for the time officers. AP Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Melled to Subscribers, Four Dollars per An-

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865. THE NEWS.

Cortinas the ubiquitous, Cortinas the gue-illa, if the New Orleans Delta tells the truth, mas been thoroughly silenced, for it asserts that he has been defeated between Camargo plain of bitter consequences. Do they ever and Matamoras, and forced to fly all alone, to the friendly shore of Texas, leaving all his and in the hands of the French. This is one think that all their demonstrations of anger and rebellion weaken the men of the free ctory, at least, for Maximilian. This shore, States who desire to be their friends? There the way, though it seems safe and inviting to the way, though it seems sate and invitalge for Cortinas, is not as friendly to our own troops. The "army of observation" stretched along it from Brownsville to Brazos de Santiago is much afflicted with the fever peculiar to the locality, not only our is scarcely an hour of the day that I am not told by some one who believes that the only nlan for establishing on firm foundations the national authority is to class this whole people as being disloyal, and to deal unto roops suffering, but even the general officers, reluding Steel and others. At Matamoras them strong measures alone—that the rebel ellow fever was beginning to develop itself, spirit is only intensified by the display of as well, of course, among the French garrison as the Mexican inhabitants. The Indians also, not content with their openings in the fraternal and friendly offices. Now, I am loth to act upon an assumption so harsh. also, not content with their openings in the Platte country, are raiding into Texas, and committing their usual savage depredations. Many soldier friends of the late General Reynolds, who lost his life in the battle of Nor does that hesitation result from any solicitude for the Government. In any case the Government is safe and strong. It Gettysburg, met at the Continental Hotel yes-terday, to continue their consideration of a can endure all the burdens of the situation. But it is different with the South. It will nonument for the dead. The report of the be a sad sight to see forced upon the Exereasurer, General Wainwright, announced entive the necessity of holding these communities by the strong arm, simply because Army Corps were proposed, and a committee of three was selected to solicit further subscriptions in this city. Many designs for the baffled leaders, priests, and slavetyrants, have power enough to keep alive ent were offered, and laid aside for the bitter strifes and hates that ought to onsideration. We record another disaster at sea this mornhave been sepulchred with the rebellion.

ing, i. e., the burning of the steamer Glasgow hips named Glasgow seem to be unfortunate. The mysterious disappearance of the steamer of that name years ago, but a little while after a similar disappearance of the President, is still in many memories. Fortunately, in this wreck, the loss of no lives was included. All he passengers arrived at New York yeste in the steamship Erin. An oil well on Pit Hole Creek began to flow mexpectedly on Wednesday evening, flooding he adjacent earth at the rate of two hundred arrels an hour, no tanks having been proided to receive the oil. It suddenly took free while about twenty persons were standing in and around the derrick. Most of them jumped into the liftle creek hard by, but it is feared some could not escape. The oil still Our Custom Receipts for Three Months

Undermining the Gulf of St. Lawrence cable commenced yesterday morning, and a curious and perhaps important discovery was made. If three miles from the shore the armor of THE HEALTH OF THE PRESIDENT. he cable was found entirely rusted off. The corkmen immediately commenced to hunt for he other end of the cable, and it is believed that it will be found, and a successful splicing made. This discovery may be of importance refuture cable expetiments.

Tennessee has held her election, but the

lows and still burns.

onle appear to have manifested no interest it. In Nashville the success of the "Oppo stion" is reported, while throughout the State, according to the telegram, the result is thus far in favor of the Union, "West Tennesee not having been heard from." West Tennessee never has been in loyalty the equal of East Tennessee, which has suffered much by We have accounts of General Grant's journey rom Portland to Augusta. It has been a per-

et ovation, everybody vicing to do him onor. There were ringing of bells and cheering, and showering of flowers and firing of agine to express its regard. asted at 814 and 816 North Tenth street, was troyed by fire yesterday afternoon, to-ther with all its contents, involving a loss \$3,000. Building No. 818 was severely 312 and 810 slightly damaged by fire and The funeral of the Canadian Premier, Sir

tienne P. Tache, took place on the 2d. Already those anxious to fill the vacant post are truggling with each other. All rest their claims on their soundness on the Confedera-ion question. Macdonald, Carter, and Cauhon are prominent contestants. Our watering places are beginning to get notices telegraphically. Sojonmers at the notels of Atlantic City are to be transported o and from the depot. At Cape May sojourners are on the qui vive over the coming bal Next Friday David Gregory, convicted of the murder of a tavern-keeper at 837 South second street, named Viera, will be executed t the Moyamensing prison. Should no reieve or pardon intervene, he will be the wenth unfortunate executed there. Another effort, which proved a failure of account of the steam not being sufficient to work the pumps, was made on Wednesday to aise the United States frigate Congress, off ewport News. The pumps were to have been tarted again yestorday. About forty steamers are at anchor off For ess Monroe, waiting for a favorable wind-

e, whose name is unknown, was sunk off wall's l'oint on Tuesday night—cause of disster not ascertained. Few know anything about the emigration t flows to our shores, beyond the mere fact hat there is emigration. An interesting arti-President Johnson's health is so much imoved that it is expected he will be able, for he first time in nearly a week, to meet the binet this morning. Ford's Theatre, Washington, is at once to be propriated to the uses of the War Depart-

secretary of the President, Brigadier meral Muzzy, has been breveted a colone the regular army. Secretary Seward viewed our entire city cont yesterday, steaming past it in the revene cutter Northerner. Our customs receipts during the quarter ling last March were \$20,519,000. The youngest child of Governor Curtin is ead. The funeral takes place to-day. The Colored Convention at Alexandria is There was little doing at the stock board

sterday, and prices were weak. ent loans were dull and lower, and the fancy cks were drooping. Reading, however, sed at 53, which is an advance of 1/4. The flour market was very dull yesterday, it prices are unchanged. Wheat, corn, and are dull and drooping. Cotton is less act and rather lower. In sugar there is more ng, at full prices. Provisions are firmly the advance. Whisky continues dull. old closed in New York last night at 1441/2.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, August 3, 1865.

The fiendish spirit of slavery survives its efeats on the battle-field and delights in he most malignant exhibitions in the midst frags and ruin. Pecuniary deprivation, he distress produced by an incredible loss f life, the exhaustion of the soil, and the ctual scaling up of heretofore flourishing caports, have not abated the pride of the leaders, nor completely disenchanted the people they have betrayed. It is not a pleasant thing to admit, but the best evidences contur in proving that what the Government meds most—a sterling and genuine acceplance of the burdens and reciprocities of the situation—a general submission to National laws and regulations—are only of exeptional and spasmodical occurrence. vernor Holden's letter to his friends now New York, who went there from North rolina, to attract emigration to that State, were met by the rumor that the aristoratic leaders or former slaveholders were ecuting the Union men, white and cored, is a strong proof of the existence of a orse than disaffected feeling in that State; or, even while denying the rumor, and viting emigration, he says that "if all the oops should be withdrawn, and we should tot have an efficient police guard, there might, and probably would be, disturbnce in some localities." The notorious ishop Wilmer, of Alabama, well known his shameless and criminal violaion of his obligations to God and the untry, seeks to add to the ill-feeling of | Eddy, of New Bedford, Mass. he Southerners by advising them not to pray for the President of the United | made by the Postmaster General; es, because he is only to be no- Lancaster county, Pa., vice Samuel P. Fehl, iced when the civil authority in Alaama is restored. The clear object of his reverend schismatic is to impress the people that Andrew Johnson is not Presient, and that it would be perfectly proper

OCCASIONAL.

WASHINGTON.

TRIAL OF DAVIS.

A CIVIL COURT?

over \$20,000,000.

THE DISPOSITION OF, FORD'S THEATRE-

Trial of Jefferson Davis.

