An attempt was made on Saturday night to the Eighth National Bank, of New York, sinated at 650 Broadway. The burglar, not succeeding, set fire to the establishment, and before it could be extinguished a large Who loss hefore it could be extinguished a large mount of property was destroyed. The loss to the bank will amount to \$10,000. The building was also occupied by Wm. Knabe & Son's plane rooms, and also a studio for artists. The property of both were destroyed by fire, latter were found in the building, which will ster- were found in the building, which will goldby lead to the detection of the thieves

The Union Convention of Berks county, in this State, was held at Reading, yesterday. One account says that the proceedings were not as account says that the proceedings were not as armonious as they might have been, and that two sets of delegates were appointed to the two sets of neregates were appointed to the state Convention. The other report says that only one delegation was appointed, and that one one temperature was appointed, and that they were instructed to support veteran soldiers for nomination to the different offices. secretary Harlan has instructed the Con-missioner of Public Buildings to obtain for the missioner of Public Sundings to obtain for the President a temporary residence on the high arounds in the neighborhood of Washington, free Executive Mansion being deemed un-scaltby during the latter summer and autumtheir heaven-offending conspiracy been sucnal months.

A despatch from Port Hood says that there

a despited from rote 1000 says that there was no current in the telegraph line after half-past nine P. M., probably caused by the closing of the office at Baddeck. In consemication of this we are unable to announce, as we expected to, the arrival of the Great Eastemut Aspy Bay. The steamship Damascus, with European The French Commander in Mexico to Restore dates of the 28th, arrived off Father Point yes-

cates of the state of rather Fourt yesterday. At ten o'clock on the 28th the Great fastern was about four hundred and fifty miles from Valentia, and had paid out five undred miles of cable. The weather had be fac. Consuls were quoted at 89%@901/4. Fivewenties were quoted at 69@70.
General Carl Schurz left Savannah on the gafor Augusta, and Captain Carter on the same day arrived from Augusta with \$3,000 in silver and \$1,000 in gold, said to have been scattered by Jefferson Davis in his flight, near the residence of Rowell Cobb. General Townsend, Assistant Adjutant Geperal, who has been to Fortress Monroe for several days on business, it is supposed, with reference to Jefferson Davis, has returned to Washington.
The election at Memphis passed off quietly. they 1,328 votes were cast. Dr. Leftmick ha hably been elected to Congress, over Bulock; and Cameron to the Legislature, over

Governor Hamilton, of Texas, has published a meclamation informing the people of their mation and what is required of them to again their lost citizenship. orders have been received at Savannah to musicr out of service the 75th New York, 12th Connecticut, 18th Indiana, and 26th Massachu.

General Molineaux, Commandant of the post 51 Augusta, Geo., has tendered his resignation. It is reported that General Washburne will An account of the defeat of Cortinas by Lo. pez, comes to us by way of New Orleans. Cor-tinas lost some 400 men; the Imperialsts, only five or six men wounded.
The Matemoras papers say that among the rebel officers making their way to the city of Mexico, was Kirby Smith, Price, Magruder, There is much sickness among the Federal 1100ps near Monterey. General Steele, with

bene feverasome members of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, under the effects of liquor, recently robbed and deroyed goods in Florence, S. C., to the value Gen. Grant has received marked attention in Canada. After sojourning in Quebec, he in gone to Montreal.

secretary Seward and Attorney General speed have returned to Washington from their

visit to Cape May. General Steadman has suspended the Macon Journal and Messenger. The Augusta Trans-cript was also suspended for a few days. Major General John Pope has been breveted Major General in the regular army, for gallaut conduct. A young man, named Irwin, brutally murlered his father and mother, at Deertown, near Hamilton, Ohio, on Saturday last.
The old flag was raised over the State Capifol at Austin, Texas, for the first time in four

years, a few days ago. The vellow fever is prevailing to a considerable extent in Havana.
At St. Helena, the negroes have armed themselves for self-mentection Priour was in better demand yesterday.
Wheat was dull, prime selling at \$1.90@2 * Inshel. Corn and oats were without change. The transactions in cotton were limited. Whis-

ky sold at \$2.25 \(\frac{1}{2} \) gallon.

The sales of beef cattle at the drove yard last week amounted to 1,350 head. Prices were the same as last week. 10,000 sheep and 19,000 The stock market is still inanimate. Governhas fallen off, and prices have slightly declined

ment loans are quiet, but held firmly at about revious figures. The speculation in Reading Il stocks are sparingly purchased, and the Discrings are large.

There were no sales of gold in New Yorklast

night, but the quotations were marked at 143%. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." Washington, August 7, 1865. One of the ancient philosophers was in the habit of saying, "Wear the shoes of the han who is supposed to be guilty, before you condemn him." Not so much, however, to acquit as to convict the discontented and turbulent spirits who, after failing to destroy, continue to insult and embarrass the Government, let me ask what they would have done with the friends of the Union, had the fortunes of war decided for the rebellion? We can answer this question hatter by pointing to their unutterable trueliles to our dead, our wounded, and our prisoners, as developed in the volumes which contain the sworn evidence of the fact. And the worst phase is, that the triginated and sanctioned by the sofalled elite of the South. Before the Rebel-10n, with all that had been written of Slavery and its horrors, its violation of the even-offending crimes as have blackened the record of the traitors. Who would lave supposed that Jefferson Davis and Lady Davis" (for so that gentle Borgia has called in the early stages of the Conederacy) would have not only heard unmoved the cries of the starving and dying letisoners in Libby Prison, Richmond, but and these cries, and the agonies of which they told, were music to their ears? As te recur to the pretentious piety and extheire refinement of the slaveholding genliny of Washington, it seems to be imesible that our exemplars of that they were the inventors of these shockbarbarities—the same who caused Union officers to be placed under the " of Union guns, as a retaliation for langing pirates and spies, and who threalement antold infamics upon our prisoners negio troops were employed—the same who sent poisoners, incendiaries, and asfassins into our cities—the same who knew of and heartily approved the plot to take the life of President Lincoln. But time and experience have cured us of increduiv. Does it not serve a good purpose how, when the Copperhead press is boiling over with rancor because the Government will not throw open the ballot-box to the eturned rebels, or cover them with the Panoply of its pardon, to ask what hese mild and merciful philanthropists rould have done had the fortunes of war decided in favor of the Rebellion? As to allowing Union men to vote, their utter and perpetual disfranchisement in the South would have been their lightest

Punishment. Banishment would have been

breed upon them-would indeed have been

accepted as a generous boon. In fact, no

White man not ready to sanction the vinditated despotism of slavery would have been

allowed rest or room. With the downfall

of freedom and the annulment of all obliga-

ions to law, would have come the reopen-

ing of the slave trade (with the consent of

England), and the consolidation of a stu-

landous slave empire, ruled by a few aristo-



Pennsylvania Politics.

READING. August 7.-The annual county meet ing of the Republicans of Berks county was held here this afternoon. At an early stage of

the proceedings a number of citizens from the country withdrew, considering themselves

improperly excluded from the Committee on Resolutions and appointment of delegates to the next Republican State Convention. Two

acts of delegates were therefore appointed—those chosen by the first meeting being Col. G. W. Alexander, Capt. E. H. Rauch, Surgeon

E. C. Kitchen, and Henry S. Eckert; and those

chosen by the second meeting being Wm. M. Baird, Capt. J. M. Meredith; Capt. Daniel G.

Rhoades, and John M. Schonour.
The resolutions of both meetings concurred

in all their expressions except in relation to the recommendation of Colonel G. W. Alex-

ander for Assessor of this district, which was

urged by the first meeting, the recommenda-tion of any person to office under the Adminis-tration by a county meeting being considered

is improper and contrary to party usages, by

READING, August 7.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings everheld in Berks county assembled to-day, and endorsed the

policy of President Johnson and Governor Curtin. Colonel George W. Alexander, Cap-tain E. H. Rauch, H. S. Eckert, and Dr. E. C.

