the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Three Dol-LARS Per Annua, in selvation

SEA BATHING.

SEA BATHING.

ATLANTIO CITY, N.J. TWO AND THREE OF VETER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY is new consisted to be one of the most delightful Sea-side Reservation the world. Its Bathing is unsurpassed; its beant line unbroken Beach (nine smiles in length) is uncompiled by any on the continent, -save that of Galvestor; its sir is remarkable for its dryness; its sailing and fishing for littles are perfect; its thotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Saratoge, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those or any other Sea-Bathing place in the country.

Trains of the CAMPEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, daily, at 7% A. M. and 4 M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 7 45 P. M. Fare, \$1.30. Round-Trip Tickets, good for Three Days, \$2.50. Distance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of iv 10-tf FOR THE SEA-

FOR THE SEA-LANTIC RAILROAD. to: and after MONDAY, June 17th, trains will leave VINE-SCREET FERRY daily, 

ree days, \$2.50.
Freight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by must be delivered in GOOLERS and the Company will not be responsible for any treceived and registed for, by their Agent, by JOHN G. BRYANT, Âgent. FOR CAPE MAY AND

NEW YORK, TUESPAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at 9½ o'clock A. M.
New York and Philadelphin Steam Navigation Company, Steamers DELAWARE, Captain Johnston, and BOSTON, Captain Crooker, will leave for CAPE MAY and NEW YORK, from first wharf below Spruce street, UESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at turning, leave New York same days at 5 P. M. Reng, leave Cape May SUNDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, Fare to Cape May, Servicets, Carriage Hire extra.

Solution 1. Sol Do. Deck 1 50 ners doubt at New Castle going and returning. Freights: for New York taken at low rates.

JAMES ALLDERDICE, Agent.

ir6-2m 514 and 316 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The swift and comfortable Bay steamer "GEORGE WASHINGTON," Captain W. Whatlin, leaves Arch-street wharf, for Cape May, every Monday, Wedneslay, and Frislay morning at 9% o'clock. Returning, leaves the landing every Tuesday. Thursday, and Saturday morning at 8 o'closs Carriage hire included. \$1.25 "Servand file neual low rates." Freight to at New Castle going and returning.

SUMMER RESORTS. EAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS. Board \$7 per week; Bathing dresses included. au13-1m

SEA BATHING,

BRIGANTINE HOUSE, BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J. 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 \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City.

H. D. SMITH,

THITE HOUSE, 11 TE DUUGE,
Lower end of MASSACHUSETTS, Avenue,
ATLANTIC CITY This house is located immediately on the Beach, and Treagnts every accommodation for Visitors.

Terms moderate. WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,
18. Proprietar

44. ALHAMBRA,22

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE,
S. E. Corner of Atlantic and Massachusetts Avenues,
Now open for the reception of Boarders
The Rooms and Table of "THE ALHAMBRA" are unsurpassed by any on the Island.

There is a spacious Ice Cream and Refresment Saloon

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

This spacious House, situated at Atlantic City, will be opened on the 29th June, with every accommodation for visitors. The House fronts the beach 120 feet, giving a splendid view of the occan, and is near the Fishing and Sailing point. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort and convenience of quests. Boarding reduced to \$10 per week. je24-tsc1 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 LIQUOES SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

JONAH WOOTTON,
je24-3m

Proprietor.

L ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC TRIBINATION TO THE SUBSCRIPT OF THE SUBSCRIPT THE SUBSCRIP Tavor him with a call.
je23-3m ELIAS CLEAVER, 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 Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars of the day of the Hotel for the convenience of stop at the door of the Hotel for the convenienc guests. JEREMIAH McKIBBIN, CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are
now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be
superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the

facturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

au25-6m

LOOKING GLASSES. TMMENSE REDUCTION LOOKING GLASSES,

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all

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. 916 CHESTNUT Street

BANKING. AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

BANKERS,

50 WALL STREET, NEW YORK.

mortices in that piece, and hind bar two and a quarter inches wide and one inch thick, to receive pieces three feet four inches lens, to be used as harness bearers; four rivets through each side stud, and two rivets through each front stud, to secure the lining boards, to be of the best quality iron, and riveted on a good bur; one rivet through each end of the rails; floor five-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-eighths of an inch thick on the under side of the bed-piece, to extend from the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind bolsters, to be fastened by the rod at the end of the body; by the lateral rod and two three-eighths of an inch screw bolts, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other about equi-distant betten it and the lateral rod. A half-inch round iron rod or bolt to pass diagonally through the rails, between the two hind studs to and through the bed-piece and plate under it, with a good head on the top and nut and screw at the bottom, to be at the top one foot six inches from inside of tail-board, and on the bottom ten inches from inside of tail-board, and on the bottom ten inches from inside of tail-board, and on the bottom ten inches from the hind rod. An iron clamp two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick around the bed-piece, the centre bolt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the lower side. Two lock chains secured to the centre bolt of the body, the ends, top, and bottom to be secured by two three-eighths inch screw bolts, the middle bar at the ends to be finsh with the bed-piece on the lower side. Two lock chains secured to the control on each side and one-half inch thick, with three staples to how eight inches wide at bottom, twelve inches wide as too Paris, London, Frankfort, Naples, Vienna, and their Correspondents. it. Each side of the body of the wagon to be marked U. 8., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, botts, linchpins, tarpot, and harness bearers for each wagon to be put up in a strong box, (coopered,) and the contents marked tharson. A CARD.—THE UNDERWITTING,
tate of the GIRARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have
lessed, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in
Washington. They take this occasion to return to their
old friends and customers many thanks for past favors,
and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to
see them in their new quarters.
SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

BYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.
WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

BYCHES, CHADWICK, & CO. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, 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 workmaplike manner.

TOHN H. FRICK, NOTARY PUBared. PROTESTS noted and extended. au23-6t\* TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THRID Street and GERMANTOWN
Boad, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to
make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

BY Orders promptly attended to. my7-ly

TILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET. Files and Basps of every description, and good quality, and a order, at the above establishment. made to order, at the above establishment.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

at manufacturer's prices.

Becutting done in a superior manner.

apl-dem

J. B. SMITH. EASE AND COMFORT.

A THEOBALD saks, Who can please or suit Such a person probably never was born. But those who know when they are suited in BOOTS or SHOES are instead to give him a call, and those who never were billed before may be suited now. He is at his Old Place, so GOATES Street.

EVANS & WATSON'S SALAMANDER SAFES.

STORE,

SO4 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always
on hand.



DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

en inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches ong; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and

a quarter inches in dinmeter, and fourteen and a quar-ter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide

bick, fastened with one screw bolt and nut in each feilig

lubs made of gum, the spokes and fellie of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin band two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and

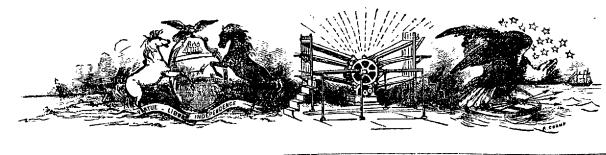
four half-inch bolts.

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

the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a leve

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

QUARTERY STEE GENERAL'S OFFICE, WYVELINGTON, June 21, 1861. Sossils are invited for the furnishing of Army Bag



a livin.

PHILADELPHIA, VOL. 5.—NO. 22.

