FOREIGN MISCELLANY.

[From facts from our English files.]

A SCENE IN THE VICTORIA LEGISLATURE, AUSTRALIA.—A strange scene recently occurred in the Victoria Legislature. A member, Mr. L. L. Smith, a surgeon, moved that the Government should supplement the funds of local bodies for the purpose of the rejoicings in honor of the Prince of Wales' majority. The Government opposed the motion, and Mr. Wood, the Minister of Justice, said he believed that any motion of the kind coming from the honorable member would be degraded to the level of a quack advertisement. Mr. Smith got up to propose that the words used by the Minister of Justice be taken down, and asked what he meant by calling him "a quack and a courtesan." The laughter provoked from all sides of the House by this version of the minister's words recalled the excited member to a better recollection of the case, and he "withdrew the word courtesan." The member for South Bourke then went on at great length to defend his position as an advertising surgeon, and to declaim against the tricks of the other members of his profession to obtain trade. The scene and the discussion terminated for the time in the rejection of the motion. Immediately after the division, the House adjourned, the usual hour of refreshment having arrived. It seems that Mr. Smith, about an hour afterwards, went into the refreshment room, and, after some remarks, struck the Minister of Justice from behind. He then ran round the table. Mr. Wood sprang up to follow him, but was caught by the Chief Secretary, who afterwards summarily ejected Mr. Smith from the room, while the Attorney General called for a constable, intending to give the honorable member into custody for assault. Before the arrival of the officer, however, Mr. Smith entered the legislative chamber to shelter himself from arrest under "privilege." After some little interval, and the Speaker not having resumed the chair, the officer entered the chamber, asked to see honorable member that he had been directed to arrest him, that the Attorney General had given him into custody, and desired him to walk out with him. This Mr. Smith declined to do, dared the officer to remove him, and called for the Attorney General to come in and give him in custody. The officer at last retired, in obedience to an order addressed to him by Mr. Ireland, and the honorable member remained in his place. As soon as the Speaker took the chair, the Attorney General stated what had occurred, and said if he had *satisfied* the House that an assault had been committed in consequence of what had passed, in the course of the debate, he would move that the honorable member be committed to the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms. Mr. Smith then rose and said that, before he attempted the Minister of Justice, the latter had refused to apologize, saying, "No, I'll see you d—d first." Mr. Smith then stated he had acted on the belief that the refreshment-room was beyond the privileges of the House. The Speaker stated that the assault, as reported by the Attorney General, and as admitted by the honorable member for South Bourke, was a gross breach of the privileges of the House, and such as had always been visited by the severest punishment in the power of the House to inflict. Mr. Smith then left the House. After a long discussion, the sergeant-at-arms was directed to take Mr. Smith into custody. After the disposal of the business on the paper, Mr. Heales submitted a *motion for the discharge of Mr. Smith from custody*, without payment of fees, (which amounted to £10,) on his making an ample apology to the House and to Mr. Wood. Mr. Smith, having been brought to the bar, read an abject apology to the House and to Mr. Wood.—*Melbourne Argus.*

POLITICAL ASSASSINATION IN POLAND.—A letter from Lemberg states that on the night of the 5th of July three officers of Warsaw arrested three persons, named Heine, Stefanowski, and Zawistowski, armed with daggers. On Heine was likewise found a decree of the chief of the Polish gendarmerie concerning the assassination of the police agent Fryez. It appeared on investigation that these men belonged to the Polish corps of gendarmerie charged with political executions. In consequence of the declaration of the prisoners, the police arrested an operative copyright named Nowicki. The prisoner stated that they accepted the charge of political executions, and that Heine and Zawistowski had been sworn in the chapel of the Holy Trinity, and Stefanowski and Nowicki at the house of the chief of the Polish gendarmerie. Heine and Zawistowski each received daggers from the hands of Nowicki at the house of Stefanowski. Nowicki had at the same time read for them the decree condemning Fryez to death. The following day the four assembled in the Walowa street, where they were watching their victim until ten at night, when they were arrested. Nowicki declared that he had received his orders and the decree from the chief of the Polish gendarmerie. In consequence of the declarations of the four prisoners, it was discovered that the chief of the Polish gendarmerie is a student of the Warsaw University, named Theodore Steingreber, who has fled. The four prisoners were tried by court-martial for having belonged to a revolutionary society charged with political executions, and for having accepted the mission of assassinating the police agent Fryez, a mission which they did not accomplish, in consequence of circumstances independent of their will. They were found guilty and sentenced to death. They were hanged on the glacies on the 25th ult.

