism in England, hould do justice to CAVOUR, the especial apostle of Progress, may be taken as a significant and suggestive sign of the times. Some hand unseen, Byron reminded the world, which proved that

When Power Had left the wretch one uncorrupted hour, ie had done a kind or a just act to somebody. In like manner, because of the Quarterly's iberal recognition of the merits of Cavour, we east upon it this tribute of admiration and stonishment. The notice of Cavour, which appears in the new number of the Quarterly, s attributed to one of the most accomplished of the Palmerston Ministry, and the writer evidently has considerable personal knowledge of his subject. CAVOUR was the ablest, as well as the most

iccessful statesman in Europe. It has been the fashion to give that title to NAPOLEON, undoubtedly a remarkable, shrewd, and successful man. Cavour's own estimate of Napo-LEON, appears extremely accurate. He admitted his fertility of resource, his physical and moral courage, and his knowledge of the people he governs, but had no very high idea of his capacity. "He has no definite policy," he remarked to an English friend. "He has duarter inches deep at the front end, and so arrafriged as to lift up, the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagen 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 cighths 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-cighth 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 the 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 leack part of the hounds, and to he 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, and four and three-quarter inches in front, and four and a half inches at he 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 feet long where they class the coupling pole; the bolster four fe number of political ideas floating in his mind, none of them matured. They would seem to be convictions founded upon instinct. He will not steadily pursue any single idea if a serious obstacle presents itself, but will give way, and take up another. This is the 'mot de l'énigme' to his policy." Napoleon's only principle is the establishment of his dynasty, and using the vanity of the French people to maintain it. CAVOUR said: "Look at his wars, look at his foreign policy; he has never gone one step beyond what was absolutely necessary to attain this one object. The principle ostentatiously put forward in the first instance has been forgotten or discarded as soon as his immediate end has been accomplished. It was so in the war with Russia; it has been so in the war with Austria. In the Crimea he was satisfied with the success of his army in the capture of Sebastopol, which took from the English troops the glory they had carned by their admirable devotion and courage, and to which they would have added had the war continued. In the struggle with Austria he was astounded by the greatness of the victories of Magenta and Solferino. The military glory of France had been satisted, and he thought no more of the liberty of Italy, of that half-linch screw bolts, and one half-linch 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 free and united nation which he was to have called into existence from the Alps to the

Adriatic." Born of a noble and wealthy family, CAMILto Cavorn received a military education, was In 1852, when the Ministry was recona page at Court at the age of seventeen, and structed, with Massimo D'Azeglio as its chief it, graduating with the rank of Lieutenant in | France and England, and, the Reviewer tells the Engineers, and the reputation of an able mathematician, and one of the most industrious pupils of the institution. At the age of nineteen he wintered in the Appenines, to of London, which was so characteristic of his make the plan of a new fort, which was to desire to get at the bottom of everything, and close the road between Nice and Genoa. Here to ascertain for himself the merits of those he became acquainted with the late William social questions in which he took so deep an BROCKEDEN, an English artist, subsequently a interest. A very interesting and graphic degreat inventor, whose magnificent work "The scription, from the pen of CHARLES DICKENS, Passes of the Alps," showed the romantic who was one of his companions, of that night's beauty of the mountains on the Piedmontese

and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axietree; iron plate six inches long, three inches wide, and one-eighth of an inch thick on the doubletree and tongue where they rub together; from plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fassened at each end by a screw boft through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below elyven 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 hand iron; the rub plate on the coapiling pole to be cight inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and ellp at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, singletree two inches long, singletrees wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees two longs two and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees for six-mule tenn; the two singletrees for the lead mules to have looks in the middle pairs with open rings to attach them to the doubletree and hand low.

The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher strached to spread the forks awart; the links of the doubletree as as well as the Swiss side. At that time, the father of CHARLES-AL-BERT, and grandfather of Victor Emmanuel, was king of Saruma, and governed with all absolutism which must have charmed his relative, Francis of Austria. Young CAYOUR, suspected of sympathizing with liberty and progress, was arrested, and, on his liberation, threw up his commission in the Engineers in 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 qually 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, and three inches deep; through the four inches deep in the middle to rest on the coupling pole; top rail one and a half inch thick by one and seven-cighth inch wide; lower rails one inch thick by one and seven-cighth 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 jece and front rail by a river in each end of it passing through them, the lid to be fastened to the front rail with two good strap linges, a strap of five-cighth iron around the box a half inch front 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 hisdie, a strap of iron on the centre of the low with a staple passing through if, to fasten the lid to; eight studs and two rails on each side; one bolster fastened to the hody, six inches deep and four inches wide at king bolt hole, iron roal in front and centre, of eleven-sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a head on the ton of rail and nut disgust, and set to work heart and soul to study the political and social questions of the day, before him, and to which he even then looked forward. A remarkable letter has been preserved, written by him about this time, in which he says that, in his dreams, he already sees himself the Minister of the kingdom of Italy. The French Revolution of 1830, followed by the grant of English Parliamentary reform, assured him that there was hope for his own fair Italy. He took great interest in was twenty-two years old, had learned to speak and write the English language. He threw himself even thus early, into the discussion of the Free-Trade question-years before Charles VILLIERS, who was followed by Cordex and BRIGHT, had introduced it into Parliament. inch round iron, with a head on the top of rail and ant on lower end; iron rad and brace behind, with shoulders on top of tall piece, and muts on the under side, and a nut on top of rail; a plate two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron on tail piece, across the body; two mortices in tail piece, and hind bar two and a quarter inches wide and one inch thick, to receive pieces three feet four inches long, to be used as harness bearers; four rivets through each side stad, and two rivets through each stod, so coure the liming boards; to be of the best quality iron, and riveted on a good bur; one rivet through each end of the rails; floor live-eighths of an inch oak boards; sides five-eighths of an inch 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-cishths of an inch thick on the under side of the bel-piece, to extend from the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind boisters to be fastened by the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral yod and two three-cighths of an inch screw belts, one at the feward end of the lateral rod. A half-inch round iron rod or bolt to pass diazonally through the rails, between the two hind studs to and through the rails, between the two hind studs to and through the pol-piece and plate ander it, with a good head on the top and mut and screw at the bottom, to be at the top one foot six inches from inside of tail-board, and on the bottom ten the less rem the little rod. An iron clamp two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick anomal the bed-piece, the centre bodt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the on the inside of the the archives of the Milan police fell into the hands of the Italian party, it appeared that they contained a detailed report upon CAYOUR, who was set down as a dangerous character, quired considerable knowledge which was sub-

