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oppeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury together with our Circulars, and all necessary information, will be furnished on application at our office. JAY COOKE & CO., 28 80t No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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sition, it being composed entirely of pure Virgin as; hence he extraordinary qualities for preserving askin, making itself, smooth, fair, and transparent, makes the old appear young, the homely handsome handsome more beautiful, and the most beautiful inc. Price 25 and 50 cents. Prepared only by HUM? To, Perfumers, 41 South EIGHTH Street, two doors we Chestaut, and 133 South SEVENTH Street, above limit. HE BEAUTIFUL ART OF ENAMEL.

HE BEAUTIFUL ARI OF LUNAR BUILTINGTHESKIN.—Pate de Toitel Francatse (Francatse) lat Paste), for ensmelling the akin, hiding small-pour las, wrinkles, burns, scars, &c., without injury to most delicate complexion. Its effects are truly man, and the state of the scars of the state of the scars of the scar EATON & DENCKLA, HARD

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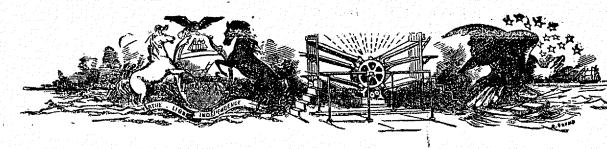
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. VOL. 7.—NO. 308.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1864. J E. WALRAVEN,

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articles necessary to furnish Dwellings in city and
country with every modern convenience of Water and
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Terra Cotta Water and Drain Pipe.

Myll-fmw6m Wrongs of the Private Soldier-To the Sanitary Commission To the Editor of The Press:

THE SECOND INVASION.

The "Pursuit of the Raiders" Checked at Winchester - Breckinridge Reinforced and holds the Fortifications-He Drives Averill back to Martinsburg and through it-A Running Fight. We print the following letter from Martinsburg as the first chapter in the history of the Second Invasion; inasmuch as it details all the facts from the innethe revels paused in their late flight, till they

readvanced and reattacked Martinsburg

MARTINSBURG, Monday, July 25, 1864. Again the Shenandoah valley becomes the scene of conflict, and this time of an engagement of more than passing importance—an engagement fought with great obstinacy and gallantry on both sides, lasting over a day and a half, and ending in the reirement of the Union forces only in consequence of he overwhelming strength of the enemy opposed to them, and not from any lack of courage or discipline. General Averill had driven Breckinridge to Winchester, but the query has been why Averill did not continue to drive him? The reason is simply this: General Averill well executed movement wrought considerable trouole for the rebel commander in the capture of no small number of his men and some of his artillery. After this Breckinridge's command slowly retired before our closely following-up forces, and all at once suddenly disappeared, but only to be discovered in "martial array" behind the fortifications of Winchester, the very ones we had erected with much care and attention to keep the rebels out. Under the circumstances now presented to the Union commander, he found it impossible to do anything particularly effective against the rebel position. This the rebels seemed fully to appreciate, for they very coolly maintained their position and manifested no particular desire to know where we were, what we were doing, or what might be our " bellirv affairs for some time. At last they were einforced by what was at first stated as a great many, then a division, and finally a corps. In connection with these reports came others stating that a readvance was intended, and that Longstreet

ould command the whole rebel column of the Shenandoah. At no time was there a disregard manifested on the part of our commanders to these eports, and in fact it was but a short time before hey were partially confirmed by the readvance of Early's forces upon our own, and from behind their intrenched position at Winchester on Friday. Averill had also been reinforced, and returned the nemy's advances by a few volleys, and subsequenty by a regular skirmish. Nothing daunted with uch a reception, the persevering rebel continued to press his suit," eventually compelling us to seek another bivouacking ground. On Saturday, in con-sequence of the manner (by force of superior numpers) in which the rebels threatened an attack, our cavalry fell back upon the main army and prepared

SUNDAY'S OPERATIONS. In the early part of Sunday morning the hitherto stillness of the day was broken by sounds attendant on the rapid discharge of small arms. This, of course, announced to us that the rebels were again dvancing; and accordingly a very few minutes sufficed to get the whole command in condition to repel an attack. The first demonstration of the rebels was closely followed up by their causing a sharp conflict between our own and the rebel cavalry. Soon after this the rebels uncovered their inantry and brought it up in line of battle for a geneat a point situated about two miles from Bunker

within six miles of Martinsburg. The overwhelmng force of the rebels outflanked us at every point, and compelled us to keep up a retrograde move-ment. In one grand charge which they executed, and in which it was estimated that from twenty to twenty five thouse ad-troops participated, we lost heavily in prisoners. Besides these, we lost either four pieces or a whole battery of artillery. This charge decided the work of the day. Our comthe overwhelming odds against them, and resolved to fall back slowly to Martinsburg. A portion of our wounded fell into the enemy's

possible to get any definite information regarding their fate. That portion of our wounded who are able to walk have been and still are being sent to MONDAY'S OPERATIONS. newal of hostilities. The enemy advanced slowly. Our men kept the line, and in falling back preserved

the best of order. In this retrograde movement we did not quietly give way before the advancing foe, but compelled him to win the ground by fighting the enemy was compelled to use his artillery even up to the time of entering the town, which is about "now "-noon-the time of the closing of this desburg (and yet not so much the defence of Martins. burg as to gain time to get off our railroad and other trains) were stretched from the Faulkner residence (the late home of ex-Minister Faulkner, now occupied by Mrs. F.) across the Winchester turnpike to another road beyond it. Our lines were but a few yards distant from the rebel ones. Both parties faced each other in fine style. The rebels

opened with their artillery; we replied, and as they used small arms, so we returned like for like. In this last endeavor we gained time, and, in truth, it wagon trains were got out of the way, the wounded The rebels have reached the outskirts of the town

citizens are skedaddling on steeds offan antique and angular character, and otherwise looking; there is a constant pop! pop! of small arms, and the discharges of cannon and bursting of shells; the last of our wagon trains is moving off in good order; men and women, citizens of the town, are rushing into their houses, or are grouped upon stoops to witness the outgoing of one party and the incoming of an other, notwithstanding the dangers around them; the stores are closed, and the town looks dings; overturned boxes in the streets and articles of so value lying here and there indicate a hasty parting from their keepers or owners; our lines are slowly moving back toward the Williamsport pike; infant ry is marching in column out of town; the Union cavalry (our advance, if we were going the other

way) is in sight; the rebels are in town; no more from Martinsburg; and the correspondent, following the example of the army, also retires in good General Grant's Campaign—He is Confident of Success.

