THE PRESS,
PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS,
FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six lines constitute a square.

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VOL. 7.—NO. 296. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864. THREE CENTS.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST
NATIONAL BANK
OF
PHILADELPHIA.
DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY
AND
FINANCIAL AGENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorized and is now prepared to receive subscriptions to the

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars ($200,000,000) United States Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of

FIVE PER CENT.

per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all Bonds over $100, and on Bonds of $100 and less, annually.

Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer.

Registered Bonds will be issued of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), one thousand dollars ($1,000), five thousand dollars ($5,000), and ten thousand dollars ($10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars ($50), one hundred dollars ($100), five hundred dollars ($500), and one thousand dollars ($1,000).

INTEREST

will commence from date of subscription, or the accrued interest from the last of March can be paid in coin, or, until further notice, in U. S. notes or notes of National Banks, adding (50) fifty per cent. to the amount for premium.

C. H. CLARK,
President.
ap3-tf

CITY SIXES,
FREE FROM TAXATION,
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY
DREXEL & CO.
jy7-10t

NEW LOAN.
U. S. 10-40's.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.

Redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the Five-Twenties. The interest on $50 and $100 payable yearly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin, or in legal currency, adding 50 per cent. for premium, until further notice.

All other Government Securities bought and sold.

AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
ARMY GOODS.
FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL,
MILITARY FURNISHERS,
418 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers.
A liberal discount allowed to the trade. je30-1m

CLOTHING.
EDWARD P. KELLY,
JOHN KELLY,
TAILORS,
No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET,
(JONES' HOTEL.)
LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
Have now on hand a complete assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.
ap26-tf

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.
THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.
WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.
MADE BY
JOHN C. ARRISON,
NOS. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.
ALSO,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c.
Sold at reasonable prices. ap15-6m

825 ARCH STREET. 825
REMOVAL.
G. A. HOFFMAN,
FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER
MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S
FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET,
TO THE NEW STORE,
825 ARCH STREET. 825
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SPRING AND SUMMER.
ENTIRE NEW STOCK
UNDERCLOTHING.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
McINTIRE & BROTHER,
(SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS.)
1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."
my4-wfmtm

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continental.

S. HOUSMAN & CO.,
NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.,
IMPORTERS OF
MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,
to which they
INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy10-8m

A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.
CONGRESS SPRING.
WATER DEPOT, 98 CEDAR STREET,
NEW YORK.
SARATOGA, July, 1863.
An attempt has been made to deceive the public by persons offering what they call "CONGRESS WATER," from fountains, and at the price of six (6) cents per glass. The *wholesale* price of the *genuine* CONGRESS WATER, at New York, being about 7½ cents per glass, the imposition of pretending to sell at retail at less than cost, and without allowance for freight, cartage, or breakage, is apparent; but their probable course has been to empty one bottle of genuine Congress Water into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby christening its total contents.
We have never sold CONGRESS WATER in fountains, nor in vessels of any other description than ordinary-sized glass bottles. The cork of every bottle of the genuine is branded
And any without CONGRESS C. & W. WATER. those words and letters on the cork CONGRESS C. & W. WATER. is COUNTERFEIT, whether from fountains or bottles.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors of Congress Spring.
The following gentlemen are supplied by us regularly with genuine CONGRESS WATER in bottles, fresh from the Congress Spring:
FRED'K BROWN, cor. Fifth and Chestnut sts.
O. S. HUBBELL, 1410 Chestnut st.
J. C. TURNPENNY & CO., 941 Spruce st.
THOS. J. HUSBAND, cor. Third and Spruce sts.
STEVENS & CO., Continental Hotel.
AMBROSE SMITH, Chestnut st.
CHAS. ELLIS & CO., Market st.
WYETH BROS., Walnut st.
WM. ELLIS & CO., Chestnut st.
CLARKE & WHITE.