of State, the department of agriculture was allotied to him. In 1835, CAYOUR first visited Paris, and thence passed over to England, where his friend Mr. BROCKEDEN received and chaperoned him. The Reviewer says that prepared by long probably any young traveller had ever before been to make the utmost of a visit to England. knew almost every living celebrity in England, CAVOUR visited the great public and private institutions and establishments of London and the manufacturing districts, inquired into the the lottom and ends of east, the sades of yellow pine, to be eight inches wide at bortom, twelve inches while 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 stuples on the body, to secure each one of the bows; one ridge pole twelve feet long, one and three-quarters inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick; the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck No. —, filteen 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 of fasten the salle could to. The outside of the body principles upon which they were managed, and examined the wonderful inventions and improvements in mechanics which have been the cause of the vast development of the resources and commerce of England. He completed his inquiries by spending some time in Scotland and Ireland. He was especially interested in Ireland, and several years after, (1842-4) a | the limits of the treaty of 1815. paper upon that country, from his pen, appeared in the Bibliothèque Universelle de Genère. It enumerated the wrongs and wants cations with Sardinia, and, in March 1857, of Ireland, and made many practical sug- withdrew her Ambassador from Turi, and pitched, instead of painted, if required.

A tar-pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra single-trees to be furnished with each wagon, the king bolt and singletrees similar in all respects to those belonging was eventually carried out by the establishment of the Galway and New York mailin a strong box, (coopered.) and the centents 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 material 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 namner.

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.

je25-11 Quartermaster General U. S. record.

CAYOUR'S avidity for obtaining vast and va- MANUEL King of Italy. ried information in and about England was remarkable, not only during his visit, but after named Garibald commander of the aps of his return to Turin. It is stated that blue volunteers, thus tells how the two m met: books, parliamentary returns, papers on financial, social, and industrial questions, improvements in manufactures, husbandry, and agriculture, reports upon factories, schools, poorlaws, and trade; even treatises on the laying out and management of flower and botanical Count, the servant went to his masr, and, gardens, were all read with the same ardor, describing the uncouth appearance of the and illustrated and verified by his own in-

PATRIOTIC, UNION, AND COMIC ENVELOPES, all different styles, the largest collection in the United States, for sale at one cent each. You can order from 25 up to 809, at the above price. Just received, varieties of Secession Envelopes from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, &c. Collectors will find it to their advantage to order direct from CHARLES A. MILLER, 25 ANN Street, N.Y. New Designs received daily. Trade supplied, jy23-1m quiries. What chiefly interested him was the parliamentary system of England-which he eventually introduced into his own country. The Reviewer says, "He scarcely ever made a had never seen him before. Alon hterview speech or wrote a paper in which some allusion gave him the highest opinion of the haracter to England will not be found, in which he does not summon, as justifying a policy or a principle, the great names of CHATHAM, of PITT, of time for actual war had arrived." CANNING, or of PEEL, in which he does not point to a maxim or a rule of the House of Commons for the guidance of the Italian | to after the impromptu interview the two Chambers, in which he does not show that he | Emperors at Villafranca. Cavourien lost |

English Constitution."?

Agraria of Piedmont, of which CAVOUR, who originated it, was appointed head. This besuch hot words that he was dismissed from the came a liberal association, as to polities, and royal presence, and immediately resigned office, published its Gazette, in which Cavora wrote (July 1859,) retired to his farm at Leri, refused a great deal-strongly advocating Free Trade, and urgently pressing for constitutional institutions. Cavour especially urged the formation of railways in Italy, and foreibly argued against Communist doctrines. Years went on, and the Agricultural Gazette, proving not strewed flowers over the grave of Nero, exactly the proper organ of a political party, CAVOUR founded the Risorgimento, in which, with other moderate reformers, he wrote in favor of the independence of Italy; union between the princes and peoples; progress in the path of reform; and a league between the Italian States. This was in 1847.

Next year came the Revolution in Italy. Two parties were formed in Turin, and Cavour became the recognized leader of the moderate or Constitutional reformers. Upon the representations of this party, Charles ALBERT consented to expel the Jesuits, who had engrossed great power and wealth, and to grant a Constitution which conceded a parliament. The first electoral college of Turin sent Cavour to the new chamber as its representative, and he soon assumed a first place in that assembly by the vigor, the ability, and the matter of his speeches.

Meantime, events occurred in Italy which promised to lead to the overthrow of Austrian misrule and influence in that fair country. CAVOUR advocated the declaration of war against Austria and the union of Lombardy to Piedmont. When the King wavered, CAvour recommended that his friend Balbo should proclaim himself Dietator and march to Milan, declaring that he was ready to accompany him barefoot. Events went on, and CAVOUR became alarmed at the excesses of the democratic party. By that party he was then denounced as a renegade, and his speeches were hissed by the auditors in the gallery of the Legislative Chamber. The result was, he was defeated at the next election, but still, in his Risorgimento, he supported all the moderate measures of Gioberti, the new Democratic Premier.

A few months did the work of years. The defeat at Novara, in March 1849, placed Piedmont at the feet of Austria, drove CHARLES ALBERT into abdication and exile, and restored the Grand Duke of Tuscany to Florence and the Pope to Rome. VICTOR EMMANUEL, the new King of Sardinia, resolved to become a constitutional ruler, and has kept his word. CAYOUR was re-elected a member of the Chambers in December, 1849, and became one of the Ministry in the October following, holding the portfolio of Agriculture and Commerce. With as little delay as possible, and in the face of much Protectionist opposition, Cavour, carrying out his early-received ideas of Free Trade, concluded liberal treaties of commerce with England, Belgium, and other European Powers.

