DROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, to six per cent. gold bearing bonds, edeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15, 1867.

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one undred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be issued in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers All aubsciptions must be for fifty dollars, or some nultiple of fifty dollars. Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.

The party depositing must endorse upon the original ertificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed they must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department on receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, person making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of de

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and npwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed commission of one quarter of one per cent. which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of s bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for com-

missions must be made from the deposits. Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper en dorsements are made upon the original certificates. All officers authorized to receive deposits are requeste to give to applicants all desired information, and afford

W. P. FESSENDEN.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Phila

First National Bank of Philadelphia. Second National Bank of Philadelphia. Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

throughout the country will doubtles AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

aul-12t 73-10 U. S. LOAN.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

Under instructions from the Treasury Ddpartment, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Loan issued on Three Years' Treasury Notes with Cou-Loan issued on Three Years' Treasury Notes with Coupons attached, bearing interest at the rate of two dents a day on every \$100.

These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U.S. 6 per cent. Boads, (interest payable in coin) redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty, from August 15, 1867.

Interest allowed from date of subscription, to August 15, and on all subscriptions after that date the accrued interest will be required to be paid.

DAVID B. PAUL, President.

July 30, 1864.

July 90, 1864.

NEW

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR. INTEREST 7.30 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

INTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money at the end of Ehree years; or, the holder has the right to demand at THE 5.20 BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE CASH.

most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per appeal 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., , 1528-80t No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA,

728 Arch Street,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN,

MOTES, interest payable semi annually in lawful money, on the 15th days of February and August respectively of each year. Epectively of each year.

These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 16th, 1867. These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$700, \$100, \$5,000. Interest will be allowed to the 16th of \$1,000, \$5,000. Interest will be allowed to the 16th of August next on subscriptions prior to that date. Scharriptions subscriptions prior to that date. Scharriptions subscriptions to that date will be required to pay the accrued interest. A commission of \$40 fone per cent. will be allowed on all subscriptions of \$25,000 and upward.

SAM'L J. MAC MULLAN,

CASHIER. SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD. SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of 20s and 100s, can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1981. of the same denomination.

For information apply at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South THIRD Street, Phila. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CON. Saining a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to Carnish New Companies with

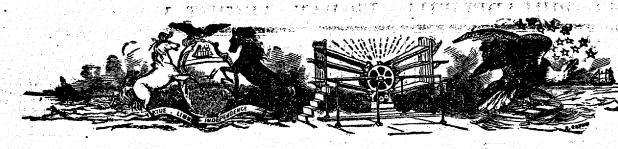
CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOK. ORDER OF TRANSPER STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND BOOK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER. ACCOUNT OF SALES, Of good materials and at Low Prices.

274-tz

Moss & Co.,

STATIONERS,

435 CHESTNUT Street.



Life in Some Southern Prisons.

Ensign Geo. M. Smith, who was washed ashore on the South Carolina coast on the 7th of January

st, while attempting to leave the rebel cruise

Andronica (aground on the shoals), and taken pri-

a small village near by, who happened to be passing

has written to the Brooklyn Union an account of his experiences. He is, by the way, if we remember

tright, the same officer who was the first to board

the blockade runner Ceres, on which Lamar, the

x-rebel commissioner to Paris was a passenger

which was of so much importance to the Government

Ga. He says there are at that place (Macon) a large

humber of men recently from the famous Libby, who were probably sent hither in view of Grant's

ovements in front of Richmond. There are also

many naval officers, and nearly all the infantry offi-

cers formerly confined in Richmond. The number is about 1,200, of all ranks, from generals down.

The accommodations are spacious and comfortable; there is plenty of good water—a real comfort, and

could keep comparatively clean. The prison consisted of a large number of tents. The scullion

work, &c., was performed in turns by the prisoners, and the week the ensign wrote he had been offi-

ciating as hospital nurse, and says they "have a

His letters, which were examined by the com-

mandant of the post, one "C. M. B.," are written

on extremely fine note paper, with a pen and in good ink, (some of them have to use a pointed atlek

and a solution of gunpowder.) The envelopes, how-

ever, are of the worst description; they are made (by the rebels) of the coarsest and meanest kind of

brown paper, so thin and slozy that blotting paper would almost be better, and secured by gum from

the pine tree. Letters from all the Southern prisons come by the way of Fortress Monroe,

and, we understand, hundreds are received daily

at that point. Letters to the prisoners, which

o the same way, must be addressed: "---

rank, &c.,) Prisoner of War, Confederate Mili

tary Prison, at ____," &c. The rebel ten cents postage stamp (which they can generally obtain from a more fortunate fellow-prisoner, or as a

gift or loan from the "rebs" themselves, bring

its destination for six cents, payable on its receipt

Packages containing clothes or delicacies may be

sent in the same way, and are sure to reach their destination "safe and sound." The Ensign sends

for a whole list of things, as if he expected to make a protracted stay there, (in all probability they will

be released by Sherman's triumphant army ere be will receive them,) and was determined to make

himself as comfortable as possible. He wants a change of underclothes, a pair of trowsers, seve-

raper collars, pens, paper and ink, hesides other articles "too numerous to mention." They can

thus live very comfortably. The prison fare is necessarily plain, coarse, and unpalatable. The Eu-

he letter to our lines, whence it is despatched to

good time generally.

oner, with several comrades, by some cavalry from

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

E. WALRAVEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARBYL.) MASONIC HALL,

CURTAIN GOODS.

VOL. 8.-NO. 5.

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES.

CURTAINS.

AND MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

No. 113 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF myl4-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS, 612 CHESTNUT STREET

Will, from this date, sell SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES

On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Good bought before the rise, which they will sell at mode rate prices. Terms net cash.

GENTS' FTRNISHING 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. HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARPS, ENDERS, ENDERS, ENDERS, ENDULDER BRACES, &c., &c.

ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER

TO THE NEW STORE, 825 ARCH STREET. SPRING AND SUMMER.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK UNDERCLOTHING. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

M'INTIRE & BROTHER, (SUCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS.)

1035 CHESTNUT STREET. The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt." FINE 3HIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHLERS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also, SOUSTAINTY PROCESSING NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continents DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at myl4-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet bu
are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be sup-rior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

GROCERIES. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences, with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS. my31-tf Corner BLEVENTH and VINE Sts. ARCHER & REEVES,

WHOLES ALE GROCERS,

No. 45 North WATER Street, and

No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
or sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large stock of SIGAR, MOLASSES, COFFEE, TEAS, SPICES, TOBACCO, And Groceries generally, carefully selected for the country trade. Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S Extensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. ay25-6m

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. —2,600 bbls. Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-caught fat fish, in assorted packages.
2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax Hearing DICKLES.-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAE.

