FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

THE NEWS. Advices received at the State Department, vesterday, from our Consul at Malta, states that the cholera is raging there to a fearful extent. Communication with the adjacent islands has been suspended. A strict quaranislands has been established, and every precau-tion taken to prevent this terrible disease

from spreading. At Odessa quarantine is also from spreading. At odessa quarantine is also rigidly enforced, in consequence of the opidemic raging at Constantinople. It is feared that, despite all precautions, the contagion has spread westward. Our Consuls at Trieste and Messina have despatched the Govern-ment in regard to measures that have been adopted to prevent the spread of cholera from Egypt. The Government of Sicily has ordered that no vessels coming from Egypt, or other places where the cholera prevails, shall come

home, in Fauquier county. in many sections of Wisconsin and Minnese

ta the grain crop has been badly injured by heavy rains. On Monday night a severe hailform extended over many counties of Wisensin, doing great damage. The receipts from customs for July are said resent month considerably larger in propor on. At the port of New York, five-eighths of he revenue has been collected. A sale of Government horses and mules lorses sold from \$7 to \$175, and mules from Se to \$0. The sale was continued on the 9th. The work of raising the Cumberland, opposite Fortress Monroe, is soon to be resumed although the pumps have not as yet been re-

An abstract of an important decision of At omey General Speed, in relation to the trial ithe assassins, will be found in our Washing-At a serenade given to Adintant General Thomas last evening, at Elmira, New York, the General announced himself in favor of the The coat of the late Col. Dahlgren has been covered from one Charles Davis, of Matthews

canty, Virginia. The arrest of Davis has In another column will be found a full ret of the buse-ball match yesterday after. con between the Actives, of New York, and e Athletics, of this city.

assachusetts, have been mustered out of the

bavid Gregory, who was to have been exe ited until September 22d. The funeral of the late Bishop Potter will he place this afternoon. Full particulars libe found in our local columns. he very latest reports from Aspy Bay, dated tvening, say that there were no signs of

defalcation amounting to \$50,000 is report-

ing teller has been arrested. L.P. Di Cesnola, of New York, has been ap-inted by the President Consul at Cypress; d R. F. Farrell, of Ohio, Consul at Cadiz. he Flour market continued firm yesterday. ere was not much Wheat offered; it mainthats at 50c for new, and 70c for old. Cotbrought 4cc. Refinery Sugar was quoted he stock market continued inactive yester Government loans were in moderate de

with some slight improvement in especially for the five-twenties. Rail sures and bonds were very dull, and the aneous stocks were inactive. old closed in New York last night at 142. THE REDUCTION OF OUR ARMY.

is stated that on the first of May one on and fifty thousand men were enin our army. Already more than hundred thousand have been disd, and of these, four hundred thouhave been fully paid off. The remainree hundred thousand are en route for ferent rendezvous, where paymasters, ied with sufficient funds, await their l, and they will very soon be mustered the service. It is evident that a comble degree of alacrity has been disd in reducing our army to the lowest ard compatible with national safety; it is gratifying to reflect that the extratry success of the national loan enthe Treasury Department to supply e money necessary to promptly defray well-earned claims of our soldiers. As avy has simultaneously been diminished e sale of many superfluous vessels, e discharge of officers and sailors, an use reduction in the current exare of the Government has alusuch in excess of the current reve-We are rapidly getting back to peace footing, and nothing but ing struggles of the pro-slavery parof the South, and the hostile spirit manifest, prevent an immediate reducof the army to one hundred thousand Which is probably the lowest standard ll ever reach hereafter. The elasticity industrial, social, and political fabric be Republic is admirably illustrated, by the rapidity with which we transa million of peaceful citizens into THE DOUBLEDAY COLD AND rious conquerors are restored to advertently stated yesterday. life. No other nation could have such an army in such an incredibly space of time, or, having raised it, have quietly paid off and disbanded

ithout endangering the whole frame-

of society. Thousands of our vete-

have already resumed their old

its as contentedly and as industriously

they had never been temporarily

loned; and those who have been in-

enled by the Southern States, by our

and silver mining territories, ample

syment for all their energies.

by a restless thirst for novelty and ad-

find in the opportunities and openings

dong, or by the great new Western



a decide.

VOL. 9.-NO. 10.

THE KENTUCKY ELECTION. The late canvass in Kentucky furnishes an interesting indication of the probable nature of the future political struggles in the Southern States. As a majority of her citizens were loyal at the outset of the rebellion and throughout the conflict on the issue of Union and Secession, so a majority favor now the legal extinction of slavery, and an entirely new industrial reorganization on a free-labor basis. Many of her citizens, nevertheless, sympathized with and actively aided the secession movement; and so a large minority now seem determined to cling with bitter tenacity to every remaining relic of slavery, and to throw every possible obstacle in the way of its

final destruction. The Louisville Journal, of the 7th inst., the morning of the election, thus defined the issues involved: "The struggle to-day is between light and darkness, between progress and retrogression, between squalid, decaying, inanimate poverty, and robust, buoyant, abounding prosperity and wealth.

fig. 19. The extragele to day is between light and properly the covering from Egyph, or other than the Covering from Egyph, or other than the Covering from Egyph, or other than the Covering from the authorities had time to prevent a heart of the melt but the test of June, however the great method in the people becoming entaged, set fire to the health office. At Trieste rigid regulations have been adopted in the hope of proteeting in people of that town, and of Central Burpe.