BRIGANDAGE IN NAPLES.—The Naples correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 26th, says: "Between Venafro and Isernia, a few days ago, the courier was stopped and a 'guard of public security' assassinated by blows of hatchets, after having been betrayed and brought down to the Basilicata, we hear of a band attacking the village of Lanciano, burning, assassinating, and violating the women. Some Marsian bears, in the same province, the body of a woman was discovered in a state of corruption, supposed to be that of a poor girl carried off from her home, but before the judicial authorities, under a strong escort, had arrived, the brigands had burnt it. In the province of Benevento, the band of Caruso, consisting of seventy or eighty armed men, seems to be master of everything. In three successive days they seized seven persons, and, not receiving the ransom demanded, murdered them all. It is consolatory, however, to state that Colonel Funel has been reappointed to his command in Calabria, and that General Franzini has now the same in Basilicata. As a consequence of this, the band of Caruso, after having been attacked nine times, has been defeated, with the loss of thirty killed and wounded, and the remainder *took refuge* in a wood, from which they will reappear probably in a short time reinforced with the recruits of Santa Feder. The bands which infest the provinces are not by any means all political, but are made up of the scum of the country people and runaways from the galleys and prisons, who, finding plunder and assassination better speculation than work, start on their own account. Of course they know they have the prayers of the Church, and are persuaded that iniquities done by the conviction that, come what may, their souls are safe. The brigands of Sila, enraged at five of their number having been killed, took their revenge by shooting twenty-seven of the first persons who passed by a point where they stationed themselves.

A Sydney correspondent of the Berlin paper relates another one of those curious incidents which occurred to a personage of much higher importance than even the ambassador of a great Queen. The present Emperor of Russia, during the last year, was traveling in the interior of his Empire, when he arrived at a little village almost exclusively inhabited by Jews, who received him great respect. An old man, with a white beard reaching nearly to his waist, and wearing a military pelisse, struck the Emperor's attention. The Czar inquired the name of the man, and found that he was an old soldier named Elbiatt, who was considered among his people as almost a saint. He had served and served faithfully, and for fifty years had eaten nothing but bread and onions, using tea as his usual drink. The Emperor had him called, and asked him how he had obtained his decoration. Elbiatt replied that Sourwarrow had given it to him.

"Have you ever been wounded?" asked the Czar.

"The Spirit of Evil has no power over me," said the old man. "I have been often at the very points of the battle-field over which the bullets rained, and no hair of my head has ever been touched."

The Emperor smiled, and said, "They tell me that you can look into futurity. Shall I reign a long time? Will I be fortunate?"

"You will not reign as long as your father; but you will die happier than he died. Your father was always happy until a great blow broke his heart. You will have much trouble in your life, but your end will not be so full of sorrow."

The Emperor grew serious, and said, "Explain yourself more clearly."

"Before the end of one year," continued the soothsayer, "your Empire will be as a sea of fire, and you will struggle in vain to extinguish it. Three Powers will make war against you, but that will not depress you. What will be still worse than that, your people will rise against you."

After remaining for some time absorbed in reflection, the Emperor added, "If you speak truly, give me a proof of the reality of your predictions."

"Man has no right to put God to a test; but that you may know the truth of my predictions, in one hour a messenger will come to you in haste to announce that an attempt has been made to assassinate one of the most *zealous* of your servants, but that the fatal blow has been happ y turned aside. Do not put any faith in this tale; it is only invented to excite you against your subjects."

The Czar dismissed the old man. It was then 11 o'clock in the morning. At 12 precisely a messenger arrived, bearing the news of the attempt against the life of the Marquis Wielopolski.

"How am I to know the truth of this?" cried the Emperor. "Let the old Jew be brought to me again."

He commanded in vain. During the hour which had just passed the man had been struck with apoplexy, and the messenger of the Czar found only his dead body.

