The Press.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1865.

Mexico—The Monroe Doctrine.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: These busy men, the Blairs, are seeking notoriety by pressing the Monroe Doctrine upon public attention, as though it was in their special charge. I am a believer in that doctrine, and hope the Administration will maintain it.

Many discreet men think it may involve us in a European war. That is possible; and our Government, in view of such a possibility, should provide for it—but how? This I have not seen clearly, until in reading the very able speech of Hon. William D. Kelley, of January 16th, I found the following practical and statesmanlike suggestions. Will you not lay them before your readers in this connection?

And mark you, Mr. Speaker, again, how nearly the races are balanced in Louisiana, Georgia, and Alabama. In Louisiana there are 357,456 whites, and 350,546 colored people. Of whites, in Georgia, there are 591,550, and, of colored people, there are 465,756. In Alabama the whites number 526,271, while there are, of colored, 437,930. And, in Florida, there is the same near approach to equality of numbers; the white population being 77,747, and the colored, 62,677. Are these people, by our decree, to remain dumb and voiceless in freedom? They are no longer slaves. War and the high prerogative of the President called into exercise by the war, have made them free. Will you inflict upon them all the miseries predicted for the free colored people of Tennessee in the extract which I have read to you? rather let us bind them to our Government by enabling them to protect their interests, share its power, and appreciate its beneficence. This we can do; and the alternative is to so degrade them that they will prove an annoyance and an object of distrust to their white neighbors, an element of weakness to the Government, and a constant invitation to diplomatic intrigue and war by the ambitious man who dreams of a Latin Empire in America, and who, following the example of the States of Central and South America, will accept the descendant of Africa as a Basque and a citizen of his proposed Empire.

And here it may not be amiss to pause for a moment and contemplate some ulterior consequences of our action on this subject. Trained in the school of democracy, I am a believer in the "manifest destiny" of my country. Having regarded the acquisition by Mr. Jefferson of the Louisiana Territory as wise and beneficent, though unwarranted by the Constitution, beholding great advantages in the acquisition of Florida, and having believed that, without war, could we have patiently waited, Texas would have come to us naturally as a State of the Union, I am used to dreaming of the just influence the United States are to exercise, from end to end of the American continent. Among the most ephemeral products of our era will be the Franco-Austrian Empire in Mexico. If we be but true to our own principles in this season of doubt and perplexity, Our infidelity to principles alone can give it perpetuity. Within its limits, the question of color is not a political or a social question; it is purely one of taste. There, as in Central and South America, the colored man is a freeman; and we are to determine whether the symmetries of these multitudes of people within our own borders are to be with the Government whose supremacy they have aided in re-establishing, or with the wily and ambitious man who will pledge them citizenship on condition that they aid him in carrying the limits of his Latin empire to the northern boundary of the Gulf States of America. To them the United States of Mexico will be the exemplar nation of the world. Before her ruder laws all men are equal. Let ours be not less broad and just.

The tropical and maiming regions of Central America have, during the prevalence of slavery, seemed to be the natural geographical boundary of our influence in that direction. Tropical regions are not the home of the white man. They were not made for him. God did not adapt him to them. They are prolific in wealth, invite to commercial intercourse, yield many things necessary to the success of our arts and industry, and will one day afford a market for immense masses of our productions; but we cannot occupy them; we cannot develop their resources; nor can the negro, in the degradation and degradation to which we have hitherto doomed him. We have at length made him a soldier; and, if need be, he will carry our purposes and our sympathies over that, to us, pestilential region; and, if we make him a citizen; open to his children the schoolhouse; give him the privilege of the work-shop, the studio, the hall of science; admit him to the delights and inspirations of literature, philosophy, poetry—in brief, let us recognize him as a man, and open to him the broad fields of American enterprise and culture, he will see that more than this protection and security of the wealth of that region, and will bless the world by making himself the master of it. By this means, and this alone, can we extend our influence over that region and prepare for the ultimate Americanization of those drained by the Orinoco, the Amazon, and the Parana. As a citizen, nature will prompt the colored man to achieve these grand results; but if we leave the race in its ignorance and disaffected class in our midst, numbering millions, and embracing hundreds of thousands of men, who, in pursuit of freedom, have bared their breasts to the storm of battle, and who are no longer debarred by statute from access to the sources of thought and knowledge, they will, let me repeat the fact, be a rent and powerful ally to any power that may be disposed to disturb our peace, and that will promise them the enjoyment of those rights accorded to every citizen by its Government.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION.