[From the Chicago Journal.]
Ex-Governor Ramsey, United States Senator from Minnesota, passed through this city, en route for home, on Tuesday last, having, since the adjournment of Congress, been on a visit to the army before Petersburg. He gives a very encouraging account of the situation and the prospects. He visited our entire lines, and without exception found the officers and the men full of hope and confidence. They feel sure that their present campaign will result not only in the captare of Petersburg and Richmond, but, what is more important, in the destruction of Lee's army, which is the main object of present operations. Everything appears satisfactory in our position near Petersburg, and the army is not idle. At present, sapping and mining are the order of the

In the Trenches, near Petershurg, VA., July 25, 1854. Sin: In accordance with the long expressed wish of many intelligent soldiers doing duty in the ranks and other places, I will try and give the readers of With the force terrific roar
Of five hundred guns or more
A doom over Sumpter long was seeming;
But they gave up in despair,
For our Beauregard was there,
And brightly the Southern Cross is gleaming. The Press and friends of absent ones in the army a brief account of the manner of distribution of supplies furnished by the United States Sanitary Commission and its supporters. Every one who is at all conversant with a soldier's

life knows that the private soldier, in particular, is constantly deprived of all the luxuries of home and often of the necessary articles of diet and clothing. To remedy this great evilour Government clothes and rations its army much more munificently than any other country in the world. Still, there are many things yet needful, most of which are furnished by the Sanitary and Christian Commissions. In those armies and departments where it is practicable, the Commissions send persons, called Relief Agents, who personally attend to the distribution of the supplies to the hospitals, and when there is an overplus, turn the same over to the Commissaries of Subsistence for issue to the troops. But in many instances the Commission places in the hands of sur geons of brigades and regiments large quantities of stores, including food, clothing, wines, &c., for direct distribution to the troops, to whom they belong. Then comes the "tug of war." Wrongs are committed daily, and distributions are made, not to the enlisted men, but to the officers, to the officers' mess, their friends, often not connected with the army, but sometimes styled "Friends in the Country." The writer, while serving in North Carolina, heard an tion, that he did not know how they (his mess of thirteen officers) would have lived, but for the Sanitary stores received in Newbern: he stated that they lived almost exclusively upon these stores, and that their expenses for mess accounts were very trifling, the liquors and wines being much superior to any procurable from other sources. An officer replied that he understood that these stores ed: All the sick need is judicious use of medicines and a little care, that enlisted men only expected and needed the rations furnished by Government, and that, if lucky enough to get into an hospital, were quite content and as happy as if in a little heaven. In many instances, the stores reach the soldier but often they only find the tables of officers and their friends. The above is not written to prevent our friends at home from stretching forth the helping hand, but only to show the misplaced confidence pestowed upon officers in the service. A more glorious institution than this never existed, and to have is powers crippled or exercised in wrong direction is a shame and lasting disgrace to those who appropriate that for their own private use which is

originally intended for the men under their command. Officers on detached service receive the mos benefit from these supplies. These officers are all paid every month upon the sight of the order detailing them, while the soldier is often without money and poorly clothed, as is the case with many of u now, for we have not received pay for seven months. These officers have at all times the right and funds while the enlisted man only subsists upon the "field

Let the Sanitary friends send more agents into the field to personally superintend the distribution of supplies, and the wrongs here shown will be at I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

Gambling at Saratoga — Folly and Plea sure hand in hand. A correspondent, writing from Newport, says that gambling is carried on there at a fearful rate. Thousands change hands daily, and the young men, soldiers home from the war with their pay in their pockets, young Californians and old men, are infatuated, and the betting is high. Near the United States Hotel is a large double brick house. All is quiet around it. Men go in as if to a sacrifice. No

board there. But thousands are lost and won within that quiet retreat. Morrissoy can be seen at any time at the United States, dressed in style, a short, athletic, powerful man, quiet and of few words. He came to New York in 1852, from Troy. He was then a fighter, poor, drunken, and brutal. He came to whip Bill Poole and his party, to whom he bore a deadly hate. He was engaged to protect the batlet boxes in a ward election. He then arranged the fight with Sullivan, and became the champion of the lancy. He has made money (is said to be worth \$500,000), is a great stock operator, and keeps several of the largest gambling houses in the city of New York. He is a steady man now, drinks nothing, and does not gamble himself. He has a lease of the race track for the races, and brings up at his own expense detectives from New York, to keep pickpeckets away and preserve good order. All around this "Club House?" are gambling tables, "all-open to there yo. A. xoom. is. andotted, a small semi-circular table bound with green balze, tokens to represent coin, four men to run the machine, all the dupes that can be induced to sit down, with about ten or twenty who play against the bank, but all really in the ring, with an apparent fairness in the mode, but so conducted. that in since chances to ten the bank must win and the person lose. Here, from early morn, all the day long, till the small hours that tell that midnight has gone, men sit and squander meney and character. Scarcely a word is spoken, and all that is in a subdued tone, and the game runs on, carrying untold wealth into the till of the bank, and despair into the heart, and franzy into the eye of the loser. Clerks, sons of noble mothers, officers who have fought bravely for the nation, young husbands and fathers, are daily carried over this moral cataract of Niugara and are seen no more. Besides these, it has become fashionable to form clubs of wealthy men, and go to a room from which all are excluded who are not invited, and have a great game of cards, with the small

chance they seek, and some goott from these scenes to deeper play.

In August there will be a raid of sportsmen in this place to attend on the races. This has now become a fixed institution of the Springs, and sporting men are to be catered for, and unusual attractions are held out to them. The politicians are also to hold important meetings here in the early part of August. The great parties are all to be represented by the central committees, leading members of which are already on the ground.

Mr. Bass, the member of Parliament who introduced the bill for the suppression of street organs and hurdy-gurdies in London, has received from Charles Dickens and others the following congratu-

"SIR: Your undersigned correspondents are de-sirous to offer you their hearty thanks for your in-troduction into the House of Commons of a bill for the suppression of street-music; and they beg to assure you that, in the various ways open to them, they will, out of Parliament, do their ut-termost to support you in your endeavor to abolish that intolerable nuisance. Your correspondents are all professors and practitioners of one or other of the arts or sciences. In their devotion to their their bread.

