AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. THIRD NATIONAL BANK DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY Also, Marine Insurances on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union. William Esher, Dayis Pearson,
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100,000 State of Fennsylvania 5 per cent. Loan.

100,000 State of Fennsylvania 6 per cent. 100,997 80

128,050 Philadelphia City 6 per cent. Loan.

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20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, lat Mortgage
40,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, lat Mortgage
40,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, lat Mortgage
40,000 Shares Stock Germantown Gas
6,000 100 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad
6,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania
6,000 100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania
8,000 United States Gertificates of Indebted16,000 United States Gertificates of Indebted16,000 United States Gertificates of Indebted16,000 United States Gertificates of Indebted17,580 00

22,500 00

58,260 00

7,286 00

7,286 00

1,420 00 123,700 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, amply 123,700 00

vernment, sunject to ten days \$90,000 00 ll so deposit, in Banks \$8,688 59 a in Drawer 200 80 118,789 19

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Insures against loss or damage by FIRS Houses,
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First Mortage on City Property, well secured 310, 900 to
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\$3,000,000.Loan Pennsylvania, 5 per cent.

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per cent, Loans Railroad Company's 6 per cent. Loan piladelphia and Reading Bailroad Com-pany's 5 per cent. Loan untingdon and Broad Top. Bailroad 7 per untingdon and Broad Top. Bailroad 7 per cent. Loans.

| ommercial Bank of Penusylvania Stock |
| fechanics | Sank Stock |
| ounity ire Insurance Company's Stock |
| nion Mutual Insurance Company's Stock |
| of Philadelphia |
| osus on Ooliaterals, well secured |
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1e77-6m OF ALBANY, N. Y. FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY. THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COM-PANY. Incorporated 1825. CHARTER PERPETUAL, NO. 510 WALMUT Street, opposite Independence

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This Company, favorably known to the community
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Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is Their capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted assurity in the case of loss.

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FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864.

issistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and

by the National Banks designated and qualified as

epositaries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes,

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

The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one

hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thou-

sand dollars, and will be issued in blank or payable to

All subsciptions must be for fifty dollars, or som

Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.

The party depositing must endorse upon the origina

certificate the denomination of notes required, and

whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to

rder. 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

ransportation charges as soon after the receipt of the

original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared

made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Depart ment on receipt of the original certificates.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons

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

ppwards 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 a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with

whom the deposit was made. No deductions for com-

Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper en-

to give to applicants all desired information, and afford

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE

Assistant Treasurer of the United States in Phila-

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

PHILADELPHIA,

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

THE 5.20 BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE CASH.

nost ipopular Loan, and are now selling at eight per

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the

PHILADELPHIA,

723 Arch Street,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL

AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN,

issued in the form of THREE-YEARS TREASURY-HOTES, interest payable semi-annually in lawful money, on the 15th days of February and August re-

these Treasury Motes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, in option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, in option of the holder, and redeemable after five interest payable twenty years from August 16th, 1897. These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, 10

SAM'L J. MAO MULLAN,

SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD-

SEVEN-THIRTY MOTES, of the denomination of

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CON.

aining a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, freasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to

> CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. TRANSFER BOOK,

STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK.

BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF SALES,

Moss & Co.,

STATIONERS,

43% CHESTNUT Street.

ORDER OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER,

DIVIDEND BOOK,

Of good materials and at Low Prices.

114 South THIRD Street, Phila.

SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

Ge and 100s, can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881.

if the same denomination.

For information apply at the office of

furnish New Companies with

iv8-lm

don, will be furnished on application at our office. JAY COOKE & CO.,

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

Jy28-90t

W. P. FESSENDEN.

Secretary of the Treasury.

iorsements are made upon the original certificates. All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested

dissions must be made from the deposits.

every facility for making subscriptions.

First National Bank of Philadelphia

Second National Bank of Philadelph

Third National Bank of Philadelp

throughout the country will doubtless

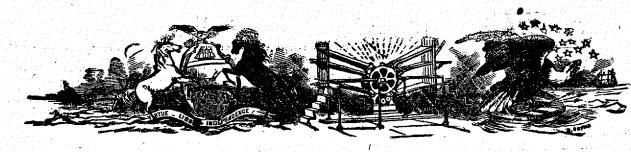
Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposit

order, as may be directed by the subscribers.

August 15, 1867.

multiple of fifty dollars.

payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing in



PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

the Skin. This secret of enamelling the skin being only known of Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed rom plants and harmless gums, which produce the most brilliant complexion, and give a soft, even texture to the skin, like that of an infant MONDAY, AUGUST 8, 1864.

It is that of an intan.

It is all de Paris cleaness the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion, and by cleaning produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, nest happily, all scars, and is especially successful i eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'lle Vestvali,
Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling

opvious reasons.

Jules Jared's "Email de Paris" is not a paint, not a
powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation
that gives both the complexion and texture of polished
tovy to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or
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invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sunburn or sait air. purn or salt air. EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, be ow Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE,

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WINDOW SHADES,

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COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE

TRADE is called to OUR STOCK OF BAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Bine PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. TWILLED FLANNELS, PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS.

15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22 05. FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETS. INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, myl4-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS

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THE IMPHOVED 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.

ARCH STREET. This privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our | 825

REMOVAL.

ppeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, ogether with our Circulars, and all necessary informa-G. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. REMOVED FROM 608 ARCH STREET

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite stention to their IMPROVED GUT OF SHIETS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

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PAPER HANGINGS, 602 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side. The attention of the Public is invited to his
LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, Embracing all qualities from 12% CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS. Also, an entirely new article of GOLD AND SILK PAPERS

myl-smwtf Just Received.

The Siege of Petersburg-The Assault. GEN. GRANT'S MOVEMENTS.

THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES.

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA AND CHARLESTON THE BOMBARDMENT OF FORT SUMPTER.