DENSERVO.
A most effective and delightful preparation
FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.
Highly recommended by the most eminent Doctors and Dentists.
It is the result of a thorough course of scientific experiments, extending through a period of nearly thirty years.
To a great extent in every case, and entirely in many, IT WILL PREVENT DECAY OF TEETH. It will also STRENGTHEN WEAK GUMS, KEEP THE TEETH BEAUTIFULLY CLEAN, AND THE BREATH SWEET.
See Circulars. Price 25. Prepared solely by
S. T. BEALE M. D., DENTIST,
1112 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa.
For sale by Druggists. 1e11-3m

SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHŒA.
Dysentery, and all disorders of the Bowels relieved at once by the use of Jardein's Syrup of Blackberry Root and Rhubarb. Entirely vegetable, easily taken, very effectual. Try it. Prepared only by AMOS HANSELL, S. W. cor. TWENTIETH and MARKET Streets.
je30-1m

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,
AT RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 1111 S. FOURTH ST.

The Press.
FRIDAY, JULY 15, 1864.

Harper's Magazine for August.

Always readable, the new number of *Harper* is better than ever. Out of twenty articles, ten are illustrated, not in a scant measure, but with over forty engravings on wood, executed in the best style of art. The opening paper—aut Guernsey, aut Diabolus—is a fair *resumé* of by far the most attractive volume about Adventures in Africa yet republished by Harper & Brothers. This is Winwood Reade's "Savage Africa," treating of the gorilla and the "intelligent native contraband," of unicorns and tailed men, of the slave trade and the irrepressible nigger. The author was a fashionable being in London, who thought he would personally ascertain whether Du Chaillu had reported truly of Africa. He candidly confesses that he makes no pretensions to the title of Explorer, but says, "If I have any merit, it is that of having been the first young man about town to make a *bonâ fide* tour in Western Africa, to travel in that agreeable and salubrious country with no special object, and at his own expense; to *flaner* in the virgin forest; to smoke his cigar among cannibals, and to flirt with pretty savages." The latter object he succeeded in accomplishing. His tender relations with the charming Ananga, daughter of the King of the Rembo, are told in the plainest language—how touching and tender is the narrative of his teaching her the affectionate use of lips!—and we really should like to know what was the color of this mahogany-hued Venus' first baby! Reade's "Savage Africa" is truly a readable book, and we say this without meaning to pun, which, of course, being of a silent and saturnine nature, we conscientiously eschew. Messrs. Harper have published quite a library of African Travels and Explorations, and surely this volume on Savage Life in Africa is one of the best of the series.

Next to this notice of Reade's book is a history of Theodosia Burr, the gifted and devoted daughter of Aaron Burr, who, on account of his politics, was persecuted and exiled, after having shot Alexander Hamilton in a duel. In those days—exactly sixty years ago—it was considered that to be insulted or wronged another was bound to explain, or atone, or, in default, give his antagonist "satisfaction" at the point of the sword or at the pistol's mouth. If ever a man provoked another it was Hamilton, who, for years, had been vilifying Burr in letters and in conversation, as a man who, with more than the talents, had all the ambition of a Catiline. At last he was brought to look for this slanderer, and after much shifting and shuffling, the working of cowardice or conscience, met the man he had so long traduced, and fell in the encounter. For more than half a century Aaron Burr was calumniated on account of this duel. The reproach was removed by Mr. James Parton, the biographer of Jackson, Butler, and Franklin, who related Burr's story seven years ago, with force and fidelity which at once made their mark. Mr. Parton has just published a new and enlarged edition of his "Life and Times of Aaron Burr," and whoever desires to see how an able man was driven out of public life by Rumor, may profitably read that book. The duel in which Hamilton fell was as fair an encounter as any two men ever engaged in. Burr was the wronged man, and Hamilton was the slanderer. Burr has been the fashion to represent Hamilton as a sort of saint, and Burr as a wretched sinner, and this in the teeth of the fact that Burr was ever careful of woman's reputation, and that Hamilton wrote a pamphlet, still to be seen in the Philadelphia Library, in which he gave details of his very scandalous intrigue with one Mrs. Reynolds, and of his illegitimate woman. Burr's ambitious view led him to Blennerhassett, about the meanest Irishman who ever found an asylum in this country—but we lately saw it asserted that the charms of Mrs. Blennerhassett were the inducements. This is wrong. Burr treated her, as she deserved, with the respect a true woman was entitled to, and never exceeded the bounds of propriety. A note of inquiry, addressed to "The Blennerhassett Papers," by William Safford, published by Moore, Wilstach, & Baldwin, Cincinnati, shows the exact relations between the parties, and while it does not leave any very favorable impression of Herman Blennerhassett, who ever was a *mauvais sujet*, abundantly clears Burr's memory. (Of Mr. Parton's "Life of Benjamin Franklin," unquestionably one of the best biographies in our language, we need only speak at this early period—meaning while we say "Read it!") The article in *Harper* on Theodosia Burr shows what manner of man the traduced was. The affection of this father and this daughter surely was tender and true; *she* understood him, at least. So kind, previsive, and confidential a man as Burr was to his only daughter could not have been bad. He was no Catiline, he was better at his time, and much better than the openly-fragitious Hamilton.