PROGRESS OF THE CANVASS—THE NAMES OF THE CONGRESSIONAL NOMINEES.

The election in Kentucky for State Treasurer, members of Congress, and the Legislature is to take place on Monday, the 7th of August. Canvass on both sides has been so earnest, and the issues involved so great, that considerable interest is felt throughout the country as to the result. On that day Kentucky will decide whether she will stand for Freedom or for Slavery. It will be remembered that the Kentucky Legislature, at its last session, rejected the constitutional amendment. The true Union men of the State, not daunted by this Legislative bowing to the "sum of all villainies," determined to make the forthcoming election the test by which Kentucky's true position shall be evident to the world. They nominated candidates pledged to support the amendment, and inaugurated a canvass which for earnestness and straightforwardness has never been excelled in the State. We are *glad* to learn by late advices from the State, that the sanguine anticipations entertained by the Union men are likely to be realized. The issues involved were clearly and distinctly drawn, and both parties had their greatest speakers on the stump. On the Union side were Governor Bramlette, ex-Governor Magoffin, George D. Prentice, Gen. Rousseau, Gen. Logan, General Palmer, (commanding the military department of the State,) Representative Kasson, of Iowa, and several other distinguished gentlemen. They were ably supported by the Louisville *Journal* and other newspapers in the interior. The people are thoroughly alive to the contest, as the belief has become almost general throughout the State that, no matter whether the amendment is adopted or not, slavery is dead there and the sooner they acknowledge the fact the better it will be for them. The exodus of slaves from the State, within the last few months, has been very great indeed, and if the same should continue *for any* length of time, the State will, in a very little while, have more slaves than Delaware. The following are the names of the different candidates for Congress:

UNION. Districts.	OPPOSITION. Districts.
1st. C. S. Bradley.	1st. L. W. Trimble.
2d. Geo. H. Yeaman.	2d. B. G. Ritter.
3d. J. H. Lowry.	3d. Henry Grider.
4th. Marion C. Taylor.	4th. A. Harding.
5th. Lovell H. Rousseau.	5th. Robert Mallory.
6th. G. Clay Smith.	6th. A. H. Ward.
7th. Speed S. Fry.	7th. G. S. Shanklin.
8th. Wm. H. Randall.	8th. T. T. Garrard.
9th. Samuel McKee.	9th. J. Smith Hurtt.

The Union candidate for Treasurer is Capt. W. L. Neale, of Madison county; the Opposition is James H. Garrard, of Clay county.

In the Congressional district, which includes the city of Louisville, three candidates are running for Congress—General Rousseau, Mr. Mallory, and Mark Munday. Mr Mallory is the present incumbent, and General Rousseau, a noble soldier, who has fought all through the war, is the true Union nominee. Mr. Munday also claims to be a Union candidate, but as he has not the slightest chance of election, his remaining in the canvass strengthens Mr. Mallory's chances for election. The Louisville *Journal* openly charges him with entertaining the intention of defeating General Rousseau, and if he should not withdraw his dreams will be realized.

The Connecticut Murder—Confession of the Murderer.

The Hartford *Times* of the 3d says that Alfred Starkweather has confessed the murder of his mother and sister at Manchester: "The confession, which was not unexpected by those best informed of the facts, was made by the prisoner in the jail in Hartford, to Mr. Hanscom Campbell, of Manchester, the father of the girl to whom the prisoner was engaged to be married. The chief of police, believing that he would acknowledge more to Campbell than to anybody else, requested the latter to go to the jail yesterday afternoon, where the wretched young man, discarding all his previous lies and contrivances to avoid detection, made a clean breast of it, and confessed the awful crime.

