THE PRESS, FUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE. No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET. THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTERN CENTE PER WEEK, payable to the carrier.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars
PER ANNUM, TREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX
MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS; FOR THESE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

PER ANNUE, in selvance.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

tied to Subscribers out of the City at Four DOLLARS

SEWING MACHINES. TONG LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES

Can be seen at No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second floor), where all persons interested in sewing machines are vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. vited to call and examine this wonderful Machine.
It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING I MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of ten's and a liberal expenditure of oapital in securing the first mechanical talent, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT. SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memitioned;

1st. It makes four different stitiches on one and the same machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on both sides of the fabric.

2d. Unnating from one kind of stitch to another, as well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. the machine is in motion.

3d. Every stitch is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and

secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and vbeanty

4th. It has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or stay any jart of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

6th. It is the most rapid sever in the world, making five sittless to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

4th. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread.

7th. It hems, fells, binds, gathers. braids, quilts, and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time.

Sh. Its simplicity enables the most lowperienced to operate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are no fine springs to get out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth work, from thick to thin, and is al-most noiseless. nost noiseless.

5th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is nuequaled in beauty and style, and must be seen to be apprecolated.

J Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT
Street, up stairs.

an29-tf

OUR LETTER "A" FAMILY SEWING MACHINE, With all the new improvements, is the best and cheapest, and most beautiful Sewing Machine in the world. No and most beautiful Sewing machine in the words of ther Sewing Machine has so much capacity for a great range of work, including the delicate and inventous proesses of Hemming, Braiding. Binding. Embreidering. Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering &c., &c.
The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c., of the very best quality.

Send for a pamphlet.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY. 458 BROADWAY, New York.

Philadelphia Office-810 OHÉSTNUT STREET. CEWING MACHINES. THE "SLOAT" MACHINE,

With GLASS PRESSER FOOT, NEW-STYLE HEMMER, BRAIDER, And other valuable improv THE TAGGART & FARR MACHINES. Agency-922 CHESTNUT Street. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT. AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN, 606 ARCH STREET. 606.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRIBGE:

«Gentlemen's furnishing goods,

MARUFACTURES OF THE IMPROVED WEAPPERS

COLLARS, SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. GEORGE GRANT,

No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET, A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, Of his own importation and manufacture.

His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Manufactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, (Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert.)

Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

**POrders promptly attended to. jys-thstn-8m

OLD ESTABLISHED SHIRT, STOCK, NO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO.

Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrates make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on seinstific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neatness of \$t\$ on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIERS.

Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, constantly receiving.

HOVELITES FOR GRETLEMEN'S WHAR. J. W. SOOTT,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
Wo. SIA CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continen

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., Mertheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOWAND PLATE GLASS, WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATE

TRENCH ZINC PAINTS. YERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. GAS FIXTURES, &c

517 ABOH STREET. C. A. VANKIBK & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF CHANDELIERS AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelai and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. Please call and examine goods.

REMOVALS. REMOVAL.

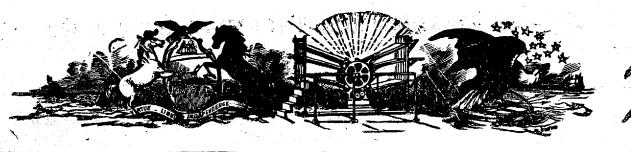
A. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES. - LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS.

FANCY BASKETS, &O., REMOVED

From 433 MARKET and 5 North FIFTH Streets TO

513 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sts. REMOVAL .- JOHN C. BAKER REMOVAL.—JOHN C. BAKER, Wholesale Druggist, has removed to 718 MAEKET Street. Particular attention is asked to JOHA C. BAKER & CO.'S COD-LIVER OIL. Having increased facilities in this new establishment for manufacturing and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years' experience in the business, this brand of Oil has advantages over all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies are obtained from the fisheries, fresh, pure, and sweet, and receive the most careful personal attention of the original proprietor. The increasing demand and widespread market for it make its figures low, and afford great advantages for those buying in large quantities.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPT. 3, 1863.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

EDUCATIONAL. EDUCATIONAL. CAUNDERS' INSTITUTE, THIRTY-NINTH and MARKET Streets, Philade, phia.

The COURTLAND SAUNDERS' CADETS have established the MILITARY reputation of this Seminary. Its Literary and Scientific character has been known for many years. Lectures in both departments, especially on Chemistry, accompanied by experiments, and on History, will be delivered by Professors who would give satisfaction in any University. Address sec-1m Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D. RELLEVUE FEMALE INSTITUTE. A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

This Institution is located in the northern limits of ATTLEBOROUGH, Middletown township, Bucks county,
Fenn's,—a rural district, unsurpassed for beauty and
healthfullness. The Fall and Winter term will open TENTH MONTH st, 1863, and continue in session 28 weeks.

The Fall and continue in session 28 weeks.

The course of instruction is thorough and complete in all the elementary and higher branches of an ENGLISH, LASSICAL, and MATHEMATICAL education. For terms and other particulars see circular, which may be had on application to the Principals, ATILEBO-COUGH POST Office Penn's, or from E. PARRISH, correct of EIGHTH and ARCH Streets, Philadelphia.

ISRAEL J. GRAHAME, See2-2m Principals.

TWO TEACHERS WANTED .- AN examination will be held in the Bernard-street chool, WEST CHESTER, Penna. on SATURDAY, eptember 6, 1683, at 10 c'clock A. M., for one First Assistant Female Teacher in the High Department, qualied to teach French and Mathematics; salary \$450. Also, ne Female Principal of intermediate department.

By order. [au25-101*] L. LEVIS, Secretary. M. CLEVELAND'S

VOL. 7.—NO. 29.

SCHOOL FOR BOYS
WILL RE OPEN MONDAY, SEPEMBER 7TH.
The School will be what is usually called "English,
lassical, and Mathematical;" or, to define its aimsin
serms less varue, the branches taught are, to those proaring for commercial life such as should be included
a generous English Education; and, to those fitting
or Colleges, the requisite Mathematical and Classical
indica WM. S. COOLEY, A. M., WILL REopen his Classical, Mathematical, and English School, at No. 1112 MARKET Street, Monday, September 7. SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, re-led Sept. 7th. GILBERT COMBS, A. M., MISS HOOPES WILL REOPEN HER BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, at 1409 LOCUST Street, on TUESDAY, the 15th of September.

an29-lm*

MISS ROBB WILL REOPEN HER South ELEVENTH Street, below Spruce, on SEPTRM-BER 2d, 1963. CALEB S. HALLOWELL, A. M., WILL reopen his SCHOOL on the 7th of Ninth Month, (September) Rooms, No. 110 North TENTH Street-Residence, 1126 WALLACE Street. an38 12t* SAUNDERS' INSTITUTE (MILITA-RY) reopens 7th SEPTEMBER. Address Professor E. D. SAUNDERS, D. D., MARKET and THIRTY-NINTH Streets, Philadelphia. au28 10t ANNA KAIGHN WILL OPEN HER At No. 2044 MOUNT VERNON Street, au28-18t* On the 7th of Ninth Month, (September.)

A GRADUATE OF THE UNIVER-SITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, already engaged in teaching, wishes further engagements to teach Latin, Greek, or the English branches, in one or more Schools in or near the city. Address "Graduate," at this office. POLYTEOHNIC COLLEGE 1863-64. The SCIENTIFIC ECHOOL for the general State of Mathematics; Experimental Science, and Natural dent of Mathematics; Experimental Science, and Natural History, begins September 3th.
The JECHNICAL SCHOOLS for professional training in the principles and practice of Civil. Mine, and Mechanical Engineering, Analytical and Industrial Chemistry. Metallurgy, and Architecture, begin September 15th. The course on MILITARY ENGINEERING includes Field Fertifications, Siege Operations, Strategy, and Trectics. Tactics.

The Lassign ories for Practical Chemistry have been refitted during the year, and large additions to the Models, Instruments, and Apparatus of the College made by importations from France and Germany.

Catalogues at College Building, WEST PENN Square.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M.D..

an 29-12t

President of Faculty.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN Street, shove Spruce.—The duties of the Classical Institute will be resumed SEPTEMBER 7th. ab27-2m² "W. FAIRES, D. D., Principal.

KENDALL'S CLASSICAL AND D. ENGLISH SCHOOL, S. E. corner of THIRTEENTH and LOCUST Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 7th. MRS. E. HALL'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, southeast corner of DILLWYN and GREEN Streets. The duties of this Institution will be resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 7, 1863. au 32-124* SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

T BRANTLY LANGTON'S ACA. ■ DEMY for Boys, No. 142 North TENTH Street will be reopened on MONDAY, September 7th. au26 Ir THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School for Boys, N. E. corner BROAD and ARCH, will reopen Sept. 1. au26-1m MRS. MARY W. D. SCHAFFER will open her SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, from eight to fifteen years of age, at 1037 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, September 7, 1353. THE CLASSICAL, MATHEMATICAL, and BUSINESS INSTITUTE for Young Men and Boys, corner of EIGHTH and BUTTON WOOD streets, reopens on MONDAY, September 7th. au26-im J. P. BIRCH, A. M., Principal.

