CORDAGE, & 0.0.

"HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER,"

THE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE.
sel-su GREAT OPENING OF

©EDAR AND WILLOW WARE. THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY. NOW SELLING AT BARGAINS

2,000 DOZ. CORN BROOMS. 3,000 DOZ, FANCY PAINTED BUCKETS. 1,000 NESTS CEDAR WASH TUBS. 2,000 CEDAR STAFF AND BARREL CHURNS. 1,000 DOZ. WILLOW MARKET BASKETS. 8,000 BALES COTTON-WICK AND THE YARM. 2,000 BALES-BATS AND WADDING. RETICULE BASKETS, OIL CLOTHS. LOOKING GLASSES, CORDAGE, &c., &

All Goods are sold at the Manufacturer's Lowest Cash Prices. Orders promptly filled ROWE & EUSTON 157 and 159 NORTH THIRD STEERT, tuthelm Three doors below Race.

> J. H. COYLE & CO., CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WARE, :310 MARKET STREET.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 AROH STREET.

O. A. VANKIRK & OO., CHANDELIEBS GAS FIXTURES. disc. French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, and Mics Shades, and a variety of FANOY GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. SEWING MACHINES.

LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST!

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES Can be seen at No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor),

where all persons interested in sewing machines are in-writed to call and examine this wonderful Machine. wited to call and examine this wonderful Machine. It has been the object of the FLOERDGE SEWING IMACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first class machines, and cafter the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal example of the capital in securing the first mechanical training the first enter the first shave been crowned with success and they are now offering to the public the MOST FERFECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its quanty advantages over all other machines, may be memissioned: stioned:

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

2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to unother, as swill as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while the machine is in motion. he machine is in motion.

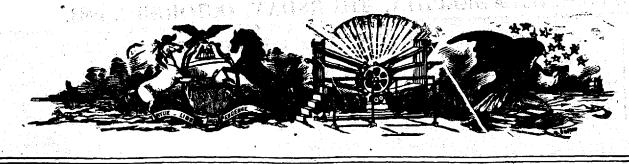
3d. Every'stitch to perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and Sd. Every'etich is perfect in itself, making the seam secure and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty.

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

Oth. If a the most rapid sensor in the world, making five stitches to each revolution, and there is no other grachine which will do so large a range of works a the SLORENCE.

Oth. If does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of temalon or breaking of thread. The it hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and gathers and saws on a ruffle at the same time.

Sch. Its simplicity enables the most inexperienced to sparate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are of sea springs to set out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is at-Orseles.
The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-



VOL. 7.-NO. 53.

PHILADELPHIA. THURSDAY. OCTOBER 1, 1863. CLOTHING. RETAIL DRY GOODS SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. EYRE & LANDELL.

AUTUMN. - 1863. DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., N. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY RECHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, SILKS. SHAWLS, &c.

(501 MARKET STREET,)

Cash Buyers will find it to their Interes to Examine our Goods. B. DAWSON.....O. BRANSON......J. G. BOMGARDNE THOS MELLOR & Co.,

IMPORTERS, Nos. 40 and 4% NORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS, DRAWERS. GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863

EDMUND YARD & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILES AND PANCY DRY GOODS, 517 CHESTNUT and 614 JAYNE Street MERINOS

JBUEGS,
REPS,
ALPACAS,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANCY AND BLACK SILKS, Also. A large assortment of

SHAWLS SKIRTS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,
which they offer to the trade at the
LOWEST MARKET PRICES.
ault-if TAMES, KENT. SANTEE, & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NOS. 339 and 241 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE, PHILADELPHIA.

Have now open their usual LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

MERRIMACK AND COCHEGO PRINTS. PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF CASH BUYEES. CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE,

Are invited to examine our BLANKETS, MERINOES RINOES,
POPLINS,
BLACK BILKS,
FANCY BILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS,

DRESS GOODS, and other articles adapted to the season JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO. TALL STOCK

SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. A. W. LITTLE & CO. se2-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET. FALL

DRY GOODS. HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large. STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Shee ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines,

Ginghams, and SHABONABLE DRESS GOODS. MEN'S WEAR IN GREAT VARIETY GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CASH BUYERS.

BLACK SILKS, AT VERY LOW PRICES M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

SHAWLS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN, IN GREAT VARIETY. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.; No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRESS GOODS. An immense assortment, in French, English, and Saxon; Goods. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., sel-lm No. 615 CHESTNUT STREET. TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO. INVITE THE ATTENTION OF

WHOLESALE BUYERS TO THEIR LARGE AND WELL-SELECTED ASSORT MENT OF FANCY DRY GOODS.

FALL AND WINTER SALES.

This Stock is principally of T. W. E. & CO.'S own IM-PORTATION, and will be offered at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES.

BUYERS are solicited to call and examine 820 CHESTNUT STREET, UP STAIRS.

CASH HOUSE. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

615 CHRSTNUT STREET. HAVE NOW IN STORE DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS,

RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

Bought exclusively for cash, and which will be sold ta small advance.

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863. DRY GOODS.

at a small advance.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS;

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET, We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of we are constantly receiving talactors of all finds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere as we can offer them inducements

unequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphia

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S POPULAR

A K H A L L

S. E. CORNER
SIXTH AND MAKKET.
FINE OLOTHING ERADY-MADE.

W. & B.

WANAMAKER & BROWN. MERCHANT TAILORS.
CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. NO. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET. The newest styles for Fall and Winter Now Ready.

NDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., * FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cuttered Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter or ranville Stokes. and D. GORDON YATES.

A choice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand French and German spoken. sel5-3n DWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY: ORMERLY CHESTNUT, ABOVE SEVENTH, LATE 1022 CHESTRUT STREET.

TAILORS. 142 SOUTH THIRD St., NEAR THE EXCHANGE. Have just received a large Stock of Choice FALL AND WINTER GOODS, FALL STYLES,

TERMS CASH, at prices much lower than any other rat-class establishment. PLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.00,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.60,
At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. mh22-tf

SILVER-PLATED WARE. CILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY.