VINEGAE.

For half bbls. Pickles in Vinegar.

Also, three-gallon and five-gallon kegs do.

RODES & WILLIAMS,

For sale by

RODES & WILLIAMS,

107 South WATER Street.

COAL. COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER
MEADOW, and Spring Mountain Lehigh Coal, and
best Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared exbest Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for Family use, Depot, N. W. corner RIGHT's
and WILEOW Sts. Office, Mo. 112 South SECOND St.
and WILEOW Sts. Office, Mo. 12 South SECOND St.

S. HOUSMAN & CO., MO. 957 BEOADWAY, 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

FRIDAY, AUGUST 5, 1864.

OHIO, Funeral of Major General McPherson at Clyde, Ohio-Fremont's Chances in Ohio -Prospects at Chicago-The Great Conspiracy—The Rebels in Canada—Their Extent, Plans, and Prospects-Westward Travel.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
CLEVELAND, Ohio, August 3, 1864. The funeral of Major General McPherson at Clyde, some forty miles west of this point, drew together a large number of people. The remains were sent from Atlanta under escort of a detachment of the 13th United States Infantry, and reached Cincinnati on Wednesday last. The funeral was appointed to take place at Clyde, on Friday, at ten clock A. M., but was delayed until nearly noon, on account of the non-arrival of some of the railway trains. It is estimated that there were not far from ten thousand persons present. The usual military bonors were shown by the detachment of the 13th Infantry, and by a regiment of volunteers and a battery of artillery, from Sandusky City. Clyde is the residence of General McPherson's mother, and the funeral took place from the old homest neat frame building a short distance from town. The family burying ground is near the site of a log house where General McPherson was born, thirtysix years ago. It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of the deceased General, some six

thousand dollars having already been subscribed for that purpose.

The Democratic Convention, appointed for the 29th inst., at Chicago, is destined to be of far more importance than the Fremont Convention in this city. Cleveland appears to have forgotten that comble event, or at any rate, is silent upon it. I am informed here that there is not a paper of any mportance throughout Ohio, either English or German, that is advocating the claims of the thing, or very near it—certainly not worth notice. Some of the Demecratic politicians assert that they could be brought to vote for him in case McClellan should not be the Chicago nominee. The Democratic faith through the West is largely fastened upon Little Mac, always excepting the ultra peace element. A large portion of the latter class are fixedly opposed to the nomination of latter class are fixedly opposed to the nomination of ral pairs of sooks, shoes, etc.; ten pounds of coffee, any man who has, in even so slight a manner, given five pounds of tea, twenty-five pounds of sugar; ous for the nomination of Frank Pierce, or some one of his stripe. This failing, and a war man being

a necessity. McClellan will be the first choice, but

last resort, the desperate say they will favor the mination of Fremont for the purpose of defeating Mr. Lincoln. The revelations of the northwest conspiracy has taken many persons by surprise. The disclosures in St. Louis and Indianapolis are of such a nature as to stamp them as authentic. I have known for more than a year of the existence of such a conspiracy, ver suspected its magnitude. In May of last year an inkling of the matter was given me in St. Louis, with a request that I would not then make it public. My informant and myself looked upon it as a Quixotic affair, hardly worth attention, and after a short time it passed from consideration, and was forgotten until a few weeks since. The rapidity and extent of its growth are sufficient to show the determined character of its managers, and the necessity for breaking up their schemes. At the time I first learned of its existence, the institution was without a name, except as a branch of the K. G. O's., latterly the title of Order of American Knights was given to it, and by this it is known Chicago for the 27th instant, two days before the Convention, to which none but those in the higher degrees can be admitted. The disclosures now made will probably prevent the session, though this is by no means a certainty. There is considerable acti-

vity among the Knights and their friends now at Niagara Falls, Windsor, and other places in Canada. Some mischief is brewing and it will take something more than an exposure to break up the institution.
The snake is scotched, not killed.
The quasi rebel commissioners are still crouching under the tail of the British Iton, and waiting for something to turn up. Parties who were at the Falls at the time the "negotiations" were going on saure me that the rebel delegates were themselves ready for a peace movement that should put a final stop to the war. They were ready for any terms that would not be too humiliating, the only point for which they were strenuous was that there should South. The darling dream of a Confederacy they were still unwilling to give up, and will cling to till the last moment. My informants inferred that they would by and bye give up this idea, though restriction of the Union with State powers as of old. storation of the Union with State powers as of old.
Had the President left out the clause with reference
to slavery, in his document addressed. "To whom
it may concern," there is a general belief that it
would have been favorably received. The Canada ciause at the present time, as the subject of slavery would be a matter of discussion whenever negotia-tions were undertaken. There is a general despon-

condition of affairs. They are about ready to give up the fight.

The number of Southern refugees that wait over the border is quite large and daily increasing. They are for the most part runaways from the South, who had not courage to enter the army, nor the ability to remain at home without doing so. They amuse themselves by whisky drinking, poker playing, and talking londly over the barbarity of the Yankees, and the rights of the sunny South. Occasionally a rumor comes over that they are planning the destruction of some of the lake cities, and particularly a release of the prisoners on Johnson's Island. None of these plans are likely to be carried out, owing to the lack of steamers, arms, and ammunition necessary, as well as the proper men for prosecuting such an enterprise.

The Canada rebels are not possessed of pluck like where they are. An attack upon Johnson's Island would needs be made by a very strong force to nsure success, and, in any event, would be at-

tended with much loss. We are prepared for a and from the great West. All the railways are doing an excellent business. Cleveland is now exulting over the completion of a new route to New ous six-foot guage through the route; exceeds in distance the one via Pittsburg and Harrisburg. Steamers in large numbers were constantly arriving and departing for all the lake ports; one line advertising to send daily boats to make the round trip of Lakes Erie, Huron and Superior. These boats, like the railway trains, are constantly crowded. Money appears to be abundant, and the quantity is only equalled by the readiness to spend it.

