THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

VOL. 8.—NO. 217.

missioner of Patents. The paper is in the

hands of the Secretary of the Interior, who to-day will lay it before the President. Mr. Hol-

Pardons by the President.

The President to-day pardoned seventy-five persons, none of them of any prominence. A

arge number of applications continue to be re-

Sale of Government Mules.

Mails on Southern Railroads.

e recommenced on all the lines of railroad in

the South as soon as they respectively certify

that the routes are in proper condition for

A Provisional Governor for Florida.

The President has issued a proclamation appointing Judge William Marvin Provisional

Governor for Florida. The form of the procla-

the appointment of the other provisional go-

The General Land Office has decided upon measures with a view of putting speedily in

peration, in the late insurgent States, the

machinery for the sale and disposal of the

Appointment of Postmasters, etc.

York, Pa.—Jonathan Jessop. Providence, R. I.—Ephraim L. Jackson.

cland, Ohio.-Geo. A. Benedict.

Reading, Pa.-Wm. M. Buner.

Pawtucket, R. I.-Edward Perrin.

Newport, R. I.-Thos. Goggeshall.

Sacramento, Cal.-Geo. Rowland.

Geneva, N. Y.—Angus McDonald. West Troy, N. Y.—Win. Holland.

Rochester, N. Y.—S. W. Updyke.

Fulton, N. Y.-Allen C. Livingstone.

Genessee, N. Y.—Manson Lapham.

The Postmaster General has ordered tempo

The National Loan.

There were 3,163 individual subscriptions fo

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 13.-The Macon Tele-

of the Federal army, and which was afterward captured near Athens, has been turned over,

and will be in Macon in a few days. Also, the

gold captured from the Central Railroad Com-

pany, last April, has been returned by the

military authorities.

Mr. J. B. Hargrove committed suicide by

shooting himself. He was a resident of Lynch-burg, and well known throughout the State.

The United States steamer Yuntic has ar-

rived from Norfolk, and will soon sail for the

New Orleans for New York, put into Hamp-Roads this morning and landed General Op-

dyke and other passengers.
General T. E. Mulford arrived here this

morning from Richmond.
General Toombs has succeeded in making

his way out of this country, and is in Cuba.

The 4th United States Infantry, now at Rich-

mond, have been ordered to report to Major General Dix, in New York, and will leave in a

The James River and Kanawha Canal is

open for passengers and freight between

General Sherman.

Generals Sherman and Cox, at Columbus, yes-terday, General Sherman, in a short speech,

alluded to the charge that while he was in

He said the fact was that when he was visited

by Secretary Cameron, he explained the diffi-

culty of marching in Tennessee by diverging lines, one to Nashville and the other to East

Tennessee, with a force largely outnumbered

posing force of 18,000. When asked by Secre-

The statement made in Secretary Stanton's

military family was afterwards published in the Eastern papers in a distorted and incor-

THE DETROIT INTERNATIONAL

THE FOURTH DAY'S SESSION.

cago, from the Committee on Commerce, made

nation the following subjects:
The construction of the Illinois River and

Bay Ship Canals; improvement of the Fox and

of New York; the cheapening of railroad

freights, and an increase of the capacity to carry freight; the relief of our shipping and

soundings; an improvement in custom-houses

couragement of regular lines of steamships to

regulations of our commerce and carrying

trade with the Canadas and Europe as will

The report also asks the Congress to give the weight of its influence in favor of uniting

upon a common country, so as to give us union

report commending to the consideration of

A SPEECH IN COLUMBUS, OHIO—HIS DESIRES, AND HOW THEY WERE SATISFIED.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—At a festival given to

Richmond, Lexington, and Buchanan,

West Indies.

Suspension Bridge.—James Low, Jr. Lima, N. Y.—Ira Godfrey. Brooklyn, N. Y.—George B. Lincoln.

An extensive sale of Government mules is to

By Associated Press.]

. Resignation

SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

THE NEWS.

cican advices of the 5th say that Generals z and Oliver have returned from their dit of Negrete's force. Cortinas captured lenners, and established his headquarthe Texas side, and the American offised to make him keep in his The news from the interior shows that llian is trying hard, by various means, iliate the people. Great numbers of n rebels are fast arriving there. one Brownlow, of Tonnessee, has is-proclamation, explaining the validity institutionality of the present constitue law requiring all voters to take the of loyalty will be enforced at the next on, and that if any officer shall be elected ose who refuse to take this oath, the elec

an be illegal. mation is precisely the same as that used in day, the chairman of the Committee on teriay, the chairman of the Committee on macree made an important report, recom-ding to Congress and the different Legis-res various measures of a commercial na-A delegate from Nova Scotia made an vernors for the Southern States, and for simiancement that the people of the British nees were opposed to this country, and any candidate for office should favor henre, he would be treated as a fugicom the loyalty and allegiance due from a British American. ral sherman has made a speech in which

Among the recent appointments and reap pointments of postmasters are the following: Norfolk, Va.—Warren W. Wing. that the remark he made to then Scof War, Cameron, at the commend the war, was that it would require 60 .n to undertake a Kentucky and Ten paign, and 200,000 men to reduce the Postmaster General has notified Proviovernors that postal facilities will be red to the different lines of railroad as they are in proper condition for that

Plasterers' Convention at Pittsburg, y adopted a resolution that no plas hall work for bosses who do not put up own ornaments. ccial despatch from Washington says Government will soon enforce obedi on the part of the Mormons to the laws United States. D. P. Holloway, Commissioner of Pa. from Edenton by Hertford, Elizabeth City; Wintonsville, South Mills, Lake Drummond, has tendered his resignation, to take

the appointment of his successor.

sale of the public lands in the late in

nt States will soon be recommended.

the postal service in the South is being gradu-Foombs has succeeded in reaching The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, yesterday, amounted to \$4,516,500, including the the lewelry belonging to citizens of Ma orgin, and all the gold captured from stral Railroad Company, have been refollowing: sident vesterday pardoned seventy

Marvin has been appointed Provivernor of Florida. tock market was very dull yesterday, es were rather better. Reading sold out fell off, and closed at 50%. Governbonds were better. Five-twenties add three-eighths, and sixes, 1881, one-half. Oil shares continue dull and unsettled. infis are rather more active at an ad-Provisions are scarce and firmly held, erence in the views of buyers and sellimiting operations. Cotton is without r is firmer. Whisky is dull at rrates. In Woolthere is more doing, and

## ld closed in New York last night at 142%.

TER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 14, 1865. esident Johnson has not been indift to the intense feeling of the people the subject of preferring the brave who have fought for the Republic, in ibuting the offices at his disposal. have observed that he appointed eral Selfridge, who acted with great ntry in some of the hardest battles of war, to the post of Collector of the enue for the district of which Northton is a part; and this morning it nounced that two other Pennsylvania ers have been substantially honored the President. I allude to Major er, who has been appointed Postmaster ading and Captain Jessop, who has annointed Postmaster at York, Major er was wounded in his right hand, and ain Jessop lost his right leg. In this recognition of the citizens who have and saved the country, Governor must not be forgotten. From first hour of the rebellion he has the steady and unfaltering friend nterest of their families have been consistent and constant care. His ntment of General Horatio Sickel 200,000 men for the campaign. ealth Officer of Philadelphia, within st week, like his previous selection of , formerly Doctor, George M. Fairas Physician at the Lazeretto, was carrying his professions into practice. these officers had also been seriously and the service. Acting upon an tary Cameron how many men were needed, the so unquestionable, the Union he replied: "For the present campaign, 60,000, will become irresistible at the coming ons. The citizens who have served suffered for the republic are in fact the guardianship of that great cation. By that party they have defended against injustice and misentation during four long and le years. So well is this relation unod, that there is scarcely a Union nominated in any of the counties of tate, that does not contain one or more s among its candidates. And not they are qualified for civil trust and labor. If the hundreds of thousands went forth to put down the rebellion been composed of superior moral and conceivable burdens so uncomplain-Death, wounds, destitution, long s, the blunders of commanders, the produced by factions in Congress country, and all the countless dis-

WASHINGTON, July 14. Days Since the Assassination. ly three months ago this day or even-Friday, the 14th of April, 1865, ABRAthese ninety days what strange and g occurrences have taken place! We he habit of saying that events have with lightning speed since the beginrebellion, and so they have; but g is comparable in point of tragic and ive interest, to the quick transforma-in one Administration to another; the end of war and beginning of peace; re-establishment of the Government; the successful reorganization of the on of physical and moral triumphs by ons of the earth. All these marvels, d into ninety days, crown this anniwith many mournful and sublime re-With every hour, too, the example ad." It seems impossible that he who t the same time the life and the hope of public-who commingled with the joys e sorrows of the people-who encounanger in every shape—was as simple as

d in his tastes, and yet as stern as one of ld Apostles in his adherence to his conists, and solved the roughest party ies—it seems impossible that he should cen taken away from us.