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861. These would be very high clerical incomes, the House of Lords, as temporal peers, has

MONDAY, AUGUST 26, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons. So
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-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 The English Bishops. The English hierarchy is so different from the American that some of our readers may thank us for telling them some particulars about it. At present we shall give an account of the Archbishops and Bishops of what is called "The Established Church" in England, or, in legal and formal parlance, "The Church

of England as by Law established." This establishment, "by law," did not take place until 1534, when King Henry VIII., reand two and three-quarter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelve inches long, two and a half inches at the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small end; tire two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch pudiating the supremacy of the Papal See, constituted himself "Supreme Head of the Church," in England and Ireland. His successors have continued to possess and exercise this head-ship, and still retain the compliment-Inchpin taind two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-mainter 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 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 boxt quality refined American iran, two and a half inche square at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-both 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 fustened substantially to the axletree with clips on the cuds and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolster. (the belster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with four half-inch bolts. ary title of "Fidei Defensor" (Defender of the Faith,) bestowed by Pope Leo X., personally on Henry for having written an attack on Martin Luther, called "The Seven Sacraments," written in Latin, and published in London in 1521, and in Antwerp in 1522. Ten years after this book appeared, Henry had overthrown papal authority in his dominions. Christianity was introduced into Britain during the occupancy of the Romans, and the older chroniclers declare that Britain produced the first Christian Emperor (Constantine the Great,) the first Christian King (Lucius,) and the first Christian monastery, that of Bangor in Wales. From an early period, there was contest whether the Pope or the King should 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 nominate to the high offices in the Shurch. Henry II. resisted, and Thomas a' Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury classed this right. King John consented to heu his kingdom as a surface. The front hounds to be six feet two inches Ising, 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 eightis 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 claim the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at front end of bounds, with half inches row bolt through tongue each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the bustle in the hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick, and one foot eight incles tong, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with 400 tirets, and a plate of the same dimensions on ends side of the tongue, where the tongue and hourself. The together, secured in like manner; a brace of 80001-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from the round iron to a stend for an inch round iron to extend from the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, and take two logic of an inch round is continued to the back part. It he bounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, and mear the back end of the hounds, and to be fastened with two holts, 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 inch wide, one-quarter inches wide, by three inches deep, with steady iron two and a half inches and four end three inches wide; jaws one foot long where they class 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 four and not half-inches serve bolts, and one half-inche serve bolts through the coupling pole.

The coupling pole nine feet The front hounds to be six feet two inches lang, fief under the Pope. Put it was settled by the statute of pramuure, passed in the reign of

was admitted in the choice of bishops, and the erjoyment of temporalities. Henry VIII. did not so much differ with Rome on doctrine, but on the right of appeal to the Pope from English courts, and the statute 25th Henry VIII., chap. 20, establishes the jurisdiction of the Crown and of the King's tribunals, in entire independence of any foreign potentate. Under Henry was commenced "the Reformation" which his daughter Elizabeth completed. Up to 1828, no one could enter Parliament or take office in municipal corporations, without receiving the holy sacrament, according to the rites and doctrine of the Church of England, as a test. From the reign of William III., until near the close (1829) of that of George IV., Roman Catholics were excluded from the judicial bench and from Parliament. Until 1857, the Jews labored under the same disabilities. England continues a Protestant country, because of the prevailing faith of her inhabitants, but her ruling political institutions

are no longer exclusively linked with the "by

law established" Church.

Richard II., and still unrepealed, that while,

in faith and discipline, the English Church

gave obesience to Rome, the royal supremacy

half-inch screw boits, and one nait-inch screw boit 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 ent; distance from the centre of king boit hole to the centre of the back axletree six feet one inch, and from the centre of king boit hole to the centre of king boit hole to the centre of king boit one inches; king bolt one and a onarter inches diameter, of best refined iron, drawn England and Wales, together constituting an and a quarter inches diameter, of best refined fron, drawn down to seven-cighths of an inch thick on the doubletree wide, and one-cighth of an inch thick on the doubletree and tongue where they rub together; iron plate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the sliding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bott through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four countersunk nails on top; two bands on the hind hounds, two and two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet ten inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inches wide, and singletrees for six-mine team; the two singletrees for the lead mulas to kave 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 forl:; 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-cichthis of an inch in diameter; the fork; the fork to be five-sixteenth inch diameter; the links of these and of the lock chains to be not more than two and a quarter inches deep; front pieces two inches deep in the middle to rest on the coupling peie; top rail one and three inches deep; and four inches wide, and three inches deep; and four inches wide, two feet deep, ten feet long at the bottom, and ten feet six in area about one fourth larger than that of Pennsylvania, are divided, for Church purposes, into the provinces of Canterbury and York. An Archbishop, assisted by the suffragans, or bishops of twenty sees or dioceses governs the Province of Canterbury; another Archbishop, with six suffragans, governs the Province of York. Each Archbishop, in addition to his province and the appellate jurisdiction connected therewith, has a particular district within which he exercises original authority. The title of Bishop is derived from the Greek word Episkopos, through the Saxon Biscop-both signifying an overseer, or superintendent. The district over which a suffragan bishop presides is called his diocese or see-respectively from the Greek diokesis, signifying administration, or dwelling apart, and the Scottish sege, from the Latin sedes, a scat. The principal church of his diocese is called a cathedral (from a Greek word kathedra,) because it contains his seat or throne. His diocesan residence is called The Palace. though it is only a country house, usually with a very small quantity of land, near his cathedral. The Bishop of Manchester, for example, lives in a small mansion, situated in the centre of six or seven acres of shrubbery and garden, and this "palace" is so mean that a fifth-rate cotton-spinner would refuse to inhabit it. There may be found persons to fancy that because a Bishop has a Palace—Queen Victoria herself having the use of several real palaces, slightly larger—he must therefore live

in royal and luxurious state!

Formerly—that is, before the Reformation—

English were elected, like American bishops, by the clergy and the laity. Henry VIII. took away this elective and substituted a nominating process. We can best illustrate this by an example. Three weeks ago, the Bishop of Durham died. He had been the Honorable H. Montagu Villiers, brother of the Earl of Clarendon. Official notice of his death having been given by the Dean and Chapter to the Home Secretary, the Premier, (who probably had picked out the new bishop within twenty-four hours of the vacancy,) communicated to the Queen the name of the clergyman he has selected to succeed. She, who has not the power of appointing one of her own footmen, then signed a warrant directing the Home Office to prepare a mandate, commonly known as a congé d'élire, or permission to elect a Bishop of Durham. The Dean and Chapter of the diopermission to choose their head, to which the Royal signature and Privy Scal are attached, a letter missire, numing the clergyman who has already been selected by all-powerful Palmerston. Yes, but this is nomination by the Crown, and not election by the Clergy? Yes, indeed. The 4th section of the Statute 25 Henry VIII., chap. 20, gives the Sovereign the right thus to nominate to vacant Archbishopries and Bishopries. The form of election is gone through, but Palmerston's man must be elected. If the Dean and Chapter refuse to submit to this dictation, or if they innocently treat the congé d'élire as a reality, instead of the transparent humbug it is, and elect another elergyman, they straightway come under the pains and penalties of the famous statute of præmunire, which provides, upon any delay or refusal in electing the Ministerial nominee, a forfeiture of all the real and personal property of the recusant parties, with perpetual imprisonment at the royal pleasure, and other penalties. Therefore, after the farce of election has been gone through, and due intimation of the result communicated to the Home Secretary, that functionary prepares the Warrant for the letters patent under the Great Seal, by which the royal assent to the election is signified. The London Gazette will announce that the Rev. Doctor So-and-So has been duly elected, and that the Queen is " most graciously pleased to confirm and approve the election." Then the Bishop elect will be consecrated, enthroned, and installed in his Cathedral. But, the first thing he must do, after his election is approved of, is to have a private

fore her, offer to kiss the hem of her garment, and be let off with a labial salute upon the fair hand of Majesty.