"He acknowledged, after some questioning, that he had butchered his mother, and then his sister, with the axe; and then, to make certain of the fleshish job, he had repeatedly plunged his butcher-knife into their throats and bosoms; winding up the deed of horror by setting the bed on fire, and then his own bed, down stairs.

"'I did it,' he said; 'I did it, Mr. Campbell, out of love for your daughter, and nothing else. I felt I must have that money, or else out it she wouldn't marry me; and I got the money.'

"A letter written by the murderer to Mr. Campbell, filled nearly four pages, and the statement was made that the writer was now in a condition to marry Miss C., as he had succeeded, through forgery, in getting money to the amount of four thousand dollars; and it also said that he was about to commit an atrocious crime, leaving the intended crime unnamed. The forgeries alluded to are believed to have never been committed, and his counsel will claim this letter as proof of the prisoner's insanity; though it may have been written to deceive the girl's father into the belief that the prisoner had money enough to get married with.

"Starkweather told the police, during the examination following the murder, that he had purchased his mother's interest, for one thousand five hundred dollars, in the farm; that he had got a deed of the property, which conveyed it to Miss Campbell, and that on their marriage it was to be recorded. He also stated that he had made a bill of sale of all his stock—horses and cows—to Miss Campbell's father, and that this, together with the deed of the farm, had been stolen by the two murderers.

"When urged by Officer Cowles to confess the crime, and being given to understand that if he would do so in a way would be entitled to get him safely off, he replied that 'knew what sort of a fellow Chamberlain was too well to make any such confession, even if he were guilty, for Chamberlain would spot him and hold him.' He also said, 'do you think if I were guilty, I would be such a fool as to leave that butcher-knife on the bed?'

"The funeral of the victims was attended this afternoon, and the bodies were conveyed to Hartford and buried in the Spring Grove cemetery, by the side of the husband and father. An immense crowd of people assembled at the funeral, and the seats erected in front of the house were filled by persons of both sexes from all the country around, eager to see the impressive ceremonies and hear the words of the pastor."

THE FIRST AMERICAN NEWSPAPERS.—There was not a newspaper printed in the English colonies, throughout the continent of North America, until the 24th of April, 1704, when the Boston *News Leader* was issued on a half-sheet, with small pica type. It was published by John Campbell, a Scotchman, bookseller and postmaster. The contents of the first number were the Queen's speech in the English Parliament, a few articles under the Boston head, *one advertisement*, extracts from London papers, and four paragraphs of marine news. Advertisements were inserted "at a reasonable rate, from two pence to five shillings."

In 1721 James Franklin established a newspaper in Boston. The paper was severely critical; withal, somewhat hostile to the clergy. Franklin became unpopular; was censured, and imprisoned for "scandalous libel." James Franklin was "strictly forbidden to print the *New England Courant* without supervision," &c. He evaded this order of supervision by substituting his brother's name for his own. The *Courant* lived three years.

The *American Weekly Mercury* of Philadelphia, issued in 1719, was the third newspaper printed in the colonies. It was made up of quaint advertisements and short paragraphs of antique news.

The *Pennsylvania Gazette*, edited by Dr. Franklin, and published in 1729, was the next step towards journalism. In its prospectus Franklin announces his intention to make a good, readable journal, and in its ideas it is easy to see that he was far in advance of his contemporaries. His paper consisted of four small pages, and the subscription was ten shillings a year.

In 1733 Thomas Fleet established the Boston *Evening Post*. Fleet was born in England, and learned his trade there. He once advertised a negro woman for sale as follows: "To be sold by the printer of this paper, the very best negro woman in this town. She has had the small-pox and measles; is as hearty as a horse, as brisk as a bird, and will work like a beaver." Fleet was a humorous fellow, and made money out of his paper.