Kitchen were chosen delegates to the Union State Convention, and instructed to support

veteran soldiers for nomination. A strong resolution was also adopted for the appoint

ment of Geo. W. Alexander as Assessor of this

The Negroes.

want and wretchedness.
We allude to the condition of many of the
negroes who have come to this city in search

negroes who have come to this city in search of freedom and wages, as a warning to those who have not yet severed their connection with their old masters. But we are told that we see, here in Columbus, nothing like the suffering that this unfortunate class are experiencing in other places. It is said that hundreds of them are already dying, throughout the country, from actual starvation! Under these circumstances, the true friend of the black race will advise them to stay where they can get a comfortable living, and not act the silly part of the dog in the fable, who dropped the bone in the water to snap at the shadow, and lost both.

And El Kader.—The famed emir, Abd el Kadir was, however, obliging enough to come to Paris at this time, and is the celebrity of the day, attracting a crowd wherever he passes. His oriental followers, in their flowing white robes, are quite refreshing to look upon during the hot weather, in centrast to the uncomfortably clad Christians, whom one sees sweltering in their closely-fitting garments. The emir's wives—the two he married at Constantinople—are hidden from mortal gaze; they are attended by a regress, black as chony, who is also closely muffled when she accompanies her mistresses, but whose curlosity leads her to display her ivory as she looks from the garden of the hotel occupied by the emir in full view of the Champs Elysees. The sale was the distretening angmented by a conical-looking spotted bear, which shared the attention of the crowd collected to witness the arrival of the orientals, but the next day brain was consigned to the Jardin des Plantes, his destination, after having kept up sofearful agrowing all night in his temporary abode that no one in the neighborhood could sleep for him.

ABD Et KADIR -The famed emir Abd of Ka.

[From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

the scend meeting.
ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

from the said office.

MEETING OF THE BERKS COUNTY UNION CON

dereis.

VOL. 9.—NO. 7.

the navies of the foreign powers, and destined to the absorption of the South American States, and the gradual extinction of the Atlantic States between the upper millstone of monarchy in Canada and the lower millstone of slavery in the South. We should then have heard no cries from the Copperheads for the civil trial of such traitors, if they were caught, as Abraham Lincoln, Andrew Johnson, Edwin M. Stanton, and W. H. Seward. Their friends of the Confederacy would have seen that these criminals were hung first and tried afterwards. We can best be assured that this is no fancy picture, by reperusing the confessions of Payne, who sought to slaughter Seward, and Kennedy, who atempted to set fire to the theatres and hotels of New York, when filled with human beings, and the thousand-times established cruelties of Winder and Turner at the Libby, and of Wertz at Andersonville-all done by order, or under the influence of secession teachings and example. But there is no fear that the generous and Christian Administration of Andrew Johnson will be stimulated by such passions and dedicated to such a revenge. I simply point the moral of the times, by showing how differently the rebel leaders would act had

WASHINGTON.

OCCASIONAL.

to our Government the Rebel Property in his Hands.

RETURN OF SECRETARY SEWARD FROM CAPE MAY.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7, 1865. The Rebel Property in the Hands of the French to be Bestored to our Goverument. It is understood that the Department of State has received information to the effect that orders have been given by the French commander in Mexico for the restitution o the property of the insurgent Government which was taken to that country on the ocea

sion of the evacuation of Brownsville. A New Summer Residence for President Johnson. The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Commissioner on Public Buildings to obtain a suitable temporary residence for the President, on the high grounds in the neighborhood of Washington, the Executive Man-sion being deemed unhealthy during the latter summer and autumnal months.

Officials Returned. Secretary Seward and Attorney General Speed have returned to Washington from their sojourn at Cape May, much improved in An Official Visitor to Jeff Davis

General Townsend, Assistant Addutant Gen ral of the United States, has returned from Fortress Monroe, whither he was several days ago ordered, it is understood, on busin with reference to Jefferson Davis. Soldier Killed by Lightning.

ruard near Fort Lincoln, was instantly killed y a stroke of lightning. A Criminal Era in Washington. Owing to the inefficiency, or indifference o the Metropolitan police, which is maintaine at a large expense, there is but little protection at night to human life-garroting and waylaying, with robbery, being of frequent

Certificates of Indebtedness Issued. During the weck ending with Saturday, \$1,595,000 were issued by the Treasury in certificates of indebtedness, and for the same period \$6,749,000 were disbursed for the redemption of outstanding certificates. In the course of a few days about ten millions of interest in cur rency, on the seven-thirty loan, will be paid.

It is understood in official quarters that the French commander in Mexico will restore to our Government the property surrendered to him by the Texan rebels. A guerilla, named Austin Battles, has been tried in Washington, and sentenced to three

During the past week, \$1.595,000 were issued which were disbursed. General J. A. Haskin has been appointed to command the forts north and south of the

A Guerilla Sentenced. Austin Suttles, tried by a military com mission on charges of conspiracy with and aiding a guerilla to cause the death of a loyal citizen, and giving aid and comfort to gueril las in Virginia, and having been found guilty, ment in the Albany Penitentiary.

has been sentenced to three years' imprison A New Military Command. Brigadier General J. A. HASKIN is assigned to the command of all the troops serving in the forts within the district north and sout of the Potomac, with headquarters in this

Our Military Department.

Headquarters District of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, August 7, 1865.

General Orders, No. 1.—In compliance with instructions from the commanding general, Middle Military Department, dated Baltimore, August 5, 1865, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the District of Pennsylvania, embracing the State of Pennsylvania.

The staff officers of the Department of Pennsylvania will remain on duty in their respective positions in the District of Pennsylvania, until otherwise ordered.

A. A. Humphreys, Major General Commanding, Jno. S. Schultz, Assistant Adjt. General. It will be seen by the General Order that Major General A. A. Humphreys has assumed

Major General A. A. Humphreys has assumed command of the District of Pennsylvania, and has established his headquarters in Philadelphia. General Humphreys is himself a Pennsylvanian. He was a lieutenant colonel of engineers when the rebellion broke out. He is the author of several standard works on military engineering; his last the "Mississippi Delta," being considered by scientific men here Lore outrageous the atrocity the more and in Europe as one of the best ever written on the subject. In the early mouths of the best ever written on the subject. In the early mouths of the war General Humphreys was Chief of Topographical Engineers on the staff of General McClellan. He was afterwards appointed a Brigadier General of Volunteers, and assigned to the command of the 3d Division of the 5th best pared ordinances of God, and its rerolling examples to the young and the
Virtuous among the families of the "chiVirtuous among the families of the
Virtuous among t Hamphreys commanded also fought well and suffered terribly. After the death of the lamented Major General Berry, General Humphreys was assigned to the command of the 2d Division, 3d Corps. At the battle of Gettysburg General Humphreys, by his skill and bravery, saved the 3d Corps from destruction. When Lee, with his whole force, attacked the 3d Corps, it seemed almost impossible to withstand the overwhelming numbers brought against it. General Humphreys had his horse killed under him, and all his staff were dismounted. The troops were giving way, when, jumping on the horse of an order. ly he called on his men to follow him and ode to the front. The men did follow, and drove back the rebels, and retook their guns, After the battle of Gettysburg General Hum phreys was made a Major General of Volun-teers, and appointed Chief of Staff to General Meade, with whom he remained until General Hancock was relieved from the command of the 2d Corps, when, at the request of Lieuten-ant General Grant, General Humphreys was assigned by the President to the command of that corps. We are pleased to learn that the President has appointed General Humphreys Brevet Major General in the Regular Army. The General brings with him to Philadelphia

only his personal staff, which consists of Licutenant Colonel II. II. Humphreys, Sr., A D. C.; Major Christiancy, A. D. C.; and Capt. E. A. Belger, A. D. C. The Whereabouts of John H. Suratt A special despatch to the New York Com-mercial Advertiser of last evening says: MONTHEAL, August 7.—John Suratt has been n Canada for a long time, and is now secreted

It is believed here by many that the Secession sympathizers, who who were highly effended with the execution of his mother, are harboring him. Several Canadian detectives are on the alert for him, in hopes of securing the reward offered. The Atlantic Cable. PORT HOOD, C. B., August 7-11.15 P. M.— There has been no current on the telegraph line between this point and Aspy Bay since 2.30 this evening. The trouble is supposed to have been caused by the closing of the office at Baddeck before the order to hold open till a late hour had passed through to Aspy Bay. A

stiff breeze is blowing. General Grant in Canada. Quence, August 7.—The Governor General and other distinguished gentlemen called on General Grant to-day. He drove to Montmocrais like Dayis and Slidell, protected by renci Falls, and left for Montreal this atternoon, much pleased with his visit to Quebec. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1865.