Matters have resumed their usual quietude befor Petersburg, and the old picket and artiflery skir-mishing is again in vogue. The rebels have again esumed their attacks on transports passing up the James, until it is becoming a matter of some personal risk to travel from Fortress Monroe to City Point. Our gunboats are, however, on the qui vive, and the rebel batteries will soon, as of erst, cease haunting the banks of the historic James, and remain at a respectful distance from them. The scenes on some of the transports fired into are sometimes amusing, as the passengers, which are generally a motley collection of men, horses, and beeves, are thrown into a general panic and dising confusion. The last attack was made on the John Brooks, and of it a correspondent of the Washington Chronicle thus speaks:

the John Brooks, and of it a correspondent of the Washington Chronicle thus speaks:

I was a passenger out on the John Brooks when she was fired upon on Thursday. She is a large side wheel steamer, with nearly every part of her out of repair, and was literally packed with men and horses; there was hardly standing room. No accommodations were provided for any one, not even the sick or wounded returning home. Whilst, however, we were making ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, all of a sudden there arose a considerable stir among the passengers. I was sitting in the stern. I got up and followed the crywd to the bow of the boat. As I passed the engine-house I heard the jingle of the bell, which signalled to stop the engines. When I reached the how I saw we were within three or four hundred tyards of Harrison's Landing, at which point the river takes a bend. The cause of the excitement was soon apparent. About half a mile or more ahead of us we saw several boats, and could also see the solid shot and shell flying in and around them, from a rebel battery concealed in the woods just above Harrison's Landing. The first fell short; the others over us. The last shot fired just glanced across the bow. The delay in turning was giving the rebels an excellent chance to get range. When we got back to the Point, we immediately returned down the river. Agunboat having arrived opposite the landing from below, she shelled the place where the battery appeared to be, and we passed safely by. When we got down the river some miles, we heard very heavy cannonaling, which we caused by the other gunboat shelling the woods in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. We passed on safely to Fortress Mouroe, although many thought that the rebels might open on us from some other point. We passed the S. R. Spailding at Fort Powhatan. She had's barge loaded with horses in tow, and proved to be the one was as the through the wheel-house and five horses killed.

THE ASSAULT ON FETERBUEG—SENSATION

THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG-SENSATION People have now come to look the disaster at Petersburg full in the face, and are waiting pa-tiently to discover to whose imbediity and wanton eness we are to ascribe the slaughter of 5,640 men for nothing at all. It is said to be a fact that Gen. Grant, when he saw the utter and total failure of an assault which had cost him months of thought and anxious preparation, was almost over-powered with grief. During Sunday and Monday he remained in his tent, wrapt in silence, his heart torn with alternate discust and rage. And well might he be. Among the soldiers the feeling of was intensified by what they read in Northern newspapers. Their friends at home were imagining defeat. A correspondent writing on Thursday,

The rebels, it seems, were engaged in mining our works at the same time that Grant was engaged in mining theirs. A letter written from before Petersenvared at least one mine. This is an important covered at least one mine. This is an important fact, if true. The writer says:

We have a new topic, in the rumor that the enemy hads fully prepared to blow up one of our forts last aright, but had postponed doing so for some reason, which has not been made known. The fort they were to have demolished is situated on the line held by the 5th Corps. The information of their intention was given by a deserter who arrived in our line shortly after dark, and was believed to be true. Engineers who sounded the fort pronounced it to be undermined, and thus partly corroborated the statement of the deserter. Measures were immediately adopted to thwart the designs of the enemy. The men manning the battery were ordered to leave it and retire to a position where they would be secure; and the remainder of the corps were immediately placed in pesition to repulse any attack that might be made, with orders to remain on the alert during the night. Morning dawned, however, without any demonstration having been made, and the troops again occupied their original positions. The distance from our line to that of the enemy is not, at the point where they have mined, over six hundred feet. I suppose we may look for the springing of this mine at any moment, unless, by countermining, the enemy's designs are frustrated.

NO QUARTER TO BAIDERS. The Richmond Enquirer grows savage on the subject of raiding, and recommends no quarter to raid-

hereafter from raiding parties, but that all be put to death that can be reached It says:

Of affairs before Petersburg, the same paper says:
Since the terrific explosion on Saturday morning, and the fight which immediately followed, nothing of interest has transpired in the vicinity of Petersburg. Yesterday but two shells were thrown into the city during the entire day. On Monday, morning, from five to him, o'clock, there was a cessation of bostilities, General Lee having granted the enemy permission to bury the dead. Over seven hundred of his dead, which had fallen between our entrenchments and his own, were placed under sod. But few-of our dead were found in this locality—not over twelve in all. Grant's sapping and mining experiment has undoubtedly cost him most dearly. One of our generals, who has all the means of ascertaining, estimated the Yankee loss to be all of four thousand. Pending the flag of truce one of Burnside's aids stated to a Confederate captain that their losses had not been definitely ascertained, but would certainly range between four thousand and fire thousand. Of affairs before Petersburg, the same paper says

The Petersburg Express, of August 2, says, that it was runnored, the day before, that Gront was moring heavy columns of infantry and cavalry around to his extreme left. If correct, this is doubtless for the purpose of again striking the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad. One would suppose that Grant had enjoyed a rather hitter experience in the matter of cutting this railroad, and, as it is an old adage "that a burnt child dreads the fire," that he would not again venture so hazardous an experiment. But it is known that if Grant is celebrated for any one thing more than another it is for being "hardheaded," and we are, therefore, not greatly surprised at any movement he may make. We know, foot, that it there be any one object more than another which our troops desire, it is to get Ulysses from behind his breastworks. Never have our, boys is alled to whip him when unprotected by these, and, by the aid of Almighty God, they are not likely to fail now. THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA—THE BATTLE OF THE 23TH
—FULL DETAILS AND INCIDENTS—HEADLONG
CHARGING OF THE REBELS—THEIR IMMENSE

gives the following account of the battle of the 28th, CABINET FURNITURE:

AND BILLIARD TABLES.

MOORE & CAMPION,

No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of.