Mormon Disobedience. ntinued disregard of the national au aprehensive measures at the hands of cutive. Now that there is a strong the spot, there will be no long delay e Secretary of the Interior is just the ake hold of an evil like this, and to

a littig,

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

THE GREAT FIRE IN

Mr. Hughes objected to the form of the quas

It is true, as reported, that Hon. D. P. Hot-toway has tendered his resignation as Com-DER OF A. J. BURROUGHS. YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS. LOWAY will not retire before the appointment

Special Desputch to The Press.] take place, under the direction of General EAKIN, at Cleveland, Ohio, commencing on the The Postmaster General has notified the Provisional Governors that postal service will

asual, both with her counsel and her lady friends.

Rev. Dr. J. C. Burroughs was cross-examined by Mr. Bradley, and testified that he thought he could now identify Miss Harris (she removing her veil;) he had not seen her often; Miss Harris was at a social gathering at his University, but not at his residence; think she was introduced to him by a member of his family; did not know that he ever met the accused on the street; only recollected her calling at his house two or three times to inquire about his brother; he was mistaken yesterday in saying that his brother came to reside with him in 1869; it was in the spring of 1801; thought that social meeting was in 1801; the difficulty arose in his recognizing Miss Harris from the fact that he did not note her features; he was under the impression that she was as lean as she is now; she is pater than she was when he saw her; he understood in general terns from his brother who said he had known her for some time, and the accused had informed him that they had had along correspondence; on this he formed the impression that they had corresponded extensively, but he did not know it; at the entrance of Miss Harris and while she was at the University, in September, 1823; she was quite calm until she answered the question whether his brother had said of done anything to cause her suspicion; she was then excited; he did not recollect a lady calling on him on the 14th of September, and walking the floor during the interview; he was positive it was not as early as the 15th of September; saw his brother leave, at six o'clock the same afternoon, from Chicago; he did not recollect saying anything to Miss Harris; about his brother being married when she called with the letters; made memorandum here in court; was in the court when Mr. Bradley read those letters; had a faint recollection that he heard the letters and Miss Harris; understood Miss Harris to disclaim an engagement; had never said he knew there was an engagement between his brother and Miss Harris, and that

on being mayised of the time of triat, he wrote to the Marshal, and sent the witnesses, Strong and Moseley; saw Mr. Moseley in that place; did not see Strong; saw Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Goode; did not furnish him money to come here; he wrote a note to a gentleman to see that Mr. Hartwell had money to come on; he gave that note to Mr. Goode; it was to Mr. L.

policeman named Douglas, on the day he came here, about seeing a woman, Ellen Mills, at No. 94 (princy street; there was no understanding that Douglas was to report to Judge Freet; witness had no information that Douglas ever took a step in the matter; about a month ago he learned of Douglas, at his first interview, about Ellen Mills, at No. 94 Quincy street; there was nothing said to Douglas said, as near as he remembered, the witness was a loose and worthless woman; he did not believe she would come here, but with a hundred or two of dollars he cound get on the train and go with her; witness made no reply, to his recollection; witness made no reply, to his recollection; witness that his brother passed the night of September 11th at his house; on the next day he visited him with his intended wife; the next day, (Sunday,) he thought, he left his house, and returned and passed the night; did not know where he stayed the night before his marriage; he rethembered nothing about his laggage; he did not know where his brother diessed for his marriage; hand in the ladd he recollected so distinctly about Miss Harris calling, was her presenting the letter; he thought it may have been that she had seen the notice of his brother's marriage, and thought that she likely considered she had a claim on him; he had no recollection that he had introduced to his brother the lady he married; at mother time he did not favor it; he had nothing to do with the hady his brother the hady he married; at one stage of the proceedings he was pleased with the hady his brother the addy he married; at one stage of the proceedings he was pleased with the hady his brother unarried; at mother time he did not favor it; he had nothing to do with creating the alliance; he had met with, incidentally, since his arrival here, several of the witnesses of the prosecution, from Chicago, and conversed with them as to the general character of their testimony; was very strong, but that the rebutting testimony was very strong, but that the rebutting testimony

and light-houses; an early improvement of Western rivers and harbors; judicious encountries on this continent and Europe; such best promote the general interests of our own prosperity, and peace.
The report was adopted.
On motion of Mr. Scammon, the Congress agreed to adjourn sine die at 3 o'clock to-day. The debate was then resumed on the reciprocity treaty, when Mr. Howe, of Nova Scotia, had consent to place on the journal of the Congress his report on a ship canal from

miss maris; he considered that his bother wrote a good hand, but did not think he could change his hand.

By Mr. Carrington: Witness? motives were, as far as he understood them, principally these: That at the presentation of this matter at its occurrence, he felt he should defend his brother?s reputation and character, and partly by request of his brother?s widow. Hedde not hire witnesses to come here.

By Mr. Bradley: Question. Did you not say that this was a conspiracy gotten up against your brother, and that you intended to explore it to the bottom?

Objected to. Objection sustained and noted. Question. Have you not industriously sought evidence to taint the character of the accused? Objected to. Objection sustained and noted. The court here took a recess of one hour.

On reassembling, Mrs. E. A. Flemming was sworn, and testified that she resided at No. 142 Lexington street, Baltimore; her first acquaintance with the accused was on the 6th of January last; she came to her house to board; she said her business was in Washington, but she would stop in Baltimore; she knew not how long, as she was not very well; her business in Washington was to collect money for Miss Devlin did business in Baltimore hefore she went West; she remained there till the 30th of January last, when she came to Washington; she said she would stay in Baltimore as long as she chose to; she did visit places of evening entertainment, but no places of amusement; she went in company with Mr. John Devlin, brother of the lady with whom she was engaged; she said she intended to come here to sue an old lover for a breach of promise; that she had been engaged with him for seven years; that he had married a young lady, and had corresponded with him for seven years; that he had married a young lady, and had corresponded with him for seven years; that he had married a pound had on the province of the word see she was a virtuous girl; that the two anonymous letters signed "A. f. Greenwood" were the circumstances; the the had nervice would here on him