PIERMONT. The Funeral of Col. Mulligan—A Home to be Presented to His Widow. The remains of this gallant soldier arrived in Chicago on Sunday last, and lay in state at Bryan Hall during that day, Monday, and part of Tuesday, the day of the funeral. The hall was draped with emblems of mourning, devices, and mottoes. Among the latter was a pendant bearing the dying words of Col. Mulligan, "Lay me down and save the Rag!" addressed to his brother-in-law, Lieutenant Nugent, and some of his soldiers, who, after he was wounded, were endeavoring to carry him off the field. Nugent, as represented, was mortally wound-ed while engaged in this work of devotion. During the time the remains were at the hall, thousands of people came to take a last look.
On Tuesday morning the funeral took place, and was attended by thousands. The hearse was escorted by a guard of honor, composed of four companies of the Irish Brigade. It was followed by the City Police, two regiments of the Veteran

Reserve Corps, officers of the army and navy in full uniform, the Governor of the State, his Cabinet, the Mayor and City Council, the Fire Department and a large number of Catholic religious societies Between the Reserve Regiments was and empty hearse, a tribute of respect to Lieutenant Nugent. Major General S. G. Hurlbut and Brig. General J. B. Tarchin were among the officers present. J. B. Taronin were among the one or present. The cortege was by far the most magnificent ever witnessed in Chicago.

The funeral proceeded to St. Mary's Cathedrai, but the large building was too small to hold the fifth of the mourners. Before the services commenced

Mrs. Mulligan fainted in her pew, but was restored through proper medical assistance. The altar and galleries of the church were draped in mourning. Upon the right was hung a banner containing an extract from a letter of Colonel Mulligan to Bishop Duggan: "I am a soldier, and I obey my General; I am a Catholic, and I obey my Bishop." The office for the dead was chanted by the clergy. The solemn requiem mass was celebrated by Dr. Butler. Dr. McMulien then delivered the sermon, and was followed by Dr. Dunne in a benediction. The cortege we have then passed out of the chapel, when the escort was formed into line, and marched to Michigan avenue, down Lake street, up Market street to the Randolph-street bridge, and thence to the Milwaukee depot, where they took the cars for Calvary Cemetery. The citizens of Chicago are now engaged in raisng contributions for the purpose of purchasing a home for Mrs. Mulligan, and enabling her to live in all her former ease and comfort. Col. Mulligan was highly respected in Chicago, as the columns of the dailies of the city amply attest, and, conse quently, the contributions are numerous and liberal. A meeting of the members of the bar of the city was held to further the object. One of the gen-tlemen, in addressing his fellow-lawyers, thus apos-

ang the dirge of Marco Botzaris: 'Mulligan, with the storied brave,
'Mulligan, with the storied brave,
Our country nurtured in her glory's time,
Rest thee, there is no prouder grave,
Even in our own proud clime,
We iell thy doom without a sigh,
Forthou art Freedom's now, and Fame's;
One of the few, the immortal names
That were not born to die' PRICES AMONG THE MORMONS.—Notwithstanding the Mormons are laying by grain for a season of famine, food is now pretty well up to starvation prices: The Descret News. of July 6th, quotes Flour at \$45 % 100 hs., Wheat \$5 % bushel, Corn \$4 50 % bushel, Pork 50 ets. % h., Sugar \$1, Butter \$0 ets., and Whisky \$10 % gallon.

rophised the dead in the words of Halleck, when he

EUROPE. The Recent Mysterious Railway Murder in England. SUPPOSED DISCOVERY OF THE PERPETRATOR—HIS FLIGHT TO AMERICA.

sign says that these things are most needed, especially the tea and coffee, for the sick. Those sending things to their friends confined in Southern prions had, therefore, better make up their list from the one given above. Horrible Rebel Cruelty. ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS-THEIR PITIABLE CONDITION The New Orleans True Delta of Monday, 25th ult., gives the following concerning the prisoners who arrived in that city from Texas, and were described as "animated skeletons:"

as "animated skeletons."

Yesterday, at about the hour when Sabbath bells were risging and good people preparing for worship, our citizens were astonished by the apparition of a regiment, the like of which certainly never marched through the streets of any Christian city. Hatless and shoeless, without shirts and even garments that decency forbids us to name, they were greeted with a murmur of indignation almost universal. The shreds of butternut-colored clothing that fluttered from their attenuated forms deceived us all. We believed them rebels held as prisoners in our hands, and universal executation was hurled upon the authorities for what was deemed their inhumanity to helpless prisoners. But we soon discovered our

thorities for what was deemed their inhumanity to helpless prisoners. But we soon discovered our mistake. They were Union men, taken by the robels in battle, held many months in captivity, and now returned to us for that band of sleek, well-fed robel soldiers that we gave up last week. Decency forbids us to describe the utter nudity of these men, officers and soldiers. Many of them had not rags enough to be ragged with, and as their feet pressed the sharp stones, the blood marked their tracks. Animated skeletons marching through New Orleans!

They had just arrived from Red river. In number nearly a thousand, comprising prisoners from many battle fields; many of them twelve to sixteen months in captivity. Their story is soon told; they are one installment from the great prison-pen near Tyler; Texas, where from four to six thousand are gathered within a stockade fort, at the rate of about a thousand to an acre of land. We will not sicken the reader with a recital of the disgusting history of this camp—it feetid atmosphere, its accumulated filth, its terrible destitution. They can be linagined—we have no wish to recite them. Although gathered from many commands, we believe that a majority of the prisoners returned belong to the States of Iowa and Indiana. The 26th Indiana and 19th Iowa are well represented. We will mention a tew incidents as they were related to us by the prisoners. prisoners.
Thomas Morehead, of Company I, 26th Indiana

prisoners.

Thomas Morehead, of Company I, 26th Indiana, was seally and wantonly murdered by one of the guards, named Frank Smith, while ten paces in the guard line. Four times have the Indiana troops, marched the one hundred and ten miles from Shreve-port to Tyler for exchange, their bare feet being cut with the frozen earth of last November. At Camp Ford they have built huts from brushwood with which to shelter themselves. This work was of slow progress, from the want and the inability to get beyond the guard lines into the woods for material. Whenever any of these prisoners escaped they were hunted with bloodhounds, and in nearly every case recaptured. On the 24th of March Colonel Rose and all the Indiana officers escaped by digging under the stockade, but after nights of weary marching were recaptured by the aid of dogs and brought back. Lieut. Collins, one of the number, escaped again. Lieut. Col. Borden, commanding the camp, rebuked the guards for bringing him back alive, and posted an order to all guards recapturing an escaped prisoner to shoot or hang him on the spot. These men wese marched to Shreveport under the guard of Lieut. Haynes, commanding a band of conscripts. So cruel were these men that when the footsore prisoners gave out by the roadside, they put a lariet around their necks and tied it to their saddles. A refinement of cruelty. Many of the officers remaining are in irons, and all are suffering for food, medicines, and clothing. The rations served each day are a few ounces of beef, Indian meal, and sait. No wonder they die like sheep. A small quantity of quinine, blue mass, and calomel constituted the entire pharmacopeae of the camp. We have not time to relate a third of the cruelties related to us. But there is one thing of such irightful enormity that we should fail to do our duty if we did not call the attention of the Government to it. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vacinated for the prevention of small pox with virus taineted with the the attention of the Government to it. Two hundred of these prisoners have been vacinated for the prevention of small pox with virus tainted with the foul leprosy of sin, and are now impregnated with loathsome disease.