BILLIARD TABLES,

ind have now on hand a full supply, faished with the MOORE & CAMPION's IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous eatrous throughout the unions, who are familiar with he obstracter of their work.

BEAD! READ!! READ!!—

READ!! READ!!—

READ!! READ!!—

MONTGOMERY'S NERVINE is a never-failing remedy for Neuralgia. Nervousness, Headache, File, &c. This is a new article, and is accomplishing wonders every day. You that are suffering with any of these complaints, may have spent many dollars and yet indivo relief, therefore I sak you to spend one dollar for one bottle of Montsomery's Nervine; it will give you instant relief. Call at my office and see certificates.

Sent by mall.

Synt by mall. the outlines of which have been reported by tele-

The correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial

the columns on the merch, and preparations were made accordingly. The left of the 23d Corps, which was now to be the extreme left, was swung clear around back, so as to face to the rear, and oc-cupied the old rebel works; which were the first we cupied the old recei works, which were the arcs we had encountered on appropering the city, while Gen. Stanley's division, of the 4th Corps, which lay next to the 23d, completed this rear line, extending it far around to the rear of the 4th Corps. Thus the heepifals, with their thronging crowds of helpiess men, were completely surrounded, and, as it were, folded in by a friendly wall of strong men, who would look well to it that no harm came to their suffering comrades. on the morning of the 27th Major General Howard acceded to the command of the Army of the Tennessee, in place of General Logan, who had temporarily held the command since the death of General Mc-Pherson. This was by the appointment of the

held the command since the death of General McPherson. This was by the appointment of the
President.

On the morning of the 28th, the three corps came
into position on the right in the following order
from left to right; 16th, 17th, 18th, the 18th lying
next to the 14th on its left. The two first corps were
extended in a continuous line, almost due north and
south, and about a mile and a half from Atlanta,
while the 15th, occupying the flank, was beat, back
almost at right angles with the other-two and faced
to the couth. The Georgia and West Point Railroad track was about two miles in rear of the 17th
Corps, and, turning west, approached the line of the
18th considerably nearer. The average distance of
the line of the three corps from Prootor's creek,
which was north of them, was about one mile.

Such was the situation, briefly set forth, with
which the army met the fourth robel assault, or sortie, about Atlanta, on the 28th.

POSITION OF THE 15TH CORPS.

which the army met the fourth robel assault, or sortie, about Atlanta, on the 28th.

POSITION OF THE 15TH CORPS.

Since it was this corps alone-which bore the brunt of the rebel assault, it is necessary to give, a little more in detail, the order of its division, and the nature of the ground on which the fight was made. Colonel Wangler's brigade, of the 1st Division, held the left, the 4th Division the centre, the 2d the right. The remainder of the 1st Division was held in reserve, until the severity of the attack rendered it necessary for its various regiments to relinforce weak, and wavering portions of the line, which they did with a promptness and efficiency that saved the wifrom, probable defeat. Their line was drawn up in dense woods, part of the distance just in the edge of 16, fronting a cleared field, across which the rebels charged; but mostly in the depths of the forest rendering the employment of artillery extendify difficult. Not's cannon was fred till late in the fight was almost entirely one of musketry. The batteries were not at all lacking in endeavors to secure points of attack, but were, for some time, unable to plant their pleces where they would not inflict as much loss on our own lines as on those of the enemy.

The Assault.

About half past ten in the forencon, Tleutanent.

inderstand, to continue the bombardment until it is of the enemy.

The Assault.

About half past ten in the forenon, Lieutenant Worley, a signal officer of the 12th Uorps, reported to General Logan that a heavy column of infanty ward, with the avident intention of a fairly socompilshed.

Three Women Burned to Beath.

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazetle of July ward, with the avident intention of a fairly socompilshed.

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazetle of July ward, with the avident intention of a fairly socompilshed.

A correspondent of the Montreal Gazetle of July and encountered nothing but cavairy, but upon this announcement they halted at once, and began to throw up works. They had time only to complete rude defences of rails and poles, without throwing a shovelful of earth, when the rebels drove in the skirmishers, and rushed upon them with their usual impetuosity. This was about noon. They evidently thought that they had made a circuit sufficiently wide to bring them upon our finit, but they were mistaken, and came up front to front with the, works. The woods were so thick that I am perstanded upon the season of the same of

lay exposed to the rays of the sun, in all the attitudes of fierce despair, of agony, or placid repose, and some, even, with a pleasant smile upon their upturned faces, such as have been depicted so often, but must be seen to be felt in all their grim fearfulness. All along a little rivulet of muddy water the poor wretches had crawled down into it in their dying agony, to quench their thirst, and made its banks bloody, from their wounds. One had snatched in his feeble hand a bunch of dry leaves with which he had vainly attempted to staunch the blood with which his life was flowing slowly but certainly sway. Two members of the 1st missourif Battery state that they counted, on a tract of ground which they estimate at six acres, eight hundred dead rebels, and I am little disposed to question the statement, as I counted in the rear of a fence, where they had attempted to screen themselves, ten bodies in the space of a rod. Among the dead I noticed a colonel and a captain, lying not more than one hundred yards in frost of our works. OUR LOSSES.

our Losses.

The happy precaution which our men have learned, after so much bloody experience, and which had been newly and ineffaceably impressed upon them by recent events about Atlanta, secured to them on this occasion a protecting line of works, which, though rude and irregular, turned aside many a bullet from its mission of death. The losses on this occasion were greatly unequal, and the disparity was greatly owing to the fact that our forces were protected, while the rebels were exposed to the full sweep of our missiles. From the reports of the various division commanders, of the losses of their reveral commands, I am enabled to give the loss with a near approach to accuracy. In the 15th Corps the losses in killed, wounded and missing, foot up to 537; in the 17th Corps, which was but very slightly engaged, and, in the manner I have stated above, the number lost was not above twenty. New prisoners were taken by the rebels, as they were unable to become closely engaged with our men, and were little entangled with them in the conflict. Before the skirmish line could get behind the breastworks, a few of them, and only a few, were overtaken or surrounded and carried off.