'Charles Dickens, Alfred Tennyson, John Everett, Millais, Francis Grant, John Forster, J. R. Herbert, John Leech, W. Holman Hunt, Wilkle Collins, J. E. Horsley, W. P. Firth, F. Seymour Haydn, R. Doyle, T. Carlyle, Alfred Wigan, W. Boxall, George Jones, Alfred Elmoro, Thomas Fraed, John Phillips, Thomas Oreswick, James Sant, E. M. Barry, J. H. Robinson, S. Cousins, L. Stocks, W. C. Dobson, Thomas Woolner."

WAIFS FROM REBELDOM.

A late number of the Atlanta Appeal prints the following song, adapted to the air, "Rally Round the Flag." It is entitled: "Brightly the Southern Cross is Gleaming," and purports to be written by a "prisoner on Johnson's Island:"

Shoulder to shoulder, with hearts firm and true, We never can be conquered by an Abolition or For wherever is seen our bayonets' sheen, The miscreant Dahlgren thought,
As he led his base cohort,
That with blood the streets of Richmond would be

streaming;
But he tasted Southern lead,
And above his gory head
Brightly the Southern Cross is gleaming. When Cilmore's mongrel horde
Into Florida was poured,
Fondly of triumph he was dreaming;
But his column backward recled
From Olustee's bloody field,
Where brightly the Southern Cross is gleaming. Since Banks quit keeping store For Stonewall Jackson's corps.

Louisiana's ruin he's been scheming;
But his star at Grand Ecore Has set to rise no more, And brightly the Southern Cross is gleaming. Brave Forrest once again,
With his gallant mounted mon,
Has filled the Yankee heart with terror teeming;
At Fort Pillow he has paid
The full price of Sherman's raid,
And brightly the Southern Cross is gleaming.

INFORMATION WANTED of George H. Holdsworth, Company K., 12th: Virginia Regiment, Mishone's brigade, Anderson's division, who, it is supposed, was taken prisoner near Petersburg, Va., during an engagement in the latter part of June. His family are anxious to hear from him. Philadelphia and Roltimore pages pages control page Battimore papers please copy.

S. G. O., Richmond, Va., July 20, 1864.—Dr. John
L. O'Neale; Philadelphia. Ps.—Your family, together
with that of Mrs. James Saunders, of Charlottes
ville, Va.; are all well, but very desirous of hearing
from you. Please inform Jantain W.m. W. that its
wife, Sophia Lee, and children, of Lynciburg, S.
C. are very well, and also very anxious to hear from
him. My friend Baker was sale and well near Petersburg, Va., when last heard from. Please do me
the favor to inform my family and friends of my
continued health and wellare, and of my great
anxiety to hear from them, not having heard since
last October. Write by flag of truce, or through
personal, to be copied into columns of Richmond
Enquirer. Praying for a speedy and happy re-union,
amid scenes of restored peace and prospority to our
land,
C. I. DE WELLS.

Manchester, July 11, 1864.

TAMES E. CLARKS.

To DAVID SOLOMON, Philadelphis; J. M. MORRISON, President Manhattan Bank; James Lee & Co., and Dr. Manton Sias, New York: Tioutenant William E. Johnson, of the 7th South Carolina Cavairy, was reported missing after a cavairy fight, near Richmond, 30th May last. It formation concerning him through the New York News and other channels will be most gratefully received.

W. E. Johnson.

THE CANTAIGN OF LEE'S ARMY.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, July 22]

This campaign of Lee's army, in its conduct and results, so iar, much resembles the famous Italian campaign of Napoleon, in which, by the rapidity of his movements, his strategic skill and the dashing courage of his troops, he overcame three armies, each as large or larger than his own. In the number of troops engaged, and in the area of country pervaded, as well as in number killed, wounded and missing, the campaign of Lee, and the officers and soldiers under him, already greatly exceeds that of Napoleon. We include in our estimate of the achievements of Lee's army the battles about and beyond Lynchburg, the invasion of Maryland and Fennsylvania, the recent battle near Solcker's Cap, the raids of Sheridan and Kautz, as well as the many bloody engagements beginning at the Wildeness and continued, not ended, at Petersburg.

We believe that our enemy, in killed, wounded, and missing, by desertion, by natural deaths, and by the expiration of terms of service of its three-years' veterans, has lost fully one hundred thousand men; we not more than a fith of that number. The losses of the Federals have so far exceeded two thousand per day; and if Grant and Hunter are retained in command, will probably continue to exceed that daily number for some time to come.

The skilful strategic movements of Lee, from the Repidan to Petersburg, would have done credit to Wellington, while Early's sudden appearance at Lynchburg, his defeat and pursuit of Hunter, his rapid march up the Valley, his dashing invasion of Maryland and Pennsylvania, his successful return to Virginia, his second meeting with Hunter and his victory over him; in celerity and secrecy of movement, in dashing courage and in successful achievement, remind us of the most brilliant feats of Stonewall Jackson and Napoleon. THE CAMPAIGN OF LEE'S ARMY.

of Stonewall Jackson and Napoleon.

of Stonewall Jackson and Napoleon.

The Brave Old Marylander Ishmael Day.—
The Baltimore American publishes the following letter from Ishmael Day:

"Mesers. Editors Baltimore American:

"Having new recruited a little, and got things a little fixed, but still weak and feeble, I beg leave, through, your valuable paper, to reply to the letter of my very kind and sympathizing friend, dated Philadelphia, July 14, and in the name of the people, and over the signature of 'One of Many,' and say, with all my heart and soul, I thank him most sincerely for his kindness and offer, but would have been much more thankful could I have deserved more of his kindness, as well as his fellow citizens whom he represents, by giving to the other rebels such a deadly dose as I gave the first, and as many more, could I have done so. I feel it to be the duty of every American citizen, home and abroad, old and young, to make use of all ways and means, and at all times and hazards, to crush this cursed and uncalled for rebellion.