PARTICULARS OF THE DEFEAT OF COR-TINAS BY LOPEZ.

MEXICO.

Names of the Rebel General Officers on their way to the Imperial Capital.

New York, August 7.—The steamer Maripose

brings New Orleans advices of July 29.
The Matamoras Monitor of July 22d pub lishes the details of the defeat of Cortinas by It appears that Lopez was guarding a convoy, and Cortinas, surmising that it contained a large amount of specie, determined upon an attack. After skirmishing a while, Cortinas whole force numbering 600 men, attacked and ised. Another attack was made which also failed, and Cortinas' men became terrified and fied in every direction.

Cortinus lost not less than four hundred men. Those taken prisoners by the Imperialists were immediately killed. The Im perialists had only five or six men wounded. The convoy then proceeded to Monterey, in charge of a portion of Lopez's force, and the est returned to Matamoras.

The Matamoras Ranchero says that among the rebel leaders steering for the City of Mexico are Generals Kirby Smith, Price, Wilox, Magruder, Walker, King, Preston, and eadbeater, and Colonels Flournoy and Bar-on, Governor Allen and ex-Governor Moore.

by, Bee, Broadwell, and Redley.

There is much sickness among the Federal roops, and General Steele and three of his fficers are down with the backbone fever. NEW ORLEANS AND TEXAS. Cairo, August 7 .- Advices from New Or

There were still at Monterey, Generals She

leans to the 31st ult., have been received.
Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, has published a proclamation, informing the people of their situation, and what is required of them to regain their lost citizenship. The New Orleans cotton market is un changed; sales 3,443 bales. Sugar is quoted at 4 cents for Muscovado, and 1734 cents for choice Louisiana. Cuba molasses 80@85 cents. Flour sells at \$8.50@11 per barref. Mess pork \$32 per barrel.

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH. Bulletin of the 4th instant says: The vellow fever was prevailing to a considerable extent at Havana, and the proportion of deaths was creater than usual. The army worm was threatening the entire lestruction of cotton in Wharton county, The Austin (Texas) correspondence of the New Orleans Times announces the arrival of Merritt's cavalry there from Shrevoport. The

old flag was raised, for the first time in four rears, on the State Capitol, amid great re-NEW ORLEANS COTTON MARKET, -The Cotton narket has improved; sales 1,900 bales at 42@ 14c. Sugar and Molasses are dull. Freights unchanged. Checks on New York 1/4 per cent.

GEORGIA.

roops to be Mustered Out-More of Jeff Davis' Specie Recovered—News papers Suspended—Movements of our

New York, August 7.-The steamer S. R. Spaulding brings Savannah dates of August 3d nd from Hilton Head to August 5th The Savannah Herald has the following item Orders have been received to muster out of cut. 18th Indiana, and 26th Massachusett August 2d. General Carl Schurz left Savannah for Aurusta on the 2d. General Dwight returned from Augusta on the 2d, and on the same day Captain Carter arrived from Augusta in charge of \$3,000 in silver and \$2,000 in gold, said to

have been scattered by Jeff Davis upon his light, near the residence of Howell Cobb. The Augusta papers publish the following General Steadman has suppressed the Macon Journal and Messenger for disloyal language. The Augusta Transcript, published by James N. Ellis, formerly of Albany, New York, was also suspended a day or two for printing a communicated obituary notice of a rebel so General Molineaux has tendered his resignation, and will soon leave for home. It was rumored that General Washburne will succeed

General Steadman has returned to August rom Macon. A portion of the 1st Ohio Cavalry, under the influence of liquor, had robbed and destroyed roods in Florence, S. C., valued at \$2,500. The Port Royal New South learns that the negroes on St. Helena Island have armed them-

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, August 5 .- E. Ettrick's otton factory at Petersburg, Va., was burned ast Thursday. The loss is two hundred thou-

and dollars, with an insurance of fifty thou sand dollars. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment by this fire. Messrs, Boughton & Bowman caught seve hundred trout near the Rip-Raps to-day.

Two steamers left Norfolk to-day for Washington, with the 13th New York Regiment on THE ELECTIONS IN VIRGINIA.

FORTRESS MONROF, Aug. 6.—The election in Matthews County, Va., resulted in the choice of the following officers: J. H. Diggs, Sheriff; S. G. Miller, Clerk of Court; M. Brownley, Commissioner of Revenue; J. B. Donavan, was defeated. A minstrel entertainment was given by the Post Band in Fortress Monroe last evening.

The proceeds, amounting to \$100, are to be ap propriated to the Lincoln Monument. This is he second of a series of concerts. Cairo and Memphis. CAIRO, Aug. 7.—Nine hundred and forty-four bales of cotton passed here to-day for St.

Louis, and four hundred and fifty Cincinnati and Evansyille. The election at Memphis passed off quietly. Only 1,328 votes were cast. Dr. Leftmick is probably elected to Congress over Bullock, and Cameron to the Legislature over Hubbard. Mr. Pago. President of the Commercial Bank at Memphis, has been released on bail by the military authorities, and it is believed that a fair investigation would exonerate him.

The Memphis cotton market was steady; sales of 3,914 bales.

The Election in Kentucky. Lexinoton, August 3.—The following despatch has just been received here. It explains itself: spacen has just been received here. It explains itself:

"Louisville, August 3.

"General D. S. Goodloe:

"President Yohnson informs me by telegram that he has received a despatch from M. C. Johnson and others, complaining of my election order, and adds: 'I hope you will see the laws faithfully executed.' And I have answered him, 'I will-all right.'

This settles those scamps who have been telling it that President Johnson has revoked General Palmer's order.

The news from all over the State is very good, General Smith will be ne stacked.' All! General Palmer's order.
The news from all over the State is very good. General Smith will be re-elected without a doubt.—Corresp. Cincinnali Gazette.

LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The election for Conressmen and Legislators took place in this In the Fifth District, the election of General tosseau, the Adminstration candidate, over Mallory (Conservative) is conceded. All the Administration candidates for the State Legislature from this city have also been

contest between the candidates in favor of and against the constitutional amendment. The Election in Tennessee. LOUISVILLE, August 7.—The following returns from the Tennessee election have been repposition here. Giles County.—The Congressional vote in this county stands: For Giles, (Union,) 1,012: C. N. Ordway, (Conservative,) 673; D. Parsons (Conservative,) 257; J. Carry, (Conservative,)

The returns from the interior indicates close

. Williams, (Radical Union) 97 Brutal Murder of a Father and Mother. Cincinnati, August 7.-A young man, named Irwin, brutally murdered his father and mother at Decrtown, near Hamilton, Ohio, on Sa-

The Phenomena of Lightning—A very curious paper has just been addressed to the Academy of Sciences, by a physician who, for a long period, has occupied himself with observing the Department of Missouri, has been breveted Major General Pope, commanding the Department of Missouri, has been breveted Major General in the regular army, for gallant service.

Telegraphic Earnings.

New York, August 7.—The semi-annual statement of the gross carnings of the Western Union Telegraph Company, for the six months ending June 30th, has been made. They amounted to \$1,497,686.10. During the corresponding months of last year, the carnings were \$67,041.53.

Quebec, August 7.—It is stated that Sir Narcisse Belleau is to be appointed the new Premier of Canada.

FAVORABLE REPORTS ABOUT THE AT-LANTIC CABLE.

EUROPE.