The Pennsylvania *Journal and Weekly Advertiser* was started about 1760. At the time of the stamp act, in 1765, the paper came out in mourning, with the motto: "The times are dreadful, doleful, dismal, dolorous, and dollarless." There was also a death's head in one corner of the page, and under it these words: "O! the fatal stamp."

A journal called the New York *Gazette* flourished a little while in 1771. It was remarkable in no parkable.

The first daily paper in the United States was the *Pennsylvania Packet*, afterwards called the *Daily Advertiser*; started in 1784.

These were the first rude attempts at American journalism, and, as such, are worthy of mention. Upon the advent of the daily paper, the ideas of collating and digesting the news grew more and more comprehensive, and from 1800 up to the present time the American newspaper has grown steadily, until it represents the whole world.—*Springfield Union.*

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

THE CITY.

The Progress of Ten Years.—Last Sunday, Rev. Francis Church, pastor of the First U. P. Church, preached his tenth anniversary sermon. At the commencement of his pastorate the membership was twenty-four elders and elders; now, with all the changes, the deaths, removals, etc., the present membership is three hundred and fourteen. Five hundred and fifty have actually been added to the original number, however. The pastor has preached fifteen hundred and fourteen sermons, solemnized two hundred and forty-one marriages, and soothed the last moments of fifty-one of his flock, who have died in ten years. A debt with which the church began its career is now almost entirely cancelled, and a bright future is before the congregation.

A Large Excursion.—The congregation of St. Joseph's Church went to Atlantic City on Thursday, making the largest excursion that ever passed over the road. There were forty-eight car on the train, transporting four thousand and fourteen persons.

Corner-Stone Laid.—The corner-stone of a new chapel for the Sisters of St. Joseph, at Chestnut Hill, was laid on Thursday afternoon with appropriate ceremonies, by Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood.

The Obsequies of the late Bishop Potter—A Suggestion.—It is believed that the solemnities over the remains of Bishop Potter will be held in Christ Church. A committee is already engaged in making the necessary arrangements. A correspondent of the *Recorder* of this city makes some suggestions concerning the funeral and its method of conduct, which we print, as they seem good:

First, that the bells of all our own churches be muffled and tolled at the time of the funeral; that the bishops and presbyters wear crape scarfs over the surplice, instead of the usual silk one; that, unless the tower of the church is to be used by the clergy at the funeral ceremonies, the same be thrown open to the public, in order that the thousands of persons may be accommodated than the church will contain; that, if practicable, the lid of the coffin be removed in the church, that many citizens may have the opportunity of a last look at the mortal remains of one so universally respected and beloved. That the clergy of all denominations be invited, to be assigned a place as a body, immediately after the Episcopal clergy, and that pews be reserved for them. That due notice be published in the daily papers, of the order of the funeral solemnities. It is true that Bishop Stevens is to deliver a funeral sermon during the sitting of the General Convention, yet, as many may not be able to attend, it is very gratifying to listen to a brief tribute to the memory of the lamented deceased at the close of the burial service, either from the Bishop, or some one whom he may see fit to appoint.

Renovated.—The Thirty-eighth-street M. E. Church, Rev. Jacob Dickerson, pastor, has been undergoing a thorough renovation, and will be reopened to-morrow.

Prosperous Church.—The Ebenezer M. E. Church, Manayunk, Rev. J. H. Turner, pastor, have paid off their entire debt, including a mortgage on the ground, and all floating obligations. This desirable result was accomplished by private subscription. So greatly has the Sunday-school increased, that additional accommodations are required and proposed.

Sunday School Convention.—Conference Sunday School Convention will meet at the Union Methodist Church on the 26th of September next. It will be composed of the presiding elders, pastors, and two delegates from each school, and will be in session, it is expected, about two days. Much interest is already excited, and every preparation is being to provide the gentlemen who may come here to attend the session with comfortable homes during their stay. A special request is made by the committee having the matter in charge, that the subject be brought prominently before the schools by each and every pastor.

Improvement.—Two towers have been placed on St. Michael's Catholic Church, as Sexton and Master streets, improving its appearance considerably.