THE FRENCH PAINTER MARCEL has been working at his great picture, "The Passage of the Red Sea," for six or seven years; but the Committee on Exhibition regularly refused it. So often had it visited the Louvre that it could almost be trusted to find its way alone. Pharaoh, in Marcel's hands, metamorphosed into Cæsar, it appeared as 'The Passage of the Rubicon.' Another, turning his Egyptians into grenadiers of Bonaparte's Guard, the artist called it 'The Passage of the Beresina.' But the authorities refused it still, jealous, doubtless, of the rising painter; and the jury in which Marcel declared he would alter it again and call it 'The Passage of the Panoramas,' one of the gay streets of Napoleonic Paris. At last 'The Passage of the Red Sea' was purchased by a Jew for 150 francs, and, a few days after, Marcel recognized his great picture surrounded by an admiring crowd. A steamboat had been painted in; it was called 'The Port of Marseilles,' and was officiating as a sign! 'But what of that?' says Marcel; the public are delighted with it; and he goes home triumphantly ejaculating, '*Vox Populi vox Dei!*'

THE FINANCES OF THE POLISH INSURGENTS.—The financial statement for 1863 supposes the ordinary receipts of the National Government amount to 14,000,000 roubles, the extraordinary to 23,000,000, making a total of 37,000,000. The army of the insurrection has cost 19,000,000 roubles, the administration 1,280,000, the National Government itself has only used 100,000. Voluntary contributions to the extent of 2,000,000 roubles have found their way into the National Treasury. Moreover, the National Government have determined to raise 20,000,000 of francs by means of a loan, the responsibility for which will find it the best interest. But such an idea is far from the truth. From the narratives almost daily of the scouts connected with this expedition, I could weave many a story of reality that would be quite as exciting as some of the fictitious monstrosities that are scorized into the weekly literary journals. Probably no scouts organization for the Indian service has more complete than that now employed in the Sioux war by General Sibley. The force numbers seventy, one-half of whom are whites, and the other half Indians and half-breeds. Frank Meyrick, a man wanted to see a motley company of the oldest settlers, most experienced hunters, and most cunning and daring Indians in the Northwest, he could find them nowhere so well as in this very camp of scouts. They are men who never speak of danger, and who look upon a human life as one hundred miles on the prairies as a mere commonplace trip. Major Joseph Brown, the most noted Indian trader in all this region of country, and a well-known politician, editor, and adventurer in the Northwest, is in command of the force, and most skillfully he conducts the operations. There are two companies of scouts, which are on duty on alternate days and nights. One of them is commanded by a man whose entire family was massacred by the Sioux Indians last fall, and the man who begged the privilege, which was granted, of cutting the rope on the gallows on the thirty-eight Indians at Mankato last winter. He told me his story with tears in his eyes, and concluded by pledging his life even to the avenging of the murder of his family. The other division is commanded by an adventurous and shrewd frontiersman, a man who knows every war-path or Indian trail in all the territory.

Among the Indians are some of the most sagacious chippewas, Sioux, and half-breeds in the Indian territory. Some of them have been captured at different times by our troops, and escaped by *feigning friendly or farmer Indians*. Scouting is no child's play with them, as they are sure of a terrible death if captured by the hostile Sioux. Two of the men men who helped Mr. Riggs and the families of the mission at Yellow Medicine to escape from the savages last fall. Other days, very few are seen by a leading chief of the Sioux, and who is now a farmer near St. Paul, was expected to join the force, but failed to come. The scouts are sent out in low, tents, just high enough to creep into, and are constantly at work at their dangerous and tedious tasks.

I said that they had wild experiences. A few days ago, four of them had wandered over on to the Coteau range, forty miles from camp, expecting to *find Indian lodges* there by reason of a war club which had been found and interpreted. After they left camp another party of twenty left for another localized intending to be gone through the night. While the smaller company was wandering through the bushes they suddenly came upon the remains of a recent fire, and near by were fresh moccasin tracks. They did not doubt the presence of Indians, and moved cautiously. At last, in the distance, they heard the tread of horse feet, and then exclaiming, "Sioux!" They put spurs to their horses and started for the heights of the Cotteau ridge. Finally they dismounted and, taking up a position, got their carbines in readiness, and awaited the approach. But instead of one direction, their pursuers seemed to be coming in from every side, and to be constantly increasing. Fearing lest they should be overpowered by numbers, four took to flight again, and then there was a long and exciting chase of miles through the darkness. But the pursuers gained, and the four dismounted again and waited for the worst. The party soon came in view, and fortunately there was a recognition before shots were exchanged. The pursuers and pursued companies were scouts, and had thus been mancuvring for Indian warfare. Such meetings are not infrequent.