Other articles of note here are, "The Military Hospitals of Fortress Monroe," "The Shakspeare Tercentenary," the "Editor's Easy Chair," and the "Last Words of W. M. Thackeray," being the conclusion, so far as written, of his novel called "Denis Duval." Are we dull? are we stupid? are we slow? *N'importe!* but we think that this same last novel, by the great cynic, is a great failure. Not all his charm of manner can redeem a great heriness of plot.

Of course, the readers of *Harper* will first turn to "Our Mutual Friend," by Charles Dickens, the most impressive, because the most genial of modern authors. There are three new chapters, and in these the tale makes some little advance. Boffin and his wife come out "strong" and favorably. There is a wedding at Mr. Veneering's, which is a mutual take-in, and very adroitly managed. Above all, the mutual interest turns up. Charles Dickens or Dickens' story is not quite in his best manner, but still is very good.

Harper's Magazine has reached us from T. B. Peterson, and also from J. B. Lippincott, who, we doubt not, will be pleased to sell any number of copies to the patient public.

Here too, we find that the Harpers have added "Denis Duval," with the author's latest portrait and other engravings, to their admirable Library of Select Novels. In that same collection they have included "Cousin Phillis," a story from the *Cornhill Magazine*, which they affiliate on Miss Thackeray. The index to the ninth volume of the magazine declares, however, that Mr. Lowell wrote "Cousin Phillis," and we said so a month ago. If our excellent friends, the Harpers, would read *The Press* with laudable persistence and attention, they could not have committed the error of absribing to Anna Thackeray a tale written by Mr. Gaskell.

N. P. Willis on the Death of Gen. George P. Morris.

The last number of the *Home Journal* contains the following letter from Mr. Willis to Mr. Hollister on the death of their late partner:

DEAR HOLLISTER: I had intended in this number of the *Home Journal* to give an account of the funeral of our beloved old friend; but one of those nervous headaches to which I am periodically a victim followed my return from the cemetery at Cold Spring; and, besides, I looked at the subject a little more seriously. It is to be remembered that I joined forces with Morris in 1830, and we lived and had a friendship, without dispute or difference, from that time to his grave. Here are thirty-four years of literary friendships which he and I (and, I may add, together, (including those with Halleck and Theodore Fay, Edgar Poe and Rufus Dawes, Fanny Forester and Edith May, and so much else that I miss innumbered constellation,) and of which the thinning is not to be done so hastily. I must have both time and a set of nerves free from pain. Pardon me if I, therefore, defer it.

One word before closing. Morris' funeral, passingly as it has occurred amid our turmoil of events, and reconciled as we were to his final relief from suffering, was not tearlessly witnessed. To most of us who were present it was a parting with one who for a long life, was, bluntly but infallibly, *good*. Of his loyalty in an act of friendship, of his truthfulness in a matter of business, or of his tender kindness in a matter of charity, there could never be question. He was always sincere, affectionate, generous, appreciative of other men and modest in himself. I seldom have seen so intrinsically worthy a man—so free from any possibility of human falling—as this same song-writer who is gone.