Personal.—Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church of this city, and professor in the Reformed Presbyterian Theological Seminary, sailed on Saturday last in the steamship Caledonia, for Glasgow, Scotland.

The Disciples of Christ.—A correspondent sends us the following extract, from the Baltimore *American*, concerning this denomination:

The growth of this body of Christians, sometimes called Campbellites, is very rapid. They had their origin in this country, only about forty years ago; but they number now, in the United States alone, over *ninety hundred* communicants, while they are growing rapidly in Great Britain, the Canadas, the West Indies, and Australia. As a denomination, they have always been devoted to the interest of education, and the diffusion of general intelligence. They have now under their control thirteen first-class colleges, and in addition a large number of academies and higher seminaries of learning. They now publish a quarterly, four weekly, and eleven monthly papers, besides innumerable tracts, pamphlets, and miscellaneous matter. Their statistics show that they have four thousand two hundred preachers in the field in this country, many of whom are men of high intellectual culture and talent. Their great strength lies in the "Valley of the Mississippi," the State of Kentucky alone having one hundred and thirty thousand members belonging to that Church. They claim to have no creed but the Bible; and to call Bible things by Bible names. They contend that they occupy the ground held by the primitive Christians, and teach that *all Christians* should unite upon the word of God. However much in error their doctrinal tenets may be regarded by their religious friends, the fact cannot be disguised that during the past thirty or forty years they have made more rapid progress than any other denomination in the United States.

There is, we believe, one church of this denomination in this city, located at Twelfth and Melon streets.

IN GENERAL.

—In the Lutheran Church there have been donated in the last year to Illinois University upwards of $3,000; to Hartwick Seminary, New York, $10,000; to the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, $30,000; to the New Seminary at Philadelphia, $50,000; to the Wittenberg College, Ohio, $65,000; to the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, $85,000; making grand total of over a quarter of a million of dollars.

—The *Episcopal Methodist*, of Richmond, July 20th, learns that Bishop Andrew has authorized Rev. James A. Duncan to announce that the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South will meet in Columbus, Georgia, August 16th, 1865. He requests that all Annual Conferences will meet this fall or winter, and elect delegates to the General Conference to meet April 1st, 1866.

—The Pro-slavery Baptist ministers of Missouri, are determined to keep up their connection with the Southern, instead of the Northern, church societies of Baptists. But the loyal ministers, on the other hand, have also begun to organize. The Old School Presbyterians have likewise reorganized a Presbytery in Southwest Missouri. The arrangement was consummated on the 15th ult., at Springfield, Mo., where four churches, with as many ministers, were organized under the name of the Presbytery of Southwest Missouri.

—The Universal Israelite Alliance in Europe is making a vigorous effort in behalf of schools, as the chief element in the emancipation and revival of their people. They are devoting their attention not only to those on the continent, but beyond European boundaries, whose condition has scarcely changed for ages. In Moscow there are 200,000 Jews; in Tunis and Tripoli, 80,000; in European Turkey, 200,000, and 400,000 in Asiatic Turkey, Syria, and Palestine; 80,000 in Mesopotamia; and large numbers in Asia and Central Africa. These people are crushed by political oppression, and kept in moral bondage through their ignorance.

—Later intelligence concerning the rebellion of the English Benedictines, shows that all the monks in the monastery at Norwich, save one, joined in it, and that if the monks had been as firm as they were unanimous, the rule of Father Ignatius would have been at an end. Father Ignatius found, however, no difficulty in putting himself again in possession of the convent buildings, and in coercing all the monks into submission. The Bishop of Winchester has decided that lights, incense, and eucharistic vestments may be used in the churches of his diocese—a decision which will greatly delight the Puseyites.

A VERY PERTINENT QUESTION.—We notice in reading the Southern papers that a large amount of ink and eloquence are expended in puffing the late rebel Generals, and the leading Southern writers generally, while not one word of praise is bestowed upon the Generals of the Union army, or upon the rank and file, whose valor saved the republic. The question arises, whether this is the way in which they intend constantly to show their gratitude?—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

THE CITY.