Mr. Hughes objected to the form of the question, as it was inapplicable. The main features of the case were named in the question, but the circumstances attending the particular cases had not been mentioned—the fact of the accused having been in love, her disappointment through the marriage of the deceased to another lady, while she was under the impression that the deceased intended marrying her, an engagement having existed for years. TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO. The Results of Jealousy—A Young Wo man Mortally Stabbed. From the city of Chicago, ever filled with assassins and evil-doers of all kinds, comes to us another tale of probable murder. At about half-past twelve on Tuesday last, Miss Amelia Fransted, while proceeding down Dearborn street, from the post-office, was accosted by a woman named Mrs. Mathias Terhune, who

scized her roughly by the arm, and demanded a few minutes' conversation. The husband of Mrs. Terhune is a manufacturer of show wares, and his place of business is at No. 63 Dearborn street. Miss Fransted requested Mrs. Terhund o step into the hall of the building, before to step into the hall of the building, before which they were standing, as they would then be free from caves-droppers, and where a better opportunity to converse could be obtained. Almost immediately afterwards, the attention of passers-by was attracted by Miss Fransted, who rushed down the stairs, streams of blood welling forth from several deep wounds on her face and person. She turned and entered the bakery of C. J. Woolman, which was near at hand, sank exhausted upon the floor, and the blood, trinkling from her many wounds, formed a pool around her. She was soon lifted from the floor, and carried to a neighboring drug store. At this juncture a man stepped forth, and asserting that he was a physician, proceeded to examine the wounds. But, from his movements, it was soon found that he was intoxicated, and the woman, now nearly faint from terror and loss of blood, was removed to the rooms of Dr. B. P. Reynolds, in Reynold's block, where her injuries were examined. The wounds were eight in number—the first cut, in the eye, being found to be the most dan gerous. The assassin's knife had penetrated entirely through the pupi, and had gone through to the scierotic nembrane, which alone intervened between it and the brain. A second blow had pierced the neck nearly in front, penetrating through, and quite severing, the wind-pipe. A third blow had taken effect on the top of the shoulder, going deep into the large muscles. A fourth had been struck obliquely into the breast, the point of the knife having been turned from the lungs, by the sternium, making a deep, longitudinal gash of nearly three inches in length. Besides these, there were four other cuts, of which three were in the face, one laying bare the jabounder.

The statement given by the young woman was to the effect that her name was Annelia which they were standing, as they would then

which three were in the lace, one mying bate the jawbone, and the other in the back part of the shoulder.

The statement given by the young woman was to the effect that her name was Amelia Fransted; that her father, the only one of her parents now living, resided in Cloveland, Ohio, and that he was a cooper. She had been married to a man named Thomas Dair, from whom she had procured a divorce about two months since. She had a sister living in La Salle, Ill., the wife of a canal-bout captain. She had been living in Chiengo, at different times, for nearly three years. She had become acquainted with Mr. Mathias Terhune, the husband of the woman who had assailed her, about two years since. A short time after she had become acquainted with Terhune, fliss Fransted went to live at his house, at the invitation of both himself and his wife, who was sick, and needed assistance in the management of domestic affairs. She lived there about a month, until Mrs. Terhune recovered, when she went away. She became intimate with the husband; and thus matters went on, until a year ago last March, she was arrested, on complaint of Mrs. Terhune, on the charge of living in an adultorous state with her husband. The case was discharged, but Mrs. Terhune, she said, then threatened her life. From that time until Tuesday, when the deed was done, she had not met Mrs. Terhune, and had always tried to keep out of her way. She had formerly lived at a boarding-house, in Chiengo, but about a month since had removed from there. Since then she had been living alone in a room which she had hired.

Miss Fransted had gone to the post-office, and was about returning, when she was rudely

she had hired.

Miss Fransted had gone to the post-office, and was about returning, when she was rudely accosted by Mrs. Terhune, who told her that she wished to see her. She assented, and they went into a hall in Reynolds' block, and almost immediately after they had reached the top of the stairs, Mrs. Terhune drew a long dirk and gave her a furious stab over the left eye. She remembered receiving no more blows, but turned and ran down the stairs and into the bakery, where she was cared for as above related.

This was the marrative the wounded woman gave; and, as she told her story, the blood still flowing from the deep gashes which disfigured a form of no common beauty and grace; her eye, once an organ of splendor and expression, now protruding hideously from its bloody socket; the breath and blood coming forth in short, quick, irregular gasps from her mouth, and bubbling through the severed wind-pipe; her cheeks blanched and pale; her hair disordered and matted; and her elegant attre stained with the crimson fluid—the scene impressed the spectators with emotions not ordinarily awakened.

The following deposition of the suffering woman was shortly afterwards taken by Juswoman was shortly afterwards taken by Jus-

ner engant andre sammed what the childson find—the scene impressed the speciators with emotions not ordinarily awakened.

The following deposition of the suffering woman was shortly afterwards taken by Justice Brown, of Chicago:

Dying declaration of Amelia Fransted:
My name is Amelia Fransted. I have been married. That is my maiden name. Ars. Terlume inflicted these wounds upon me to-day in Reynold's Block. I don't know whether I can survive those wounds or not. Nobody but Mrs. Terhune and myself saw the transaction. I am twenty-two years old. She was jealous of me. A year ago last March Brs. Terhune had me arrested for adultery, and I was discharged. I have not seen her since till to-day. I have always tried to keep out of her way. I meet and says, "I have been looking to will if you want to talk to me, go up in the hall." We came up in the hall, and she called me a w—. I said, the last will be a survey on hadn't ought to be seen in the street with me." We came up in the hall, she says: "You are the girl that time to my house." I says: "I am." She took out the knife and first struck me with it in the eye, and I ran down stairs into Woodman's bakery. She struck me once there, I remember. I can't remember the rest. Mrs. Captain Henry Burk, of La Salle, is my sister. My father is James Fransted, a cooper in Cleveland.

State of Illinois, Cook County—ss:

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this lith day of July, 1805.

The Brown, J. P.

It was with great difficulty she could speak, an occasional word or two being spoken at intervals. Her statement is defective as regards her running down stairs and into Woodman's bakery, where she avers alirs. Terhune stubbed her rigain. The first blow she received was sufficient to have rendered her insensible to all further passing events.

Immediately after committing the terrible and bloody deed, Mrs. Terhune duictly and rupidly refreated, unobserved by the crowd that had gathered about the bleeding woman. She returned to her home on Walcott Street.

As soon as possible after

times remonstrated with Mr. T., but was on each occasion put of with some insulting reply the business in Washington was to collect moplifyed; Miss Deviln did business in Battimore before she went West; she remained there till the 30th of January last, when she came to Washington; she said she would stay with the complex of comming one termines, when the came to Washington; she said she would stay with the said of January last, when she came to Washington; she said she would stay with whom she was eigaged; she said she would stay with whom she was eigaged; she said she would stay with whom she was eigaged; she said she intended to come her that she had been engaged with nim for seven years; that he had harried a young lady, and had corresponded with her up to a month of the marriance; she said she married the lady for the said she married a young lady, and had corresponded with her up to a month of the marriance; she said he murried file and the said she would see she was a virtuous gift; that the two anonymons letters signed "A. f. Greenwood? were the original she would see she was sick; and that she believed laurroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had married another; she always spoke very well of Burroughs loved her, although he had been remarked another; she considered her of the comming to washington, and went the comming to Washington, and went the she had been remarked to the comming to washington, on the 30th of January.

Dr. Joseph

came across a persistent case he sent it to all expert; that he had not made insanity cases a special study.

The witness said he professed to have as much knowledge in such cases as a man who had been practicing no longer than he had thirty years.

The Judge decided that Dr. May should testify.

The diseases, the symptoms, the actions, and manners of the accused, as testified to by witnesses, were read to witness, that he might state what effect—considering them to have few days.—Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, June 27.

NEW YORK. MORE OF THE SCENES OF THE EX-

TRAORDINARY FIRE. AMUSING DESCRIPTIONS OF SAD SCENES.

How the Chimpanzees, Snakes, Lions, Tigers, Whales, etc., Died. LIONS, TIGERS, ALLIGATORS, AND SNAKES DEPART IN THE MIDST OF WAR.

AN OURANG-OUTANG VISITS JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

The New York fournals of vesterday furnish the New York Journals of Yesterday Infinish to with nothing exactly additional to what we have published, but they present descriptions of scenes, which, in this hot weather, are very refreshing to read, even though they treat of "living curiosities" dissolving in seas of flames. The scenes are just as could be exnected from the nature of the building which was first consumed, and are written up by the Gotham reporters in a very cool and facetious THE DEATH OF THE BEASTS, AND HOW THE

When the fire was at its height, Mr. Bennett, the veteran editor of the Herald, was sitting in his private office, with his back to the open window, calmly discussing with a friend the chances that the Herald establishment would STRUGGLED.