MARGARET ROBINSON WILL RE-IVI. OPEN her School for Girls. RACE Street, above FRANKLIN, on the 7th of 9th Month. Apply to M. ROBINSON, COTTAGE ROW. Germantown, or F. GILLINGHAM, 1235 SPRING GARDEN Street, Philadelphia. WEST ARCHISTREET INSTITUTE, W EST ARCH. 1733 ARCH.

Rev. C. GRIFFIN, A. B., Principals.

Mrs. GRIFFIN, A. B., Principals.

The NINTH SEMI ANNUAL SESSION commences MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 7h.

For terms and circulars apply as above. 2026-134 GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMINA-GRY, GREEN street, south of WALNUT LANE, will reopen September 9. Circulars may be obtained at the Seminary. Trofessor WALTER S. FORTESJUE, A. M., au25tf Principal.

MISS C. A. BURGIN WILL REOPEN her SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES. No. 1037 WALNUT St., SEPTEMBER 14, 1863. au25-361* FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, rear of 41 North BLEVENTH Street | \$12 per term of twenty-two weeks. All denominations' admitted. One session from 9 till 2. Reopens 9th month, Sept. 1st. w. W. W. HITALL. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL, AND CLASSES FOR HOME STUDY, No. 903 CLINTON Street. Established by Prof. C. D. CHEVELAND in 1834. Fall Term commences September 14 au24-2m PLINY E. CHASE.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, N. W. corner TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will REOPEN SEPTEMBER 1st. Boys prepared for any Division of the Public Grammar Schools, for College, or for Business, [au24-1m*] H. G. McGUIRE, A. M. Prin. MADAME MASSE AND MILLE MO-MEIN will respon their FRENCH AND ENGLISH-BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, 1342 SPRUCE Street, on the 14th of SEPTEMBER. For circulars or other particulars apply at the above-number. TO BE OPENED ON MONDAY.

Sept. 7th. BROAD-STREET ACADEMY, for BOYS, 337 South BROAD Street, opposite Deaf and Damb Asylum, EDWARD ROTH. A. Mr. Principul. A Preparatory Department for smaller boys, Gymnasium, Drilling, &c., without extra charge. For Prospectus, direct Box 2223 P. O., or call at Mr. LEYPOLD'8, JUNES and CHESTNUT, or at the Academy, from August 31st SELECT SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 1036 SPRING GARDEN Street, will be re-opened on September 7th. For Circulars apply to au22-124* MISS R. T. BUCKWAN, Principal. A LEXANDER BACHMANN,
PIANIST and ORGANIST, will resume the duties
of his ordession September 1st. Residence 624 North
ELEVENTH Street. TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS Institution offers the accumulated advantages of firty years of successful operation. Every facility is provided for a through course of useful and ornamental education, under the direction of a corps of more than twenty professors and teachers. sorps of more than twenty professors and teachers,
For Circulars, apply to
a20-36t JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y. FEMALE INSTITUTE, PENNING-TON, N. J.—The FALL TERM opens AUGUST 30. Number of Pupils limited to twenty. Board, &c., with Common Buglish, \$32 per quarter. For other informa-tion, address. A. P. LASHER, Principal.

THE MISSES CASEY & MRS. BEEBE'S FEMALE COLLEGE, BORDENTOWN, N. J. Pleasantly situated on the Delaware River, thirty muse north of Philadelphia. The very best advantages in all departments of a thorough and accomplished RDUCATION furnished in connection with a pleasant home.

Only a few vacancies for the Fall Term, commencing September 18th. For catalogues address au6-6w Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, A. M. DHILADELPHIA COLLEGIATE IN-STITUTE for Young Ladies, 1630 ARCH Street. Rev. CHARLES A. SMITH, D. D., Principal. The ninth Academic Year will begin on MOND AY, Spriember 14th. For circulars, and other information, address Box 2,631 P.O. 1925.8m*

REVERLY INSTITUTE FOR BOYS. BEVERLY. N. J. Reopens September 15. Special antages afforded for thorough INSTRUCTION, healthof physical exercise, and sound moral training. For irculars, address Rev. M. L. HOFFORD, Prin'l au31-6t PROFESSOR WILLIAM H. FENNEY announces to his Pupils that he will return to the city, so as to resume his lessons, on the 2d or 6th of September at the latest. Address Messrs. ANDRE & CO. 8

Music Store 1104 OHESTNUT Street. an20-tse8* J HENRY WOLSIEFFER, PROFES-SOR of Music, No. 480 N. SIXTH St. INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTEN Avenue, seven miles from Philadelphia by the North Pennsylvania Railroad, near the York Road station. The lith session of MISS CARY'S BOARDING SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence on MONDAY, September 7. ber 7.

For circulars, apply at the office of Jay Cooke & Co. Bankers. No. 114 South THIRD Street, or to the address of the Principal, shoemakertown Post Office, Montgomery county, Ponna.

MISS ELIZA W. SMITH'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1240 SPRUCE street, will be reopened on Monday, SEPTEMBER 14 The course embraces the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c.

INSTRUCTION THROUGH BOOKS, OBJECTS, AND PICTURES—I shall reopen my School for Boys and Girls on the 7th of September.

ANN DICKSON, au27-thatu tf 108 South EIGHTEENTH Street. FRIENDS' SCHOOLS FOR BOYS and Girls, SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, respenses the month (September), 1.
and tutbs2m*

B. M. HUNTINGTON, Prin. GILLINGHAM, No. 1217 NORTH THIRTENTH Street, will resume his Lessons is the thematics. Physics, and Chemistry, OCTOBER He will also give instruction in the new or light Germanistes. Address, till Sevenmer 26, Dr. DIO LEWIS 30ston, Mass., for C. GILLINGHAM au27-thstuble* WOODLAND SEMINARY .-- A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, with Elementary and Academic Departments. Fell Term opens September 7th. For details, with references, apply to Misses JENNING'S & BECKWITH, Principals, No. 9 WOODLAND TERRACE, West Philatelephia.

A S RESIDENT OR LADY GOVERN. A ESS.—An English Lady, having several years experience in teaching, wishes an engagement to instruct in all the higher branches of an English education with Music and French. Address M. C. TAGONY, TWENTY-third ward. Philada. GEO. J. CORRIE, PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, will resume the duties of his profession MONDAY, September 7. Residence THIRTY-SECOND and HAMILTON Streets, antua. Lessons given in any part of the city. sel-tuths3:* O SEIDENSTICKER'S CLASSICAL SEIDENS'I'UK ER'S CHASSICAL

INSTITUTE, 127 North TENTH street, for Instruction in all English Branches, Latin, Greek, German, and
French, will be reopened, MONDAY, September 7th
References—Benjamin Gerhard, Esq., Charles Short,
Esq., Rev. W. J. Mann, Rev. James Clark.
Direct and personal knowledge of the exquisite scholarship of Dr. O. SEIDENSTICKER, (late of the University
of Gütingen, enables me to recommend him warmly as
a Classical Teacher of the highest order

GEORGE ALLEN,
auM-stuths-Im* Prof. of Greek and Latin, Penna Univ. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR 1008, &c., address CHARLES W. DEANS, Principal, Chester, Pa

N. B.—The Principal may be seen any SATURDAY from 9 to 12 A. M., at the American Hotel, CHESTNUT Street, below Sixth, Philadelubia. au20thstu9t* PRISTOL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, will re-open on the 7th of Ninth month. Circulars, apply to RUTH ANNA PRIRCE, Bristof, FAIRVIEW BOARDING SCHOOL, NORRISTOWN, Pennsylvania, for Boys and Young Men, will commence the next session on the 29th SEP-TEMBER. For circulars address the Principal, aul9-2m* GEO. A. NEWBOLD. THE HANNAH MORE ACADEMY, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE.—The duties of this Seminary will be resumed on MONDAY, September 7, 1863. For terms apply to the principals.

C. & J.-GRIMSHAW. THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ARCHOOL OF H. D. GREGORY, A. M., No. 1108 MARKET Street, will REOPEN on TUESDAY, September 1st. MISS MARY E. THROPP WILL BE by the open her English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladles, at 1841 CHESTNUT Street. To the 14th of September. For circulars, or other particulars, apply at the School.

mw16-4m* MISS BROOKS AND MRS. J. E. HALL Young Ladies, at 1218 WALNUT Street, on the 14th o SEPTEMBER SUPPLEE'S INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies. S. E. corner MARSHALL and SPRING GARDEN Streets. Duties resumed Sept. 7th. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., Principal. au31-lm M. P. GIBBONS INTENDS REOPEN-ING FCHOOL, on the 14th of Ninth month (September), in the Rooms on ORANGE Street, second gate below Eighth street.

