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-invariaby in advance for the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Tunes DoL-CARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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 these of Kewfort 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 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. Farc, \$1.80. Round-Trip Tickets, good for Three Days, \$2.50. Distance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of

j. 10-tf FOR THE SEA-LANTIC RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June 17th, trains will leave VINE-STREET FERRY daily,

RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC Mail train. 4.45 P. M.
Express train. 6.15 A. M. Fare to Atlantic, \$1.80; Round Trip tickets, good for

Fare to Anamic, Gaor, Acousting the 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, iel5-tf Agent. 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 Crooker, will lease for CAPE MAY
and NEW YORK, from first wharf below Spruce street,
every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at
9½ A. M.
Beturning, Jeany New York same days at 5 P. M. Be-Returning, leave New York same days at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Cape May SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, at 8 A. M.

and FRIDAYS, at S A. M.

Fare to Cape May, Carriage Hire included. \$1 50

Fare to Cape May, Season Tickets, Carriage Hire
cxtra. 8 00

Fare to New York, Cabin. 2 00

Do. Do. Dock. 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. FOR CAPE MAY.—The Swift and comfortable Bay steamer GEORGE WASHINGTON," Captain W. Whilldin,

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OH, PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON.

816 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 pure chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT Street.

A UGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

Lisne Letters of Credit to Travellers, available in all Correspondents.

PRESERVING JARS. FRUIT CANS AND JARS!

IMMENSE STOCK SELLING OFF AT NOMINAL PRICES AT Nos. 117 and 119 SOUTH TENTH STREET. The large wholesale stock of ARTHUR'S

FRUIT CANS AND JARS, 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. No such chance as this will again occur for get-ting the above well-known articles at a very low price. Now is the time for Housekeepers to secure a supply of Fruit Jars for the season, at a small cost. CHARLES BURNHAM,

N. E. corner TENTH and GEORGE Streets, Phila.

GLASS ABOVE, GLASS BELOW GLASS BELOW, GLASS ON ALL SIDES. No danger of being poisoned with Metal in using the HARTELL JAIL

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
au10-2m Gless Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street. A LI PERSONS PUTTING UP

FRUIT, &c., are especially invited to call and
examine the HARTELL JAR, recommended by Dr. AtIce, Prof. Booth, and others, and see Silver Medals and
First Premium Liphonass, which have never failed being
awarded when placed in competition with other Jurs.

HARTELL & LETCHWORTH,
au10-2m Giass Warehouse, 13 N. FIFTH Street.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,

which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be Superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-Tacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

BUSINESS NOTICES. ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN

Road, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

To Orders promptly attended to.

my7-1y TILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET.
Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality,
tade to order, at the above establishment.

Recutting done in a superior manner.

papl-d6m

J. B. SMITH. A. THEOBALD asks, Who can please or suit Severybody?
Such a person probably never was born. But those the 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, 1813-3in

808 COATES Street EVANS & WATSON'S STORE, STORE, 304 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand. WM. S. HELVERSON,

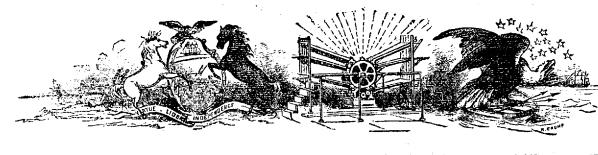
UNDERTAKER, has withdrawn from the old firm, and is now at the northeast corner of ST. JOHN and COATES Streets.

CLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil in white glass bottles, just received per bark Julief. For JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, je20 No. 208 South FRONT Second 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
Ladies, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202
South FRONT Street.

WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

WOAD—500 lbs. for sale by
WETHEBILL & BROTHII
47 and 49 North SECOND 4



TO TO TO

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861. VOL. 5.—NO. 17. PHILADELPHIA

PROPOSALS. 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 place of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as

Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Chemban, 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

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 quar-ter inches long; fellies two and a half inches widter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide and two and three-quarter inches deep; cast from pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; fire two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one serew bolt and nut in each fellie; hubs made of gum, the spokes and fellie of the best white oak, freefrom 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 in thickness; 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 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 hest quality refined American iron, two and a half inches smare at the charlies together them.

shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-bolt hole in each middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-bott hole in each axletree; twishers 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 stack 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 two boats, six menes from the inflation and tastement to he hounds and boisier, (the bolster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with four half-inch boits.

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 ground when the wigon is standing at rest on a reversurface.

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 serew 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 serew bolt through each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tong in the hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, o quarter inch thick, and one foot eight inches lor quarter men times, and one toot eight menes long secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivers and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of th tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighths of a inch round iron to extend from under the front axle tree, 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 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 sider and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch bolster one and a half inch side of the hounds, to receive the tongue, and four and three quarter inches in froat, 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; i was one feet long where they clusp 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 and fastened on each end with three rivels; the bolster stocks and hounds to be secured with four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch serew bolt through the coupling pole. half-inch screw bolts and one half-inch screw bolt through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole nine feet eight inches long, three sinches deep, and four and a half inches wide at back 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 axietree six feet one inch, and from the centre of this 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 dismeter, of best refined from, drawn down to seven-eighths of an inch where it passes through the iron axiletree; iron halfe six inches long, three inches

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 rult together; iron plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a seriew belt through the hounds; frent 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 rult plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, singletree two feet eight 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 stretches long tingletree two feet eight inches long, alway and a quarter inches long, alway and a quarter inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletrees for six-nulle team; the two singletrees for the lead nules to have hooks in the 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 fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch liameter; the forked chain seven-sixteenth inch liameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch liameter; the fork; the fork to be given-sixteenth inch liameter; the fifth chain the iron axletree; iron plate six inches long, three inches the body, to have an iron strap passing round each end, secured to the head piece and front rail by a rivet in 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 fach from the top edge, and two straps same size on the lid near the front edge, to prevent the mules from enting 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 fusien the lid to; eight straks and two rails on each side; one boster 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 and

through it, to fasten the list 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 hele, 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 tower end; iron rod and brace behind, with shoulders on top of tail piece, and nuts on the under side, and an unt on top of rail; a plate two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 hand iron on tail piece, across the body; two mortices in tail piece, and hind hear two and a quarter inches wide malone inch thick, to receive pieces three feet feur inches long, to he used as harness bearers; four rivels through each side stud, and two rivets; through each rivel of the rails; floor free-eighths of an inch oak beards; sides five-eighths of an inch oak beards; sides five-eighths of an inch oak beards; sides five-eighths of an inch white pine, tail board three-eighths of an inch white pine, tail board three-eighths of an inch thick, of whire pine, to be well cleated with five oak cleats riveled at each end through the hail-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 hel-piece, to extend from the lind end of the loady to eight inches in front of the bind bolsters, to be fastened by the rold at the end of the bold, by the lateral rol and two three-eighths of an inch serve whels, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other abant equi-distant heteen it multive tail and the other abant equi-distant heteen it multive tail and the other abant equi-distant heteen it multive tails and a half birth round iron rod or lodit to pass diagonally through the rails, between the two hind studs to und through the bed-piece and plate ander it, with a good head on the top one foot six inches from the bind rol. An iron claup 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 and singletrees similar in all respects to those belonging to it Each side of the body of the wagen to be marked U. S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, belts, linchpin, tarpot, and harness bearers for each wagen to be put up 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 mality: all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanliko manner.