The scouts have found quite a number of bodies of persons who were massacred last fall. A few days since they found a body with the purse still upon it. They have all sorts of experiences, dodging about in Indian style, leaving fictitious and deceitful signs, meeting herds of buffalo and elk, and hunting for forage and water. They bring in all sorts of trophies. One night they discovered an old Indian grave, with a rude cross. Of course, these infernal bovines ought to, and yesterday a nest of young eaglets, a pemican and wolf were brought in. Their lives will be spared, but they are to be a gift to a rich treat to hear their stories of experience and adventure while engaged as fur traders and hunters on the prairies of the Northwest. One of the Indian scouts, Antoine by name, has offered to carry the mail on foot for the expedition throughout the campaign, whether it be one hundred or three hundred miles, and however dangerous may be the venture. He wants the privilege of killing one horse to every trip, and good pay for his labor, which he will be sure to get. He cannot be induced to take a horse of any danger. It is to him that I am indebted for this opportunity to send a letter. He is an old Red-river Indian, and came into camp in a genuine Pembina cart a few days since.

HOW GEN. GRANT CARES FOR HIS SOLDIERS.—Gen. Grant, says the Cleveland *Herald*, has issued a special order, that no soldier shall be made to carry more than five dollars to enlisted men, and seven dollars to officers, as fare between Vickaburg and Cairo. Arriving at Grant's headquarters, he fallen a large number of steamboats cleared from Northern ports for that place, and were in the habit of charging what they pleased, some as high as fifteen to thirty dollars fare to Cairo. A friend relates to us that the steamer Hope was compelled by General Grant to carry his sick, and when he got on the other day, under the following circumstances: This boat had about one thousand enlisted soldiers, and nearly two hundred and fifty officers aboard, en route for home on short leave of absence, after the fatigue of their protracted but glorious campaign. The captain of the Hope had charged these men and officers from ten to twenty-five dollars apiece, as fare to Cairo. Just as the boat was about to push off from the wharf at Vicksburg, an order came from Gen. Grant ordering the captain to pay back *to his passengers* all money received by him as fare in excess of five dollars to enlisted men, and seven dollars to officers, or submit to imprisonment for disobedience and have his boat confiscated. The order was an astonisher to the captain, but the presence of a guard rendered it useless to refuse, and so, amidst the shouts of the soldiers for Gen. Grant's care of their interests, he complied with as good grace as possible, and paid back the money. Our informant, himself a passenger on the ship, *was present when Gen. G. issued the order above* referred to. The General, upon being informed of the impositions being practiced upon furloughed men and officers, by steamboat men, was very indignant. "I will teach them, if they need the lesson," said the gallant General, "that the men who have peralled their lives to open the Mississippi river for their benefit cannot be imposed upon with impunity." No wonder that the soldiers of the Army of the Mississippi fairly worship their general.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES B. GROSKELL, S. W. DE COURSEY, JAMES C. BAND, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Ship Saranak, Rowland.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Baltasara, Robertson.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Sea Eagle, Howes.....Port Spain, soon
Brig Kooks, Burns.....St. Domingo City, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1863

SUN RISES.....5 10—SUN SETS.....7 0
HIGH WATER.....12 50

ARRIVED.

Bark Geo Berry, Emery, 50 days from Liverpool, with salt to John R Rue.
Bark Chas Brewer, Grant, 4 days from N York, with salt to Alex Kerr.
Bark Mahlon Williamson, Thompson, 10 days from Sagua, with sugar to J P Sloan & Co.
Schr H Ross, Welsh, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E C Knight & Co.
Schr Sarah Cleaves, Cullen, 6 days from Rockport, Me, with ice to Kennedy, Stairs & Co.
Schr J F Cummings, Lunt, 19 days from Calais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Hermosa, Desilces, 12 days from Key West, in ballast to H L Foster & Co.
Schr F Stevens, Dill, 4 days from Norfolk, with empty bbls to captain.
Schr A Henderson, Kenyon, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr B Steelman, Steelman, 3 days from Great Egg Harbor, in ballast to captain.
Schr O Losser, Laws, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr Dirligo, Cook, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.
Schr J A Tirrell, Higgins, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Chrysolite, Smith, 4 days from Stono Inlet, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary Merahon, Brightman, 7 days from Troy, with mdse to captain.
Schr Marion, Brannon, 5 days from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr Henry May, Hoover, 7 days from Boston, with ice to Cornwell & Hendry.
Schr J M Bayles, Thompson, 3 days from New York, with cement to captain.
Schr S J Vaughn, Vaughn, from Weymouth, in ballast to captain.
Schr Revenue, Gandy, from Cambridgeport, in ballast to captain.
Schr Dan'l Brittain, Sanders, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Annie M Edwards, Sherman, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Wm G Bartlett, Connelly, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Laurietta, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.
Schr Pearl, Norman, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr S A Taylor, Dukes, from Boston.
Schr Eva Belle, Jeffers, from Boston.
Schr Eliza Neal, Weaver, from Boston.
Schr J C Price, Baxter, from Marblehead.
Schr Grecian, Dow, from New Bedford.
Schr Dani Morris, Hoover, from Norwich.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Cordery, from Providence.
Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from N York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.
Steamer Manhattan, Kirby, 7 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain.