ALFRED L. KENNEDY, M.D.
President of Faculty.

VILLAGE GREEN SEMINARY—A
SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL, NRAR MEDIA.
PA.—Thorough course in Mathematics, Classics, English Brönches, Natural Sciences, &c. Military Tractics taught. Classes in Book-keeping, Surveying, and Civil Engineering. Pupils taken of all ages. School opens september 1st. Boarding, per week, \$2.25. Tultion, per quarter, \$6. For catalogues, or information, address jy24-Sm
VILLAGE GREEN, Pa.

CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, DEAN
Street, above Spruce.—The duties of the Classical GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE

DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT! Applicable to the useful Arts.

useful Arts.

public It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be SUPERIOR TO ANY

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT A !new thing And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it be-come corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

BOOT AND SHOE Manufacturers, using Machines will find it the best article know for Cementing the Channels, as i works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature. **JEWELERS** Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved. IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER. IT IS THE ONLY LIQUID GEMENT

And articles of Household use REMEMBER, Milton's Insoluble Cement

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT Adheres oily substances. Supplied in Family or Manufactu-rers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 MILTON BROS. & Co.,

LEGAL. ESTATE OF WM. F. MURPHY, DE-CEASED.

Whereas Letters of Administration upon the Estate of WILLIAM P: MURPHY, deceased, having been granted to the undersinged, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims are requested to make known the same without delay to BENRY F. MURPHY. Adm'r.

No. 2103 CALLOWHILL Street, or No. 3399 CHESTRUT Street, or No. 3399 CHESTRUT Street, or No. 3399 CHESTRUT Street, or No. 3497 CHESTRUT Street, or No. 3797 CHESTRUT Street, or No. 3797 CHESTRUT Street, OR EL CONTROL STREET, OR THE NORTH AND COUNTROL AUZ7:th@*

NTHE ORPHANS' COURT FOR
THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Betate of SUMANNA LUNGREN, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to andit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM BUTLER, Executor of tusanna, Lungren, deceased, and to make distribution of the balancy in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment on TURBAY. September 15, 166%, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 137 South FIFTH Street, in the oilty of Philadelphia.

BUTLER COUNTY OF OHANCE, Anditor. NTHE COURT OF CHANCERY OF THE STATE OF DELAWARS.
WILLARD A. SHUMWAY, and others, vs. SARAH
BOBINSON, and WM. A. ATKINSON, Sheriff of Kent

county
Petition and Affidavit for Injunction 'Afterwards Bill
filed. Supposas as 30 defendant SARAH ROBINSON
returned 'Non est.'
(The object of the Bill in this case is to prevent the application of the proceeds of the sale of Potter Griffith's
real estate a judgment of Sarah Robinson, charged
by the complainants to be fraudulent.)
1863. March 26th; Affidavit of Geo. W. White filed,
that the defendant, Sarah Robinson, does not reside in
the State of Delaware, but resides in the city of Philadelphia.

be posted in the death of this county.

STATE OF DELAWARE, KENT COUNTY, SS:
[SEAL.] I, William R. Cahoon, Register, in the Court of Chancery for the State of Delaware, in and for Kent county aforesaid, do hereby certify that the above is a correct abstract of the proceedings in the before-named sait in Chancery, and also a correct copy of the order made by the Honorable SAFUEL M.

HAERIS GTON. Chancellor of the State of Delaware, in said. case in testimour whereof I have hereunic set my hand and affixed the seal of said Court, this little day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Bulls-30t WM. R. CAHOON, Register in Chancery. NOTICE - G. M. FOGG, OF NASH-NOTICE.—C. M. frOdd, Of NASHVILLE, Tenn., Attorney at-law, is still attending
to his profession, and offers his services to his friends in
Philadelphia and New York in collecting debts that may
be due them in Middle Tennessee, or any other business
in the line of his profession. He has never been absent
from this city, and will give undeviating attention to any
business committed to his charge
REFERENCES.

LEVICK, RASIN, & QO.
REFERENCES.

LEVICK, RASIN, & QO.
THOMAS EAKIN, Eq., New York.

NASHVILDE, August 14, 1863.

RASIN-LIDE, August 14, 1863.

RASIN-LIDE, August 14, 1863.

***ALOR ROSENCA RUEN.—A VERY FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1210 SPRUCE street, will be reopened on Monday, SEPTEMBER 14 The course embraces the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c ... The Mass of the course of the elementary and higher branches of a thorough English education, with French, German, Music, Drawing, &c ... The MALE SIMI Self-20 ... MOALLISTER & BRO... In the Mondal Self-20 ... The twenty seventh semi-annual session will open Wednesday, September 9, at 1615 Chestnut Street, Philadolphia, Particulars from circulars.

ANOUN BEARIN, ESG. New York.

MASHVILLE, August 14. 1863.

MAJOR ROSENGARTEN.—A VERY in the Model of the Major Rosongarten is published.

Yas CHESTNUT STREET FEMALE SIMI.

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THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1863.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Sept. 1, 1863. The execution of deserters in this army recently this respect he resembled General Grant. General Smith was ordered by General Grant to lead the charge on the left at the battle of Shiloh, and those who saw his blazing figure; as he rode into action, can never forget it. In that bloody battle he led his troops into the midst of the bloody field. The memory of C. F. Smith had more to do with the successes of the army of the Tennessee than most men supposed, and in that army his memory still lives, and will live while a member of it survives. having a most salutary effect. Gen. Meade seems determined to enforce the fullest penalty for crimes which have hitherto passed unnoticed. Deserters from the Army of the Potomac now in the North may save themselves from an ignominious death by delivering themselves over to the nearest rendez SPEECH OF GENERAL GRANT. Those who require force to bring them back, and others, may rest assured that they will receive no Captain McMahon, who shot and killed Captain McManus, of the 71st Regiment Pennsylvania Vointeers, at Falmouth, last spring, has been respited by the President. Rebel descriers are coming to our advance forces in large numbers. It is estimated that full two

thousand have been received and forwarded to Washington since our army left Maryland. There is a large number now in the guard-house, who will eave for the capital to day. Brigadier General Harrow, of Indiana, command ing the 2d division of the 2d Corps, has so far re-covered as to be able to resume his command, and returned vesterday to relieve Brigadier General Webb, who returns to his brigade in the same divi-The sickness of the army is increasing, owing to s

want of water. people of the North—especially of New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore—against a woman calling herself Mrs. Jane R. Munsell, and representing herself to be the well known friend of the soldiers, who lives in Alexandria. The impostress is represente to be a short, dark-complexioned woman, with black eyes, and dresses in deep mourning. She recently visited Philadelphia, where she collected several thousand dollars' worth of clothing, which has been sent to her agents in the army, mostly sutlers, where Munsell, of Alexandria, is a vastly different woman devotes her whole time to the troops in the field

and is well known and respected.

A woman connected with the Philadelphia Christian Commission, named Mrs. Moore, was arrested on Thursday last, and sent to the Old Capitol prison on suspicion of being a rebel spy. Two hundred members of the 20th New York Volunteers, under sentence to hard labor during the war, but recently pardoned by the President, left this morning for their homes. They last night serenaded and were addressed by General Patrick, when they promised to return and re enter the service as soon as they had made a short visit home. Their conduct has been unexceptionable since they were sentenced.

