FOREIGN NEWS.

ENGLAND.

BRITISH FINANCE ACCOUNTS.—The annual finance accounts which have been issued show that last year the duty on spirits produced £11,819,152; the duty on wine, £1,145,794; on malt and hops, £6,838,948; on tobacco and snuff, £5,606,488—all this without reckoning licenses; on sugar, £6,067,389; on confectionary and preserved fruits, £361,548; on game certificates, £129,900; on cards and dice, £14,532; on dogs, £197,520; on armorial bearings, £57,118; on hair-powder, £1,157; on racehorses, £6,244; on horses for riding, £242,438; on carriages (other than hackney or stage carriages), £330,192; on servants, £202,105.

THE HARVEST.—The latest reports tend to show that although in many districts the growth is thin, yet the weight balances to a great extent any apparent deficiency, and the quality is excellent. The harvest progresses most satisfactorily.

ILLUSTRIOUS VISITORS.—We are at present honored with the presence of an unusually large number of distinguished visitors. The Archduke Maximilian of Austria, and his wife, who is a cousin of her Majesty, have for some time past been staying at Osborne. Two Princesses of Hesse and the Duke of Oporto have also been enjoying the quiet hospitality of the Queen, in the Isle of Wight; while the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier have been paying a visit to their illustrious relative at Claremont. The latest arrival is a personage of far more note than any of those we have mentioned. Queen Christina of Spain made her appearance at Brighton on the 9th, accompanied, it is stated, by her husband, the Duke de Rianzares.

THE Social Science Congress is making a great stir in Dublin, though its sober glories will pale before those of the Royal visit soon to follow. The Dublin Council, in agreeing to an address, were impeded by the objection of one member, who said that "some time ago it was stated, and not denied, that Prince Albert, in writing to a distinguished foreigner, stated that the Irish were not more worthy of sympathy than the Poles. He could not understand how any assembly of Irishmen could present a flattering address to that man if he made such a statement as that representing them."

QUEEN VICTORIA'S VISIT TO IRELAND.—The Queen, the Prince Consort, and four other members of the Royal Family, will arrive at the Warrington Junction of the London and Northwestern railway about noon on the 23d inst., (July.) They will then proceed by special train to Holyhead, where the royal yacht, *Victoria and Albert*, will be in waiting to convey the royal party to Ireland, and it is anticipated that they will arrive at Kingston on the evening of the same day, and will proceed to town, and thence to the Viceregal Lodge, where a grand banquet will be served for the illustrious guests. Her Majesty will remain in town until the 23d inst.; and on Saturday she will proceed to the Curragh, to be present at a grand review. On this occasion she will be accompanied by the Prince Consort, Princes and Princesses, the Lord Lieutenant, Earl Granville, &c. After the review, which will be on a splendid scale, the royal party will lunch at the quarters of the Prince of Wales, and return to town by special train. Her Majesty will leave Dublin for Killarney early the 26th. A large section of the Lake Hotel has been taken by Lord Castlerosse, for the accommodation of members of her suite; and the grande state barge, purchased in London by his Lordship, for the purpose of conveying her Majesty and the royal party through the lakes, arrived safe by train at its destination on Saturday. Her Majesty will return to Dublin on the 28th inst; and on the evening following she will leave Kingston for Holyhead, and proceed by a night train to the Warrington Junction, and from thence to Edinburgh, where it is expected she will arrive on Friday evening. She will remain at Holyrood Saturday and Sunday, and will go on for Balmoral on the 2d September.

THE King of Sweden having been fêted and lionized to his heart's content in Paris, has passed over the Straits, and is now on a visit to the Queen at Osborne. To meet his Swedish Majesty, Lords Palmerston and Russell have been invited to the Isle of Wight, and, while there, it is conceivable that the rupture between Denmark and Prussia, in which the King of Sweden is largely interested, will form a prominent point of interest; but still stronger and more immediate reasons will probably be the arrangements for a successor to the crown of Denmark. The present King of Denmark is childless, and the succession to his throne was fixed at a Conference of the Great Powers in 1852. By that arrangement the Prince of Glucksburg was declared to be the heir to the throne, but the heir so appointed is most unpopular, and, in the event of the present King's death, serious consequences might result therefrom. The King of Sweden, with the consent of the King of Denmark, is anxious that, on the death of the latter, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway should be united under one crown, and that a new capital—Gutheuberg, on the Cattegat—should represent the whole of the Scandinavian people. The Emperor of the French has been won over to the project, and it is believed that it will not be unpalatable to Queen Victoria and her ministers. The old dread of Russia has not been so great since the Crimean war, but it may revive some day, and this new combination will be regarded as a set-off to the power and influence of the Czar.