We did not think, you and I, while "celebrating the Fourth," by the brook at Idlewild, a few days since, that our senior brother, even then, prepared for his departure. But it was remembered by his doctor that on that day his vital powers seemed fatally to give way, and he sank to sleep with the happy peacefulness of a child. As he lay in his coffin in the church, his face had resumed all its nobleness, all its calmness, and it was in harmony with that list of pallbearers—the young heads of Bryant and Professor Bartlett, General Dix and General Sandford, Professor Weir and Governeur Kemble, showing of what metal they were cast; and it was to these "bright spirits" that he recognized as dear beloved. His mantle, my dear boy, has now descended upon *you*. Be content, sometimes, (as he did,) to wear it without me! Your ailing brother,

N. P. WILLIS.

Condition of Pennsylvania Soldiers in Nashville Hospitals.

The following communication from Dr. J. S. Newberry, assistant secretary United States Sanitary Commission, has just been received at this office:

LOUISVILLE, July 10, 1864.

R. M. Lewis, Esq.:

MY DEAR SIR: In regard to the stories which you report to me of destitution and suffering among Pennsylvania troops in hospitals at Nashville, Tenn., I am happy to state that they have really no foundation in fact. I am direct from Nashville, and can testify that as late as the last of last week the condition of the inmates of the hospitals in Nashville was as good as at any time since they were begun, and such as to render any special anxiety or special measures of relief unnecessary and unwarranted. I have no hesitation in saying that the hospitals in Nashville are now as well furnished and managed as at any point in or near the frontier of which I have any knowledge.

Yours, very respectfully, J. S. NEWBERRY.

PRUSSIAN PROSECUTION OF THE POLES.—One of the most important *causes célèbres* in the political annals of Europe will shortly take place at Berlin. On the 7th of next month 150 of the chief inhabitants of this province will be tried by the High Court for assisting and taking part in the insurrection in Prussian Poland. Of these, 103 have been accused of high treason, 36 of aiding and abetting in the crime, and 11 acts of treasonable tendency. Thirty-two of these gentlemen contrived to make their escape from the country before they could be seized by the police. The reading of the *acte d'accusation* to the prisoners occupied ten days. It consisted of a general preamble, followed by a statement of the charge against each of them, and is contained in a printed folio volume of 529 pages. Two hundred and fifty-five witnesses have been called from all parts of the country by the Government, at the prisoners' expense. The defence will be conducted by twelve of the most celebrated advocates in Prussia, whom the Poles have secured for this purpose, and who are in daily conference on the subject of the trial with M. Janorki, a distinguished Polish lawyer from Posen. These gentlemen all declare that, according to the Prussian laws, the Government has no case against the prisoners. Great fears are entertained, however, that the law will be no protection to them, and that their sentence has been determined upon beforehand.—*Letter from Posen.*

THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.

Operations in Charleston Harbor—Occupation of John's Island—Capture of a Battery on the James Island—Unsuccessful attack on Fort Johnson—Late from Florida.

The United States steamer Dudley Buck arrived at New York on Wednesday night. She brings late advices from Charleston. The correspondent of the New York *Herald* at Stono river, S. C., gives a resumé of operations in the vicinity of Charleston, from which we take the following:

On Friday evening, July 1st, an expedition under command of General Foster, left Hilton Head on an expedition to the North Edisto. The force was quite respectable in number, the exact figures are not given, and occupied, with their supplies, twenty transports.

The fleet arrived off the bar at the mouth of the North Edisto river at about two o'clock Saturday morning. The night was quite dark, and some difficulty was occasioned in finding the buoys. Captain Boutelle, of the coast survey steamer Vixen, who knows every mile of this coast by thirty years' experience, had gone in to pilot a naval vessel, and as it was not of sufficient importance to warrant any great risk, the transports did not go in till the high tide after daylight. On reaching the anchorage inside a portion of the troops were at once disembarked at Seabrook Island, at a pier built when the lamented General Stevenson occupied the point over a year ago. The remains of his camp were there, and the troops who first landed soon had shelters from the sun constructed, coffee fires going, and everything very comfortable.