Brigadier General Meigs has completed his inspection of the Army of the Potomac and returned STUART PREPARING FOR A MOVE. Through private information we are satisfied that the rebel General Stuart has been for some days past making preparations, in the vicinity of Culpe-per Court House, for an extensive cavalry movement in some direction as yet unknown to us. movement must be but a feint to prevent our cavalry from paying due attention to the moveme

the force with which Stuart proposes to make his contemplated raid.—Washington Star, Sept 1. IMPORTANT RECONNOISSANCE BEYOND WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—[Correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune.]—Lieutenant Burgess, with thirty of Colonel Baker's mounted rangers, went on a recon-noisance, yesterday, in search of the camp of White's party were attacked by about 200 rebel cavalry, and forced to retreat. During the skirmish, Lieutenant Burgess' horse was shot, but the lieutenant succeeded in hiding in the bushes, and saw the rebels ride by in pursuit of his men. He then made his way to the Potomac, and crossed at Point of Rocks. cavalry had gone down the river.

to about 1,000 men. They were deterred from crossing at Edward's Ferry by the infantry stationed there. At Point of Rocks it was rumored that a force of 5,000 or 6,000 rebels were attempting to cross below, and several pieces of artillery were sent down to prevent such an attempt from being sucforce of rebel cavalry were at Great Falls, 15 miles from Washington, probably the same body. Our cavalry have been sent in pursuit, and can hardly fail to meet the enemy.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND. cently with Union citizens of Alabama and Tennes see, I learned that Vallandigham, while in this section, repeatedly exhorted the rebels to hold on to Vicksburg, declaring that the success of his party in that place. I confess I was staggered at first by this statement of Vallandigham's atrocity. I could not believe that even his treason was of so dark a cha-I should not do so, did I not know that the evidences of the facts are abundant and indisputable. Loyal men in both States I have named are ready to testify

cuating Chattanooga. The authorities differ widely on the matter. Some apparently intelligent citizens on the south side of the Tennessee river, with whom I recently conversed give it as their opinion nooga more actively than ever, and that the rebels have been recently largely reinforced. The decisive conflict of the campaign may yet take place at Chattanooga. The weather, which for the past week has been colder than ever before known in this region in August, was somewhat warmer to-A HIGHLY IMPORTANT LETTER FROM THE GENERAL.

At Memphis, on the 26th of August, the hero of val in the evening. The Memphis Bulletin furnishes a very interesting report of the toasts and speeches from which we extract the following: IFOM Which We extract the following:

LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

At three o'clock A. M., the following letter from General Grant was read, amid deafening applause:

MEMPHIS, Tenn, August 26, 1863.

GENTLEMER: I have received a copy of resolutions passed by the "loyal citizens of Memphis at a meeting held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, August 25th, 1863," tendering me a public reception.

merce, August 25th, 1863," tendering me a public reception.

In accepting this testimonial, which I do at a great sacrifice of my personal feelings, I simply desire to pay a tribute to the first public exhibition in Memphis of loyalty to the Government which I represent in the Department of the Tennessee. It is should dislike to refuse, for considerations of personal convenience, to acknowledge, anywhere or in any form, the existence of sentiments which I have so long and so ardently desired to see manifested in this department. The stability of this Government and the unity of this nation depend solely on the cordial support and the earnest loyalty of the people. While, therefore, I thank you sincerely for the kind expressions you have used towards myself, I am profoundly gratified at this public recognition, in the city of Memphis, of the power and authority of the Government of the United States. I thank you, too, in the name of the noble army which I have the honor to command. It is composed of men whose loyalty is proved by their deeds of heroism and their willing sacrifices of life and health.

They will rejoice with me that the miserable adherents of the rebellion, whom their buyonets have driven from this fair land, are being replaced by men blob acknowledge human liberty as the only true foundation of human government. May your efforts to restore your city to the cause of the Union be as successful as have been theirs to reclaim it from the despotic rule of the leaders of the rebellion.

Your very obedient servant,

Idars of the sebellion.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Your vary obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, Major General,
Messrs, R. Hough and others, Committee, Memla Tenn. "The Federal Union—it must and shall be prethe State of Delaware, but resides in the city of Philadelphia.

(CONY OF CADER.)

And now, to wit, this 3d day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, this cause coming before the Chancellor upon the motion of Jos. P. Conegy, Esquire; the complainants soliditer, and the writs of subpens adversald, and the Sheriff returns thereon being seen and examined, and the affidavit of the adversald of the being divided the soliditer of the adversald of the being divided the Sheriff that the controlled, and the sheriff that the decision of the American turns and rests always upon the motion of Jos. P. Conego and Controlled, so the heart of the American turns and soliditered the Chancelor that the being divided the Sheriff that the controlled in the controlled that the course, on MONDAY, the State of the American turns and rests always upon this. Think of its meaning! The Federal Union is an empire on which the whole world looks with revereace. This Union is the result of the deeds of men who came to seek likely and found it—a greater liberty than the world has every seen.

We think livide of the free air we breathe, but let any appreciation touch our large and we murmir; in the Court-House door of this county, as if the Court-House door of this county. The Federal Takon our lease who came to seek liberty and found it—a greates who have been chose to many and of four liberty is ignored, we feel that we have brought this ruin upon the country. They have brought shill thing the part of the attars; and they have not of seek liberty and found it—a greates liberty than the world looks with revereace. This Union is the result of the deeds of men who came to essel liberty and found it—a greates liberty than the world looks with revereace. This Union is the result of the deeds of men who came to essel liberty and found it—a greates liberty than the world has ever seen.

We think liftle of the free air we breathe, but let any appression touch our langs and we murmur; and so if our liberty is ignored, we feel that we have many persistent out our langs and we murmur; and so if our liberty is ignored, we feel that we have many persistent out our langs and we murmur; and so if our liberty is ignored, we feel that we have many persistent out our langs and we murmur; and so if our liberty is ignored, we feel that we have a sending hom on high, bringing with, him a, third part of the attars; so in these later days, the demon of Secession straye to tear, away with it part of the glorious Union. These are the mon who have brought shill this suffers days, the demon of Secession straye to tear, away with it part of the glorious Union. These are the mon who have brought shill lite is union to be last and the country. They have brought shill this sufficient of the country and the straye of the glorious union. These are the mon who have brought shill him the sufficient of the stray of the free days, the demon of secession and suisain it. This war is the more proposed that the union of the long the world has ever and the support of the part of the as goad one. As the ship rides on the wave close behind her, but the track of the Army of the Tennessee will never close.

But I have spoken too long. I am not like my distinguished commander, who makes too little of himself, and too much of everybody else. We are himself, and the Leagund has a trace of war will be visible. All will have passed away, but the remembrance of the part that England has alway of the occupation of the occupation

associate hero of Donelson-may his memory live associate nero of Donelson—may his memory live in our hearts, as it will shine in history."

Responded to by Surgeon Hewitt as follows:
Many a noble man has fallen in the present war, and among the noblest was General C. F. Smith. I would I had the power to move you to tears as Anthony of old moved the Romans. The man whose thony of old moved the Romans. The man whose memory we now revere was a man of great private virtue, and a brave soldier. It was my privilege to be intimately acquainted with the deceased. He was the military father of Gen. Grant, and it was the privilege of Gen. Grant to command Gen. Smith. When he was placed under the command of one who was greatly his junior, he conducted himself with becoming dignity, obeying every order and fulfilling every duty like a goldier. He was assailed by the venom of calumny in all its bitterness. In this respect he resembled General Grant. General Smith was ordered by General Grant to lead the

"General Grant—Your Grant and my Grant. Having granted us victories, grant us the restoration of the 'Old Flag;' grant us supplies, so that we may grant to our friends the grant to us.'

This was received with deafening cheers and loud calls for General Grant, who responded in these words: "I thank you, gentlemen, for your kindness. All that will add to your prosperity, that it is in my power to do, I will grant you."

"Our Country - May she always be right, but right or wrong, our country."

Responed to by Robert Morris, LL.D., who recited the following original poem: cited the following original poem:

THANK GOD, THE UNION STANDS.

BY ROBERT MORRIS, LL.D.

Two years have fled since cannon shot
Crushed Sumpter's walls, from hostile hands,
Yet treason's utmost power has failed—
Thank God, thank God, the Union stands!
O, never was on history's page
Such treason writ as threatened here,
And never strove a gallant race
As we, to save our Union dear.
The Union stands, the Union stands,
We close it in paternal-bands;
Though worn and weary at our post,
Thank God, thank God, the Union stands!
A thousand years with God are one;

Thank God, thank God, the Union a
A thousand years with God are one;
He sees the future as the past;
And ever, while his name we own,
The Union in his hand shall last.
Then gladly flow our dearest blood,
And Welcome the consuming brands;
We'll sing in grateful thanks to God.
The Union stands, the Union stands!
The Union stands, &c.
Among other generals present were

Among other generals present were Webster, Frierson, and Veatch, all of whom respon

complimentary toasts. NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

THE CAPTURE OF THE SATELLITE AND RELIANCE. [From the Richmond Examiner, August 28.]

We alluded yesterday to some of the results of the secret expedition set on foot several days since, having for its object the destruction of the Yankee shipping in the Rappahannock. We learned yesterday that the Navy Department has received a report, detailing the facts, and styling the expedition an entire success. Two steamers were captured at the mouth of the Rappahannock, one carrying four 32-pounders, and the other two of the same calibre. Some seventeen Yankees were killed, and a few prisoner taken.

Considerable shipping was burned in the river, and, altogether, Capt. Wood, commanding the expedition, has reason to be proud of the success that has attended it. Capt. Wood, and his associates in this daring enterprise, are mostly Marylanders, selected for their coolness and courage.