FATHER POINT, August 7.—The steamship Damascus, from Liverpool on July 27th, via Londonderry on the 28th, passed this point this evening. She was intercepted by the news yacht of the Associated Press, and the following summary of her news obtained:

The steamer City of Limerick, from New York, surrived at Queenstown on the 27th ult. The Louisiana, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 27th, and the China, from Boston, arrived at Queenstown on the 28th.

The political news furnished by the steamer Damascus is unimportant.

The advices from the Great Eastern are auspicious. At ten o'clock on the morning of the 28th the Great Eastern was about four hundred and fifty miles from Valentia, and had paid out five hundred miles of cable. The signals were good and the weather fine. Commercial Intelligence.

Signals were good and the weather fine.

Commercial Intelligence.

Liverpool Cotton Market.—The Broker's Circular reports the sales of cotton in the Liverpool market for the week ending with Thursday, at 49,000 bales, of which 7,500 bales were taken on speculation, and 1,000 bales for export. The market bad been dull, and prices \(\lambda \) (1 bower for American, and \(\lambda \) (2 \(\lambda \) (2 \(\lambda \) (2 \(\lambda \) (2 \(\lambda \) (3 \(\lambda \) (3 \(\lambda \) (4 \(\lambda \) (3 \(\lambda \) (4 \(\lambda \) (4 \(\lambda \) (4 \(\lambda \) (3 \(\lambda \) (4 \(\lamb

dend.
The bullion in the Bank of England has decreased £580,000 during the week. THE BURNING OF THE PIT-

HOLE WELL.

raphic Description of the Conflagra Graphic Description of the Conflagration—Terrible Scenes.

(Pit-Hole (Aug. 3d) Cor. Cleveland Herald.)

The intelligence sent you concerning the great fire last night was so unsatisfactory that i avail myself of the earliest moment this morning to write you a more extended account. Testerday morning, about ten o'clock, a new well, tubed the day before on the Holmden. Farm, and on lot 19, near the northern line of the farm, began to be pumped. It was situated on the west side of Pit-hole Creek, between it and the "second bottom." After fifty minutes pumping the well began to yield at the rate of three to four hundred barrels in twenty-four bours. The well would have fifty minutes pumping the well would have nown that amount without further pumping one hour after they began. It is deemed advisable, however, to pump a well that begins to flow, on the doctrine that agitation does it good. As the owners of the well had no idea what they had when they began to pump, no tank was prepared for the reception of the oil. It Was, consequently, pumped out upon the ground. During the day considerably over one hundred barrels had been pumped upon the ground, filling all the little pools, creeping among the grass, gliding gradually down the creek bottom, and along the bluff, fifteen or twenty rods. Such things had been done before, and no serious apprehensions of danger were felt. Crowds of people visited the well during the day, for such a remarkable well was the great sensation of the day. It promised to be the largest of all the mammoths on Pit-hole. At various times there were from fifty to a hundred persons present. About half-past seven o'clock hast night, a large number of people were present, and half a dozen were on the derrick, and others were ranged about at various distances. Your correspondent, providentially, did not happen to be of that number, but was at the moment about thirty rods away. My attention was suddenly arrested by an explosion as loud as a good sized cannon would make. The first invested to

The Negroes.

(From the Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer.]

We have heard of two or three instances lately of negroes who have left their late masters, living in other places, and had come to this city, but who, failing to realize their expectations, were begging people to take them for their food and clothing. No doubt there are very many such cases; these came to our knowledge casually. Many others, we understand, are "in the wood," having failed to find any where a home or occupation. The more vicious among these will seek to live by plunder, and many of them will suffer severely for leading such a life; while the better disposed are lamenting bitterly the folly that induced them to leave comfortable homes and good employers, who would have provided as fully for their wants in their new relation as they did while they were slaves.

People who counsel the blacks to leave their homes at this time could not possibly give them worse advice. If they follow it, ninetenths are sure to find themselves suffering in misery before a week rolls over their heads. If the negroes in the country knew the present condition of many of their color about this city at the present time, they would cling to their homes and to those who have so long provided them with every comfort, with a tenacity as great as that with which a man clings to life itself. It is wicked and inhuman to try to induce them to leave places in which they are confortably situated, in the vain pursuit of "freedom" or "wages;" and he who thus scdnees them to their ruin is guilty of a greater crime than any slaveholder ever incurred by holding them in bondage.

All the more intelligent negroes well know that their late masters are not able to pay them wages this year. They know that their masters—the great body of them, at least—had nothing but Confederate money when the war ceased, and that they have not, this year, enough cotton planted to buy the necessary supplies of the plantation. Where, then, is the money to come from! Let the negroes be assured that, by remaini rour correspondent, providentially, did not happen to be of that number, but was at the moment about thirty rods away. My attention was suddenly arrested by an explosion as loud as a good sized camnon would make. The first impression was that some blasting operation had taken place, but on immediately turning about, the scene presented was before me in all its awful grandeur. Suddenly as powder ignites, suddenly as lightning from the Skies, there swept up from the earth, from an area of three-fourths of an acre of ground which the oil had covered, a fiaming, hissing, howling firespout that rose nearly an hundred feet into the air, the whole fiery mass surmounted by a thick black pall of smoke, as from a hundred-throated furnace. Above the high tree-tops it leaped as if springing in impotency at the very skies. Everybody had heard the explosion, and, in a moment, everybody saw the fiery demon overshadowing the creek. Lot Nineteen is but twelve or fifteen rods from the tanks of the famous Holmden well, in which were thousands of barrels of oil stored away. One hundred rods farther down the creek were fifteen or twenty thousand more barrels of stored oil in huge tanks, near the Frazier and Twin Wells. As the seething flames mounted upward and ran into every nook and cranny where a little pool of oil had been formed, every one expected in a moment to see the whole creek bottom a boiling lake of fire. Instantly upon the explosion the people ran in every direction, some towards the fire and others from it. Men looked excited and alarmed. The few women in the crowd cried and alarmed. The few women in the crowd cried and alarmed. The few women in the crowd cried and alarmed. The few women in the crowd cried and alarmed. The few women in the crowd cried and alarmed. The few momen in the excaption of the fire and dragged down with hungry fury to an awful death. Running in the direction of the fire, I met three wretched men that had barely escaped from the flames. One of them, howling in agony, "O, my God, what shall I do

Confiscation by the Texas Insurgents.

It seems that the insurgents in Texas arried out the theory of the rebellion, and did all in their power to make the property of the loyal defray the expenses of the war. As a matter of course, after enforcing the rebel confiscation law to the utmost, they will contend that the confiscation acts of the United States are unconstitutional. They will insist on being amnestied on giving up the real estate they cannot keep, without making restitution of the spoliated personal property. The receivers, in particular, will aim to getlet off without paying up. in particular, will aim to get let off without paying up.
Some curiosity is felt by the public as to what course Major Simeon Hart, Quartermaster of the so-called Confederate States army, will pursue. He bought the farm of Major Gen. W. S. Harney, United States army, near Austin, Texas, at a receiver's sale, together with much other loyal property. As he is a debtor to the United States for over \$375,000, for the non-payment of duties on grain imported from Chiluuhua to El Paso county, Texas, before the war, for which a judgment may yet be had, it is not unlikely that he may find it convenient to remain abroad, and even to accompany his friend Major Charles Russell to Australia, or some other suitable locality.—N. Y. Evening Post. or some other suitable locality.—N. Y. Evening Post.