THE CHILDREN OF THE BATTLE-FIELD.—Most of our readers will remember the historical incident of the dead soldier of Gettysburg and his children. Sergeant Humiston was found on the field of Gettysburg after the battle, dead, holding in his brave hand the picture of his three beautiful children. When mortally wounded, he dragged himself as far away from the scenes of carnage as he could, that he might be alone with his God and his little ones. He expired with the ferrotype likeness so placed within his hand that the picture-faces no doubt met his dying gaze. A stain of blood may yet be seen on the relic. This picture, taken possession of by Dr. Bourne, of this city, led, through his exertions, to the finding of the children and their widowed mother. Four months had elapsed, however, before this desired result was obtained. The poor widow Humiston had nearly given up hope of hearing anything of the sergeant. A newspaper notice, describing the picture, caught the eye of a lady who knew the distressed family. Dr. Bourne was written to, and a photograph copy of the picture was sent. In a distant part of New York, five hundred miles from here, the mother and children were made acquainted with the fate of their loved one. The family were in distressed circumstances. The picture taken from the dead father's hand having been photographed, and the copies sold in large numbers for their benefit, the family were comfortably provided for. The children are kept at school, and a home has been purchased for the family at Portville, N. Y.

It is now intended to interest superintendents and children of Sunday-schools, throughout the land, with a view of benefiting many other families in like circumstances from the same cause, and by the same means. A beautiful piece of music, composed upon the touching incident, entitled, "The Children of the Battle-field," is sold with the photographic pictures, and the profits go into a fund for orphans, under the control of the Association for the Founding of a Soldiers' and Sailors' Home, and the establishing an Asylum for Soldiers' Orphans. The Sabbath-schools, generally, are taking a lively interest in the matter.

NEW ENGINE HOUSE.—Next Thursday week, the 17th instant, being the sixty-sixth anniversary of the formation of the Hope Hose and Steam Fire Engine Company, they will take formal possession of their new house on Pine street, above Second. The property formed part of the Willing estate. The old mansion-house has been torn out, and a new iron front has been put into the first floor, with two large double doors and three small ones. Two tracks are laid upon the floor of sufficient length to hold two rows of apparatus three deep. To the rear of the entrance is the hose tower and entrance to the second story. The tower is four feet square and fifty-six feet high, thus allowing a section of hose to be extended its full length. The walls of the building are made in imitation of Picton stone. The sitting-room is on the first floor, and is twenty-two by thirty feet. In the rear of this room is the kitchen, of red granite blocks. It has four stalls, two of which are floored with boards, and two lined with fine brick-clay. The parlor on the second floor is forty feet square, and is to be frescoed in the highest style of the art. The bunk-room adjoining is twenty-five by forty-four, and contains twenty-eight single closets. The ceiling is eighteen feet high, frescoed throughout in panels and centre pieces. The floor is carpeted with Brussels, and there are twenty-two iron bedsteads in the room. The bath-room connecting with the bunk-room is fitted up in admirable style. The cost of the building on the third story; it is large, and well adapted for the purposes for which it is intended.

[Before Mr. Alderman Holmes.]

PICKPOCKETS.

Alderman Holmes committed a young man named Mahlon Scott, yesterday, on the charge of picking a man's pocket of ten dollars.

[Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.]

CAPTURE OF A BURGLAR.

At a late hour on Thursday night, Officer Kimes discovered a burglar in the cellar of a house at Nineteenth and Callowhill streets. As he approached the building the light was instantly extinguished, and the burglar left the house and captured a man in the kitchen. The prisoner says that his name is Henry White, and that he has been in Philadelphia, and recently from Buffalo, New York. Alderman Hutchinson sent him to Moyamensing.

CAPTURE OF AN ALLEGED HORSE-THIEF.