Immediately upon the arrival of these men the representative of the Western Branch of the Sanitary Commission, with the agents of Iowa and Indiana, addressed themselves busily to the work of ameliorating their condition. Before night they will be clad and their immediate wants cared for.

Col. Kimball, by direction of Governor Morton, made four distinct attempts to send relief to this camp without success, Kirby Smith has now expressed his willingness to permit them to be so supplied, and the agents of the different States and the Sanitary Commission will immediately ship a liberal supply of necessaries, together with stores for the sick, and a supply of healthy virus for vacine purposes.

Fabrileus Profits of Cotton-raising.

A letter dated Nashville gives some highly interesting particulars of cotton prospects this season in Middle Tennesse, where it is being raised, particularly near Murfreesboro', with every promise of the largest success and of profits almost fabulous. Let me give you facts derived from personal observation. One farm, five hundred acres of which are in cotton, is conducted by three gentlemen, who discharge the executive duties, the espitalbeing mainly contributed by partners at the North. The reason is now so far advanced that they can tell accurately enough what will be the cost of the crop. The outlay, including the first cost of mules and gine, machinery and implements, will be about \$20,000. They are confident of having an average crop of 200 pounds of ginned cotton to the acre. One of them is an experienced planter, whose estimate is reliable. In other words, the crop will be 100,000 pounds. Octton has been selling in Nashville for \$1.25 per pound. Suppose it falls to one dollar, and the crop would pay. Nay, to allow for every contingency, take off one-half, and the crop will be a complete success. I may remark that in this case the land is hired at \$3 an acre. The negroes—some fifty in number—are paid at the rate of \$10 a month for men and a ration. With this they have house rent and a piece of land large enough to raise corn, vegetables, pouliry and ponk for their families.

Another farm is conducted by a gallant ex-Major, who has beaten his sword into a plough-share. He has about three hundred acres in cotton, and finer and more promising fields it would be difficult to find. He estimates that his crop will not cost him above \$10,000, and he hopes to get three hundred pounds to the acre. I do not think he will realize this yield; but take off twenty-five per cent, and there is a crop of seventy-five thousand pounds. I leave you to compute the profit at the present rates of cotton. I may remark that the land on this place is leased for a term of years.

The region whi Fabuleus Profits of Cotton-raising.

UNION LEAGUES.—The Indianapolis Sentinel, an "O. A. K." paper of Indiana, enraged at General Carrington and Governor Morton for their exposure of the "Sons of Liberty," threatens a similar reve lation of the "Loyal Leagues." The Indianapoli Journal invites it to the work, and gives it the following programme, which the Sentinel and its secessionist associates will hardly be able to carry cessionist associates will hardly be able to carry out:

"It threatens to expose the 'Loyal Leagues,' and we hope it will not stay its hand. If they are engaged in raising armies to aid the rebellion, let us know it. If they are appointing men to command their levies, who are known friends of the rebels in arms give us the names of the culprits. If they are scheming to break up this Government into as many fragments as there are States, let their schemes be exposed in the virtuous columns of the Sentine! If, however, the 'Loyal Leagues' are true to the Constitution and the laws; if the object of their formation is to sustain the constituted authorities against all attempts to overthrow the Government, and to aid in putting down any attempted counter-revolution in the interest of the rebellion, then they will smile at all exposures the Sentine! that the Loyal Leaguers will not, with brazen-face falsehood, deny the existence of the league, nor brand it with dishonor by swearing that there is no such association. The existence of 'Loyal Leagues' is as well known as any other fact of current history; and they are neither afraid nor ashamed to give notice of their meetings through the public press."

- A St. Louis despatch of Friday says : Gen. E. B. Brown, commander of the central district of Missouri, is in town. He says there is no doubt of Quantrell's death. He has the evidence of many ebels in different parts of the country to that effect; and some cypher letters addressed to Quantrell, taken from the body of a rebel who was sup-posed to be Quantrell, but subsequent investigation satisfied the general that Quantrell had really been killed.

was killed by some person then unknown, and his remains were thrown out of the carriage upon the track.

Energetic efforts were at once set on foot to discover the perpetrator, with what result is told in the following letter to the London Times, dated Liverpool, July 19:

"I ondon and the world at large will be thankful that such a clue has at last been found to the track of the murder of the late Mr. Briggs as to leave no doubt that the murder of will be brought to justice. It appears that the police at last fell themselves authorized in believing that their efforts to capture the perpetrator of the murder would be successful, and from information which had been received they proceeded to the house of a cabman at Bow, where for some months past a German tailor named Francis Muller has lodged. This man, it now transpires, left London a few days ago for the purpose of proceeding to New York, but our reporter is not at liberty to divuige the exact route taken, nor the name of the vessel in which he has sailed. It must suffice now to say that he was discovered in this wise: A little girl, the daughter of the cabman, at whose house Francis Muller had lived, said that after his leaving, four days ago, she found in the room he had, occupied, a small cardiboard box, such as jeweters put their various wares in, and upon her exhibiting it to her father he remembered the name of the tradesman with whom the chain of the late Mr. Briggs had been exchanged. The cabman immediately communicated with the police authorities, and the box was by them taken to Mr. Death's establishment, that person's name and address-being engraven on the inside. Upon its being shown to Mr. Death, he at once identified it as one of his boxes, and such a one as he should have used wherein to place a chain similar to that have used wherein to place a chain similar to that exchanged for the one supposed to have been taken from the late unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Briggs, and which had been identified as his property. exchanged for the one supposed to have been taken from the late unfortunate gentleman, Mr. Briggs, and which had been identified as his property. That slight clue having been obtained, of course the next step-was to connect Muller with the man who sold the chain to Mr. Death, and Mr. Death, it gompany with the cabman and the police, went down to the cottage at Bow where Muller had lived, and upon seeing a photograph Mulleor had lived and upon seeing a photograph of Mulleor had lived and upon seeing a photograph of Mulleor had been found in the carriage on the railway on the night of the murder, and which it was evident had been found in the carriage on the railway on the night of the murder, and which it was evident had been found in the carriage on the railway on the night of the murder, and which it was evident had beinged to the person was therefore, taken up to section. The cabman was, therefore, taken up to section. The man and the purchased for Muller about four months ago. This seemed so conclusive that inspector. Tanner immediately, went back to Scotlandyard, stated the discoveries that had been made, and, accompanied by inspector Thompson, proceeded to Bow street pollee office, and there obtained a warrant for the apprehension of Francis Muller. The next step was to inquire as to the probable residence of the now suspected murderer, and as he had on leaving his lodgings stated his intention of going abroad, close inquiry was set on foot as to any person bearing a similar resemblance bearing of the pour second of the police of the s