The work may be inspected from the test weekly and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanliko manner.

somed, and newbre in all its parts latinuity 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, je25-if Quartermaster General U. S. PATRIOTIC, UNION, AND COMIC ENVELOPES, all different styles, the largest collection in the United States, for sale at one cont each. You can order from 25 up to 800, 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-lim

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.— J. W. SCOTT, 814 CHESTNUT Street, a few doors below the "Continental." The attention of the 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.

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA-GER-BEER SALOON AND OFFICE, No. 409 CHESTNUT Street. BREWERY, No. 982 North SEVENTH Street, Phi-adelphia.

SUMMER RESORTS. The CENTRE HOUSE is still open, with choice accommodations for visitors. The table at this favorito House is unsurpassed. The price of Board has been reduced, and to accommodate guests, it will be kept open till the first of October. JEREMIAU MEGRAY, au17-31*

TAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS. Board \$7 per week : Bathing dresses included.

KENTUCKY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This comfortable and convenient new house, located on Kentucky avenue, opposite the Surf House, has been fitted up for visitors this scason.

F. & P. QUIGLEY, Proprietors. N. B .- Horses and Carriages to Hire.

CENTRAL HOUSE, M. LAWLOR, Proprietor.

The above new house is open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the boach, well ventilated, high ceilings, &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds.

L'RANKLIN HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J BY MARY MAGUIRE. BY MARY MAGUIRE.

This House fronts the surf, and possesses the finest Pathing Grounds on the beach. Boarding \$8.50 per week; \$1.50 per day. Single meal 50 cents.

Bathing dresses included for weekly boarders only, je24-2m

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, (Opposite the Astional,)
JAMES J. BARR.:
(of the old Globe,)

B5. The choicest brands of liquors and Cigars to be aud on the Island. COLUMBIA HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

EDWARD DOYLE, Proprietor.

This House is in the immediate vicinity of the Surf House, and within baif a square of the best Bathing frounds or the beach. The proprietor will use every effort to make his guests comfortable. Terms reasonable. bits 1994-99.

QTAR HOTEL. (Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,) SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.

Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

Board per week 58. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.

H. D. SMITH,

Proprietor.

WHITE HOUSE, W HILE HOUSE,
Lower end of MASSACHUSETTS, Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY.
This house is located immediately on the Beach, and
presents every accommodation for Visitors.
Terms moderate. WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
je26-2m Proprietor

'THE ALHAMBRA," ASPLENDID NEW HOUSE,
S. E. Corner of Atiantic and Massachusetts Avenues,
Now open for the reception of Boarders.
The Rooms and Table of "THE ALMAMBRA" are
unsurpassed by any on the Island.
There is a spacious Ice Cream and Refresment Saloon
attached to the House.
Terms Moderate.
C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG,
proprietors.

CONGRESS HALL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This spacious House, situated at Atlantic City, will be epened on the 29th June, with every accommodation for visitors. The House fronts the beach 120 feet, giving splendid view of the ocean, and is near the Fishing and Sailing point. No pains will be spared to secure the confert and convenience of guests.

Boarding reduced to \$10 per week. je24-tse1 THOMAS C. GARRETT. T IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-LANTIC CITY, the nearest House to the safest part of the beach, is now open for the Season.

TERMS MODERATE.

NO LIQUORS SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

JONAII WOOTTON,

1024-5m Proprietor. ZEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC

CITY, N. J.

BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.

A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, beautifully situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season. jc24-2m ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that he has reepened the above House, where he will be happy to please all who may favor him with a call.

je28-3m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor. WASHINGTON HOUSE, ATLAN-, \$1 50. Single meals 50c. 24-2m JOHN ROTHERHAM, Proprietor. (formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE, ATLANTIU CITY, is now open for the accommodation of Boarders. This House is situated immediately on the Beach, and from every room affords a fine view of the sea. [jc24-2m] * JAMES JENKINS, M. D.

E A - B A T H I N G.—NATIONAL HALL, Cape Island, Cape May, N. J.—The proprietor of the above-named finely-located establishment would respectfully inform the thousands of Gnests that have heretofore visited his house, that, in order to meet the pressure of the times, he has, for the present season, REDUCED HIS CHARGES for Boarders to season, REDUCED HIS CHARDES for boarders of EIGHT DOLLARS PER WEEK. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accom-modations, and ample room for 200 persons. Refers to J. Van Gourt, 243 Arch street, Philadelphia, je21-2m AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

SEA - BATHING.—THE UNITED

STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best-furnished Hotel on the Island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Gernania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars stop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEREMIAH MCKIBBIN, ic 20-tf

WHITE SULPHUR AND CHALY-

These Springs are in Cumberland county, Pa., thirty ailes west of Harrisburg, on the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and are now open for the reception of visitors.

Board from five to eight dollars, according to rooms.

Procure your through tickets at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, at a reduced price. 84 through.

Call on B. S. Jamey, Jr., & Co., 605 Market street, for information, Cards, &c.

COYLE, AHL, & REAMER. COYLE, AHL, & REAMER,

SUMMER BOARDING, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ASIILAND HOUSE, For the reception of permanent or transient boarders, ic24-2m JOHN S. STOKES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
WILLIAM ROSS vs. MARTHA ROSS.
June Term, 1861. No. 6 Divorce.
Madam: You will please notice a rule granted in the thore case, to show cause why a Divorce a vineulo matrimomi should not be decreed. Returnable on September 16 1861 at 16 pickeds A

ember 16, 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M. This publication is made on account of your absence, and in default of personal service.

A. THOMPSON, Attorney for Libellant,
To Martha Ross, Respondent.

au9-f&tu4t* MEDICINAL.

DLIXIR PROPYLAMINE, TIXIR PROPYLAMINE,
The New Remedy for
RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice
of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a
REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the
MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstimate disease, we are induced to present it to the public
in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we
hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with
this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner
who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable
remedy.

of, has recently been extensively experimented with in and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the published accounts in the medical journals).

AFI is carefully put up ready for immediate use, with full directions, and can be obtained from all the druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists, Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelph

MRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAMRS. JAMES BETTS' CELEBRAonly Supporters under eminent medical patronage'. Ladies and physicians are respectfully requested to call only
on Mrs. Betts, at her residence, 1069 WALNUT Street,
Philadelphia, (to avoid counterfelts.) Thirty thousand
invalids have been advised by their physicians to use her
appliances. Those only are genuine hearing the United
States copyright, labels on the box, and signatures, and
also on the Supporters, with testimonials. ocl6-tuthst MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, NACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,060 bbls. New Halifan, Eastport, and Labrador Her-5,060 bbls. New Haltax, Eastport, and rings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
5,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
60 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halffax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codiish.

1,000 quintals Grand Bank Counts.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
no5
No. 146 NORTH WHARVES. JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kim-ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Manball," from Liverpoot, manager,
's preparations:
25 lbs. Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb. jars.
25 lbs. Extract Hyoscyani, in 1 lb. jars.
50 lbs. Extract Belladonns, in 1 lb. jars.
100 lbs. Extract Taraxaci, in 1 lb. jars.
60 lbs. Vin Ral Colchici, in 1 lb. bottles.
100 lbs. Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb. bottles.
500 lbs. Calomel, in 1 lb. bottles.
500 lbs. Pil Hydrarg., in 1 lb. jars.
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
47 and 49 North SECOND Str

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861. ALEXANDER SMITH'S NEW POEM. The Smiths are such a numerous family that, once upon a time, when a London playgoer entered Drury-lane Theatre, during the first startling successes of EDMUND KEAN, and found every seat occupied, on calling aloud "Mr. Smith's wife has been taken suddenly ill, and he is wanted home at once," fifty men in boxes, pit, and dress circle jumped up, hat in hand, and rushed out-leaving just as many vacant places. The play-goers manœuvre reminds one of Sheridan's not finding a vacant chair in one of the House of Commons' Committee-Rooms, and asking "Will no gentleman move—that I may get a seat?" There have been people of note among the dead-and-gone Smiths. The father of the science of political economy was Adam Smith.