EARL RUSSELL has waived any claim to lead the House of Lords; but it is rumored that Lord Granville will speedily quit the Cabinet, and accept the embassy to Paris, in order to leave to Earl Russell the unquestioned leadership of the House of Lords.

THE Late DUKE OF BEDFORD.—The will of the late Duke of Bedford has just been proved. He has directed that a yearly sum of £5,000 be set apart for twenty-one years to increase the family rent roll. To Earl Russell is bequeathed the Ludlow estates in Ireland, which are to descend to Earl Russell's eldest son and his issue, but subject to annuities to the Earl's daughter. His grace has also bequeathed to Earl Russell a life interest in £15,000, with power of disposition to his children.

THE PEERAGE.—Since the accession of the Queen there have been nineteen earldoms created, of which no fewer than fifteen are the work of Liberal Premiers, five being made in 1837. The nineteen earldoms are those of Effingham, Durham, Yarborough, Innes, (Duke of Roxburghe), Leicester, Lovelace, Zetland, Auckland (extinct), Gainsborough, Fitzhardinge (extinct), Ellenborough, Ellesmere, Strafford, Cottenham, Cowley, Canning, Winton (Earl of Eglinton), Dudley, and Russell. During the same period eleven earldoms have become extinct, and three have merged into superior titles.

A SCION of the oldest barony in the empire died a few days since in an Irish poorhouse.

PERPETUAL PENSIONS.—The Finance Accounts show that we paid, last year, £16,000 for perpetual pensions. The last pension of this nature was one of £2,000 a year, granted in 1814 to the heirs male on whom the title of Viscount Exmouth shall descend. Since that date no pension has been for a longer term than the life of the person whose services were to be acknowledged and the lives of his two next heirs.

MR. MAYER, of Liverpool, the well-known antiquary, believes that he has succeeded in deciphering a papyrus roll in his possession, and that it is a copy of the Gospel of St. Matthew, written by the Deacon Nicolas in the fifteenth year of the Christian era. It supplies two lost verses, and gives readings of some obscure passages. The *Publishers' Circular* announces its speedy publication.

IMPRISONMENT FOR DEBT.—It is sometimes supposed that imprisonment for debt has been almost abolished, but the official returns show that in the year ending at Michaelmas last there were committed to the prisons of England, for debt, on civil process, no less than 11,068 men and 639 women, in all 11,707; and, large as the number seems, it has never been so small in any year since 1855. In the five years, 1851-55, the annual average was 9,347; in the five years, 1856-60, it has been 13, 830.

LONG LIFE IN ENGLAND.—It speaks well for the healthiness of England that in the year 1859, for which the returns have just been published, the list of deaths included twenty-five men and fifty-six women who had attained what Dr. Farr calls "the natural lifetime of a hundred years." The oldest man in the obituary of the year died at Sunderland, aged 107; but a woman in Workingham district, Berks, was 108, and two women, one in Monmouthshire and one in South Wales, had reached the patriarchal age of 110. Of these centenarians eight were found in London; the county that could boast the largest number is Somersetshire, in which there were seven.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MORTALITY.—The public documents of 1859 show that the mortality in that year in Great Britain was at the rate of 2.196 per cent., in France 2.670, but this latter is considerably above the average of that empire, owing to the prevalence at that time of dysentery, diptheria, and some other epidemics. The marriage-rate in Great Britain was 1.650 per cent., in France 1.638. The birth-rate in Great Britain was 3.482, in France 2.778. Thus the marriage-rate and the birth-rate being lower in France than in Great Britain, and the death-rate higher, the natural increase of population is less in France than in Great Britain. The births in France in 1859 were 1,011,787; there is no record of the births in Ireland, but it is estimated that the births in the United Kingdom amounted to nearly the same number; but the deaths in France were 972,556, while the deaths in the United Kingdom were estimated at not exceeding 661,171, fewer deaths by 300,000, with about an equal number of births.

THE *Cologne Gazette* announces that Austria has consented to withdraw from the Federal fortresses, till the end of the year, her non-German troops and to replace them by German regiments. Already the Italian regiment, which was at Rastall, has been replaced by a German regiment, and the same will quickly be done with the Italian regiment forming part of the garrison of Mayence.

THE tone of the semi-official journals of Paris, and good private information, lead the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* to believe that a quasi solution of the Roman question is at hand, and that there will be, early in the autumn, a mixed Italian and French garrison in Rome, the bulk of the French army of occupation being withdrawn to Civita Vecchia, there to remain an indefinite time.