he had in his possession a very handsomegold watch and massive chain, by no means according with his position, or the money at his sommand. Whether he was in the habitof drinking, or how the circumstances arose, Muller would never divulge, but some months ago he got into a broil with some women or woman, and lost his watch and chain. He refused to give any description of them, to offer any reward, or make any inquiries, but has continually complained, and most bitterly, of the loss he had sustained. Since the murder he has, as has now been ascertained, shown on several occasions a watch, a very handsome one, and said he had saved up money enough to buy it, and was quite contented at having been able to get one. The chain which the man Muller obtained from Mr. Death he pledged on Tuesday at a pawnbroker's in the city, and sold the ticket on the day following to another tailor, a friend of his, a German. This man, upon being questioned by inspector Thompson, at Scotland vard, admitted that he had read about theimurder, but had not said anything to any one about the chain, and it has not been considered that there was sufficient evidence to justify the police in detailing him for any complicity in the murder. He will, however, remain under surveillance, so as to be forthcoming at the trial upon Muller's being brought back to this country. No trace whatever has been found of the watch itself, and it may be fairly expected, and for the ends of justice hoped, that Muller has it still in his possession, and that it will be found upon him, so as to constitute an undoubted link in the chain of evigence of Muller will be shown to them to add to the dircumstantial evidence already obtained."

FURTHER PAETIOULARS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS. [From the Daily News, July 20.]
On Monday morning a cabman, named Jonathan
Mathews, was taken to the Harrow-road Station,
where he made the following communication: "I where he made the chowing communication. It is at a Ko. 68 Earl street, Lisson Grove, and am a cabman. Last night, and for the first time, I saw a placard in the Edgeware road, having reference to a murder committed on the North London Railway; I commulcated certain information to a waterway; I commulcated certain information to a waterway angul A mas;

a placard in the Edgeware road, having reference to a murder committed on the North London Railway; I commuicated certain information to a waterman named Amos."

The following is the communication made by the cabman before Mr. Henry, the chief magistrate, at Bow street, yesterday afternoon:

"I know Franz Muller. He is a native of Cologne. His age, as he told me. is 25, and for some time past he has been employed as a shirt-cutter in the firm of Messrs. Hodgkinson, hosiers, of Threadneelle street, in the city. Seven or eight months ago he commenced to keep company with my sister, and, as her suitor, he was in the habit of coming to my house. I remember one Sunday in October or November last he came to my house and said to me, 'You have got a nice hat, where did you get it from?' I told him I had bought it from a man named Walker, a hatter in Crawford street. Muller said, 'Well, I should like to have one like it.' I said, 'Well, I should like to have one like it.' I said, 'Well, it will get one for you.' I did so, and on the following Sunday, he came and took it away. Some time afterward he came to my house again, when I said, 'How well that hat wears; I have had three hats since then.' I laid hold of the hat, and noticed on the inside brim a particular thumbmark, caused by the hat being put on and taken off by the hand at one particular spot. The hat produced (the one found in the rail way carriage) is the same, and I could swear to it. Last Monday week Muller visited my house and saw my wife. After paying her the usual compliments, he took a box out of his pocket and pulled out a gold chain, which he said he had paid \$3 los. for that morning. He then fixed the chain on a watch, and gave the box to my child to play with. [The box was produced and identified by Mr. Death, who was present, as the one which he had placed the chain in.] Muller then explant to the one described by Mr. Death. Muller then began to complain, saying he had been very you see Jonathan (meaning me), and toil him not to go out to-morrow mor

tious class of half-bred people that they find their dupes.

THE DRAWBACK OF PERSONAL DEFORMITY.—
There are crowds of persons in the world who would have achieved immensely more, only for their personal deficiencies. Tomkins would have shown much more self-assertion if he had not lost a front tooth. The reason Dixon is always restless and self-constrained, when walking with a friend in the street, is, that if he happen to turn his head too much to the side the hair will be seen to be growing gray behind the ear. Smith shuffles in and out of the room hurrically, and sits with his legs awkwardly drawn up under the chair, because his feet are rather too big. You wonder why Johnson shows no activity, and why he never gives the children a romp; but the fact is, his locks are getting frightfully thin at the front, and they are brought over and arranged so carefully, that any violent movement would disturb them. Most of us are unlessy in our poor defective bodies at some point,

and cannot bear to be seen from behind, or from the left side. It is only the lucky beauty that can bear the gaze of eyes from all quarters; and we ordinary people shuffle through life, keeping our face, or one arm, towards our neighbors. The stiffness, inelegance, and occasional rudeness we show arise from our mancauvring to hide the other aspects. Some are always plotting to show their profile, others scheme deeply to keep a full front face in view; remembering this (for we like to point a moral), if a man is not civil, set it down to the fact that he knows if he opened his mouth you would see a gap in the pear; if a fellow jots you in the crowd, and stares you out of countenance, believe that he wants to keep you from looking down and observing that his bunions! We have known a man to recover self-respect after Some days since we published the details of a horrible and mysterious murder upon the North London Railway. A Mr. Briggs, it will be remembered, was killed by some person then unknown, and his remains were thrown out of the carriage upon the track. looking down and observing that he has buildens! We have known a man to recover self-respect after a visit to the dentist; a firend of ours who had gone skulking about for years, ridiculously wearing his hat when he should not, blushing at the dread of disclosing a white, shining pate when he uncovered, became a clever disputant, and, indeed, quite a brilliant conversationalist, upon the invention of somebody's patent wig. Several ladies of our acquaintance brightened up, grew pleasant-tempered, and improved vastly in their housewifery, on the discovery by some one that their hands were very prettilly shaped.—Victoria Magazine.