Next comes Albert Smith, the author, who London cockneys. Then we had Charlotte Smith, poet and novelist, who was popular some sixty years ago. Elizabeth Smith, who flourished at the same time, was one of the best linguists of her day, and translated the book of Job from the Hebrew, and the Life of Klopstock. Then, a century ago, London cockneys. Then we had CHARLOTTE Life of Klopstock. Then, a century ago, was George Smirn, a noted English landscape painter. Sir James Edward Smith, the naturalist: Horace and James Smith, (who wrote "Rejected Addresses;") JAMES SMITH, of Deanston, the deep-draining and subsoil agriculturist; Joux Smith, who helped to settle Virginia, and figures in Joux BROTGHAM's "Pocahontas;" another John SMITH, who edited the works of the venerable BEDE; a third, the great Celtic scholar; a fourth, the rich London banker; then Dr. JOHN PYE SMITH, the nonconformist divine; MILES SMITH, the bishop, who shared, as an oriental scholar, in the translation of the Bible, and, at the request of James I, wrote the preface thereto; Robert Smith, the mathematician, who succeeded Bentley in the mastership of Trinity College, Cambridge; Sir HARRY SMITH, who won the battle of Aliwal, on the Sutlej, in January, 1846; Sir SIDNEY SMITH, who defeated BONAPARTE at St. Jean d'Acre; the other Sydney Smith, clergyman and joker, who founded the Edinburgh Review, edited the first number, and wrote letters abusing the "drab-colored men of Pennsylvania;" his brother, commonly called "Bobrs" Smith, the Indian jurist; Sir THOMAS SMITH, Secretary of State in the reign of EDWARD VI. and ELIZABETH; Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, the geologist; R. PENN SMITH of Philadelphia, poet and dramatist; WILLIAM SMITH, of Norwich, whose name is preserved in the keen satire of Souther; these, and more, belong to the defunct family of SMITH. There are three Smiths in the British peerage : Viscount STRANGFORD (the first of whom translated Camoens), and Baron Carington, and Lord Lyveden. There are eight baronets and five Knights of the name of SMITH, and seven of that multifarious race are members of

Secession prisoners are treated with cruelty Parliament at this moment. Also, among living it would give me more pleasure to shake such a celebrities, are Dr. Southwood Smith, the great physiologist; Dr. WILLIAM SMITH, author of battle-a true-hearted gentleman to a vanquished of numerous Dictionaries; John Jay Smith, foe. I shall never forget your kind treatment to now of Germantown, author of two splendid me and my comrades. There seems to be an im

"Travels in Europe," gracefully and graphi cally written; and T. B. S. CUSACK SMITH, public prosecutor of O'CONNELL, in the Monster Trials of 1843, and now Master of the Rolls in Ireland. Last, but not least, the youngling of the flock, ALEXANDER SMITH, the poet. As every newspaper reader knows, Alexan-DER SMITH has written two volumes of poetry -the "Life-Drama," and "City Poems,"over which critics have had considerable con-This House fronts the Surf, and has the finest Bathing round on the Beach. Board per week, \$3 50. Bathing reses included for weekly bearders only. Board per reses included for weekly bearders only. Board per bit they contain some mannerisms which, it has been the hope of his friends, he would ensure the bearders on the same than the same transfer of the same trans deavor to mitigate in his next production.

ry Curiosities," and of two small volumes of

We shall know, in a few days, whether he has done this, for a new volume from his pen, entitled "Edwin of Deira," will immediately be published by Ticknor and Fields, of Boston. In the forthcoming number of the Atlantic Monthly is an extract sufficiently long to enable us to form an opinion of this poem. The lines which we have Italicised are well-expressed, and show fine poetic feeling, as well as great

affluence of imagery: BERTHA. "So, in the very depth of pleasant May, When every hedge was milky white, the lark A speck against a cape of sunny cloud, Yet heard o'er all the fields, and when his heart Made all the world as happy as itself, Prince Edwin, with a score of lusty knights, Rede forth a bridegroom to bring home his bride. "Brave sight it was to see them on their way, Their long white mantles rufling in the wind, Their jewelled bridles, horses keen as flame Crashing the flowers to fragrance as they moved!
Now flashed they past the solitary crag,
Now glimmered through the forest's devy gloom,
Now issued to the sun. The summer night
Hung o'er their teats, within the valley pitched,

Her transient pomp of stars. When that had paled, And when the peaks of all the region stood And when the peaks of all the region stood
Like crimson islands in a sea of dawn,
They, yet in shadow, struck their enryas town;
For Love shook slumber from him as a foe,
And would not be delayed. At height of noon,
When, shining from the woods afar in front.
The Prince beheld the palace-gates, his heart
Was lost in its own beatings, like a sound
In echoes. When the envaleade drew near,
To meet it, forth the princely brothers pranced.
In plume and golden scale; and when they met,
Sudden, from out the palace, trumpets rang
Gay wedding music. Bertha, 'mong her maids,
Unstarted, as she caught the happy sound,

Upstarted, as she caught the happy sound, Bright as a star that brightens 'gainst the night. When forth she came, the summer day was For all its sunshine sank into her hair,

Lord of a happiness unknown, unknown,
Which cannot all be known for years and years,—
Uncomprehended as the shapes of hills
When one steads in the midst! A week went by When one stands in the midst! A week went by, Deepening from feast to feast; and at the close, The gray priest lifted up his solemn hands,
And two fair lives were sweetly blent in one.
As stream in stream. Then once again the knights
Were gathered fair as flowers upon the sward,
While in the distant chambers women wept,
And, crowding, blessed the little golden head,
So soon to lie upon a stranger's breast. So soon to lie upon a stranger's breast, And light that place no more. The gate stood

wite:
Forth Edwin came enclothed with happiness;
She trembled at the murnur and the stir
That heaved around,—then, on a sudden, shrank.
When through the folds of downcast lids she fell
Burn on her face the wide and staring day,
And all the explose eyes. Her brothers cried,
When she was lifted on the milky steed, Ah! little one, 't will soon be dark to-night!
A hundred times we'll miss thee in a day,
A hundred times we'll rise up to thy call, And want and emptiness will come on us!

Now, at the last, our love would hold thee back!

Let this kiss snap the cord! Cheer up, my gir!! We'll come and see thee when thou hast a boy To toss up proudly to his father's face, To let him hear it crow!' Away they rode And still the brethren watched them from the door Till purple distance took them. How she wept, When, looking back, she saw the things she knew-The palace, streak of waterfall, the mead, The gloomy belt of forest—fade away Into the gray of mountains! With a chill The wide strange world swept round her, and she clung Close to her husband's side. A silken tent

They spread for her, and for her tiring-girls, Upon the hills at sunset. All was hushed Save Edwin; for the thought that Bertha slept Save Edwin; for the thought that Bertha stept. In that wild place,—roofed by the moaning wind, The black blue midnight with its flery pulse,—So good, so precious, woke a tenderness. In which there lived uneasily a fear. That kept him still awake. And now, high up, There burned upon the mountain's craggy top. Their isotropic's roys signal. On they went: Their journey's rosy signal. On they went;
And as the day advanced, upon a ridge,
They saw their home o'ershadowed by a cloud;
And, hanging but a moment on the steep,
A sunbeam touched it into dusty rain; And, lo, the town lay gleaming mong the woods, And the wet shores were bright.