THE lithographed correspondence prepared in Paris for the provincial journals continues to speak in positive terms of an early solution of the Roman question. The end of September is the period fixed for the recall of the French army from Rome. The Pope's spiritual independence is to be guaranteed in the most complete manner.

LONDON TWO CENTURIES AGO.—The destruction of life, remarks the Registrar-General, in the report he has just issued, like everything else in London, is upon a scale of grandeur; if its dead of a single year could be brought to life, they would people a large city. Yet the rate of mortality in London is very different from what it was 200 years since. In 1660—1680, out of 100,000 persons 357 died annually from smallpox; the deaths now are 42. The mortality then by fever and ague, with scarlatina, quinsey, and croup, was 759; it is now 227. A few (8) in the 100,000 die now of dysentery; then, out of the same number, 763 die annually of that disease; by diarrhœa, however, a milder form of disease, 120 die now, 11 died then. Women are not yet exempt from peril in child-bearing; the mortality is 17, but it was then 86. Consumption and diseases of the breathing organs were very fatal; the deaths were 1,079; they are 611 now. Children were rapidly cut down; of convulsions and teething 1,175 died then, 136 now. Dropsy, a result and sign of scurvy and fever, was exceedingly fatal; 829 died then, 26 now. Scurvy and purpura bear testimony to the imperfect nutrition of the population; the annual deaths in 100,000 were 142 then, and are now 2. In addition, London was then ravaged by the terrible "plague." The returns show, on the other hand, that apoplexy, paralysis, epilepsy, affections of the brain, and suicide are more fatal now—151 now, to 57 then; and of the violent deaths some are now more frequent, as the forces by which they are occasioned are greater. Poison is more accessible, fires are probably more common, and dresses more inflammable, but drowning and suffocation were then twice as fatal (25 and 20) as they are in the present day. The Registrar-General reminds us that the diseases would revive if the same causes came again into action. The supply of food, and particularly of vegetables and fresh meat, was defective in the winter, so that a large portion of the population became scorbutic. The houses were nearly as close and dirty as the houses now are in Constantinople and Cairo; the water supply was imperfect, and parasitic insects and diseases of the skin betrayed its impurity. The dirt of the houses struck foreigners. The sewers were defective, and the soil gave off marsh malaria in some parts, and in others was saturated with the filth of successive generations. One by one these evils have more or less disappeared, and along with this change step by step the health of London has improved. The nation, adds the Registrar General, exults justly in the progress of its manufactures, but it is surpassed by the progress of the health of its capital; and further progress is in the hands of the people. They can work out their own salvation, with the blessing of Providence; and as science succeeds in bringing to light the causes of unnatural diseases still existing we may hope confidently that those diseases will be mitigated or averted.

FRANCE.

"THERE has been question for some time past," says the *Constitutionnel*, "of certain changes in the diplomatic corps. We are now able to announce them with certainty. General de Montebello is going to Constantinople to compliment the Sultan in the name of the Emperor. The Marquis de Banneville is appointed political director at the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs in place of M. Benedetti, who goes as ambassador to Turin. Count de Raculot will replace the Marquis de Banneville at Munich. M. de Dauremont is to replace Count de Reculot at Stuttgard.

THE ADVANTAGES OF AN IMPERIAL ACQUAINTANCE.—Whilst the Emperor was at Vichey he was taking a walk on the banks of Sichon and lost his way. A laborer chancing to pass at the time, his Majesty made the necessary inquiry of him. "Second to the right and then first to the left, sire," said the man. "What! you know me?" "Yes," and have had the honor for years past." "Where?" "Your Majesty, of course, does not remember me, but you were once the cause of my passing two days in the black hole; for when you were at Ham I was a soldier there, and was punished for passing you in a pound of tobacco." "Well," said the Emperor, "it shall be my turn now," and a few days afterwards the man was installed in a well stocked tobacconist's shop.

THE *Moniteur* announces that, on account of the national *fête*, the Emperor has either remitted or commuted the punishments of 1236 prisoners of different categories, who had been condemned for civil crimes.

THE Emperor of the French is not quite a free-trader yet, it seems, for in speaking to M. Haussman, the Prefect of the Seine, at the inauguration of a new boulevard, he declared that "it is the duty of public administration to have as much regard for these interests as possible, to infuse activity into labor, *to protect less-favored classes*, and to oppose an increase in the price of articles of the first necessity."

THE *Moniteur* announces a further abolition of the vexatious and useless passport system. Belgium and Holland have agreed to dispense with this nuisance, and henceforward travellers, by simply declaring their nationality at the frontier, will meet with no further impediments to intercommunication between France, Belgium, and Holland.