CAYOUR, who was not included, revisited us, it was during his short stay in London, at this time, that he made that midnight excursion through the lowest and most filthy parts proceedings, when the lowest dens of infamy and vice were visited under the care of In spector FIELD, of the London police, appeared in Household Words, and has been republished CHARLES DICKENS, entitled "Short Stories."

It is called On Dwty with Inspector Field. D'AZEGLIO'S Ministry lasted only a few weeks, and, in that brief time, got into a serious dispute with the Holy See about civil marriages. Cavour, called upon to reconstruct the Government, found it impossible to come and to prepare himself for the work that was to terms with the Pope's agent, who claimed exclusive jurisdiction of Rome in all ecclesiastical matters, and withdrew. But he was a necessity, and was appointed Premier, (as President of the Council and Minister of Finance.) VICTOR EMMANUEL consenting to his stipulatien that the demands of Rome should be resisted. From that time (the close of 1852) ton, and is well timed as well as well written to his death, with brief intermission, CAYOUR to his death, with brief intermission, CAYOUR was minister of Italy. From 1852 to 1854, he R. Lowell credit for: Of the authorship of "Agnes" English politics and statistics, and, before he encouraged the formation of railways and still of Sorrento" there can be no doubt, because Mrs. farther carried out his free-trade principles. The war between Russia and the Western a Latin hymn, (Splendor paterna gloria,) she Powers broke out in 1854. With an audacity which would have been ludierous but for its success, Cavour manouvred to bring in Sardinia, then only a third-rate Power, into the He travelled through various parts of Italy- league against Russia, and, early in 1855, con- and through the Sea, Journal of a Privateersman, a suspected and watched man. In 1848, when cluded a treaty with France and England, by and the very best notice we have yet read of Elizawhich Sardinia undertook to send an army of both Barret Browning. Among the notices of new 14,000, afterwards increased to 25,000, to the books is one, with a long extract, of Alexander Crimea. It was an adroit stroke of policy, Smith's new volume "Edwin of Deira." It is in which raised Sardinia out of the defeat at who, from his talents, was to be dreaded. In Novara, and gave Italy a voice in the councils 1833, CAVOUR assisted his father in the ma- of Europe. At the conference of the great nagement of his numerous farms, and thus ac- Powers, after the fall of Sebastopol, held to arrange terms of peace, Sardinia claimed ler sequently useful to him, when, as a Minister right to be present as a belligerent. In site tember, have also reached us-Godey's Lady's of the remonstrances of Austria, she was id- Book and Peterson's Ladies' Magazine. Both mitted, and Cavour brought before the assm- are liberally illustrated, with engravings on steel blcd statesmen the condition of Italy. Forhe and wood. The frontispiece of Godey's is "The first time the national wishes and hopes had ben expressed by an Italian in a European coucil. In able State papers addressed to Lord CLAEXstudy, and an intimate acquaintance with her Dox, Foreign Minister of England, CAPUR literature, her institutions, and the history of proved, by indisputable facts, how imposible her public men, CAVOUR was better fitted than it was for Piedmont to develop her material resources, or her free institutions, whilst emmed in on all sides by Austrian bayonetsex-Under the auspices of Mr. Brockeden, who | pesed to endless intrigues, and compelle for her own safety to make a constant drainipon her finances. His idea, at and for that ime, was a confederation of Italian States witconstitutional institutions, and a guarante of complete independence from the direct aterference and influence of Austria; and te secularization of the Legations with a lawicar under the suzerainty of the Pope. A that

quiesce in the occupation of Lombarr by Austria, had she bound herself to keep ithin Austria, with a natural prescience, us vehement and bitter in its subsequent comunigestions, several of which have since been followed this up by sending 50,000 addional carried out. Amongst others, the establish- soldiers across the Alps. Cavour met is by ment of a line of steamers between the ex- effecting a large loan. In 1858, disstissied treme point of the county of Clare and at the lukewarm policy of England, tawhich America, by which he contended the commu- country he had first turned, Cavous made nication between the two countries would overtures to Naroleon, and, in an inview shortly be reduced to a seven-days' voyage—a | at Plombières, in the autumn of 1858, annged striking instance of his foresight, for his idea for the marriage of Prince Napoleon th the Princess CLOTILDE, daughter of the ling of Sardinia, and for the rupture of Franc with steamer line, which, during the present year, Austria-which last was announced, a New performed (by the Adriatic) the shortest Year's Day, 1859, by Napoleon telaron passage from Europe to America yet on Hebner, Austrian Minister to Paris War ensued, which virtually made VICTI EM-

> The Reviewer, mentioning that avour "One morning a rough, bearded man jearing a slouched felt hat and a countryman blouse, demanded an audience of the Minist. Declining to give his name, he was resed admittance; but as he insisted upon song the stranger, warned him of the rix of teeiving unknown persons. Let him comein, said CAVOUR, in his good-natured vay; ot is probably some poor devil who las a petition to make to me.' It was GARIBALA. CAVOUR

was thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the all control ofer himself, and indeed had cause TETTER FROM WASHINGTON. veying despatches to rebels in Europe he would have to be dissatisfied at the step taken by Naro-In August, 1842, the late King CHARLES LEON without consulting either Victor Em-Albert granted a patent organizing the Società MANUEL or himself. The King, however an-

> dine with him. We cannot delay here to discuss the policy of Narthan in not following up, against Austria, the victory of Solferino. It was CAVOUR'S belief that the defensibility of the Quadrilateral had been exaggerated.