"As nigh they drew.

"As nigh they drew.

The town was emptied to its very babes.

And spread as thick as daisies o'er the fields.

The wind that swayed a thousand chestnut cones,

And sported in the surges of the rye.

Forgot its idle play, and, smit with love.

Dwelt in her fluttering robe. On every side

The people leaped like billows for a sight,

And closed behind, like waves behind a ship. "Yet, in the very hubbuh of the joy, "Yet, in the very nubbuo or tao joy,
A deepening hush went with her on her way,
She was a thing so exquisite, the hind
Felt his own rudeness; silent women blessed
The lady, as her beauty swam in eyes
Sweet with unwonted tears. Through crowds she passed, Distributing a largess of her smiles;

And as she entered through the palace-gate,
The wondrous sunshine died from out the air,
And everything resumed its common took.
The sun dropped down into the golden west, The sun dropped down into the golden weet, Evening drew on apace; and round the fire The poople sat and talked of her who came That day to dwell amongst them, and they praised Her sweet face, saying she was good as fair.

So, while the town hummed on as was its went, With mill, and wheel, and seythe, and lowing steer In the green field,—while, round a hundred

hearths,
Brown Labor boasted of the mighty deeds
Done in the meadow swaths, and Envy hissed
Its poison, that correded all it touched,—
Rusting a neighbor's gold, mildowing wheat,
And blistering the pure skin of chastest maid,—
Edwin and Bertha sut in marriage joy, From all removed, as heavenly creatures winged, Alit upon a hill-top near the sun, When all the world is reft of man and town By distance, and their hearts the silence fills. Not long: for unto them, as unto all. Down from love's height unto the world of men Occasion called with many a sordid voice: So forth they fared with sweetness in their hearts. That took the sense of sharpness from the thorn. Sweet is love's sun within the heavens alone, But not less sweet when tempered by a cloud Of daily daties! Love's clixir, drained From out the pure and passionate cup of youth, Is sweet; but better, providently used, A few drops sprinkled in each common d Wherewith the human table is set forth, Leavening all with Heaven. Seated high Leavening all with Heaven. Seated high Among his people, on the lofty dais. Dispensing judgment,—making woodlands ring Behind a fiving hart with hound and horn.— Talking with workmen on the tawny sunds. Mid skeletons of ships, how best the prow May slice the big wave and shake off the foam .-Edwin preserved a spirit calm, composed, Still as a river at the full of tide; made Mont Blane familiar as Primrose Hill to And in his eye there gathered deeper blue.

London cockneys. Then we had GIARDOTTE And beamed a warmer summer. And when spran

> Bread to the needy stranger at her gate. All sloth and rudeness fied at her approach; The women blushed and courtesied as she passed, Preserving word and smile like precious gold; And where on pillows clustered children's heads, A shape of light she floated through their There is much in this extract reminding us of TENNYSON'S "Idvls of the King"-and ALEXANDER SMITH undoubtedly seems to have taken a forward step. He has taken time to his work, and the labor lime has not been unsuccessfully bestowed. When we have the book before us, we can the better judge.

She seemed to husked and clownish gratitude. That could but kneel and thank. Of industry Sho was the fair exemplar, as she span Among her maids; and every day she broke

Until then, the present specimen must content the public. Letter from a Secession Prisoner. We are permitted to publish the following interesting letter of a Secession prisoner, now confined in the Old Capitol building in the city of Washington. He is one of the twelve captured at the battle of Manassas by a portion of our troops, and writes, as will be seen, expressing his gratitude to Captain Tuomas FRANCIS MEAGHER, in whose charge the prisoners were placed by Brigadier General SHERMAN, for the manner in which that gallant and gifted gentleman and scholar treated him and his companions after the battle, and before they were put in charge of the marshal of the District of Columbia. The letter, besides con veying a proper compliment to Captain MEAGHER, disproves the assertion that the

by the Federal authorities: OLD CAPITOL, Aug. 15, 1861. My DEAR SIR: Yours has just been handed me by our gentlemanly superintendent, Mr. McDurmit, I am truly glad to have a note from you, but gentleman by the hand; a noble enemy on the field volumes of "American Historical and Litera- pression made, or attempted to be made, that the attack made on us on the avenue, after you turned us over, was done by soldiers; this is a mistake, as the mob, which was very large, consisted of rabble citizens, negroes, and boys. There were a few soldiers run out at one time from a drinking-house, but did not continue long with the mob. I make this statement in justice to the Zouaves, as I have heard it

frequently said it was them. I have been kindly treated by officers and soldiers ever since I have been a prisoner, except in the case of the New York Twenty-eighth. They, I believe, were not on the field of battle. I have all my life noticed a brave man never insults a fallen foe whom he has in his power. I have addressed a letter to the Secretary of War, Hon. Simon Cameron, on the subject of my parole of honor; I believe it has not yet been 30. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to handed him. I would like to know his views on the subject. May God protect and defend you, is the carnest desire of my heart.

Respectfully yours, &c., WM. C. HUMPHREYS, Company F, Eighth Georgia Regiment.

Capt. T. F. MEAGHER. The Remains of Colonel Cameron. The correspondence between General McCunn, of the Federal army, and Colonel Stewart, of the Virginia cavalry, who claims to hold his commis sion under the authority of the "Confederate States," has just been made public. In answer to a communication from the former, having reference to the rendition of the remains of the late Colone Cameron, the rebel officer states that the subject has been referred to General Johnston, whose views

are thus stated: "Military usage has established the mode of com-munication between belligerents. Whenever the military authorities of the United States make such a request as that preferred, and in the manner es tablished by military custom, it shall be complied with promptly. As there is an established mode of communication, none other consistently with the dignity of the position, in which General Johnston been placed by the Confederate States, can be agreed to."

Not to be thus easily repulsed, General McCunn

nakes another and stronger appeal. The only apology, he says, "is the holy mission in which he is enguged." He continues, "I simply ask you the great favor to mark the spot where a brave man has fallen, thus to enable his bereaved family to uncover, at the end of this unnatural strife, the arkes of a fond any daystad father of a good and ashes of a fond and devoted father, of a good and brave man. Captain Johnson says that you were kind enough to mention to him that you found the body of one of our officers, with the likenesses on his person of our Secretary of War and his lady, and other articles of jewelry, which led you to suspect it was Colonel Cameron's remains. You were right in your surmises. Do, my dear captain, do a duty you owe to a brave and generous foe, and do an everlasting favor to me." In reply to this Captain Johnson (of the Federal army.) in compliance with his instructions as bearer of despatches, informed General McCum that "the spot where Colonel Cameron had fallen had been suitably marked, and that the remains would be preserved

in safety until the time for their deliverance to his family. The Ohio Democracy. THE NOMINATION FOR GOVERNOR.