THE *Débats* has a masterly article from the pen of M. Weiss, showing up the persecution which the French Protestants, in the Provinces, are subjected to. They are not dragooned as under Louis XIV., but they are prevented, though complying with all the legal formalities, from opening primary schools where their children can be brought up. The State decrees that the children of the descendants of the glorious old Huguenots shall learn to read and write in Catholic schools, or not at all.

THE musical world in Paris is in a great state of delight, because M. Auber has been raised to the dignity of Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, he being the first musical composer who has ever been decorated with the *grand cordon*. The scene at the Conservatoire, when the nomination was announced, was unusually animated.

THE UNPUBLISHED WORKS OF ROUSSEAU.—Some hitherto unpublished writings of J. J. Rousseau's are about to be given to the world. It is well known that Rousseau left numerous manuscripts in the hands of his friend the Protestant clergyman, Moulton, whose name occurs more than once in the "Confessions." It is from these manuscripts, now in the possession of the grandson of the gentleman just named, that the selection about to be published has been made. It includes a correspondence of Rousseau with M. Moulton and the Genevese Colndet; a Project for a Constitution for Corsica; Letters on Virtue and Happiness; a Treatise on the Sphere; a Fragment on Revelation; a Fragment on Language; two novels; a portrait of Rousseau, by himself; and a collection of aphorisms—a sufficiently varied and inviting list of contents.

EVERY one almost knows the story of the *Courrier de Lyon*. Half the theatres of Europe have represented on their boards the crime, the mistaken identity, and the execution of the unfortunate M. Joseph Lesurques. It is now sixty-five years since that unhappy victim of judicial error died the death of a felon, and his family has never been relieved of the stigma thus cast upon it; the hope of rehabitation, of formal acknowledgment of the fatal mistake, and of restitution to their rights, has not, however, been abandoned. M. Henry d'Audigier has, for the last ten years, occupied himself almost incessantly with the subject, and has just now published a pamphlet entitled, "Procès d'Outre-tombe," in which the facts are set forth with clearness, and the cause of the unfortunate Lesurques eloquently pleaded. Moreover, a gentleman named Louis Méguillet, now nearly eighty years of age, has, for forty years, devoted his life and fortune to the same cause. Voltaire occupied himself in a somewhat similar case, that of a person named Calas, fifteen years before he succeeded, and from this M. Audigier argues there is still hope that the judicial stain may be wiped from the memory of Joseph Lesurques.

PRUSSIA.

THE postponement of the visit of the King of Prussia to the Emperor of the French is attributed to the desire of the Cabinet of Berlin not to offend the Emperor of Russia. The resignation of M. de Schleinitz is explained by the same reason.

THE GREAT ROBBERY BY A BANK MESSENGER.—A reward of £5,000 has been offered for the apprehension of Count William Rishnow, the messenger who absconded with £16,000 from the Dusseldorf branch of the Bank of Prussia.

FOR A NUMBER of years past Berlin wool for ladies' ornamental work, has been an article of exportation to a very large amount to the United States—to the amount, indeed, of about £70,000 or £80,000 per annum. Houses for the sale of this article have been established at New York by several German firms, and a good sale on the other side of the water is all the more necessary for the manufactories, inasmuch as the habit of embroidering has fallen off much of late in this country. Now the export of this kind of goods has altogether ceased, and I know of a New York house which, having employed as many as fourteen clerks a few months ago, is at present closed. The American ladies have suspended their attempts to paint the canvas with woollen colors, and as for the clerks, every one has entered the army.—*Paris letter.*

RUSSIA.

THE *Gazette de la Croix*, of Berlin, says: Agitation in Russia continues. Even in the old Polish provinces incorporated into Russia, in Lithuania, Volhynai, and the Ukraine, demonstrations have taken place. At Bialystock, disturbances have broken out similar to those at Miawa, and mourning is worn throughout the whole of Lithuania. The Marquis Wielopolski sent his son to St. Petersburg, a few days ago, to render a verbal account to the Emperor of the situation of Warsaw.

THE Russian and Swedish Governments have declined to support the English project of a submarine telegraph line in the Baltic and over Gothland to Libau.

TURKEY.

THE fall of the Minister of Finance is expected very shortly. A change has been ordered in the uniform of the military officers. Important army reforms are in progress. The arrears of the garrison of the capital are about to be paid in caimes.

ACCOUNTS from Rome to the 11th inst. state that Cardinal Antonelli has expressed his regrets to General de Goyon, and admitted the necessity of henceforward treating directly with the latter.