CASTORS,

ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS, 225 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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. Orders promptly attended to. jy9-thatu-5m Nos. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. JOHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

BENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, MANUFACTURER

OF THE IMPROVED COLLARS,

UNDERCLOTHING, & SATISFACTION GUARANTIED. my22-toc4 ARCH STREET. 606

FINE SHIRT AND WEAPPER DEPOT. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, AT MODERATE PRICES FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

HIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS. G. A. HOFFMANN. Successor to W. W. KNIGHT, 606 ARCH STREET. 606. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-

which he masses setantly receiving some stantly receiving FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S PURISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

Jazo-tr Four doors below the Continental ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATE

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS, Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the fines Decorations. N. B. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green. Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA PERS of eyery grade. sello-2m

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! UMBRELLAS. WM. A. DROWN & CO., NO. 246 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Manufacturers of SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business; are tow manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a constant of the second se and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

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

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 EigHHH and WILLOW Streets. Office, No. 1114 South SECOND Street. [ap2-ly] AKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER, from the Amygdalold Mine, in store and for sale in antities to suit, at 415 ARCH Stress,

Rich Printed MERINOS, DELAINES, REPS, &c., &c. E. & L. TYRE & LANDELL OPEN TO-DAY New Silks for Fall Sales. Corded Silks, Figured Silks. Moire Antiques, Poul de Soies, &c., &c E. & L. EYRE & LANDELL ARE OPENING a fine assortment of SHAWLS, for the Wholesale and Retail sales. E. & L.

FOURTH AND ARCH,

E. & L.

OPEN TO-DAY, FOR FALL SALES,

EYRE & LANDELL ARE OPENING for Fall Sales a magnificent line of DRESS GOODS. E. & L. EVRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND harshness, chains, and stripes. This new and humane system was commenced in France, soon ARCH, open to day—
Extra Fine French MERINO, for city retail sales
Select shades of MODES, BROWNS, NEW BLUES VERY IMPORTANT TO THE LA DIES!
Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment.
OFFICES
47 North EIGHTH Street,
Fhiladephia.
and 5 and 7 JOHN Street,
NOW IS THE TIME TO SEND YOUR
VELVETS,
SILKS,
CLOTHS,
MERINOES,
DELAINES,
Stc.,

To be dyed or cleansed in the finest manner, at thi and favorably known establishment. With an ex rence of nearly forty years, we present ourselves to public this season as star fing FIRST

BARRETT, NEPHEWS, & CO., BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK-The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. BY

COWPERTHWAIT & CO., n. w. cob. eighth and market sts. CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS! M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT Can only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, OVER THE WAX FIGURE. None genuine unless stamped

CELEBRATED

M. A. JONES' TABLE LINENS AND NAPKINS.— The cheapest stock now open in the city. One lot Brown Table Linen at 50c.; firer do. at 62c.; bleached Table Damask, 62½; one lot pure Linen and very good, 75c, worth 87½; — pieces very heavy; fland Loom Goods of different patterns, at 75c., these are extra cheap and worth examin ng; fine Snow Drop and Damask in various patterns, at 81, that have been selling at \$1 25; one lot all Linen Napkins, \$1 55, very cheap; finer do at \$2, \$250 and \$3, some are Barnsley and very heavy; Dyylies bleached, half bleached and colored; one lot all Linen Towels, \$1 50 per dozen, very cheap; finer do, border all around. \$2 and \$2 25; also, various styles of fine Towels, for chamber u-e. for chember u.e.

Huckaback: plaid glass Towelling and Diapering by
the yard; also, German roll Russia Grash, at 12½, 15, 16
and 18 cents.

Heavy Lines Steeling, at \$1.25 and \$1.50 (S cents. avy Linen St eeting, at \$1 25 and \$1 50. low Linen. 40. 42, 45 and 56 inches wide. dozen fine thick, at \$15, worth \$2. rchasers will gave money by examining this stock,

for there are many bargains in it.

GRANVILLE B HAINES,
se29-tuwih&s 4t 1013 Market st. above Tenth BLANKETS AND COUNTERPANES. —My stock of Blankets range from \$5 up, and, I believe, are the cheapest in the city. Having had many of them left over from last season, Fam able to sell much less than the present wholesale prices.

Allendale Counterpanes in all the sizes.

Lancaster do., in 10.4 and 11.4 sizes.

Marseilles do., at \$5. %6, \$5, and \$10.

There are some beautiful patterns among these, and are decidedly cheap.

One bale superior all-wool gray Twilled Flannel, at 50 cents.

conts.
One bale superior all wool Red Fiannel, at 60 cents,
which are about the same as others sell at 622;.
GRASVILLE B. HAINES,
se29-tuwthest 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth. FURNISHING GOODS.

Russia Crash from 14 to 25 cents,
Loom Huckaback Toweling.
Loom Table Linens from 76 to \$1.00,
Union Table Linens from 76 to \$1.00,
Union Table Linens at 75 cents,
Huckaback Towels—fine assortment,
White Fiannels, Plain and Twilled,
Gray Flannels, Plain and Twilled,
Six lets of Fine Napkins,
Thirty Pieces of Russia Diaper, at
1048 ARCH Street.

N.B.—One lot of French Scarlet Cach, for Cloaks, a
superbarticle.

A LULIUM N. COOOD S

AUTUMN GOODS.

UTUMN GOODS.
French Merines, plain colors.
New shades of fine Merinos.
Extra quality wide Merinos.
Extra quality wide Merinos.
Flain Lep Poplins.
Silk faced Epinglines,
Figured Poplins.
Printed Merinos
Figured French do.
New styles French Unitzes.
New styles French Unitzes.
Next figured Foulards.
Rich plain colored Silks.
Fide colored Moire britanes.
Figured French Goldens.
Silk French Goldens.
Silk French Goldens.
Silk French Goldens.
Wide rich black Silks or Mantles.
SHARPLESS & BROTHERS.
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. WATER PROOF CLOAKS.

Water Proofs, some extra dark shades.
Frosted Beavers of extra fine quality.
Seatskins. Castor Beavers, Tricots.
Fine Black Broadcloths.
Black and Fancy Cassimeres.
moth stock of these Goods, at the right prices.
COOPER & CONARD,
S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS. WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEBL & SIM.

Ros. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WINTER DEESS GOODS.

Plain Silks, choice colors, 81 25 to \$2.

Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.

Plain Elack Silks 90c to \$2.50.

Figured Black Silks, Fancy Silks.

Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all colors.

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinces, choice colors.

1 lot Plain French Merinces, choice colors. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call attention to their Stock of DRESS GOODS, embracing all the novelties of the season, from the lowest price goods to the most expensional transfer.

sason, home to two pieces of the most sive styles.

Rich printed Merinces and Cashmeres.
Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.
Figured Mohair Reps.
Plain Reps and Mohairs.
Fanny styles of Valencias.
All-wool Plaids.
Rich French Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alapacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectivited to examine our Stock.