New from the fiver Platte to June 20th has been received. A severe neward entagement between the limited that the convention and the severe the limited from the severe that the severe people. The severe is the severe that the severe people of the resolutions were also manimally and people of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the severe people of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the severe people of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the severe people of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the severe people of the resolutions were also manimally adopted, endorsing the policy of the severe people of the se

the harmony of the swelling joy!" On the other hand, the appeals of the Democratic press were made to the prejudices of the people—to their antagonism to Republicanism, and their regard for local rights. The voters were warned to beware of the dangers of a consolidation of the Government, and an interference by Congress with their domestic institutions, etc. We must expect similar apneals, but in most instances more strongly tinetured with Calhounism and ultra State Rights doctrines from the reactionary and pro-slavery partisans in all the Southern

States hereafter. A salutary restriction, devised by the Legislature of Kentucky several years ago, called the Expatriation Act, doubtless assisted the Union men materially in the recent contest. It provided that any person who entered into the civil or military service of the Confederacy by that act expatriated himself, and could not regain his civil rights in the State, "except by permission of the Legislature by a general or special statute." Governor BRANLETTE, on the 19th of July issued a proclamation enjoining a strict observance of this act, and prescribing the following oath for all persons challenged for a violation of its provisions; Challenged for a violation of its provisions;

OATH.—You do solemnly swearthat you have not, since the 10th day of April, 1862, been in the service of the so-called Confederate States, or in the Provisional Government of Kentucky, in either a civil or military capacity, and that you have not given, directly or indirectly, voluntary aid and assistance to those in arms against the Government of the United States or the State of Kentucky, or those who were intending to join the armed forces of the so-called Confederate States, and that you will bear true and faithful allegiance to said Governments of the United States and State of Kentucky, so help you God.

THE UNION men of Maine, at their Convention yesterday, cordially endorsed the policy of Andrew Johnson for the reorganization of the Southern States, and insisted that the Constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery should be adopted by

all the "wayward sisters" who apply for admission into the Union. THE EMPIRE CITY .- A writer of a communi ation to the New York Post of last evening By all means let us have a Barnum show o

fat women, three-legged wonders, idlot negrees, and wax figures, but it is a disgrace to the city—the Empire City—that it has no museum. Even Philadelphia—that little village on the Delaware—has what is worthy of the We are glad to see that the "Empire City" has discovered that Philadelphia possesses something she has not. She should follow the example of the "little village on the Delathe Academy of Natural Sciences will doubt-less kindly receive, well treat, and instruct any committee the "great and civilized city" may

ward Hand, who has been Deputy Superintendcut for fourteen years, Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New York, - The Waterville (Maine) College has coned the degree of LL.D. on Major General - Ex-Sene tor William C. Rives, of Virginia, whose application for pardon was filed a few days since in the Attorney General's office in Washington, has received from the President permission to visit the North during the penlency of his application. The conditions of the permit are that Mr. Rives shall report and

esidence of the latter, on the Hudson. - The forty members of the French Academy count amongst them no less than five octogen septuagenarians, and thirteen list is M. Viennet, who was born in 1777, and is, consequently, in the 88th year of his age; the next in seniority are M. de Ségur, 85; M M. Guizot, 78; the Duc de Droglie, 76; M. Villemain, M. de Lamartine, M. Empis and M. Berryer, each 75; M. de Pougerville and M. Gousin, 73; M. Fatni, 72; M. Flourens, 71. The youngest member of the Academy, as well as the last elected, is M. Prévost Paradol, aged 36. - There are rumors that General Joseph E. accept the position of superintendent of some Southern railroad, and his name is mentioned in connection with that position on the Dan - Major General Sherman is spending a few

days with his friends at his birthplace in Lancaster, Ohio. THE DOUBLEDAY COURT WAS OPPRIZED ON the

Important Bank Defalcation in New FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS ABSTRACTED FROM THE PHENIX BANK-ARREST OF THE PAYING Henry B. Jenkins, a genteely-dressed man, forty-five years of age, for many years the paying teller of the Phonix Bank, was artested this morning, at half-past two o'clock, McCarty, of the Twenty-ninth pre-

inct, on complaint of Mr. John Parker, the eashier of the Bank, who charges him with being a defaulter in the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. l'arker, in his affidavit made before Justice Ledwith, of the Jefferson Market Police Courl, states that the accused admitted his quitt, but offered no exense. Jenkins was committed for an examination, which will take place this afternoon.—Express, last evening. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865.

Bloody Affray in San Francisco—The

Death of Mulligan.

FORTRESS MONROE.

WASHINGTON. SPREADING OF THE CHOLERA WESTWARD.