CAVOUR'S strong ministry was succeeded by the feeble rule of RATAZZA and LA MARMORA, -but, even at his farm, Cavorr continued to govern Italy. He was a necessity, and, in January, 1859, again became Prime Minister. His first difficulty was on account of the cession of Nice and Savoy to France. The writer in the Quarterly, writing from

information in the English archives, affirms

that "the price that Italy was to pay for the help of France in a successful struggle against Austria had been fixed at the surrender of Nice and Savoy long before Louis Napoleon came to the throne. The Republican party had haggled over it when there was a question of forming in 1848 and 1849 a 'Subalpine' kingdom by the union of Lombardy and Venetia to Picdmont." He declares that it was no new idea when brought forward at Plombieres:-that when Napoleon mentioned it there, CAVOUR'S reply was that should Italy become a free monarchy, and Nice and Savoy of their own accord ask to be united to France, he would not resist; -and that "there was this tacit understanding, but no written agreement or bargain. It was known every where in Europe, except, it would appear, in the English Cabinet, that France would claim the two provinces if the war ended in the aggrandizement of Piedmont by the addition of Lombardy and Venetia. No French Government was likely to do otherwise. It was its traditional policy." CAVOUR, who would voluntarily agree to cede or exchange Nice or Savoy, finally admitted the right of their populations to express their wishes in favor of aunexation to France.

last year, was considered by Cavour as premature—but he finally assented to it, by allowing a Piedmontese army to invade the Marches, and join Gambald's force in the Kingdom of Naples. The result was the annexation to Piedmont of not only Sicily and Naples, but of all the Estates of the Church except what is defended by the French army of occupation.

On the 6th of June, in the present year, CAVOUR died, after a week's illness, ere he had completed his fiftieth year. We pass the details of his illness and death. He departed, with his last thoughts-his last words, of his country. His final utterance, after he had taken leave of the King, and received the final consolations of religion, (he died a Catholic, as he had lived,) were "Italy-Rome-Venice-Naples."

After life's fitful fever, he sleeps well. According to his own wish, this true patriot rests in the small niche he had himself pointed out, beneath the old church of Santena, in the land which belonged to his forefathers, and where his kin have for generations lain before him. To his countrymen, during the long future years, that humble grave will be a shrine as hallowed as Mount Vernon is to us. He died without having carried out all that he purposed, but he raised his country from a lowly station to the rank of a first-class Power in Europe-he found his Italy in chains, and he left her free.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED. From the publishers, we have received an early copy of the Allantic Monthly, for September. It takes high rank among magazines. We shall guess at the names of its contributors. Who but Richard Grant White could have written "The Shakspere Mystery," in which the evidence for and against the authenticity of the "corrections" in the Collier folio are fully and fairly summed up? The poem called "The Bath" we attribute to Bayard Taylor, and, a little bird whispers, the prose tale of "Saccharissa Mellasys" is from the pen of the late Theodore Winthrop, as "My Out-door Study" may be affiliated on T. W. Higginson, and, though not quite in her style, "The Young Repealer," on Harriet Martineau. No pen but that of Oliver Wendell Holmes could have written "Bread and the Newspaper." "The Advantages of Defeat," applied to the battle of Bull's Run. is by C. E. Nor-Stowe avows it, and also, because in a translation of makes "glory" rhyme with "implore thee"which is decidedly bad, but very Stoweish. Some articles here we must leave anonymous: These are My Odd Adventure with Junius Brutus Booth, A Sermon in a Stone, The Aquarium, Under the Cloud blank verse, and reminds us, not unfavorably, of Tennyson's Idyl of the King. As before, Mr. Smith crowds his poetry with images and similesmany of them beautiful and delicate. We repeat, this is a superior number of the Atlantic Monthly. Two popular Phitadelphia Magazines, for Sep-Widow's Mite '-that of Peterson's. is "The Legion of Honor," from a painting by Mee. As, despite the hard times, women will have new dresses, it is proper that they should be up to the latest modes and either, or both of these magazines, will enable Here, from Lippincott & Co., we have a new

volume of Cooper's Novels, illustrated by Darley, and published by W. A. Townsend, New York This is "The Ways of the Hour," and on referring to Dr. Allibone's Dictionary, (which no man-ofletters can well dispense with.) we find that it was published in 1850, and has an adventitious interest attached to it, being the last production of our best native novelist. It is a story of great interest adroitly worked up, turning on the frequent inability of juries to deliver just judgments, in criminal cases, where the evidence is circumstantial. From Mr. John McFarlan, 33 South Sixth street

and also from Mr. T. B. Puch, Chestnut, and Sixth time he would have been even willingo acwe have received the following new publications: 1. The American Flag, by Joseph Rodman Drake, illustrated from original drawings by F. O. C. Darley, an illuminated cover, by John A. Hows, and George Danskin's arrangement of the music by Bellini. A more beautiful or perfect edition of this fine national poem has not been yet produced. Who would grudge 25 cents for it? But to understand Drake's "American Flug," one should hear it sang, with his powerful organ-tone, by Mr. Charles Oakford, of this city.

2. "The Great Conspiracy."—An address de livered at Mount Kisco, Westchester. New York, on the 4th of July, 1861, by John Jay, Esq. This is a very impressive Independence Day oration, full of historical facts, and closely argued with the convincing logic of patriotism. New York State, which lately sent us the worst Fourth of July ad dress we ever read, (by Mr. Henry James, of Albuny.) has here given us a decidedly good one, as a compensation. 3. "Pictures of Southern Life, Social, Political, and Military"-written for the London Times, by

William Howard Russell, LL. D., special correspondent. This contains Dr. Russell's letters from April 30th to June 23d, 1861-Charleston to Chicage. We presume that the continuation of these letters will also be published. These three last works are published by James G. Gregory, of New York, successor to W. A. Town-

A United States Vessel Mistaken for a PHATE.—Major General Butler writes to Mr. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, that the pungy schooner, seen some days since by Captain Jenkins, of the schooner Mary & Adeline, as reported in the Herald, standing across Chesapeake bay, while he was lying off Tangier Island, was not a pirate with a motley set of fellows on board, as he rewith a moticy set of ferrows on board, as he re-ported, but was the United States pungy Indiana, which Lieutenant Crosby had for a tender, and the men on board were twenty-five soldiers from a Mas-sachusetts company detailed for guard duty.

had never seen him before. A loth interview gave him the highest opinion of the haracter and capacity of this remarkable manyhom he made up his mind to employ as su as the time for actual war had arrived."

War ensued, as we have said, and as suddenly ended by the armistice which agreed to after the impromptu interview the two Emperors at Villafranca. Cavounen lost

Sudden Death of an Old Defender.—Mr. Charles Barnitz, an old and respected citizen of Hanover, Pa., partook of a hearty dinner on Wednesday last, and appeared to be in his usual health until towards evening, when he complained a little of feeling unwell, and by half past seven o'clock was a corpse. The deceased was one of the soldiers of the war of 1812, having been a member of one of the two companies which matched from that place to aid in the defence of Baltimore. He was aged about 75 years.