MOURNING CLOAKS, MANTLES, SHAWLS, &c. At the NEW MOURNING STORE, 1926 CHESTNUT Street, M. & A MYERS & CO. GEORGE W. WOOTTEN, No. 38 South SECOND Street, and

No. 29 STRAWBERRY Street. WHOLESALE DEALER IN CARBON CILS, LAMPS, CHIMNEYS, &c.

lowest market rates, having made my contracts in the spring, before the advance. OIL in bond for export. CHIMNEYS in quantity, at manufacturers' prices. Agent for Moore, Bros., & Co.'s Patent Fruit Jars, N. BERRY & CO.,

A fine lot of OIL just received, which 1 offer at the

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, 26 RUE BERGERE, PARIS. PLATZMANN, BERRY, & CO.,

LYONS, ST. ETIENNE, AND GRENOBLE.

sel0-thstu2m NEW YORK, 155 DUANE STREET.

COTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS

Of all numbers and brands.

Raven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunk and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 5 feel wide. Tarpanlin, Bolting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN'W, EVERMAN & CO.,

Malsoned is credited where a fact is not believed. Mashomet died as king; Christ as malefactor. Nor is there a criminal sentenced who has not his admirers. So it is not strange that the archiconspirator should be idolted by some morbid dispositions, even while, like Samson, he has taken hold of the pillars of our liberties only to hurl-down the temple of freedom. Thanks to a loyal people, he is being foiled, and in a few years his name will be classed with that of Iscaliot and of Arnold,

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1863. The National Quarterly Review. The fourteenth number of this Review, completing the seventh volume, has just appeared, and we notice in it the sound judgment, fair criticism, extenive knowledge of men and books, and calm fearessness which draw attention to it at first. The editorial "novitas regni" has worn off, and it is pleasant to report that the editor and proprietor (Edward J. Sears, A. M.) has not permitted his success to make him careless or idle. He evidently thinks that what is worth doing at all is worth deing well. When we contrast the ability, spirit, and freshness of this periodical with the solemn platiudes of the effete North American Review, that high respectable fossil, the contrast is overwhelmingly in favor of the new and live publication.

The article on "The Insane and their treatment past and present," properly leads off in this new number. It is historical and practical, and shows by what slow degrees good sense was permitted to charge the mode of treating the inbane—to adopted in England, and speedily introduced into this country. The reviewer correctly states that it has long been successfully employed in the Pennsylvania Hospital for the Insane (at West Philadelphia) by Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, physician-in-chief and superintendent, and also in the States of New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Rhode Island. The reviewer, who has personally visited numerous insane asylums during the last six months, strongly contrasts the reticence of the superintendent of Bloomingdale Asylum (New York city) with the full information communicated by Dr. Ranney, of the Blackwell's Island Asylum and the "sullen, sad, and defiant" looks of the patients in the first place with the "happy, joyous, and communicative" manners of the insane in Blackwell's Island. Another point of vast interest and some importance is here discussed: this is whether inganity increases with the progress of civilization. The Encyclopadia Britannica affirms that it does. Here it is contended that, far from people be coming insane in proportion as they progress in civilization, the reverse is the fact. He says, "We have proof enough that, taking any particular race, it is those who think least, not those who think most, who are most liable to insanity. The statistics of France, Germany, England, Italy, and Spain, prove conclusively that the lowest class of farmers aborers, and domestic servants exhibit a far greater tendency to insanity than any other class whatever and in every instance in which similar statistics

have been carefully kept in this country, the same general results have been found." He adduces proofs of this. Still the common belief has long ran the other way. When Festus said, "Paul, thou are beside thyself; much learning doth make thee mad," he expressed a common idea of the time. The Reviewer says, and gives data to prove it, "Let us visit what saylum we may, in any part of the world if all classes are admissible to it, we shall be sure to find three fourths of the inmates, if not of the illite rate, at least of the unthinking class." Dr. Kirkbride's Reports go far to confirm this. The Reviewer adds: "Even in those instances in which ins patients are registered as physicians, lawyers, clergymen, authors, teachers, &c., &c., if due inquiry be made, it will be found in nine cases out of ten, that they are but half-educated persons, who, in their sanest days, had little intellect; whereas, if we examine the history of the exceptions, those possessed of both talent and education, or even genius of high order, it is more than probable that we shall find the predisposition to insanity hereditary. This is true, for example, of Dean Swift, Cowper, the poet, and Sir Isaac Newton.' A gossipping article on the Clubs of London intro-

duces a great many anecdotes of celebrated characters. It is wrong, however, in saying that the Beefsteak Club was established in the latter half of the seventeenth century, and that it arose from Dicky Sucti, the actor, having cooked a steak for his own dinner, which he shared with some members of the peerage. Dicky Suett, who died in 1781, was born the famous Peg Woffington, who died in 1760, before Master Richard Suett was well out of petti-coats, is said to have founded the Beef-Steak Club, coats, is said to have founded the Beef-Steak Club, about the year 1740. As to the Travellers' Club having admitted Prince Telleyrand, he was entitled to membership, having travelled more than thousand miles from home, inasmuch as he visited the United States in 1793. The account of the organization of English club-life is accurate and full.
Other articles of interest here is "Cowper and hi

Writings," in which a very able estimate of "The Task" is given, and a critical comparison is made between Cowper's and Pope's translations of Ho-mer. The Reviewer gives the preference to Pope's. "Feudalism and Chivalry" is a thoughtful and sug-gestive paper. Its closing sentence is full of truth "wherever weman has stepped from her sphere and aspired to be the controller instead of the companion of man, it will be found that the characte of becoming, in the glowing words of the poetica an eye like the gate of heaven, she proves to be at once his acourge and his bane." There is a paper upon Meteors, which gives their history, and also treats of aerolites. Another article, of more general interest, is seaiching investigation of the public-school system of New York, and especially of the Free Academy, with twenty-six Professors and Tutors, at salaries