CLEARED.

Brig George Crump, (Br) Whett, Cienfuegos, S & W Welsh.
Brig J W Spencer, Crocker, Port Royal, E A Souder & Co.
Schr B Miller, Cross, Salem, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr M S Kennedy, Shorter, New Haven, do
Schr L H Endicott, Endicott, Providence, do
Schr J B Steelman, Steelman, Great Egg Harbor, captain.
Schr Marion, Brannon, Millville, captain.
Schr Ellie Knight, Fenton, Sassafras River, W J Taylor.
Schr C A Heckscher, Stubbs, Boston, J R Milnes & Co.
Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, Boston, Wannemacher & Maxfield.
Schr Grecian, Dow, Boston, Bancroft, Lewis & Co.
Schr Eliza Neal, Weaver, Boston, John R White.
Schr S A Taylor, Dukes, Nantucket, do
Schr Fly, Dilks, Nantucket, do
Schr J C Baxter, Price, Marblehead, W H Johns.
Schr E J Scott, Rothel, Providence, do
Schr J Cadwalader, Williams, Salem, do
Schr D Morris, Hoover, Norwich, J Milnes & Co.
Schr Eva Bell, Jeffers, Roxbury, do
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Cordery, Danversport, E R Souder & Co.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Corson, Providence, Coastner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Alert, Yates, Bath, do
Schr D Jones, Paten, Cohasset Narrows, do
Schr Com Kearney, Ames, Warren, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Larkin, Johnson, Warren, do
Schr P Heilner, Grace, Lynn, P Pierson & Co.
Schr H W Godfrey, Barrett, Salem, L Audenried & Co.
Schr R H Shannon, Thompson, Boston, do
Schr Louisa Gray, Bowen, Danversport, do
Schr Maggie Bell, Gilkey, Rangor, do
Schr C P Stickney, Adams, Providence, do
Schr Austin, Parsons, Plymouth, Blakiston, Graff & Co.
Schr F Herbert, Parker, Boston, do
Schr H M Browning, Gandy, Newport, W Clayton.
Schr A Haley, Haley, Salem, J B Hentry.
Schr P A Sanders, Somers, Marblehead, Repplier & Bro.
Schr W H Rowe, Harris, Weymouth, do
Schr J Porter, Fairbridges, Roxbury, do
Schr O Moore, Ingersoll, Boston, Day & Huddell.
Schr Jas S Hewitt, Hewitt, Beaufort, Tyler, Stone & Co.
Schr D E Wolfe, Whitaker, Newbern, do
Schr S Fisher, Edwards, Alexandria, do
Schr Cerro Gordo, Buckaloo, Bridgeport, Conn, Sinnickson & Glover.
Str New Jersey, Hoxie, Port Royal, Com H A Adams.
Str Farmer, Wright, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str B Willing, Dade, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str Bristol, Charles, New York, W P Clyde.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, August 10.

The steamer Wyoming left here this morning with the following boats in tow, viz:

Alexander Gray No 16, with coal to Wilmington.

MEMORANDA.

Bark Ephraim Williams, Sleeper, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Brig Roamer, Lowden, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Brig Burnah, Sherman, hence, at Boston 10th inst.
Schrs D & P Kelley, Kelley, R Seaman, Seaman, and R M Bead, Read, hence, at Boston 11th inst.
Schrs M A Gould, Philbrook, and C M Neal, Godfrey, hence, at Salem 10th inst.
Schr Wm Crawford, Briggs, hence, at New Bedford 10th inst.