Colonel W. W. H. Davis, as soon as it was practicable, was sent forward to occupy a point on John's Island, just over Hanlover creek, known as the Sugar Mill. He marched across Seabrook Island, just the plantation formerly owned by the younger Seabrook, formerly one of the finest in the country, with large and elegant buildings, splendid grounds, flowers in profusion, noble shade trees, rare shrubs, and broad acres. The whole estate is now in bad condition, the buildings dilapidated, the fields untilled, the gardens grown up with weeds, and only the shade trees to admire. Colonel Davis encountered none of the enemy on Seabrook Island; but on arriving at a broken-down bridge across Hanlover creek, leading to the estate of the elder Seabrook, on John's Island, the rebel cavalry pickets were seen. This point was occupied last winter by a force under General Ames, and entrenchments were thrown up along the banks of the creek. On the ruins of the old Seabrook mansion the rebels were encamping their breakfast, and their horses were picketed in the shade of a large live oak. On the approach of our forces the rebels mounted and fell back across a field and timber to the woods with great precipitancy. Our advance crossed the bridge, when the enemy came back with their reserve; but upon our forces being large for them, after exchanging a few shots, they again fled.

On Sunday afternoon Gen. Hatch moved about seven miles further up, and encamped there for the night. On the morning of Monday, the 4th, he moved again to a plantation about three miles from Legareville, where a bridge crossed a creek on his left. The morning was misty, and there was scarcely a breath of air in motion. The march was along dusty roads, with no shade, but lined with bushes high enough to deprive the soldiers of the slight breeze that did blow. The veteran troops endured the march well, but the new men, unaccustomed to the military climate, were completely exhausted. Hundreds fell down, overpowered by the sun. One or two were fatally sunstruck, but the majority were taken up and carried in ambulances, and revived. Other movements were made, which are reported by the correspondents to be "not proper to describe."

ENGAGEMENT WITH REBEL BATTERIES.

On John's Island, on the left bank of Stonoriver, a couple of miles or so above Legareville, a battery occupied by Gen. Wright's forces at the time of Gen. Benham's expedition, is Fort Pringle, a rebel work of considerable strength; and they have another battery on the James Island side, while further up, on John's Island, is Pemberton. On the morning of Monday, when our gunboats, at a signal, run up their holiday decorations of signal flags and bunting, Fort Pringle opened on them very spitefully. The first shell exploded between the Pembroke and the McDonough, which were lying very near together. The latter and a mortar schooner replied vigorously, pitching many shells into the rebel works. The monitors Lehigh and Montauk, lying opposite Pringle, near the James Island shore, also engaged the fort, and the firing has been kept up, with occasional intermissions, ever since. We have had no casualties during all this fighting.

EXPEDITION TO JAMES ISLAND.

On Saturday morning, the 4th, as a co-operative movement, the gunboats Pocahontas, Commanding the district of Morris and Folly Islands, crossed over to James Island from Folly, with a part of his force, and captured a rebel picket fort after a sharp fight. The troops were then formed into column and advanced towards an old battery, not until recently occupied. The 54th U. S. Colored Infantry and the 102d New York were placed in the advance. When they arrived very near the fort the rebels opened with two brass field pieces, and the gunboats in the Folly and Stono rivers, and the entire fleet of the Passaic class of monitors went directly from the builder's yard under the enemy's batteries—a circumstance without a parallel in the history of naval warfare. It was reserved for the United States to introduce successfully, during a great national crisis, a new system of naval attack and defence without expending a single dollar on experiments.

"It is not true that the national exchequer has been drained by the enormous expenses attending the construction of the iron-clads. The contract price for each of the ten monitors of the Passaic class was $400,000, to which was added $20,000 for improvements and additions; thus the amount expended for the fleet of ten vessels was only $4,200,000. The two ocean monitors, Dictator and Puritan, will cost, with improvements and additions, $2,500,000. The cost of each of the nine vessels of the Tecumseh class may reach $57,000—together $6,130,000.