The recent jury trials in Washington,

the Military Commission, which tried and con-

victed the conspirators, has not been lost upon

other nations; and, as you have noticed.

the conduct as well as the issue of that inquiry, have been commended by the ablest organs of foreign opinion. Unquestionably

no civil court, under the best regulations,

would have secured such a mass of proof, and

would have so fearlessly digested it. JEFFER-

son Davis has not only been guilty of treason, as defined in the Constitution, but he is clearly implicated in some of the most fright-ful barbarities of the rebellion. There is, as

the existing rancor and deflance of the rebels of the South sufficiently admonish us, no pros-

nect of trying him thoroughly before any but

a military commission. Such is undoubtedly the opinion of some of the most eminent

invists in the country. The Government has

was as deaf to the cries of his own people

as he was to the anguish and the appeals of our

to him for deliverance from the fiends he had

sent to torture them. Even his own country-

men of the South admit that he deserves a

murderer's death for his inhumanity to them

Application for Pardon.

Many applications for pardon continue to be received. Among those who have recently re-

ceived the Executive clemency were WM. T

Avery and WM. R. SMITH. They were both, previous to the rebellion, members of the

Thited States House of Representatives. The

former served the rebel Government as Mail

Agent, and the latter was a member of the

Form's Theatre is at once to be appropriated to the uses of the War Department, proposals

having been issued inviting offers for making

The Colored Men's Convention.

Additional delegates appeared in the Color-cd Men's Convention to-day, at Alexandria

Viiginia. Resolutions were adopted, setting

forth the grievances of the colored people of

President Johnson's Health.

The health of President Johnson is consid-

rably improved, and it is expected that he will meet his Cabinet to-morrow, which he has

Brevet Brigadier General Muzzy, Military Scretary to President Johnson, and Captain in the 19th Infantry, has been brevetted Colo-

nel in the regular army, for meritorious and

valuable services while serving in the South

It appears from official data that the re

with March, 1865, were 20,519,000. Internal re-

venue, \$65,262, 162. Directtax, \$52,700. Miscella-

neous, \$4,159,000. Total in round numbers, ex-

clusive of loans, etc., \$89,992,862-while the

total expenditure for the same period was

- Mrs. Anna Cora Mowatt Ritchie has been

engaged by the manager of the Boston theatre

to appear next season in the series of charac-

years ago. He gives twenty-five thousand dol.

lars for eight months' engagement.

— Major General Pleasanton arrived at Milwaukee on Wednesday last, and would at once

assume command of the Wisconsin Depart-

ment. His headquarters will be at Milwaukee.

— The story that General Robert E. Lee is at
Niagara Falls is probably based upon the pre-

sence there of another gentleman of the same name. The late rebel chief, it is positively

stated, is in Virginia, at some quiet retreat up

the country.

— Mr. Francis J. Smith, of Richmond, has re-

ceived the appointment of State Treasurer of Virginia, and on Tuesday gave the usual

onds and entered upon the duties of his

-Miss Imogen Willis, daughter of N. P.

ried a few days ago, at Idlewild, to Dr. William

-The following appointments have been

John II. Wagner, postmaster Phillipsburg, Centre county, Pa., vice Wesley Runk, re-

Centre County, Pa., vice Westey Runk, 16: signed.
Chillian C. W. Hazard, postmaster Monongahela City, Washington county, vice R. M. Clark, resigned.
Junes K. Logan, postmaster Coal Bluff, Washington county, vice James Herron.
Henry P. Boggs, postmaster Mosiertown, Crawford county, Pa., vice David S. Mosier, resigned.

Beath in Governor Curtin's Family.

HARRISBURG, August 3.—Governor Curtin was hastily recalled from Saratoga last night

by the death of his youngest child, which oc

surred on Monday last. His Excellency and

ters in which she won so much reputation ter

from customs for the quarter ending

and other equalities before the la

not done for nearly a week past.

the State, and asking for the right of suffrage.

rebel Congress.

west.

8353,000,000.

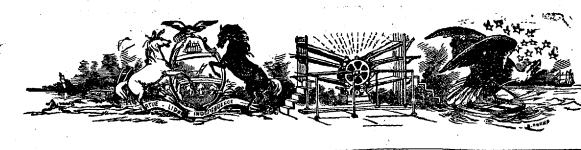
esigned

Union they tried to destroy, seem to glory | family, with the remains of the infant proceed-

when they looked to him for relief and rescu

WASHINGTON, August 3.

(Special Despatch to The Press.)



a littig,

VOL. 9.—NO. 4.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

near Matamoras and Effectually Quieted.

HE FLIES TO TEXAS, LEAVING ALL HIS MEN IN FRENCH HANDS.

COLORED TROOPS WARDING THE TEXAS COAST FROM INDIANOLA TO VICTORIA.

INDIANS RAIDING AND MURDERING

IN TEXAS. CAIRO, August 3.—The steamer Niagara, from New Orleans on the 25th ult., arrived here to-day.

The True Della contains advices from rille, stating that Cortinas had been defeated in an engagement with Lopez, between Matanoras and Camargo. Cortinas had returned o the Texas side of the river, leaving all his orces in the hands of the enemy. General Steel and three of his officers were very sick from the fever.

A great deal of sickness prevailed among our troops. Scurvy was the prevailing disease, and the yellow fever was developing itself rapidly at Matamoras.

Many planters were bringing their cotton nto Matamoras.

number of persons and stealing many horse MOVEMENTS OF GEN. GRANT

PORTLAND, Me., August 3 .- Gen. Grant and party, including Gens. Howard, Chamberlain, and Ayres, Senator Wilson, and others, started along the route the people turned out in great numbers to welcome the party. At Bowdoins-ville the ladies loaded the General with bou-

to which General Grant replied in his usual terselanguage.
The Governer conducted General Grant to the steps of the Capitol, and introduced him to the vast concourse of people which had assembled there, who welcomed him with the most enthusiastic and profound cheering. In response to urgent calls, brief speeches were made by Generals Howard, Chamberlain, Ayres, and others.

At two o'clock this afternoon Gen. Grant, with his wife and Mrs. Gen. Howard, gave a reception to ladies only, at the Augusta House, after which the General and his staff rode about the city, in company with Governo Conv and his aids. The General returned to this city at 5.30 this afternoon. On to-morrow morning he will ake an excursion among the islands, and at

FORTRESS MONROE.

-Vessels in the Harbor, &c. and vicinity. Everett Cant. Etta.

About forty schooners are at anchor in this harbor, waiting for a favorable wind. One was sunk last night off Sewall's Point, in shoal water. Her name and cause of disaster not asertained. Steamer Blackstone, which arrived a few days since, disabled, has been towed to Norfolk for repairs.

Another effort was made to-day to raise the old United States frigate Congress, off New-port News, which proved unsuccessful, the steam not being sufficient to work all their pumps. The water was, however, lowered three feet from tide mark in two hours. They

fearless and firm in regard to the matchless usurper and despot of slavery, Jefferson Davis; in many respects, the modern author, ar-chitect and engineer of the rebellion—the man who, having hurled a nation into civil war, D. M. Evans is in command. ATLANTIC CITY.

EXCURSION. ATLANTIC CITY, August 3.—The steam pas-senger engine "Little Giant," formerly plying between Cooper's Point and Haddonfield, has cen placed on the road to carry passenger etween the hotels and the railroad bridge over the Inlet, a noted place of resort for fish-ing and crabbing, and will be a great convenience to the visitors.

An immense crowd participated in the exursion to this point by the St. Joseph's Church of Philadelphia. The train consisted of twen

v-five cars. THE CANADIAN CABINET.