SUMMER RESORTS.

BELLEVUE HOUSE,

NEWPORT, R. I.,

IS NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

This house has been very much improved, and is now in fine order. Every exertion will be used to make this a

The Leading Summer Hotel

Of this delightful watering place.

jy14-1m PUTNAM & FLETCHER.

EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS.

This beautiful resort, situated in the centre of the "Garden Spot of Pennsylvania," is now open for the accommodation of visitors, and will continue open until the 20th of October. The invigorating pure mountain air, the quickly acting properties of its waters upon the secretions of the liver, as also in cases of nervous prostration unequalled in the United States, justly entitles it to praise above all others. The accommodations are ample, the lawns and delightful walks through the mountain from which flows numerous springs supplying the plunge, douche, shower, and tepid baths, are delightful. Tickets through the season will be issued at the office of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, Eleventh and Market streets, Cars leave at 7.30 A. M., and arrive at the Springs in the afternoon. $2 per day; over two weeks $10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. For further particulars, address the proprietor, H. S. NEWCOMB, "Ephrata Mountain Springs," Lancaster county, Pennsylvania. jy23-1m

SEA BATHING.

NATIONAL HALL,

CAPE ISLAND, CAPE MAY, N. J.

This well-known Hotel is now open for the reception of its numerous guests. Terms $10 per week. Children under 12 years of age and servants half price. Superior accommodations and ample room for 200 persons.

je30 42t AARON GARRETSON, Proprietor.

BEDLOE'S HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY,

N. J.—At the terminus of the railroad, on the left, beyond the Long Branch. This house is now open for Transient Visitors, and offers accommodations equal to any Hotel in the Atlantic. Charges moderate. Children and servants, half price.

☞ Parties should keep their seats until the cars arrive in front of the Hotel. jeb29-2m

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE,

ATLANTIC CITY.

This well known House is now open for the reception of guests. Its superior accommodations are unsurpassed on the first floor, fronting the ocean. Splendid drinking water on the premises. Magnificent bathing opposite the house, and no bar.

jeb29-2m JORAH WOODS, Proprietor.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE.—THIS

private Boarding House, corner of YORK and PAPRICO streets, Atlantic City, commodious and well adapted with a beautiful view of the Ocean, is now open for boarders, and will continue open all the year round. Terms moderate.

jeb29-2m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

"THE ALHAMBRA," ATLANTIC

CITY, N. J., a splendid new house, southwest corner of ATLANTIC and MASSACHUSETTS avenues, is now open for visitors. The rooms and table of "The Alhambra" are unsurpassed by any on the island. There is a spacious Ladies' Parlor connected with the house. Terms moderate.

C. DUBOIS & S. J. YOUNG, Proprietors.

jy20-1m

EDUCATION.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, AT WEST CHESTER. (For Boarders only.) The duties of this Academy will be resumed on THURSDAY, September 3, 1863, the following gentlemen compose the Board of Trustees:

Hon. A. ROBERTS, President.
Capt. N. M. APPLE, Vice President.
JAMES M. BARBERIE, Esq., Secretary.
Rev. Thos. Newton, D. D., James I. Claghorn,
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Jas. B. Townsend, Theodore Hyatt.

The advantages afforded for the acquirement of a thorough and practical education are unsurpassed by those of West Point. The Academic Staff is composed of thoroughly competent instructors. The Military department embraces Primary, Collegiate, and Scientific courses.

Careful attention is paid to the moral instruction of the cadets. Circulars may be had of JAMES H. ORNE, Esq., P.O. 646 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, or of

Col. THEO HYATT,
West Chester, Pa.

au12-1m

FEMALE INSTITUTE, PENNINGTON, N. J.—THE FALL TERM opens AUGUST 17, 1863. Number of Pupils limited to twenty. Price, $300, with Common English, $32 per quarter. For other information, address

A. P. LEE, Principal.

au12-1m

FRIENDS' SCHOOLS FOR BOYS

and Girls, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, reopens 9th month (September) 7.

J. HUNTINGTON, Prin.

DICKINSON COLLEGE.—THE FALL

Term opens on THURSDAY, the 27th of August.

aug 8-3t H. M. JOHNSON, Pres't.

THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S

French and English Boarding and Day-School, No. 1703 WALNUT street, will re-open on WEDNESDAY, September 16.

FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN,

N. J.—Pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, thirty miles north of Philadelphia. The very best advantages for a thorough education are offered. Established EDUCATION furnished in connection with a pleasant home.

Only a few vacancies for the Fall Term, commencing September 16th. For catalogues address,

au5-6w Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M.

SCARON FEMALE SEMINARY—

To open the ensuing school year, will open for reception of Pupils on the 21st of NINTH MONTH (SEPTEMBER) next For Circulars containing terms, &c., address,

JOSIAH W. LEEDS,
DARBY, Pa.

jy25-1m*

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY—A

SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NEAR MEDIA, PA.—Thorough courses in Mathematics, Classics, English Branches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tactics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages. School opens September 1st. Boarding, per week, $2.25. Tuition, per quarter, $6. For catalogues, or information, address

Rev. J. HERVEY BARTON,
VILLAGE GREEN, Pa.

jy24-3m

PHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, 1214 ARCH Street. Rev. CHARLES A. SMITH, D. D., Principal. The ninth Academic Year will begin on MONDAY, September 14th. For circulars, and other information, address Box 2,611 P. O. je25-3m*

BRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR

GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month. For Circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PEIRCE, Bristol, Bucks co., Pa.

MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL RE-

open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street, on the 14th of September. For circulars, until September 1, address at the Sunday-school room, S. E. corner FOURTH street, Phila., or address Miss Thropp at Valley Forge, Penna. my15-3m*

CEMENT.

GREAT DISCOVERY!

USEFUL AND VALUABLE

DISCOVERY!

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

Applicable to the useful Arts.

Is of more general practical utility in many ways than any article ever before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

SUPERIOR TO ANY

Adhesive Preparation known.

A 'new thing.'

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES.

Its Combination.

And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Boot and Shoe manufacturers.

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED

TO LEATHER,

Jewelers.

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

Extant, that is a sure thing for mending

Families.

FURNITURE,
CROCKERY,
TOYS,
BONE,
IVORY,

And articles of Household use.

REMEMBER,

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is insoluble in water or oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Adheres oily substances.

Remember.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.

Fists.

HILTON BROS. & Co.,

Proprietors,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Agents in Philadelphia—

LAING & MAGINNIS.

jed-tuthely

COAL.

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER Meadow, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and best Locust Mountain from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for family use. Depot, N. W. corner of EIGHTH and WILLOW Streets. Office, No. 113 SOUTH SECOND Street.

[au3-1y] J. WALTON & CO.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE SIGNAL OFFICER,

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 8, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until SATURDAY, August 29 1863, at 4 o'clock P. M., for furnishing for the Signal Department the following articles:

250 Two hundred and fifty sets Signal Equipments.
30 Thirty barrels Turpentine.
100 One hundred bales Wicking.
200 Two hundred Telescope Holders.
25 Twenty-five gross Wind Matches.
20 Twenty pounds Linen Thread.
2 Two gross Needles.
10 Ten Tap Boxes.
20 Twenty Spigots.

The first delivery to be made about the 15th of September, 1863, or as soon thereafter as Government may direct.

The full name and Post Office address of the bidder must appear in the proposal.

If a bid is made in the name of a firm the names of all the parties must appear, or the bid will be considered as the individual proposal of the party signing it.

Proposals from disloyal parties, or where the bidder is not present to respond to his bid, will not be considered.

Proposals must be addressed to "The Signal Officer of the Army," Washington, D. C., and should be plainly endorsed, "Proposals for Field Signal Equipments."

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court of the United States *District Attorney*.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract should it be awarded to him must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures to be annexed to the guarantee, *and said guarantee must accompany the bid.*

Bonds will be required of double the amount involved in the contracts, signed by the contractor and both of his guarantors, within ten days after notice of the successful bidder, or bidders, upon signing the contract.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, ..., of the ..... of ..... and State of ..... do hereby guarantee that ..... is able to fulfill the contract in accordance with the terms of his proposition, and that should his proposition be accepted he will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith.

Should the contract be awarded to him we are prepared to become his securities.

To this guarantee must be appended the official certificate above mentioned.

The right is reserved to reject all proposals if the prices *are deemed too high, or if, for any cause, it is not deemed* for the public interest to accept them.