[From our Special Correspondent.] WASHINGTON, Aug. 16, 1861. It is difficult to understand the exact position of the forces immediately around Washington. We are living in a state of blissful and contented ignorance. We know that there are soldiers here-we can see an occasional camp on the hills, we sometimes hear the steady tramp of the patrol, or the to see Napoleon, and declined an invitation to rattling of a cavalry squad as it prances over the stony street, and, if in the neighborhood of a camp, the quick notes of the morning reveille. But, bcyoud this, nothing more. There is a vague idea

that the city is surrounded by many thousands of

know. Some people, who keep late hours and al-

ways have their eyes open, talk knowingly about midnight movements, and surprises, and gigantic undertakings sub rosa. Others, of a speculative turn of mind, tell us what McClellan might do. and, occasionally warming into the potential mood, what he must, shall, and will do. Nervous old gentlemen, and correspondents of country newspapers, talk about nothing but assaults from Beauregard, and keep constant look-out upon the time." table of the Northern railroads. But the main body of the people go on their way as calmly as ever, living and laboring, with festivities and merry-makings-cating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage-as if War was not overshadowing their homes and hearthstones and Peace had not gone to sleep with Turks and infidels. The prevailing feeling however is one of confidence-confidence in the soldiers, in the ultimate triumph of our cause, and in the young commander who is working out the problem of peace and vic-

Our position, nevertheless, is practically the same that it was two months since. The advance lines of our army are not more than two hours' ride from Washington, and it is very well known that the rebel pickets are within sight of the forts overboking Alexandria. It is said that they have been seen in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge, above the city, but that point is so thoroughly guarded that nothing need be feared from their presence. They have batteries at Acquia Creck, and there is a rumor in circulation that workmen are now throwing up entrenchments in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon. The Pawnee steamed down the Potomac last evening, and we may hear his brother-conspirator, Mr. Joseph Baker. Have of a skirmish with the rebels, if the statement in not these men and their confreres in treason renrelation to their building batteries at that point is dered all the assistance in their power to destroy true. It is thought that the intention of the Confederates is, if possible, to open their communications with Maryland, and by throwing a large body | There can be no evasion of the terrible responsibiof men into that State threaten Washington from GARBALDI'S invasion of Sicily and Naples, the southeast, and endeavor to effect a union with butting, by every method that their weak and the rebels in Baltimere. Another theory is, that a wicked intellects could suggest, to bring about our column will attempt to cross the Potomac above the city and co-operate with that below, and endeavor sheet, The Pennsylvanian, they found egress for to interrupt our communications with Baltimore and Annapolis. With the force we have under our openly preached disunion. They encouraged the immediate control, it is utterly impossible that either of these schemes can be made effective. Their feasibility, however, is discussed by the Southern journals, and there is no doubt but they losthsome task. The disgraceful thing perished, have entered into the calculations of the Southern

> This state of affairs cannot last very long. Wash. ington city is nothing more than the outpost of our military position. Look at the map and you can cover with the point of your finger the space of country which our troops are known to occupy. Fairfax is a morning's ride from the city, and there are large bodies of the rebels there. The rebel encompments are in a semi-circle, each point resting on the Potomac, with Washington in the centre, and not more than a few miles distant. Large bodies of troops are being poured into Virginia daily. The a sergeant is in every county of the and the conscription is far more vigorous than in France during the days of Napoleon. The Southern generals are hourly strengthening their positions, with the evident intention of erecting a line of fortifications between Baily's Cross Roads and Fairfax, and from thence to Centreville and Manassas. This country is favorable for the construction of masked batteries. It is wooded, hilly, and traversed by roads which might be easily obstruct-Before the insurgents evacuated Fairfax they had erected a line of earthworks on either side of the main road. These earthworks were merely intended as a defence for infantry, and although clumsily made and hastily constructed, they were placed in an excellent position, commanding two or three miles of open country, and could be easily made available for artillery guns of heavy calibre.

> With an entrenchment Elec this, supported by a land to track, fairfax could not be retaken by our troops without a battle. Fairfax once taken, with a large body of soldiers in reserve, it would seem to be the policy of our generals to move at once upon Centreville. If the heights around that town should be entrenched, as they undoubtedly are, another engagement would have to be fought,-to be followed by a conflict at Bull Run, and the final engagement at Manassas. Manassas must fall before Washington can be surely safe. With Manassas in the hands of the Federal troops. McClellan can effect a junction with Banks at Harper's Ferry, occupying Leesburg and Charlestown, extending the line to Romney, and, crossing the mountains, open the road to Phillippi, which is the advanced post of our troops in Western Virginia. This accomplished, Eastern Virginia is once more in the Union, and then we can prepare for an advance upon Richmond.

Every day's delay strengthens the rebels, enables them to erect new batteries, and will make the journey of our army through their country extremely difficult. Until we have taken Manassas. Washington city is merely on the defensive. Until we have taken Manassas, Maryland is not secure. With Manassas as the base line of our operations, a column can easily be thrown towards the Rappahannock. Then Norfolk and Portsmouth must fall, giving to the Federal troops the key to the Carolinas. I would not be surprised if this were the aspect of the campaign in the autumn months. | that the wire-pullers of the party might be What our military plans will be, no one out of authority knows. These are the mere speculations of an extremely peaceable civilian. "who never set a squadron in a field nor the division of a battle knows more than a spinster."