Quebec, August 3 .- The funeral of Sir Etien ne P. Tache, late Prime Minister of Canada, took place yesterday, with impressive ceremonies. The appointment of a new Premier excites great interest. There will probably be reconstruction of the Cabinet. Messrs. Car ter, Macdonald, and Cauchon are spoken of for the position. The appointment is likely to turn on the question of confederation, and it is known that no effort will be spared to ren-

this point. The Election in Tennessee. MATTERS QUIET-GENERAL SUCCESS OF THE UNION CANDIDATES.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—In the Congressional election in this State, to-day, Campbell, the Opposition candidate, carried this city by 231 jority. It is now expected that he will carry the district by 2,000 majority.

Maynard, from the Knoxville district, and Cooper, from the Shelbyville district (Union candidates,) have a majority so far as heard from, and will probably be elected. Colonel Stokes, the Union candidate for the Chattanooga district, is also ahead, so far as heard from. No reports have been received from West Tennessee The election in this city, and throughout Middle Tennessee, passed over very quietly, no such interest being manifested as was expected. The vote was generally very light. ver two thousand votes less being east in this

being no tanks up, the oil was allowed to flow on the ground. Some twenty persons were standing in and around the derrick, some of the ground for forty feet around was in one sheet of flame in a moment. Three men are they only saved themselves by jumping into

The Gulf of St. Lawrence Cable. commenced undermining the cable this morning, and, at about three miles from the shore, they found the armor entirely rusted off. There is also trouble still beyond, as dragging for the other end was at once commend The machinery worked admirably, and great hopes are entertained of successfully repairing the cable. The Cape May Carnival.

CAPE MAY, August 3.—There is much excitement here with regard to the fancy-dress ball to take place on Tuesday evening. A great crowd is expected from Philadelphia, the railroud company having issued excursion tickets, good for Tuesday and Wednesday. The Cotton Trade.

dred bales have reached Vicksburg, from the Yazoo River. Thirty-eight thousand two hundred and fifty bales have arrived at Mobile since the occupation of that city by the U.S. From Boston.

THE TIDE OF EMIGRATION. ITS GREATNESS, ITS CHARACTER, ITS ADVANTAGE TO US.

ENERAL NATIONALITY OF OUR ENIGRANTS-A COMPARISON BETWEEN THOSE OF DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES -- WHO HAVE THE MOST FORE-SIGHT—WHO ARE THE MOST THRIFTY—HOW THE GERMANS PREPARE FOR AMERICA—WHERE THEY ARE RECEIVED, AND HOW THEY ARE PROTECTED—NEW THOUGH OLD FACTS.

A New York contemporary has a long and sting article on the tide of emigration that flows to our shores and impinges generally at Castle Garden, in that city, giving statistics mingled poetically and deftly with the warm ideas that spring from the mind of the writer. The emigrants are taken as they start from their native land, from somedingy, squalid cabin in Saxony or Connemara, perhaps set on the bosom of the ocean; their trials in

storm and calm, and the treatment they too often receive on ship-board described. Par-ticular reference is thus made to a part of this

As usual, no order has been issued before leaving portrequiring baggage and provisions to be firmly secured. It is rather to the interest of the ship-owners that the stock of food laid in by the emigrant—at Liverpool, say—should be wholly or partly spoilt, for then he will have to purchase at high prices, short weight, from the ship's stores. The consequence is that during the storm trunks full of ciothing and all manner of goods, barrels of potatoes, and flour, and meal, and bacon, and beef, and butter have been east adrift between decks, and rolling about with every lurch of the ship, have been smashed into indistinguishable fragments. A sea has broken through the hatches, too, and, mingling with this miscellaneous mess, has worked it up into a salt and yeasty batter, which floods the lower decks to the depth of several inches. This is a catastrophe which bappens at the commencement of a large percentage of passages, yet few officers take the easy and efficient means of averting it. An immense aggregate of property is thus annually lost to emigrants. As usual, no order has been issued before

THE NUMBER OF THE EMIGRANTS AND THEIR CHARACTER.
The writer says everybody knows that by ar the greater part of the emigration to this country comes from Ireland and Germany. So overwhelming is the proportion, that no other classes readily occur to the mind. The rela-tive proportions between the numbers of Gernan and Irish, annually arriving, have varied very much in different years. will be seen, there were nearly 33,000 more Irish than German, and the two together formed nearly five-sixths of the entire amount of

Number and Nativity of Alien Passengers arrived at the port of New York, during the year 1864, who were liable to Bonds or Commutation under the Acts of April 11, 1849, July 11, 1851, and April 13, 1853.

From Poland. 1988
From Spain. 1986
From Spain. 1986
From Spain. 1986
From Religium. 1886

In 1847, when the act authorizing the collection of commutation money from alien emigrants went into effect, the relative numbers were nearly equal—2,346 Irish to 53,180
Germans; in 1848 the Irish nearly doubled on their Teutonic rivals, coming 91,621 strong to 55,765; in 1849 the Irish more than doubled—the figures were 112,591, to 55,705; in 1850 they increased their lead—11,708 to 45,535; in 1857 both increased considerably, Ireland still altead—they stood 182,306 to 69,616; in 1852 Ireland ell off a little and Germany pulled tromendously, going several better than her competitor—118,151 to 118,611—a very close thing; in 1853 Germany kept the lead, making 119,614 to Ireland's 113,164; in 1854 Germany distanced Ireland's 113,164; in 1854 Germany distanced Ireland's 113,164; in 1854 Germany distanced Ireland altogether, making 176,936 to 23,302; in 1855 both fell off, and Ireland went 43,048, Germany about 10,000 better; in 1855 the number and proportions were about the 8sme; in 1857 Germany was 30,374, Ireland 25,075; in 1859 and 1860 these proportions changed, Ireland regaining a slight ascendancy, which she has maintained up to the present time.

The Germans are the most provident class, as a rule, that arrive here. They generally send agents on the winter before they leave the fatherland, to buy land out West, and then come out in organized bodies, going straight to their destination instead of loitering around New York, exposing themselves to its thickly-planted snares and pit-falls. They generally have more or less gold about them, and bring piles of trunks. It is a custom with them to lay in three or four years' stock of clothing before starting for those foreign shores. Many of them have misty notions of this new and happy land, and judge of our advancement in the sartorial and dress-making arts and sciences by crude pictures they have seen of Indians attired for the war-path. The Irish seldom make any previous pr Noran." Ly good woman," you will hear an official "I really don't know where your husband

is."
"An' shure, si-r-r, its in New York he is. Its
New York, he says in his letther."
"But, my good woman, New York is a large
place. Did he not tell you what street to go 10?"
"Not a street, si-r. Oh, shure, he said New Yor-ik. Oh what'll I do, what'll I do? What'll become o' the childer?"
Far more incredible cases than this occur every day. It takes as long to unload one German vessel as to unload three from Liverpool, and this is attributable solely to the excess of baggage on the latter. THE ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

Take the debarkation of the living motley freight of but a single ship. What shade of hu-

man nature, of passion, of proclivity, of good or bad, of joy, grief, of listlessness, shall we not find among the motley crowd ! The honest. arnest farmer, calculating the golden harvests he will reap next summer on the prairies; the jail-bird, brooding on his golden harvest, to be raked from pillaged safes; the political refugee, dreaming of a liberty that would be license; the stolid clown, too ignorant to tell the difference between freedom and oppression; the careful store-keeper, thinking of the wondrous pro-fits his little stock will bring; the fits his little stock will bring; the airy, thoughtless vagabond, marvelling where he shall find a lodging and a meal;

airy, thoughtless vagabond, marvelling where he shall find a lodging and a meat; old age wearily content to rest awhite; manhood urgent to go onward; children happy in the mere enjoyment of their novel situation; faces haggard with disease, and faces rauged with health; faces wan with sorrowing for lost ones cast into the sca, and faces radiant with glee at once more meeting friends and kindred. These meetings: they are in themselves a curious study. How cheery some, how hysterically demonstrative others, and some how apparently unpleasant and reluctant, how pulpably lacking in warmth and welcome. The cheery uncetings are between friends who are mutually independent, and therefore glad to see each other; the demonstrative ones between those who are doing well here, and are rejoiced that those they love can now share their prosperity; the reluctants are those who, getting along fairly, fear the new comer will be a temporary burden to them.