"The total expenditure for the entire fleet of twenty-one monitor iron-clads enumerated, will thus amount to very little over $12,000,000. A certain European naval power has expended on experiments upon its navy with ordnance a far greater sum than this. The twenty light draught turret vessels now in course of construction may cost, with improvements and alterations, under the present enhanced price of labor and materials, $600,000 apiece. The whole fleet of forty-one turreted iron-clads will thus call for an expenditure of $22,000,000, a sum amounting to only one per cent. of the aggregate cost of the present war. Probably but few Americans are aware of this important fact, which should be in the hands of Congress and Professor Bartlett, General Dix and General Sandford, Professor Weir and Governeur Kemble, showing of what metal they were cast; and it was to these "bright spirits" that he recognized as dear beloved. His mantle, my dear boy, has now descended upon *you*. Be content, sometimes, (as he did,) to wear it without me! Your ailing brother,

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vessels of any kind are provided with such perfect means of ventilation as the ocean monitors. Nor have proper means for affording air and recreation to the crew at sea been omitted. A circular-grated promenade of one hundred feet circumference surrounds the top of the turret, besides which a grated promenade or hurricane deck, ten feet above the main deck, and twenty feet wide, extends from the turret to the stern of the ship.

"It is not true that the monitor system is condemned in Europe. Two fleets of iron-clads precisely like ours are now being built on the Baltic, one on its eastern and one on its western shore, by nations who never adopt untried novelties."

Yours, very respectfully, J. ERICSSON.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, July 13, 1864.

EUROPE.

PILGRIMAGE OF PROTESTANT MONKS.—On the 27th, the monks of this city (Norwich) made a pilgrimage to the celebrated well of St. Walstan, at Bawburgh, whose waters are supposed to have wonderful properties. As this well has been the scene of many such pilgrimages, and is likely again to be a spot of interest, it will be proper to state that it is situated in the little village of Bawburgh, or Bauber, about four miles from Norwich, and a short distance from Taverham. The well is about three feet in diameter, and about the same in depth, situated in an orchard; it is lined with flint stones, and between these stones a most peculiar kind of moss is found, which, though black in appearance when gathered, soon turns to a beautiful green color. The moss is supposed to possess curative properties of no ordinary kind, and many country people still believe that the water of the well is efficacious in many diseases. To the place the monks wended their way in grand procession, as to the shrine of one of their chief saints. The "brethren," with the whole of their "regalia" in a cab, left Norwich quietly until the city was some distance behind them, and then, having robed themselves in gorgeous vestments, an acolyte bearing an immense brass cross, proceeded singing hymns to their destination. Before each village church prayers were said, and by the time they reached the village of Bauber their numbers had increased to about seventy individuals, and the procession had an imposing appearance. Beneath a gorgeous canopy Father Ignatius, who was clothed in a gold and white satin cope, and surrounded by the "brethren" of the Order, bearing a great variety of banners, and followed by three little children, bearing the banner of the Guardian Angel, proceeded to the holy well, where, with candles burning, censers swinging, and amid fumes of incense, the superior sang aloud, "Let us pray." There stood in the audience falling on their faces to kiss the holy earth, after which they were all sprinkled with the water, singing "Have mercy, O Lord, and I shall be clean," &c. The well was then incensed, and a large number of candles lighted, and, after a short lecture, the ceremony of vespers were begun, and the scene was very imposing, and doubtless entertaining to the rustics. The services concluded, a perfect rush took place for the moss, and every scrap in the footpaths, and in the well. The procession then returned to Norwich. It is understood to be the intention of the monks to visit all the "saints" rolls in the county.—*Daily and Norwich Post.*