The Hon. H. J. Jewett has accepted the Demo cratic nomination for the office of Governor of Ohio. In his letter, he says: In one section of the country a rebellion exists—
the laws of the land are put at defiance—the Union
of the States ignored—the Constitution set aside,
and another, at once the offspring of and apology
for this rebellion, sought to be substituted in its
stead. In the prosecution of their designs, the parties instigating and leading this rebellion have
seized upon the property of our Government,
driven its officers and soldiers from their posts of
duty, and by armed violence have sought to humiliate our flag and to overawe the Government. *

* * * * With such men I have no
compromises to make—to such I have no terms to
offer, other than an unconditional submission by In one section of the country a rebellion existscompromises to make—to such I have no terms to offer, other than an unconditional submission by them to the Union, the Constitution, and the laws

But, in my opinion, the number of this class of men is small. The great body of the people South are loyal to the Government; their sympathy is with it and for it. if the real nature of the controversy was fairly before them, and they were permitted to act in accordance with their own feelings and judgments. It is the loyal people of the South who must suffer the most by the continuance of hostilities. I would, therefore, in justice to them as well as to ourselves; for the sake of our common country; for the sake of humanity, undeceive them. I would invite them into a National Convention, where we might consult and advise together for our common good, and by wise meatogether for our common good, and by wise measures provide against any and every line of policy which, if persevered in must result in our common ruin. For the restoration of harmony between the States, sympathy among the people, and for the preservation of the Union, I would make any reasonable and honorable concession, not to the traitor, but to disarm the traitor, by undeceiving the be-

In making proffers of peace and proposing terms of conciliation. I would not overlook the fact that of conciliation. I would not overlook the fact that the rebollion is in the hands of those who are opposed to any reasonable and peaceful adjustment of present alificulties, short of submission to their policy and an acknowledgment of their independence—an acknowledgment which, I trust, no considerable number of our people ever have been, are now, or ever will be prepared to make. I would, therefore, in no way weaken the arm of the Government—in no way weaken the arm of the Government—in no way impair the efficiency of our army; but, on the contrary, as a matter of economy as well as of humanity, I would impart yigor and energy to both, and, with every peace offering, there should be the alternatives of war or submission. Submission.

Under no circumstances would I consent to a

dissolution of the Union, or consider terms of

scparation. HEAVY ROBBERY .- In Utica, Wednesday afternoon, says the Observer, an arrest of a burglar was made on the arrival of the two o'clock train.

A gentleman in the cars from Gloversville, who knew that a man had been robbed of a large sum of knew that a man had been robbed of a large sum of money at that place, saw a man on the train who had been suspected of being the thief. On arriving at Utica, the supposed criminal was arrested and searched, and \$1,163.50 found upon him. The thief's name is Patrick Graff, and the amount stolen was \$1,232. It was taken from the trunk of an old man, said to be a miser, who resides some two miles from Gloversville. LATE EXTRA SESSION.

So much uncertainty exists in the public mind, during the session of important legislative bodies. in regard to the exact character of the bills which | their pay and qualifications are as follows: are finally adopted, that few can know what is really done until an official copy of the new laws is published. The appearance of documents, of this kind, is often very much delayed; but we are glad that this error has been avoided in regard to the important legislation of the late extra session at Washington, for, although only a few days has elapsed since its adjournment, a full copy of the Acts and Resolutions passed during the first ses sion of the Thirty-seventh Congress." and signed by the President, is now before us. The total number of public acts was sixty-one; of private acts, seven; and of resolutions, five. The titles of some of them sufficiently explain their character. They

1. An act to refund and remit the duties on arms imported by States.

2. An act to provide for the payment of the militia and volunteers called into the service of the United States from the time they were called into service to the thirtieth day of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

3. An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes.

4. An act to provide for the appointment of assistant psymmaters in the navy.

5. An act to authorize a national loan, and for other purposes.

6. An act making additional appropriations for the support of the army for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-twe, and appropriations of arrearages for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and sixty-7. An act to alter and regulate the navy ration.
8. An act making additional appropriations for the naval service for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and an

are as follows:

propriations of arrearages for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one 9. An act authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to remit fines and penalties incurred in certain cases.

10. An act making additional appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and appropriations of arrear-ages for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

11. An act in relation to forwarding soldiers' let-12. An act to provide for the temporary increase of the navy.

13. An act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property.

14. An act in addition to the "Act to authorize the employment of volunteers to aid in enforcing the laws and protecting public property." approved July twenty-second, eighteen hundred and sixtyone.

15. An act to refund duties on arms imported by

16. An act for the better organization of the ma-17. An act relative to the revenue marine, to fix the compensation of the officers thereof, and for other purposes.

18. An act to indemnify the States for expenses incurred by them in defence of the United States.

19. An act making additional appropriations for legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and appro-priations of arrearages for the year ending thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one 20. An act to provide for the payment of the police organized by the United States for the city of Baltimore, and to enable the mint to furnish small

Baltimore, and to enable the mint to furnish small gold coin, and to provide for the manufacture or purchase of field signals.

21. An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States.

22. An act to provide for the suppression of rebellion against and resistance to the laws of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An extraording against the suppression of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An extraording against the public to execute the suppression of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An execute the suppression of the suppression of the United States, and to amend the act entitled "An execute the suppression of the suppression of the united States, and to amend the act entitled "An execute the suppression of the suppression of the united States." act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union," &c., passed February twenty-eight, seventeen hundred and ninety-five. 23. An act authorizing the appointment of an As istant Secretary of the Navy, and fixing the salary

sistant Secretary of the Savy, and ixing the safary
of the same, and for other purposes.

24. An act making an appropriation to pay the
expenses of transporting and delivering arms and
munitions of war to the loyal citizens of the States
of which the inhabitants now are, or hereafter may
be, in rebellion against the Government of the
United States, and to provide for the expense of
organizing thom into companies, battalions, regiments, or otherwise. for their own protection against
demedic violence, insurrection, invasion, or rebeldomestic violence, insurrection, invasion, or rebel-

lion.

25. An act making an appropriation for the purchase of arms for the volunteers and regular troops of the United States.

26. An act providing a commission to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government, and for other purposos.

27. An act to increase the medical corps of the navy.

28. An act in addition to an act entitled "An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and for other purposes," approved July thirteenth, A. D. eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

29. An act to define and punish certain conceiveness.

reimburse volunteers for expenses incurred in employing regimental and other bands, and for other purposes.

31. An act to increase the consular representation of the United States during the present insurrection.

32. An act to amend an act entitled "An act supplementary to the act ontitled 'An act providing for a naval peace establishment, and for other purposes,' " passed March twenty-seven, eighteen hun-dred and four. 33. An act concerning the Attorney General and the attorneys and marshals of the several districts. 34. An act to provide for the construction of one or more armored ships and floating batteries, and

for other purposes.

33. An act to amend "An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia in certain cases. 36. An act to provide for the purchase of arms, ordnance, and ordnance stores.

37. An act to suspend, in part, the operation of an act entitled "An act relating to revenue cutters an act catified "An act relating to revenue cutters and steamers."

38. An act providing for the better organization of the military establishment.

39. An act to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquors and intoxicating drinks in the District of Columbia in certain cases.

40. An act to provide increased revenue from imports, to pay interest on the public debt, and for other purposes.

41. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to authorize a national loan, and for other pur-42. An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to increase the present military establishment of the United States." Approved July twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

43.*An act supplementary to an act entitled "An act to protect the commerce of the United States, and punish the crime of piracy."

44. An act to reduce consular fees for vessels running to or between foreign ports. ning to or between foreign ports. ang to or netween foreign ports.

43. An act authorizing additional enlistments in the navy of the United States.

46. An act making further appropriation for the support of the naval service for the year ending June thirtiell, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and for other purposes.

47. An act making appropriation to pay the expenses of the investigating committees of the House of Representatives and Senate, appointed the first or representatives and senate, appointed the first session of the thirty-seventh Congress, and of the commission authorized to examine and report as to the compensation of all officers of the Government.