The Value of A Har.—A sallor who had received a considerable share of prize money at Plymouth, was on the point of proceeding to London to spend it, but having beard of the various tricks and temptations to ease the unwary of their hat when he should not, bushing as the dread of disclosing a white, shinting nearly with a shinting nearly with the shinting of the shinting o

people a prisoner escaped from the galleys. Here is his photograph. To avoid all scandal, I have stationed two of my men in the street. Send your servant out upon some pretext, and I will see that no noise shall be made." "This is not in the least like any one of my servants," protested the lady upon looking at the portrait. The husband entered about this time, examined the photograph, and repeated that there was no one in the house it resembled in the least. The commissary was perfectly certain of his man, turned to the lady, and requested her to permit all her servants to be called into the room, which reasonable request was immediately acceded to. Men and women assembled in a line. After looking at the men, the lady exclaimed triumphantly, "You see I was not wrong." But she had hardly finished when the commissary marched up to the lady's maid, a small, lively brunette; threw of the cap, handkerchief, and apron worn coqueitshy by the fictitious maid servant, cried out, "This is my man;" took him by the arm, and conducted him into safe quarters."

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE DANES.—A tele-

eried out, "This is my man;" took him by the arm, and conducted him into safe quarters."

FAVORABLE PROSPECTS OF THE DANES.—A telegram from Elsinore, dated July 13, says: It is not unlikely that the Danish question will be settled much more favorably for the Danish monarch than could have been expected. The reason assigned is that M. Bismark, unable to devise any means by which he could annex Schleswig and Holstein to the Prussian dominion, and unwilling to gratify the nationality feeling in Germany in favor and the prince of Augustenburg, or the Russian modition in layor of the Duke of Oldenburg, will profess the preference of the Duke of Oldenburg, will profess the preference of the Dukes to Denmark, provided the Danish (the Duchies to Denmark, according to his anti-revolutionary ideas. M. Bismark will thus have triumphed over the democratic and nationality party both in Germany and Denmark. These views, the Times correspondent states, are derived from a gentleman of vory high rank in Denmark, brought, through his connections, into close intimacy with the Courts and Governments of Germany, and especially of Prussia, and who had seen M. Bismark lately, and entertained a much higher opinion of that statesman's rectitude and moderation than the world at large is disposed to entertain.

The standard stratument is charged as companying the standard and stratument is specific to the standard and stratument is specific to the standard and stratument is specific to the stratument of the standard and stratument is specific to the stratument

ronter, where they carry on their subjects of the Pope.

Oure of Dearness.—At the last sitting of the Academy of Sciences, M. Flourens presented an application addressed to him by Dr. Turnbull, a spoint physician, who proposed to employ a method of his own on a certain determinate number of persons afflicted with want of hearing, and prayed the Academy to appoint a committee—first, to ascertain the state of the patients before being submitted to the treatment in question; and next, to report at the end of a year what had been the amount of success arrived at. Dr. Turnbull has explained his method to M. Flourens, and will likewise common nicate it to the members of the committee. He has described it in a scaled paper deposited with the Academy, but wishes it not to be published until the expiration of a year. The Academy, considering the subject of immense importance to humanity, at once appointed a committee composed of MM. Flourens, Milne-Edwards, and Bernard,—Galignesti, Flourens, Milne-Edwards, and Bernard,—Galignesti,

ford very little more than the cost of paper.

AG Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. FOUR CENTS.

A Notable Bear Fight.

THE BEAR OF MOUNT KEARSARGE.

Some "game" out of the ordinary quality was supposed to be in the town of Orange, N.-H., in the summer of 1828, because of the large number of sheep found dead in the pastures, killed by some gavage beast. It was declared to be a wolf, and that this must be destroyed. In order to do this the town was surrounded by armed citizens, whose plan was to gradually contract their-lines, emething after the plan of the modern "anaconda," till whatever of game might be enclosed should be driven to the centre of the diminished circle, and there it could easily be destroyed. In the progress of the contraction of the lines, the dogs, which made part of the force, gave signs at the mouth of a cave which extended under a ledge of rock, that something was suspected of being concealed there, and the conclusion was easy and quick that that something was the wolf. Upon this the mon and the dogs proceeded to such demonstrations as it was supposed would induce the monster to come out. And they were not mistaken. The only mistaken executatit was not a wolf but he weet the concept of the concept of the seather the wont and a block heave the concept of the seather the sea

time." Neither this new mode of attack by "fank and rear," nor the assurance, seemed agreeable to Bruin, for he at once set about doing his best to get away. He ran down the side of the mountain, over rocks, brush, logs, knots, sticks, stamps, and whatever of rough there was on the side of this rough old peak, till he was tired of it. John, in the meantime, kept his hold on the leg, and kept up the repeated assurances, and, it is said, even with carses, that he had "none of the Orange boys to deal with this time." Notwithstanding, in his descent, he was rapidly parting with his garments, portions of which could now be seen hanging to bush, and knot, and tree, till that which remained to him of them was but a sorry spectacle.

This was continued for some time, till at last the bear's patience gave out. He would stand this no longer. It was evidently a losing game, this running away from an enemy from whom there was no escape. And now with increase of wrath he stopped—he turned on the prostrate ragged man, who evidently, whatever was true in some other respects, had the advantage of his adversary in that of activity. He sprang to his feet, and when about to be taken in that embrace by his foe, which, with those more civilized, is cometimes practiced and received as evidence of the truest affection, he showed his ulter want of appreciation of this demonstration on the part of his new acquaintance from Orange by knocking him down with his list. And this he was so uncivil as to repeat several times, as often as he was threatened with the "hug," till his little dog appeared on the scene and laid sharp hold of bruin's heels with his teeth:

One too many, and so retreat was age, was dantly but with no better success than before. John re-

so uncivil as to repeat several times, as often as he was threatened with the "ing," till his little dog appeared on the scene and laid sharp hold of bruin's heels with his teeth:

one too many, and so retreat was assamated by but with no better success than before. John renewed his old attack. He caught the retreating beast again by the leg, and again cried out no Orange boys, and again he was dragged down the mountain side as before, till, probably from the same considerations as decided the termination of the previous retreat, the bear stopped. John sprang to his feet again, and again knockad Bruin down. This, as before, he repeated. But now he was becoming exhausted by this extraordinary course of battle. His strength was failing, while his enemy still had a large supply of this necessary element of successful conflict. And, as is like to be the case, superior strength began to show its value in protracted fight. The bear had now the best of it, and was not satisfied with mere embraces. He threw his adversary upon the ground, and having it all his own way, he proceeded to break bones and lacerate flesh most cruelly. And here would proably have been the end of the plucky little man had it not been for the timely interference of his brother, just when Bruin was best satisfied with the course the fight was taking. He had not forsaken his friend in the strife. But the extraordinary progress of the two combatants down the side of the mountain had been so rapid that up to this time, he had been left quite behind and out of the calculations of both. Now he came up, armed with his empty gun, with which he proceeded to give such blows over the sensitive snoul of the ugity beast as soon brought him to terms. With this slight weapon he actually "knocked out the brains" of the bear.

There was now opportunity to look over the bensity the snoule of the ugity beast as soon brought him to terms. With this slight weapon he actually "knocked out the brains" of the bear.

There was now opportunity to look over the bensity of

(W. Va.) National.

Scalping by Missouri Bushwhackers.—The St. Louis papers, narrating the particulars of a receiving the particulars of a receiving the control of the con

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WERKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 per copy.

xtra copy of the Paper will be given.

To the getter-tip of the Club of ten or twenty, as

GENERAL NEWS. Touching Scree in a Court Room.—One Jss. Sutherland, who has been on trial at Indianapolis for several days for killing Roddy A. Small, was acquitted on Thursday. His wife and three children were in court at the time. After the announcement of the verdict there followed a scene, says the Indianapolis Journal, not often witnessed in a court room:

acquitted on Thursday. His wife and three children were in court at the time. After the announcement of the verdict there followed a scene, says the Indianapolis Journal, not often witnessed in a court room: "The prisoner that was—now a prisoner no long-er—fell upon his knees, and lifting his eves toward heaven, uttered an earnest prayer of thanksgiving and praise to the God whose justice and mercy have been so wonderfully manifested in him. The prayer was irresitibly eloquent, and when amen was pronounced, amen came back in response from every part of the room, and there were testers in every eye. All rose to their feet; the acquitted man advanced and took each juryman by the hand, with a fervent 'God bless you! you have saved an immocent man from them and disgrace, and you havetaken a foul stain from an and disgrace, and you havetaken a foul stain from man. God bless you!" And to the proseentor, whose conduct in the case commands admiration from all for its fairness and honesty, he gave a cordial 'God bless you!" The old, white-haired father, whose firm trast had supported the son in the dark hours of trial, now melted in tears of joy that his boy was acquitted of guilt, and his own good name remained untarnished. The judge, wiping his eyes of the tears that had come unbidden, exdered the sheriff, to adjourn the court."

A BLOOD-THESTY BISHOF.—On the occasion of the funeral of the rebel General Bishop Polk, Bishop Elliott left the desk, and turning his face to the North said: In the name of his Episcopal office; in the name of the Episcopal office; in the name of heavilled aloud from the ground for vengeance on those who lend the sanction of the Olurch to this crussde and blackened roof trees, of desocrated churches, of alters profaned, and the Holy Sacrament trampled in the mire; in the name and by the authority of God, and by the enhanting spell-word evoked from the presence of the manifed and martyred dead—in His Dame who closes for this hour the list of prelates murdered. Thus did the Bishop summon such o

Just plucky leilow is now at home in Belfast, but bound to get back at the first opportunity.

DIRT AS A DIRT.—A physician in Connecticut, and said to be a distinguished chemist, has recently made a discovery which must prove of immense benefit in these times of exorbitant prices of living. His discovery is that dirt, the soil on which we tread with careless feet, can be converted into a whole-some article of diet. The Connecticut doctor is said to have been led to this important discovery by the reflection that the Patagonians and other athletic tribes make dirt a portion of their daily food. This undeniable fact suggested to the doctor a proposition equally undeniable—to wit, that inasmuch as the vegetable productions upon which we have been in the habit of subsisting, all spring from the soil, the soil itself must contain all the nutritious elements which find their way into the plants which clothe its surface. "In a word, an acre of good, stiff mud bears the same relation to corn, postatoes, peas, and beans, that a bag of wheat does to a barrel of well-bolted white flour. Wheat is not flour, but the flour contains nothing which is not in the wheat. Mud is not corn, nor is it peas, but everything good in corn and peas comes out of the mud."

Mud."

A TEMPLE OF WIT.—Artemas Ward left town last week for his Haine dominions—to dot the i's and cross the t's in his new critical work upon the Mormons, which Carleton is to publish in the fall. On his return to the metropolis, A. W. will proceed to found a temple of "Wit, Humor, and Sarcasm." The edifice is designed according to the burlesque school of architecture, will be built of regular bricks, and adorned with wax sculpture. A department of primitive jokes will be conspicuous among the interior features. A course of illuminated lec-

the interior features. A course of illuminated lectures will be delivered in the main hall of the new Ward Institute early in the winter, provided the lecturer, or his anticipated audiences, are not drafted between this and then. Powerful subjects are to be freely grappled with nightly, and a ray of new light let in upon everything of public importance. To sum up, from all that we can gather, Mr. Ward proposes to become bimself, as it were, an animated, extemporaneous, comic, evening journal, to be issued regularly between the hours of eight and ten P. M.—New York World.

Depredations by the Soldiers Stationer and ten P. M.—New York World.

Depredations by the Soldiers Stationed Around Baltimore.—We are daily in receipt of accounts of depredations, and even outrages, committed on the private rights of citizene residing around the suburbs of the city, by the soldiers stationed at the fortifications. They roam through the country for miles out, enter the grounds of the country for miles out, enter the grounds of the country for miles out, enter the grounds of the country for miles out, enter the grounds of the country for miles out, enter the grounds of the country residences, and carry off the chickens, and even sheep and pigs, threatening to shoot any one who even attemps to remonstrate with them. This has been the case on Charles street avenue, on the York road, and on the Hookstown road, and doubtless other roads, to an extent that it is no longer bearable. The soldiers have been treated with the utmost kindness by the residents, and now repay that Rindness by outrage and insult.—Baltimore American.

Another Soare in Poetland.—The sea ser-

that kindness by outrage and insult.—Baltimore American.