A 2ribune reporter asserts that he occupied nisprivate once, with his back to the open window, calmiy discussing with a friend the chances that the Heruld establishment would escape the conflagration, which at that time was threateningly advancing up Ann street toward Nassau. In the course of his conversation, Mr. Bennettobserved: "However, though I have usually had good luck in cases of fire, they say that the devil is ever at one's shoulder, and —." Here an exclamation from his friend interrupted him, and turning quickly, he was considerably taken aback at seeing the devil himself, or something very like him, at his very shoulder as he spoke. Recovering his equanimity, with the case and suavity which is usual with him in all company, Mr. B. was about to address the intruder, when he perceived that what he had taken for the gentleman in black was nothing more than a frightened ourang-outang. The poor creature, but recently released from captivity, and, doubtless, thinking that he might fill some vecanoy in the editorial corps of the paper in question, had deseended by the water-pipe and instinctively taken refuge in the inner sanctum of the establishment of the office. Although the editor—perhaps from the fact that he saw nothing peculiarly strange in the visitation—soon regained his composure, it was far otherwise with his friend, who immediately gave the alum. Mr. Hudson rushed in and boldly attacked the monkey, grasping him by the throat. The book-editor next came in, obtaining a clutch upon the brute by the ears; the musical critic followed, and seized the tail with both hands; and a number of reporters, armed with inkstands and sharpened pencils came next, followed by a dozen policemen with brandished clubs; at the same time the engineer in the basement received the preconcerted signal, and got ready his hose, where with to pour beiling hot water upon the heads of those in the street, in case it should prove a regular, systematized attack by guerillas france rale. a room on the north side of Ann street, corner of Broadway, from which he could look dia room on the north side of Ann street, corner of Broadway, from which he could look directly into the apartment for wild beasts and scrpents. He writes a very lengthy description of what he saw. "Protecting myself," he cays, "from the intense heat as well as I could, I anxiously observed the animals in the opposite room. Immediately opposite the window through which I gazed was a large cage, containing allou and thoness. To the right hand was the three-storied cage, containing monkeys at the top, two kangaroos in the second story, and a 'happy family' of rats, cats, adders, rabbits, &c., underneath. To the left of the lion's cage was the tank containing the two vast alligators, and still further to the left, partially hidden from my sight, was the grand tank containing the great white whale, which has created such a furore in our sight-seeing midst for the past few weeks. Upon the floor wes\_caged the boa-constrictors, anacondas, and rattlesnakes, whose leads would now and then rise menacingly through the top of the cage. In the extreme right was the cage entirely shut from my view at first, containing the Bengal tiger and the Polar bear, whose terrified growls could be distinctly heard from behind the partition. The confingration was, as yet, confined to the upper part of the building. The lower walls, however, were becoming rapidly heated, and all of the animals began to manifest much measiness. The white or eilver fox ran up and down his cage, whining piteously and endeavoring to escape. The lions also paced hurrichly up and down, meaning most dismally, and all the other beasts manifested similar uncasiness. The screents stuck their heads up above the sill of the window and writhed about in strange contortions. Wifen the fire had eaten its swift way down to the third floor, and the lurid glare burst through the transoms of the doors, the panic among the beasts became positively fearful. They sprang against their from bars, and streve to rend them with their teeth, at the same time sending forth savage and fr rectly into the apartment for wild beasts and

Grateful for the universal recling of sympa-thy expressed for the loss of the American Museum, and not unmindful of the immense patronage which has been bestowed upon my efforts to please for the last quarter of a cen-tury, I have resolved, in compliance with nu-merous requests, to erect immediately, in this city, a museum which will be an ornament to our great metropolis and an honor to the country. An experience of twenty-five years city, a intestal which will be an orlinear to the country. An experience of twenty-five years will enable me in six months to duplicate, in Europe and America, every specimen of natural history which adorned my late Museum, and from historical societies, and other sources within my knowledge, I can nearly supply the places of the Revolutionary and other relies which have been destroyed. For years I have been obliged, for want of room, to reject many rare and valuable curiosities stored in the museums and private collections of Europe, which I shall now have the pleasure of placing before the American public. And I risk nothing in saying that before many months elapse I shall, if life be spared, open to the public a popular place of instruction and amusement infinitely more extensive, commodious, and interesting than any ever before known upon this continent. I shall despatch a special agent to Europe on Saturday next, and shall soon follow myself, in order to carry out with business representatives abroad the above plan.

In the meantime, in order to give employment to my dramatic company and other attaches of the Museum, who are dependent upon such engagements for their daily support, I propose to continue the performance of the Successful pantomime lately produced at the Museum, in connection with the living curiosities, as soon as a public hall or theatre can be secured for the purpose. This, I trust, will be in a few days.

The public's obedient servant,

St Chambers street, New York, July 13, 1855. the flames and smoke rolled in like a whirly wind from the Hudean river Cocytus.

A horrible how in the right-hand corner of the room, a yell of indescribable agony, and a crashing, grating sound indicated that the figer and polar bear were stirred up to the highest pitch of excitement. Then there came a great crash, as of the giving way of the bars of their cage. The flames and smoke morentarily rolled back, and for a few seconds the interior of the room was visible in the lurid light of the flames, which revealed the tiger and the lion locked together in close combat. The base of the rods of the scrpents' cage had also crumbled, and the largest bea-constrictor—albout twenty feet long and as thick as a man's body—was also engaged in deadly struggle with the liones. The polar bear had shrunk to the coolest corner, with half his fur burnt from his snowy coat, and there sat wonderingly gazing upon the scene before him. Accustomed, as he had been, to deal with only the walrus and the scal in the coid blue waters of the Arctic regions, he was evidently considerably alarmed at the excessively torrid scene, which was blazing through the room. Under the circumstances he found it impossible to take it coolly. The monkeys were perched around the windows, shivering with dread and afraid to jump out. The snakes were writhing about, erippiled and bilstered by the heat, darting out their forked tongues and expressing their rage and fear in the most sibiant hisses. The "Happy Family" were experiencing an amount of beatitude which was evidently cooledly for philosophical enjoyment. A long tongue of flame had crept under the eage, completely singing every hair from the ear's body. The felicitors adder was slowly burning in two, and busily engaged in impregnating his properties of the delectated Gonvocation were all buddled together in the bottom of their cage, which suddenly gave way, precipitating them out of view into the depths below, which by this time were also blazing like the fabled Tophet.

Meantwhile the lion and the Other Extensive Fires in New York. The New York Herald, of Friday, publishes

Other Extensive Fires in New York.

The New York Herald, of Friday, publishes the following:

About half-past two o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the two-story frame building No. 317 West Forty-fourth street, between Fighth and Ninth avenues, occupied by J. Ackerman & Son, manufacturers of the extract of coffee. The whole of the building, with the most part of the contents, was destroyed. Total loss \$7,600; insured for \$5,000. The fire extended to a frame building adjoining, No. 319, occupied by Andrew Rieser, manufacturer of curied hair, which was destroyed. Stock and building estimated at \$10,000; partly insured. The flames next spread to the frame and brick buildings Nos. 321 and \$23, occupied by John Beck as a cabinet-maker's factory, which was also totally destroyed. Loss estimated at \$5,000; insured for that amount in the Hamilton and Stayvesant Insurance Companies. The fire next spread east, and destroyed the dwelling house No. \$15, occupied by Jacob Ryer. Loss estimated at \$3,000; insured. From this building the two large four-story brick tenement houses caught fire, Nos. 313 and 311. The first floor of one was occupied as a grocery store, the other by Frederick Schneider, as a bakery. The tenants got out a great many of their articles of furniture in a damaged state. Both buildings were destroyed. Loss estimated at \$30,000; most part insured. Two frame dwellings in the rear of the adjoining lot, Nos. 307 and 309, were considerably damaged by fire.

The origin of the fire was not ascertained. It is said that the fire in season. It was reported that two engine companies in this district refused to do further daty. One of these engines was taken possession of by the police, who, with two of its members and the engineer, worked it, and it did good service. By the fire seventy-five families were turned houseless into the streets. five families were turned houseless into the streets.