Ruins of the Starfiling fatality which has overtaken those who were the political rebellious leaders of that State. At the beginning of secession Virginia had one Cabinet Minister, who was a secessionist, the Secretary of War, John B. Floyd. He is dead. She had two Foreign Ministers, who were secessionists, Inon. R. K. Meade and John M. Daniel. Both are dead. Her two Senators, Hunter and Mason, were secessionists one is a prisoner, the other an exile. Her oldest and most persistent, and among her most influential citizens who supported secession, and the man who fired the first gun at Sumpter, was Edmund Ruffin. He is dead. The recognized leaders of the secessionists in the State Convention were George W. Randolph and ex-President Tyler. Randolph is dying abroad; Tyler is dead. She had three newspapers conspicuously devoted to secession—the Richmond Laguiter, the Richmond Examiner, and the Norfolk Argus. The journals are all extinct, and the leading spirits of all—Wise, Daniel, and Lamb—are dead. In brief, we are told, there "are not now ten men of conspicuous prominence in the secession movement of January, 1861, who remain to exercise—if they possess the desire—their influence to thwart the movement of the people toward loyalty and reunion."

wholly burned from his body. His back, and breast, and legs were brown, with enormous fire blisters hanging to the skin, while his hands were burned to the bones. At the time of the explosion he was sitting in the derrick, and, in running filrough the flames, fell down with both hands plunged into the burning oil. He was able, however, to leap into the creek, fortunately not eovered with the oil, and thus barrely got out of the hissing, crackling blaze. His name was Lucius Kingsley, of Syracuse, N. Y. On the heels of Kingsley was another man, bleeding, howling, and fearfully burned, followed. The alarm was so great that neither of these could tell how many others had shared their fate, or suffered even more by burning on the ground. They reported as many as fifty persons having been in the immediate vicinity of the well when the explosion took pluce, and that at least half of these had been probably burned to death on the ground. The consternation for ten minutes was immense. Militons worth of property were in peril, and much already lost. Immediately squads of workmen were organized, who, with shovels and spades, worked upon the outer edge of the fire to stay its progress. So soon as the fire demon had licked up the oil on the ground, it began gradually to die out on the borders, and, finally, in the space of two hours, was wholly contented at the well. Engine-house, derricks, tanks and evergreen trees had been burned. The fire was still roaring at the mouth of the tuiling. The oil and gas in immense quantities in consequence of the great vacuum produced at the bottom of the well, poured forth only to leap into drivious flames, while the uprigit portion of the tubing dripped with liquid fire. During the night men labored to devise some plan for its extinguishment. At length three pieces of tubing, screwed together were by means of a funnel, run into the month of the tubing whence the oil susaed in flames, and finally fastened, so that the oil was conducted forty or fifty feet farther off. By the free use of we The Boston Post says it is reported that a monument is to be raised on the site of the dark prison pens at Andersonville, in commemoration of the victims who have perished within its precincts. The idea is a capital one. Those who there died as much deserve monmental honors as those who fell in the red conflict of battle. They constitute the, true martyrs of the war. Victims either of neglect or infernal malice, their memories should be doubly consecrated with us for whom they died, of loathsome diseases and starvation. The historical portraiture of the war would be incomplete though every battle-field and every hero of the late war had each a monument, if the victims of Andersonville had no monumental mark. In pain and in sorrow they pined and languished; and languishing, they died. But their memories will perish not. The whole region around the Andersonville Prison should be consecrated to their memory, that all hereafter, to the latest ages, shall approach it as holy ground. Prison should be consecrated to their memory, that all hereafter, to the latest ages, shall approach it as holy ground.

Pence to your ashes, all ye who there lie in the repose of death! Man's inhumanity to man ye keenly felt in your lives; but in your deaths shall be illustrated how grateful a generous nation can be to its benefactors!

ITALIAN BRIGANDS.—The Naples Halla, of June 15th, says: "We receive letters from Polentino, which speak of the reappearance of two bands of brigands in that part of the province adjoining Calabria, and extending to Viggiano. These two bands have made themselves known by some important captures, and begin to alarm the population. It is not astonishing, in these districts, that some small bands still spring up, formed out of the great bands beaten in the northwest of the province by Gen. Pallavicini. Intelligence has also arrived from Roccamandolft, that Domenico Fucco, before killing fourteen hundred sheep belonging to a priest named Rizzo, had sentto demand from him five thousand piastres. This sum not being paid, the brigands destroyed the large flock in question. Some days afterward Domenico Fucco sent to Rizzo demanding one thousand plastres, instead of five thousand; if he did not also wish to see the cows and goats destroyed which he still had on the mountains."

were lost, though it is miraculous that any escaped.

A JONE.—A practical joke was played off on a Zanesville physician, the other day, which was as promptly repaid. The Doctor happened into the office of the Attorney when the latter was writing, and accosted him, "Why, smith, you write a very bad hand. I can beat you." The attorney thought differently, and handed him the pen for the purpose of giving him a specimen. Shortly after the Doctor was called away, leaving the note on the Attorney's desk, who, to play a joke on his friend, and after having five or six endorsements on it, passed it into one of the national banks for collection. The Doctor soon had notice that his note for nine dollars was due and payable, and if not paid would be protested. He at once called at the bank to know about the matter; and recognizing the note, "forked over" the nine dollars, and took up the specimen of his penmanship. He was determined not to be beat, and at once made out a draft for account of nine dollars, and for specific services ten dollars more, making nineteen dollars in all. This he sent for collection through the same channel that the other head reached him, and which the Attorney failed to honor, leaving our medical friend minus the sum of nine dollars for his skill in penmanship.—Pittsburg Gazette, 34.

Convocation.—A convocation of the clergy

Convocation.-A convocation of the clergy CONVOCATION.—A convocation of the clergy of the Protestant Episcopal Church was held during the past week, at Shopherdstown, Ya. A partial object of the meeting was te-devise some plan for supplying the vacant churches in Virginia, and, if possible, reunite the congregations seattered by the war, and to adopt some plan for the better support of the clergy. The exercises have been quite interesting, as we learn from the Register, the church laving been wall filled day and night. The Right Rev. Eshop John Johns was expected to confer the right of convocation on saturday last.—

Petersburg Express, 3d.

A Giant.—A stranger, apparently from the A GIANT.—A stranger, apparently from the connery, made his appearance on the streets yesterday, attracting much attention by the unusual loftiness of his stature. He measured seven feet two and a half inches in his boots, and wore a tall white stovepipe hat, which made him look as long as the moral law. He was a good-natured "cuss," and seemed to enjoy the attention which his extraordinary longitude attracted. At one time at least five hundred people surrounded him, and he looked down on the multitude from his lofty eminence, like a jackass among a flock of sheep,—N. Louis Democrat, 6th. TME GREAT QUESTIONS.

THE GREAT QUESTIONS.

DIFFERING VIEWS FROM DIFFERENY SOURCES.

IFrom the St. Bouis Republican—Conservative.]

The Southern papers continue to portray, truthfully as we are convinced, the sad-condition of the freed megroes, without, however, even hinting afthe restoration of slavery as a remedy for their distress. It may be that the vaganney and destitution of the freedmen' are destined to be but temporary, being perhaps in a large degree the result of their foolish notions as to the real meaning of their being free, and that after these unhappy peopleshall have sufficiently experienced the effects of their folly in thronging to the cities, there to live slives of idleness and pinching poverty, the most of them will go to work. But at all events, we are toth to share the apprechensions expressed by some of the Southern newspapers as to the repetition of the scones of St. Domingo in the South. We have heard this story of negro insurrections too long. But if there really is a fear of uprisings on the part of the emancipated blacks, that should teach the late masters some way to prevent them. Resembnent towards the negroes because they have gone off to seek the delusive joys of a false notion of freedom is unreasonable as well as impolitic. The former masters, and the former slaves may yet make themselves useful to one another. The planters must have laborers, and the negroes must have laborers, and the negroes must have laborers, and the negroes must have laborers, and the freedmen were left alone, without out outside intermeddling, we think there would be comparatively little trouble about it. But the South is full of self-appointed emissaries who are constantly seeking to prejudice the blacks against what are termed their "life-long oppressors," and filling the minds of those ignorant creatures with ideas of their importance and deserts, and takes of their importance and deserts, and to to to the munificent friendship of the people of the North who will, as they assert, "take care of them." There is a true missi

people in this country is through honest labor and economy.

Our readers will be struck with the expressions found in the extracts from the Southern press favorable to the policy and administration of President Johnson on the subject of reconstruction. It only remains for the President to adhere to the course thus commenced to secure the earnest support of the whole of the South.

[From the Bairsville (Ind. Co., Pa.) New Era]

But what will you do with all this multitude.

of the South.