THE *Patrie* says: The report that General Goyon is about to leave Rome is without foundation.

THE *Perseveranza* of to-day has the following news from Rome: Cardinal Andrea, president of the Congregation of the Index, has tendered his resignation on account of having declared Mgr. Leverani's work to be heretical without the concurrence of the Congregation.

THE Government of the King of Italy have resolved to hold an exhibition of art and industry at Florence in the ensuing months of September and October.

ITALY.

A LETTER from Rome, of the 10th, in the *Patrie*, states that the much-to-be-regretted conflict which had arisen between Mgr. de Mérode and General de Goyon is at an end. The Pope has inflicted a severe reprimand on his pro-minister of arms, and has decided that all communications between the French General-in-Chief and his irascible adversary shall henceforth take place through Cardinal Antonelli, so that everything has thus been arranged. No one can be found to defend the conduct of Mgr. de Mérode; the prelacy, who regard him as a foreign rival, and the Sacred College, who do not deign to keep up any relations with him, have not, for a moment, sought to screen him, particularly as they felt that he was in the wrong.

AUSTRALIA.

THE intelligence from New Zealand is most gloomy. Sedition is spreading among the natives. The Governor has issued a proclamation demanding obedience. Heale's Ministry has been defeated, and has appealed to the country.

THE object of Young New Zealand is to place a limit to the further acquisition of land by Europeans, and to set up a native authority, treating with the Queen's Government as an equal. The stand against the alienation of estates was made by William King; the stand for an independent government is made by the promoters and supporters of the King movement.

INDIA.

GREAT RAILWAY TRAVELLING.—In one country only has anything like a fair experiment been made in cheap fares. The Government of India started from the principle that third-class fares must be lower than the cost of walking, which, as a native west no shoe leather, appeared an absurdly low standard. It has, however, been reached. In Bengal the regular charge is three miles for a penny, at which rate the carriages are filled to suffocation, and the expenses less than fifty per cent. on the receipts, which again yield a dividend of upwards of thirteen per cent. This rate, however, is still too high, and the directors of the Bombay line have added a fourth class, travelling six miles for a penny. This is cheaper than walking, the cost of food during the time lost being more than the railway fare. The rate instantly doubled the total traffic, and though we have not yet seen the return of receipts, it must show an increase over increased expense of at least thirty per cent. It is in a similar reduction, we firmly believe, that the hope of the railway future is to be found. The companies have satisfied the middle class without reducing their finances, and it remains only to content the people. Low fares, pleasant accommodation, and reasonable hours, will attract a class before whom the present race of passengers will seem but an insignificant item.—*Spectator.*

CHINA.

HONG KONG, June 28.—The United States ship *Hartford*, bearing the flag of Flag Officer Stribling, is in harbor, having returned from the North. That officer lately organized an expedition up the Yangtze, and made an arrangement with the Nankin rebels for the protection of American property. As, however, he combines diplomatic with naval functions since the departure of Mr. Ward, his direct intercourse with the Taepings has attracted some attention.

Great fears were lately entertained at Ning-po that the rebels had succeeded in getting possession of some towns in its neighborhood, and on the same side of the water. The reports are now said to be premature; but the presence of her Majesty's ship *Encounter* had greatly calmed the fears of the inhabitants. Some acts of piracy and murder had occurred on the Yang-tze, the object of the marauders being the plunder of treasure forwarded by native boats to the interior for foreign and native account.

GENERAL NEWS.

A SECESSIONIST RE-ARRESTED.—A young man named Harral, belonging to Galena, Ga., is detained at Police Headquarters, and will probably be sent to Fort Lafayette to-day. He was arrested on Wednesday evening, at the Erie Railroad depot, Jersey City, when on the point of departing with his two sisters for the South, but nothing was found supporting the allegation made against the young man, who was yesterday discharged from custody. It was afterwards ascertained that the complaint against him was based upon good evidence, and, indeed, it is said that conclusive proof of his Secession sentiments has been obtained. Under these circumstances, he was re-arrested last evening.

HORRIBLE MURDER.—An old gray-headed man, named Parker, living about six miles northeast of Brandon, (Miss.), was murdered on Saturday night last, by some fiend who is as yet unknown. The old man had been living in the woods, by himself, for several weeks, engaged in making shingles, and had put up a little shed to protect him from the weather. He was found in his shed on Sunday morning, with two large gashes cut in his head with an axe, and his pockets rifled of their contents. He had sold some shingles, and received some $12 or $15 a few days previous, and it is supposed he was murdered for that.