The form of sending a Congé d'élire to the Dean and Chapter of a vacant see applies only to the sees of old foundation. The Bishoprics of Gloucester and Bristol, Chester, Peterborough, and Oxford, created by Henry VIII. have always been conferred by letters-patent from the Crown, and the recently-created Bishoprics of Ripon and Manchester were conferred in the same way. It may be noticed that we speak of a Bishop

undience of the Queen, at which he will per-

form what is called "an act of fealty and

homage",-which, we believe, is to kneel be-

The work may be inspected from time to time as it

The work may be inspected from time to time as in 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-tf Quartermaster General U. S.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Mander's preparations:

25 lbs. Extract Acoulti, in 1 lb. jars.

26 lbs. Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb. jars.

50 lbs. Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb. jars.

100 lbs. Extract Taraxaci, in 1 lb. jars.

50 lbs. Vin Hal Colchici, in 1 lb. bottles.

100 lbs. Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb. bottles.

500 lbs. Calomei, in 1 lb. bottles.

500 lbs. Pil Hydrarg, in 1 lb. jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

mh8

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA

as "his Lordship." The Archbishops and Bishops have seats in Parliament, as Lords Spiritual,-all except the last elected of all. When the see of Manchester was constituted. in 1846, it was determined not to increase the number of Bishops in the House of Lords, but allow the last appointed to remain out, except in vacancies of the Sees of Canterbury, CHER-BEER SALOON AND OFFICE, No. 409
CHESTNUT Street.
BREWERY, No. 982 North SEVENTH Street, Phiadelphia.

Ty26-Im Formerly, each Bishop had territory, and CLARET WINE—In casks and cases, of the brands of St. Julies, Margaux, Hout-Brien Parillae. For sale by LAYRETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 1220 LOWER SOUTH FROM THE STATES.

law established," but these are Lords of Parliament alternately, four in each session. The Archbishop of Canterbury takes precedence as first Peer of England, next the Blood Royal. The Lord Chancellor comes next, and then the Archbishops of York, Armagh, and

low Viscounts-by the statute of Henry VIII. The Dean and an indefinite number of Canons or Prebendaries constitute the Chapter, which assists the Bishop in the general go-resident in their dioceses. vernance of his diocese. On some cathedral foundations also are minor canons, and always precentors, lay vicars, and choristers. The country parts of each diocese are divided into archdeaconries and rural deans; and, finally, there are the beneficed clergy, consisting of rectors, vicars, and perpetual curates. There also are curates, who are assistants to the beneficed clergy, paid by them, and acting under a license from the Bishop, revocable at pleasure. The Rector, as his title shows, has the chief rule of the parish in ecclesiastical, and, as regards temporals, besides a house and glebeland, entitled to all the tithes therein—now commuted into a fixed annual sum, called a rent charge. The Vicar (a substitute) receives only the small tithes, as delegate of a tithe-impropriator, but some rearages are lucrative. A perpetual curate is sometimes called the incumbent, and though he has sole authority in his own church, in the eye of the law is only assistant to the rector or vicar of the parish in which it is situated. The English bishop's power of conferring Holy Orders-deacon, priest, and bishop-is precisely the same as that exercised by bishops

in America.

The income of the Church of England is derived from lands, tithes, church-rates, pewrents, Easter offerings, and surplice fees for burials, baptisms, &c. It is estimated, in 1831, to have amounted to £4,292,885, and it was estimated, by the census of 1851, at £5,000,000 a year. In 1861 it probably is near £5,500,000, and this is to pay for spiritual instruction in 11,728 Benefices and about 16,000 churches in England and Wales. There are 20,000,000 of inhabitants in England and Wales, of whom, on a moderate estimate, onehalf belong to the Established Church. The entire sum annually paid to Archbishops and Bishops in England and Wales is fixed by act of Parliament at £153,200, equal to \$766,000. We venture to say that the average annual payment for spiritual instruction, by all religious persuasions in Philadelphia alone, including building and repairs of places of worship, considerably exceeds the amount paid to the whole English hierarchy. Besides, it comes directly out of the pockets of the individuals, whereas most of the church property of England consists of endowments, made ages ago, which are as much the property of the Church, as a clerical corporation, as the lands and do not know better to rate at "the enormous wealth of the Church of England," but the well-informed know that its property has been inherited like any individual's landed estate. One part of the Church of England income is decidedly objectionable. It is unfair that the Catholic, the Jew, and the Dissenter shall

be compelled to pay a direct tax, called Church-

rate, to keep the Episcopal places of worship

in repair, though these persons may never set

foot within such edifices. This principle of

such an impost has been so much condemned

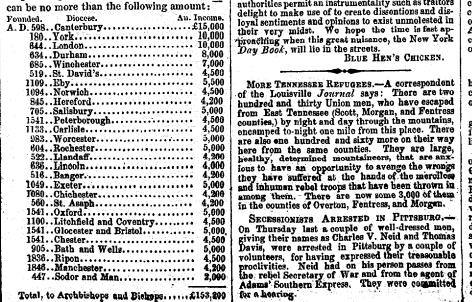
by a liberal majority of the House of Commons, though still upheld in the House of Lords, that its removal, from all but members of the Episcopal Church, is considered only a question of time. In 1831, the Parochial Clergy of England and Wales received £3,251,159; one Deans reduced to £153,200 per amum; which it now is. Before that act some of the ecclesiastical incomes were unequal-some of them enormous. The Bishop of Exeter, for instance, had \$2,600 a year. The Archbishop of Canterbury, for instance, had about £100,000 a year. The Bishopric of Durham was estimated at £40,000, and, after 1827, when the northwest end of London came to be largely built upon, the fee-simple resting with the Bishop of London for the time being, the late Bishop Blomfield, received £70,000 a year for many years. He would grant building leases for 99 years, at a nominal rent-say of five dollars a lot-but would exact a large sum in cash, paid before the lease was signed, as a commutation of the real rent. This was called a fine. The business men or stewards of all the Bishops did the same—where they could. When a lease of a farm or of a house, the property of the see, fell in, instead of letting it at a fair

rent it was leased to whoever would pay down the largest sum, as fine. The effect was to many of the English bishops bequeathed to their families. But the enactment of 1827 provided that, on the next vacancies, the Bishops' annual income should be cut down-Canterbury to £15,000; York and London to £10,000 each; Durham, £8,000; Winchester, £7,000; Ely, £5,500; and each of the rest to have not more than £5,000 and not less than £4,000—except that Sodor and Man, which see does not give a seat in the House of Lords, remain at £2,000 a