IMPORTANT DESPATCHES FROM OUR CONSULS.

THE GUERILLA MOSBY STILL IN CUSTODY

mportant Decision of Attorney General Speed Respecting Civil and Military Courts. WASHINGTON, August 10, 1865.

Official Reports about the Cholera.

Advices received at the State Department, co-day from the American Consul at Malta, tate that the cholera is raging there to a fearul extent. Communication with the adjacent islands has been suspended. A strict quarantine has been established at Malta, and other precautions have been adopted to stay the progress of the disease. Quarantine is also rigidly enforced at Odessa consequence of the malignity of the epiemic at Constantinople.

Malta is in constant communication with England by lines of steamers, and it is possible that the contagion may now spread rapidly vestward. Our consuls at Trieste and Messina have sent

despatches to the Government at Washington in regard to measures that have been adopted to prevent the spread of cholera from the ports to which it has extended from Egypt. The Consul at Messina says, under date of the 6th of July, that the Government of Sicily has decreed that no vessels coming from Egypt or other places where cholera exists shall be admitted to the port. Supplies, if needed, will be taken on the roads several miles away. On the 29th of June, however, the French mail teamer Copernic, from Alexandria, came into the port before the authorities had time to prevent her, and the people becoming infuri sted, set fire to the Health Office. The public health at Messina was good, but many families had left the city in alarm. Several cases of cholera were reported a

At all the Mediterranean ports the greatest care is taken to avoid the introduction of it or to limit its ravages. At Trieste a series of rigid regulations has been adopted by the maritime Government, in the hope of protecting the people of that

town and of Central Europe. Military Tribunals vs. Civil Courts-Opinion of the Attorney General. The Attorney General, in response to an in miry of President Jounson, whether the ner sons charged with the offence of having assassinated the late President, could be tried be, fore a military tribunal or a civil court, gave a written opinion, which has just been printed, sustaining the former mode of trial. It maintains that a military tribunal exists inder and according to the Constitution in time of war; that the law of nations constitute a part of the laws of the land, and that the laws of war constitute the greater part of the law of nations. The laws of war authorize human life to be taken without legal process, or that legal process contemplated by provisions in the Constitution that are relied upon to show that military judicial tribunals are unconstitutional. The law of nations, which is the result of the experience and wisdom of ages, has decided that jayhawkers, banditti, &c., are offenders against the laws of nature and of war, and as such are amenable to the military. Our Constitution has made these laws a part of the law of the land. Obedience to the Conmous vote, a series of ten resolutions, enstitution and to the law then requires that the dorsing the policy of President Johnson, sugmilitary should do their whole duty. They must not only meet and fight the enemies of ment to keep the rebellious States under protheir country in open battle, but they must visional government for the time, and insistkill or take the secret enemies of the country, and try and execute them according to the laws of war. The civil tribunals of the country cannot rightfully interfere with the military in the performance of their high, ardnous, and perilous, but lawful duties. The Attorney General characterizes Booth enemies, and concludes with the opinion that assassination of the President committed the deed as public enemies, as I believe they did, (and whether they did or not is a question to be decided by the tribunal before which they are tried,) they not only can but ought to be tried before a military tribunal. If the persons charged have offended against the laws

of war, it would be palpably wrong for the ilitary to hand them over to the civil courts. for it would be wrong, in a civil court, to conwar, killed another in battle." The White House still Besieged by The Executive Mansion was again besieged of them being women. The President opened paid attention to their respective calls on business, aided by his private sccretary. The most importunate of the throng presented matters of the least importance, some of them having previously been unsuccessful with the heads of departments. Several ex-members

of the United States Congress, who were prominent in the rebel service, waited in the ante-room, in order to obtain a private inter view with the President after the crowd had The Contemplated Treaty with the Indians. It is probable that the Society of Friends of Philadelphia will be represented on the commission appointed to meet the Cherokee Chickasaw, and many other Indian tribes, in

grand council, on the 1st of September. The among them by improving their social condition, and by removing, as far as possible, some of the causes which have heretofore provoked The Proposed New Executive Mansion. Georgetown Heights, selected as a summer residence for President Johnson and family, has been deemed too far from the Executive office by the President. The family having expressed a preference for the old Soldiers probable that place will be fitted

up for their reception. The Guerilla Mosby. The guerilla leader, Mossy, who was arrested last night in Alexandria, immediately upon his arrival in the train from Culpeper, is still held in custody. The subject is under advisement to-day, and it is believed will be disposed of by the release of Moser on condition that he emains at his home in Fauquier county and minds his own business.

A gentleman of this city who was in Alexandria yesterday, says that Colonel John S. Mosby attracted a crowd wherever he made his appearance, and his presence occasioned much indignation among the soldiers on duty in that city. He came down from Warrenton General Wells arrested him on the charge of his having broken his parole. The Colonel briefly but respectfully controverted this

point, and the General telegraphed to the Se cretary of War for instruction Receipts from Customs The receipts from customs for July are re-presented to be ten millions of dollars, and those for the present month much larger proportion. Five-eighths of the revenue are ollected at the port of New York. Troops Mustered Out.

out of service here nearly ten thousand men, principally of Pennsylvania, New York, and Massachusetts. But very few remain in this epartment to be discharged at present. Consuls Appointed. The President has appointed L. P. Di Cesno-LA, of New York, Consul at Cyprus, and R. F. ARRELL, of Ohio, Consul at Cadiz. distant General Thomas on the Mon

roe Doctrine.