At one time it was supposed that the entire block would be swept away by the flames, and fears were entertained that the fire would be communicated to the numerous frame buildings on the opposite side of the street, and many of the occupants made preparations to remove their effects to a safe distance; but the fire was confined to the north side, and was finally subdued in buildings Nos. 307 and 309, one door from the corner of Eighth ayenue.

Ford's Theatre.

Mr. John T. Ford thus writes to the Wash ington Chronicle of yesterday: To the Editor of the Chronicle:

ington Chronide of yesterday:

To the Editor of the Chronicle:

I read in yesterday's issue the communication of the Rev. Mr. B. H. Nadal, relative to this theatre. Waiving much concerning the profession of the actor, that I deeply regretted to see as coming from so able and brilliant a minister of the Gospel, I merely wish to say, that up to July 1 my theatre was for sate at a stated price, a value placed upon it by real-estate men in this city, including W. E. Spalding, Esq., owner of Grover's Theatre. Failing to sell, my next duty was to occupy and use the building. My necessities required immediate actor; we necessities required immediate actor; we necessities of others having claims upon mewere equally urgent, including a large number of dependent people. The property is mine, and my business is one alike legitimate and lawful. Coupled with my rights was the failure to purchase, in itself some evidence that the public were not adverse to the continuance of dramatic performances in the building. If I did not "appreciate the national feeling and the national conscience," am I alone guilty! The late President was alike my friend, my patron, and my benefactor. I tried practically to do sill I could in respect and reverence for his memory. Cheap lip service is distusteful to me, and where I find but little clse, I begin to doubt the sincerity of those who question my motives. I do not now refer to your reverend correspondent.

I object, however, to an inference which may be justly drawn from your article of the 4th instant, and his communication. The theatre does not carry "projunity and pollution" with it. Older than the Christian Church: ennobled by the grandest intellect which God in His infinite wisdom has yet vouchsafed manking patronized by the good and great everywhere, and here by every President, from George Washington Abraham Lincoln inclusive, it is worthy of kinder words than your reverend correspondent appears willing to acknowledge, even should it retain it a home in the house on Tenth street.

ent appears willing to acknowledge, even should it retain its home in the house on Tenth street.

For the Church (taught within its sacred portals some lessons, the results of which, I hope, have become evident in my life, I have no words but of respect and duty; and I can fully appreciate Rev. Mr. Nadar's good intentions; and I will say I am willing at any time to test the sincerity of those who appear to desire a change in the uses of the building. But I must claim the rights belonging to my citizenship—the absolute control of my property, and the perfect right to prosecute my lawful business. I do not fear in Washington the slightest interference from her citizens. All that I could hear were words of kindness. I had received but one anonymous note ("a weak invention of the enemy") previous to last Monday night. I have heard of no other threat, and I feel sure that lawless violence will not intrude again in my building. The Mayor and Superintendent of Police both coneur in this opinion. On Monday evening last not the slightest munifestation of Ill-feeling was apparent. Citizens and soldiers appeared alike astonished at the order closing the doors. Consequently, it was too much to say "that such an idea (the opening) could only be agreeable to the enemies of the cause in which Mr. Lincoln fell."

Now, on my account, and in behalf of my beinless and unemployed company, I ask of Now, on my account, and in behalf of my helpless and unemployed company, I ask of you and of your reverend correspondent, that, if your views cannot be carried out immedidately, to advocate the next best thing—my rights, in a legal, lawful, and a moral sonse. Very respectfully,

JOHN T. FORD.

THREE CENTS. much abashed as melancholy. Every man who looked at her was taking twenty-five cents NASHVILLE looked at her was taking twenty-nye ceats from her pocket.

\*\*RAVING\*\*\* WAX FIGGERS.\*\*

Most of the firemen seemed to think more of the wax figures than of anything else, and did all they could to saye them, in a peculiar way at fires—one took the stuffed effigy of Tom Thumb and gave it a toss out of the window. Of course the General went to general smash upon the pavement below, to the imminent risk of the crowns of the people standing there as spectutors. Another seized the wax figure of General Grant, rushed to the balcony, had almost succeeded in handing him intact to a person below, when a stream of waterstruck him amidships, and he had to drop Grant to save himself from falling. The General was, undoubtedly, consumed. And still another man, in the excitement consequent upon such an imminent danger to himself, took a third stuffed figure, rushed frantically to the front window, leaped with it to the portice, cried out for some one to help him, and then, lo and behold! he found out that he had saved the effigy of Jeff Davis! He thought it too late to back out, had not time to consider exactly what was best to do, but was brought to a decision by a shower of hisses and groans from the multitude, who had recognized the arch-traitor. The man, determined to save something for Mr. Barnum, persevered in his endeavors, handed Jefferson D. down to a person on the sidewalk, and, as he did so, the head of the ex-President of the defunct Confederacy became detached from its spinal connections, and fell upon the ground; to the no small satisfaction of those witnessing the scene. It was subsequently found hanging to a lamp-post by St. Paul's, in Fulton street. Some were superstitions enough to augur from this incident that Jeff Davis' neck was in a slightly dangerous predicament even at that moment. The fall of the conspirator's head produced no end of remark, and more cheers, grouns, and hisses.

\*\*A gobilla All Paris Bennett, the veteran editor of the Herald, was sitting in Preclamation by Governor Brownlow-

SAVING "WAX FIGGERS."

ruder fared badly, and was soon in duran

This narration we give on the authority

Barnum's New Museum.

The following card was published by P. T.

Barnum in the New York papers of last eve

Grateful for the universal feeling of symns

the Tribune.

fectly Valid-None but Loyal Men to NASHVILLE, July 14.—Governor Brownlow has issued a lengthy address to the people of Tennesse, explaining the validity and constitutionality of the present Constitution and Government of the State, and stating that the Constitution was the work of President John son, and that he (Johnson) will sustain his model scheme of reconstruction in the robe states, with just so much force applied, and ust such manner as may be necessary.

Governor Brownlow announces that the ac passed by the Legislature to limit the elective frachise to loyal men will be enforced on the day of the election by the civil and military authority, and all elections effected by illegal votes will be annulled, and, if necessary, the flicers so elected will be arrested. The civil and military authorities will ac n harmony. Brownlow alludes to the harangues of aspiring politicians, denouncing he extermination of slavery, as showing the spirit of rebellion still existing, and must be

MEXICO.

Another Side of the Mexican Question -The Empire Peaceful, Maximilian Honest, and the Liberal Party Quiet. New Orleans, July 14.-Mexican advices of July 8th have been received. Generals Lone and Oliver had returned from their pursuit of the remnant of Negrete's forces, which had generally disbanded in Texas. Cortinas lately captured two steamers, and the Commercio says: "Cortinas has positively, and in a manner officially, established his headquarters on the Texas side. The American authorities have been constrained, by a a protest of the Imperial Government, that hey shall order Cortinas to keep his house." The Monitor says the commander of the French fleet had an interview with Gen. Steele on the subject of the steamboat captures, but ould not give the result. The news from the interior shows that the empire is peaceful. Maximilian is striving to

mprove the country and encourage educa Guerillas continue to swarm about Metamo os. Great numbers of Confederates are arriving in Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS. NEW ORLEANS, July 13.—Middling cotton firm at 47 cents. Sugarquiet; Louisiana commands 10 to 13 cents. Gold is active at 147/20148. The Times Mobile special despatch says the the appointment of Parsons as Provisinal Governor of Alabama is satisfactory to the peo le.
Many of the crops will be lost for want o negroes to gather them.

NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, July 14. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD. THE EVENING STOCK BOARD.

Gold, 1421/; 5-208 1881, 1077/; old 5-208, 1057/;
New York Central, 95; Eric, 803/; Hudson
River, 1091/; Reading, 1001/; Michigan Southern, 641/; Pittsburg, 681/; Rock Island, 107;
Northwestern, 28; Northwestern preferred,
621/; Fort Wayne, 98; Canton Co., 391/; Olio
and Mississippi Certificates, 26; Quicksilver,
611/. Market dull, but firm. There will be no
evening exchange on Saturday.