REBEL LOSS.

REBEL LOSS.

I have given some partial statements of the rebel losses above, and from the estimates of various officers combined. I am inclined to put their loss in killed alone at about one thousand. The proportion wounded was smaller than usual from officers combined, I am inclined to put their loss in killed alone at about one thousand. The proportion wounded was smaller than usual, from the fact that they fought so much of the time at very close range. The number of their prisoners brought in during the day did not exceed one hundred. It appears to have been Hood's old corps alone that made the attack, as I saw prisoners from no other, and when it is remembered that this is the third singularly bloody assault that this corps has made upon us since our arrival before Atlanta, it may well be inagined that there is a great thinning out of its numbers. One of the prisoners from it remarked with a deletal smile, that "there were not enough men left in it for another killing." The 30th Louisians, composed largely of very wealthy inhabitants of New Orleans, was almost annihilated. The colonel commanding was one Shields, formerly from Franklin county, Ohio, who bravely led the regiment to the assault, and fell at the head of it, only, a few rods from our works, and was recognized next morning by men who had seen him in Ohio. His native State had no cause to be ashamed of any quality which makes a brave soldier, but only of his treason. The battle-flag of the regiment was captured, and a magnificent one it is. The border is of rough moire antique, the ground-work of beautifully fine red worsted, and the diagonal bars of blue silk edged with white, and dotted their entire lenth with stars. For several minutes our men hesitated to fire upon it, thinking it was the national colors. Next morning a lieutenant of the 10th South Carolipa came in as a deserter, and stated that the rebels had four generals wounded, Brown, Stevenson, Loring, and dibson; two of them mortally. Of course this must be accepted with caution. His regiment had thirty-five left fit for duty.

The rebels rushed right upon our works as many

INCIDENTS OF THE ASSAULT The rebels rushed right upon our works, so many of them as lived to get there, and sometimes were in the very act of vaulting over when killed. A rebel color bearer ran up with his colors, and with the spear head which was affixed to the top of the flag-staff, ran through a member of the 26th Illinois, who was just on the other side of the works, and killed him: Instantly another member of the same regionent shot the daring rebel through the head, and leaping over the works, captured his colors in safety. The colors of the 36th Louisiana were captured by private Harry Davis, of the 46th Chio. The 4th Division of the corps brought off from the contest five rebel stand of colors. The whole corps captured at least 1,000 stand of small arms.

OF FORT SUMPTER. The bombardment of Fort Sumpter from the batteries on Cummings Point is prosecuted with great vigors. The firing thus far has had a marked effect, having exposed to view a considerable portion of the interior of the work. It has been many months since the rebels in Sumpter have had a good, thorough waking up, but the spell is now broken under the new order of things—a circumstance which has doubtless made a lively impression on the sensibilities of the garrison. The bombardment is as heavy as any that has yet been directed to the fort. The firing cannot be excelled. Shot succeeding shot strike squarely at the point aimed. At almost every discharge down comes a pile of rubbish, while abover isse a volume of dust and dirt. When this bombardment was commenced it is believed the fort was nearly as strong as it was before

quietly, uninterruptedly work at repairing damages. The other day, when General Foster was at the front, a witness to the shelling, he observed a sheet of water was thrown up by a shot which struck within the fort. This led him to make a closer inspection, the result of which istrengthened his conviction that the rebels had made large excavations in the interior of the fort. It has been subsequently ascertained that a subterranean passage has been constructed by imeans of which the garrison are enabled to make a complete circuit round the fort. According to information considered authentic, the lower casemates of the work have never been materially damaged. The debris formed by the constant shelling completely buried the casemates on the side fronting Morris Island. That being the case it may be safely assumed that the men are provided with a sufficient shelter from offensive missiles.

Besides having the lower casemates as a place of protection, the rebels have constructed two bomb-proofs of dimensions sufficiently large to accommodate a very numerous garrison. Of course these bomb-proofs are built low down so that when the upper portion of the fort is knocked away, that share of the debris which falls inward tends to add to the strength of the proofs. Those who examined the rebel bomb-proofs in Wagner are aware of the earth or material displaced by projectiles served to render the bomb-proofs still further impregnable.

A great division of opinion has existed as to ble.
A great division of opinion has existed as to whether or not the enemy, at any time, during the pastiew months, has had guns mounted in Sumpter. The fact appears to be that guns are really mounted in or on the fort. It must be borne in mind that the channel side of the fort—not being directly exposed to citier the land or naval batteries, has

sustained I'vet little damage compared with the other portion of the work. On the channel front, then, it has been learned through 'undoubted sources, the rewels have mounted five guns, two of withe are in greed, servicesble condition. Of the remaining three, one is in a questionable condition—the two offiers being useless. The guns are of heavy calfers, having originally belonged to the fort. In addition to these five guns, the rebels, each night after dark, ham over the rubble to the summit of the walk—it cannot be called a parapet, for that is destroyed—four twelve-pounder howitzers, which they place in postition on a levelled surfacer or platform. The object of these smell pieces is probably to defend the fortagainst infantry assaults. In the morning, before daylight, they are as lowered out of sight. The rebels never fire from either the light or heavy pieces. They have probably deluded themselves with a belief that we were ignorant of the fact of their having guns in the fort, which supposed ignorance they intended to take advantage of when the monitors should attempt the passage of the channel, or when a party from the shore should chance to get the fort.

In the present or in a previous bombardment, the old magazine was blown up. The rebels have now constructed a new magazine near the north west angle of the fort.

Spread at intervals over the rubbish is a network of wire which is intended to act as an impediment against the efforts of a scaling party. The rebel sharpshooters fellcitate themselves on the excellent shots they will make when our men, entangled in the wire, shall give them the opportunity.

It is admitted that our mortars do fearful execution. The occupants of the fort can, when away from the guns, but the perpendicular shots discharged from the mortars have no respect for these places of refuge. Since the late bombardment commence over one hundred men have been killed and wounded within the fort. The casualties usually cocur while the men are engaged making repairs.