rating from \$600 to \$3,000 a year. There evidently is just room for improvement in the school system of " Ancient Scandinavia and its Inhabitants" takes us among the true progenitors of the Angio-Celtand Angio Saxon race. There is a paper on the Social Condition of the Working Classes in England, based Brothers), which will astonish American readers plenty, comfort, and prosperity. Since Mr. Jeffrey wrote his terrible article, in the Edinburgh Review, exposing the humbug of Phrelology, there has not been so hard a blow at the system as the paper here, on the "Spuriousness and Charlatanism of Phrenology." It traces the so-called science from its commencement, accompanies it on its travels, and, in short, does not leave it a les to stand on. There is no anatomical or medica argon in this criticism, but a fair and searching ractice, and the charlatanism of the "scie Equally tharp is the paper upon what are called "Commencements" of various Colleges, Seminaries, &c., in this country-exhibitions peculiar to ou selves. The Reviewer says: "The comm exhibition of learning, culture, talent, &c.; but it sometimes puzzles even Mr. Barnum to exhibit things that have no existence. It certainly shows

and declaim, as if in a fury, a long rigmarole got by rote, although we would not at all undervalue the practice of declaiming in public as a means of improving the intonation and other qualities of the instruction given in Harvard College; the College of the Holy Cross, Worcester, Mass.; the University of New York, and Manhattan College. But he condemns, not without cause, the pretension and short-coming of several other educational institutions—especially of young ladies' seminaries. Even in the best of these the pupils are crammed with useless knowledge. Some years ago we attended the Commencement (which really is the conclusion) of the Rutgers Female Institute, New York, and when the prizes were distributed, the highest (a gold medal) was given to a young lady, for her attainments in the higher mathematics! We knew the recipient's family, and are pretty well assured, from them, and from herself, (now a happy wife and mother), that; from the hour she received the prize, she never once opened any mathematical work. It is waste of time and brain to teach girls what they is estentatiously put forward as part of the instruc-tion. Among the miscellaneous shorter criticism is a notice of "Helemar; or, the Fall of Montezu Lewis. It is not yet published, we suppose. The perhaps, the best female poet of her country, at present. Her narrative poems exhibit much talent, ing, and some of her lyrics are "beautiful exceeding-

The National Quarterly Review continues its fearless exposure of the chicanery with which some insurance offices, as the public have sorrowfully experienced, are conducted. The Reviewer says: "We presume it is needless for us to repeat again that we do not regard all insurance the principle of insurance. We entertain no such idea. On the contrary, none have more confidence than we in legitimate underwriting; but we sincerely believe that two-thirds of the insurance com panies, home and foreign, doing business in New York, deliberately swindle the public on as large a scale as they can. Nor do we allege that they are all new companies whose standard of morality is thus low; for this would be a glaring, as well as a gross injustice to at least three or four companies that are comparatively new, but vastly more honest and reliable than an equal number we could mention that are old enough, so to speak, to be their

We have said sufficient to show on what grounds we consider the National Quarterly Review the best of its class, for fair criticism and varied knowledge, phlished in the United States. It has got on without aid from or alliance with any book publisher, and is, therefore, independent of, without being inimical to, the influential body called "The Trade." Mr. Sears has literally devoted himself to make his Review superior to all antagonism, and has succeeded. Mr. J. K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street, is the agent for this city. POPULAR DELUSIONS.—It is not to be wondered at, after all, that Jeff Davis and his followers have their admirers, even in the loyal States.—In the heart of mankind there is a leaning to untruth, and a falsehood is credited where a fact is not believed. Mahomet died as king; Ohrist as malefactor. Nor who has not his ad-

NEW YORK CITY.

espondence of The Press.] New York, September 29, 1865. PREVALENCE OF ORIME. One, whose occupation or desire may lead him to review the daily history of local occurrences in our city, cannot but be reminded most forcibly of De Quincey's essay on murder, considered as one of the fine arts. Insensibly he gains a thorough appreciation of that grim and unholy satire, which seems to pervade every line of the essay, and to understand at last the hideous humor which forms a prominent element in the sentiment which great murders in spire. There was much keen truth hidden in that hateful yet fascinating jest at horrors which the opium eater thrust so unexpectedly upon his readers; and when he referred to startling episodes in criminal history with pride and admiration, he did no more than great communities are always doing more than great communities are always doing—looked upon crime with stony philosophy and im-New York is callous to murder, just as Paris is cal-

lous to suicide. And the fact that, at some dead hour of the night, in some lonely street; or that in proad daylight, in the very heart of a business thoroughfare, the hand of violence has smitter down its victim or victims, is looked upon with stoicism, and forgotten in an hour. On Saturday afternoon, William N. Brown, a prominent Democrat, and keeper of a well-known political groggery, was shot down in Printing-house square. This square is situated on the easterly side of the Park, and is in full view from the City Hall and Astor House. The Times' building forms its southrly boundary. Here cluster the offices of many of the newspapers: The News, Tribune, Staats Zeitung, Leske's Illustrated, Caucassian (formerly Day-Book), and Nosh's Sunday Times. Brown kept the "Pewter-Mug," which is situated next door but one to the Tribune office. This place is daily resorted to by Democrats as a sort of debating rendezvous, and was, upon the day of the murder, well filled with thirsty debaters. It appears that an angry altercation commenced between Brown and a crippled soldier, named Nixon, just as the former was about taking a carriage for home.

The evidence is conflicting as to its cause. By some it is assigned to political argument; by others, to a quarrel about some petty point of etiquette. Be this as it may, however, Brown, becoming irritated in the course of the quarrel, struck his opponent a powerful blow in the face, which levelled him to the avement. The cripple managed to regain his foot he has but one), and Brown advanced again upon im, when the fatal shot was fired. The victim to ments. Another account puts all the blame upor the soldier, claiming that he was merely pushed back, and fired thereupon. He is a man of gentee Since this murder, two others have been com

mitted in the vicinity of this city, and one (probably in the city itself. For a time, crime seemed to have been lulled by the deadly narcotic of the riots, but uddenly it is roused again, and the chronic feast of horrors has recommenced. As for the lesser crimes they are without number. The Chivaliers d'indus trie, having returned from their season of rustication at the watering places, where they have been woo-ing amorous pocket-handkerchiefs, wallets, and dainty articles of vertu amid the everlasting breezes and beneath the cool shade of overhanging trees, have returned with recruited energies, wiser, and etter pickpockets than before. Altog is flourishing, and the value of human life has de clined by a vast percentage below its summer quot tions among the "friends."