It is a sight worth beholding, when the dowdy, unkempt Ellen first recognizes, in the brilliant robes and bonnet wherewith Americanized handmaidens of Hibernian extraction array themselves, her sister Bridget. "An shure I thought it was a rale lady yez wene, Biddy, with your fine bonnet and shawl?" she exclaims, half crying, half laughing; "and who'd have thought the sikes o'ye would iver have had the silks and satins?" And then she admires and laughs again, and falls on Bridget's Shoulder, sobbing, "But, shure, it's me own darlin' sister yez are, anyhow. Oh! Its Ameriky must be the mighty fine place!" And so it is, Xelly, for those who meet sisters and brothers to guide, and warn, and guard them; but look behind you at those four or five girls, who are bidding good-bye to a crowd of jeering sailors. They left Liverpool good and pure as yourself. Do you know what they are now, what they have been made on the passage, where the strong arm of brother Jim, over there, protected you! Do you know what they are now, what they have been made on the passage, where the strong arm of b

WHERE THE LANDING IS MADE. The large building on the Battery, where New York heauty and fashion once thronged listen to the dulcet notes of Jenny Lind and Grisi, was leased by the Commissioners of Emigration in 1855, and by them converted, with the grounds adjacent, into an emigrant depot. The endcavor to establish this institution was met with the most violent and persistent hostility by the horde of thieves and scoundrels who had so long regarded the new-arriving foreigners as their lawful prey. Many outrages were committed, the commis sioners were threatened, the place was several times stormed by gangs of ruffians; but these times stormed by gargs of riminals; but these demonstrations we're flushly suppressed, though never punished as they should have been, except in the case of a few, on whose heads the summary justice of the policeman's club descended. Castle Garden has been a haven of rest and comparative security to the emigrant. There, like a lamb within the fold, he could see the wolves prowling around, eager to devour him, but he felt that he was safe. safe.

Mr. Bernard Casserly is the chief agent and superintendent of emigration. His office is most trying and important. His bureau works easily and smoothly. A consignment of five or six hundred men, women, and children, of all ages, countries, and conditions, is received, distributed in twenty different ways, and finally disposed of with a calcuity, precision, and distributed in twenty different ways, and dually disposed of with a celerity, precision, and completeness that are absolutely maryellous. He is assisted by an experienced and efficient staff of clerks. There are several sub-departments at Castle Garden, established to promote the comfort and convenience of the emigrants, and facilitate their speedy settlement in the new country of their choice. There is the inquiry department, where parties calling for friends must satisfy the officer in charge of their authority and good faith before they are allowed to take any one away. A record is kept concerning the emigrant, by whom he or she has been taken away, and his or her stated destination. In after years any person by giving at this office the name of the vessel and the date of her arrival can find the first traces of friends who may have come passengors in hort The medical department is under the charge of Dr. Sterling, who has been connected with the institution almost from its foundation. He it is who gives certificates to the sick which pass them from Castle Garden to the hospitals or refuge on Ward's Island. About ten patients a day are thus transferred. At the intelligence and labor department, male and female

help can be procured without charge. Few who enter their names there remain long without employment. The police department is admirably conducted. When a ship is coming up, one of the Castle Garden police goes on board and remains until the last passenger or package is landed. There are always a sufficient number of officers in the place to preserve order. The ratiway and express the need not leave the garden to procure a ticket, but can have himself and baggage checked through to anywhere at the lowest rates of fares. There is, too, a letter writing department where emigrants can write their own correspondence with distant friends, or have it written for them. These letters are taken care of and forwarded by the clerk. Boys and girls are not allowed to leave the building at all, unless in charge of grown-up friends. If they arrive alone, they must wait till some responsible person comes for them. In the meanwhile they are sent to Ward's island. A few boarding-house runners, under the strictest regulations, are permitted to solicit customers for the establishments they represent. They are obliged to exhibit to each customer a list of their prices and accommodations, and any one of them detected in swindling or deceiving an emigrant forfeits his license and is ejected from the garden.

IMPORTANT ARMY ORDERS. Assignment of Major and Brigadie

Generals to Duty.

WAR DEPATMENT, Add. Gen.'s Oppice,
Washington, Friday, July 23, 1855.
General Officers assigned, as indicated below,
All report in accordance with the instruction
percingiven: will report in accordance with the instruction herein given:

1. To report for duty to Major General J. Hooker, commanding the Department of the East: Major General D. E. Sickles, Major General J. G. Farke, Major General Has. Griffin, Brigadier and Brevet Major General Robt. B. Potter, Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson, Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. C. Robinson, Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. Banum.

Brigadier and Brevet Major General J.
C. Robinson, Brigadier and Brevet Major General J.
C. Robinson, Brigadier and Brevet Major General J.
C. Robinson, Brigadier and Brevet Major General H. G.
Banum.
2. To report for duty to Major General H. G.
Banum.
2. To report for duty to Major General H. G.
Banum.
3. To report for duty to Major General W. S.
Barcock, commanding Middle Department:
Major General A. A. Humphrey, Brigadier and
Brevet Major General B. C. Avers, Brigadier and Brevet Major General B. C. Avers, Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. Baird,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General R. O. Tyler, and Brigadier General J. D. Fessenden.
3. To report for duty to Major General C. C.
Augur, commanding Department of Washington: Brigadier General J. A. Haskin, Brigadier General F. T. Dent, and Brigadier General G.
Mott, Brigadier General J. A. Haskin, Brigadier General J. A. Logan,
Major General F. D.
C. Ord, commanding Department of Ohio: Major General J. A. Logan,
Major General J. D.
Leggett, Brigadier General Major General J. D.
Leggett, Brigadier General Thos. G. Pitcher.
5. To report for duty to Major General Geo.
Stoneman, commanding Department of Tennessee: Major General J. M. Brannan,
Brigadier and Brevet Major General A.
C. Gillem, and Brigadier and Brevet Major
General J. E.
Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Major General A.
C. Gillem, and Brigadier and Brevet Major
General J. E.
Smith, Brigadier General J. F. Wado.
7. To report for duty to Major General J. F.
Smith, Brigadier General J. F.
Brigadier and Brevet Major General A.
C. Gillem, and Brigadier and Brevet Major
General Edward Hatch.
6. To report for duty to Major General J. F.
Smith, Brigadier General J. F. Wado.
7. To report for duty to Major General J. F.
Smith, Brigadier General J. F. Wado.
7. To report for duty to Major General J. P.
Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. P.
Brigadier and Brevet Major General J. N.
Brigadier General J. S. Brisbalin, and
Brevet Brigadier General J. S. Brisbalin, and
Brevet Major General George H. Chapman, Briga rai A. Amos, Brigatic General a. 1. To and Brigadier and Brevet Major General Chas. Devins.

11. To report for duty to Major General F. B. Steedman, commanding Department of Georgia: Major General F. H. Wilson, Brigadier and Brevet Major General F. H. Wilson, Brigadier General F. D. Stevenson.

12. To report for duty to Major General F. G. Foster, commanding Department of Florida: Brigadier General F. Newton, and Brigadier General F. To report for duty to Major General H. W. Sloeum, commanding Department of Mississippi: Major General P. G. Osterhaus, Brigadier and Brevet Major General M. F. Force, Brigadier General Chas. Ewing, and Brigadier and Brevet Major General F. W. Davidson.