Relefs are sent to th

ent times.

As one of the results of the present bembardment, it has been noticed that a complete lane has been plowed through the fort! It is the intention, we understand, to continue the bombardment until it is clearly demonstrated that the work of demolition is

"Mon Dien, sauvez-nous! sanvez-nous!" Above her pale face the dense black smoke curled, as if gloating over its intended victim. To relieve her was now beyond the power of man. Men, women, and children, who were spectators of this scene, feli on their knees, praying the Almighty to pity her. At the topmost step of the fregile ladder were the feed of the Rev. M. Barnabe, with hands clasping the iron bars, imploring the profit oreature to prepare to meet her God. Here this good, plous man, at the risk of his life, gave the diging creature to prepare to meet her God. Here this good, plous man, at the risk of his life, gave the diging creature the last consolation of his church. Ere it was completed, the black smoke became red, and in it the poor girl foll back, to be heard nor seen again. Her mother and sister were yietims with her, but neither of them were seen or heard from the outside. Suffocation, no doubt, came early over them. Those three women had been confined for destroying an initiant. The eldest daughter had given birth to it, and her mother was accused of the strangling of it. The poor young girl whom we saw at the window was held as a witness against them. To day, the remains of one of them were found in the stove. No doubt the poor creature had forced herself into it in an attempt to save her life. The moment the male prisoners put their feet on the outside, they all made off. As yet, none of the greatest of scoundrels, and he was confined and waiting trial on three distinct charges of rape. He is said to be responsible for the crime whereof the poor women were accused. And it is further said; that to him and two associates outside this fire is due. There are circumstances which go to show this. During the day, communication with the prisoners was comparatively easy, for the was no wall or even wood fence surrounding the building. From the cell window of this prisoner to his own residence the distance was not 300 feet.

Testimonial to the New Catholic Arch-bishop of New York.

The following testimonial of respect has been ten-dered to Archbishop, McCloskey by Goy. Seymour and the most eminent citizens of Albany, on occa-sion of his transfer from that city to the Arch-Epis. copal diocese of New York: copal diocese of New York:

ALBANY, July 30, 1864.

To the Most Reverend John McCloskey, Archbishop of New York:

when, called by the authority of your Church to a wider sphere of Episcopal duty, you are about to leave this city.

Permit us to say that your residence of seventeen years with us has taught us to appreciate a character elevated by noble sentiments and inspired by Christian charity. It is for others to witness the results of your Episcopal labors, the reflected light of which we see in the elevated condition of your people. It is for to recognize the successful mission of one who has united in his person the character of a learned prelate and a Christian gentleman, and whose influence in society has been exerted to soothe and tranquilize, to elevate and instruct.

In the newer and higher position to which you have been called, your labors, no doubt, will be equally auspictous, and the regrets we feel at parting with you are restrained by this conviction; and by a sense of gratification at this mark of the high appreciation in which you are held by your own church.

Actuated by these feelings, we cordially invite you to meet us at dinner, on such day before your departure as you may please to designate.

With feelings of sincere regard and esteem, we are your friends and well-wishers.

Horatio Seymour, Peter Gausevoort, S. Van Ronsselser, Frastus Corning, Gideen Hawley, Amassa J. Parker, John Taylor Cooper, R. L. Banks, Henry D. Palne, Jas. Kidd, Chas. B. Lansing, S. Oakley Vanderpool, Howard Townsend, Isaac Vanderpool, E. P. Prentice, Ira Harris, Thomas Hunt, John Tweele, C. Comstock, B. W. Peckham, James Edwards, Lansing Pruyn, Franklin Townsend, Rafus H. King, Dexter Reynolds, H. Pumpelly, John K. Porter, H. H. Markin, John D. Van Buren, Hamilton Harris, Chas. S. Arbany, August 8, 1884.

H. King, Dexter Reynolds, H. Pumpelly, John. K. Portor, H. H. Martin, John D. Van Buren, Hamilton Harris, Ohas. Van Benthuysen.

***REFLY.**

**Hom. Horatio Seymony. Peter Gansevoort, Stephen Van Rensselear, Erastus Comning, and others: Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your much valued favor of the 30th ultimo, in which, with many expressions of courtesy and kindness, you invite me to a dinner on such a day before my departure as I may please to designate. It is exceedingly grateful to me, in a moment so full of painful regrets, to receive this test imonial of esteem from so many of my fellow-citizens who are not only known to me by the high and honorable places which they hold in society, but who have, also so long merited and received my sincerest respect for their great personal and private worth, and whose good opinion. I have a right to prize. Nothing could give me greater pleasure than to be able to accept your flattering invitation; but the time remaining to me here is so brief, and my cocupation so urgent that, with much reluctance, I must beg to decline. You will allow me, however, to profit by the occasion which thus opportunely presents itself of making my best and warmest acknowledgments for all the courteesy and kindness, for all the tokens of generosity and esteem which I have so amply received from my fellow-citizens of Albany, without distinction of party or creed, from the first moment of my coming among them until now. And be assured that the sentiments of gratitude which all this inspires are fully shared by the Catholic community, clergy as well as laity, of whom I have been the honored though unworthy representative. The relations of harmony and good will which I have sought ever to cultivate and promote, and which so happily exist between us, will continue, I trust, to grow and strengthes—even as the grateful remembrance of them will by me be only the more warmly cherished, by reason of the separation which has to take place. Be pleased, gentlemen, to receive, coll

Bishop of Albany, Archbishop Elect of New York.