The very respectable people of Washington who belong to the old regime, and are for the Union | clear of Buchananism and Breckinridgeism, and it with a kind of protest, are still talking of Charles James Faulkner, and take many ways of expressing their intense disgust that such a high-bred gentleman of Virginia should be in custody. The National Intelligencer in a semi-editorial in small type, expresses its dissatisfaction in the mildest and most timid manner. After speaking of the

cause expected to take charge of a Secession regiment in Virginia, the Intelligencer says: "We of course know nothing of the grounds on which this statement is made, but when we re-member the freedom of movement allowed to officers of the United States army and navy, who, in abandoning the service of the national Govern-ment, were known to do so with a view of entering the military service of the Confederate Govern-

ment, we may reasonably presume that rigor on this score would not be first exercised at this late friends of the Administration should, in justice to its wisdom and discretion in this matter, be careful triends of the Administration should, in Justice to its wisdom and discretion in this matter, be careful to assign, in hypothetical explanation of its conduct, such good and sufficient reasons as have at least the merit of being probable." Much surprise has been expressed at the tone of

the Intelligencer in relation to Mr. Faulkner. If

any act of the Administration should be singled out from the others as meriting especial praise, it would be the arrest of the ex-minister. To have permitted his departure into Virginia would have been a confession of utter weakness on the part of the Government. If the Intelligencer wishes a hypothetical explanation." let it consider, very briefly, that Mr. Faulkner has always been opposed to the Union; that his nomination to France was opposed by every loyal man in the North, as an insult to the honest sentiment of the country; that he time and again, during the last political campaign, uttered the most disloyal sentiments; that his course at the Court of Napoleon was in opposition to the best interests of the country; that he was in constant communication with the rebel commissioners while in Europe, giving them the advantage of his official position to pass from France into other European countries, and that in every sentiment and thought he is the enemy of the Union and the friend of Jefferson Davis. The argument of the Intelligencer would be more appropriate in the columns of the Charleston Mercury than in those of a high-toned,

conservative, and Union newspaper. To presume that Mr. Faulkner should not be arrested because "freedom of movement" was allowed to the traitorous officers of the army and navy, who abandoned their rositions to take up arms against the Government, is to presume that because wrong was tolerated in April it should be tolerated in August; that, because enemies of the Union were permitted to go with impunity then, they should have the same permission now. The Intelligencer knows very well that Mr. Faulkner is no friend of the Government, and that if he once passed the lines into Virginia he would probably have Jefferson Davis' commission before a week was over, and be waging war upon the Government he has so grievously misrepresented. Mr. Faulkner may be very much of a gentleman, and very much of a Virginian, and, therefore, an especial favorite of the Intelligencer, but the editor of that journal should know that neither of these qualities can shield a traitor from the vigilance of the law. The day of toleration for treason has passed.

The arrest of Mr. Robert Mure, in New York, as a bearer of despatches from Mr. Davis to the rebel ommissioners, has occasioned considerable comment. Mr. Mure is a brother of the British consul at the port of New Orleans, and a subject of Great Britain, and there is every reason for supposing that before undertaking the dangerous task of con- both political parties.

TWO CENTS.

consulted with his brother, the consul. His brother, the consul, is very popular in New Orleans, has lived there many years, has large business interests, and is, I believe, closely connected with the cotton trade. All his sympathies are with the South : he is certainly a Secessionist, and appears to have been prostituting his position as the agent of a neu tral Government to serve the cause of the Seces sionists. I do not know what action has been taken by the State Department, but I suppose his exequatur will be revoked by the Secretary of State, and the matter brought to the attention of the British Government. The foreign consuls in many parts of the South are efficient allies of the rebels, and inmen, but how many thousands nobody seems to deed with many of the foreign ministers even here in Washington our Government finds but little sympa-

thy. Mr. Seward should exercise a rigid supervi- | sand modes and means, a thousand lives and wearision over the ministers, consuls, and attaches now in nesses. this country, and, when once suspected of complicity with the enemy, dismiss them to their respective

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM AN OLD-LINE DE-MOCRAT. [For The Press.]

Is the policy recently recommended by the Democratic party in the States of New York, Ohio, and elsewhere, for peace compromise and a National Convention, calculated to assist or to impede the action of the Federal Government, in the prosecution of the war, and in the suppression of treason Is peace, at the present time, patriotism or rebelion? Is compromise fealty to the United States, or is it treachery? I propose to discuss this question, and intend to handle it in such a manner as to remove every cause of misunderstanding it:

A crisis is upon us; we are environed upon every side with difficulty; traitors stalk abroad in noonday, openly professing sympathy with Yancey, Davis, &c.; ramifications of lodges of K. G. C. have existed, and may now exist, in our towns and cities; dark muttering; occasionally escape from the lips of miscreants who would aid the rebels if they dare. Who have brought upon us this state of things? Who have plotted and schemed secretly in their K. G. C. lodges to dissever the Union? Who but the Southern leaders of the Democracy? Who are the parlies who went from this city and State to Charles-

ton and Baltimore to assist in destroying the Government? Commence at the top with Senator Bigler, and descend to the bottom until you reach the Government? Have any of them raised their voices against rebellion and in favor of the nation? lity which these people have incurred, in contrinational disasters. In that defunet and polluted their nefarious and treasonable thoughts. They Southern conspirators by promises of aid, and they forced their miserable hirelings, in every ward and township of Pennsylvania, to perform their foul and

when it could no longer be fed by the offal of the Duchanan slaughter-house. Who are the parties that now ery out for peace, shout for compromise, and halloo for a National Convention? Who are they who denounce Presi dent Lincoln for having violated the Constitution ? who but the rump-end of the Breckinridge conspirators? Breckinridge himself, in the Senate, Burnett, Vallandigham, and Wood in the Hodse of

Representatives, and others of the same stripe in different parts of the country, have been and are busy to fement civil strife. readers. Peace in the present crisis is preposterous. It Administration, so as to enable rebel robbers and murderers to have the Unionists at their morey. Peace, indeed, with assassins who have robbed your house and have daggers at your threat. This is the kind of peace that Breckinridge traitors desire us to have. Their intentions are to paralyze the efforts of the nation, so as to enable the Secessionists to destroy our Government. A National Convention, forsooth! For what purpose? To make concessions to armed traitors, to kindly allow us to pass under the yoke of the Southron, or else to acknowledge him as an independent power. This will never be tolerated by the people. The debris of the Buchananites is unable to comprehend the Union feeling of the people, if it imagines that any peace or compromise can ever be made with armed raitors, other than an unconditional surfender. I have been from my boyhood an admirer and an advocate of Republican Democratic institutions. For the better part of twenty years I have clung to and voted with the Democratic party. I have been in a great many nominating Conventions. I have voted for hundreds of Democratic, nominces, and never but twice voted against any candidate of my party. In the Democratic party are all my political friends and acquaintances. I have no sympathy or affinities with the Republican party; but mark. I say clearly and distinctly, if the Demoeratic party of this city in its forthcoming Conventions, will not sustain the war, and insist that trea son is to be crushed. I am against its nominations If it will carp at or censure the President for his