48. An act authorizing the construction of twelve the distribution of the construction of twelve the distribution of twelve. small side-wheel steamers. 49. An act making appropriations for fortifica-tions, and for other purposes.

50. An act in relation to the office of attorney of

the United States for the Southern District of New 51. An act to punish certain crimes against the United States.
52. An act to promote the efficiency of the engineer and topographical engineer corps, and for other purposes.
53. An act to authorize an increase in the corps of engineers and topographical engineers.
54. An act to provide for holding the district and circuit courts in judicial districts during a temporary vacancy of the judgeship.
55. An act to confiscate property used for insurrectionary purposes. rectionary purposes.

56. An act relative to appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States. Court of the United States

57. An act to create a metropolitan police district
of the District of Columbia, and to establish a police therefor.

58. An act to increase the pay of the privates in the regular army and in the volunteers in the service of the United States, and for other purposes.

59. An act requiring an oath of altegiance, and to support the Constitution of the United States, to be administered to certain persons in the civil service of the United States. 60. An act explanatory of an act entitled "An act concerning the Attorney General and the attorneys and marshals of the several districts."
61. An act to provide for the repairs of the Long bridge across the Potomac river. vice of the United States.

Long bridge across the Potomac river.

1. An act for the relief of the widows and orphans of the officers, seamen, and marines of the United States sloop-of-war Levant, and for other purposes.

2. An act for the relief of certain musicians and soldiers stationed at Fort Sumpter, in South Carolina.

All the Carolina and the content of the sufference of 3. An act for the relief of the Ohio and other volunteers.

*4. An act to authorize the issue of a register to bodies, but it is feared that this will be a work of

4. An act to authorize the issue of a register to the steamer Estella.
5. An act for the relief of John McConnell.
6. An act authorizing the Secretary of War to pay the volunteers who, under the command of Charles W. White, and by order of Brigadier General T. A. Morris, enlisted to protect the railroad bridges and other property in the vicinity of Oakland, Allegheny county, Maryland.
7. An act to provide for the payment of Arnold and Willett for bread, and Henry North for wood, supplied to the United States volunteers in Maryland. Maryland. RESOLUTIONS. 1. Joint resolution authorizing the appointment of examiners to examine a steam floating-battery at

Hobeken, New Jersey.

2. A resolution relative to the exhibition of the industry of all nations, to be holden in London in the year 1862.

3. A resolution requesting the President of the United States to recommend a day of public humiliation, fasting, and prayer.

4. A resolution authorizing an examination of 4. A resolution authorizing an examination of James' projectiles for rifled cannon.
5. A resolution to pay to the widow of the late Stephen A. Douglas the amount due to him as a Senator at the time of his death.

The whole pamphlet [contains ninety-six pages, and we cannot spare the space to publish in detail all the laws. We desire to call attention, however,

THE ACTION OF CONGRESS AT THE , to some of the provisions, in which the public genefally are deeply interested. Act No. 4 provides for the appointment of assistent paymesters of the navy, not exceeding thirty-rix in number. The provisions in regard to SEC. 2. And be in further enacted. That every person who shall be appointed assistant paymaster shall, at the time of his appointment, be not less than twenty-one years of age nor more than twenty-six years; and that, previous to his appointment, his physical, mental, and moral qualifications shall be identical into any furnishing region by a be inquired into and favorably reported upon by a board of paymasters appointed for that purpose by the Secretary of the Navy, and under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That the annual pay of assistant paymasters shall be as fol-

On duty at sea, for the first five years after data . of commission, one thousand three hundred dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand five hundred dollars. dred dollars: after five years from date of commission, one thousand dollars: and when attached to vessels for sea service, each assistant paymaster shall be entitled to one ration per day.

Act No. 5 contains the following provisions in regard to the manner in which subscriptions may be received to the national loan (which is to bear integrated by tollowing, on a sediffing expedition and cap: rost at the rate of 7.50 per cent., or one cent a day on fifty-dollar notes.)

this city, and in one or more public newspapers

this city, and in one or more public newspapers published in the several places where subscription books may be opened; and subscriptions for such notes may be received from all persons who may desire to subscribe, any law to the contrary not withstanding; and if a larger amount shall be subscribed in the aggregate than is required at one time, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to receive the same, should he deem it advantageous to the public interest; and if not, he shall accept the amount required by giving the preference to the, smaller subscriptions; and the Secretary of the Treasury shall fix the compensation of the public officers or others designated for receiving said public officers or others designated for receiving said subscriptions: Provided. That, for performing this or any other duty in connection with this act, no compensation for services rendered shall be allowed or paid to any public officer whose salary is estab-lished by law; and the Secretary of the Treasury may also make such other rules and regulations as he may deem expedient touching the instalment to be paid on any subscription at the time of sub-scribing, and further payments by instalments or otherwise, and penalties for non-payment of any otherwise, and penalties for non-payment of any instalment, and also concerning the receipt, doposit, and safe-keeping of money received from such subscriptions, until the same can be placed in the possession of the official depositaries of the Treasury, any law or laws to the contrary notwithstanding. And the Secretary of the Treasury is also authorized, if he shall deem it expedient, before opening books of subscription as above provided, to exchange for coin or pay for public dues or for treasury notes of the issue of twenty-third or for treasury notes of the issue of twenty-third of December, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, and fulling due on the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, or for treasury notes issued and taken in exchange for such notes, any amount of said treasury notes for fifty dollars or upwards, not exceeding one hundreds millions of dollars. Act No. 7, referring to the navy rations, in which

the officers and men in that branch of the national service, and those who contemplate entering it are mand. Gen. Prentiss, who was at St. Louis last night, will meet and take charge of the expedition doubtless deeply interested, contains the following provisions: Src. 1. That the navy ration shall consist of the following daily allowance of provisions to each person: One pound salt pork, with half a pint of beans or pens; or one pound of salt beef, with half a pound of flour, and two ounces of dried apples, or other dried fruit; or three-quarters of a pound of preserved ment, with half a pound of rice, two ounces of butter, and one ounce of desiccated "mixed vegetables;" or three-quarters of a pound of preserved ment, two ounces of butter, and two ounces of biscuit, one-quarter of an ounce of tea, or one ounce of coffee, or cocoa, two ounces of sugar, and a gill of spirits: and of a weekly allowance of Sec. 1. That the navy ration shall consist of the and a gill of spirits: and of a weekly allowance of half a pound of pickles, half a pint of molasses, and

half a point of vinegar.

Sec. 2. That fresh or preserved meat may be substituted for salt beef or pork, and vegetables for the other articles usually issued with the salted meats; allowing one and a quarter pound of fresh or three-quarters of a pound of preserved meat for one pound of salted beef or pork; and regulating the quantity of vegetables so us to equal the value of the articles for which they may be substituted.

Sec. 3. That should it be necessary to vary the above described duity allowance, it shall be lawful to substitute one pound of soft bread, or one pound of flour, or half a pound of rice for fourteen ounces of biscuit; half a pint of wine for a gill of spirits; half a pound of rice for half a pint of beans or peas; half a pint of beans or peas for half a pound of rice.

Among the appropriations of act No. 8 are one of \$40,000 for repairs at the floating dock at this city, and of \$300 for the extension of the main erver at the Naval Asylum. Act No. 11, in regard to forwarding soldiers' letters, says: That all prepaid letters to soldiers in any regi-ment in the service of the United States, and di-

rected to them at a point where they have been stationed, may be forwarded, whenever practicable, to any other point to which they may have been ordered, without further charge thereon. Act No. 13 also contains in its eleventh section the following provision: That all letters written by soldiers in the service of the United States may be transmitted through the mails without prepayment of postage, under such regulations as the Post Office Department may prescribe, the postage thereon to be paid by recipients

[We shall continue the publication of additional extracts from the laws to-morrow.]