A RABE FISH.—A friend has presented us a rare fish, daught, we believe, in the waters hear Danversport, Mass. It is about a foot in length, with a hard, fistened head, and a round, smooth body, beautifully tapering to the tail without ridge or fin on the back. Its belly is white, smooth and soft, but its back is dark and covered with small, compact seales. We sought in vain to find any one who and before seen such a specimen, and just as we were about to give up the search a fisherman told us it was called by his craft as "grunter," but it had another name which he half forgotten. This name was given it on accounts of a peculiar grunting-noise it makes when captured. Another peculiarity of this rare fish is; that it had six legs or tentacles under its head, which it that six legs or tentacles under its head, which it is had six legs or tentacles under its head, which it is had six legs or tentacles under its head, which it can make fiexible or horny at its will. Although now rare, it may become as common in our waters as the once rare Tautog or Blackfish.

**CAME STONEMAN BROKEN UP.—Camp Stoneman, District of Columbia, has been broken up by order of the Secretary of War, and all men, whether mounted or dismounted, are ordered to report to their regiments, with the exception of men belonging to the 1st, 3d, and 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry and let New Jersey Cavalry.

and let Now Jersey Cavalry.

FOUR CENTS. Vondoux Mysteries and Crimes.

Among the ancient superstitions imported with the black race from Africa, none has retained such a fixed impression on the mind of the negro as Youdouxism. Here, in Cuba, in Jamaica, and in Hayti, it has always presented more or less of its end Ethiopian characteristics, though canminalism and the sacrifice of imman victims to the Fetish god have, in a great measure, been superseded by less revolting rites and ceremonies. On hundreds of occasions, within the last quarter of a century, the polles of this city have interrupted Youdoux orgies, and thoursands of our inhabitants, both white and colored, have believed themselves to be the victims of Voudoux spells. It is particularly in affairs of the heart that the New Orleags followers of Youdoux have woven their charins and incentiations, and but for the degradation involved; this retermonies might be Robed upon as interestingly rideulous. A nude darse artified a central altar, in presence of the fetish queen; a caliron boiling and building in the decoction of virtues from more varied ingredients than there used by the world sisters of Macheth's blasted health; the excitement caused by the wildly-inconcating fames of the strangs distillation; the distribution to the faitful of charms and conjuration rife with mighty magte—all these are features in the rude ceremonia, which impose on the ignorane and important and important on bring lovers to her feet. Occasionally strange deaths were attributed to Vondoux worshipper in its list of family, servants, and some times my young mistress; was half indoctrinated into the belief by her faithful nurse, and spells were woven to bring lovers to her feet. Occasionally strange deaths were attributed to Vondoux sin, and whispers of foul play were not wanting; but generally, the expensioning or various kinds confidently believed to be of fetish manufacture, are frequently found in pillows or matricesses, and how they get there no one can tell. These are held to mean mischlef, and on weak minds they often produce imaginary allment frequently found in pillows or mattresses, and how they get there no one can tell. These are held to mean mischief, and on weak minds they often produce imaginary allments, till counter-charms are invoked to exorcise the first unholy influence. Recently in Haytf, eight Youdoux devotees were tried and executed for the murder, or sacrifice; as they called it, of a young negrees. By command of the President, and under an order of the council attached to the civil tribunal of Port-au-Prince, it was declared that there was sufficient cause to proceed against Juana Pelle, Floreal Apollon, Guerrier Francois, Congo Pelle, Jullien Nicolas; Nereina Francois, Roseida Sumera, and Beyard Presper for murder; committed on the person of a young girl named Clarina. The trial took place in due form, when it appeared that the aunt and uncle of the deceased had a hand in the horrid butchery. Congo Pelle, the uncle, stated that the god of his worship had ordered him to offer up a human sacrifice. He communicated the fact to his sister, Juana, and they agreed together that their nicce. Clarina, should be the victim: After making all their arrangements, the girl wasled to the slaughter by Congo. She was first placed in a mysterious sort of box called the "Humfort," with her limbs closely bound to her body. There she was kept for four days, a peculiar description of sacrificial food being daily administered to her, and as soon as she was sufficiently prepared by suffering, Juana strangled her by violently compressing her throat, while Floreal pressed in her sides and Guerrier held her by the feet. Thus, in fearful convulsions, the poer child died. Floreal then took a knife, and, after separating the head from the body, skinned the latter while it was yet warm. This done, they quarreled over the carcase, each contending for ch. ice portions as the material for a hellish feast; and, after the first part of the diabolical banquet was over, her cooked the girl's head with yams, of which each fendishly partook. Subsequently the skull was p

ENGLISH RAILWAY CARBIAGES.—The assassination of Mr. Briggs, and a number of outrages upon women—three in one week—committed in English railroad cars recently, cause a general feeling amongst Englishmen that "the rail" is not safe while the cars are divided into small compartments, in which but few persons are seated, and often but two or three. It is a singular commentary upon English society that the style of cars used in this country is not approved by any of the English journals; though it is acknowledged that its adoption would make murders and insults on the rail impossible. The London Succluder says:

will convince any reasonable being. Nor, finally, et will it do to add a lady's carriage to every train. The reason is a feminine mystery, but nothing will induce the majority of women to travel by any such conveyance. The best device would be the French one—the foot-step widened till it covered the breadth of the carriages and enabled the guard to walk round at will. Then a handkerchief, waved from the window, would summon him at other, and he, and not the passenger, would stop the train. If that arrangement is impossible—a mere assumption as yet—the next best is the idea suggested by the *Telegraph*, that of placing a third window between the compartments, so that unless the whole carriage is empty there would always be witnesses to any deed of violence. Assistance would still be far off; but ruffans do not commit murder or insult women in the presence of angry spectators, each one of whom may, for anything they know, be a convincing witness before a court. The change would not be a costly one, and though it might not protect us from murderers by night or from madmen by day, still it would diminish the chances of insult in a very perceptible degree."

That which seems a very simple matter to Americans puzzles the whole English people, whose habits must be bad indeed if they cannot trust women amongst men in an open car. Suppose the companies should rigidly exclude drunken men from their cars, or put them in a "drunken car" set apart for them.—N. Y. Evening Post.

THE STATE.