14. To report for duty to Major General B. H. Grierson, Major General H. E. Davis, and Brigadier General G. A. De Kussov.

16. To report for duty to Major General E. R. S. Caulty, commanding Department of Louisians: Brigadier General G. H. Dolittle and Brigadier and Brevet Major General T. W. Sherman.

ana: Brigadier General C. H. Doolittle and Brigadier and Brevet Major General T. W. Sherman.

16. To report for duty to Major General H. G. Wright, commanding Department of Texas: Major General A. J. Smith, Major General F. Steele, Major General D. S. Stanley, Major General J. A. Mower, Major General Wesley Merritt, Major General D. S. Stanley, Major General J. A. Mower, Major General Wesley Merritt, Major General G. A. Custer, Brigadier and Brevet Major General G. A. Smith, Brigadier and Brevet Major General A. Gibbs.

17. To report for duty to Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territories: Major General J. J. Reynolds, commanding Department of Arkansas and the Indian Territories: Major General T. J. Wood, Brigadier and Brevet Major General H. J. Hunt, Brigadier and Brevet Major General H. A. Carr, and Brigadier General C. H. Morgan.

18. To report by letter for duty to Major General Irvin McDowell, commanding Department of California: Brigadier and Brevet Major General Edward M. McCook.

19. All officers now on duty in the military division of the Pacific will remain on duty until relieved by proper orders; all other general officers not named in this order except those commanding colored troops, those on staff duty, and those specially detailed in orders from the War Department, will report by letter to their present service, number and date of order.

20. Thirty days' leave of absence is hereby granted to all general officers relieved by this order.

20. Thirty days' leave of absence is hereby granted to all general officers relieved by this order.

rder.
By command of Lieutenant General Grant.
Official: E. D. Townsend, Asst. Adt. Gen. The Rebel Secretary of State.

IS METHOD OF ESCAPE TO HAVANA-THE STORY OF HIS ADVENTURES. A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Havana, gives the following story of the escape from this country of the rebel Secretary of State, J. P. Benjamin: story of the escape from this country of the rebel Secretary of State, J. P. Benjamin:

"Early in May he separated from the pressident (Davis,) near Washington, Georgia, for the purpose of making his way to Nassau and Huxuna from some point on the Florida coast. He was to attend to some public business at these ports, and then to rejoin the president in the trans-Mississippi via Matamorus and Texas. He travelled directly south, through Georgia and Florida, on horseback, disguised as a farmer in search of lands on which to settle, and passed through the country without exciting suspicion or attracting attention, until he reached the lower side of the Pentisula of Florida. He was informed that no boats were to be found on the castern coast, and went thence to the Gulf shore, where after a month's delay he succeeded in getting a ship's yawlboat and two men who were willing to risk their lives upon the sea in it. The open boat was about fifteen feet in length, in which they coasted, the peninsula until they reached one of the keys of the Florida reef, where they succeeded in procuring a boat somewhat larger, but still an open boat, in which they put to sea to cross the Gulf stream, and fortunately reached the Bimines on the Banks, after a passage of sixty weather, he put back to, the Bimines. On Monday, the loth of July, after an unsuccessful attempt to reach Massau, in which he was baffied by headwinds and heavy weather, he put back to, the Bimines. On Nassau in a small sloop of nine tons burthen, loaded with sponges (which the greatest?), and the first he took passage from the Bimines for Nassau in a small sloop of nine tons burthen, loaded with sponges (which the greatest?), and the first he took passage from the Bimines for Nassau in a small sloop of nine tons burthen, loaded with sponges (which the greatest?), and the first heavy and the first heav and seales, and compass, with the colored men who to meat the trew, had sloop before she sank. In this boat, with a light mast, sails, and compass, and their only provisions a pot of boiled rice, which the negroes had cooked for their breakfast—in this leaky and overloaded boat, and having but one our, they made for land, and, as the weather was calm and a vessel in sight, by dint of energetic sculling, they reached the light-house vessel at flye F.M., and were cordially received by Captain Stewart, on board the Georgia, her Britannie Majesty's light-house yacht, and were warmly and most cordially entertained. This vessel was on an official tour of light-house inspection upon the banks, and at the request of Mr. Benjamin, returned him once more to the Bimines. There Mr. Benjamin (hartered another vessel (sloop) on the 25th of July, and arrived at Nassan Friday, the 23th on Saturday, the 23d, he sailed on board flegood schooner Britannia, and arrived at Havana on the 25th, safe and sound.

"His whole trip has occupied the bost part of three months, out of which thirty days have been passed at sea in miscrable open boats; at least twenty-two days in the smallest crafts that float. His health has not suffered, nor has he been indisposed for an hour during all the hardship and exposure which he has undergone."

[The agent of the Associated Press at Ha-[The agent of the Associated Press at Havana denies that Benjamin had such incredi-ble escapes as those recorded above. As we have no means of finding which statement is

Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, August 3.—Wheat is active. Cornquiet; yellow sells at 94@95c. Flour is firm; Western and Howard have advanced 124c. Provisions dull and inactive. Whisky firm and active at \$2.27. Coffee steady at 18 to 214c, in gold. in gold.

CHICAGO, August 3.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull at 120@120½c for No 1, and 107 for No 2. Corn is dull, and has declined 10; sales at 67@67½c for No 2. Oats firm, and advanced 20; sales at 43@48½c. Provisions quiet. Highwines quiet. Freights decliged 10; corn, 50 to Buffalo.

Receives. Shipments.
 Ge to Buffalo.
 Receipts.
 Shipments.

 Flour, barrels.
 2,800
 1,500

 Wheat, bushels.
 15,000
 7,600

 Corn, bushels.
 79,000
 175,000

 Oats, bushels.
 9,500
 23,000

diction.]

ANOTHER OCEAN DISASTER.

AT SEA.

LLL THE PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVED, AND NOW IN NEW YORK.

The British steamer Glasgow left New York persons, including the crew. At 100 clock on Monday morning the cry was sounded. "Man overboard!" and a boat was ubsided, when, about I P. M., the alarm of fir amid the wildest excitement. Orders were given by the captain that no person should get into the boats without per nission, and that the first man who attempte o force his way into a boat before all the

lent to transfer the Glasgow's passengers to her, which was done, the captain of the Erin receiving them in the most hospitable manner. The origin of the fire is variously reported, one having it that a bale of cotton took fire steerage passenger, after lighting his pipe.
On reaching the deck of the Erin, some of

At a meeting of the Glasgow's passengers, his officers were adopted. supposed to be a vessel on fire. At 10.30 P. M. found it to be an Inman steamer, name unengines, and sent a boat to ascertain if there

officers and men, who reported that they be-longed to the steamer Glasgow, on fire, and that all the passengers and crew were then on board the bark Rosamond, then in sight. Pro-ceeded to the bark, and took off all the passengers and crew of the Glasgow, about 250 in all, and brought them to this port. The cargo of the steamer Glasgow consisted Here he states the case:
You, judging from this distance, say: "Deliver the four millions of freed people into the hands of their former oppressors, now embittered by their defeat, and they will make their condition worse than before." I starting from the same principles, and after four years of close and thoughtful obscruction of the races where they are, say I am unwillingly forced to the conviction that the effect of the war has not been simply to "embitter" their relations, but to develop a rooted antagonism which makes their permanent fusion in one political community an absolute impossibility. of 76 boxes and 1 tierce of bacon, 1,001 barrels of bladders, 2,014 boxes of cheese, 218 bales of hops, 755 bales of cotton, 71 rolls of leather, and 3,666 bushols of corn.

Among the passengers in the Glasgow were Mrs. Mary Campbell, of Baltimore; F. T. Burmanent fusion in one political community an acsolute impossibility.