(From the Blairsville (Ind. Co., Pa.) New Era 1

But what will you do with all this multitude of people? Do you propose to keep them in the condition of perpetual alienage or wardship, thereby depriving them of all representation or share in the management of affairs? The genius of our institutions and a sense of justice, it is submitted, combine to binder this course. You cannot rightfully do this since the rebellion, no matter what you may have done before it. For you have not only proclaimed it to be the right and duty of the negro to fight for you and with you, yea, proctamed it in your hour of extremest peril, but you have actually, before the wide world, solicited, begged, and coaxed him to do so. You thereby ennobled him, as no kingly touch ever ennobled knight of old. The reception of the sacrament in the early ages of Christianity, made the slave free, when you clothed the negro with the loyal uniform, put a musket in his hand, and placed him under the national flag, you enfranchised him to all intents and purposes. He has sealed the precious boon by blood, wounds, imprisonment, torture, death! He rushed to your standard with avidity—was docile, faithful, and courageous. The prejudice, sneers, and unkindness of a great many of our ment, did not cause him to faiter; captivity, will its threatened, especial punishment, did not deter him; and the massace at Fort Fillow, with all its brutal horrors, only served to make him truer, nore intrepid, and more determined. This negro—what will you do with him? Put your hand on your conscience, lift your eyest o God, and answer! He is a Christian. Planting his faith upon the same Divine word, all his lipomises of the same boylour. He speaks the same language and was horn on our soil. All his inhand on your conscience, intryour eyes to God, and answer! He is a Christian. Planting his faith upon the same Divine word, all his hopes for eternity are buoyed up by the blissful promises of the same buoyed up by the blissful promises of the same saviour. He speaks the same language and was born on our soil. All his interests, labors, dangers, and pleasures are mixed up and blended with our own. He pays taxes and fights with us in our armies. If all these things do not constitute manhood, what does? Jellerson said that all the men in the state who pay and fight for its support, should be represented. In his draft of a constitution for Virginia, in 1783, he declared that all free mede clizens, of full age and same mind, shall have a right to vote. And if you affirm that he meant to include only the few free colored persons in that State, we shall reply by quoting like own words from that document, to wit:

"The General Assembly shall not have power to infringe this Constitution, nor to permit the introduction of any more slaves to reside in this State, or the continuance of slavery beyond the generation which shall be living on the 3ist day of December, 1800; all persons born after that day being hereby declared free." It will also serve to shed additional light upon the subject to inquire what was at that time the population of lirginia, and how was it divided. When Thomas Jefferson penned and published the draft of the constitution alluded to, the population, according to his own computation, was 557,614. Of these, 290,852 were free inhabitants, and the remainder, 270,762, slaves. So that the number of free inhabitants stood to that of the slaves nearly equal, or about as eleven to the adds that "under the mild treatment our slaves experience" [viz: in 1782-3] "and their wholesome though coarse food, this blot (slavery) in our country increases as fast, or faster than the whites."

The brilliant and world-renowned Sherman wrote these memorable words: "If you admit the negro to this struggle for any purpose,

objection.

How to Make Free Nzgro Labor Profitable—Experience of a Jamaica Planter.—The following letter, says the New York Herald, from a gentleman of the South, who has lived and travelled in the West Indies during the late rebellion, was written to a friend, who hands it to us for publication:

**Ringston Ja. June 19, 1865. Kingston, Ja., June 19, 1865.

The Loss to the south.

To the Editor of the Nation:
In calculating the severe losses which "the South" has sustained during the rebellion, it is an almost universal error to include the entranchisement of the slaves. Four millions of slaves have been or will be liberated; each slave was worth so much before the rebellion; therefore, we are told "the South" has lost so many millions of capital. A greater mistake cannot be committed. It is intrinsically the same error, atthough its application is the reverse, which was committed at the time when Southern journals and speakers were bent on proving the superior wealth possessed by the South contributed to that distributed over the North. The whole slave population was valued at the market price, and thus entered as 5m item of Southern wealth. The writer of these few lines, then living at the South, endeavored in vain to convince his friends that either they must leave out the slave population as an item of Southern wealth, or 61se they must value the corresponding free laborers at the North and enter them as an item of Northern wealth, and enter them as an item of Northern wealth, and enter them as an item of Northern wealth, and enter them as an item of Northern wealth, and enter them as an item of Northern wealth. THE LOSS TO THE SOUTH. the corresponding free laborers at the North according to their productive power and skill, and enter them as an item of Northern wealth. The "loss of the South" took place when capital was invested in the flust negroes; that is, money paid for the immigration of productive labor, which the North obtained gratis by the immigration of free white labor. In both portions there was an abundance of land; labor and stock were necessary to make it productive. The South required capital to buy horses, males, and negroes; the North stood in need of capital to buy the same stock, minus the vegro. Here the immigrant offered himself and worked for wages.

In the reverse case—the emancipation of the slaves, how does the South lose the value of the slaves? Had we extirpated the whole colored population, then, indeed, the whole capital would have been lost; but why was the field hand worth \$500? Simply because his productive labor was worth so much. Economically speaking, there is nothing worth any money in a slave, except his productive labor, and this productive labor is not destroyed. Those two arms that wielded the hoe are as alive after President Lincoln's proclamation as before.

THREE CENTS scwing machine has changed, but the machine is there uninjured. How then can "the South" be said to have lost the whole slave capital? What is "the South" A community; and the source of wealth, consisting in the productive capacity of the colored population, remains in that community as much so as the productive labor of the sorrs remained in Russia after their emancipation by the present Emperor. There were many persons who decried Russian emancipation, but not a single one ever maintained that Russia impoverished herself in freeing the millions of serfs, by the whole amount of the value of all the serfs: Did the whole of Rurope impoverish herself by the abolition of serfdom in the middle ages and in modern times? Serfdom, or something much resembling it, existed in Mecklenburg, one of the most productive portions of Germany, down to comparatively recent times, but Mecklenburg, so far from becoming poorer by complete cuameripation, has greatly profited by it.

complete chameipation, has greatly profited by it.

It is not the intention to enter here into the questions, whether the negro, being freed, will labor as much as in slavery, or whether individual planters will not be injured. This would require a discussion far beyond the limits of this article, which may be concluded with the simple remark, that whichever way the answers to these questions would turn out, one truth is above all others: political economy, however important, is not the only or the most important of things. Economy alone does not save empires, or raise them. Ruinous slavery was to be abolished, and must be abolished, all wincing of single planters or the trade at large to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. Nasby has a Vision.

SAINT'S REST, (which is in the Stait of
Noo Gersy,) Joon 31, 1863.

Dreems was common in the old Skriptoorallooral times, and was konsidered es profeticle. I had a dreem larst nite, which may
or it may not mene suthin. Et it may, the
Lord help the undersined, is my prayer contimooly. inody.

I dreemed that I was ded—that assisted by a tyrius fever and 2 dockters, I hed bustid the bonds of morality, and hed sored to the unknown hereafter. Up I went to the gates of the tother world, where I was confronted by Peter.

"Wher yoo frum "ses he.
"Noo Grey "ses I.

"Noo Gersy," ses I.
"Was yoo a good citizen?"
"I was a Dimmycrat who never skratched "I was a Dimmycrat who never skratched a ticket."

"Hey you yotid that tickit fer the larst 4 yeers and kin you rede?"

"I hev and kin."

"Then your place is below. Git," he ses, which I did.

I met his Majesty, Satan the I, at the dore, and he welcomed me corjelly. I was disappointed in his personal appearance. He was a middlin sized man, and gentlemanly in stile, kinder resemblin Generson Davis very much only he had a more intelectooal cast of countenance.

tenance.
"Welkum," ses he, "I hev been xspectin you sum time. Welkum."
"Hev you meny of the Dimocrasy with you?" es $\overline{\mathbf{I}}$. "Not meny of the ginooine kopperheads, es he. "Uv coarse yoo hevn't; we everidge as goo

"That's not it," ses he, gazin' onto me with intens fondnis; "that's not list all. All but about ten or eleven from each county git out of it by pleedin ignorance, idiocy, and sich. But it is all right; I make it up by hevin a heavier force to spare to stir up the few leeders. Yoo kin reed print, can't yoo?" he arsked ankshusly.