THE PANIC IN THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY—ABRIVAL OF REFUGEES FROM HAGERSTOWN, GREEN-CASTLE, CHAMBERSBURG, AND CARLISLE.—The entire rolling stock of the Cumberland Valley Railroad is now occupied in carrying passengers from the country through which this road runs to Harrisburg, whence they take passage to different parts of the State, or such as can go no farther than this point receive hospitable shelter and entertainment in the homes of this city. Over twenty-four hundred women and children arrived here last evening. It was a pitiful sight to behold these standing in groups, strangers as it were, in a strange city, pilgrims from their once happy homes, which but yesterday were turned to ashes by the torches of the invading traitors. Old women, who had never expected to be borne away from their homes until they were carried to their graves; matrons in the prime of life, with their families of half-grown children clustering, afrighted, around them; and the young mother, with her infantather breast, all alone, with tearful eyes, and blanched cheeks, made up a picture of distress such as we have seldom before beheld, and such as we do not again desire to gaze upon. The appearance of the rebels at Hagerstown, yesterday morning, was the cause of the panic which drove these people to this city. Such are the impressions, and such the panic which now prevail in the Cumberland Valley. The women and children from that region, who seek shelter in the homes of Harrisburg will be kindly welcomed and hospitably treated. Let it be said of the wives and mothers of Harrisburg, that as their husbands and sons marched into the Cumberland Valley to meet the rebel invader, and give him battle there, they offered their homes and their hearts to console and shelier the weary mothers and suffering children flying here for safety.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

and shelter the weary mothers and sainting circ from flying here for safety.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

Our Farmers.—We cannot but feel indignant at the sneers thrown at our farmers since the recent rebel invasions of our borders. Such sneers are unjust, and generally come from men who can see no farther than to make the first step, while they pass over everything else, either because their spleen will not allow them to scrutinize and distinguish the causes from the effects, or because they have not intelligence enough to do so. Such remarks as the following are made: "Such a herd of paniestricken sheep, fleeing: before the roaring lions of Dixie." And again, "The flight of the farmers before a few scattered bodies of rebels who might have been easily beaten by a resolute-company of armed men, has produced serious damage in the State." Now this is not a correct statement, and even if it were so, who is to blame? Are a few peaceable unarmed farmers, scattered over the borders of our State to be found culpable because they had to save their property through flight from a horde of guerillas? Or what are all our men doing that our national capital cannot be menaced with attack without issuing proclamations without number, and creating such intense excitement, after three years' experience of rebel warfare?—Hanover-Cuizen.

Sewator research

should lead off.—Norristown Republican.

MEFTING IN LOWER MERION.—A mass meeting of the Union men of Lower Merion township was held in Ellis Ramsey's grove, near Humphreysville, last Saturday afternoon. In spite of the extreme heat there was quite a large attendance. The meeting was addressed by Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphis, whose earnest and patriotic words awakened fresh enthusiasm for the cause of our country in his audience. A person in the crowd, who endeavored to interrupt the speaker, received a most severe and scathing rebuke from the Judge.

— bid.

VALLANDIGHAM IN LANCASTER.—The Intelligence; announces that Hon. C. L. Vallandigham will speak before the Young Men's Democratic Club of that city, on the 17th. His remarks will be so extensely valuable that 25 cents will be charged for admission, or for the privilege of listening to him.

A SNAME STORY—A few weeks ago, as a boy by the name of Hughes, about 12 years old, was returning home from Dudley, in Carbon township, he saw a large black-snake colled in the road in front of him. As he approached, it sprang at him, passing over the horse's back, but missing the boy. The horse was put to the gallop, but the racer pursued, and again darted at the boy, and again missed him, and fell on the opposite side of the horse. The snake the dooled around one of the front legs of the horse and remained there some minutes, the beast all the while rinking as fast as possible: For several days the borse's leg was much swollen. This story is from the best authority.—Huntingdon Monitor.

PERINSIVANIA STATE FAIR.—The State Agricultural Fair will be held at Easton, on the grounds of the Northampton Agricultural Society, on Tuesday, and Friday, the 27th, 28th, 28th, and 30th of September next.

An Egos-Tracorpinnary Chicken Storky.—A New Haven paper tells of a large egg, laid by a respectable ben in Milford, that had another egg, complete, shell and all, within it. We have another egg story, related to us as a literal fact—if you went to a store, not far from the corner of Oak and Park streets, in this city, the other evening, and bought a dozen of eggs, carried them home, and bought a dozen of eggs, carried them home, and bought a dozen of eggs, carried them home, and bought a dozen of eggs, carried them home, and bought a we criticens hatched out during the night!

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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** To the getter-up of the Glub of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. SCIENCE AND ART. - Mr. Hind, the astronomer, writes to the Times as follows: A comet, discovered almost simulta-neously by M. Tempel at Marseilles and Professor Respighi at Bologna on the morning of the 6th inst., appears likely to become an object of considerable interest about the middle of August. From the Bologna observation of the 6th, one at Leipsie on the night of the 10th, and a third taken with Mr. Bishop is retractor at Twickenham on the 14th, an almage. It would be unsafe in this case to venture pon any definite prediction of the future circum stances of the comet's appearance from present data, but they are sufficient to indicate that it must approach near the earth about the time of inferior conjunction with the sun in the middle of the ensuing month, probably with a latitude high enough to aflow of its being observed morning and evening for some days, and with a degree of brightness eight or nine hundred times greater than on the 14th, when it was by no means a faint telescopic object. Its orbit is remarkable for its near coincidence with the plane of the earth's path, the inclination being little more than 2 deg. The observations of the 14th gave the following position: At 2h.57m, 39s, mean time at Twickenham, right secension, showing 18th. 6; north declination, 19 deg. 14m. 36s. m: 345:, 6; north declination, 19 day. 14m. 36s. In the course of a few days I hope to be able to he comet's track in the heavens. It is not one