necessary unconstitutional acts. I am against its nominations; if it will put a peace or compromise plank in its platform. I am against its nominations: if it will nominate any Breckinridge traitors or Buchanan employees. I am against its nominations. But if, on the other hand, it will repudiate the treason lurking under the garb of peace and compromise; if it will set aside those impudent fellows who took the wages and did the dirty work of Baker, Hamilton, and Company; if it will rise to the dangers and magnitude of the crisis; if it will squarely face the storm, and denounce the Southern conspi rators, then I am with it, and for it; for its nominations and its policy, ready, able, and willing to stand by it in victory or defeat. I would have been a candidate for Register of Wills, but I dreaded enabled to place men upon the ticket whom I could not conscientiously support. The Democracy has now a fine opportunity to set itself right before the citizens of this county. Let it adopt a patriotic platform, and select a ticket of honest men. Union Democrats, whose hands are is sure to be successful; but if it will play the coward, sneak or traiter, the morning after the election in October there will be no Democratic party left. The insidious language of traitors finds vent in a variety of ways. "Oh," says one, "if the war has made men rich and famous, and can do

goes on our taxes will grind us to the earth. Says another, "we are to have a military despotism." rumor that Mr. Faulkner was placed in arrest, be | Now, if, as these croakers predict, all sorts of cvils and misfortunes will overtake us, who are to blame for all this? Who but those who have plunged the nation in civil war? Why do not these miscreants tell their dupes that Northern and Southern traitors have brought upon us all our misfortunes? Why do they not try to rouse up every man to the danger that hovers over the Republic? Why do they not say that secession is treason, and that a vigorous prosecution of the war will make it shorter, and therefore leave our taxation less? Why do they not proclaim that England's policy has been for years to encourage and fement dissensions among us? Why do they not say that if the traitors are successful in setting up their despotism that it is but the commencement of an entire dissolution of our system; that California sets up for itself, that Oregon goes next, west of the river Mississippi goes next, New England next, New York next, and so on to the end of the chapter ! In view of this fearful future, we have bold, bad men who gloat over the fate of the Republic. Where would our own great Commonwealth go in the general wreck? It makes my blood boil when I think that we have loathsome wretches among us, so lost

to all honor and patriotism, so forgetful of the glorious title of American citizen. The peace-mongers and concessionists, by trying to destroy the confidence of our people, prolong the war. A prolongation of the war is an increase of taxation and a prostration of business. Manufactories have to stop, thus employers and employees are injured. More and more heavy loans have to be negotiated. and business is brought to a dead lock. To such a state do the villainous machinations of the concessionists tend. Now, what is the duty of every good citizen? Is t not to rebuke, upon election day, every nominee whose record is not clean and whose patriotism is suspecied? Every manufacturer whose mills are partially or entirely idle; every merchant whose

business has been deranged; every owner of real estate whose taxes have been increased; every person who consumes an ounce of taxed tea, or a pound son who consumes an ounce of taxed tea, or a pound of taxed sugar; every laborer thrown out of employment; every man's wife whom this war makes a widow; every child whom it leaves an orphan; every soldier who perishes on the battle-field or by disease—all, all of these have to lay the blame of our woes and disasters at the doors of the aiders our woes and disasters at the doors of the aiders and abettors and supporters of John C. Breekinridge. Democrats, your nominations have not, as yet, taken place; see that you will elect delegates who, at this fearful time, can rise to the dignity of patriotism. See that you will give us an unexceptionable ticket, and an able and patriotic platform. Rebuke those impudent fellows who did Mr. Buchanan's loathsome bidding. By pursuing a wise policy, such as I have designated, you are certain ferent policy, you will be beaten in the most disgraceful manner. By adopting the former course, I will help you to victory; by following the latter, I will array myself against you, and contribute to your utter defeat.

P. S.—I am now preparing a pamphlet, which will be issued immediately after the different nominations are made. In it, I will fairly criticise the claims of the different candidates on the tekets of both political parties.

Mister pleased and, under limitations, would not buy more "rows" at the policy shop.

The boy pawed the ground with his bare foot, like a horse, as he said these things, and wiped his nose frequently with his coat sleeve. He spent his Sandays "down Jersey" when he had any change, and had not quite forgot a long time ago when he went with his "aunty" to morning mass.

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extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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In a newspaper, as in all mechanical establishments, there are high and low vocations, all neges. sary, but not equally remunerative or creditable. The Editor, scated in his cosy library, knows little more than the outside world of the existences which move about him : the Reporter, ever agog for incidents and scenes, too often forgets to nurrate and describe those most intimately related to his profession; and the Printer, keenly attentive to the details of his art, does not think of the microcosm, of which he and his types form but a part, which revolves with the rising and the setting of the sun, bearing with it a thousand cares and labors, a thou-

A newspaper commences its day at 12 o'clock. Then the printers assemble in the bare, broad composing room, and standing, in shirt sleeves, at their several cases, proceed to distribute the type which they set the day before. The "devils" ply between the editors and the office, with copy for the several departments of the next issue; and the foreman and proof-render proceed to fulfil their respective functions, with red eyes and dogged faces, still bearing the traces of the past night's cares.

At seven o'clock the pressmen are oiling and djusting the great cylinders, bands and wheels; the clerks in the front office have written un the envelopes for the next day's heavy mail, and the lights in the composing room are flickering and blazing in the twilight, the oiseless manipulations of the type-pickers broken only by occasional calls from the foreman, and the low hum of the proofreaders, reading and correcting by copy.

In the little corner room, the views of the politician, the snarls and puffs of the critic, the bombast of the orator, and the numbers of the poet, are being conned and crossed, and treated, in a most prosaic vein, which, if their authors could over hear, might blush at the nonsense they have made. The outside-by which we mean the first and last pages of a folio-goes to the press at 10 o'clook. The heavy forms are dragged across the floor, from the huge imposing stone, and buckled to a chain and wheel, by which they are lowered to the cellar below. In a few moments they are prona upon the bed; the bands are fixed to the wheels; the feeders are at their places, and, with a gushing of steam, and a jerk of the piston in the corner. the huge cylinders revolve, and the sheets roll off at either end, where they accumulate in great dampened piles.