Elmina, N. Y., August 10.—Adjutant General Thomas was serenaded here to-night. He said, among other things, "We are now in condition to hold our own against the world. The Monroe doctrine must be enforced. Maximi. lan must get out of Mexico or we will hurry The following is a copy of an official list of

the regiments in Virginia, showing the districts in which they are located: lery.

Bickmond, Major General Gibbon.—21th Army Corps, 10th Connecticut, 89th and 100th New York; Battery F, 5th United States Artiflery; Battery R, 18t United States Artiflery; Company 1, 8d Massachusetts Heavy Artiflery; 9th Company unattached Maine Volunteers; 1st Maryland Cavalry; Company C, 11th Pennsylvania Cavalry. Mary Mind Greatry; Company C, 11th Femisyrvania Cavalry.

District of Southwestern Virginia, Major General Cartis.—98th New York, 11th Connecticut, 8th Connecticut, 58th Pennsylvania, 118th Fennsylvania; Battery A, 5th United States Artiflery. sylvania; Battery A, 5th United States Artillery.

District of Southeastern 17rginia, Brigadier General Harris.—Ist New York Militia Kitles, 2d New Hampshire, 19th New York, 19th Wisconsin, 5th Maryland.

District of Natloway, Major General Hartsuff.—55th Tennsylvania, 4tst and 108a New York, 19th West Virginia, 22d Ohio, 4th United States Colored Troops, 112th Pennsylvania, 2d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery.

District of Forces Monroe, Major General Miles.—3th Virginia, 8st New York, 10th Pennsylvania, 38th Illinois, 152d Pennsylvania; Company A, 1st Loyal East Virginia; 20th Company, 2d Battailion V. It. C; 3d Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery, 1st District Columbia Cavalvy.

District of South Anna, Brigadier Genera Vooris.—62d Ohio, 11th Pennsylvania. Recovery of Colonel Doblgren's Cont-

Pennsylvania Soldiers en route Home, etc. Fortness Monnoe, August 9.—Information having been received at headquarters that the coat of the late Colonel Dahlgren was in the hands of Charles Davis, of Matthews county, Va., an order was issued to Lieutenant S. J. Towson, Provost Marshal at Camp Hamilton, to go and secure it. The Lieutenant accordingly left last Sabbath, and on landing on the farm of one Barney Weston, on North River, was treated very rudely and disgracefully by the inhabitants, and by Weston in particular, who informed the Lieutenant and his men that they lived under civil law now, and would not have the military there; and spoke contemptuously of other Union officers. They, however, ascertained that Mr. Davis had moved to Norfolk, and last night the Lieutenant succeeded in obtaining the Colonel's coat. It has five bullet holes in it. Weston's arrest is ordered.

The 5th and 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, recently consolidated, arrived this morning from Richmond, on steamers Vineland, Norfolk, Clyde, and Charles Osgood, en route for Philadelphia, to be mustered out. Colonel R. M. West is in command.
Steamer Edward Everett arrived from New ork, bound to Richmond. Schooner John R. Ford arrived from Balti-York, bound to Richmond.

more.

The sale of Government horses and mules commenced yesterday. Horses sold from \$7 to \$175; mules from \$30 to \$90. One hundred and thirty of the former and fifty of the latter were sold. The sale was continued to day.

A thorough search has been made for the steamer Effort, which has been reported as leaving New York under suspicious circumstances. She is not in these waters. The pumps have not yet been repaired, but the work of raising the Cumberland will soon THE SOUTH AMERICAN WAR.

Naval Engagement between the Bra zilian and Paraguayan Fleets—The Former Victorious.

New York, August 10.—The steamer Saladin, which arrived at this port to-day, brings news from the River Platte to June 29th, giving an account of a severe naval engagement between the Brazilian fleet and eight Paraguayan steamers and floating batteries, which took place on June 11th, at Richuelo, just below Corrientes, on the River Parana. The greates bravery was displayed on both sides, and the slaughter was fearful. The victory was claimed by the Brazilians.

The town of San Borfa, on the River Urugnay, had been captured by the Paraguayans, who, it is said, put the entire Brazilian garri-

on to death. Maine Politics. THE UNION STATE CONVENTION—RENOMINATION OF GOVERNOR CONEY. PORTLAND, August 10.—The Union State Conention met here to-day at ten o'clock. The attendance was large, with a full representation from the whole State. The Convention was organized by the election of Hon. John A. Peters, of Bangor, as President, assisted by a Vice President from each county; and E. Rowell, Alden Sprague, and W. H. Wheeler, as Sccretaries.
A committee on resolutions was appointed. At half-past eleven A. M. a ballot was taken for Governor. The whole number of votes was 564, of which Samuel Cory, the present Governor, received 553; and he was declared unanimously nominated.