The following is an official confirmation, in part, of the foregoing facts:

O. S. S. "SATELLITE," August 23, 1863.

SIR: I am thankful to report to you the capture, last night, off the mouth of the Rappahannock, of the United States gunboat Satellite, two guns, forty men; and the Reliance, two guns, forty men. Lieut. Hodge dangerously wounded; Midshipman Cook and three men slightly. Captain Waters, of the Reliance, dangerously wounded; and some seven or eight others of the enemy; one or two killed. THE CAPTURE OF THE SATELLITE AND RELIANCE.

the Reliance, dangerously wounded, and some seven or eight others of the enemy; one or two killed.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. TAYLOR WOOD, Lieut. Comd'g.

The Hon. S. R. MALLORY, Sec'y of the Navy.

THE VANDERBILT SUNK-GREAT DESTRUCTION OF LIFE. Georgia, Captain Semmes, has been confirmed by a passenger who recently arrived at a Confederate port from Havana. It seems that the Vanderbilt chased the Georgia for some hours, and, upon nearing, haileu her, with a demand to surrender, which was answered by a broadside from the Georgia, which disabled and finally sunk the Union steamer.

which disabled and finally sunk the Union steamer. Her crew, consisting of about 500 men, were all drowned except 30.

One thing only was wanting to make this victory a complete success. The notorious Commodore Wilkes was not on board the Vanderbilt when she sunk, he having been removed from the command some time previous, and consequently was not drowned. The Vanderbilt was the fastest and most dangerous vessel of her description in the Union navy.—Tallahasse Floridian, 22d.

Northern accounts state that the Vanderbilt left Pernambuce on the 7th, in pursuit of the Georgia. This fact tends to confirm the accounts already received of the destruction of the Vanderbilt, and there need be longer any doubt, we think, that she has need be longer any doubt, we think, that she has gone to the bottom.—Richmond Enquirer. A REBEL PIRATICAL ORGANIZATION

A REBEL PIRATICAL ORGANIZATION.

The following advertisement is from the columns of the Richmond Examiner of the 24th ult.:

"VIRGINIA VOLUNTEER NAVY CONFANY.—
Having secured the services of a commander, of ten years, naval experience, the Board has determined to commence operations forthwith, and for that purpose requires the subscriptions to be paid up. immediately. Persons desiring to subscribe are urged to do so without debay, as the books will be closed as soon as the capital is made up.

"J. L. APPERSON, Treasurer."

It would seem from the above notice that the rebels are about issuing letters of marque to private companies, and that they have their mind's eye fixed on one of the many privateer vessels now fitting out in England to prey upon our commerce.

THE FOPULAE INSTITUTIONS OF EICHMOND. THE POPULAR INSTITUTIONS OF RICHMOND. From the Bichmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.1

Pretty things have "gone up the spout," in Richmond, and the higher walks of civilization, fringed with those beautiful notions which adorn the social system, and are styled metaphorically the flowers of art, are very extensively descried. Even the confectioners don't have any more winged babies, and palatial sugar cakes in their windows, nor do their worthy prototypes in plaster astonish and amuse the eye with life-like statuettes of monkeys, parrots, and mythological men, maids, and heroic divinities. The suprement order of intellectual amusement reigning, in Richmond, is the study of the "tiger," at a dollar a "chip," or the recreation of the fancy in two-dollar juleps or one dollar "straights." Bariooms and faro banks are the popular institutions. Fortunes are made in them every week, and the runor going abroad through the city, they have multiplied amazingly; so amazingly, that if the proportion progresses for two years, Richmond will be all faro banks up stairs, and all barrooms on the first floor, and everybody in town a king of diamonds, or a knight of the order of run punch. From the Eichmond Enquirer, Aug. 12.1

NEGROES FROM THE NORTH.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, Angust 18.]

The "land of milk and honey," Pennsylvania, so described in certain Confederate army correspondence, has liberally poured into the bosom of Old Virginny, through the agency of General Stuart, about a hundred negroes, men, women, and children—mostly "emigrants" originally from the South. They arrived here and were sent to Castle Thunder on yesterday. Some twenty are "native and to the manor born," in the Dutch Dixie. Among them was a prim and haughty claret-colored dame, who, upon being asked her name, replied with magnificent affectation: "My name is Mrs. Ellen Darks, from Pennsylvania; my maiden name was Miss Elford Pennsylvania; my maiden name was Miss El-NEGROES FROM THE NORTH. cent affectation: "My name is Mrs. Ellen Darks, from Pennsylvania; my maiden name was Miss Ellen Statton. I suppose I may term myself a widow now, as my husband was not captured, and remains in Pennsylvania." (As mile, intended to be bewitchingly ambiguous.) Her style created considerable sensation, as a matter of course, and Mrs. Ellen Darks, nee Miss Ellen Stratton, was accordingly distinguished by unusual attentions from the officials of the establishment, who are prone to poking fun.

REBELLIOUS AS EVER.

RHBELLIOUS AS EVER.

[From the Chattanooga Rebel.]

Here we sit quite as rebellious as ever, dropping our ink drops in the ear of the foeman as he drops hi shells into, we were almost about to say, our town However, we shall stand our ground as best wemay. Therefore, as the man said in the play—

"Have attye all! Rock on and do your worst, Rosecrans, and gang mongrel puppy, whelp and hound. The mountains are on fire! There are freemen in the crags. There are rifles among the pines. Come on, therefore, thou canine epitome. And we will cudge! thee like to a jelly that cats refuse to lick."

REBEL CURRENCY NOT HONORED IN ITS OWN

will oudgel thee like to a jelly that cats refuse to lick."

REBEL CURRENCY NOT HONORED IN ITS OWN COUNTEY.

(From the Knoxyille Register.)

It is a singular fact, that Confederate bonds are worth more in England than at home. Here Confederate money is almost constantly depreciating. This is not owing to any doubt upon the part of our people as to the final triumph of our cause, but because it answers the ends of speculation and extortion to decry our currency. Gold and silver are made the standard, and our paper currency compared to it very much to its disparagement. This is all wrong. Specie is not now a currency at all-there is none in circulation; it is an article of trade, but no more a currency of the extortioner and speculator to institute such comparisons. It is difficult to make a purchase without being reminded by the seller of the great depreciation of our money. From the man who sells you a horse for six or eight hundred dollars down to the shop-keeper who sells you an almanse for twenty-five cents, all pile on an enormous price, and, by way of apology, give the currency a kick. Is this the way to sustain it! Is it the way to give aid and comfort to our cause? Think of it, ye men who havegrown rich during this war. You are full of weedy particitiem and sympathy for the "poor suffering soldier," and yet not a day passes over your heads without your doing something to injure our cirrency, and thus practically lending your exertions to cresh the cause which our suffering soldiers are trying to build up. Shame on such patriotism.

A GROAN OVER THE PROSPECTS IN ALABAMA. When we recollest that the ultra Secession candi-

EUROPE. British Opinion. MILITARY MISMANAGEMENT OF THE REBELS.

MILITARY MISMANAGEMENT OF THE REBELS.

I do not propose, in this letter, to enter into detail upon the subject of the important operations along the Mississippi river and in the West. It will be sufficient, for the present, to say that, he the fault where it may, there has been grievous mismanagement in the conduct there of Confederate affairs. There have been in the department over which General Johnston exercises a control, which he maintains to be only nominal, but which the War Department believes to have been actual—a department which extends from Mobile to Memphis—not less, as I am informed, than one hundred and twenty-five thousand men. It is not now necessary to recapitulate how the effective action of this large body of men has been negatived by breaking them up into four or five comparatively insignificant bodies. Assuming that General Johnston found himself unable to relieve Vieksburg, it is hard to understand why some other move, such as a junction with Bragg, and an advance into Kentucky, or a descent upon the army of General Banks and the relief of Port Hudson, might not have been successfully undertaken. But at a moment when, in this city, feeling runs high upon this subject, it is safer to await fuller information and a calmer state of feeling before any attempt to assign praise or blame is prematurely undertaken. The hopeful feature in regard to the West is that the Government seems very well aware that there has been a great want of management and of harmonious action among the generals engaged in Western operations, and is carnestly bent upon introducing an improvement. In addition to the men under Gen. Johnston's command, there are across the Mississippi some forty or fifty thousand men under General Kirby Smith, an admirable officer; and it is believed that, south of the Missouri line, Gen. Smith holds the whole country, with the exception of Helena, in Arkansas. All the ground which was gained in Western Louisiana by General Banks during last winter has again alipped from the Federal grasp

the heart and mind of men, women, and children along more than a thousand miles of the Mississippi remain what they now are.

THE REVOLUTION IN MADAGASCAR.

(From the London Patriot, August 17. 1)

We have letters from Tantanarivo to the 6th of June. The Mauritius journals profess to have received news from the island of a fortnight's later date, but their information is not very reliable.