SHIP NEWS. Arrived, steamers Assandra, New Orleans; General Barnes, New Orleans; brigs Princess Royal, Cienfuegos; Fitch, Cardenas; Thomas Owen, Gueritas; Palma, Pernambneo. Barks Desire, Messina; Mariollus, Rio; Mary Lucretia, Saguá.

Below, barks Evelina, Cow Bay, and Eushing, and brig Ann.

America and Mexico. Washington City Protestant Orphan Asylum, yesterday, Secretary of the Interior, Harlan in his brief address, said: "When the French, not now so friendly to This remark met with general applause from

An Adroit Swindler.

Not six months ago I was the innocent viotim of a trap, which has seldom been equalled for elevernoss. In reply to one of my usual weekly advertisements, I received a letter dated from Cheltenham, stating that the writer was an Indian civil servant, at home on leave, that his income and allowances amounted to about a thousand a year, but that he had been extravagant since his return to England, and was in want of ready money until his next quarter's salary was due. He wanted an advance of five hundred pounds, upon a bill drawn by himself and accepted by an Indian military friend, who had retired from the service, and taken up his residence in England. The writer ended a short business-like letter by giving me, as reference for himself, a firstrate East India house in the city, and as reference for his friend, an equally respectable army agent in the West End. I called at both these references, and found that Mr. So-and-So and Colone: Blank were both well known and highly respectable gentlemen, and both men of means. Determined to be cautious, and feeling certain that neither of these gentlemen were likely to meet me in the set I moved in, I wrote, offering them a personal interview for a certain day. They both came to my office, and appeared to be gentlemanly men, of a decidedly indian appearance. After some conversation, in which the intended borrower bargained very hard for a lower rate of interest than I had proposed, and at the same time said a week or two more or less did not signity for the money being paid, I got the one to draw and the other to accept, built for six hundred pounds at three months, for which one hundred pounds are three months, for which one hundred pounds at three months, for which one hundred pounds at three months, for which one hundred pounds at the same time sid a week or two more or less did not signity for the money for it a

ont of ever doing business with him again.—All the Year Around.

Discovery or Quicksilver in Nevada.—The Reese River (Austin) Reveille says: "Mr. Varney, superintendent of the Pioneer mill, of this city, and a scientific amalgamator, has lately been on a visit to lone, the capital of our neighboring county of Nyc, and during his stay made a most astonishing discovery. The new mill of that city had been able to extract but about twenty-five dollars per ton from what had the reputation of being rich ores, and Mr. Varney went down to see what was the matter. Upon an analysis of the ore, he found it to consist of sulphur, anthmony, arsenic, silver, and what he believed to be quicksilver. Of course, such an ore could not be worked without rousting. A rude furnace was formed, where a few hundred pounds could be roasted at a time, and thorough experiments on several ledges were made. The result was that the rock was mide to pay, without selection, one hundred and forty dollars per ton; but the most singular of all was the great abundance of quicksilver that the roasting developed. Having ascertained that quicksilver was present, seeing it gather on theiron poker used in stirring the roasting mass, and smelling it in the fumes, an attempt was made to ascertain the quantity. Three and a half pounds of the quartz—not cinnabar—was placed in a retort and heated, and nine ounces of pure quicksilver, were found. The rock experimented on contained, being over eighteen per cent. Upon a thorough examination of the lode, large quantities of rich cinnabar-bearing lodes was found to be great, indicating that we shall be able to furnish our own supply of quicksilver, and probably have it to export.

A Remarkable Drear—A Shipwneck Foreshadowed.—The Rochester Expresy relates

A REMARKABLE DREAM—A SHIPWRECK FORESHADOWED.—The Rochester Express relates
this curious coincidence respecting the recent
burning of the ship William Nelson:

"The ship sailed from Antwerp on the 4th
of June, and it so happened that a gentleman
of this city was expecting his wife's father and
mother to start about the same time. Last
Saturday, the day of the disaster, his wife had
a remarkable dream about five o'clock in the
morning, in which she distinctly saw her
mother lying very pale and white, with all the
appearance of death. When she awoke she
was very much troubled, and told her husband
she knew her mother was dead.

"A few days after another person, a sister,
we believe, called at the house and began crying, saying that she had a very bad dream, on
the lat of July, in which she saw her mother
dead, and she was assured that it was really
so. Of course, mutual explanations took
place, and the extraordinary fact of the identidead, and she was assured that it was really so. Of course, mutual explanations took place, and the extraordinary fact of the identity of the dreams and the coincidence as to time was shown. Since the report of the burning of the ship on the same day with the dreams, the coincidence becomes still more remarkable. Of course, it is not known that the father and mother of these parties were on the ship, though they were expected to start about the same time. Even if not on the vessel, it is possible the mother may have died as seen, though in some less terrible manner. The families suffer from the apprehension of the disaster almost as much as if it was verified, as we very much fear it will be. The case is one involving much speculation for the curious in such matters.

Academy of Music.—This afternoon the matinee at the Academy, of which we yester-

that they will not regret it.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to su mail (per annum in advance,) at.... Five copies....

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$3.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. FOR Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty.

in extra copy of the paper will be given, - Capt. James M. Moore, of the Burial Bureau, left Washington on the 8th inst., under instructions from the Secretary of War, with a large force of men, for Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of laying out a cometery and or the purpose or laying out a cometery and properly interring therein the remains of our soldiers who died in the rebot prison at that place. Head-boards (of which some fifteen thousand have been forwarded to Capt. Moore since his departure,) with the name of the deceased party, will be erected at each grave. Capt. Moore will probably be engaged for a nonth in completing the work before him, and commanders of military posts in Georgia have been ordered by Secretary Stanton to raider Capt. Moore all the assistance within their power, and furnish troops to protect the working parties from molestation.

— As Atzerott was about being led out to execution be handed to General Hartranft. with other effects, a document, enclosed in an envelope, and on examination afterwards it was found that this envelope contained the copy of the death-sentence left with him previously by General Hartranft, and bore the following endorsement: "I wish this sentence to be read to the young men of Port Tobacco, that they may take warning by me." - Augusta J. Evans, of Mobile, author of "Beulah." "Macarie," &c., has been spending a few days in the city.

— Major General Meade is expected in Bos ton next week, on a visit.

- Major General Meade is expected in Boston next week, on a visit.

A Levy for the Support of the Righmond Government.—The city treasury was never in so depleted a condition as at present. The collapse of the Confederacy left it without a penny, and since that event it has been in receipt of no revenue except that derived from licenses and the collection of the gas bills; and as to this latter item, it may be stated that the amount derived from this source proves to be insufficient, by one-half, to defray the expenses of the gas works—\$20,000 being the amount collected, whereas the expenses of the works have, since the first of April, been over \$40,000. While, under ordinary circumstances, \$3.40 per thousand feet would, perhaps, more than defray the expenses of the manufacture of gas in Richmond, when we consider the entire derangement of the mains by the confiagration and accompanying explosions, and the consequent immense waste of gas for weeks afterwards, the high prices of labor and eoul, the important necessary repair, both to the works and mains, and the large quantity of gas consumed in lighting the streets, this price must be seen to be atterly imadequate. So far from being a source of revenue, gas has been, and we fear will continue to prove, a dead expense; the receipts of the works have never met the expenditures.