THE DRAMATIC SENSATION. To-night New York is to stand upon its head at Niblo's. Manager Wheatley introduces to the pubitement throughout the critical and pleasure seek unremunerated pet of New York; and if those who their sentiment and postage currency with the trea-surer of her late operatic enterprise, the fact may be set down as one of the notable phenomena of human nature rather than any intentional slight to her talents. For some time nothing has been talked of or that Mr. Lester Wallack is about to produce a new drama, whose beauty cannot equal that of his magnificent whiskers, has fallen coldly on the public ear for this season. last night, with "Hamlet;" the latter faring rather badly. Forrest still continues on alternate nights. THE FOREIGN FLEETS. The Russian frigates in our harbor are daily at racting the most intense interest. They are all

noble-looking vessels. It is rumored among the steamer men from Liverpool that the French squadron is soon to be here, also the British West-India leet, under command of Admiral Milne. From this it will appear that something peculiar is stirring in ertain quarters, but the what, why, and where no one even ventures to guess. The visit of the Russians, however, is generally accepted by our citizens as having a positive bearing upon international affairs; whether truly or not, those who are in a position for judging must decide. Quien sabe? STUYVESANT.

The Competency of our Officers—A Letter from Major General Casey. Washington, September 26, 1863. WASHINGTON, September 26, 1863.

To Thomas Webster, Esq., Chairman of Supervisory Committee for Recruiting Colored Regiments:

DEAR SIR: In conversation with you a few days since I promised to elaborate somewhat the ideas which I expressed with regard to the appointment of afficers for colored troops.

Military men, whose opinions are worth having, will agree in this, that to have good and efficient troops it is indispensable that we should have good officers. The material for soldiers which the loyal States have lurnished during this rebellion. I have no hesitation in saying is the best that the world has ever seen. Such men deserve to have officers to command them who have been educated to the military profession. But few men are really fit to command men who have not had such an education. In default of this, as a sufficient number of such men cannot be found in the country, the number has to be made up from the best available meterial. In order to ascertain whether or not the aspirant possesses the proper knowledge and capacity for command it is necessary that he should be examined by a board of competent officers. This fact, that the life and death of the men of the regiment is so intimately connected with the comperence of its officers, is not sufficiently appreciated by the community.

The board for the examination of officers for co-

nity.

The board for the examination of officers for colored troops, over which I preside, consider three things as indispensable before recommending an officer, viz: Good moral character, physical capacity, true loyalty to the country.

A person possessing these indispensable qualificatrue loyalty to the country.

A person possessing these indispensable qualifications is now submitted to an examination as to his knowledge of tactics and capacity for command. The following grades are entertained:

1st class. 2d class. 3d class.

any influence he may be able to bring to bear in his case. Let it be remembered that zeal alone is not sufficient; but what we require for a good officer is zeal, combined with knowledge. No ordinary man can properly fill the office of colonel of a regiment. To acquire that knowledge of tactics which would fit him to command his regiment as it ought to be in all situations requires much study and practice, and it is by no means casy. He should, besides, possess good administrative qualities in order that affairs should run smoothly in the regiment, and the officers and privates be as contented and happy as the circumstances admit.

Nor can too much trouble be taken properly to prepare persons to fill the responsible positions of officers. Each State should have its military academy. In the meantime, much good can be done by instituting a school for the instruction of persons (especially those who have had some experience in the service), who may have the requisite capacity and zeal to serve their country with advantage. Eschew all humbuggery, and mere pretonsion, and let merit be the teat of advancement. Let it be impressed deeply on the conscience of every man of influence or authority, that when he places in command an incompetent officer he is guitty of manslaughter.

The country has lost millions of treasure and

mand an incompetent officer he is guitty of manslaughter.

The country has lost millions of treasure and
thousands of lives, by the incompetence of officers.
We have many enemies on this earth, besides the
Southein rebeis. The fate of free institutions, not only in our own country, but in other lands; the
destiny of millions unborn depend upon our ability
to maintain this contest to a successful issue,
against all our enemies; both foreign and domestic.

The system of examination instituted by this
Board, in my opinion, should be extended to the
white, as well as colored troops.

Many of those who have been unsuccessful in the
examination before the Board have, no doubt, in
some cases, felt aggrieved, as also their friends. We
have established a system for examination of officers, the good effects of which are already apparent
in the organization of the colored regiments in the
livent. in the organization.

In the performance of the responsible and not always agreeable duties, as presiding over this Board, I have always endeavored to be guided by a conscientious regard for the good of the country, and I have every confidence that a just and intelligent public will award to us the just measure of their approbation. I am, sir, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SILAS OASEY,

Major General U. S. Vols. Jennison, the "Jayhawker."

Jennison, the "Jayhawker."

Colonel Jennison, the "Jayhawker" of Kansas, is described by the Missouri Democrat as a small, spare made, wiry man, possessing immense muscular power, nervous temperament; light blue eyes which are never a treat, and a broad forehead, with the bair combed behind his ears in a ministerial way. In personal appearance he is boyish, and, were it not ior the whiskers on his chin, would be taken for a youth of seventeen. He was born in New York in 1834, and his father was a captain in the United States navy, and a son of General Jennison, of Vermont. At the age of twelve years, Colonel Jennison left New York and located in Wisconsin, among the Indians, where he remained for eight years, employing himself in hunting, trapping &c. He emigrated to Kansas in 1857, and settled in Ossawskomic, where he linked his fortunes with those of John Brown, participated in every engagement between Missourisms and Kansians while Krowa remained. "I come not here to run off your negroes to Kansas, no force, Federal or Secsion, can cross the Missouri bring him back, except it is done over the bodies of Kansas men.

"My boys in the old regiment were fighting men, while in Missouri with me they did not suffer for want of anything that any old rebel, possessed.

"Since that rebellion' commenced, Missouri has made rapid strides. The ordeal of fire and lead harrefuse for the control of the contr

spoks in Weston the other day, and when I got through, Jim Barnes, a man who was once indicted for treason, addressed his fellow-citizens, and made a speech so much more radical than mine that the Weston falks had a notion to run me out of Mis-

ri.
I care not who it is that kills rebels, if he does effectually. When a negro comes to my camp, I a musker in his honds and make him fight for haliberty. The negro has no right to ask white men to fight for him and lay like a lazy and indolent hog basking in the aunahine. They can fight! They may fight! They must fight for the liberty for which white soldlers are pouring out their heart's blood all over this distracted land."

THREE CENTS

CHARLESTON.