year. In 1851, it was provided that all the revenue of each see, when it exceeded the alotted income, should be paid over to Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who, out of that fund, shall make up any deficiency, where the revenue of the see shall be less that the income legally fixed for the Bishop. The accumulation in the Commissioners' hands is now very lsrge, and it is all applied to repair of cathedrals and churches, to erection of new churches, and to keeping in tenantable condition the dwelling-houses or "Palaces" of the Bishops -such abodes really being given to them in lieu of what otherwise would be payable to them, over their salaries, for rent. We have known people object to the Bishops having dwelling-houses given to them-but these do not object to the White House being appropriated to the President as a residence, nor to its being kept in repair, and refurnished, every four years, at the public expense. Each Bishop finds his own furniture, and pays and keeps his own servants. The Bishops' power as to re-

missioners, who do not patronize the system We shall now give an accurate list, according to their legal order of precedence, of the English hierarchy, with the date of the institution of each see; also, their incomes. In some few cases a Bishop may hold a benefice in another diocese in commendam with his see, but these instances are dying out, and, except he possess private fortune, a Bishop's income

newing leases is now exercised by the Com-



long been in abeyance, but they retain their but for the drawback that the Archbishops and parliamentary seats, with precedence over the Bishops have to live in London six months in ay peers, as Lords spiritual. There are two every year, performing their duties as Peers archbishops and ten bishops belonging to of Parliament. For this purpose they must "The Church of England in Ireland, as by keep more servants than they require in the country; they must lease dwelling-houses in London, where rent is dear; and are compelled, generally, by this London residence, to spend as much in half a year as would support them liberally at home for double the time, and, also, enable them to exercise the hospitality which St. Paul so much commends. Dublin. The precedence of Bishops is next be

Another evil, besides this cramping their means

and forcing them, as it were, into metropolitan

life, is their being half the year wholly non-

There is one way, and only one, of reducing the English hierarchy into simply useful, hardworking clergy of the higher class-and that is, to relieve them from the performance of Parliamentary duties. They really are almost inefficient in the House of Lords. Including their Irish lawn-sleeved brethren, only 32 of them have seats there, and what can 32 clerical gentlemen do among a crowd of about 430

others-all of them laymen? Except for the patronage, which enables him to provide, in the Church, for his male relations and friends, an English rector with £2,000 a year, and a nice house, garden, and paddock, is really better off, in a monetary point of view, than a Bishop with an income of £5,000 a year, and a country-house bearing the (to some) objectionable name of Palace. Of course, the snug rector thinks differently, and would jump, like a fish to the fly, at the offer of a Bishopric. In England, where the Queen's allowance is

£385,000 a year—where several of the nobility have yet larger incomes-where each Judge has £5,000 a year, at least-£4,000 to £5,000 is not an extravagant allowance for a Bishop who has to live six months in London, attending Parliament. On the question of Church patronage, which is curious and involved, we may have some-

thing to say, at a future time. Nor have we wholly disposed of the Bishops themselves, as many curious and interesting details might be given respecting the sees and their occupants, past and present.

Publications Received. From W. B. Zieber we have the London Art Journal for August. a brilliant number. In the letter-press there is a great deal of information about art and artists all over the world, and many of these articles are illustrated with superior wood engravings. In short, this work is a history and critical record of the Fine Arts. The engravings in steel are "The Cottage Home," a very simple subject (a girl peeling turnips in a cottage, with scarcely any accessories.) painted by J. V. Gibson, an almost unknown provincial English artist, accidentally seen by Prince Albert at an exhibition and purchased by him. There are also here, "The Arch of Titus," by Turner-a grand picture, terribly defective in details-and a drawing of the fine marble statue of "Erin," belonging to the Marquis of Devonshire, and almost one of the first works executed by W. J. O'Doherty, a Dublin sculpter, now only twenty-six years old. This stahouses held by the city of London or the city tue was exhibited in London last year, and was of Philadelphia are of the municipal corpora- much admired. It represents the "genius" of tion or the citizens, called landed property in Ireland sorrowful and disconsolate, but levely in her grief, lingering by the seashore, and

> over the unfathomable future destiny of her child ren. Her head droops slightly over The harp that once through Tara's halls The soul of music shed.

From Mr. Callender, newspaper agent, South Third street, we have received the Illustrated London News of the 10th inst., and the Illustrated News of the World, of the same date, with a fulllength portrait of Queen Victoria, from a photograph, engraved on steel by D. J. Pound. This is the best portrait of Victoria yet published, and, in a preceding notice, we have given our reasons for

Portrait of Queen Victoria. The pertraits of Queen Victoria, since she was seven years old, have been so numerous that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say that they may be counted not by scores, but by hundreds. We recollect agreat many of them, from that of a little and Wales received £3,231,139, and the Archbishops and Chapters £181,631, and the Archbishops and Bishops £181,631. By the statute 6 and of Victoria in all postures—sitting, standing, riding, leaning forward or back, on foot and on horseback, in full costume and in the plainest of travelling dresses, "every inch a Queen," with crown and sceptre, and also with the Balmoral petticoat palpably exhibited. One of the most striking resemblances of Victoria, taken when she had the charm of youth, is now in our Academy of Fine Arts, and was painted by our eminent fellow-citizen Thomas Sully expressly for the St. George's Society of Philadelphia. It has only one fault, almost pardonable "when a lady's in the case"—it makes her much better looking than Nature did. This is what all painters have done, more or less, with Queen Victoria. Her profile, spite of a too prominent mouth, has always been good. Her features are regular, but her complexion is indifferent—it has nothing of what is called "the pure English red and white." Artists have generally made another mistake in drawing Victoria, by making her appear much taller than she is. Her actual height is under 5 feet 2 inches. Latterly, too, forgetting that her Majesty is in her 43d year and the mother of nine children, they paint her much too young. At last, however, we have a reliable and pleasing portrait of the Queen, so much respected as a woman in countries where her station is not cared for and her authority not acknowledged. This porgive some Bishops enormously wealthy years | trait, executed by no meaner artist than the Sun him--at the expense of their successors, during | self, forms the gratuitous supplement to a London the three next generations. And thus were | pictorial paper (Illustrated News of the World), accumulated the immense fortunes which and represents her exactly as she is-it being a standing figure, with a three-quarter face. She stood for it only the other day, and it represents her in the deep mourning which she wears for her late mother. There are no ornaments in the hair; the earrings are very small; the plain narrow collar is fastened by a simple stud, and other ornaments she has none, except two rings and very plain gold bracelets. The face has a grave and thoughtful rather than a sad expression, and the eyes and brow are admirably represented. Whoever wishes for a true portrait of Queen Victoria ought to be satisfied with this. It is on sale, of course, at a ridiculously low price by Callender, Zieber, Upham, Winch, Trenwith, and other newspaper and periodical agents. It is a true portrait of a good

NEW CASTLE Co., Del., August 23d, 1861. After observing the run of things in this county, and also in Kent for some time past, I cannot withstand a sense of duty which I owe to the welfare of my native State, in giving them a more extensive

It is the one great object of those who are true to the Union in this State to preserve her loyalty and to maintain her honor and integrity in the face ef the world; yet there are others, who with ruth-less hands seek to destroy the glory of her career, and annihilate the allegiance existing between her and the Federal Government. These men are not and the Federal Government. These hen are not slow to diffuse their sentiments, and in their hearts exist the most deadly animosity and rankling poison. There are various instrumentalities through which disloyal sentiments reach the ears of those who otherwise are true to the Union. Masses of the people are led to believe that the Federal army comprises none but the Republican party, and that

comprises none but the Republican party, and that its object alone is to aggressively subjugate the people in the Southern States.