Another Scare in Poetland.—The sea serpent is reported having been seen off Cape Elizabeth. A party on Thursday evening, about six o'clock, when between Wood Island and the Cape log upon the water. Dywa-test syndrod to he acommenced to move, and playfully wagging its tail, disappeared. It was next seen farther off, swimming on top of the water, its head and some fifteen feet of its body projecting from the surface. The second time it disappeared, and while the party were looking at each other in amazement, it came up with a rush some twenty or thirty feet from the yacht. With its head well elevated it took a good look, winked at the gentlemen, nodded them an adleu, and made its exit. What goes to confirm this story is that a mermaid was seen in the same vicinity a few years since. It is proposed to call on Government for a gunboat to cruise in the locality.

Steel Collars Dangerous.—A friend gives us the following account of fan accident which well nigh proved a very serious affair. Major avey, of the 83d Ohio, a few nights ago retired to rest as usual in his tent in camp, at Baton Rouge. During the night he was awakened by a fall, caused by the supports of his cot giving way, and was astonished to find his throat cut and bleeding profusely. An investigation showed that he had neglected to take off his steel shirt collar before going to bed, and the fall had caused the sharp edge to penetrate his throat, making a wound some three inches in length and near a quarter of an inch deep. Had the cot not been a low one, the accident might have proved fatal.

Moral: Steel collars are dangerous, and single not been a low one, the accident might have proved fatal.

Moral: Steel collars are dangerous, and single gentlemen should be careful to undress properly before retiring to rest.—N.O. Era.

A New Female Sermaner.—Bishop Whelan, of the Catholic Church, is now building, a few miles east of the city, and upon a tract of land purchased from the Steenrod estate, a female seminary of immense proportions. The location is a most admirable one for such an institution, and the building will be constructed with all the modern improvements. The foundation has been completed, and the bricks, which were made and burned upon the spot, are being laid by the masons. We were not able to get the dimensions of the building, or gather any particulars respecting it, but regarding it as a very important improvement about which very little is known, we shall do so at some future time.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Reward for a Murdener.—The Cincinnati patime.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

REWARD FOR A MURDERER.—The Cincinnati papers have the following important item:

A reward of \$2,000 has been offered for the arrest of Frank Robins for the murder of Lames Ward, the owner of the iron works at Niles, Trumbull county, Ohio. Robins has been living in a house owned by Ward, with a woman, to the scandal of the neighborhood, and had been notified by Ward to leave the premises. Robins met him a day or two after, and coolly shot him. Robins is described as a man about thirty-five years old, heavy set, weighs about 240 pounds, five feet nine inches tall, black hair and chin whiskers. He wore light pants, light gray coat, and slouch hat.

The Invisible Writing.—The plan of writing

coat, and slouch hat.

THE INVISIBLE WRITING.—The plan of writing with rice-water, to be rendered visible by the application of lodine, was practised with great success in correspondence during the late war in India. The first letter of this kind was received from Jellalabad, concealed in a quill. On opening it, a small paper was unfolded on which appeared only a single word, "iodine." The magic liquid was applied, and an important despatch from Sir Robert Sale stood forth.

THE YACHT RAGE.—The yacht race around Long Island ended on Friday night. The boats Annie Laurie and Restless started at 10 A. M., on Wednesday, and the Annie Laurie came in at Court street, Brooklyn, at about 7 o'clock on Friday evening. The Restless was ten miles behind.

A FEW days since a poor woman arrived in Chic as Restless was ten miles benind.

A new days since a poor woman arrived in Chic as go, having begged her way from the interior of Georgia, with four children, in the hope of seeing her husband, who was confined as a prisoner in Camp Douglas, and persuade him to take the eath of allegiance. She arrived only to find his name on the list ance. She arrived only to find his name on the list of those who died in camp.

Brick Tra.—Brick tea is nearly all shipped to Russia. Probably very few people out of Chinsknow what brick tea is. It is the refuse and powder of various kinds of tea worked up with blood into cakes looking like bricks. It is very cheap, and sold at six taels per picul. A tael is \$1.33; a picul. The Western Conspiracy.—The German papers of the West take different views on the great conspiracy. The Westliche Post treats it as a serious matter, and says it arises from disgust with the present Administration. The Anzeiger ridicules the whole affair.

whole affair.

THE ANNIVERSARY of West Indian emancipation was celebrated by the colored population over the country. In New York, Baltimere, and St. Louis the turnouts were immense, and the rejoicing of the thorough and unaffected style peculiar to the race.

FLAX.—The Bloomington (III.) Pantagraph says that one business firm in that city has contracted for the seed from one thousand acres of flax. They estimate that there are from 3,000 to 4,000 acres sown in the county.

DEATH FROM INHALING CHLOROFORM.—A Mrs. Martin, of Pittsburg, on Monday, died from the effects of chloroform, which she inhaled to have a tooth extracted.

From Tennyson's "Enoch Arden." Long lines of cliff breaking have left a chasm; And in the chasm are foam and yellow sands;
Beyond, red roofs about a narrow wharf
In cluster; then a monider'd church; and higher
A long street climbs to one tall-tower'd mill;
And high in heaven behind it a gray down
With Danish barrows; and a hazelwood,
By actumn nutters haunted, flourishes
Green in a cuplike hollow of the down,

Green in a cuplike hollow of the down.

Here on this beach a hundred years ago,
Three children of three houses, Annie Lee,
The prettiest little damsel in the port,
And Philip Ray, the miller's only son,
And Enoch Arden, a rough sallor's lad
Made orphan by a winter shipwreck, played
Among the waste and lumber of the ahore,
Hard coils of cordage, swarthy-fishing nets,
Anchors of rusty flute, and boats updrawn;
And built their castles of dissolving sand
To watch them overfipe d, or following up
And flying the white breaker, daily left
The little footprint daily wast'd away.

The little footprint daily wash'd away.

A narrow cave ran in beneath the cliff;
In this the children play'd at keeping house.
Enoch was host one day, Phillp the next,
While Annie still was mistress; but at times
Enoch would hold possession for a week:
"This is my house and this my little wife.,"
"Mine too" said Phillp, 'turn and turn about ?"
When, if they quarrel'd, Enoch, stronger-made,
Was master: then would Phillp, his bue eyes
All flooded with the helpless wrath of tears,
Shriek out, "I hate you, Enoch," and at this
The little wife would weep for company,"
And pray them not to quarrel for her sake,
And say she would be little wife to both.