Fire Reopezed on Sumpter. BALTIMORE, Sept. 30 .- The American has the Richmond Enquirer of yesterday, containing a despatch from Charleston dated the 28th. It says: "The enemy's Morris Island batteries were firing wly at the ruins of Sumpter to-day, for the first ime for several weeks. No damage done." Fort Johnson-The Works on Sullivan' MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sept. 31, 1863.—Fort Johnson, on account of a favorable position, has figured conspicuously in the siege operations from the very commencement. When our parallels were being constructed, and before the necessary traverses were thrown up, the workmen were exposed to the fire of Johnson more than that of any other work. As the sappers advanced nearer and nearer to Wagner, Johnson became more furious, and threw shot as if the weal or woe of the rebel cause depended solely upon its efforts. At that time Johnson was scarcely heeded by our gunners, the grand points of attack being Sumpter, Wagner, and Gregg. But now, inasmuch as Morris Island has changed proprietors, and the works which occasioned so much fine artillery practice have shared the fate of the soil, time is asmuch as Morris Island has changed proprietors, and the works which occasioned so much fine artillery practice have shared the fate of the soil, time is afforded to bestow a little closer attention on points nearer Charleston. Just to test the range yesterday, one of our gunners on the left fired his piece twice, putting a wholesome quantity of metal into Johnson each time. That simply shows what can be done, and proves the correctness of Gen. Glimore's remark, that the enemy cannot shell him without being shelled.

The rebel works on Sullivan's Island have been The rebel works on Sullivan's Island have been The rebel works on Sullivan's Island have been silent for some time. It cannot be doubted that all the damage done to the works by the iron-clads two weeks ago has been thoroughly repaired, and if another attack should be made, it will only be an attempt to achieve that which was once gained. It is useless to deny the immense advantage secured by the rebels since the last attack on the Sullivan's island batteries. They have not been molested for a moment in their work of strengthening and building, and if every little mole-hill is not converted into a bastion ere this, it is not because time and opportunity interfered with the execution of the design. Fort Moultrie is probably stronger to-day than it was before the attack, for the simple reason that it has been let alone too long.

as been let alone too long. CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE FATHER OF COL. SHAW AND GEN. GILMORE The following is a rare and heroic letter: igadier General Gilmore, Commanding Department of the South:

SIR: I take the liberty to address you, because I am informed that efforts are to be made to recover the body of my son, Col. Shaw, of the 54th Massachusetta regiment, which was buried at Fort Wagner. My object in writing is to say that such efforts are not authorized by me or any of my family, and that they are not approved by us. We hold that a soldier's most appropriate burial place is on the field where he has fallen. I shall, therefore, be much obliged, General, if, in case the matter is brought to your cognizance, you will forbid the desecration of my son's grave, and prevent the disturbance of his remains, or of those burled with him. With most earnest wishes for your success, I am, sir, with respect and esteem, your obedient servant,

NEW YORK, August 24, 1863.

NEW YORK, August 24, 1863. GEN GILMORE'S REPLY. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH, Morris Island, S. C., Sept. 5, 1863. F. G. Shaw, Esq., Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y.: Sir: I have just received your letter expre disapprobation of yourself and famil t to recover the body of your son, the n Fort Wagner, and requesting me to forbid any essecration of his grave or disturbance of his redescration of his grave or disturbance of his remains.

Had it been possible to obtain the body of Col. Saw immediately after the battle in which he lost his life, I should have sent it to his friends, in deference to a sentiment which I know to be widely prevalent among the friends of those who fall in battle. although the practice is one to which my own judgment has never yielded assent.

The views expressed in your letter are so congenial to the truest instincts of a soldier as to command not only my cordial sympathy, but my respect and admiration. Surely no resting place for your son could be found more fitting than the scene where his courage and devotion were so conspicuously displayed.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to exwhere his courage and account of the county displayed.

I beg to avail myself of this opportunity to express my deep sympathy for yourself and family in their great bereavement, and to assure you that on no authority less than your own shall your son's remains be disturbed. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brigadier General Commanding.

HONORS TO COLONEL SHAW'S REMAINS. The movement to erect a monument over Colonel Shaw's remains in Fort Wagner is progressing favorably. The lat South Carolina Regiment has contributed for this purpose about a thousand dollars, to which the colored people of Beaufort, in response to General Saxton's appeal, have added three hundred dollars more. The regiments will improve the amount to three or four thousand dollars A NOVEL GIFT TO THE GENERAL A NOVEL GIFT TO THE GENERAL.

The officers and men of the 47th New York Volunteers presented to General Gilmore, on Tuesday, a magnificent eagle, caught in Osabaw Sound last spring. The bird is of the species named by Andubon the Washington sea eagle, and pictured by that author on the first page of his work as the most noble of the feathered tribe.

TENNESSEE.

TRANSPER.

The following quotations from a letter recently received from a Massachusetts man now in Tennessee, airord very gratifying evidence of the spread of anti-slavery opinions in that State:

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 12, 1363.

* * I find here a large and increasing actislavery sentiment, as decided and active as at the North, which needs only to be organized to expression to become very effective. Here are congregated alarge number of men, formerly slaveholders, who will be so again from necessity if the institution is not abolished, who are now as strong in our faith and more self-sacrificing than our best men. It would be of no use to send Wendell Phillips here, except it should be to learn of them. They tell me that there are many others all through the State. Mr. — told me that he had been an anti-slavery man for years, and since the rebellion broke out he had found more than five hundred men who entertained the same opinions, but dared not communicate them. He is ready to circulate any documents that may be furnished to him.

Mr. — is a slaveholder who left Louisville because it was dangerous. His slaves are all there, He left them to take eare of themselves. He says:

"I was a pro slavery man before the rebellion, but turned against it as soon as they brought our State "I was a pro slavery man before the rebellion, but himsed against it as soon as they brought our State in. They seduced my only son into the ranks. I recovered his blackened remains from a Mississippi in. They secuced my only son mother trans. Incovered his blackened remains from a Mississippi swamp. I wept over them, but tears brought no relief, for he died a traitor. If he could have died an honest death I could have been comforted. I will never forgive the rebels for this." He now enters heartly into the work of reconstructing Tennessee on free labor. This State can be made, by the cooperation of the War Department, the nucleus of the free-labor system for the South. * *

On Monday evening last a meeting of one huadred men of this State was held in the State House in this city. One old man said he had been a slave-holder and a hard master. He had lost all his slaves, and it was the punishment of God for his sins. God had permitted this rebellion as a punishment for slavery, and He would continue to punish them until they repented and abolished it. These remarks were loudly applauded in Nashville by Tennesseans.—N. Y. Tribune.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Political Campaign.