STATE BALL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—By command of Queen Victoria, a State ball was given on the 29th, at Buckingham Palace, to which a number of between 1,700 and 1,800 was invited. The Prince and Princess of Wales, accompanied by the Prince and Duchess of Cambridge, the Princess Louis of Hesse, the Princess Mary of Cambridge, the Princess Mary, and the Duke of Cambridge, conducted by Viscounte Sydney, the Lord Chamberlain, and followed by the ladies and gentlemen in waiting, entered the ballroom soon after ten o'clock. The Princess of Wales wore a dress of black silk, trimmed with black and white tulle, handsomely trimmed with rich Brussels lace, flowers of mountain ash and lilies, tiara of diamonds, necklace, brooch, and ear-rings of diamonds. The Princess Mary of Cambridge wore a blue tulle skirt over a blue silk petticoat, with ruches of white and blue tulle; one skirt of white tulle, with blue ribbon of the Iron Cross, and fastened by a bow. It was presented equally to single or married females. Prussia is the birth or naturalization. The number was limited to 100. The chapter was composed of four ladies—the Countess Arnim, the wives of Bugulosky and of Weffer (merchants), and, finally, of the widow of the statuary Eben—under the presidency of the Queen."

AMD-EL-KADER.—A letter from Alexandria, of the 10th, says: "The reception of Abd-el-Kader, by the Masonic Lodge of the Pyramids, took place yesterday evening. All that I am permitted to say on the subject is that the ceremony was a great solemnity, and that the welcome given to the Emir was most flattering. Abd-el-Kader, on his arrival in the city, alighted at the Stranger's Palace, which was placed at his disposal by the Viceroy. All the movements of the Emir excite great interest, and when he goes out he is followed by a crowd curious to contemplate the defender of Arab nationality. Soon after he reached Alexandria, he received a visit from M. Tastu, the French Consul General. A long conversation took place on the subject of Yemen, where the Emir has been residing for the last eighteen months, and on the Emperor Napoleon, towards whom he expressed the strongest feelings of gratitude. He leaves to-morrow for Beyrout, whence he is to proceed to Damascus."

FORGED BILLS IN FRANCE.—The Paris Tribunal of Commerce has decided that the acceptor of a forged bill of exchange is bound to pay it to a *bona fide* endorsee. Messrs. Baring Brothers, of London, lately received from Havana a bill purporting to be drawn by MM. La Cruz & Co. upon MM. Fould & Co., of Paris, to the order of M. Carlos Medina. The payee requested the Messrs. Baring to discount the bill and remit the proceeds in gold to Mr. Fitcher, of New York. Messrs. Baring having first got the bill accepted by Messrs. Fould & Co., sent the sum of 2,500 sovereigns to New York as directed. Before the bill came to maturity MM. Fould & Co. discovered that the drawer's signature was a forgery, and on that ground refused to pay it. Thereupon, Messrs. Baring brought their action. The court held that Messrs. Baring had received, of no laches, that the acceptance of Messrs. Fould was to them a sufficient guarantee of the authenticity of the bill, and that it did not lie in the mouth of MM. Fould to say that it was a forgery as against Messrs. Baring. A decree for payment of principal, interest, and costs was therefore made.

LIBEL.—On the 25th ult., the Birmingham *Daily Post* was found guilty of libel in the Bail Court, before Mr. Justice Mellor. It may be remembered that a young man belonging to Birmingham was some time since captured by the Federals at California, on a charge of joining a Confederate privateering expedition, but was set at liberty by President Lincoln on the intercession of Mr. Bright, M. P. for the town. The Birmingham *Daily Post*, in commenting on the case, used some expressions which were interpreted by the family at home to mean that a brother residing in Birmingham had taken a portion of the other brother's money; and though the paper repeatedly disclaimed the interpretation, the Jacobs brought an action for libel. The proprietor paid five guineas into court. The jury returned a verdict of forty shillings damages. In the Queen's Common Pleas Mr. Bremridge, M. P., obtained a verdict, damages £300, against the proprietors of the *Western Times* for libel.

—Among the engagements which have signalized operations in the Algerian Sahara, one of the most glorious was that of Sain Lagta. An officer of the African army thus describes it:

"The assault of Sain Lagta has been the theatre of a great military achievement. Gen. Martineau's column was conducting a strong convoy to Géorgeville, when they were intercepted by bands of Arabs numbering five thousand, of whom more than three thousand were horsemen.

"The day was overclouded, and the earth was so soaked by a rain of several days' continuance that the horses sank to the fetlocks at every step. At the prospect of an encounter, the eyes of the excited Chasseurs lighted up with a wild enthusiasm, and a thrill of joy ran through their ranks.