PRISONERS POISONED BY RIDGEWOOD WATER.—On Tuesday afternoon the resident physician of the Kings county jail, Brooklyn, was informed that about twenty prisoners had suddenly been seized with violent vomiting and cramps. During the night ten more were taken down, and the following day and night every prisoner in the building was sick. The physician traced the cause to the water, which is supplied through leaden pipes, and, testing it, found that it was filled with carbonate of lead. The proper antidotes were administered, and most of the prisoners are doing well, although some of the cases are still rather desperate.

A VICTIM TO FALSE REPORTS.—The wife of Mr. Gray, of Lynn, who was erroneously reported to have been killed in the battle of Manassas, died recently. When the news of the battle was received, with the reported death of her husband, she was recovering from an illness and doing well, but the shock was too great for her, and from that time she has been rapidly failing.

WARLIKE MOVEMENTS IN CANADA.—The British authorities in Canada, obeying orders sent out from England, have had a survey upon the locks of the Welland Canal, with the view of determining whether the English gun-boats can be passed through them into Lake Erie. This circumstance may serve to explain the belligerent tone of our brethren in Canada since the accident of Bull Run.

A SAD accident occurred in Wistfield, N. J., on Saturday last. It appears that two daughters of Mrs. Mott went into a pond to bathe, and one of them unfortunately ventured beyond her depth. A lady friend named Rogers, seeing her struggles, plunged in after her, and both were drowned.

THE transport *McClellan* will leave New York next week for Key West, Fort Jefferson and Fort Pickens. She will take a small few more posts, also for the Gulf Squadron. Packages of papers, magazines, &c., may be sent to the Quartermaster's office, No. 6 State street.

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS, comedian, has written a letter to the editor of the New York *Herald*, denying a paragraph which has been going the rounds, that "he and his wife are living unhappily together, pecuniary matters being at the bottom of the difficulty."

THE Hon. Benj. Wood has been missing from his old haunts for some days past; in fact, ever since his *confrere* Anderson was arrested. Whither he has gone no one knows—not even his loyal and amiable brother Fernando.—*World.*

WORK is to be resumed on Fort Gorges, Portland harbor, immediately. Captain Casey, of the Engineer Department, has been ordered from Washington to superintend operations, and is expected to arrive in the course of the week.

WE LEARN from the Honesdale *Herald*, of the 29th, that two German women were jammed between the coal cars on the Delaware and Hudson Canal on Monday last, and both dangerously injured.

GENERAL W. F. SHERMAN is ordered to Kentucky. General Porter relieves him, taking command of a division comprising General Sherman's brigade and several additional regiments.

An intercepted letter from Columbus, Ga., of a recent date, shows that New York papers were received at that point within from ten to twelve days of the date of their publication.

ANOTHER OIL WELL STRUCK IN VENANGO.—A few days since, a company in Upper Buchanan struck a vein, which in forty-eight hours yielded sixteen hundred barrels of oil.

MR. J. S. CLARKE, the popular Philadelphia comedian, took a benefit at the Winter Garden, New York, last evening. His engagement has been quite successful.

J. GALLIGHAR recently ran away with another man's wife from Brooklyn, Madison county, Iowa. The pair were arrested and brought back. This makes his third elopement.

HON. JAMES BUFFINTON, member of the U. S. House of Representatives from Massachusetts, has been appointed aid to Gen. Couch.

The German Turners, of St. Louis, having been three months in the service of the Government, have decided to re-enlist for three years.

AFFAIRS ON THE POTOMAC.—It is reported that two new rebel batteries have been discovered near Indian Head, but the rumor is not credited.

BRIG. GEN. PROF. MITCHELL arrived in Washington on Thursday. He is to be assigned a brigade at once.

THEY are raising companies in Chicago for the Irish Brigade, to be commanded by General Shields.

A RIOT occurred at a horse-race, lately, in Monmouth, Illinois, in which one man was killed and three or four others seriously injured.

COL. JOHN COCHRANE'S regiment of chasseurs has been assigned to General Baker's brigade.

COL. THOMAS ANDERSON, the oldest merchant of Louisville, died on Monday.

EMIGRANTS to the number of 60,000 have arrived at New York this year from Europe.

THE MANUFACTURE of paper from the leaves of Indian corn is becoming extensive in Austria.

JOHN E. STALKER has been appointed collector of the port of Annapolis.

HON. JOSEPH HOLT has arrived in New York.

Fear for our Country.

LINES WRITTEN DURING BUCHANAN'S ADMINISTRATION.