A few days since a valuable horse was stolen from New York city, and it, together with the alleged thief, was traced to Camden, New Jersey. A constable arrested the individual, who gave the name of Ferdinand Konig, but he effected his escape by a quick movement. He came to this city, and gave a description of the fugitive to Reserve Officer Creighton, who succeeded in arresting him. Upon his person was found an old-fashioned revolver, heavily loaded. He was locked up at the Central Station.

DONATIONS TO THE PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER'S AND SAILOR'S HOME, from citizens of Frankford:

Jas. T. Vankirk	$100 00	M. E. Hickens	$2 00
S. Wilde	50 00	Steph. Faunce	2 00
Mrs. H. Womrath	25 00	Cash	2 00
D. Gracey	25 00	John T. Farr	1 00
Borie & Mackie	20 00	E. G. Morris	1 00
Chas. Boulton	20 00	Mr. Jones	1 00
Myers & Ervien	15 00	Geo. Warhurl	1 00
Nath. Hilkes	10 00	I. S. Hallowll	1 00
Henry Rowland, Jr	10 00	Geo. A. Pryor	1 00
Hayes & Ellis	10 00	Geo. Horrocks	1 00
W. H. Shawn	10 00	Cash	1 00
Thos. Castor	10 00	Chas. Hallowell	1 00
N. N. Smedley	10 00	J. D. Youlnalt	1 00
F. Womrath	10 00	N. Carr	1 00
Wm. Baldwin	5 00	E. G. Shaw	1 00
S. Hurlock	5 00	W. T. Wright	1 00
Mr. Hoopes	5 00	Samuel Cooper	1 00
John McMuller	3 00	H. Golloday	50
Terry Quickens	5 00		
Ed. Rowland	2 00	Total	$362 50

THE 215TH UNION LEAGUE.—This regiment, the last of those recruited by the Union League, have been mustered out of service. They have been doing garrison duty at Fort Delaware for some time back.

BASE BALL.—Union, of Morrisania, New York, vs. Keystone. An exciting match game will be played this afternoon, between the above clubs. Seats reserved for ladies.

KICKED BY A HORSE.—Henry Stoper, residing at Tenth and Willow streets, was badly injured yesterday by being kicked by a horse

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Recorder Enou.]

SERIOUS CHARGE.

Yesterday morning Edward Thompson was brought before Recorder Enou by Officer Sharkey on a serious charge. F. W. Franklin testified that he held some money for a soldier who was in Camp Cadwalader. The soldier sent for him, but upon his reaching the camp he was refused admission; he then requested the prisoner, who was a Union man and acting in the capacity of a clerk at the camp, to see the soldier for him. In a few days the prisoner called upon Mr. Franklin and presented a letter, purporting to have come from the soldier, for $100. Mr. Franklin handed him the money and gave him five dollars for his trouble. The letter was subsequently discovered to be a forgery, and the prisoner made his boasts of how nicely he obtained the money. The Recorder informed him that the case was one of stealing, and held him in $1,000 bail to answer.

TROUBLE AMONG CARTERS.

John Simpson, a delicate looking man, charged George Bruce, yesterday, with committing a violent assault and battery upon him. It appeared that Simpson was at the Jersey line of steamers, it struck against the vehicle of Bruce, who inflicted a number of blows and kicks upon him. Bruce further said that he was weak, both in body and mind, having buried one of his children the day before. Bruce said that Simpson backed into his wagon intentionally. The Recorder said that was no excuse for his beating him. Bruce then said that Simpson struck him with his whip. Mr. Simpson acknowledged this, but said he did not do so until after he was beaten. The Recorder said he had a right to defend himself, and held Bruce in $800 to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Shoemaker.]

ROBBERY IN A STATION HOUSE.

Geo. W. Thomas, alias Baker, was before Ald. Shoemaker yesterday to answer the charge of having robbed a man in a cell where they were locked up for intoxication. George denied the soft impeachment, but the money, seventy dollars, was found in his boot. He was sent to prison, to answer at court.

[Before Mr. Alderman Gibson.]

GREAT LOSS OF ALE.