The sole difference between us, then, is in
the degree of hostility we find existing between the races, and its probable permanence.
You assume that the extension of the right of
suifrage to the blacks, leaving them intermixed
with the whites, will cure all the trouble. I believe that it would rather be like the decisions
in that outer darkness of which Milton speaks,
where

Mr. Seward During his Illness. Mr. George Vocke, who attended Mr. Seward. weight of the objection, and the consequence solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are.

The unamalgamating quality of the races is the ground of General Cox's belief, "as during these four years of war," says he, "I have pondered this problem in the intervals of strife, or by the camp fire at night, I have been more and more impelled to the belief that the only basis of permanent nationality is to be found in complete homogeneity of people, of manners, and of laws. The rapid mission of the races of Western Europe, as they have met upon our shores, has secured the former of these requisites, and the Yankee race (I adopt the epithet as an homorable one) marked as it is with salient characteristics, is so complete an amalgamation of all families from the Eastern boundary of Germany to the Western coast of Ireland, that there are few of several. But this unhappy race of which we speak does not amalgamate with the rest. It is entirely immaterial to discuss why it is so; the fact no one can deny; nor can it be denied that its salvation or its dostruction will surely be worked out in its family isolation," and he follows this unquestionable logic, with two expressions which strike us as equily unansweruble. They are:

Ist. Because there could be no real unity of people between the Southern whites and Southern blacks, it seems manifest that there could be no potitical unity, but rather a strife for the mastery, in which the one or the other would go to the wall. And 2d. Thest uggle for the supremacy would be reduced to hopeless subjection or uterly destroyed. There is no reason to suppose that Missouri border ruffunism could never be repeated on new fields, and the strife once inaugurated, the merciless war would continue as Iong as the obnexious race had an existence.

These embrace the spirit and meaning of General Cox's opinions, and indicate great sageity and temperance of Judgment. His views are new and will supply fool for reflection.

rived from Liverpoot.

Evening Exchange to slight gold was quoted at 141/4; New York Central, 22/2; Erie, 83/2; Reading, 107; Michigan Southern, 03/6; Pittsburg, 71%; Rockland, 108%; Northwestern 27/4; N

THREE CENTS.

The Letter of General Cox.

transfer of the power of this Government to the hands of those who have been disloyaduring the war, by any division among our selves, until all the questions which grow out of the war are permanently and finally decided.

"Chaos umpire sits.

And by decision more embroils the fray."

Here is his solution:

tion. General Cox, in the treatment of the negro question, takes the same line of argument which has been pursued from the first by the Times, and his letter is therefore particularly agreeable to us as coinciding with our own position.

stion.
It may lose him some votes, but in Our judg ment it will make him ten to one which it will

FORD'S THEATRE. -- Workmen are now busi

FORD'S THEATRE.—Workmen are now busily engaged in removing the furniture, scenery, woodwork, &c., from the interior of this theatre, preparatory to its being remodeled as afre-proof building for the reception of the archives of the late robel Government. All the woodwork, including the dress circle and private boxes, is to be taken down and carefully preserved, so that, in case Congress should not authorize the purchase of the building, it can be transformed into a theatre at comparatively little expense. The alterations are being made under the supervision of Mr. Clark, successor to Mr. Walter, the architect of the Capitol extension.—Washington Chronicle of yesterday.

Chronicle of yesterday.

THE STEAMSHIP GLASGOW BURNET

HE CAUSE OF THE FIRE—HOW THE PASSENGE WERE TRANSFERRED-PRESENCE OF MIND OF THE OFFICERS-SCENES AND INCIDENTS QUARANTINE, NEW YORK HARBOR, August 5 7.20 A. M.—On July 31st, when in latitude 4 leg., longitude 68 deg. 23 min. W., the steame Glasgow was burnt.

The passengers and crew were all saved by the bark Rosamond, and are now on board the steamer Erin, which arrived here this morning

from Queenstown. The Glasgow sailed from New York to Liver. New York, August 3.—The following is a detailed account of the burning of the steamship nt four o'clock on Sunday morning, July 30, for Liverpool, with a full freight of cotton, cheese, etc., and about two hundred and eighty owered and efforts made to save him, but without avail. He had come aboard in a state of delirium tremens, and had been put in a straight-jacket by the surgeon; and thus con-fined he rolled himself overboard. The ex-citement caused by this event had scarcely was sounded in the fore part of the ship, and the second class passengers flocked aft

vomen and children had been taken off shou be shot. The order was cheerfully acquiesced in by all the gentlemen in the first cabin. A vessel was soon discovered about eight miles off, and the Glasgow was at once put under full head of steam towards her, firing guns and flying the signal, "I am on fire." The vessel changed her course, and made towards the Glasgow, and in the meantime Captain Manning ordered his boats to be lowered, so as to prevent confusion when the time came to use them. He then commence transferring the passengers to the boats, th ladies and children first, and then the male The friendly bark proved to be the Rosamond Captain F. S. Walles, of and for New York who received the passengers and crew of the Glasgow with the utmost kindness, and bade them welcome to all he had on board. After all the passengers and crew had been transferred, the removal of the baggage took place; and then the Glasgow's officers and crew left, Captain Manning remaining by her until ten o'clock P. M., when the hull was

Crown the Cincinnati (6.) Times.]

General Ox, fresh from travels far and wide Oxford of the representatives of this class, deals in a soldier-like manner with the issues of this thin the speet to the negro; and in a letter addressed to the representatives of this class, deals in a soldier-like manner with the issues of the day. The Convention which normanted General Cox for Governor of Ohio, adopted a platform of which the dectrinal part is substantially embodied in two propositions: lst. "That slavery and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions," and its institutions are irreconcilably opposed to freedom and free institutions," and its institutions are institutions," and its institution of the rebel States "shall be at such time and upon such terms as will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only to the loyal people of the rebel States will give unquestioned assurance of the peace and security, not only to the loyal people of the rebel States, but also of the peace and pulpon this declaration of principles, General Cox grounds arms, reserving only the right to a five discussion of differences of opinion within the party lines. "I have always believed," says General Cox, "that adherence to a party platform does not exclude freedoms of opinion or discussion upon matters not sembodied in it, though it does imply that such discussion should be a free and cox which may secore or later become topics of importance, and upon which we have have to form a definite policy. When the time comes for action, all thoroughly loyal men shuled agree to support that policy which may secore or later become topics of importance, and upon which we have have to form a definite policy. When the wish was to form a definite policy. When the wish may be admitted just and equitable, and from the party," A view of the state," I have no admitted just and equitable, and from which the array of individual opulions advanced, receivenes when the proper of the Republican party, he thin wrapped in flames. The steamer Erin came in sight on Tuesday morning, at daybreak, and it was deemed prufrom a lighted match thrown upon it by a the passengers of the ill-fated ship William Nelson, were met with, who were exceedingly anxious to render assistance to the unfor-

resolutions of thanks to Captain Manning and The following is the report of the steamship August 1, 9.30 P. M.-Saw a light on port bow. known, in tow of a brigantine. At 10.50 stopped were anybody on board, and found that the passengers and crew had left in the ship's boats, and that she was in tow of the brig Martha Washington, of Searsport, from Boston At 4 A. M. stopped to pick up a boat with

serves, that the description which give to detect of the war are permanently and finally decided.

It would be difficult to compress a quarter of the amount of practical wisdom into so small a compass. It is clear, to the point, and sincere. It is the keynote, also, to the entire policy marked out for the Republican party. We may have diverse opinions as to the true solution of the knotty problem of reconstruction, and during the proper period for discussion, we ought to discuss them with candor, with fullness, and with a tolerant spirit. Who will gainsay it, and who will full to own that this is the only fair and reasonable cread for the unity of a great party? General Coxtakes the question of negro suffrage by the horns. He is against it. We quote those passages which explain Gen. Cox's position.