"The Arabs, in serried masses, awaited the onset, a dense phalanx, silent and threatening. We had heard of thing to one who knows the habits of these impetuous children of the desert. For them to diverge from their habitual method of warfare was an evidence that they were fully alive to the importance of the crisis, to which fanaticism had driven them on. It was an indication of a desperate resistance.

"At the distance of 400 metres the Arabs opened a long fire, and shower of balls rained over the ranks of the cavalry. The balls passed whizzing over our heads, to be lost in the distance.

"The moment for action had arrived. The word of command was heard, and, immediately the squadrons, under the conduct of Lieutenant Colonel Colonna, ranged themselves in columns *par echelons*.

"The sabres sprang from their sheaths; the squadrons moved; the charge commenced under experienced leaders; the conflict became deadly. At five different times the cavalry, in perfect order, urged on by an extraordinary energy, pounded the dense masses of the enemy, everywhere scattering death and consternation among their shattered ranks. They finally yielded ground before the irresistible bravery of the noble lions of France.

"The victory was brilliant—decisive; but, alas! why should it be that, in the midst of this great triumph, the tears gush from our eyes as we recall the glorious death of our officers, as we think of those intrepid Chasseurs who have fallen bravely, muzzle to muzzle? Noble drops of blood are suspended with the laurels gathered at Sain Lagta."

—Edmund About, who ranks among the most eminent of the French literati, furnishes the *Nouvelle Revue de Paris* the following brief reminiscences of the late Duke of Malakoff:

"I knew Marshal Pelissier well, whom a sudden death has snatched from France and Algeria. Our first interview dates far back, shortly after the campaign in the Crimea. One morning an artist friend dropped in to see me—one who, though still young, was not unknown to fame. He said:

"'The Duke of Malakoff has read your book on Greece, and he wishes to make your acquaintance. He has some special motive in desiring to converse with you upon matters appertaining to that country. And so I have hastened off to bring you to breakfast with him at the Champs Elysees.'

"I was at that time young, very poor, almost unknown, and terribly proud. Such an invitation, which would now appear to me quite natural and cordial, I then regarded as an insult.

"'Don't the Marshal know how to write?' If he has neither pen nor ink, he has at least *aids-de-camps* and orderlies!'

"My friend gave what version he chose to this harmless effervescence of youthful vanity; but, two day after, I received a visit from M. Appert, aide-de-camp of the Marshal, a man of intellect and knowledge of the world, who is now one of the most distinguished officers in the service. Somewhat mortified at my former wanton insult, I did not require any urging this time.

"All Paris is familiar with the person of the Marshal. It is not necessary for me to depict his short and portly figure, his bluff, military air, his habitual frown, his harsh and manly voice. He received me cordially, and placed me on his left at the breakfast table. He was scarcely settled in his apartments in the Champs Elysees, which were of princely extent, though scarcely three rooms were furnished.

"I remember that, before pouring out to drink, I made a gesture to serve the Marshal. He hastily prevented me, and gave me to understand, once for all, that he was in the habit of waiting upon himself. *Brusquerie* is contagious, and I soon found myself replying to his gestures with a directness and precision which evidently gratified him. He spoke much of Greece, which he had visited when a young officer.

"I could not divine what he wished to come at. But when the repast, which was of military brevity, was finished, he drew me aside into a smoking room or study attached to the apartment. In a few words he informed me that it was possible he might be sent to the East as Grand Duke of Athens. This project may have never existed except in his own brain; it may have been entertained in high quarters. France had good reason to desire the displacement of King Otho, who had been inimical to her during the Crimean war.

"The Marshal asked me if, in case this should happen, I was willing to accompany him. I replied in the affirmative, for I believed, and still believe, that there is much to hope for the Greek nation. All depends on energetic leadership. He dismissed me with a *brusque* familiarity which was not destitute of a certain charm from a man of his habitual stern cynicism.

"I availed myself but sparingly of his cordial invitation to join him often at breakf