"All rite," ses he. "Gefferson Davis will be along in a few months, tho of he don't show along in a few months, tho of he don't show more man than he did when he was caught he will make poor amoosement." "He's a disgrace to his seeks; he ort to hev

ben a woman."
"Troo: but, es Shakspeer ses, there's a di-vinity that shapes our ends—Then Alce Stevinity that shapes our ends—Then Alcc Stephens."

"Will you git him? He was originelly opposed to seeeshun."

"That's my best holt. Davis was always a seeesh. Benjamin was because he thought it would pay—on them I've had a mortgage ever sence they arrived at the years of ackountability. Stephens knode seeeshun was rong—he can't plead ignorance nor nuthin fer he warned his people agin it, and then was bot up to doin it himself for the poor privilege of playing second fiddle to Jeff Davis, who drawed a miserable bow hisself. Fun ded wood on him."

"Tell me, gentle sir, how about Fernandy Wood, Vallandigum, et al, as the lawyers say."

"In doo time they're mine. They cant save themselves by repentance even. They are now past forty, and et they'd commense in deceinest tryin to do as much good as they her

"In doo time they're mine. They cant save themselves by repentance even. They are now past forty, and ef they'd commense in ded ernest tryin to do as much good as they her bad, and lived to be as old as Methoosler they couldn't make a commensement towards bal ancin the books. By the way, speakin of Methooseler, I had to wate patiently fer customers in them days, when men lived 900 years."

"There's Corry, Colorado Jewett, and Alec Long." Bontinoced he, "I've hed my eye on Jewett and Corry I'll lose—there's a place outside of my joorisdicshun fer sich. They ain't responsible, you see. The devils that was cast out uv the man and took refuge in the swine, left the swine when they was drowndid, and have inhabited meny men sinse. 2 of em are in Corry and one in Jewett to-Jay. Alec Long has every now and then a glimmerin of swee; he shows occashunely surface indicashuns of intellect, not quite anul for mails a limatic uv tim, and too much fer a idyl. I may git him and may not. But you will have plenty of compeny. The stand your party took druv thousands uv men in 2 cussedniss, who knode better, and who, ef let alone, wood hev dodged me. I hev my eye on some who denounst Vallandygum, and yet, when the screws was brot doun cnaben (and by the way, jest sich as yoo turned them sed screws, and he poaked me jockerly in the ribs.) actily presided at vallandygum meetins, and votid for him. Then, after he was defected, they swore they didn't vote for him at all, addin a dirty lie to the original sin, which is givin the devil (ey you stile me,) his doo, with compound interest. "But excoose me—I'll show you your apartmence. This way, my deer sir."

I objected to goin, and lookt ankshusly around for a escape. Observin this, a change came over the polite gentleman afora me. His eyes glissent, a suplprus stream ishooed from his mouth, his feet parted in 2 hoofs, his fingers elongatid in? claws, I observed a tale peepin down under his cote—in short, he was transformed. The my stream ishooed from his mouth, his feet parted in 2 hoof

A Parisian Confidence Woman.—The following account of a recent confidence game in Paris is translated from Le Temps of the 9th

lowing account of a recent confidence game in Paris is translated from Le Temps of the 9th Ut:

A stockholder, Madame D., who lives in the Ruo des Chateux, Saint-Ouen, had realized a part of her capital in order to make another investment, and had told several persons of the circumstances.

Yesterday morning, as she finished her prayers at church, she perceived before her, in rising, a woman about fifty or sixty years of age, dressed in the deepest and richest mourning. "My very dear friend, said the stranger with a smile, "I waited that you might finish your devotions; although you'do not know me, perhaps, I know you very well, and I want to speak to you of a very important affair. This conversation, however, should not take place in the Lord's temple, and I shall oblige you to come with me for one moment."

A little puzzled, Mad. D. left the church, "You know," began, very softly, the lady in black, that I am the former housekeeper and confidant of his excellency, M. le Maréchal Magnan, who, recently, (she dried her eyes with her handkerchief.) excuse my emotion," said she, "he was so good—this worthy Murchal has left a large sum to be distributed amongst the poor of the environs of Paris, and I am charged with the distribution. Knowing that you enjoyed here the peneral esteem, I come to beg you to fill the office of Lady Bountiful, to enter immediately on its duders, to see the poor, and divide this amongst them;" at the same time, placing in the hands of Mad. D. ten francs, who distributed them to the begars about the church. "I ought to say to you," continued the pretended housekeeper, "that if you are in embarrassed circumstances, I will make you an allowance from the funds in my possession."

"Thanks, but I need nothing," replied Mad. D."

Mad. D."

"No false modesty; it is the express wish of

"Thanks, but 1 need nothing," replied Mad. D."

"No false modesty; it is the express wish of the donor to remunerate persons like yourself. I know you to have but a small income, and want many things."

"No, I have all I need; at this moment I have in a drawer at home a large sum that I am to invest."

"If you wish me to believe you, I must see for myself. Take me home with you. Without that, I shall be obliged to force you to accept some remuneration."

Happy at being able to bestow charity, Mad. D. felt no distrust—she took the stranger to her chamber, who, after examining the furniture, opening drawers, &c., said:

"I see you know how to economize, and will not try to alter your determination; let us go immediately to Batignolles to the Maréchal family, who expect us, and where we shall receive the funds."

"Allow me to change my dress."

"We havn't time. I am already past the hour; be easy—you will be welcome, although in neglige. I've spoken of you."

Mad. D. did not insist, but contented herself by putting on her boots. During this operation she saw her visitor take a crucifix which was on the burean, and kneeling, say:

"Sweet Jesus, how I thank thee, for having found a woman after my own heart, from the hands of whom charity will become twice as precious!" They set out, and on the way Mad. D.— could not help saying, she should feel annoyed if any person of her acquaintance saw her so badly dressed. "I understand that," said her companion. "Eh, blen, wait for me in this church, and I will go alone to the relations of the Maréchal, and in half an hour I will bring you the money." Madame I— heard a mass, and then another, and finally she found horself ghmost alone in the church. A dreadful presentiment took possession of her, certain circumstances recurred to her memory, she ran home, and found that her money and bijoux had all been stolen!

THE EMPRESS EUGENIA.—PARIS, July 22.—
Notwithstanding the unusual heat of the season, the Emperor and Empress still remain in Paris. The departure of their Majesties for Fontainbleau is continually deferred. The Empress, for the last few months, has been playing altogether a new part; instead of being remarkable merely for the splendor, elegance, and good taste of her tollettes in her daily appearance in public, her Majesty is now cited as a model of benevolence, and of attention to the serious affairs of life. Her dress, when she takes her drive is extremely simple, generally of bleek cith. serious affairs of life. Hoy dress, whon she takes her drive is extremely simple, generally of black silk, with a very plain bonnet. She carries, almost always, a green silk parasol—an article which in former years was a special object of luxury and oxpense with her. Certain people—doubtless those in whom the wish is father to the thought—see in this change in the Empreor—whom they in sist, in spite of his robust appearance, has a grave and incurable malady—and a preparation of the public for the regency. Be it as it may, every effort is made to keep her majesty before the public as the originator of beneficient or generous enterprises, it is remarked, also, that he Emperor and Empress were fleent or generous enterprises, it is remarked, also, that he Emperor and Empress were never seen so frequently together in public; always appearing in high spirits, talking with the greatest animation. The presence of their majesties in the otty is necessary to save it from almost dulness, deprived as we are just now of the class of Britishers who usually swarm and flock across the channel at this season, detained at home by their elections.

- Bandmann, the actor, has gone to Califor

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) ...\$% 5**d** Larger Ciubs than Ten will be charged at the same

rate, \$2.00 per copy. The money must alreave 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 set as agents for THE WAR PARSS. To have getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. an extra cop, v of the paper will be given.