"At the time I shot the rebel I did not think for a moment of property or consequences, but kept my eyes on the traitor and our glorious old stars and stripes, which God grant may ever wave over all enemics of every land and nation as well as traitors of this once happy land. I have lost by this act and love of my country all my property by fire, by the hands of traitors, except two small outhouses, all my books and valuable papers, household and kitchen furniture, hay, wheat, &c., leaving alone sixty-five acress of land—my loss being about nine thousand dollars; my family clotheless and homeless, consisting of solf, wife, and three daughters, one of whom is much afflicted, and income for their support being now about 4490. But notwithstanding, with my trust in an all-wise Lord, and confidence in my State and General Government in making good my lossessome day, I hope to make out to support my family for the few days I may yet live, and my family after. And now I say, in conclusion, that any little office suitab

less of the control o Square was surrounded by a thirsty, ravenous crowd.

The "gum" lay helpless in the street. Now that the well was finished, no one offered to assist in lining it. Three days were spent by the negroes in fixing upon some plan. At length they gave musels a trial. But it failed. Oltizons passed that way, but, with a true estimate of their dignity, refused to assist. They were spectators with hands crammed in empty pockets. Advice was proffered by all who passed that way. At length six volunteered—I am correct about the number, having made strict research. Thus the gum was placed in the well, and a pump eventually insorted, in September, when the necessity for water was past.

The Peace Farce-Jewetta Self-appointed The Washington Chronicle says: "As an irresponsible person named Jewett, who has recently been acting as an agent and messenger for the rebel emissaries in Canada, is assiduously laboring, and emissaries in Canada, is assiduously laboring, and apparently with some success, to create the impression that he acts by virtue of a certain implied understanding or connection with the Executive Mansion, we deem it not improper to state that he has never received from the President the slightest recognition; that Major Hay, at Niagara, expressly declined to meet him, and that the only letter he has ever received from the Executive Office, in answer to his voluminous communications, is the following:

lowing:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1864.

SIR: In the exercise of my duties as secretary in charge of the President's correspondence, it is necessary for me to use a certain discretion in the choice of letters to be submitted to the personal inspection of the President. In order to avoid a further waste of time on your part, I have to inform you that your letters are never so submitted. My proceeding in this matter has the sanction of the President. I am, sir, very truly, your obedient servant,
John Hay.
WM: Cornell Jewett, &c., &c., &c.

A Student's Duel at Heidelberg.

A correspondent of the London Post, writing from

A correspondent of the London Post, writing from Heidelberg on the 10th Instant, says:

Passing through Heidelberg, I saw one of the saddest and most striking sigh,s—the funeral procession, by torchlight, of the unfortunate student, who, about a month ago, was found in brond daylight, desperately wounded by a pistot shot and bleeding to death, in one of the public thoroughfares of the town. He was at once carried to the hospital, and, on searching his papers, there was no doubt that the wound was inflicted by himself, in consequence of a quarrel with another student there. A challenge had been the result, but the other decilining to light with swords, to prove that he was not a coward, had insisted that they should draw lots, and that the one on whom the lot fell should kill himself with a pistol.

Has filled the Yankee heart with terror teeming;
At Fort Fillow he has paid
And brightly, the Southern Cross is gleaming.

With Lee in the East,
And Johnston in the West,
Brightly file Southern Cross is gleaming.
Will end a glorious war;
Frought the Southern Cross is gleaming.
The OUTPPUL CONFLIMENT TO GEN. BANKS,
The editor of the Cairo Knews has been furnished
with a copy of the Mobile Evening News of May 30,
which contains the following remarkable order,
which has not yet been published in Northern
papers:

ATMES. AND INSPECTOR GEN'S, OPPICE,
KEIMMON, May 11, 1884.
Special Order, and the fill single fill the murderer, and one of them never left the
money of the Mobile Evening News of May 30,
which contains the following remarkable order,
which has not yet been published in Northern
papers:

ATMES. AND INSPECTOR GEN'S, OPPICE,
KEIMMON, May 11, 1884.
Special Order, No. 234.—Owing to the inestimable service rendered to the Conicidente States by
Mijor Chin. N. P. Banks, U. S. A., all officers and
and are especially ordered, under all circumstances,
to allow him to escape. By order.

General Johnston in a letter to Governor Brown,
of Georgia, says:

Thave the pleasure to inform you that the State
troops promise well, and have already done good
service. While the sarry was ener Marcita they were
and are especially ordered, under all circumstances,
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and ordefitable. Such Pederal parties as approached
the crossing places of the Chatchanochie guarded by
the many predictions of the content of

The Steam Vessels of the United Kingdom.

The mercantile steam marine of this country is increasing with great rapidity, and now consists of no fewer than 2,277 vessels, with a gross tonnage of 883,634 tens, or (after deducting engine room and space) of the registered tonnage of 501,434 tons. This arranges the registered tonnage of 501, 1434 tons. space) of the registered comage of 581,434 tons. This suppases the search of the moral of all the other nations of the world put together.

It appears, from a return just laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Thomas Baring, that the steam tonnage of this country had attained the remerkable extent above named on the 1st of January, 1864.

The same return also furnishes a number of facts which we combine and arrange under separate heads, and which give the following results:

The total number of steam vessels of all kinds, as we have already stated, is 2,377. A few years ago iron first began to be introduced as a material for the construction of steamers, and already the iron steamers in the British mercantile marine are more numerous than those constructed of wood, there

numerous than those constructed of wood, there eing 1,391 built of iron in the total of 2,277

Another new material is now coming into use in the building of steamers, namely, steel. The number of vessels formed of steel at present only amounts to four or five; but it is thought probable that the number of vessels constructed of this material.

that the number of vessels constructed of this ma-terial will increase—a much smaller quantity of steel (indeed, not more than one-half) being re-quired to give the same amount of strength in re-sisting shocks and blows than is required of iron. In one case there is a combination of steel plates with two beams In one case there is a combination of steel plates with iron beams.

It is also only a few years since the first screw steamer was constructed in this country, and already considerably more than one third of the steamers in the mercantile marine of fals country are propelled by the screw. According to the return just published, the number of screw steamers at the beginning of the present year was 792.