In this condition of affairs, with an empty treasury and no revenue, it was thought at one time that it would be necessary to sell some of the city read estate (of which the house once occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis was part), to meet the necessary expenses of our limited city government, but the tax bill announced by Pavid J. Sanders, Esq., previsional maintenances, the receipts of the works have once occupied by Mr. Jefferson Davis was part), to meet the necessary expenses of our limited city government, but the tax bill announced by Pavid J. Sanders, Esq., previsional maintenances with the fall tide of business.—

\*\*Richmond Republic.\*\*

\*\*Promotions in the Ebaular Navy.\*\*—The Navy Dep

Hissing a National Air in Petersburg.—An entertainment was given in Petersburg on Saturday night, the 1st inst, for the sole benefit of the many paroled Confederate prisoners now passing through Potersburg to their homes, hungry, foot-sore, and fattiguod. Gen. Hartsuif and many other United States officers and soldiers, with a kindness of heart and benevolent intent which reflect the highest credit upon them as human gentlemen, not only encouraged the entertainment by their presence, but quite a number purchased tickets, thus adding to the receipts. A United States band was present, and played several airs, but the disloyal testified their appreciation of the kindness they were the religiants of by insulting the officers present, and hissing the band, which had volunteered its services, when it performed a favorite national air, and that, too, when the band had preceded this last mentioned performance with the always popular Southern air of Dixle, which was received by all present not only with respect, but vehement applause. with respect, but vehement applause.

Morrible Superstrion.—An Havana letter reports quite an excitement at Jacemel, caused by an old man, who, representing limited as a soreerer, played upon the credulities of a few people, promising them riches, &c., if they did what he required of them; one of his requirements being to drink the blood of a man. There were not found wanting some hard-hearted and ernel enough to believe him, and kill as innocent old man and drink his blood. The deed was discovered, and almost all the parties concerned in this diablerie, except the promoter, have been arrested by the police, who are in active pursuit of the sorcerers.

ter, have been arrested by the police, who are in active pursuit of the sorcerers.

Wine in London.—The London Times thus speaks of the imports of wine: "The imports of wine during the first four months of this year show a decline as compared with the corresponding period of 1264 and 1863. Thus, to April 80th the receipts were 4,144,210 gallons, against 5,622,635 gallons in 1863, and 4,447,816 gallons in 1863 (corresponding periods.) These imports may be farther subdivided thus: In 1863, red wine, 1,814,236 gallons; white wine, 2,331,674 gallons. In 1863, red wine, 1,814,730 gallons; white wine, 2,331,674 gallons. In 1863, red wine, 1,824,630 gallons; white wine, 2,563,785 gallons. The imports have increased this year from the colonics—Hamburg France, Italy, &c.; but the receipts from spain show a large decrease, and there is also some decline in the case of Portugal. Thus, the imports of red wine from France to April 30th this year amounted to 545,137 gallons, and of white to 266,236 gallons—the corresponding figures for the first four months of 1864 having been 489,788 gallons of red, and 267,834 gallons of white to wine. The imports from Portugal to April 30th amounted to 304,322 gallons, against 1,044, From Spain the receipts of red wine to April 30th this year were 258,074 gallons, against 290,386 gallons in the corresponding period of 1844. From Spain the receipts of red wine to April 30th this year were 258,074 gallons to April 30th this year, while in the corresponding period of 1844. Italy sent us 134,142 gallons to April 30th this year, while in the corresponding period of last year the receipts were 117,302 gallons.

Inst year the receipts were III,502 gullons.

The History of Sona Water.—Soda water is simply pure water impregnated with carbonicatid gas. It is known by its agreeable, pungent taste, by its slightly exhibitating qualities, and its bubbling and scintillation.

The water to be impregnated with the gas is to be placed in a strong vessel, usually made of iron or copper, called a fountain. The gas, after being passed through water to purify it, is conducted to the fountain, and after sufficient agilation in contact with the gas, at a high pressure, the water becomes impregnated, and is then what is known as soda water.

The first experiments were made by Venel, in Frunce, in 1789, and published in 1776; by Priestly in 1768; and later, by Bergman, Black, Van Helmot, and others.

The first manufactory in the world was established at Geneva, by Gosse, an apothecary of that city, whose annual sales amounted to 40,000 bottles of "East de Selts." In 1788 his partner, Mr. Paul, founded an establishment in Paris, where were compounded not only the principal mineral waters of France, but evolt those of foreign countries. From this time onward laboratories multiplied all over Europe; and the manufacture of simple agrated water is now conducted on so large a selle in all civilized countries that a very remarkable amount of inventive talent has been successfully employed in improving the necessary apparatus.

fully employed in improving the necessary apparatus.

A Flock of Drukken Pigeons.—A San Francisco paper has a curious story about a flock of incident of the ranches in the vicinity of that city, was recently surprised to see a large flock of pigeons, after flying around his barn-yard a few moments, studenly fall to the ground. Wondering at the phenomena, he concluded to watch them. An antiquated Thomas-cat, permubulating the yard, seized one of the young pigeons and made a hearty meal of it. Soon after Thomas-cat commenced staggering like intoxicated, and falling over, gave up the ghost with a dismal yowl.

The farmer's wife, who had picked up a number of the pigeons for the purpose of making pies of them, on learning of poor grimalkin's fate, thought the birds were polsoned and threw them down. The farmer gathered up two hundred of them and threw them into an old outhouse. In the morning his wife found the pigeons alive and roosting on a wood-pile. Inquiries were made, and it was ascertained that a near neighbor, having been troubled by frequent visits of pigeons, had souked some grain in whisky and scattered it about his premises, so that the pigeons became a victim of alcoholic stimulants, imparted by infected pigeon meat.

New Medical Test.—The stereotype medical requisition, "Let me feel your pulse," is possibly to be superseded by the demand, "Let me parted by import puss became a victim of alcoholic stimulants, imparted by infected pigeon meat.

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New Medical Test.—The stereotype medical requisition, "Let me feel your pulse," is possibly to be superseded by the demand, "Let me see your pulse, and has found that different figures were made by different breaths, when the or persons, and has found that different figures were made by different breaths, when here made of these impressions, and on a magnificent disc there appear, through the medium o

magnineent use there appear, through the medium of a magic hastern, an almost infinite variety of shapes and combinations—some like diagers, others resembling stars, others in nower-like forms, and so on. It is opined that observations scientifically made on these different forms of emitted breath from the lungs will be very valuable in determining their condition. Certainly it would be an extraordinary discovery that a diagnosis on the state of one's lungs might be given from a microscopic observation of the peculiar form assumed by the breath, as deposited on a sheet of glass, on emission from the mouth of the patient.

Yellow Fever.—There is said to be considerable excitement and alarm existing in Norfolk in regard to the yellow fever, rumors having been in circulation that it had again made its appearance there. The Old Dominion newspaper asserts most positively that no cases of fever have occurred there this season nor is there likely to be any, if proper precuution be used to keep the city well cleaned of offul, putrid matter, and such refuse as always tend to engender discuses in crowded towns.—Petersburg Express. Manuel of Music.—This afternoon the matinee at the Academy, of which we yesterday made mention, takes place. Messrs. Drew and Robson have spared neither trouble nor expense, and we can assure all those who may this afternoon see fit to visit the Academy

lure" indeed. OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

by fixed and field, were endured

firmness and a patience that appalled umblers of private life and made the pers.

wonder. Had the army been a tithe acting as the politicians the Adminis-

would have been fatally baulked in

orts, and the war would have been

the St. Lawrence to the Hudson. The same privilege was extended to Mr. Hill, of Boston favoring a Congressional aid to ocean steamers. Mr. Alexander's report in favor of the decimai system of weights and measures, was referred to a special committee from the States Mr. Alexander's report in favor of anationa board of trade was referred to a special com-mittee, to report forthwith.