STATE ITEMS. - A singular at cident occurred in Summerhill township, Cray ford county, one day last hill township, Cran ford county, one day last week, which some a cientific person may be able to explain. Along to Wood, in cleaning his rifle, turned into the barrel, say half a teaspoonful of refined periodeum oil, putting down a wad of tow on the end of the wining rod and pushing the off out at the tube. He then put down a larger wad, pushing it down within a foct of the breech, when a explosion occurred which forced the rod into the thick occurred which forced the rod into the thick of the hand, coming out at the wrist, passing up and grazing the arm to the elbow : the rod lodged against the arm above the elbow. The butt end. The report was similar to breaking a cap, and smoke also issued from the muzzle. - The borough of Franklin is about to have a fire company, an organization much needed in that neighborhood. The commissioners are also remodeling the jan, the limits of which were found too small to accommodate its increasing patronage.

— Colonel Jacob M. Campbell, of Cambria.

county, is suggested by the Brockville Republican as a candidate for Jurveyor General.

New Castle clamors for a market-house. - Johnstown is to have a high school. - The theatre in Lancaster still does well.

HOME ITEMS.

The first auction that we have any know-ledge of being conducted mainly by negroes in this city, says the Richmond Whig, came off several days since, at the Central depot, where all the colored people who had any-thing to sell brought and piled up their vares. The auctioneer was colored, the bidders were colored, so were the spectators, and there were several hundred in attendance. The goods offered were of every conceivable kind and some of the articles brought pretty fair prices, under the rattling tongue and hammer of the sable auctioneer. These auctions are to be of weekly occurrence. - The Rogue's Gallery in Boston has been discontinued. One individual, who was sent to the State Prison, and was shortly afterward pardoned, sued the Police Department for exnibiting his portrait in the gallery, and suceeded in convincing the jury that he was en-

titled to damages. This precedent established, it was deemed best to discontinue the gallery, as any rogue could do the same as this man, and the Department could not stand the expense.

— Wade Hampton, in a long letter to the New York Day Book, dated at Columbia, S. C., June 10, attacks General Sherman's official report of his march through the Carolinas as "misrepresenting him in the glossest man-ner." Wade may attack General Sherman's reports; but if he had, at the head of his troops, attacked Sherman himself, he would

have been Wade, and found wanting .- Louis-- A gentleman in Hoboken who had been drafted procured a substitute to go in his place. The "sub," having served with honor and received his discharge, was welcomed home by his principal with a grand file Speeches were made, toasts were drank, and at the close there was a display of fireworks and a serenade by a brass band. We have heard

of no similar occurrence elsewhere. — At Berkley, Md., a young colored man, who had been paying attentions to an unwilling colored girl, recently asked her for the last time if she would marry him. She said she would not, when he held up a piece of paper, remarking, "This is your death warrant." He immediately drew a revolver, and fired twice killing both her and himself. - A female in male attire was arrested the other night in the streets or Cincinnati, who proved to be a respectable lady of the city, who had adopted this disguise to watch her hus. band, whom she suspected of infidelity. She was released and advised to return home, -The leading morchants and slave traders of Cuba are seeking an order from the Spanish Sovernment to stop the slave trade, and permit African colonization on that island. They wish to bring in three thousand at once.

The Poughkeepsie Eagle says that a wellknown sporting man of that city has sued the proper persons for the stake money in the late boat race. As all bets are illegal, the Engle

thinks the New Yorkers will have to disgorge. - A spontaneous waterspout was noticed at Cheshire, Mass., the other day. It consisted of six distinct streams, ranging in height from ten to thirty feet, which seemed to burst from the earth like water from hot pipes. -A Georgia gentleman estimates the value of the Georgia bank stock, \$19,000,000, as not worth more than five cents on a dollar, owing to the fact that the basis of circulation was Confederate bonds, now altogether worthless. A California Copperhead editor threatened to sue for libel, if anybody called him a traitor, whereupon one of his contemporaries dubbed him "Confederate patriot." — Mary Harris, lately acquitted of the mur-

der of Burroughs, in Washington city, is about to go to Ireland. A liberal subscription has been raised for her for that purpose.

— There is a great temperance revival among the Catholics of Troy, New York. Over two hundred took the pledge there last Sunday. - How John Morrissey wears an \$1,800 diamond in his shirt bosom is the subject of a Saratoga letter.
— Neither Union nor rebel currency is received for stamps at the post-office in Texas.

— The ex-rebel General Jubal Early is pre-

Washington.

— Admiral Farragut and family are spending the summer months at Rye Beach.

— Arrivals of immigrants at New York, since. anuary 1, 90,490.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Escant, of Antwerp, relates an incident which occurred last week in the Zoological Gardens of that town. In the evening one of the keepers, armed with a long whip, entered the large cage of the monkey tribe, for the purpose of driving them to their respective compartments. All the inmates scampered off to their cages with the exception of one of the oldest and largest, which obstinately refused to come down from his perch, and on receiving a sharp lash with the whip, it leaped on the keeper, got astride on his shoulders, and began to scratch and bite him with great fury. The keeper beat the monkey with the handle of the whip, and would soon have got rid of him had not the other monkeys came to their compan-ion's assistance and joined in the attack. Thus assailed, the man was obliged to cry out for help, and several keepers hastened to the spot, and on their approach the animals took to flight. The man, who was terribly scratched and bitten in twenty-three places, lost so much blood that he was obliged to keep his bed for

- As was anticipated, the result of the late on the public. Hitherto the pourboire was purely voluntary, and seldom exceeded twenty entimes. M. Ducoux, the director of the Cab Company, has added to the tariff a fixed pour-boire of twenty-five centimes when the cab is taken by the hour and from ten to twenty-five when it is taken by the course.

— A donkey show has been opened at the Agricultural Hall, London. The catalogue contains one hundred and fifty-two entries. The show is promoted by the Society for Pre-renting Cruelty to Animals, and some ladies and gentlemen who are anxious that donkeys should be more mercifully treated than they generally are.

— An odd fashion prevails in Quebec among gentlemen, who aften so cover their hats with gauze, or other light material, that their head gear resembles a turban. Bright colors and artificial flowers are sometimes intermingled The idea is said to be retaliation upon the

ladies for appropriating apparel belonging to the other sex. the other sex.

— An application from Vienna for admission of a few Austrian iron-clads to figure among the combined squadrons in the Channel next August, is said to have been declined, on the ground that a similar request had been already forwarded from Florence, and was held

to be inadmissible.

— A bill was brought into the Irish House of the day time, in order that they may be wakeful at night." Whereupon Lord Nugent begged to be included in the bill, "as the gout left him no sleep day or night." - At the recent fire in the British Museum - At the recent fire in the British auseum the Anglo-Saxon manuscript, known as Pope Gregory the Great's "Pastorale," given by Alfred the Great to Plegmund, Architishop of Canterbury, was destroyed.

- As showing the value of land in, the city London, it is noted that a piece of land, occupying a site of two thousand five hundred feet to Cornor attrett in the corner of Swithin's. pying a site of two thousand hyd hundred feet in Cannon street, at the corner of Swithin's Lane, was labely sold for £20,000. Victor Hugo is at present finishing a novel, in two volumes, entitled "Les Travailleurs de la Mcr." It is a study of the manners of the

coast population of Jersey, Guernsey, and the other Channel islands. -The foundation stone of an institution for to accommodation and reformation (emales in a respectable position in society addicted to habits of drunkenness," was laid. at Edinburgh recently. — It is reported in Paria that the committee on prisons has declared itself opposed to the system of close confinement in calls, and that it has been decided to do away with this ays-

teni.

—"Not for many years," says the Indian correspondent of the London Times, "has such terrible heat been felt as that which is now afflicting India." -There are one thousand laborers employed on the spanish frontier in cutting the tunnel for the railway through the Pyrenees. -An English publisher announces, appear in August, a new poem by Mr. H. W.

-The oldest "paper" in the civilized world is the Gazette de Paris, which, in 1865, entered in its two hundred and thirty-fifth year.