The size of the steamers employed in the trade of England varies from 50 tons to 18.915 tons—the last being, of course, the tonnage of the Great Eastern. Nearly the whole of the trade between Great Britain and Ireland, and a very considerable portion of the trade around the coasts of the three kingdoms, is now carried on by means of steamers. The number of steam voxsels employed in these branches of trade may be taken at 1,800. We ought also to include under this head nearly the whole of the steamers employed in the trade with France, Belgium and Holland, and a portion of those employed in the trade with Germany, Denmark and the Baltic.

The number of steamers employed in what may be called ocean traffic amounted to 477 at the commencement of the present year, and may be safely taken at upwards of 500 at the present time. These vessels may be divided into four classes, according to their tonnage. to their tonnage.

The first of these classes consists of vessels of from

to their tonnage.

The first of these classes consists of vessels of from 500 to 1,000 tons. These amounted at the beginning of the present year to 268, and include a large portion of the steamers employed in the trade with the Mediterranean, the Adriatic, the Black Sea, the Baltic, and the Hanse Towns of Germany.

The vessels which may be considered ocean steamers, in the strict sense of the term, are vessels of between 1,000 and 4,000 tons. The steamers of this class from 1,000 to 2,000 tons burden amounted to 188. In this number were a few of the steamers employed in the trade with America. When that trade commenced, vessels of 1,200 tons were considered sufficiently large, and that was the size of the steamers in the original Cunard contract. But the steamers in the original Cunard contract. But the steamers employed in the trade with America have increased in magnitude every three or four years, and there are now fifty vessels of upwards of 2,000 tons employed in keeping up the communication for the mails and first-class passengers between Europe and America. The number of vessels of from 2,000 to 3,000 tons is stated in the return to be 43, and the number above 3,000 tons is stated to be 7. But this class of vessels is increasing rapidly and these figures fall considerably short of the real number of steamers of this class now on the ocean.

The Great Eastern is still far ahead of all other vessels, her tonnage being no less than 18,915 tons. This leviathan of the ocean has been too unfortunate as a commercial speculation to have given rise to any initations. The largest class of steamers that have hitherto been employed with profit and advantage scarcely rises to the magnitude of 4,000 tons. In the warlike marine of this country one or two vessels have been constructed of the magnitude of 6,000 tons. of 0,000 tons.

It is impossible to consider the above facts without coming to the conclusion that the introduction of steam navigation, followed, as it has been, by the application of iron to the purposes of ship-building, and the introduction of the screw in the place of the paddle, wheel, have given a fresh impulse and an additional security to the naval greatness of the country. Iron steamers are in future to rule the ocean, in the place of those vessels, built of heart of cak, in which Nelson and Blake gained their victories; and the country which carries the building of iron vessels to the greatest perfection will be the country that will rule the seas. It is even doubtful, since the power of artillery has been so much increased, whether swiftness will not become as great an element of naval power as strength, and whether that nation will not possess the command of the sea which has the greatest number of swift iron steamers capable of carrying one or two very heavy guns apiece. Should it come to this, the iron steamers of the British mercantile marine may have as much influence in preserving the naval power of this country as the wooden merchant vessels of our ancestors had in creating it.—Liverpool Times.

THREE CENTS.

TRACES OF THE HARTLEPOOL MURDERER.—Some rather important revelations have come to light within the last few days in connection with the murder of Matthew Hodgson, near Hartlepool, England, on the 19th of March last. It will be remembered that the man who was supposed to have committed the deed was described minutely by Margaret Denton, who saw him following deceased on the day of the murder up Hart lane, with a bludgeon in his hand, which was afterwards found near the spot where the tragedy was perpetrated. This man the police of the district have been unsuccessful in getting hold of; but about three weeks ago Margaret Denton was at Hartlepool with one of the farm laborers, and on returning in the cart at night, while the driver was absent a minute or two, her eyes caught those of a man who was intently gazing at her. She at once recognized in him the man whom she saw following Hodgson a short time before he was murdered. The driver joined the cart, and as it was proceeding, this man, whom the girl eyed with such fear, came up to the eart, and, from a point from which he could scan the girl's face, again scrutinizingly glanced at her, and inquired of the driver if he was going to Hart. He received a negative reply. The cart then proceeded on its journey, having to ego a little to the north of Hart. At the bend in the road, where, on the 19th of March, the girl had first seen the supposed murderer, this individual, strange to say, was there, and he again put the same question to the driver, apparently annoyed at the troublesome inquiry, gruffly answered him in the negative. All this time Margaret Denton was so terified that she dared not breather to the driver of the cart who this strange questioner was, but on arriving at home she told her mother she had seen the lane who had followed questioner was, but on arriving at home she told her mother site had seen the man who had followed Hodgson up the lane on the day of the murder. The farm laborer who was driving the cart when this incident occurred, appears to have had occasion to go to Hartlepool on Monday last, and when in the out to Hartlepool on Monday last, and when in the out-skirts of the borough he was accosted by his former questioner; he said, "Do you know that girl that was in the cart with you on Friday?" "Ges," re-plied the driver. "Did she say anything about me?" "No." "What! did she not say she know me nicely?" "No. she never mentioned you." Such was the conversation, and the man left. The facts were then communicated to the police, who, during the week, have been scouring the whole neighborhood.—Newcastle Chronicle.

during the week have been scouring the whole neighborhood.—Newcasile Chronicle.

A WOMAN CHARGRO WITH BURNING HER HUSBAND TO DEATH.—On the 11th inst. an inquest was opened at Clay Cross, Derbyshire, England, on the body of John McMorrow, who died from injuries received, as his deposition stated, from his wife setting fire to him whist he was asleep. The deceased stated that on the 23d of June he went to Chester-field to a funeral, and on returning home his wife and he quarrelled, and finally he left the house, to which he did not return until 12 o'clock. The wife was then sitting in the kitchen in her bonnet and shawl, and refused to go to bed, saying she would cut her throat. The deceased afterwards took off his coat and hat, and hung them up some distance from the fire and fell asleep. He was awoke about one or two o'clock in the morning by finding himself on fire. He cried for help, and saw his wife running from him up stairs. He heard her laughing at him, and would soon have been burned to death but that his cries aroused some lodgers, who threw buckets of water upon him and extinguished the flames. He was badly burnt on the back and left side of the arm, the two shirts and waistcoats he had on being nearly consumed. As soon as the fire was extinguished, deceased went for the police, and charged his wife with setting him on fire. She denied it, and said he had fallen on the fire while he was intoxicated, but evidence was produced at the inquest which contradicted her denial. As a proof of the deceased's intoxication, she raked out of the ashes his tobacco box, but one of the witnesses swore that he had taken it out of his pocket just before he went for the police, and that he left it on the table. Deceased's coat was also found by the police to be burned, but deceased was calling out "fire," his wife was burned on the left arm and side, the cost had the right sleeve destroyed, the husband having alleged that the cost was behind the door when the woman set him on fire. It was also proved that when the deceas the result of the inquest.