The accounts which the missionaries have given of the causes and events of the revolution are confirmed in every particular, and within a few days of the proclamation of the new sovereign affairs had resumed their former quietude. A report that the King was not dead, but had escaped from those who attempted to strangle him, kept up an uneasiness among the people for some days, but this gradually died away, and all the Hovas now appear to have quietly acquiesced in the new order of things. The report of an attempted insurrection at the capital, on the 4th of June, appears to be wholly unfounded, and the story in a Marseilles paper of the assassination of the minister who signed the treaty with France is a ridiculous canard: The minister alluded to died a natural death several months ago. The Cape papers talk about "the dissatisfaction of the people having been brought to a climax" by Mr. Ellis having preached at Ambohimanga, the place where Queen Ranavola was butied; but this tale is probably suggested by the reservation in the new laws of Ambohimanga, as a place where Christian worship would not be allowed. There has been no disturbance there; and we are confident that this story, like the others, will prove to be without any foundation.

Some doubts are entertained—and very reasonably entertained—as to the course the new government may take with regard to the dessions to M.

Some doubts are entertained—and very reasonably entertained—as to the course the new government may take with regard to the cessions to M. Lambert; but the Queen is certainly desirous of maintaining the most fitendly relations both with France and England. The French steamer carrying M. Lambert back to Madagascar, with the original treaty now ratified by the Emperor Napoleon, and a scientific mission who were to help him in his intended mining operations, reached Port Louis on the 30th of June, and there Lambert first heard of the revolution. He proceeded at once to Reunion, but what steps he would afterwards take are only matters of conjecture. The Governor of Reunion had already despatched a French ship-of-war to Tamatave, but two of her Majesty's steamers had probably resched that port about the same time; and we now also learn that an English man-of-war had we now also learn that an English man-of-war had been sent there from the Cape. The French armed transport Licorne arrived at Tamatave on the 4th of June. There does not appear to have been any reason why our consul, Mr. Pakenham, should have left the capital at all, but we learn that he had done so, and that he had come down to Tamatave on the 9th of June, intending to await instructions from home'ss "to the recognition or non-recognition of the new government."

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

The following letter has been received by the Duke of Wellington from the celebrated lion hunter, M. Jules Gerard:

Monsieur Le Duc: Your Grace is well aware that few men gain by being seen close, unless they are men of intellect and merit. The King of Dahomey, despite his cognomen, which signifies the "Eternal," or the "Infinite," fully justifies that rule, to which he is no exception. Physically he is similar to the other blacks of his country—tall, well built, a head like a buildog. The most usual expression of his countenance is that of cunning and cruelty. His moral qualities are in perfect keeping with his physical conformation; he is more gracious than the kings who have preceeded him, fanatical for old traditions and customs. The traditions of that microcopic court are to turn the whites to the best possible account (exploiter les blanes), but especially to induce them to make presents. It is the custom to excite the people with sanguinary spectacles, so as to be able to carry off the neighboring population when a slavedealer makes an offer to the King, and also at the annual custom of human sacrifices.

I have just spent two days at Kana, where the THE KING OF DAHOMEY.

tacles, so as to be able to carry off the neighboring population when a slavedealer makes an offer to the King, and also at the annual custom of human sacrifices.

I have just spent two days at Kana, where the King was staying for the celebration of the lesser ceremonies. On the day of my presentation I was conducted across the market place, where twelve corpses were exposed to view on separate sites. Six were hung up by the feet, the six others were upright, like memabout to walk. Those whom I saw close were horribly mutilisted and not beheaded. An enormous pool of blood covered the ground beneath the scaffold, giving unmistakable evidence of previous sacrifices and of the tortures which accompanied them. Our reception by the Kingjawas brilliant, very cordial for myself as well as for the French consul; but we were soon able to convince ourselves that this was but a comedy always performed by this poor paladin to get the presents brought by the whites. Born and brought up in the midst of these spectacles, which would be ridiculous if they were not horrible, the present king is actually more fond of them than his subjects. I saw him on that day admiring, with the delight of a child, the grotesque dances and ridiculous pantomime of his finiaters, and then of the princes, and then, of all present, for our amusement. A most infernal music, which nearly deafened us, delighted the King, who seemed to be in a state of eastay; and this, M. le Duc, lasted for six hours. On the following day his Misjesty invited us to witness a procession of the King's riches. On reaching the aquare of the palace (reed huts) an agreeable surprise had been prepared for us. The entrance gate was flooded by a poel of blood two yards in width, and on each side a column of recently decapitated heads formed two immense chaplets. It is true that on this day the King wore the emblem of Christ on his breast. It must be presumed that it was the cross of execution that-he meant to imply by this ornament. As regards the procession of his wealth, it

might have been enabled to see and judge of an these things.

I am, M. le Duc, your most obedient servant,
JULES GERARD.

P. S.—On the day of his departure the King invited us to a review of his army prepared for war, the was from twelve thousand to fourteen thousand strong, comprising twelve thousand Amazons, one thousand men of the body guard, and two thousand archers.

thousand men of the body guard, and two thousand archers.

MEXICO.

MARSHAL FOREY DESCRIBES THE SITUATION.

MEXICO, June 25, 1863.

MONSIBUR LE MARRCHAL: Your Excellency will find in the journal which you receive the particulars of the movements effected during the last fortnight, so that I shall here confine myself to speaking of certain questions which will make your Excellency acquainted with the general state of safairs.

I have organized at Mexico the municipal authorities and the Provisional Government, in accordance with my instructions. A governing junta, composed of thirty-five members, has designated General Almonte, the Archbishop of Mexico, and General Salas, as members of the executive power.

I have called to the direction of affairs honorable men of moderate opinions, belonging to the different parties, who appeared disposed to labor actively in the re-establishing of order in this country, so profoundly disorganized. These selections have met with general approval.

I have issued a decree for the regulation of the press, in coaformity with the legislation existing in France.

The geverning junta has divided itself into sections, for the administration of the different ministerial departments. I preside over that of war, in order to canstitute the Mexicon have received after the establishment of a regular Government, and the pacification of this country.

Ever since my arrival in Mexicon have received incessant complaints of the depredations and crimes committed by one Buitron, who bears the title of general. This man has done nothing during his whole life but change from party to party, that he might always have opportunities for pillage. As it was necessary to put an end to such excesses, which alarmed the populatians, I causad Buitron to be arrested at Mexico, while Colonek du Barait, with a small column, captured all his band at San Angelo.

Robbers, under the name of guerilleros, infeat all the roads, paralyze-trade, stop public conveyances, and appread terror thoughout the country. I have o I have therefore taken measures to meet these requirements.

A French column, under orders of Colonel de la Canorque, is marshing on Flascala with a Mexican detachment commanded by General Guttierex, who will satablish himself at Apan. The troops of Gen. Vicario occupy Tlaipan Tepepa. Some of the troops of General Marquez guard the embankments of Guanhiitlan and Zumpango. Golonel Aymard, of the 62d, is in position at Pachoua. General Mejia, who has great influence in Queretaro, is going to that town with a sufficient force. Another column will soon go take possession of Toluca. Lastly, the cavalry is stationed in the environs of Moxico, where it can best find forage and assure tranquility.

quility.

By these arrangements I assure security in a rather extensive zone round Mexico, and shall maintain my communications with Puebla uninterrupted. Nor have I, at the same time, neglected the countries of the coast.

TO A TANK PARK NOT TO THE

THREE CENTS

has organized an expedition against Tabasco. Hhas taken possession of several points of the coast, and will be able to afford aid to the iminatitian Counter Guerilla. We shall soon hold the whole coast, from Vera Cruz to Yucatan.

I am anxious to occupy Tampice by as French. force, which Gen. Mejta will support by the Indian corps, under the orders of Gen. Moreno, who is in that neighborhood.

The artillery have found in the works round Mexico ninety-seven guns, most of them of large calibre; 986,000 cartridges, 21,196 projectiles, 4,429 charges prepared for cannon, 12,300 kilogs of powder, 300,000 percussion caps and rockets of various sizes. The artillery service will forward a detailed inventory to your Excellency. Among the guns found is the Pelerin, cast at Douat, in 1744, and which will be taken back to France.

I am, &c., FOREY. AUSTRIAN OBJECTIONS TO THE MEXICAN THRONE.

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AUSTRIAN OBJECTIONS TO THE MEXICAN THRONE.

[From the Vienna Press, August 14.]