The Convention was then addressed by Hon. John Rice, and Colonel Sutherland of Tenn see.
The Convention also adopted, by a unanigesting that it is the duty of the Coverning on their adopting the constitutional amendment as a basis of reconstruction; recommending the trial and punishment of Jeff Davis in advance of the subordinates of the late rebel Confederacy; proposing an amendment to the United States Constitution to secure an equality of representation in Congress; asserting that the negroes have earned their freedom; announcing their gratitude to the army and navy; and endorsing the Ad-

The Convention then adjourned. The pro-HARRISBURG. The Execution of Gregory Postnone

Harrisburg, August 10.—David Gregory whose execution was to take place in Philadel phia to-morrow, has had his time extended until the 22d of September. Developments have been made in this city, showing the fact that certain dishonest parties in Philadelphia have nanaged to get a large sum of money from he mother of Gregory, on the plea that they could procure his pardon. The character of these parties is such as to render them entirely powerless with the Governor, and, of course heir representations to the afflicted mothe ave been basely false.

THE ATLANTIC CABLE. NO NEWS OF THE GREAT EASTERN.

ASPY BAY, August 10, 5.30 P. M.—Up to thi nour there are no signs of the steamer Clara Clarita, which is expected to bring news o the arrival of the Great Eastern. ASPY BAY, August 10-11 O'clock P. M.-There are still no signs of the steamer expected to

oring the news of the arrival of the Great Eastern. The weather is clear, and the sky bright. Heavy Rains in Wisconsin and Minne

MILWAUKEE, August 9.—Very heavy rains fell broughout Wisconsin and Minnesota las right and to-day. In many sections the grain erop has been badly injured. On Monda night a severe hail-storm extended through out Sank, Crawford, Richland, and Iowa coun ties, in this State, wetting and destroying large fields of wheat. It is estimated that two jundred farms were completely destroyed and the loss is estimated at from \$800,000 t

\$400,000. Saratoga, August 10.—The great three-mile race was won to-day in two straight heats by he Balrownie horse, "Fleetwing," "Captai Moore" was badly beaten on the second heat-Time, 5.31% and 5.49. The selling race of one

and a half-mile dash was won easily by "Throgsneck." Time, 2.42. The Fire at Buffalo. BUFFALO. August 10 .- The total loss by the fire last night amounted to \$50,000. Farrar, Trefts, & Knight lost \$20,000, on which they and an insurance for \$10,000. L. & J. White loss

\$15,000, but were fully insured. NEW YORK CITY.

New York, August 10. DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT WILLIAMSBURG, N. T. A fire in Williamsburg to-day destroyed the Empire Glass Works and Sherrill's tannery. The loss of Sherrill amounted to \$40,000, an

hat of the glass company to \$150,000, on which there was an insurance of \$50,000, mostly in this city and Brooklyn. Two firemen were badly injured. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER LAFAYETTE. The steamship Lafayette, from Havre and outhampton, arrived here this morning. Her advices have been anticipated. DEPARTURE OF THE U. S. FRIGATE HARTFOR The U.S. frigate Hartford steamed down the

pay this afternoon, and will sail to-morro THE NEW YORK EVENING STOCK BOARD. At Gallagher's Exchange, this evening, gold closed at 142; Eric Railroad, 87%; Michigan Southern, 65%; Pittsburg, 70%; Cleveland and Toledo, 102; Clevehand and Rock Island, 108%. Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, August 10.—The Flour market moderately active. Wheat is active, but the market is unsettled, opening at \$1.26, and closing at \$1.26, and closing

Buffalo.

Receipts. Shipments

Flour, barrels. 25,000 1,900

Wheat, bushels. 16,000 5,000

Corn, bushels. 14,000 10,000

Oats, bushels. 10,000 27,000

Milwaukee, August 10.—Flour dull. Whea active; sales at \$1.22@1.23%

Flour, barrels. 1,000 3,000

Wheat, bushels. 41,000 47,000 A MAMMOTH CIGAR FOR GENERAL GRANT.-A

A MAMMOTH CHAIR FOR GENERAL GRANT.—A correspondent relates the following ineident of Lieutenant General Grunt's passage through Brunswick, Maine:

An old man—an inveterate smoker—had learned that the General sometimes, in fact frequenity, smokes, set his genius to work to obtain an interview with him. A cigar occurred to him as the best pass within the guarded circle, and he, therefore, upon hearing that he was coming, obtained one upwards of a foot in length. When the General came, the old fellow rushed peti-mell into the crowd, and, dispensing with all forms of etiquette, drew his manmoth Havana, and politely but rogaishly presented it to the General, expressing the hope that he might enjoy a long and pleasant smoke. This was, of course, the signal for great laughter on the part of the crowd, and none joined in it more heartily than the General. Agricultural Bureau.—Commissioner Newton, of the Agricultural Bureau, has issued a circular for the month of August to correspondents, directing their attention to the condition of the crops during the present month, and soliciting the transmission of a full report upon the same at an early date.