At two o'clock, the last editor and the last reporter have gone home; half the compositors are absent; the remaining foreman has a fagged and sleepy face, and the proof-reader, in the little room, stirs up the assisting "devil" with his boot, as that small functionary goes off into short naps in the midst of the editor's most beautiful sen-

The old pie woman and her daughter have sold out the last cup of coffee, and parted with the last ple and roll. In the alley outside the single gas lamp has been turned off, and some miserable beings alone are seen skulking in the gateway, houseless and, friendless. Even the courtezansthose birds of the midnight-have gone home despairing, and the deep stroke of the bell in the State House is heard only by darkness and the

Then the inside forms, with the latest-by telegraph, are ready for the press. The fly-wheels revolve again, the steam gustes from the tube by the cellar, and, one by one, the sheets drop out, to be borne by the early trains to tens of thousands of

Employees of a new character now come upon the scene-the newsboys. Ah! there are strange men people its great cities; but the strange children are the strangest of all-God help them! Who that, have seen the newsboys, in the full heat of day, when the New York mails have come in. and the evening "extras" are halloed at the corner, know anything of the dawn and midnight in which these squalid children bear a part? And who knows anything of their homes and the existences bound up in them, the destinies which those young errants will fulfil, and the privations, which they do not feet, having known no luxuries of which

liney were deprived? It is, as we have said, three o'clock A. M., and the paper is steaming from the press. The newsboys come from their biding-places. There is one who has slept in an old carpet beside the boiler, and two who creep from a pile of boards, where they have dreamed since midnight; a fourth crawls from a sink of old bricks and ruins around the corner, where he laid his head upon a charred have no voice to speak of to-morrow heside "Smirgy Smith," who has lungs like bellows. There are five who went home with the pie woman and ledged on the kitchen floor at a charge of three cents per head, and another small party that had a "bully snooze in a certain untenanted shed on the wharf, where they crept in by a torn place, and

thought themselves blessed. That little fellow with a patched jacket and barefooted, has an old mother whose cup of coffee and calico gown were bought from his carnings. Heaven knows where she would have been had not Mr. Heenan figured in the late prize fight and so made a demand for the "Extra!" There is one with a smeared face and thick matted hair, who approaches with a sad countenance, as if the late panic had ruined his hopes. He is "broke," having played cards with a bootblack and lost all his riches, and, being his fourth offence, the office refuses to start him with papers. So he falls upon the charities of his fellow artists and wishes to be "set up" with six Presses. "Smiggy Smith" kindly volunteers one Press. on condition that "Buster Wiggins" goes two. To equalize the matter a certain "Jimmy Hickey' promises three, and so the young blackleg is again upon his feet. To exhibit his sa tisfaction he goes through some steps of a noisy jig,

neck and sets him outside of the door. All these, squalid, half-naked, noisy and profune gather in the cellar, under the shadow of the press. its whier half drowning their clamor; and as, one by one, they are served with papers, they speed away, by twos and fours, some to catch the first railway train, others to ride to Frankford or Ger mantown, and hawk their sheets upon the main street; and others to surprise the hotels, or supply the early mechanics for the navy yard; all with some separate design, and full of that energy which

and the assistant pressman at once takes him by the

It is not uncommon for the newsboys, thus wait ing their "turn." to indulge in sundry wrangles essential to their restless natures, but sadly out of place in well-conducted places. When a newcomer makes his appearance, he is at ence beset. The "boys" cannot tolerate rivalries, and do their best to intimidate competition. A child comes up with a ticket from the office, and loiters limidly about the door. What do you want, you, sir? says a small boy, What do you want, you, sir? says a small boy, approaching very close, "you shan't sell on my stand! If you do, I'll lick you."

"You go way." says another; "you ain't got no right around here. Lees see your ticket, bub!"

"He's got a ticket for twenty." says a third; "you can't sell twenty! Gi' me six!"

"No, I wont!" says the new-comer.

"Then I'll lick you! Wont we. Smiggy? You go way, now, or I'll belt you under the lip!"

go way, now, or I'll belt you under the lip."
Forthwith there is a fight, in which the new arrival is drummed considerably. If he perseveres, they finally succumb, and receive him into the fraternity. But at any exhibition of tears or fears, he is called a "blubberer," and summarily chastised, and the system of tyranny, so inaugurated, is continued down to the end of his newspaper connec-

tion.

The profunity of these children begins with their trade and they are familiar with all description of oaths. Indeed one might think that they swear in order to protect themselves; for we have heard urchins searcely six years old give vent to perfect blunderbusses of profanity, sparing in their in-vective arither relative nor enemy. These oaths are sometimes uttered by organs of voice not perfectly formed, and the strange sounds of profane prattle and infants lisping curses too often startle the nerves in the vicinity of the press-room.

Yesterday (Sunday) morning we strolled through an alley leading to The Press composing room, and suddenly came upon five lads, who were playing marbles upon the pavement. One of them had swindled us to the amount of twenty cents, a month before, having been donated this sum to hav papers. but using it to deposit a "row" at the lottery policy

shop. ... Hallo, said we, have you anything to say for yourself?"

"I bought papers." said the boy sullenly, "but got bust again. My daddy took the money from mc. Didn't he. Bill!"

"No. he didn't. said Bill: "You put 'em in on a gig." and didn't bit." "Mister, won't you set loved rum, from all accounts and once or twice started out to sell papers himself, but signally failed, and then robbed his son. The boy had a sister, who, he believed, lived at "some place out country," but of her whereabouts he knew nothing definite and said in conclusion that he "didn't care much." and said in conclusion that he indicate much. He was sixteen years old, and could read a little—enough to spell out the head lines to the telegrams. Hadn't any definite idea of soon being a man, and hadn't thought particularly of following any trade. Would like two cents to buy an ear of hot corn, if Mister pleased, and, under limitations, would not have near a rape, if the value show any area.

THE NEWSBOY

(to address of