Sherman's Battery. [From the Cecil Whig of the 17th inst.]
This celebrated company of artillery seems destined to immortality. Every item of Southern news has a new claimant for the honor of its capture at Bull Run. It is scarcely exaggeration to say that there was not a single company engaged on the side of the rebels at Bull Run that does not swear by all the gods of Secessiondom that to it alone is the honor due of taking Sherman's Battery. A number of army officers, fresh from the seat of war—and among Major, now General, Sherman—have passed through Elkton within the last week, and their united testimony is that Sherman's Battery is now in Washington, every one of the six pieces safe and sound—having been brought from the field by the skill and bravery of Captain Ayers and the noble men under his command, every one of whom loves the guns as dearly as sweetheart or The company lost twelve men in the battic, and Lieut. Lorain was severely wounded by a rifle ball

in the foot.

When Major Sherman arrived in Washington this spring, he was promoted to the rank of Lieut. Colonel, and since then to Brigadier General. His name is Thomas W. Sherman, and is often confounded with Col. W. T. Sherman, of Ohio.

Another error, which we see frequently in the papers, is, that this is Bragg's or Ringgold's battery. It is neither, both of them being unfit for use, and long ago laid up. in the foot. se, and long ago laid up.

The peace establishment of an artillery company is four guns, which number Major Sherman had here last spring, all smooth bore. The rifled guns were afterwards added to make up the war establishment

Mclancholy Accident on Lake Untario. THREE MEN DROWNED.

The Toronto Glale contains the following par-ticulars of a distressing accident which occurred on Lake Ontario on the night of the 12th inst.: It is our melancholy duty to report, that on the night of Monday, during the prevalence of the storm, the yacht Wave, which had been on a cruise down the lake, with four young gentlemen on board, was completely wrecked outside the Island, and that three out of the four persons were lost. The names of the unfortunate young men are Mr. Wm. Gordon, Mr. Pierce E. Morton, and Mr. J. M. Mitchell, all well known in Toronto. Mr. Robert Holmes, of Hamilton, the fourth, was almost mira-culously saved by clinging to a plank and swimming ashore.

Just as the yacht was sinking into the sea, Mr.

Holmes descried Mr. Mitchell about ten yards distant from him in the water. Mr. Mitchell shouted out, "Is that you, Morton?" when Mr. Holmes replied, "No. it is Holmes." "Hold on, then, Bob, if you can," replied poor Mitchell, and with these words he disappeared from the sight of his companion. Mr. Holmes looked about as well as he could, when he gained the crest of a large wave,

The National Platform. Congress, by a vote nearly unanimous, passed the ollowing resolution declaring the origin and object of the war:

"That the present deplorable civil war has been forced upon the country by the Disunionists of the Southern States, now in arms against the Constitutional Government, and in arms around the Capital; that in this national emergency Congress, banishing all feeling of mere passion or resentment, will recollect only its duty to the whole country; that this war is not waged on their part in any spirit of oppression, or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of those States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the of those States, but to defend and maintain the su-premacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union, with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished the war ought to ceuse "."

It would be well to keep this resolve before our eyes when passion struggles for the ascendency, and, smarting under the infliction of terrible injuries, the frequent wish is thrown out that vengeance should rule the contest. "This "war is not waged in any spirit of oppression." Let us not lose sight of this declaration made by an almost unanimous Congress.—Pittsburg Post.

no Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for TWO CENTS.

THE WELKLT PRESS. production of the contract of Affairs at Cairo. The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Cairo under date of August 15, says: When I left Cape Girerdeau yesterday noon the force of four companies of infantry under Lieut. Cel. Erwin, and one piece of Campbell's Arillery, Eent out by Cel. Marsh on Monday to look after the rebels in the vicinity of Benton and Hamburgh, had not returned. As the enemy were reported in strong force in that direction, there is much anxiety manifested in their behalf. Lieut. A. M. Randall, United States array, having mounted the four 21-pounders at the Cape, gave them a trial yesterday, firing three shotled guns, the bulls being carried. pounders at the Cape, gave them a trial yesterday, firing three shotled gans, the balls being carried two and a half miles. The steamers January and Belle Memphis discharged a large lot of stores at the Cape for Col. Marsh a command.

G. Phillin, a private in Company A, Sixth Missouri Regiment, broke guard on Tuccha, night, and when found in a saloon, assaulted a couple of mea detailed for his arrest with a knile. He was indefailed for his acrest with a knife. He was in-stantly shot, the ball taking effect in the abdemen. He will die. Alexander Latta, a private in Comther five years from date of commission, one taux-sand five hundred dollars.

On other duty, for the first five years after date of commission, one thousand dollars; after five years from date of commission, one thousand two hundred dollars.

A rebel flag was found in his possession, notwithment of leave of absence or waiting orders for the section of section. Last week he was chosen Judge trine of section. Last week he was chosen Judge to the Commission of the commission. The commission of th On leave of absence or waiting orders, to the first five years after date of commission, eight hundred dollars; after five years from date of commission of the Common Pleas Court of Cape Grand dollars; and when attached to County.

Cairo is again alive with excitement and all cape of the County.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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tured three of the mounted energy—one known as a Black Hawk, noted for driving Union men from Price's Landing Mo. Another proved to be a on fifty-dollar notes.)

See 3. And he is further enacted. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause books to be opened for subscription to the treasury notes for fifty dollars and upwards, at such places as he may designate in the United States, and under such rules and regulations as he may proscribe, to be superintended by the assistant treasurers of the United States at their respective localities, and all other places by such deposit rive, postmaster, and other pursons as he may designate, notice thereof being given in at least two daily papers of the guard-heuse.

Two scouts are the daily Linou men from Price's Landing, No. Another proved to be a member of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Billiow. Indeed to Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Billiow's, noted tor driving Union men from Price's Landing, No. Another proved to be a member of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Billiow's, noted tor driving Union men from Price's Landing, No. Another proved to be a member of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Billiow's noted tor driving Union men from Price's Landing, No. Another proved to be a member of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pretty of the Bissispipi Artiliery corps, under Prilow. They reported a scouting pre since dressed in citizens citches were taken pri-soners near Columbus, Ky., and sent down to Union City; and there kept until Pillow advanced on New Madrid, and set to work on the entreachments. On Saturday last, they were released by order of Gon. Pillow, as the say, on the ground that nothing would be proved egainst them. They married here on Monday, and reported that Pillow had left How Madrid with his whole force on time steamers. The knowing one surmire it was a faint on the part of Pillow to give false information. Intelligence reached here yesterday that Pillow, after being absent six hours, returned 15 New Matril with his entire force. Fifty cavalry, principally from Centralia, left Bird's Point on a secuting expedition. Thisday night, proceeding towards Charleston. Early vesterday morning, beyond the latter point they came upon a large body of rebel cavalry. Finding they were too strong, they retreated on Charleston, and in passing through the town, cacountered a strong force of rebel infantry, and had to cut their way through, four or five mon their missing. Lighteners, Tuffy, was in combeing missing. Lieutenant Tuffs was in command of the expedition. Jeff Thempson was reported in Charleston last night with 400 men—150 cavalry, and the balance infantry. It is the intention of the rebels to fortify the little town of Sikestown, beyond Charleston. Two days since Pillow sent word to remove all the women and children. He has dug wells from New Madrid to Charleston, in order to supply water for his troops. His force is estimated at 17,000. A spy, or rather Union man, from Commerce, came in vesterday, reporting rebel scouting parties all along from that point to Price's Landing. The whole country for point to Price's Landing. The whote country for twenty or thirty miles around is swarning with rebels, who are getting more defiant daily, and who say Bird's Point will be cleaned out.