The San Francisco—The Death of Mulligan.

The San Francisco Bulletin of July 8th says:

"About nine o'clock yesterday morning a shot was fired at a Chinaman in a washouse, which struck the side of the building, lodging in the wall, from which it was subsequently extracted, and, from its appearance, was known to have been fired by Mulligan. The matter was reported at the police office, and captain Lees sent officer McMillan to investigate, and arrest the offending party. McMillan proceeded to Mulligan's room, and requested to be let in; but Mulligan refused admittance, and ordered the officer to leave or he would be killed. Mulligan contended that the Vigilance Committee were after him; that he would not be taken alive, and advised McMillan, for whom he professed feelings of friend-ship, to leave, and not attempt his arrest. He had his door barricaded on the inside with all the furniture in his room, and ingress in that direction was impossible. Captain Lees then held a conversation with Mulligan from the held, endeavoring to prevail upon him to surrender, and promising him protection. Mulligan listened to the propositions, and several times was on the point of surrendering, but when requested to give up his pistol he refused to do so, and finally signified his determination to stick to his room and stand a siege until starved out. A little strategy was then resorted to on the part of the officers. McCormick went out on Dupont street for the purpose of attracting Mulligan's attention, McMillan remained at

ly signified his determination to stick to his room and stand a siege until starved out. A little strategy was then resorted to on the part of the officers. McCormick went out on Dupont street for the purpose of attracting Mulligan's attention, McMillan remained at the door, while Chappelle got out on the balcony and proceeded to the window of Mulligan's room, for the purpose of catching him while his attention was attracted by McCormick. But the ruse did not succeed, for as Chappelle came to the window for the purpose of springing upon him, Mulligan, who was on the watch, fired his pistol, the ball just missing Chappelle's head. The firing of this shot seemed to have raised his frenzy to the highest pitch, and he stepped out on the balcony, talking incoherently, and cursing and swearing at a terrible rate. He walked along the balcony, pistol in hand, and entered another window opening on Clay street, and was again lost to the view of those outside. It was thought ndvisable, as a means of pacifying lim, to get some of his intimate friends to approach and draw him into conversation, but those who knew him best were least inclined to make the attempt.

"After several of his friends had declined to undertake the job, Jack Nabb (not Tom, as we were incorrectly informed yesterday,) a friend and companion of Mulligan's, attempted to accomplish the object in view. McNabb went up the stairs, and as he advanced Mulligan levelled the pistol at his breast. McNabb lad nearly reached in espot where Mulligan was standing, when the latter fired and shot him, the ball entering his right breast near the armpit, severing an arriery, causing an internal hemorrhage, from which he died in half an hour afterwards, at Dr. Murphy's office, to which he was immediately taken. At this time the excitement about the vicinity of the tragedy was intense, and the streets about the St. Francis Hotol were blocked up with human beings, drawn thither by the exciting stories which had spread like wildfre about the twn. The police endeavored in vai

ourpose.

"About three o'clock, Officers Ellis and Mc

"About three o'clock, Officers Ellis and Mc-Millan made another unsuccessful attempt to get hold of Mulligan, but it having been abandoned, they were crossing the street when Mulligan appeared at one of the windows and fired at them. The bullet missed the intended mark, but struck an innocent passer by, shooting him through the heart and killing him instantly. The murdered man was John Hart, the foreman of Eureka Hose Company No. 4. He is represented by those who knew him as having been an estimable young man. His wife and child died a few weeks since, and he leaves no family. He has a sister in this city, who is said to be nearly bereft of reason at the sudden shock, and several other relatives. He has a father, mother, and younger brother rehas a father, mother, and younger brother residing in New York.
"It was now determined by the police that,

"It was now determined by the police that, as the only means of preventing more bloodshed on the part of innocent persons, Mulligan should be shot at sight. Accordingly, a number of the police armed themselves with minie rides, and took positions commanding the front of the house on Clay street. For a long time, Mulligan remained out of sight of them, and at the head of the stairs. A few minutes before four o'clock, he went to the upper story of the house, and looked out of the window on the Dupont-street side, upon the crowd beneath; then returned to the head of the stairs, from whence he suddenly wheeled and entered a room on the second floor, fronting on Clay street. He advanced to the window, and was about throwing open the swinging sash, when Officer Hopkins fired from the window opposite and laid him low. The ball struck him in the left temple, passing through the head, glancing into the ceilling about ten feet from where he was standing; thence glancing downwards, and lodging in a door at the farther end of the hall, some thirty feet distaut from where he feell. Immediately after he was shot, the word passed quickly through the crowd that Mulligan was beyond the power of doing harm, and the crowd then pressed towards the hotel, with the hope of getting a sight at the dead body.