One New York newspaper of treasonable notoriety contributes well its part to give strength and courage to all who entertain the least hopes of the success of the Jeff. Davis conspiracy; and as long as such journals are tolerated in such loyal States as New York, it is no wonder that Secession sentiments exist in this State. Ask a man why he reads such a paper as the New York Davy Book, the answer is, "This paper is published in a Northern State, and one that you are proud to call loyal to the Union." Our opinion is, judging from the amount of harm this journal is doing in this State, that it should share the fate of the Jeffersonian and the Sentine!

It is a matter of wonder why the New York authorities permit an instrumentality such as traitors delight to make use of to create dissentions and dis-

FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND. We learn that Captain de Groot is about building two new steamers for the United States Govern-ment, which are to be plated with steel of fourinches thickness, rendering these vessels shot and homb proof, and protecting the boilers.—Mecha nics' Magazine.

THE Court Journal states that Earl Granville is the minister selected to attend Queen Victoria du-ring her approaching trip to Ireland. LORD PALSERSTON will be installed as Lord Warden of the Cirque Ports in the middle of September. He has recently purchased two large estates adjoining Broadlands, one of them being Groveplace, Nevesling, the house of which was a fishing-box of Queen Elizabeth. His lordship's estates now extend to within four miles of Southampton. A childless man of sweetly-seven buying new aschildless man of seventy-seven buying new

Some of the Scotch papers speak of Mr. Baxter, the member of Montrose, as the probable successor of Mr. Laing in the direction of the finances of SEVERAL new lines of street rails are authorized IN THE Exchange newsroom, says the Manchester Guardian, when the defeat of the Unionists became known, there was much excitement among those present, principally American captains and brokers. A few enthusiastic cotton men expressed Hemselves in such a manner on the repulse of the Federals as to nearly draw down an exhibition of "muscular Christianity" from some Northerners

This Admiralty are going to try the effect of shot and shell on a broadside manufactured like the Warrior. This will be a target 20 feet long by 10 feet high, the description of plates and all other material being as the Warrior itself, and it will be pounded at till destroyed. A CORRESPONDENT of the Daily News states that the Lord Chancellor receives £500 for proroguing Parliament, and the same sum for opening the houses "by commission." It is reported that the long-existing "differences" between the proprietor of H. M. Theatre and Mr. Lumley are likely to be arranged, and that the house will be opened next year on a scale

of unprecedented grandeur. A CORRESPONDENT of the Daily News states, on the authority of the late Earl of Traquair [Stuart of Lorn], that it is not improbable that the heir to the title will be found in the United States. If so, this will be the second Scotch peerage held by an American; the other being the Barony of Fairfax, possessed, but not assumed by an United States lergyman.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the remaining shares in the Jamaica Cotton Company (limited with a capital of £20,000 in £10 shares, of which £10.000 is to be called up during the first year. Deposit £1 ner share. It is said that Rosa Bonheur's celebrated picture,

the "Horse Eair," will soon become the property of the British nation, and be ledged in the National FLOGGING .- Private Morer, of the rifle brigade who had deserted three times, was brought out to receive fifty lashes on Monday. At the fifth stroke of the "ent," he fell as in a swoon; the medical man lifted his cyclash, ordered him water, and then to proceed with the punishment. This was done, and the remainder was administered while in a state of insensibility, ceasing only at the forty-ninth stroke, when the "cat" broke, and the wretched sufferer was carried off to the military hospital.—Andover Times. THE LATE LORD CAMPBELL: - His will was proved

THE LATE LORD CAMPBELL.—His will was proved on the 25th ult. The personalty was sworn under £120,000. He possessed very considerable landed and personal property in England, Ireland, and Scotland, which he has left entirely among his large family of sons and daughters. To his eldest son, Baron Stratheden and Campbell, he devises his Irish creater with the exercise. Baron Stratheden and Campbell, he devises his frish estates, with the exception of a farm, which he bestows on his second son for life; but the bulk of his property; real and personal, devolves to his eddest son, whom he has also appointed residuary legatee. To his two sons, the Hon. Hallyburton and Dudley Campbell, and to his two daughters, the Hon. Mary Campbell and Cecelia Campbell, he leaves legacies of the own such each of the contraction. of £15,000 each; and to his two married daughters the Hon. Louisa White and the Hon. Edina Black burne, legacies of £5,000 cach, beyond what his Lordship had previously bestowed upon these two latter ladies. He leaves to his daughter, the Hon. faithful and valuable assistant in his literary labors, all the manuscripts and other papers, which she is at liberty to publish, for her sole benefit. Lord Campbell bestows on his eldest son the official robes which he wore when filling the offices of Lord Chief Justice and Lord High Chancellor, with the insignia of noblity and those of his high official distinction. All these articles Lord Campbell directs to be retained as heirlooms.—Hastrated London News.

FRANCE. THE financial prospects of France for the autumn and winter seem less favorable than those of this country, the results of the grain harvest and of the silk crop being both as far as can at present be judged, rather unsatisfactory. Some surprise was manifested that the Empress should leave Peris within twenty-four hours after the arrival of the King of Sweden at St. Cloud. But it appears that the Queen of Sweden, who is at the springs on the Rhine, and consequently in sight of the French frontier, refused to accompany her husband to St. Cloud, and the Empress, taking this as a personal offence, did not deem it proper to help her husband do the honors to the King during his

stay. Her Majesty has gone to Pau.
Prince Murat hassent in his resignation as head
of the Musonic Order of France. A PILGRIMAGE to Jerusalem is being organized in France, under the auspices of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. It will start during the present A SMALL VOLUME, a correspondence between Voltaire and the Duchess of Saxe-Gotha, has just appeared in Paris. Besides his letters, the volume contains several articles not printed till now. M. THERS was very nearly drowned on the 2d, while bathing at Puys, near Dieppe. He was carried out by a wave, and when brought to shore by

a bathing man, who swam after him, had lost con-sciousness. He, however, speedily recovered, and is now none the worse of his mishap. PRUSSIA. All the sovereigns of Europe have received invitations to the coronation of the King and Queen of Prussia, and will be represented by special ambassadors, as at the coronation of the Queen of England and the Emperor of Russia. A BERLIN letter states that a new order of knight hood will be created to commemorate the corona tion at Konigsberg.

The Independance Belge says that the journey of the King of Prussia to France is indefinitely post-poned, if not altogether abandoned. A despatch of M. de la Tour d'Auvergne leaves no doubt on

As another blow to the musicians of the future is stated that the Dresden prima donna, Mme Burde-Ney, has positively refused to sing in any of Herr Wagner's operas. The manager is said to have remonstrated, but the lady demanded a jury of vocalists, who agreed that Herr Wagner's was no vocal music at all, ner what a singer should be required to sing.
SWEDEN.

AT STOCKHOLM, a police order has been issued pro-hibiting perambulating singers and players from ex-ercising their calling in the streets. SPAIN.

THE Clamor Publico, one of the most respectable and liberal journals of Spain, has succumbed to the severe press law which now exists in that country. Condenned to pay a fine of 60,000 reals and the costs of a prosecution, the publication of the journal has been suspended.