Fear for the land, where to rule and to reign
Is a passion that maddens both lofty and low;
Where the thirst for promotion, the hunger for gain,
Are fierce fires, that consume all but *self* in their glow.
Fear for the land, where the demagogue sways
The mind and the will of the masses at will;
Where pretension and rant win the power and the bays,
And dotards degrade the high places they fill;
Where Mammon can make and extinguish the laws,
And traitors with rulers may tamper and treat;
Where protection to freedom is a network of gauze,
And the cant about liberty fraud and deceit;
Where bloated oppression wrangles for right,
Still tighter to gyve the down-trodden and poor;
Where the mean and milk-hearted shrink back with affright,
Lest tyrants be urged their mad claims to abjure.
Fear for the land, where the moan and the wail
Of the wretched seem lost in the either on high:
Believe not, believe not they die on the gale,
There's an ear thrilling ever to misery's cry.

E. T.

British Interest in the War.

[From the London Times, August 14.]

Never was there a war in which the people of this country took a greater interest. We watch with the utmost solicitude all the proceedings of belligerents, and observe not only the operations of their armies, but the manifestation of popular feeling, with sentiments which no other struggle could excite. We can say more. Though it is impossible to avoid reflecting *that the division of the Union into two great States may relieve us from many of the troubles with which we were menaced by the overbearing power of the old Federal Government*, we can safely assert that Englishmen desire nothing more than to see the quarrel terminated and the strife appeased. We wish no harm to either party, and would far rather see America strong, united, and prosperous *than speculate on the advantages which its premature disruption might possibly bring to its neighbors.*

But when we have said this we have said all that the Americans are likely to hear with much satisfaction. For the rest, our conclusions are certainly not favorable to those institutions under which this great catastrophe has been matured. What the Americans call freedom, but what we call democracy, does not show to advantage at this critical time. The theories *attributing innate and absolute superiority to republican forms of government have all been falsified in the plainest and most striking manner*, and the last six months have proved beyond all question that the preponderance of popular will without check or limit is at least as likely to hurry a nation into war and debt as the caprice of the most absolute despot or the intrigues of the most selfish of aristocracies.

We are not finding fault with the Northern States for going to war. We have repeatedly admitted that the Federal party could not be expected to view the dismemberment of the Union without an effort to avert the loss. But, though civil war is the most frightful of all wars, the Americans plunged into it with less concern than would have been shown by any European State in adopting a diplomatic quarrel. Though the people of the South were of the same flesh and blood with the people of the North, and connected with them by a thousand links of interest and feeling, the Northerners instantly heaped every conceivable opprobrium on the heads of the Southerners.

If the other will refer to any speech of any Manchester orator, he will find the Government of the United States extravagantly *eulogized for the very qualities of which it is now proved to be utterly destitute*, and the Americans exalted beyond all other people, on account of gifts which it is plain they never possessed. It is this, if the Americans wish to know the truth, which points the remarks of Englishmen on their civil war and its incidents: It is not that they are any worse, or more foolish, or more intemperate, than was to be expected under the trials to which they have been exposed, but that they have been held up to our admiration, by a certain party among us, as a people in whose counsels no intemperance or folly would ever be likely to prevail. When we see that unlimited democracy conveys not the slightest security against the worst of wars and the most reckless extravagance, we may apply the moral at home, *and congratulate ourselves that the old British Constitution has not been precipitately remodelled after a Manchester design.*

PROPOSALS.

ARMY SUPPLIES.

OFFICE OF THE ACTING COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE, No. 1137 Girard street,
PHILADELPHIA, August 26, 1861.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, the 23d of September, for furnishing, for the use of the United States Army, the following Subsistence Stores, viz:

225,000 pounds Smoked Bacon Sides.
1,875 barrels Extra Mess Beef.
300,000 pounds Pilot Bread.

All of the articles to be of the very best quality and securely packed; Bacon in 200-pound boxes, and Bread in barrels. Certificates of inspection of the Meat will be required. Seller's name and date of purchase to be marked on each package.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidders, and bids deemed unreasonable will be rejected. Two good securities, whose names will be mentioned in the bids, will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts.

Further information will be given on application. The whole to be ready for delivery on or before the 20th of September.

Proposals to be endorsed "Proposals for Furnishing Subsistence Stores."

O. W. THOMAS,
au26-tsep2 Capt. A. Q. Mr. A. C. S.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—OFFICE Nos. 4 and 5 EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, North side of WALNUT Street, between DOCK and THIRD Streets, Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED in 1794—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $200,000.
PROPERTIES OF THE COMPANY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861, $607,094.61.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.

DIRECTORS.