places totally dark, as in the hollows of trees: are in the habit, when domesticated, of closing every aperture that can admit the light into their Bives, and will only carry on their work in a dark place. cheibler has just made an extraordinary discovery, striking exemplifications of that inscrutable power cheibler found that clear strained honey, which, kept in the dark, remained unchanged, when exposed to light gradually became crystalline and solidified; undergoing, through the influence of the light, some molecular change similar to that impressed upon the lodide of silver of the daguerreotype plate: The bee, therefore, in order to preserve in the fluid form the nutriment it stores up for its progeny, shuts it up in total darkness. — Nathan Winslow, well-known everywhere for his canned sweet corn, sends to the Maine Farmer the following recipe, which he says was recently given by Dr. Holyoke, of Salem, Mass., nearly one hundred years ago, and constantly used in his father's family for more than eighty years: "One quarter of a pound of camphor and the same

quantity of pure castile soap; mash the cam-phor, and add-to it a wine-glass full of high-proof brandy or alcohol—scrape the soap fine and put both into a junk bottle, and add a pint of spirits of turpentine. Put in the cork not very tight and set the bottle in warm water, increasing the heat until the contents of the bottle are amalgamated. This liniment is excellent for bathing sprains and bruises, and for internal soreness— eighteen drops taken in a teaspoonful of sugar will be found highly efficacious. I am confident that all who will try this simple medicine, will ever after keep it constantly on hand as a ready, safe, and —A French gardener finding a piece of wooller cloth, which the wind had lodged in a tree, covered with caterpiliars, acted upon the idea suggested and placed woollen rags in several trees. Every morning he found them covered with caterpillars

which were easily removed:

which were easily removed.

SILK-SPINNING SPIDERS.—As spider is found on the island of St. Helens which is handsomely marked, banded, and colored, the fibres of the egg-bag of which might be used as slik; and the ladies of the Bermudas actually use the silk of a spider for sewing purposes. The silk of a spider common in the Bermudas; Epeira clavipes, is se strong that it can be wound from the Insect itself, like cotton from a reel. The webs of this spider stretch ten feet across between the cedar trees, catching large insects and small birds—a certain proof that their threads rival cotton threads in strength. In reference to the practical, industral, and commercial question of the utility of spider al, and commercial question of the utility of spider silk, it is an important fact that their webs are strong enough to hold small birds. When Madame Merian first published this fact, it was toulty denied by the stay-at-home naturalists, the regular critics of travellers' tales. Here is a specimen of the sort of experiment upon the results of which the testimony of observers isoften gainsayed, and even their were richers which snared and devoured birds, a naturalist wounded, a humming bird and offerd it to a mygale. But the mygale, instead of attacking the bird, retreated from the stay or aversion. Comident in the resident of a superliment, the naturalist scouted her story of the birdenting spident. In the content of the story of the birdenting spident. In the naturalist scoute the story of the birdenting spident. In the superliment, the naturalist scoute the story of the birdenting spident. In the superliment, the naturalist scoute the story of the birdenting spident. In the superliment, the naturalist scoute the story of the birdenting spident. In the superliment, the superliment is superliment, the naturalist scoute the story of the birdenting spident. In the superliment is superliment, the naturalist scoute the story of the birdenting spident. In the superliment is superliment, the superliment is superliment. In the superliment is superliment, the superliment is superliment in the superliment is superliment. In the superliment is superliment in the superliment is superliment. In the superliment is superliment in the superliment is superliment. In the superlimen

Ing off the teeth he has become gratuating testronger.—British Medical Journal.

Ancient Buddhist Remains.—A very interesting collection of ancient Buddhist remains, discovered by Mr. E. Harris, at Sultangunge, on the Ganges, while engaged in some engineering operations, has just arrived in England. Among the objects of interest discovered in the ruins excavated (supposed to be a Vihár, or Buddhist monastery) is a colossal image of copper, 7 feet 8 inches in height, weighing upwards of a ton, and supposed to be upwards; of 2,000 years old. There are also several smaller figures, both in stone and in copper, the letters of some of which show that they must have belonged to the second or third century, some coins, a copper vase, the metal of which has quite decayed, some baked clay slabs thickly covered with writing, &c. The collection is at present placed in the Museum of the Royal Aslatic Society, where plans and sections of the excavations have also been deposited. Discovery of a Stallactite Cavern.—A quarrman employed at Brixham, in Devon, perceived, a day or two ago, after blasting, an aperture 12 or 12 feet overhead. It has been found to lead to an extensive stalactite cavern, which extends in several directions and for considerable distances. Many of the crystals of lime, have assumed beautiful and curious forms. It is understood that a scientific expension of the constant of the con don Times.

Onling Leather.—The Scientific American says that oils should not be applied to dry leather, as that oils should not be applied to dry leather, as they would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil they would invariably injure it. If you wish to oil a harness wet it over night, cover it with a blanket, and in the morning it will be dry and supple; then apply neat's foot oil in small quantities, and with so much elbow grease as will insure its disseminating so much elbow grease as will insure its disseminating itself throughout the leather. A soft, pliant harness is easy to handle, and lasts longer than a neglected one. Never use vegetable oils on leather, and among animal oils, neat's foot is the best.

Robbed While Bathing:—Thursday afternoon.

ROBNED WHILE BATHING.—Thursday afternoom, Mr. Joseph S. Pepper, a visitor at Newport, R.' L, went into the surf to bathe, leaving his wearing apparel in a bath, house on the beach. On dressing himself he ascertained that while he was in the water some unknown, person had been in the bath houseland rified his pockets of \$700 in money, including a \$500 greenback, a gold watch and chain, and a three-diamond pin, besides two or three articles of less value. Mr. Pepper offers \$500 reward for the recovery of his property and the detection of the thief.

INTERPORTANT FACT.—A gentleman who has repeatedly suffered from the bites of venemous reptiles, while wandering through the ruins of Palenque in Chiapas, says he was in the habit of enlarging the wound with a lancet, introducing some butter of any mound with a lancet, introducing some butter of any fimony, applying a ligature above the wound, and though, applying a ligature above the wound, and things, the word of amondments. The lives of himself and servant were reminites. The lives of himself and servant were reminited and the serv