"Stretched out in the hall on his back, with his feet just inside the door of the room, lay the earthly remains of Billy Mulligan. The blood was flowing from his mouth, his eyes protruding from their seekets, and the brains oozing out on the floor and mingling with his blood. Firmly grasped in his right hand, and lying by his side was the weapon with which he had been dealing death about him. The pistol is a large seven-barrel French revolver, carrying a halfounce ball, or one of the same size as those usad in Colt's new army pistols. There still remained three loads in the pistol, and another cartridge was found in his pocket. The walls were bespattered with blood and brains, and on a line with the fatal bullet were the same ind

Important Decision Respecting Government Lands.

Important Decision Respecting Government Lands.

A yery important decision respecting the price of reserved Government land sections lying along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad has just transpired in the disposal of a case involving a homestead entry at Junction City, Kansas, on one of the Government reservations above alluded to, upon which the question arose as to the rate per acre at which such sections should be held. The Homestead law allows one hundred and sixty acres of land held at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, or eighty acres of land held at two dollars and fity cents per acre. The homestead party in the above case applied to take one hundred and sixty acres of the section reserved to the Government upon the line of railroad alluded to. The Commissioner of the General Land Office rejected the application, upon the ground that those tracts not being subject to pre-emption at a sum less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre, were double the amount that the applicant could acquire under the Homestead act of the 20th of May, 1802. Secretary Harlan, of the Interior Department, after a thorough examination of the whole matter, rendered his decision on the 4th instant, affirming, in the following language, the judgment of the Commissioner:

"The act entitled an act to extend pre-emption rights to certain persons therein mentioned, approved March 3, 1833, provides that the pre-emption laws of the United States, whenever public lands have been or may be granted by act of Congress. The reserved sections along the line of all railroads in the United States, whenever public lands have been or may be granted by act of Congress. The reserved sections along the line of the Pacific Railroad must be treated within the meaning of this act. Being regarded as subject to pre-emption, the question arises at what price may they be purchased? The price to the pre-emption, the question arises at what price may they be purchased? The price of the reserved section is to be two dollars and fifty cents per a

few days. The Cholers in Italy.

In consequence of the statements of Signor Ghinozzi, who was sent to Ancona to report upon the sanitary condition of that town, the Board of Public Health at Florence has declared the epidemic now prevailing at Ancona to be cholera. The sanitary authorities have been ordered to notify the existence of this epidemic in the ship's papers granted to the captains of vessels about to leave that port. Ships arriving at other ports of the Kingdom from Ancona will be subjected to a quarantine of seven days. Signor Ghinozu's tatted that the cholera was of a violent character, but the most recent bulletin announces that sixteen cases of cholera had occurred between the 2th and 25th July, five of which were fatal.

On the 22d of July there was an increase in the number of persons attacked by cholera in Ancona. There were, however, only three deaths. The Nazione, of the 2th July, 82ys: "News from Ancona announces that some cases of cholera continue to occur in that town. During the last few days there have been, it is stated, four or five cases a day. It is observed, however, that the malady has not the violent character which it has presented in figypt."

An official report issued at Ancona July 27th, states that from noon on the 25th to noon on states that from noon on the 25th to noon on the 25th, five deaths occurred from cholera.

FOUR YEARS AMONG THE CANNIBALS.—Thomas Ross, a colored man, one of the crew of the gunboat Tioga, called upon us yesterday and gave an interesting account and showed us some of the elects of a four-years cumpulsory residence among the cannibals of the Pacific Islands. The vessel in which he had shipped from Sidney, Australia, was wrecked off one of the South Pacific Islands, known as Mitchell's group, latitude 8 degrees, longitude 170 degrees east. Himself, the captain, and live stamen, escaped to the island, where they were immediately seized by the matives thereof, stripped of their clothing, and at once inducted into the modes and ways of life peculiar to that people. No harm was done them, but they were compelled to adopt all the fashions of the natives. The result of one of these Mr. Ross still bears on his person. Their ears were perforated, and rings, of cocoanut, half an inch in diameter, inserted to the number of thirty in each car. The circet of so much weight was to stretch the lower

THE LEGEND OF PYRAMID LAKE.

The Pi-Utes living about Pyramid Lake have the following legend concerning the origin of the Oregon. Many hundred years ago, say they, the country was barren—but a waste of sand and rocks, on which no green thing grew. The Pi-Utes then lived on the shores of the lake and the Truckee River, deriving their subsistence from the fish that filled both lake and river, and the Truckee River, deriving their subsistence from the fish that filled both lake and river, and the water four lake request the borders of these waters. The Pi-Utes were then very happy. But soon there came a race of new beings—bad spirits, that made war on the Pi-Utes, driving them from the river and the shores of the lake. So vigilantly did these bad spirits guard the waters that it was soldon the Indians could find an opportunity to approach the old fishing-grounds. At last there was a famine among them. Hundreds were dying daily, and it seemed that soon all must perish. But at this critical juncture, there came a good spirit, a beautiful pale-faced lady, walking in the mists of morning to the camps of the famishing Indians. Approaching the head men of the Iribe, she gave into their hands a quantity of seeds, and instructed them how to plant them. These were the seeds of the pine-nut tree. They followed the instructions of the good spirit, and, as if by magic, groves of nutpines in full bearing sprang up everywhere on the hills. The bad spirits who desired the destruction of the Pi-Ute nation, seeing themselves thus folled, changed their shape, and animals, and reptiles burrowed into the ground and attacked the fruit-hearing rees at the rooks, while the rest waged a relentless war above the ground upon the trunks and branches. For a long time this war raged; the bad spirits striving to destroy the pine-nut orchards, and the Indians exerting themselves to the utimost to defend them. At last the bad spirits, finding that the lindians defended their orchards, and at necessary them. For this purpose they resolved themsel THE LEGEND OF PYRAMID LAKE.

ages ago.