Henry D. Sherrerd,	Samuel Grant, Jr.,
Charles Macalester,	Tobias Wagner,
William S. Smith,	Thomas B. Wattson,
John R. Budd,	Henry G. Freeman,
William R. White,	Charles S. Lewis,
George H. Stuart,	George C. Carson,

Edward C. Knight.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, President.
WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary. jy29-tf

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Authorized Capital $400,000—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth Streets, Philadelphia.
This Company will insure against loss or damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.
Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Esher,	Joseph Maxfield,
D. Luther,	John Ketcham,
L. Audenried,	John R. Blakiston,
Davis Pearson,	Wm. F. Dean,
Peter Sieger,	J. E. Baum.

JACOB ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary. ap3-tf

THE RELIANCE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA,
OFFICE No. 305 WALNUT STREET,
Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE, on Houses, Stores, and other buildings, limited or perpetual, and on Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise, in town or country.
CASH CAPITAL, $231,110.00—ASSETS $317,142.04.
Which is invested as follows, viz:

In first mortgage on city property, worth double the amount	$162,900 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. first mortgage loan, at par	5,000 00
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s 6 per cent. second mortgage loan, ($20,000)	27,900 00
Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad and Canal Co.'s mortgage loan	4,000 00
Ground rent, first-class	2,462 50
Collateral loans, well secured	2,500 00
City of Philadelphia 6 per cent loan	30,000 00
Allegheny County 6 per cent. Pa. RR. loan	10,000 00
Commercial Bank stock	5,136 01
Mechanics' Bank stock	2,812 50
Pennsylvania Railroad Co.'s stock	4,000 00
The Reliance Mutual Insurance Co.'s stock	25,350 00
The County Fire Insurance Co.'s stock	1,050 00
The Delaware M. S. Insurance Co.'s stock	700 00
Union Mutual Insurance Co.'s scrip	380 00
Bills receivable	14,302 74
Book accounts, accrued interest, &c	7,104 65
Cash on hand	11,544 64
	$317,142 04

The Mutual principle, combined with the security of a Stock Capital, entitles the insured to participate in the PROFITS of the Company, without liability for losses.
Leases promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

Clem Tingley,	Samuel Bispham,
William R. Thompson,	Robert Steen,
Frederick Brown,	William Musser,
William Stevenson,	Benj. W. Tingley,
John B. Worrell,	Marshall Hill,
E. B. Cassady,	J. Judanson Brown,
Robert Toland,	Charles Leland,
G. D. Rosengarten,	Jacob T. Bunting,
Charles S. Wood,	Smith Brown,
James S. Woodward,	John Bissell, Pittsburg.

CLEM TINGLEY, President.
B. M. HINCHMAN, Secretary.
February 16, 1861. fe22

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
(FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.)
COMPANY'S BUILDING, S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	Mordecai L. Dawson,
William DeKee,	Geo. H. Stuart,
Hallowell Newhard,	John H. Brown,
John M. Atwood,	B. A. Fahnestock,
Benj T. Tredick,	Andrew D. Cash,
Henry Wharton,	J. L. Erringer.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
CHARLES W. COXE, Secretary. fe15

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 921 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
ALL THE PROFITS DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURED.
Insure Lives for short terms or for the whole term of life; grant Annuities and Endowments; purchase Life Interests in Real Estate, and make all contracts depending on the contingencies of life.
They act as Executors, Administrators, Assignees, Trustees, and Guardians.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, January 1, 1861.

Mortgages, ground rents, real estate	$322,981 97
United States stocks, Treasury notes, loans of State of Pennsylvania, city of Philadelphia, &c	268,795 34
Premium notes, loans or collaterals, &c	237,694 53
Pennsylvania, North Pennsylvania Railroads, and County 6 per cent. bonds	105,802 50
Bank, insurance, railroad, canal stocks, &c.	97,647 49
Cash on hand, agents' balances, &c., &c	38,206 14
	$1,071,138 02

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA.
Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE.
On Vessels, Cargo, Freight, } To all Parts of the World.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by Rivers, Canals, Lakes, and Land Carriages, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally: On Stores, Dwelling Houses, &c., &c.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1860.

$100,000 United States five per cent. Loan	$100,000 00
117,000 United States six per cent. Treasury Notes, (with accrued interest,)	110,463 34
100,000 Pennsylvania State five per cent. Loan	25,970 00
21,000 do. do. six do. do	21,945 00
123,050 Philadelphia City six per cent. Loan	123,203 37
50,000 Tennessee State five per cent. Loan	34,000 00
50,000 Pennsylvania Railroad 3d mortgage six per cent. bonds	45,000 00
15,000 300 shares stock Germantown Gas Company, interest and principal guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	15,300 00
5,000 100 shares