Models will be on exhibition at the office of the Signal *Officer for twenty (20) days from date.* au12-10t

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE

OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 11, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, the 13th inst., to furnish promptly at the Schuylkill Arsenal, viz:

ARMY BOOTS FOR CAVALRY.

Numbers 5, 7, and 8 to be sewed by hand or machinery, of *pure oak-tanned leather*, like and equal to the sealed sample in this office.

No bid will be considered that is not for *pure oak-tanned leather*, which it is believed can be procured in sufficient quantities in the market, and which is the army standard.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, quantity bid for, and time of delivery.

The ability of the bidder to fill the contract must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and said guarantee must accompany the bid.

Bidders as well as their sureties or guarantors, who may not be known at this office, will furnish a certificate from the United States District Attorney, or from any other public functionary, at the residence of the bidder or guarantors, setting forth clearly that the bidder and his sureties are responsible men, who will, if a contract is awarded, act in good faith with the United States, and furnish the articles bid for.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the bids.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Boots," and addressed to G. H. CROSMAN, Lieut. Col. and Asst. Quartermaster General U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR STEAMING MACHINERY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1863.

The Navy Department will, until the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST, receive SEALED PROPOSALS for the construction of STEAM MACHINERY for armored vessels of the Navy, to be built by two screws acting independently of each other.

There will be, for each vessel, two pairs of direct acting engines with condensers, the cylinders of which are to be the vertical, and placed immediately over the shaft, the cylinder to be not exceeding 55 to fifty-five inches, and the stroke of its piston three feet.

The boilers to be of the horizontal tubular kind, with 300 square feet of fire surface, with one-and-one-quarter-inch hose connections, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty-six (36) half inch brass plain Bibbs, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty-six (36) quarter-inch Valve Cocks, fitted for iron pipe.

Thirty-six (36) one-and-a-quarter-inch brass Washout Tray Plugs.

Two (2) enamelled Wash-stands, with wash-basins, plugs, and cocks.

Twenty-seven (27) Sinks, 2 ft. 9 in. by 20 in. by 6 in. deep.

Three (3) Sinks, 4 ft. 6 in. by 2 ft. 2 in., by 7 in. deep.

Four (4) two-inch Ball Cocks, fitted for two-inch iron pipe.

Six (6) two-inch Stop Cocks, fitted for two-inch iron pipe.

Two (2) one-and-a-half inch Ball Cocks, fitted for two-inch iron pipe.

Six (6) three quarter-inch Valve Cocks, fitted for iron pipe.

Six (6) three-inch Stop Cocks, fitted for one-inch iron pipe.

Six (6) eight-inch Copper Ball Floats, with 24-inch shanks.

Twenty-four (24) one-inch Stop Cocks, fitted for one-inch iron pipe.

Six (6) three quarter-inch Valve Cocks, fitted for iron pipe.

One (1) one-inch Ball Cock, with six-inch copper float, with 18-inch shank.

One (1) one-and-a-half inch Service Cock, fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty-seven (27) half-inch Service Cocks, fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty-seven (27) three-eighths-inch Service Cocks, fitted for iron pipe.

Twenty-three hundred (2,300) feet two-inch iron tube.

Three thousand (3,000) feet one inch iron tube.

Three thousand (3,000) feet three-quarter-inch iron tube.

Fifteen hundred (1,500) feet half-inch iron tube.

Eighteen hundred (1,800) feet three-eighth-inch iron tube.

Seven hundred (700) feet one-quarter-inch iron tube.

Fifteen (15) feet of one-inch copper pipe, with nipples.

One thousand (1,000) hooks of different sizes.

Twenty-one (21) one-joint one-light gas brackets, finished.

Six (6) two-light gas brackets.

Two hundred and fifty (250) one-light gas pendants, complete, excepting stem, fitted for three-eighth iron pipe.

Two hundred and sixty (260) two-light gas pendants, complete, excepting stem, fitted for three-eighth iron pipe.

Twelve (12) four-light Gas Pendants, complete, except stem, fitted for three-eighth iron pipe.

Six cast-iron Lamp Posts, complete in all their parts.

One hundred and ten thousand (110,000), more or less, kiln-burnt brick.

All the above articles will be subject to the inspection and approval of the Government Engineer.

The delivery of such of the above articles as may be needed from time to time will commence as soon as practicable after date of contract, not exceeding ten