RUSSIA. THE Emperor and Empress of Russia are about to THE Russian Government have granted a great advantage to the Russian Railway Company, by guarantying 5 per cent. interest for the whole of the expenditure. If the whole profits exceed 5 per cent., half the surplus is to go to the Government and half to the shareholders.

COLONEL GOWEN writes from Schastopol that he gets on slowly with the work of raising the remaining sunken Russian ships. They are so rotten there is no portion of them strong enough to bear their own weight. The Colonel adds: "I have raised and removed some fifty vessels, a large majority vessels of war, of which there were nine war steamers, and several 60-gun frigates. The harbor of Sebastopol is as practically clear this day as it was before the sinking of the fleet." There are important rumors current about the Caucasus. It is said that the Cossacks, who are entrusted with the defence of the frontier, have shown symptoms of great disaffection, almost as to

couse fears of a mutiny among them.

POLAND. THORN, Aug. 4 .- It is asserted that General Wielopolski has, in consequence, determined It is stated, as a new proof of the displeasure of

the Czar at the recent demonstrations made by the inhabitants of Warsaw, that the portion of the imperial stud kept there will be sent away, as the Emperor does not intend to go to Warsaw to hold reviews as formerly; and that in no case will he be THE Unità Italiana, the Mazzinian organ of Milan, announces that General Garibaldi has been one of the first to sign the protest, originating with Mazzini, against the occupation of Rome by the French

French.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Times states that the priest who was present with Count Cayour in his last moments, having been summoned to Rome to communicate to the Pope what took place, has declined to reveal to his Holiness the secrets of the confessional, and has been confined in apartments

watches and chatelaixes, presenting to the eye masses of diamonds of the greatest taste and beauty; the whole forming a more splendid sesentiage of jewels than has ever before been offered for public competition. There were 66 lets in the first day's sale, which realized the sum of £8,760.

SOUTHERN NEWS. The Manassas correspondent of the New O. Coans Picayune, writing on the 10th in tant, endeavors to prove the fight at Bull Run a victory from the first. He contends that at no time during the day were the robel troops decomined. It continues: I have had the pleasure of seeing General Johnston. He looks like a general. He is about five feet eight or nine inches in height, good form, very erect, handsome face, thick moustache, and head somewhat sprinkled with white. His hair is slightly gray. His organs of benevole the and veneration are extremely large, and his ere very full and large. He should talk well and speak fluently. He has the decided advantage over then. Beautreard as far as appearance goes.

Scauregard as far as appearance goes Parson Brownlow's paper, netwithstanding; all the statements from so many cources as to its expercision, is still published. The following statement from him is interesting, as going to show what we have all along believed that there is no prospect at present of the throwing of Federal troops into East Tennessee:

Sensible and reflecting Union men, in East Tennessee: nessee, have calculated that, in the course of events, should this war go on, the heads of the Federal army would deem it necessary, and in their line of duty, would deem it necessary, and in their line of duty, to throw a large army into East Tennessee and Virgiuia, on the line of this railroad. May many of us have supposed that this might be a part of the Pregramme of the Commander-in-Chief of the Federal army—but we have neither advised it, as Union men, nor been consulted as to its propriety. On the contrary, it is known to us that seeme of the Union men of this city have proposed to go as Commissioners to Washington to solicit the Government at Washington not to throw any force into this division of our State, and, upon obtaining such a

vision of our State, and, upon obtaining such a picdge, they intended to return and demand of the Confederate forces the removal from our midst of a large body of armed men, stationed at different points, to resist the approach of Federal troops. This effort would have been made and made in good faith, but for two considerations. First, the proposed Commissioners would have to apply to the Knoxrille leaders of secession for a pass; and next having obtained it, and started, they would have been published as fleeing the State, and have had attributed to them motives that never entered into their minds. In this view of the case, the mission was not undertaken, and the matter stands just where all see it stands.

Apropos, we should remark that the Memphis Avalanche (a Secession sheet), in its issue of last Tuesday, says that General Carroll, of that city, returned from East Tennessee on the previous day, and adds:

"General Carroll, as we understand it, had a conversation with Parson Brownlow, in which the fact of the suppression of his paper was broached. President Davis, it seems, has declared that he desires no connection with any Government in which the freedom of the press is denied, and the Whig will soon be issued again. But Mr. Brownlow has altered his views of political affairs, and will here-after advocate the cause of the South against her With the Louisville Journal, "we don't believe

this is true." FLOUR FOR THE ARMY.—The Memphis Appeal of the 18th has the following: We desire to call the attention of planters to the importance of an early subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of subscription of flour and corn meal for the use of our army. The Confederate Government purchased in May last an immense quantity of flour and stored it at this place, but the supply is now entirely ex-hausted. Unless the planters of West Tennessee. North Alabama, and Mississippi, come forward and subscribe flour and meal, taking Confederate bonds in payment, our brave boys in the field will soon be without bread. Let each planter indicate to the commissary department at this place, by mail or through his commission merchant, what quantity he is willing to sell to the Government for their bonds, and let them send it forward immediately. There are five mills in operation here capable of grinding
bushels daily, to which the planters can send
their wheat and have it ground and barrelled, ready

a distinguished citizen of Danville that on Monday last, two hundred and forty fugitives from East Tennessee, men driven from their homes, were fed in the Seminary yard in that town. Some of them were elderly men and some young, and all had been compelled to abandon their families, and were ill-clad, almost barefoot, weary, and hungry. Their situation was indeed deplorable. Several hundred more were expected to arrive yesterday. The whole of the two hundred and forty fugitives enlisted in the United States service at Camp Dick Robinson.—Louisville Journal of Thursday. McDowell's Plans .- McDowell makes no display in his report, but it is a plain detail of his inovements, and it shows that he arranged and fought the battle as well as any of Lincoln's generais, with their troops, could have done, not excepting General Scott. He managed it admiracepting General Scott. He managed it admirably in every respect, and was very mearly successful. \*\* \* The columns of Hunter and Heintzelman passed up the Run, crossed at Sudley's Ford, and attempted to turn our left, which was the great feature of the plan. Hunter did cross, did attack as ordered, and did force our men down the Run, where they had to receive the cross-fire of Tyler's column; and nothing but the protection of Heaven. The genius of Beauregord. (who detected Hunter's movement by the clouds of dust.) and the unequalled heroic courage and great endurance of our men, prevented our left heing turned, and perhaps the scizure by Hunter of the Manassas Railroad at Gainesville.—Augusta (Ga.) Sentinel.

Chops in Texas.—The Ranger says: "We re-Chors in Texas .- The Ranger says: "We re-

Chors in Texas.—The Ranger says: "We regret to hear of the sad havoe the boll worm is making on the cotton crop. We hear of similar complaints from planters in the neighborhood of Chappel Hill. The cotton farms around Brenham are also showing that the boll worm has commenced the work of destruction.

"We believe the standard price for the new corn crop is 25 cents per bushel. Many farmers expected to crib enough corn to do them for three years, but as the weevil has already appeared in the new ear, we fear their expectations will not be realized, and they will be forced to dispose of all they can, as soon as the new crop is gathered, unless some remedy is prescribed that will get rid of the weevil.' SUGAR CROP IN LOUISIANA.—The Attakapas Register states that there are fields of cane on the

Atchafulaya, below Berwick, which measure now upward of seven feet, perfectly formed joints. On a large number of plantations the cane is much in advance of that of 1853, which was, by far, the most prolific in sugar ever known in the history of the State. Nothing but an early frost can prevent the growing crop from being the largest ever har-Vested.