Mr. Brown, from the Committee on River and Harbor Improvements, reported a resolu-tion recognizing the national character of the navigable rivers and lake harbors which offered facilities for conducting the commerce of the country, from which the Government derives a large revenue, and stating that it is the sense of this Congress that it is the interest as well as the duty of the General Government to make such improvements on such rivers and harbors as necessity may develop, and as the condition of the treasury will warrant.
The report of Mr. Howes, of Nova Scotia, was important, in the announcement that the annexation of the British provinces to the United States had no place in the minds of the people of the provinces, and that any one who should go to the hustings as an advocate for annexa-tion would be treated as a fugitive from the reat and good martyr becomes more tion would be declared due from him as a Bri-loyalty and allegiance due from him as a Bri-

tish American. The Plasterers' Convention. PITTSBURG, July 14.-In the Plasterers' Convention to-day, the manner in which orna-mental work is done in certain cities by men not in the trade was discussed at considerable length. A motion was unanimously carried that, after the 1st of January next, no plasevers shall work for bosses who shall not put up their own ornaments. Mr. O'Connor, of ew York, Chairman of the Committee on the State of Trade, submitted a report suggesting

that the local organizations take immediate action on the question of lathing and orna-mental work, and that the hours of labor shall be reduced to eight per day. BELFAST, Me., July 14.—The monitor Agamenticus sailed for Portsmouth, N. H. The steamer Tioga has arrived here.

been proven—they would naturally have upon the accused, in his opinion. Witness was also asked how frequently he had noticed, in his practice, such symptoms in cases of hysteria or dysmenorThem, and whether, upon such symptoms, he would infer insanity of the pa-TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS FOR THE MUR-

Washington, July 14, 1865. The court met at ten A. M., Judge Wylio presiding. The list of jurors was called, and the members answered to their names. Long before ten A. M. the room was crowded with ladies and gentlemen who had taken a deep interest in the case.

Miss Harris entered the court-room at twenty minutes past ten A. M., supported by the arm of Mr. Bradley. During the day she

appeared somewhat more communicative than usual, both with her counsel and her lady

aware of a correspondence going on between his brother and Miss Harris; understood Miss Harris; understood Miss Harris to disclaim an engagement; had never said he knew there was an engagement between his brother and Miss Harris, and that he objected on account of a lack of education on her part; may have said something in some slight degree approximating to that; as nearly as he could recall what he said to Miss Reardon on that point, was that he was aware that his brother and Miss Harris had been acquainted with each other, and perhaps interested in each other, and thought it likely, he said, that his brother night, at one time, have thought of marrying Miss harris, but that when his circumstances changed, and he was unable to provide for the education of Miss H., he abandoned the fidea; he wrote to the Rev. Mr. Johnson, making inquiries with reference to this case; presumed he did ask his assistance; Mr. Johnson did not decline; did not have that letter here; went to Burlington to see Mr. Johnson to learn what facts he could bearing on this case; he visited Judge Newman about the case; did not say to him that a marriage engagement had existed, but had not been consummated because of her defective education and his brother's lack of means; presumed le said to him that they had corresponded; visited Janesville for the same purpose; did not know an auctioneer in that blace; did not procure any witnesses in Janesville; at the time he was there he called on the District Attorney, and asked his advice; he referred to the United States Marshal, and asked him to look up the facts, and he did so; on being advised of the time of trial, he wrote to the Marshal, and sent the witnesses, Strong and Moseley; is Wir. Moseley in that place; did not see Strong; saw Mr. Hartwell and Mr. Goode; did not turnish him money to come ary contracts for the conveyance of the mails Virginia, Deep Creek and Portsmouth, to Norfolk. Va., three times a week and back. Thus 

to make an inquiry for him, he employed no one; he thinks he saw Mr. Lambert prior to the time his counsel saw him; did not tell any one to represent himself as Mr. Brudley, Miss Harris' counsel, in any instance; did not recollect visiting any one but Mrs. Reardon and Mr. Lambert, with, a view to making them witnesses; witnesses started to this place on the 5th of the present month; he had spoken to a policeman named Doughas, on the day he came here, about seeing a woman, Ellen Mills, at No. 34 Quincy street; there was no understanding that. Bonghas was to report to Judge Freet;

the accused," "the rebutting witnesses are yet to testify."

By Judge Hughes: The notice of the marriage he left at the office, but did not know whether it was published the next day or not; thinks he took the notice to the office on the same evening of the marriage; took the notice to the office on the same evening of the marriage; took the notice to the chicago Tribune; did not recollect taking it to any other office; did not employ counsel to prosecute this case; he understood Doughas to mean to carry of Ellen Mills, as she was an important witness; he did not always ask at a marriage if there was any one present who objected to the solemnization of the marriage; thought he did not ask the question when his brother was married; it was not necessary in his church, as they had no ritual, and no particular form was prescribed; he did not omit the question by pre-arrangement or request; his brother never said anything to him about his having scruples about marrying the lady he did marry on account of the relations he had sustained with Miss Harris; he did not think anything like a conversation ever occurred between him and his brother about Miss Harris; he considered that his brother wrote a good hand, but did not think he could change his hand.

By Mr. Carrington: Witness' motives were, as far as he understood them, principally these: That at the presentation of this matter at its

the melee in the centre of the blazing apartment.

The floor at last, undermined by flame, gave way with an awful crash, and the living, strugging, lowling, writhing mass was launched into a gulf of red and yellow fire, sending up a whirlwing of smoke, sparks and cinders to the very heavens. The last object we saw was the polar bear, upon a white-hot square of spect-iron with all the hair burned from his side, and standing stark and stiff, and rapidly baking brown. Before the whale went down with the rost, a stream of spermacetiran from his carcass down the sides of the building, taking fire and making impromptu candles on a colossal scale.

A number of the birds which were caged in the upper part of the birds which were caged in the upper part of the building were set free by some charitably inclined person at the first alarm of fire. At intervals they flew out. There were many valuable tropical birds, building so fall sizes and manifold colors, parroquets, ecckatoos, mocking-birds, humming-birds, ecckatoos, mocking-birds, humming-birds, ecckatoos, mocking-birds, humming-birds, dec., as well as some vultures and eagle, and one condor. Great excitement existed among the swaying crowds in the streets below as they took wing. There were confined in the same room a few serpents, which also obtained their liberty; and soom after the rising and devouring fitness began to enwrap the entire building, a splendid and emblematic sight was presented to the wondering and up-gazing throngs. Bursting through the central casement, with flap of wing and lashing coils, appeared an eagle and acrepent wreathed in fight. For a moment they hung poised in mid-air, presenting a novel and terrible conflict. It was the Earth and Air (or their respective representatives) at war for mastery. The base and the lofty, the groveller and the soarer, were engaged in deadly battle. At length the flat head of the serpent sank, his writhing, sinuous form grow still, and, wafted upward by the cheers of the gazing multitude, the eagle, with a scream of triumph, and bearing his prey in his irou talous, soared toward the sun.

Several monkeys escaped from the burning building to the neighboring roofs and streets; a considerable excitement was caused by the attempts to secure them.

The World reporter turns our attention to the human curiosity, and dilates on the woman giant:

"The ghastliness of the scene partook of the horribly ludierous, when the human curiosities appeared at the portal amid the hoots and ludloos of mea. The giantess came first, scared out of half her growth, and then a giantess, holding aloft her dabbled skirts to the exposure of a foot like one of Drake's Plantation rocks, and in her tremendous fist clasping a out of half her growth, and then a giantess, holding aloft her dabbled skirts to the exposure of a foot like one of Drake's Plantation rocks, and in her tremendous fist clasping a crown of glass diamonds and emeralds. Her lunge eyes were almost colorless with terror; she went down Ann street like one of the chimneys promenading. The fat woman next appeared, for this time only without appetite. Her figure was not adapted for locomotion, and her dress, bare at the neek, showed a breadth and depth of shoulder upon which the cinders were bound to strike if they fell anywhere. Her retreat, in care of a policeman, was a splendid example of size-making time; her golden (?) crown glittered as she went, and she took refuge in a newspaper office, where we saw her lumenting the loss of her wardrohe. The loss of one dress must have rained her; her girth was that of the great California pine, around which no four men could clasp their united arms. She reminded us of Ruhens' Flemish beauties pursued by satyrs. When this lady took her seat in the office, she modestly fainted, but wisely did not fall. Who could have picked her up? She awoke with an extensive blush, and said:

"Please give me some water!"

"Bring her a tank?" said a pert clerk.

It seemed to us that this lady felt not so