Here he states the case:

You judging from this distance, say: "De-

mester and wife, of Philadelphia; Charles A. Leas, United States Consul at Madeira, and wife and daughter. All were saved as before stated.

gives the following account, which is transi-lated from the Illinois Staats Zeitung:

On the morning after the assassination he said to his nurses his sensations immediately after the assault had by no means been of an unpleasant nature. He had experienced no extraordinary pains, but while the blood had been gushing from his arteries he had supposed that his last end was nigh, and thought at the same time what a pleasant thing it was to die thus, without pain.

Toward his nurses and toward all who came near him during his sickness, Mr. Seward was uniformly friendly, even affectionate; and never, when awake, did his philosophical firmness desert him. Only when asleep he would, at times, during the first two weeks after the attack, suddenly startup and beat around with his hands when dreams brought the aspassin to his imagination, but in two or three minutes he was always quieted.

During the first three weeks Mrs. Seward was constantly, day and night, at the bedside either of her husband or that of Frederick, and these exertions have since hastened the death of a lady equally distinguished for the excellent qualities of her head and of her heart. No less noble was the conduct of Mr. Seward's daughter, Miss Fanny. Indeed, it is perhaps to her courage that her father and the nation owe the salvation of his life. Like her mother, Miss Fanny was an untiring attendant upon her suffering relatives.

The greatest trouble to the physicians was Seward's mental activity, which did not abate even during his greatest physical weakness and severest pains. In order to prevent all excitement during this critical period, and on account of the shattered Jaw-bone, the physicians enjoined on him not to speak, but it was difficult to get him to comply.

It was not mere idle loquacity that rendered silence so irksome to the statesman, but chiefly his patriotic anxiety about the Republic. He desired to express his mind about the condition of the country, to fulfil his official duries as Secretary of State. The attending physicians had prohibited speaking before the attending the swilled him to speak without risk, even

DEATH OF A FORT SUMPTER HERO.—Coroner Collin held an inquest on the body of Michael Cummins, who died recently, as was supposed, from the effects of wounds inflicted by Philip Clark, during a quarret. It appeared from a post-mortem examination, made by Dr. Robinson, that Mr. Cummins died from congestion of the lungs, and not from his injurios. At the beginning of the rebellion deceased entered the service of the Government, and was stationed at Fort Sumpter. He had letters from Gen. Anderson, from which it appeared that he fired the first gun at the robels at the attack on Fort Sumpter, and also fired the last shot provious to the surrender of the fort. Deceased was a native of Ireland, and leaves a wife and two children.—N. Y. Times, of yesterday.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from at they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty.

an extra copy of the paper will be given. STATE ITEMS.

The Harrisburg Telegraph, of Wednesday, says: The track-layers of the street railroad have reached Fifth street, and will be at the foot of Market within the next twenty-four hours. The tracks of Market and Second streets have not yet been connected at the Square, where a curve is necessary. This work-will require but a day or two, when the cars will be enabled to run from Camp Curtin to

the depot.

- At Harrisburg, within the last two months, twenty-five thousand Pennsylvania soldiers have been received, quartered, paid off, furnished with transportation, and finally dis-charged from Camp Curtin. During the month of June, over one hundred thousand dollars. per day were disbursed by the paymasters at

- A white crane, measuring five feet and nine inches from tip to tip of wings, weighing three pounds, and with bill nine inches in length, was shot, a few days since, at the Ash land Mills dam, in the southern part of Lancaster county.

— Mr. George Straley, of Paradise township, York county, has a cow which gave birth to six calves on the 25th ult., but all of them died.

The same cow gave birth to three calves last winter, which are all living.

— A snake was killed last week in West Bradford, Chester county, which had a horn or spear about an inch long on its tail. The snake was over two feet long, and of a gray barred color. —The amount of lumber being landed at Eric is decidedly large. On Monday nearly one million feet were delivered on the docks of that city, mostly from Canada. - On Tuesday forenoon, the ceremony of breaking ground for the erection of the Pitts. burg locomotive and car-works took place is the presence of a large assembly. The receipts from Internal Revenue in Montgomery county for five days of last week-from the 25th to the 29th, both days inclusive amounted to \$60.389.39.

— Several places in the State are already preparing skating-ponds for the coming winter. Reading is agitated greatly. - Hon, John Cessna succeeds ex-President Buchanan as President of the Board of Frank-

lin and Marshall College.

— The Democratic Convention of Fulton county will meet at McConnelsburg on the 11th day of August.

—A seminary, under the name of the Conestoga Female Seminary, is to be established. in Lancaster.

— The Allentowners have sent a committee to Seneca Falls, New York, to contract for a new steam-fire engine.

— The quarterly session of the Sons of Tem.

perance of Pennsylvania comm town on Wednesday.

- The streets of Reading, which were somewhat injured by the recent heavy rains, have been repaired... -A large number of soldiers letters are lying uncalled for in the Pittsburg Post-- A split in the Democratic party of Pike county is expected on the county nomina-- The Titusville driving park is said to be ruite an institution.

- Horse-racing is becoming quite commo in Harrisburg.

— Pickpockets again trouble Erie.

HOME ITEMS. - The Jersey City Times of August 2d has the following: As one of the horse-cars on the Jersey City and Hudson City line was passing the City Hall, having inside nine ladies, four children, and one old gentleman, two of the city police stopped the car and placed in it four prisoners, and then got in The prisoners were dirty, noisy, all manacled together, and had in their possession a bottle, from which they imbided between their interinsulted; and the little children frightened by the number of the car, or the names of the policemen, or we would publish them, -An exciting controversy is now pending in Chicago relative to the final disposition of the funds of the recent Sanitary Fair. A strong feeling exists in the community in favor of the appropriation of all the money raised by the fair to the erection of a perma nent Soldiers' Home, where all sick, crippled, or otherwise disabled veterans of the war from the Western States may be properly taken care of. - Respecting the purchase of the Barnum

Museum property by Mr. Bennett, of the Herald, it is now stated that the amount paid to Mr. Barnum for his unexpired lease of twelve years was \$200,000. The sum paid to Mrs. Sargent for the fee was \$500,000, making \$700 000 for a little more than 5.500 square fee of land, which is at the rate of more than \$126 a foot. - Parson Brownlow says he agrees with those who are horrified by the execution of Mrs. Suratt. But the terrible thing is not merely that a woman should be hung, but that a woman should do a deed meriting hanging.

In his opinion, a she-devil is as much to dreaded, and as properly subject to punish. ment, as one of the other sex. -A new hotel, to accommodate two thousand guests, is to be erected at Saratoga, on the site of the United States, recently destroyed by fire. The structure is to be of brick, five stories high, and will cost about Here is his solution:

Yes, as I believe with you, that the right to life and liberty are inationable, and more than admit the daiger of leaving a laboring class of at the entire mercy of those who formerly owned them as slaves, you will say I am bound to furnish some solution of the problem which shall not deny the right or incur the peril. So I am, and the only reat solution which I can see is the peaceable separation of the races. But, you reply, foreign colonization will break down hopelessly under the very vastness of the labor, even if it were not tyrannical enough to expel these unfortunate people from the land of their birth. I grant the full weight of the objection, and therefore say the solution is thus narrowed down to a peaceable separation of the races on the soil where they now are. \$100,000. It will not be completed before July of next venr. - A German saloon-keeper in Hartford wishes to notify his customers that his rule is positively "no trust here," and has put up a sign with this intelligent inscription: " Bos-

devele Nodruschedr." - A movement is on foot in the Army of the Tennessee to raise funds for the erection of a suitable monument over the grave of that good and gallant soldier, Major General McPherson. - The new theatre at Boston is at last to be started. The work is to begin immediately. The structure will be of brick, and fashioned much after the style of Niblo's Garden, New

- The rage at Newport this season is coachmen and footmen, to an extent never indulged in before. In most all cases their livery is of the most costly and luxurious character. "Arrah-na-Pogue" will probably hold the boards at Niblo's until the middle of September, when, it is said, Edwin Forrest begins an engagement.