Only Imitating his Leaders.—From the Tallahassee News we learn that the postmaster at Pensacola has been acting the scoundrel on a large scale. He has been robbing the mails of the money sent by the soldiers to their families, on being paid off for their service. Some \$9,000 have been stolen, it is said in this way. The postmaster has been arrested, and will probably be shot for the offence committed. Large quantities of letters have been burnt, and a bushel found that had been opened and robbed of their contents.

RICHMOND PRICE CURRENT.-Exchange on New York, 8 per cent.; premium on specie, 10 per cent.; bacon. 20 cents per lb.; butter, 25 cents per lb.; corn, 60 cts. per bushel; coffee. 28 cts. per lb.; flour, \$6 per bbl.; salt, \$6 per sack; New Orleans sugar 9 cts. per lb.

sugar 9 cts. per 1b.

THE POOR OF MEMPHIS.—The Memphis Avalanche says that the poor of that city are daily on the increase. The sum donated to the wives and children of volunteers by the county court is no longer paid; the amount, having been so much larger than was anticipated, emptied the treasury. The result is that those soldiers who relied upon receiving the amount empreyisted how see their ceiving the amount appropriated, now see their wives and children in an actual suffering condition. The Montgomery Confederation of the 15th inst. announces its temporary suspension, owing to the tightness of the times, the scarcity and high prices of material, and the difficulty

Anong the brigadier generals attached to the re-bel army of the Potomac are the following: Whi-ting S. Jones, D. R. Jones, Ewell, Bonham, Longstreet, Toombs, Evans, Jackson, Elsey, and The Charleston Mercury cannot endure the presence in that city of British, French, or other consuls to the United States. The Mercury's ire against them is because the foreign Governments will only receive the Southern Commissioners as distinguished citizens.

THE New Orleans Delta says that Enfield rifles. not inferior to the original pattern of the English article, are now being manufactured in that city. article, are now being manufactured in that city.

POSITION OF THE CONFEDERATES.—A COTTESPONDENT OF THE CONFEDERATES.—A COTTESPONDENT OF THE NEW Orleans Picagune, writing from Manassas on the 10th instant, says: There is not a single act of the Confederate States that could be so construed as to justify any reasonable man in coming to the conclusion that the South intended to take Washington. We have never claimed more than is embraced in the boundaries of the seceded States. That is the whole extent of our claim. Washington is situated in that part of the District of Columbia transferred by Maryland, and just as long as Maryland remains with the North, just so long as Maryland remains with the North, just so long will we refrain from any attack.

WHY THE SOUTHERN ARMY DO NOT MOVE FOR-Mazzini, against the occupation of Rome by the French.

A correspondent of the Times states that the priest who was present with Count Cavour in his last moments, having been summoned to Rome to communicate to the Pope what took place, has declined to reveal to his Holiness the secrets of the confessional, and has been confined in apartments of the Inquisition. A letter from Turin, dated August 8, says—"Father Jacques, Count Cavour's confessor, arrived yesterday at Orvieto. The court of Rome has deprived him of his benefice."

THE number of officers in the Turkish army has been reduced. Henceforth the new officers will be chosen from among those who have been dismissed on account of this reduction.

THE Sultan has taken a backward step with regard to the press; he has prohibited the three or four papers published at Constantinople from publishing telegrams.

The Sultan's Jewels.—A valuable assemblage of mounted diamonds, in various ornaments, from Censtantinople, the property of the late Sultan, is now being dispersed under the hammer, at Mr. Robinson's anction rooms, in Old Bond street, London. These magnificent jewels comprise a great variety of ornaments in the form of neoklaces, ear-variety of ornaments in the form of neoklaces.

The Sultan's Jewels.—A valuable assemblage of mounted diamonds, in various ornaments, from Censtantinople, the property of the late Sultan, is now being dispersed under the hammer, at Mr. Robinson's auction rooms, in old Bond street, London. These magnificent jewels comprise a great variety of ornaments in the form of necklaces, earrings, bracelets, brooches, stomachers, and headdresses, many of them of great magnitude and splendor, and of exquisite designs, representing wreaths and groups of flowers, of natural sizes, composed entirely of fine brilliants and rose diamonds, and in some cases surmounted with diamonds in elusters of flowers and other designs; where he would be found at a later date.

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extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club.

HORRIBLE MURDER BY INDIANS .- The folthe Interest and the Interest and Interest a old resid an and esteemen ettizen of this county, living on Yel river, about two miles from Hyder-ville, who i was a tan and grist mill there, while at work in his i vill, standing near another man, whom he had empt oyed, was fired upon and instantly killed by some. Indians, numbering about twonty, who suddenly i ushed out of the woods adjoining. His companion in imediately ran to the house, gave the alarm to Mrs. Cooper, seized their enly child, a babe, and, togeth 'er with a young Indian boy, ran for the nearest hou te. The Indians pursued them, but only succeeded in overtaking and killing the Indian boy. They r. unsacked the house and mill, took a gan, some an ununition, and considerable slunder, fixed the mill, and then fied. The alarm was soon given at Hyd erville, and some forty mon started in pursuit. The captain of the fort here also sent out a small a etachment, some ten or twelve. Mr. Cooper leave is a young wife and child, He is the third brother kill. ad by the Indians in this county.—Sam Francisco i Virror of the 30th wit.

A Novel Marriage.—A novel marriage A Novel Marriage. - A novel marriage occurred in Detroit, Mishig an, on Monday last, under the following circumstan ces: Wm. Brouerick, manh Bryon need

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(to address of

under the following circumstan ces: Wm. Broderick, seventy years of sge. and H twenty-fire years, left Lawren last week, and cause out West purpose of being unded in the homory. The ancient Lotherio, however, being return the result of the second see, the lady took mony. The ancient Lotherio. however, being rather slow in redecessing his groom. See, the lady took the matter into her own hands on he conday morning. king from the Ly rising at an early hour and ta pockets of her ancient lover seah amounting to four hundred and eighty-eight dol. ars. On discovering his learthchard was immediated and exception, the result of which was that went before Justico Swinguo, and were after which they departed on their way seeming mutually pleased with the denou. HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO THE MANUFA. TURERS of New England.—We learn that Color ton, deputy quartermaster general of the States army for the city of New York, has, states army for the city of New York, has, advice of General Meigas appearated Hon. Geo. Shaw, of Boston, inspector general of all the goods being manufactured for the Governmen der the bids recently accorded in New York, that his special duties for the yesent are to the factories where the work is being done a goods manufactured with the desired could be seen to be seen goods manufactured, with the standard senied sai ples of all the Government goods, and see that contractors produce goods equally as good and made from best of materials.—beston Franscript. TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK .- Frede-

rick Wesse was murdorate about six o'clock last evening by Thomas Reyneids, at a butcher's shop, 412 Eighth avenue. Wesse was dressing a calf. when Reynolds came up, and wes charged by Wesse with having stelen or known scorething of a lest packet book. Reynolds called Wesse a liar, when the latter made some reply which so incensed Reynolds that he picked up the knife and stabbed Wesse in the neck, killing him instantly. The murderer was at once arrested .- N. Y. Comme cial, Saturday. A CHICAGO PAPER Says Gen. Beauregard was a few years since an active filibuster, and pas-

sessed influence in the piratical councils concerning Central America. He was confident that Walker was not fitted to command the expedition, and requested Gen. McClellan, with whom he held friendly correspondence, to take his place, offering him the military dictatorship of the to be convered reviewes if he would engage in the enterquered provinces if he would engage in the enter-prise. This offer was summarily rejected; but was renewed again and again with new tempta-tions, until McClellan perempterily forbade any further reference to it further reference to it