News is current throughout the city to-day that Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian is upon the point of accepting the imperial crown offered to him by Mexico. We have recently pointed out what appears to us the danger of this political plan, and we need therefore hardly repeat how greatly one should regret the confirmation of this intelligence. To those persons who come before us with an affectation of loyalty and declare the press has no right to interfere in the matter—that it is a purely private concern of the Archduke, and that we have no business to attempt to restrict his personal freedom—we reply that they don't know what they are talking about. Independently of the fact that we have not the presumption to suppose our disapproval will prevent the Archduke from accepting the crown if he feels inclined, we are yet unmistakably of opinion that the personal interest of the Archduke is not alone concerned in his taking his seat upon the Mexican throne. We should have to recollect, under any circumstances, that the ruler of Mexico was the brother of the Emperor of Austria. Any misfortune for the imperial family; insult to the Emperor of Mexico would be insult to Austria.

We believe that too little is as yet known of the real foundation upon which this Mexican throne is to be erected, or there could not possibly be any idea of its occupation by an Autrian archduke. Even at the Tuilerles it has not been definitely decided whether to retify their decision by an appeal to universal suffrage. The latter course is the most probable, so that the future possessor of the Mexican throne may feel the leaden weight of French protective rule as long as possible. Nohody will convince us that a real election, an honest meant nomination of a ruler, agreeable to the chief parties in the land, is intended. The scum which has hurried to salute the French standards since the occupation of Vera Cruz dees no

ianaticsi elements have established new empires; more than one rysal throne in the Pyrenean peningula, more than one princedom in the Levant, have been set up by the outcasts of the Crusades—but their incapacity is due to the fact that they are foreign in blood and civilization to the great mass of the inhabitants of, the country. Almonte and Company, the aristocratic ruins of the party of Santa Anns, the allies of the French invading army, are the last remnant of the pureblooded Creoles of European descent, who, afterforty years of an embittered conflict of races with the natives of the country, with the highly-civilized descendants of the ancient peoples subdued by the swords of the Conquestadors, have finally been obliged to call upon a stranger for protection and for help. * * * They have received this help, and now—although a fast-disappearing small minority, not amounting to a sixteenth part of the population of the country, although, in right of their blue blood, certainly entitled to style themselves notables—they arrogate the right of handing over Mexico to a regent. So long as foreign soldlers cross the seas, and, as in the Spanish time, support the mastery of these creoles, they may maintain themselves and the man of their choice, but not an our borred. the mastery of these creoles, they may maintain themselves and the man of their choice, but not an hour beyond. Were the question really one of principles; were a greater or less portion of freedom at stake, compromise might be possible, and final reconciliation not unlikely. But the lordship of a foreign prince will never strike firm root into this elementary struggle of two separate races. He would never be forsiven for belonging to the sons of the pale faces who destroyed the temples and palaces of Montezuma, and have rendered desolate the towns and Republic of Anachuac.

THE FOLISH REVOLUTION THE POLISH REVOLUTION

THE POLISH REVOLUTION.

Count Plater has addressed a letter, dated Zurich, August 14. to the editor of the Augsburg Allgemeine Zeitung, of which the following is an extract:

He says that an isolated molestation has no value, and exercises no influence on public opinion when public feeling is unanimous. The protest of a Pole, published by the Presse, of Paris, against the nomination of Prince Ladislas Czartoryski, who has been appointed diplomatic agent at London and Paris by the National Government, is a case in point. All that ought to be seen in this appointment is a fresh proof of the influence and wisdom of the Government which has shown how to amalgamate all parties and make them submit to its direction for the benefit of their common country.

Do not seek, he says, in this country, watered with blood and tears, for any political parties. You will not find them. They are no longer either democrats or aristocrats in this unhappy country, invaded by babarians; there is now no trace of party to be found in the supreme efforts made by a people, now decimated, that prefer death to slavery.

Seven months of a national struggle, commenced almost without arms, and under the most unfavorable circumstances, against an enemy who recoils before no act of vandalism, proves to the world the complete unanimity that distinguishes Polish particism. It is a fact against which the calumnies and insinuations of the organs of Russia are powerless. and insinuations of the organs of Russia are power and insinuations of the organs of Russia are powerless.

The character of the Pollsh insurrection is so noble
and elevated, that those who direct it will never appeal to the exasperation of the passions. Such are
the tactics, indeed, of Russia, who is not ashamed to
place herself beyond the pale of civilization, by the
ruin, the spoliation, the bloody executions, and the
system of extermination she has organized. From
these two opposite tendencies of the belligerent parties, it results that Europe will find, in the triumph
of Poland, the most efficient guarantee against the
danger to which she is exposed by the neighborhood
of a Power in reality Asiatic and barbarian, with
wild and savage instincts, and which, in the middle
of the nineterint century, tramples with impunity
under foot all the rights of humanity and justice.

THE NORTHERN ABMY.

under foot all the rights of humanity and justice.

LADISLAS, Count Plater.

THE NORTHERN ARMY.

(By the rew Special Correspondent of The Times I The mere mannschaft, as the Germans have it—the thews and sinews, the mien and bearing of the great bulk of the Northern army—are all that the heart of its leaders could wish. There are no very high statures, no very bulky frames among them. They are most of them men of middle size, narrow shouldered, stooping and shambling in many instances. They look worn and sullen, but they bear every mark of stern endurance and dogged resolution. They have no spare flesh, no exuberant spirits, no song, no frolic, but they look like work—up to their business, which is to toil, to die.

A gentleman who has had much to do with the management of these troops complains of them as "thinking bayonets." "The Northern soldier," he said, "would rather go without his breakfast than without his newspaper. He discusses the plan of the campaign with his officer, and sits in judgment on his general's tactica." To this carping criticism of the rank and file, to this want of good confidence in their leaders, the gentleman in question secribed the slow success and the frequent reverses of the Northern arms, and he contrasted it with the spirit of the Confederate soldiers—uneducated men, as he described them—who look up to their commanding officers as a demigod, who receive orders, ask no questions, and allow themselves no remarks.

With all this disadvantage of not unwilling but unsteady discipline, I have every day greater cause to wonder at the transcendent confidence of the majority of those Northern men in the ultimate success of their cause. The earnest steadiness with which they pursue their purpose is only commensurate with their recklessness as to the means which must lead to its attainment. Not only do they "not sare," but they positively delight in the vastness of the sacrifice their country demands of them. They seem less eager for victory than for the fearful amount of blood and treasu THE NORTHERN ARMY.

clate them. All they are anxious to show is the boundlessness and the inexhaustibleness of their means.

There is no loss they cannot repair, no waste, no extravagance they cannot afford. Of this the world must be well assured. It is in this extent, in this expansiveness of their means, that lies the certainty of their progress to the end. They want to make much of it, doubless; they brag an intolerable deal about it, we are all sure. It is in this lavish, wanton display of unlimited power that they lay their hope of its irresistibleness. It is by it that they aspire to strike dismay and despair into the hearts of their present bee. That is a reward for being rich and that they aspire to strike dismay and despair into the hearts of their present bee. Has they trust to overawe their eventual enemy. How can the South, how can Europe, have a chance to stand against the survey to so fickle, and success alternate ever to no soften the spirit of a patient recruiting his hearted hurse.

Col. White, the wealthy commoner of Woodlands, county Longford, Ireland, is to be made an English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per. This is a reward for being rich and English per the form of the la moment in the great work of national regeneration, in the corsoiousness of power, in the display of strength to which this struggle has given rise. America can never be sufficiently thankful for the golden opportunity this war has given her, no less than the world at large, of setting a proper value on her unsuspected energies, on her latent vitality. AN ITALIAN DUEL.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

AR PRESS will be sent to subscribers Five copies Ten copies Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they $oldsymbol{\mathfrak{C}}$ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for $oldsymbol{\mathfrak{T}}_{HB}$ WAE PRESS To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, are extra cor w of the Paper will be given.

afterwards re, urns to England for the Norwich Musical Festival. GOUNOD'S new opera, "Mirielle," will be produced this winter a "t the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris; and Mr. Gye has a bready arranged with the composer for its product. on next season at the Royal Italian Opera. The lia verto is stated to be of great interest. Italian Opera. The lia wetto is stated to be of great interest.

LETTERS from Vienna a 'ention the great success of Wachtel, the tenor in "William Tell," whose voice, however, failed to ma ke any way at Covent Garden two seasons since, ow 'og to his bad method of singing; and Schmidt, a bai 'tlone, is also a great favorite in Vienna in Meyerbeen 'so operas.

The new opera of Herr Corm 'lius." The Cid." will probably be performed within: 'Ghort time at the Court Opera at Vienna.

Offenach has sent to the Co. 'ut theatre at Vienna the first three acts of a new o vera, the title of which is Rheinnige" (the Fairy or 'the Rhine.) The fourth and last act will shortly folk.

Mr. SALVI, the musical director of the Opera Court theatre at Vienna, is said to int. and a complete reorganization of the reperture of tha t theatre, with 'the object of excluding Italian ope Tas to a certain extent. In consequence of such a change only German and French operas will be per formed during the German season, and Italian oper: 's will be reserved only for the Italian season.