CHARGED TIMES AT NAPLES.—The Times correspondent, writing from Naples, says: "A statue has just been creeted at Salerno in honor of one of the Neapolitan martyrs, Carlo Pisacane. In 1857 Carlo Pisacane landed with an expedition at Sapri. It was unfortunate—much blood was shed, and the Cagliari cause was tried, in which near 301 men, among them our countrymen Watt and Parks, were demned criminal, under sentence of death, isst saturday stood in the same city as its representative to inaugurate the erection of a statue in honor of his chiet, and a mighty crowd had assembled, without any interference upon the part of the police, to join in the festivities.

any interference upon the part of the police, to join in the festivities.

The French Clercy and the Pope.—The parochial ciercy of the archdiocess of Lyons appear alminoyable in their upper the breach between these clergymen and the Papal authorities took place, a deputation was appointed to explain to the Court of Rome the reasons on which that opposition was founded. The explanation, however, was not listened to, and the archbishop then endeavored to coax the disaffected priests into subn issive obedience; but in this he also failed, for after an examination of the proposal of the superior, and after mature deliberation, the clergy of Lyons respectfully but peremptorily refused to comply with his wishes. After this exhibition of determined hostility to the decree of the Court of Rome it is thought the matter will drop, and that the obnoxious liturgy will not be enforced upon priests or people. For the information of those who are not aware of the fact, we may state that the French liturgy, although in the main points identical with the Roman, differs from the letter-is-meny minor portions—such as the selections of psalms and hymns for special occasions, &c.

An Artist in the Land of the Brigands. An Artist in the Land of the Bricands.—An English artist, Mr. Linnell, says the Roman correspondent of the Post, has just returned to Rome after a very interesting but equally hazardous excursion in the mountain districts of the Abruzzi and Terra di Lavoro, most infested by brigands. He was accompanied by an experienced model, well known to artists there, named Antonio, himself a mountaineer; and although frequently in the neighborhood, and almost in sight of formidable bands, succeeded in tracking his way unburt through the dangerous districts. Mr. Linnell's journey lasted twenty-three days, including a trip to the province of Salerno; and the part of the country he found most oppressed with brigands was the immediate neighborhood of San Germano, where the hills were tonanted by a band of about 300 brigands, with flags

A BALLOON EXPERIMENT.—A small balloon, con A BALLOON EXPERIMENT.—A small balloon, constructed of goldbeater's skin, scarcely two feet in diameter, ascended from Highgate on the 30th ult., at 7.45 P. M., the wind blowing moderately from the N.W. A small tube fitted to the neck allowed the gas to escape as it expanded, and a paper car, filled with sand, which fell slowly through a small aperture in the bottom, was attached to the balloon, in order to compensate to a certain extent for the gradual loss of gas. At \$30 A. M. the following morning it descended at Hirschaip, near Bamberg, in Bayaria. The distance is about 500 miles in a direct line, and the time occupied, allowing for the difference of longitude, as nearly as possible, twelve hours. hours.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF THE CAPE.—Lieutenant General Sir Robert Percy Douglas, who has been appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope, is the eldest son of the late Sir Howard Douglas, who was Governor of New Brunswick from 1823 to 1829, and Lord High Commissioner of the lonian Islands from 1835 till 1840. The new Governor was born in 1806, and succeeded to the baronetcy in 1861. He has been inspector of militia and assistant adjutant general to the forces.

A great number of distinguished visitors are avgeneral to the forces.

A GREAT number of distinguished visitors are expected at the Viennese Courtat the end of the month. The first to arrive will be the hereditary Grand Duke of Russia, who will probably pass some days there. A short time after his departure the Emperor of Russia will arrive, on his way to St. Petersburg, and will also stay a few days. It is believed that the Empress of Russia, who has never seen Vienna, will accompany his Majesty. Prince Gortschakoff will probably profit by the occasion to visit some of his old friends in the Austrian capital. A LETTER from Calais states that the Con

THERE is at present under Dr. Hillier's care, in the University College Hospital, London, a male patient, who affords a striking illustration of true A ST. PETERBURG letter of the 23d says: "The Grand Duke, heir to the throne, left for Berlin last evening at six. He will be eight or nine months absent, as he is to pass the winter in Italy. The Emperor is making his son do what he did 'himself when young—spend some time in Germany and England, making a still longer stay in Italy. The Grand Duke will reach his majority (21) on the 20th September next. The probability is that his Imperial Highness' marriage will be decided on pefore his return.

The Monitor du Soir registers an order of the fore his return.

The Moniteur du Soir registers an order of the day, issued by Prince Charles Frederick of Prussia, in virtue of which any foreigner made prisoner in the Danish ranks, and unable to substantiate his Danish nationality, or to prove that he has been regularly enrolled in the army of Denmark, is to be dealt with as a brigand, brought before court martial, and, on conviction, duly shot.

QUEEN VICTORIA will take upon herself the cost of restoring the Savoy Chapel, which was reduced to ruins by the fire of the 7th. The interior of the chapel was repaired and restored at her Majesty's hapel was repaired and restored at her Majesty's xpense in 1843, and the congregation showed their ratitude on that occasion by the embellishment at heir own cost of the large window over the altar fifth stained class. LETTERS FROM VENICE state that researches

made by the police to discover the correspondents of the Venetian committee have resulted in the arrest of five persons, two being MM. Fusianli and Tonoll, advocates; another M. Ramanoro, an engineer, and a fourth person named Marinoni, employed in a Government office. The prisoners are to be tried by military tribunal. to he ried by military tribunal.

The Director of Police at Warsawhas just published a notice on the subject of the prohibition for indies to wear mourning. He now issues a list of the style of dress which he considers as constituting mourning, and at the same time advises any lady who may consider herself to be falsely accused, to writ on him wearing the articles of dress objected to. THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must alreays accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for The War Press. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. az extra copy of the Paper will be given.