IMPORTANT POST OFFICE ORDER,-The postmaster of New York city has received the follow-POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, August 22. Sin: The Postmaster General directs that from and after your receipt of this letter, none of the newspapers published in New York, city, which were lately presented by the Grand Jury as dangerous, from their disloyalty, shall be forwarded in the mails. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

T. B. Thorr, Chief Clerk.

A WAREHOUSE ROBBED AND BURNED TO THE GROUND.—On Thursday morning, the citizens of Grooneastle (Pa.) were aroused by a loud report. the large new warehouse of Mesers. Oaks & Austin. In spite of the most energetic efforts, the entire edifice was destroyed, with several hundred barrels of flour and a large quantity of wheat. The door of the safe was found completely blown off; as if by powder. A suspicious-looking fellow, who had been seen lurking about the town, was at once arrested, and various stolen articles and papers found on him. JUDGE ORR A FUGITIVE FROM THE REPELS. -JUDGE ORR A I TGITIVE FROM THE REFELS.—
Judge Sample Orr reached this city on Tucsday
night frem Springfield, leaving a sick wife and
some small children to the mercies of the rebol vagrants. Judge Orr ran a great risk in remaining
so near the rebel army for so many days after the
battle, but saved himself by keeping a sharp-lookout and spending the nights in the open prairie.
He says he has no doubt the rebels have devastated
his farm.—Missouri Democrat. his farm .- Missouri Democrat. SINGULAR PRESENCE OF ABSENCE OF MIND.

Singular Presence of Absence of Mind-Last Friday night, as Mr. Albert Smith, a school teacher at Churchtown, Columbia county, New York, was walking from that village, he was ac-costed by a stranger who demanded his watch and money. Smith, in the excitement of the moment, handed the highwayman his watch, and while the latter was carefully stowing it away, Smith knocked him down with his came recovered his watch and him down with his cane, recovered his watch, and made good his escape. FIENDISH OUTRAGE -On Monday morning last the house of Silas Powell, near Whitesburg, Sciote county, Ohio, was blown up, and Mr. Powell and his two children, who were sleeping together, were killed, and a hired woman was perhaps fatally injured. The set is compact, the last of the set of t

injured. The act is supposed to have been perpetrated by Wm. L. McClain, nephew of Powell, who was making his home at his uncle's house. Powder had been placed under the bed, and by means of auger holes through the walls a fuse had been at-tached to the powder. The powder and fuse had been purchased by McClain at a neighboring vilbeen purchased by McClain lage. He is under arrest. GENERAL SCOTT'S COACHMAN. - The day after the battle of Bull Run, Peter Eganolf, General Scott's coachman, crossed into Virginia to exercise the horse of a member of General Mansfield's staff. He was captured by the rebels, who sent him on to Richmond, where he is now employed cooking for United States prisoners.—New York Times. MURDER .- A horrible murder was committed

recently near Wellsburg, Va. Two men, named Brown and Kirkwood, who had been drinking during the day, got into a quarrel while playing cards. In the beginning of the affray pistols were used, but, after it had progressed awhile, Brown drew a large knife and inflicted a mortal wound across Kirkwood's abdomen. THE COMING STATE CAMPAIGN .- We are in formed that the leading men among the Democratic party in this State are pretty generally in favor of the nomination of Hon. Eli Thayer, of Worcester, as the gubernatorial candidate of their "Union party."—Boston Traveller.

MR. DANFORTH P. PARKER, of Barnstable, Mass., who has for several years held a responsible position in the Boston and Baltimore line of steamers, has received an appointment as a pilot in the

WE LEARN from the Hartford Post that on the 23d inst. a resident of that place, named John Rarity, was stabbed by a quarrelsome fellow, named Gilmore, and it is doubtful whether he will HON. WARREN J. WOODWARD, of Columbia county, who was last week nominated for President
Judge of the Seventh Judicial district, by the Democracy of Bucks and Montgomery counties, has
since written a letter declining the nomination. PRIZE-MASTER CROWELL, of the United States Navy, arrived at New York, on Saturday, in charge of the prize-schooner Shark, of Boston. The Shark was captured at Galveston by the United States steamer South Carolina, while attempt-

ing to run the blockade. A MAN named Kraats was run through with a sword by Captain Crofton, of the Sixteenth Infantry, during a south in a railroad car, on Wednesday, at Chicago. It was much as the police and soldiers could do to shield him from being lynched by the excited populace. A FEDERAL OFFICER CAPTURED IN WESTERN VIRGINIA.—On Wednesday last, Captain Sprague, of the Ohio Seventh, was captured, with two of his guard, while on his way to Weston, Va. Another of his guards was killed by the rebel cavalry, and the fourth escaped to bring the sad intelligence.

A young Man, named Huston Poorman, residing in Spring township, Centre county, Pa., was lately beaten to death by two men, named Edward Sefton and William, R. Hays, both of Milesbury. Cause, whisky. A THOUGHT WHILE READING "LATEST AD-VICES FROM EUROPE,"—The aristocrats of England can never comprehend American names or natures. Whenever the word "Manassas" now appears they pronounce "Manaces" against us.—N. Y. Leader. Tony, the negro, servant of General Kelley, was killed on Friday near Ritchictown, Va., by his head coming in contact with a bridge while reaching out of a railroad car and warning a little son of deneral Kelley, who was in a precarious condition. ILLNESS. OF HON. JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS.— Hon. Joshua R. Giddings was lately attacked with a paroxysm of the complaint to which he is subject (atrope of the heart.) He is now out of danger and doing well. So, says the Ashtabula Sentine!

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.—The General Superintendent of the Pennsylvania Railroad has re-ceived from Rev. John Twiggs ten dollars, which had been placed in his hands, to be returned to the company, as rightfully belonging to it. FEMALE COURAGE.—Recently, a daughter of Lemuel Piper, Esq., of Milton, discovered a rattle-spake, measuring 31 feet long. She obtained snake, measuring 31 feet long. She obtained a pitchfork, which she thrust through its head killing it instantly. PLUVIAL. The amount of rain that fell in

Cincinnati on Thursday was 3.35 inches, or at the rate of 1.67 inches per hour during the entire continuance of the shower. "IT IS THE DUTY OF ALL," said, the venerable Martin Van Buren, a few days since, "to risa above party until the rebellion, has been pub

down. Mr. Edwin James, of England, was robbed of jewelry to the amount of \$5,000, on Wednesday morning last, at his hotel at Aong Branch. DIXIE DOODLE .- The rebels, it seems, disgusted at the apathy of France, have dropped that Marseillarse, and have chosen a new version of Uncle Sam's national authem, which they have christened "Dixie Procede." Just hearken to its lame and impotent conclusion:

One God, one woman, and one flag,
We worship and adore;
Our rootto is—let us alone— We ask for nothing more.

Dixie Doodle, boys, hussa!

Down outside, up the middle;

Dixie Doodle, fa, sol, is,

Trumpet, drum, and fiddle,