A rather novel case came before Alderman Gibson yesterday. William Partington is the proprietor of a brewery in the rural districts, and caused the arrest of an Englishman named James L. Burks on a charge of assault and battery. A friend and fellow-countryman of the latter, named Leon, went to the brewery subsequently, and, turning the spigots of the ale barrels, caused about $200 of the liquid to go to waste. Alderman committed both of the men to prison.

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CURTAIN GOODS.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A FULL LINE OF

LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,

ENTIRELY NEW AND RICH DESIGNS,

AT REDUCED RATES.

PINK, WHITE AND BLUE MOSQUITO BARS,

WITH PATENT UMBRELLA FRAMES,

ALL SIZES, READY FOR USE.

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Would call the attention of Druggists, Country Merchants, and others, to his stock of

ROOTS, HERBS, AND BARKS,

in various sizes and styles, put up for our own pressing, at

PRICES BELOW FORMER RATES.

A full line of BOTANICAL PREPARATIONS, W. S. MERRELL & CO.'S CONCENTRATED REMEDIES, &c., at a liberal discount to the trade.

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No. 154 NORTH ELEVENTH, below RACE Street; also, CHESTNUT and FORTIETH Streets, West Philadelphia.

Patients will be treated at their residences when desired; a large number of testimonials may be seen at the Offices from patients in this city. Consultations gratis. Office hours 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., in the city.

DRS. T. ALLEN and E. HAVERSTICK,

Electropathists.

ELECTROPATHIC ESTABLISHMENT.—DR. A. H. STEVENS, one of the FIRST DISCOVERERS of a new method of treating disease by MODIFIED ELECTRICAL APPLICATIONS, and who has been so very successful at 714 WALNUT Street, for the last three years, has removed his Office and Residence to 1638 VINE Street, where he may be consulted as above. All persons desiring references, or any particulars with regard to his special mode of treatment, will please send for a pamphlet.

Consultation or advice gratuitous. mh6-1y

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—THE TRUE AND GENUINE—Unsurpassed in quality and effects, being the

PUREST AND BEST PREPARED.

In Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Asthma, Gout, Incipient Consumption, and all Scrofulous complaints, it oftentimes produces immediate and certain effects when other remedies have been taken with little or no benefit.

Sold by all Druggists in the city, and by the proprietor, No. 714 MARKET Street. jel8-stuthfm

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REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF THEIR

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comprising sixteen subjects, war and humorous; sole agency.

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Mirrors, of every character, made to order, to fit *Mantels*, Piers, Walls, Saloons, and Cabins of Vessels, &c.

GALLERY OF PAINTINGS, open *free*. jy27-12t

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

322 CHESTNUT Street, forwards Parcels, Packages, Merchandise, Bank Notes, and Specie, either by its own lines or in connection with other express Companies to all the principal towns and cities in the United States.

E. S. SANFORD,

General Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIPS.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the style and title of THOS. R. TUNIS & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be continued by ALBERT G. BUZBY, (at 223 and 225 Chestnut street,) who is duly authorized to settle the affairs of the late firm.

THOS. R. TUNIS,
A. G. BUZBY.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1865.

NOTICE OF PARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a limited partnership, according to law, under the firm name of A. G. BUZBY, for the transaction of the general Dry Goods Commission and Mercantile Business at 223 and 225 CHESTNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

The general partner is ALBERT G. BUZBY, and the special partner is THOMAS R. TUNIS, who has contributed to the common stock of said firm twenty thousand (20,000) dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the first day of August, 1865, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of July, 1868.

ALBERT G. BUZBY,
THOMAS R. TUNIS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28th, 1865. au1-6t&tu5t

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership formerly existing between Samuel Macky, Alexander Hogg, and Robert H. Beattie, under the name of

MACKY, HOGG, & CO.,

having been dissolved by the death of Alexander Hogg, all persons having claims against the late firm of MACKY, HOGG, & CO., are requested to present them; and all persons indebted to said firm to make payment to either of the surviving partners.

SAMUEL MACKY