March last, amounting in the whole to £70,721,891, there is the sum of £30, which was bequeathed by John Shipman, of Scarborough, "to be applied by the Government for public general purposes." the Government for public general purposes."

A proof of the great interest felt by the Emperor of the French in industrial exhibitions is afforded in the fact that his Majesty has specially commissioned M. Fauqueville, auditor of the Council of State, to visit the exhibition in Dublin, and furnish a report on the subject.

The young men of the Papal States have recently worn steel watch chains with miniature Orsini bombs attached. To counteract these revolutionary indications the Pope has sanctioned the manufacture of watch chains after a model of "The Sacred Chains of St. Peter."

Garyener, the bushranger of New South Wales. GARVENER, the bushranger of New South Wales, having been some time back captured in Queensland, was brought to trial the other day in Sydney, and was acquitted, amid the hearty cheering of the bystanders. The ruffian has, however, many other charges banging over him. bystanders. The ruffian has, however, many other charges hanging over him.

The Journal des Pyrinées Orientales announces that the family of M. Doville, of Perpignan, celebrated, as few days since, the one hundred and second anniversary of his birthday. The centenarian is still in the enjoyment of excellent health.

A very beautiful memorial tablet to perpetuate the memory of the late Sir C. Barry has been just erected in the nave of Westminster Abbey, over the spot where the distinguished architect of the Houses of Parliament lies buried.

The foundations of the Albert Memorial in Hydre Houses of Parliament lies burled.

The foundations of the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park are progressing. We understand that the first stone will be laid without public ceremonial; but that her Majesty is likely to be present at some stage of the progress, a little later on.

M. Berryer, the head of the French bar, is expected in London the end of October or beginning of November, on a visit to Lord Brougham; and the English bar mean to invite him to a banquet.

THE ENGROUGH ALEXANDER and Prince Corteche. THE EMPEROR ALEXANDER and Prince Gortscha koff are to reach St. Petersburg on the 22d of thi THE PRINCESS CLOTHILDE is at present residing at the chatcau of Meudon, where she will remain until after her confinement. THE Sovereigns of Austria and Prussia are corresponding in cordial language with the petty princes of Germany. The process of laying a telegraphic cable between the Gulf of Spezzia and the nearest promontory of Corsica has been fully successful.

A MEMORIAL of the late Mr. Thackeray is to be erected in Westminster Abbey.

GENERAL NEWS.

ABD-EL-KADER has returned to Damascus from his pilgrimage to Mecca.

REMARKABLE STORY OF A ROBIN.—The Wilmington (Del.) Republican relates the following incident: "A few days ago Mr. Stephen S. Pierce, of the Fifth ward, determined to give the robin, which he had kept in a cage about four years, its liberty. With this view, he took the bird to the highland, near the residence of Dr. Norris, and let it go. It first fiew to a tree, then took a sweep some distance, returning near the place he was sitting, and hovered around him, as if unwilling to quit his presence. After remaining some time, Mr. P. returned home, leaving the bird behind. Anxious to know whether it had departed, he went out about two hours afterwards, and was astonished to see his former pet remaining near. Mr. P. had taken some food in a small cup, and placing it upon the ground, saw it come and partake freely. Lingering an hour or more. Mr. P. retraced his steps homewards, when the bird at once followed him, flying against his person repeatedly, particularly about his feet, seemingly in great distress. Surprised at this, Mr. Pierce picked up the bird and returned it to its cage, when it at once exhibited great joy." THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD.—This powerful or-ganization, it is stated, now has enrolled in the United States more than two million members. In ganization, it is stated, now has enrolled in the United States more than two million members. In this city recently several new Circles have been started. These new bodies are merely entitled Subcircles, until such time as the number reaches 125, when they rise to the dignity of a Circle. So well are the Brotherhood said to be organized, that at an hour's notice one hundred thousand armed men can be ready in Ireland alone, and be brought into the field; and after a week's notice, double that number might be got together. Circles are established also in the heart of England, and among the leaders it is confidently believed that Ireland may be hailed in two years from the present as a sister republic. In Wales, in Scotland, and in many other toreign countries, Circles are established, and meet together weekly in private. Prominent Fenians believe that if the opportunity is not given by England in two years, that the Order will make it.

Act of Brayery.—The Elmira Gazette says: ACT OF BRAVERY.—The Elmira Gazette says: The engineer on the train conveying prisoners to

bered.

— BRUTAN OUTRAGE.—On Monday afternoon, Mrs.

— BRUTAN OUTRAGE.—On Monday afternoon, Mrs.

Henry Paff, residing in Cumru, came to town to get her husband's bounty, who is in Captain Ketrer's Co. E, 46th Regiment. She applied to M. B. Boyer, Esq., and received the bounty; but on her way home, on the Morgantown road, between the Lancaster bridge and Yost's Island, she was waylaid by two brutes in human form, who drugged her into an adjoining field, where they ravished her. The parties are known to the woman. On Tuesday the police attempted to arrest them, but could not find them. So brutal an occurrence has not disgraced our county for a long series of years.—Reading Times. Times.

HORRIBLE SUICIDE.—On Tuesday last a respectable farmer named R. J. Carpenter, living near Frederica, Kent county, Del., took his gun, heavily loaded with large shot, and placing it to his head, ordered a small boy to tell his wife thathe was going to kill himself. Mrs. C. immediately ran to where he was, and casting herself on her knees, begging him to desist. To her frantic inquiry, "What will I and the children do!" he replied: "Do the best you can," and immediately pulled the trigger, the load tearing off the entire skull and scattering the blood and brains over his poor wife, who had fallen with him.

man cearing on the entire skull and scattering the blood and brains over his poor wife, who had fallen with him.

Price of Provisions in Macon, Ga.—Bacon, \$3 to \$3.75; corn, \$10; corn meal, \$10 to \$12; syrup, \$15 to \$13; sugar, \$6 to \$7; beef, \$2 to \$2.50; pork, \$2 to \$2.50; mutton, \$2 to \$2.50; flour, \$1 to \$125; beans, \$1 per quart; cucumbers, \$1.50 per dozen; squashes, \$2 per dozen; Irish potatoes, \$1 per quart; speckle peas, \$10 per bushel; water melons, \$20 a piece; green apples, \$15 per bushel; black-berries, \$1 per quart; whortle berries, \$1 50; eggs, \$3 per dozen; chickens, \$3.50 to \$5 each; geese, \$7 each; butter, \$4 to \$5 per pound; honer, \$3 per pound; dried fruit, peaches, onions, \$21 per bushel; scullions, \$2 a grab.