The election of members to the rebel Congress takes place in that State in November next. The people are divided into parties, and the contest is warm and sharp. The original Secession radicals, who support every measure of the rebel Administration, are called destructives, while the Conservatives favor putting an end to the war. Among the Conservatives are such men as William A. Graham, Whig candidate for Vice President on the Scott ticket in 1852; Gen. Altred Deckery, Whig member of the Legislature, Congress, and candidate for Grevenor; Hon. Bedford Brown, formerly Democratic United States Senator; Hon. Thomas Settle, Chief Justice Pearson, Hon. Robt. P. Dick, United States District Autorney under Pierce's Administration; Hon. R. S. Donnell, formerly Whig member of Congress, and men of like high character and national reputation. Hon. R. S. Donnell, formerly wing member of Congress, and men of like high character and national reputation.

The canvass is waged with great energy. One of the conservative candidates, Gen. James M. Leach, a member of the Thirty sixth Congress, in an elaborate speech at Wentworth, Foreyth county, advocated an armistice, and declared that—

"The dea was mere nonsense that peace proposals would nerve the North to greater exertions; that the Yankees had been doing their best all the time that he was fighting with the sword in one hand and holding out the olive branch of peace in the other; that, in his opinion, if a united effort was made by our conservative men and ablest statesmen.* * he helieved, before heaven, it (peace) could and would be brought about in less than ninety days."

Meetings are held in all parts of the State, and very significant resolutions are adopted. At a large convention of the people of Ohatham, Orange, and Alamance counties, they passed the following:

Recolved That we will cast our suffrages for no man to represent us in the Congress of the Confederate States, who seelares himself opposed to negotiation and a generation.

Recolved, That no man shall stay at home and advocate secession who uses his influence to get other men into the army, and, his money to keep himself out.

Recolved, That no man shall stay at home and advocate secession who uses his influence to get other men into the army, and, his money to keep himself out.

Recolved, That we are opposed to sending any more men to Congress who are in Evor of proceening the warmit the last man is killed and the last dollar spent; except themelyes and their dollar.

**On the tithe law, requiring one-tenth of the products of every farmer, this Convention

Recolved, That we do not intend to pay tithes to Bradford or any other person.

The following are resolutions adopted at another Cabinet and Congress ought to take the field with General Lee and his army.

Resolved, That we do not expect to receive anything fair or homorable from the Government at Richmond.

Resolved, That we do believe that the editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and John Syme (of the Raleigh Rigister), and John Spelman (of the Raleigh Rigister), and John Spelman (of the Raleigh State Journal), ought to be put in the army, there to stay unificates is made, and all the leading destructives with them, for they are doing more harm than good.

The Raleigh Standard gives the proceedings of a meeting in Iredell county, from which we take these resolutions:

Resolved, That negotiations for peace in time of war.

THE WAR PRESS. PUBLISHED WERKLY.

Passe will be sent to subscribers by

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they ago, I very little more than the cost of the paper. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given.

PERSONAL

- The Rev. H. W. Beecher, away off in Europe, meets a Dutch girl. He talks to her in English, and she talks to him in—here's what he says about it: A sun-brown maiden of robust stature came toward us leaving a little brother and sister shyly waiting behind—and poured forth a stream of words which meant as much to our understanding as the sparks which fly from the anvil. Courtesy required that we should reply, which we did in fuent English, which checked her loquacity for a-moment. But it burst forth again, and U repaid every word with another. Now it struck me that-there was something ludicrous in two persons-standing on either side of a stone wall, jabbering at each other in regular sequence, in the most earnest and emphatic manner, and I burst out into broad laughter. Laughing is universal language. She aughed too. But when two persons have laughed to say or do next. Her laugh was so, entirely in English that I quite forgot she could not understan e when, in a polite and expressive manner, I said, Well, now, my dear child, will you explain what all this means? She insisted by gestures that I should leave the path, and come over to her side, which I did. Then she took up a line of march, and followed, to see what should come of it. Asros the field, up the hillside, down the hillside, we went swiftly; at the bottom she stopped and pointed to a path. Ab! All this meant that I could take a shorter cut than by the horse-path! Was it coin or kindness that had inspired all this care of me? I put a coin in her stout hand, received a good natured to Grindelwald-its great glacier-and its magnifi-

- Hon. George Harrington, Assistant to the Score. Cunard steamer of the twenty-third ultimo, for England, on a three months' leave of absence, for his health. This distinguished State officer takes sbroad with him, fortunately, one whom it will be a great pleasure to present to the brilliant circles o ondon diplomatic society-Mrs. Harrington (so vell known, at our capital, as the "Miss Mary cott," of Colonel Seaton's admired family), a lady riage, as the most brilliant conversationist our couniry ever produced Surrounded as she will be, in London, by the diplomatists and travelers who have been in her train at Washington, her former friends and acquaintances, it will be a great pride and pleasure to the Americans abroad that our country-women are so charmingly represented by this new srrival, in the other bright circles of the English Court We only hope that Mr. Harrington will be as much benefited in health, during this brief visit to London, as he will be cordially welcomed, in that appreciative capital, by the hospitable and admiring entertainers of himself and Mrs. Harrington. -The New York Independent compares Charle Summer with Edmund Burke, and says: "Unlike Burke, he has established himself on the cornertone of human brotherhood; he has suffered for that truth; he labors for its triumphant expression in this and every nation. This speech has many proofs of the increasing vitality of his principles. His graceful recognition of the black, as brave and beautiful, shows his uncessing fealty to et offensive truth. His brave declaration that our country, when enfranchized, 'will stand forth to assert the dignity of man, and wherever any member of the numan family is to be succored, there its voice will reach as the voice of Oromwell reached across
France, even to the persecuted mountaineers of the
Alps,' is a prophetic reversal of all our past history—a history of a selfish neutrality which has made us deaf to the cry of France, Greece, Italy, Hungary, Ireland, and many other States struggling in chains for a liberty like our own. For Crom well's intervention was an armed inte such, he says, will ours be. His boldest declara-tion, that the Republic 'can know no bounds to its stone at once of his speech, his principles, and his - The Herald's correspondent with the Army of the

Cumberland writes:

"Commanding the 1st brigade of Baird's, or rather Rouseau's division, is a colonel named Scribner, his regiment being the 38th Indiana. In three important battles this officer has distinguished himself highly. At Perryville he won from Rousesus, the hero of that day, the proud title of 'gallant little Scrib,' and it has clung to him to this day. At Stone river, with the same officer, he aided to stem and stop the current that swept McCook to the 'rear. On the Chicksmauga, with his same brigade, he has fought through two days with three wounds received on the first, and has clung to the field from the beginning. Devoted heart and soul to the country, his services and wounds should gain him that reward of promotion which the combined recommendation of Rosecrans, Thomas, Rousseau, Crittenden, McCook, Stanley, and Mitchell failed to obtain from the President.
"It is not enough for those who bleed and suffer tenden, McCook, Stanley, and Mitchell failed to obtain from the President.