— A Western paper reports a combination among the Eastern paper-dealers to raise the prices, by working half-time. - The city of Columbus, Georgia, is still a melancholy ruin, but the people are slowly re-

suming work.

- Champ Ferguson is accused of sticking corn-husks in the wounds of his victims, to orture them -The Horse Railroad Company of Bridgeport, Ct., intends to have cars running - Mary Harris, the murderess, is going to - Admiral Stewart has been in the navy - They have a genuine Irish jaunting-car to Bridgeport, Conn.

—Hay has fallen from \$40 to \$10 per ton in -The "waterfall" is going out of fashion at

Saratoga.

— There are fifteen thousand soldiers at - Alabama lost seventy thousand men in the -The Delaware peach crop will be small

- Alexandre Dumas figures as the hero of another story. He advertised a lecture on the late poet Jasmin-the last of the Troubadoura -but found at the last moment that he know nothing about his subject. Braving all risks, he wrote to his son to ask for the groundwork for the lecture. Between father and son no love is lost, as is proved by the epigrammatic nickname of "Le père prodigue," which the great Alexandre received from his son. On his occasion Alexandre the Less was sulky, and sent back a message to the effect that it the father must lecture, he had better do so about something which he understood—himself, for instance. The father took the hint, and delighted the Bordelials with an annusing sermon, the text of which was Jasuin the Poet, and the subject Alexandre the Romancer. -The Queen of England has had a near tombstone placed over the grave of a sorvant, named Groyer, lately an assistant in the Royal Library at Windsor Clastic, while a wreath of Library at Windsor Chete, while a wreath of immortelles, which was placed there by her own hands, lies (enclosed in a square glass case) surrounded by flowers, upon the turf of the tomb.

At a national Russian exhibition of industry, just opened at Moscow, one of the curltry, just opened at Moscow, one of the curi-osities, among the fifteen thousand articles displayed, is a large portrait of Peter the Great, made up of many-colored lucifor matches. It is contributed by a Warsaw firm. -The Empress is very angry with the Princess Clotilde for dismissing the Duchess d'Abrantes from her service. Clotilde is saucy and indepe There are one thousand laborers at present employed on the Spanish frontier in cut-_ The Emperor has ordered the Arab religion to be respected and put on a footing with

the Catholic and Protestant. - Fifty thousand idiots or imbeciles are supposed to exist in Great Britain.—English paper.

— The opera of "L'Africaine" is propounced so thresome that Paris no longer goes to see it.

— The French Emperor is going to have a black regiment from Africa.

eurtain fell.—Petersbury Express.

—Mr. Sizer, of the New Haven Palladium, has retired from that paper, and given place to A. J. Train, Esq., formerly of the New Haven Morning Courter, A. H. Bylngton, of the Norfolk Gazette, and W. A. Croffat, recently of the Rochester (N. Y.) Daily Advertiser. - Eight hundred deaths per day in Cairo. Egypt, of cholera.
Great many more.—Boston Post.

o begin and carry on another rebellion. Of Virginia and Tennessee you have had ome fair specimens. The newspapers I read from the South are generally animated by the same feeling; and even the South. rners who come North to retrieve their for-

unes, and to enjoy the protection of the

n the most insulting and disloyal language.

believe that these things could not next Tuesday.

MEXICO AND TEXAS. be; and how, in and out of season, I have appealed to my old friends in the South to abandon their prejudices, to prepare for the new state of affairs, and to meet the Government, at least half way, in Cortinas Asserted to have been Defeated its free and frequent offers of forgiveness and aid. I still cherish the hope that there is a large residuum of love for the Union and of gratitude to the President, among that people. They cannot, however, remain obdurate and spiteful, and then com-

Five thousand colored troops occupy the coast from Indianola to Victoria. Many of them are engaged in rebuilding the railroad.

A party of Indians recently made a raid on the Texas frontier, killing and wounding a

His Enthusiastic Reception in Maine-A Carnival of Flowers, Bells, and Can-non-Thunder Greets Him. THE PROBABLE METHOD OF THE WILL IT BE IN A MILITARY OR at nine o'clock this morning for Augusta. All

At Gardiner the train was received with sa-At Gardiner the train was received with sa-lutes of artillery from the Pittston shore, and a band of music. At Hallowell it was greeted with the peal of bells. At Augusta salutes were fired from the Arsenal grounds, and the church bells were rung. The streets were densely crowded, and the buildings were dressed with flags. A procession of carriages was formed, General Grant being in an open barouche. A large military escort, under Colonel Little, escorted the General through the principal streets to the

State House, where he was presented to Gov. Cony by Hon. Mr. Blair. The Governor welcomed him most cordially, the late delightful ebullitions of rebel goods nature in Richmond, Nashville, and Columbia Tennessee, have not seemed to be the most auspicious preparations for the trial of Jes-FERSON DAVIS in the civil courts. The man-ner of conducting and concluding the case of Miss Harris, was not the promise of the decorum and deliberation so necessary to such a trial as that of DAVIS. And if his case is carried to Richmond, nobody need doubt that the people who boldly voted into civil positions the most active and successful of the late officers of the rebel service would hesitate about violating every oath and resorting to every expedient to acquit Jefferson Dayis. The example of

1.20 P. M. will start for Quebec.

Another Effort to Raise the "Congress' FORTRESS MONROE, August 2.-The brigs Mo-French tobacco from Richmond. Steamers Ranger and Delaware arrived at Norfolk this morning, from City Point, with he 39th Illinois Regiment for duty at Norfolk The 20th New York Cavalry, from Richmond and for New York, arrived on steamer Edward

thus far shown so much silent and stern resolve in meeting the requirements of justice and the wishes of the people, who have lost so many lives, and given so much treasure to the cause of their country, that I do not doubt the boldest course will be taken in regard to this cruel and relentless tyrant. With no desire to excite stronger feelings of bitterness among the Southern or Northern people, I say that we have only been successful in the work of vindication when we have been bold and searching in our policy. The execution of the conspirators struck a blow at treason that resounded all through the wreck of the rebel-lion; and it was sanctioned by divine and by human law and obligation. Let us not be less

will start the pumps again at eight o'clock to morrow morning, weather permitting. Steamer De Molay arrived from City Point with the 20th New York Regiment, en route for acket's Harbor, via New York city. Colonel ACCOMPLODATIONS TO TRAVELLERS—AN IMMENS prisoners, who, from their prison-hells, called

UNERAL OF THE PREMIER-WHO WILL FILL HIS

ler the Cabinet harmonions and effective on

city than there were registered voters. PIT HOLE, (Pa.,) August 3.—Well No. 19 on the United States farm, on Pit Hole Creek, was destroved by fire about seven o'clock this eve-The well was finished vesterday, and was lowing about two hundred barrels, but ther whom, it is feared, were mable to escape, as known to have been seriously burned, and

the creek. The well is still flowing and the oil burning. ASPY BAY, (N. S.,) August 3.—The workmen

Caino, August 3.—Two hundred and thirty bales of cotton passed Cairo to-day. Six hun-

Boston, August 3.—The Asia arrived this the most insulting and disloyal language.

need not say how steadily I have sought

believe that these things could not

believe that these things could not

not say how steadily I have sought governor will return to Harrisburg before in company with the Vanderbilt.