By order of Cen. Fremont, some of the Illinois regiments embarked this morning for Herculaneum, a landing on the Mississippi, and Iron Mountain Railroad, twenty-five miles below St. Louis, to reinforce Col. Bland, who is threatened

> City last night, and will be held in readiness for Springfield, Missouri.

—Col. Oglesby being in command at Cairo and Bird's Point. Colonel Lawlor's regiment is at Bird's Point. The gunboats Concession and Lev-ington were ordered and arrived here from Mound

THE ROAD FROM SPRINGFIELD TO ROLLA. THE ROAD FROM SPRINGFIELD TO ROLLA.

[From the Chicago Post, August 15.]

A former citizen of Chicago, but more recently a resident of Southwestern Missouri, furnishes us with the following description of Springfield, Mo.:

Springfield is probably the most beautifully situated inland city of Missouri. It is built upon a mountain prairie—upon the highest point of the Ozark range—the dividing eminence of the northern and southern slope, about thirteen hundred feet above the Missouri river at St. Louis. Adjoining, and to the southwest, lies Green's prairie. joining, and to the southwest, lies Green's prairie, which is the name given to that portion of Grand prairie in its immediate vicinity. The country round about is beautifully rolling, diver-Grand prairie in its immediate vicinity. The country round about is beautifully rolling, diversified with ravines, valleys, springs, and groves—principally prairie of the most productive character. The ciry itself contains about 3,000 inhabitants, and is the centre of a very large trade throughout Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. It is substantially built of brick, and truly boasts of good schools, good hotels, fine churches, and wealthy and intelligent people. The Northern element has had marked influence upon its prosperity. Its splendid bank, hotel, and court-house (now in process of construction) would do credit be any city of more Eastern civilization; and many of its private residences are costly and magnificent.

Among its most noted citizens are the Hon. John S. Phelps, (Colonel of the Home Guards,) who has faithfully represented Southwest Missouri in Congress ever since he was of age (for twenty years and more.) who refused to join the Golden Circle of rebets in the last election, and triumphantly carried the majority of his district for the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, and who now is doing so much in the organization of troops, &c., for the support of our Constitution, our country, and our flag; the Hon. Sample Orr, late Bell-Everett nominee forgovernor vs. Claib. Fox Jackson; the Hon. Mordecai Oliver

Sample Orr, late Bell-Everett nominee forgovernor vs. Claib. Fox Jackson; the Hon. Mordecai Oliveriate member of Congress from Northern Missouri, and present Secretary of State in the provisional government; Judge Meddlebery Hendricks, and others, all good Union men and true, are also rosidents of Springfield.

Springfield has her Knights of the Golden Circle—among whom, and probably at the head, is Honorable William Price, late United States SubTreasurer, who is more familiarly known as "Wild Bill." He "joined teams" with General Rains, of Larcoxie, to beat the Hon. John S. Phelps for Congress in the last election, and tried to do it by Congress in the last election, and tried to do it by physical arguments, which he undertook to apply at Mount Vernon. in Jasper country; but the Hon. Mr. Phelps quietly and gently knocked him down, and so Wild Bill withdrew from the canvass Springfield is also one of the principal depots of the late Butterfield & Co.'s overland California United States mail stages to the Pacific. The road run by this company from Tipton on the main branch of the Pacific road, passing directly through that city to Fort Smith, Arkansas, thence on to El Paso and the Pacific. It is also the diverging point to the Southwest—Santa Fe. Albequerke, Southern Kansas, and the Indian Nation. As a strategic point for the central of Southern Missouri, Arkansas, the Indian Nation, and even Texas, it is constituted improvement the Construction. Arkansss, the Indian Nation, and even Texas, it is of vast importance to the Government. For years it has been the site of the United States Land Office for that frontier district. It is within a day's journey of the splendid lead mines of Granby; in fact, it is the business centre of what is termed by Professor Swallow, State geologist of Missouri, the most productive mineral country (lead and zine) in the world. It is probably this knowledge that has caused so large an army of rebels from Louisiana, Tennessee. Texas, Missouri, and Arkansas, to concentrate in this border country, and prebably it was this which induced General Lyon, with that remarkable foresightedness for which be was noted, to take possession of this city and defend it with his life. From Springfield to Rolla, the country is more rough, and in places through which the road passes, upon the head-waters of the which the road passes, upon the head-waters of the Gaseonade, the scenery is grand and terrific. If Siegel is lucky enough to occupy one of these mountain forts, all hell, with its rebels let loose, can't touch him in his masterly retreat, which in history will vie with that of Zenophon and that of

ten thousand Greeks. Abbotsford and Miss Scott.

[From the Chicago Record.]

"When one remembers the herculean toils of Walter Scott to purchase and adorn Abbotsford, as the future home of his family for many generations, it is melancholy to reflect that his family is entirely extinct, and the place fast going to de-As the above paragraph is now going the rounds of the papers, and has found its way into the columns of several of our usually well-informed Eastern cotemporaries, we think it time that its Eastern cotemporaries, we think it time that its misslatements were corrected. Abbotsford, when we visited it a few summers ago, was in the most perfect order, and a friend, who was there last month, writes to us that the grounds have been beautified and improved in various ways since the summer of 1856. The only change made in this most interesting medieval mansion since the death of Sir Walter Scott, is the addition to the north end of the building of a Remish chapel, its present occupant being a member of that church.

In a letter dated London, April 12th, his present residence, Robert Chambers, Esq., informs us that the representative of "The Great Unknown" is Mary Monica Scott, daughter of Mr. Hope Scott, the eminent parliamentary counsel, and Charlotte, daughter of John Gibson Lockhart and Sophia, eldest daughter of Sir Walter Scott. Mary Monica is the only surviving child of the late Mrs. Hope Scott, for although a son and several other daughters were born, they died prematurely. Miss Scott, who was eight years old on the 5th of October last, is the heiress of Abbotsford House and estate, her father being merely administrator or tutor in respect to the property at present. Should Mary Monica lie with the state the preparety, but not the misslatements were corrected. Abbotsford, when sepect to the property at present. Should Mary Monica die without issue, the property, but not the title, will revert to the nephew or nephews of Sir Walter Scott, sons of his eldest brother Thomas, who are at present residing in Canada.

Democratic paper of great influence, the following:
"We will not place ourselves in the wrong by
refusing support to the constitutionally chosen Goyernment in a crisis like this, when right, simply vernment in a crisis like this, when right, simply because they are political opponents; nor will we sustain our own partisans in power when radically wrong. As to corruption, when we get a little further from the Buchanan Administration in point of time, an Administration which the Re-mocracy gave the country, we shall have the heart to cry corruption. We will wait till the Galphins, Gardiners, and Swartwouts get over blushing for Bu-chann's corruptions before we discharge a batchanan's corruptions before we discharge a battery in that direction."

We add an extract from a recent speech by Hon.
Lewis Cass, for the special benefit of those Democrats who appear to de undecided as to whether they shall support party or country:

"Ho who is not for country is against her. There is no neutral position to be occupied. It is the duty of all zealously to support the Government in all its efforts to bring this unhappy civil war to a speedy conclusion."

WE copy from the Cleveland Plaindealer. a