Those curious on the genesis of the piano ma 'y be interested in the contents of a book recently; 'ublished at Stutigardt, under the title "History of the Piano, and of the Touching It." The author of the book is a certain M. Wizman, and he has dedicate 'd it to the Prince of Hohenzollern Hechingen, enlightened Macenas of music.

A NEW musical journal, published by the Quartet Scotety of Florence, under the title of Boccheromi, is A REW musical journal, published by the Quartet Society of Florence, under the title of Boccheroni, is beginning to excite marked attention, principally through a series of well written articles on the quartets of Beethoven. Classical music is evidently making progress in the newly-formed kingdom of Italy.

Berliez, the composer, is at Baden Baden, where his opera, "Beatrice and Benedict" ("Much Ado About Nothing"), will be revived with Mme. Char-ton Demeur. ATTHE late gathering of part singers at Brunswick a part sung by the veteran Methfessel, now in his eightieth year, but deaf, was executed in his presence, "with every imaginable German musical overtion."

POLITICAL.

- Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson declines to be a candidate for re-election to the office of Attorney General of New York, on account of domestic considerations. In his letter making the announcement he submits the following striking observations: submits the following striking observations:

"The rebellion has received its death-blow. It has now little power for mischief, save in its spasmodic struggles as it gasps out its ignoble existence. It may, by galvanic applications from its friends in the loyal States, once or twice rise to its feet and stagger on a little farther, but this will rather hasten than postpone the hour of its final dissolution. As it passes away, and the law is preparing its halters and dungeons and banishment for conspiring leaders, let us pray for the forgiveness of the deluded-masses who have been cheated or driven into this wholesale-murder to minister to the unholy ambition of some of the most fiendish monsters who have ever desecrated earth. As for the mole-eyed politicians among us, whose poverty of intellect has not enabled them to comprehend the magnitude of the crisis, when they shall cease to encourage the murderer of our sons and brothers, let us endure their exhibitions of depravity and the ebullitions of their spite without a murmur, and in sheer pity measure out to them, as an antidote to their inspectual virus, that scorn which is made most emphatic by expressive silence."

— The braggart Keitt, in a public speech delivered

- The braggart Keitt, in a public speech delivered Secession movement, said: "South Carolina, single and alone, is bound to go out of this accurated Union; I will take her out if but three men go with me. and if slaves take her back it will be her gravenow engaged in subjugating the wayward Palmetto sister, but it is doubtful whether all the chivalry will desire to immolate themselves upon Union bayonets, and thus secure immediate burial. At any rate, we do not hear that Mr. Keitt or any of his valiant associates in the war of words which ougnacious Prior having ingloriously withdrawn - Men of all parties have reason to thank Goernor Curtin for what he has done for the nation and the State. He has increased the revenues of the State without adding to the taxes, and has proposed to the Legislature a plan which will greatly relieve tax-payers of their burdens. He has earned the gratitude of the army and all who care for its welfare, by his care for our sick and wounded soldiers; and for the country and the cause he has labored with noble ardor. Governor Curtin's support of the Government has been that of an unselfish and loyal

man, whose heart is with his country and who de-— Silas Wright, who was one of the best and the purest Demecrats of his time, once said: "If among us there be any who are prepared, for any earthly object, to dismember our Confederacy, and destroy fate of an Arnold be theirs, and let the detestation and scorn of every American be their constant companions, until, like him, they shall abandon a country whose rich blessings they are no longer worthy to enjoy." Is not this sentiment worthy of a place in the series of resolutions now being concocted by the Democrats of Massachusetts, for adoption at their approaching Convention?

— Jeff Davis, just before he left the United States Senate, sneeringly rebuked a Democratic Senator for having "spoken of the great value of the Union Mr. Davis went on to say, "very little time, very little noney, and no blood." Probably, ere this, the wouldbe dictator has discovered that the people place a higher estimate on the Union than he did, and that he cannot destroy it, although he has caused the expenditure of much time, much money, and much

Western Virginia is Hon. George W. Summers. The spility of Mr. Summers is universally conceded, but some of the Union papers distrust a man who remained neutral until the Union side proved the — An immense meeting of War Democrats, opposed to Vallandigham, met in Cincinnati last Thursday evening, and it is reported that more than

half of those present were Irishmen.

- Jefferson Y. Toombs, with whom Hon. Geo. E. Pugh has a serious controversy, is a son of Brigadier General Robert Toombs—formerly U. S. Senator Toombs of Georgia—by a female slave. His paternity is distinguishedly honorable, but his color is constitutional! It is a matter seriously to be regretted that Mr. Pugh should be quarrelling with the son of his old friend—says the Dayton Journal, — England and Italy are much excited just now by the sudden removal from the head of the mission at Turin of Sir James Hudson, who has been minis-

ter of Great Britain in Italy for thirteen years past, and has been a great favorite both of the Italians and the English. Sir James was the personal friend habits, he was devoted to Italian unity, and was, according to the general voice of Englishmen, more capable to guard and advance British interests and counterast French influence in Italy than any otherman. He is succeeded by Mr. Elliott, who is a son of Lord Minto, and a brother-in-law of Lord Russell.

— The New York Tribune says: Mr. S. S. Cox, in his Copperhead peregrinations through Ohio, has a habit of quoting a very spirited lyric evoked by the desecration of our national flag to the base uses of the slave hunters, beginning, "All hail the flaunting lie!" and stating that they were written by Horace

write so good a lyric as that but never was verse-writing being an achievement for which he has a very indifferent aptitude. The excellent stanzas, which Mr. Cox falsely attributes to him, were writ-ten by a young Irish Democrat of this city, then and now a member of the Tammany Society, and a most-ardent, effective co-worker with Cox in the support Douglas, in '60. — The illustrious Meyerbeer is staying at Schwal-bag, where he almost every year goes through a course of the water-cure. On his late arrival at Meyerbeer, when at Schwalbag, usually ledges at the curate's house, adjoining the rectory, where he is waited upon and attended to with solicitous zoal his genius, who almost worships him. She know

fornia overland, and will remain long enough with us to us to see all the sights of the Golden State. Welcome, gentlemen." -A judge in London has decided that a lover cannot have the aid of the law to recover gifts made to a lady while courting her. Mr. Raphael, who

At trible duel has taken place in Trapani between M. Malato, ex-aid-de-camp of Garibaldi, editas of the Cappera newspaper, and M. Nicolosi. Five officers, who considered themselves insulted by anarticle which appeared in the Cappera, demanded satisfaction. Malato replied that he was ready to defend in the field a holy and noble cause, that of Aspromonte, and he accordingly accepted the challenge of five officers and five subalterns. The first adversary among the ten was selected by lot, which fell upon M. Nicolosi—curiously enough, once a Garibaldian officer himself. The conditions of the duel were that it should be continued till one of the combatants was mortally wounded or rendered incapable of continuing the fight. The weapon selected was the sword. In the morning a squadron of cavalry surrounded the place of contest. The duel lasted three hours. After fourteen assults Malato slightly wounded his adversary. He then made a terrible cut at the head, which, though parried, fell upon Nicolosi's arm with such force that it severed an artery and six tendons. Malato, if the affair is not put a stop to, has yet to meet nine other adversaties.

MUSICAL.

Additional and the remember of the tween promote and the cappera of the cappera of the cappera of the cappera of the should be courted and then quarrelled with a pretty young Jewess, attempted to recover the value of a clock which he gave her; but the judge told him, "You must be non-suited."

— Charles Dickens' preschoe in Paris, and the attention his lectures have been to Parisians, which he gave at the English Embassy, have caused a great impetus in the Scile of his works there. People who had never 'chought of reading them, now finck to the shops to obtain copies of the celebrated English author's novels, which are mostly translated into French.

— Emerson, Etheridge narrowly escaped from guerilas as few days ago, while on a visit to his home in Dresden, in West Tennessee. He ran away but a f,w minutes before their arrival. The Union men of that section are much ridge's bitter tirade against the Administration.

The new correspondent of the Times, sent out to this country, is a Mr. Mariotti, who has previously -Cardinell Antonelli has now positively resigned,

in opposition to the wishes of the Pope, Qardinal

ADELINA PATTI will appear at the Italian Opera
House, at a salary of \$600 a night. It is reported that an equally advantageous offer has be en
made to her by the management of the Madrid Opera
House.

This country, is a Mr. Mariotti, who has previously
lived here, but more recently in Italy, of which
country he is a native, having figured formerly as a
revolutionist, and lately as a member of the Italian
Ohamber of Deputies and Times correspondent. House.

Mille. Triers is to appear at the Grand Opera in Paris about the end of this month, in the character of Valentine, in the "Huguenots." It is said that Meyerbeer himself will be present at her debut. She