Spirits and Oil.—A company has been formed in Chicago for the purpose of boring for oil within the limits of that city, and the work of boring actively prosecuted. At twenty feet indications of oil were found, but although the depth of three hundred and twenty feet have since been reached, no better show has been obtained. The diggers are directed by a spiritualist medium who is influenced by spirits of departed oil speculators who have "gone up," and who are now able to see through numerous geological strata into a lake of oil which the workmen are vainly endeavoring to reach.

Plerce to be Nominated.—The Niagara Falls correspondent of the New York Commercial divertiser wrote that if George Sanders and Jacob Thompson failed to bring about an armistice with a call for a convention of all the States, they will endeavor to procure as an alternative the nomination, by the Democracy, of ex-President Pierce at Chicago.

Incendiated INCENDIARY HANDBILLS.—A Dr. Smith was caught posting neat handbills in Louisville the other day. They were culogistic of the traitor Lee as the concentration of all the military genius of Casar, Napoleon, Hannibal, Alexander, Turrenne, Frederick the Great, and Saze, strangely omitting Benedict Arnold and Judas Iscariot. Smith is an Englishman.

Englishman.

Thapping A Bear.—A bear was trapped on the Green Mountains last week which weighed about two hundred pounds. Bruin made vigorous efforts to escape, dragging the trap and a clog attached to it, which weighed forty pounds, to a tree about twenty rods from the place where he was caught, and climbing it to the height of thirty feet. Here the trap and its fixtures became entangled in the limbs, and he was found and shot. limbs, and he was found and shot.

INCAPACITY OF REBEL SURGEONS.—The Richmond Examiner says that recently a conscript, who had been undergoing an examination before the medical board in that city, upon reaching the street fell in a fainting fit, with a bleeding at the lungs, and was carried to a place where medical assistance could be rendered him. He had been pronounced, by a highly enlightened board, a healthy conscript, while not twenty degrees removed from the grave.

DISCOVERY OF A SKELETON.—An Indian skeleton of immense size was recently discovered three feet under ground, near Fort river, in Hadley. The bones were so far decomposed that most of them crumbled upon exposure to the air. Some of the doctors think that the Indian was not less than seven feet high and one hundred years old when he died. died.

A DOURTFUL STORY.—The Lewistown (Ma.)

Journal has the following: "There are a couple of spinsters in Greene—monomaniacs in their way—who have been trying to see how many cats could be multiplied from one pair. They began with one pair when the rebellion broke out, and, as the kittens have grown and multiplied, their number now reaches the alarming number of 440 cats and kittens!" PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair will be held at Easton, on the grounds of the Northampton County Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th of September next. For circulars and other information, persons will address A. B. Longaker, Eq., Norristown, Pa. Address A. B. Longaker, Esq., Norristown, Pa. OLL IN KANSAS.—The Pittsburg (Penna.) Post has information that an abundance of oil, possessing all the qualities of the Oil City petroleum, is found along a stream called Wee Creek, which runs through Miami county, Kansas. It is said to be better lubricating oil thun the Allegheny petroleum, and is so plenty as to be easily gathered with a spoon from the top of standing puddles of water.

A OUTREP YOUNG LANY. from the top of standing puddles of water.

A QUEER YOUNG LADY.—There is said to be a young lady, aged sweet eighteen, who belongs to and resides in St. Louis, and who has done nothing but eat and sleep since she was four years old. She is awake seven minutes twice in twenty-four hours, and then talks and eats.

A SMART Winow.—Not long since a widow, of pying a large house in the fashionable quarter of London, sent for a wealthy solicitor to make her will, by which she disposed of between £50,000 and £60,000. He proposed soon after, was accepted, and found himself the happy husband of a penniless adventurer.

with stained glass.

Another proof of the growing feeling in France
t Amiens, where a jury returned a verdict of guilty,
with extenuating circumstances, against a man
convicted of having once attempted to murder his
own father, thrice attempted murders of a less unmatural dye, and of having preparated five incendiary fires.

Letters from Veryory attention and convictions of a less unmorable for disastrous fires in the happy husband of a penniless adventurer.

Sentence Commuted.—The President has commuted the sentence of First Lieutenant Edward
King, 68th New York Volunteers, sentenced to be
shot for desertion, to discharge from the United
States service, with loss of all pay and allowances
due, and imprisonment during the war at Dry. Tortugas, Fig.—Washington Chronicle.

The Month of Fires.—July, 1864, will be memorable for disastrous fires in the happy husband of a penniless adventurer. tugas, Fla.—Washington Chronicle.

The Month of Fires.—July 1864, will be memorable for disastrous, fires in this country. Many of them have originated from the drought, and much valuable woodland has been burnt over. Aside from this, it is estimated that upwards of \$6,000,000 worth of property has been destroyed by fire in different sections of the United States.

Heard the Firing.—A gentleman residing on the coast of England writes to the London Times that he distinctly heard the firing of the guns of the Alabama and Kearsarge. His house is situated on an elevation about 110 feet above the surrounding district, and is distant one hundred and fifteen miles from the scene of the conflict.

Too Many Ladres.—There is a surplus of females in estyle of dress which he considers as constituting mourning, and at the same time advises any lady who may consider herself to be fakely acoused, to wait on him wearing the articles of dress objected to.

IN. Temper, astronomer, has addressed to the Journal de Toulouse a note, dated the 5th instant, in which he says: "At two o'clock this morning I discovered a now telescopic comet, in the constellation of the Ram. Its position was about 2h. 57m. right ascension, and 1B deg. 12 min., northern declination."

The Dorset Chronicle announces the deal the last of the celebrated breed of Portland dogs, who were to shipwrecked marinors what the St. Bernard dogs are to storm-lost travellers. Owing to lifeboats the breed has fallen into disuse, and the last was killed last week on account of old age.

In the account of the public income of the United Kingdom for the financial year ending with Too MANY LADIES .- There is a surplus of females