"It is not enough for those who bleed and suffer to know that the country recognizes its indebtedness to them. The representatives of the country should give him visible tokens of that gratitude. It is not the 'guinea stamp' of rank which these ambitious, hard-laboring, hard-lighting soldiers want. It is the substantial recognition by promotion that tells posterity they rose by merit. They wish to say to their children, 'I began a captain; but I did not remain so.' There is no man in the Army of the Cumberland to-day more worthy of such recognition than 'gallant little Scrib.'"

—There died lately, at the hospital of the Hetal —There died lately, at the hospital of the Hetel Dieu, in Paris, a very old woman, bent almost double, who was well known in the Faubourg St. Germain as La vieille au bouquet, so called because for years and years she had been seen every day slowly walking to the Montparnasse cemetery with flowers in her hand. This woman, whose name was Françoise François, was in her youth engaged to be married to Bories, one of the famous four sergeants of Rochelle, and she had the courage to fol-low him to the scaffold, from which it is said he threw her a bouquet. She lived at No. 94 Rue du Cherche Midi, received no visitors, and attracted little attention; only every day she made a pilgrim age to the cemetery, where the tomb of the four ser-geants is to be seen. -Peter Cooper has written a long letter to Gov. Seymour. He avows himself a "Democrat, nearly

73 years of age." He argues strongly in defence of the proclamation of emancipation, and gives Gov. Seymour the following, we think, unmerited importance:

"I do not know a single man in the whole nation who has the power to do so much to strengthen the hands of the Government as yourself. Your efforts may prevent foreign interference in our affairs, and enable our Government the sooner to bring the rebellion to an end. The influence you can exert would do an immense amount of good by persuading our Democratic friends to give their whole strength to a more vigorous prosecution of the war."

— Edward Everett is busily employed, in Boston, on his creat work. The Law of Nations! He on his great work, "The Law of Nations." His gifted son in-law, Captain Henry A. Wise, author miral Dahlgren. In blood, this distinguished officer is of the family of Governor Wise, of Virginia, but other-Wise as to politics. His most effective talent have been of great service to our Government during the war.

- Major General Frederick Steele, whose march upon Little Rock, Arkansas, is distinguished for its

He graduated in 1843, in the same class with Wm. B. Franklin and Ulysses S. Grant. As major of regulars, he fought with distinguished ability under under General Grant. — Brigadier General William H. Lytle, killed at the late battle near Chattanooga, was a native of war. He was with Rosecrans in Western Virginia and with Buell in Kentucky and Tennessee, and was made a brigadier general in January last for gallant - Mrs. General Rosecrans is described as a lady of excellent presence and dignity, a lady above medium height, of about thirty-eight years of age, spare in form, and of light complexion, who dresseswith modesty and taste.

national officers dined with Hon. John Minor Botts. He is living quietly on a recently-purchased farm, - The bravery of General Brannan is highly menrate speech at Wentworth, Forsyth county, advocated an armistice, and declared that—

"The idea was mere nonsense that peace proposals would nerve the North to greater exertions; that the Yankees had been doing their best all the time that he was fighting with the sword in one hand and holding out the clive branch of peace in the other; that, in his opinion, if a united effort was made by our conservative men and ablest statesmen, * helieved, before heaven, it (peace) could and would be brought about in less than ninety days."

Meetings are held in all parts of the State, and very significant resolutions are adopted. At a large convention of the people of Chatham, Orange, and Alamance counties, they passed the following:

Resolved. That we will. cast our sufrages for no man to represent us in the Congress of the Confederate States, who declares himself opposed to engotiation and a general peace convention.

Resolved, That we are opposed to sending any more men to Congress, who are in favor of proseening the war until the last man is killed and the last dollar spent, cent the last man is killed and the last dollar spent, cent the last man is killed and the last dollar spent, cent the last man is killed and the last dollar spent, or the last man is killed and the last dollar spent, cent the last man is killed and the last dollar spent, cent the last man is killed and the last dollar spent; except themselved. That we do not intend to pay tithes to Bradford or any other person.

The following are resolutions adopted at another meeting:

Resolved, That, in our opinion, Mr. Davis and his Cabinet and Congress conghit to take the field with General Lee and his army.

Resolved, That we do not expect to receive anything fear the Pollowing are resolutions adopted at another meeting:

Resolved, That we do not expect to receive anything for the product of the product and the last dollar spent of the product of the produc tioned in reports of the battle of Chickamauga. the South, and furnish an abundance of cheap labo of all kinds."

Obstuary:—The death of Lieut. Colonel Virgil Brootick is noticed with considerable feeling in the New Jersey papers. He died of wounds received in the great cavalry fight at Culpeper, before the battle of Chancellorville.

Lieut. Col. Brootick first entered the army as a private soldier—serving three months. As soon as he obtained his discharge, he commenced raising a company for the 1st New Jersey Cavalry. This object he soon effected, and about two years ago he took the field as commander of the company in that tegiment, serving his country with a zeal and containey which could not be excelled. In due time he was promoted, first to the position of major, and soon after to that of lieutenant colonel. Naturally brave and resolute, his strong love of the Union and hatred to treason, rendered him in battle intrepid and impetuous, and woe to the foe against whom he raised his sinewy arm. "He was the thavest man I ever saw," said one of his lieutenants.

MURDHE IN POTTSVILLE—On Friday last, an Englishman, named Charles Mendom, was killed in Pottsville, by a soldier, who had been quarrelling with the landlord with whom Mendom boarded. Mendom was solder, he refused, and the soldier fired. The ball from the plece entered Mendom's back, passed through his heart, and out of his breast at the left nipple, causing almost instant death.

**CAPTURE OF A GREAT PRIZE—A letter from the United States at same? Seminole, from Rio del

CAPTUBE OF A GREAT PRIZE.—A letter from the United States steamer Seminole, from Rio del Norte, dated September 12th, says that the most valuable prize of the war has been captured by the Seminole, under Commander Rolando. She was British bulk, was over three hundred feet long, and showed British colors. She has evidently been dited out in England for a rebel man of wat.