A Paris correspondent writes: The aerial vessel invented by M. Delamarne bids fair to realize the anticipations we were led to entertain as to the successful application of the vertical helm in controlling the currents of wind by which the courses of balloons have hitherto been guided. The vessel rose to a height of one thousand five hundred yards, and then took a course due south. M. Delamarne, who acted as helmsman, steered the vessel in an opposite direction, and it accordingly salled a course due south. M. Delamarne, who acted as helmsman, steered the vessel in an opposite direction, and it accordingly salled direct for Vincennes. To prove her obedience to the helm, M. Delamarne then took a northerly route. At the request of the passengers, without touching the safety-valve, and simply by using the helm, he descended near Nogent, and floated for some time so close to the earth that the passengers spoke with some of the people who had assembled on the banks of the Marne to witness this strange sight. The vessel then rose to the height of 4,500 yards, and, althougif caught by two contrary currents of air, M. Delamarne, by his management of the helm, prevented the rotary motion usually experienced in all balloon travelling. At twenty minutes past seven the passengers witnessed a glorious sunset, the magnificent effect of which in cloudland appears to have defied all attempt at description. At eight they were sailing over Choisy, when the air became so rarifed that they lowered the vessel and sailed toward Lanane, when they lost themselves in cloud-banks, and the guide-rope and some ballast were thrown out. The vessel then rose still higher, and after a sail of an hour and a half in azure space, they decided on descending in the neighborhood of Chiosy, which M. Delamarne accomplished without the slightest difficulty, and his passengers induced on terra drama as easily as if they had stepped out of an express train. Two results are evident: By the horizontal helm placed in the stern of the vessel, it ascends and descends as the helmsman pleases; and by means of the Mices placed at each side, combined with the action of the helm, a horizontal course is obtained.

THE LONDON THEATRES AND OPERAS.

else in Europe, unless it be in the soirees of sovereigns.

Previous experience of London theatres suggested to me the prudence of going early, noblemen alone are safe in going late. So, with a hasty dinner, I made my way through the crooked and dirty labyrinths which lie north of the Strand to the theatre. The performance was to begin at half-past seven; I was on the ground at six, and yet there was an impatient but good-natured crowd before me, swaying about, passing away the time in joking and treading on each other's heels and making apologies, and watching with cager eyes every jar of the entrance door. Finally, the narrow doors swung open (and what a grateful sound is that I) and we poured in pell mell, trodden on but smilling, and each as best he might paid his guinea, took his ticket, and made haste to the long-looked-for haven, his seat in the parquet.

A slight glance around the spacious hall in which I found myself taught me how different it was from our American theatres. The first three galleries and the space immediately behind the parquet are occupied exclusively by private boxes. The lower tier of boxes was far larger and more elegant than the others, fitted up like a luxurious drawing-room, and in every way betokened the presence of wealth and rank. Above the tier of boxes were several galleries, one above the other, and, as the building is very high, the remotest gallery seemed almost among the clouds. The boxes near the stage were fitted up with great magnificence, and were occupied by the royal family and the greatest of the nobility. The orchestra was immense; so was the stage—far larger than any in this country. All who occupied boxes or the parquet were drossed in the height of fashion, as if to attend a ball.

In a very few moments the upper galleries were full to overflowing. The price of the lowest is five shillings, (\$1.25,) and of the highest wood and sixpence, (\$20 cents,) and there are no seats reserved; so that those who loved music, and were too poor to afford enough for a lower

part of the car until it became aligned with the chin. Mr. Ross still wears a number of these rings. The wide aperture thus made is usually stuffed with bunches of flowers, giving to the wearer a grotesque appearance. Vessels occasionally passed the island during his enforced residence there, but the natives at such times kept a strict watch on their captives, and never permitted their presence to become known on shipboard. Roes and a companion escaped by swimming off to a vessel one dark night. Their companions, for aughthe knows, are still on the island. Corn, pumpkins, yams, and oranges were abundant, and required but little cultivation. The natives were frequently at war with a neighboring tribe. Going forth to battle, they confined their captives in a stockade, releasing them on their return. In all other particulars they were treated as equals and brothers. Many other interesting particulars were communicated, which we have not space to enumerate.—Bangor (Mc.)

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

action of the helm, a horizontal course is obtained.

An Aneddote of Rachel.

At the last meeting of the Society for the History of Potsdam, Prussia, the chairman, Hofrath Schneider, related an anecdote of Mile. Rachel, who was to give a theatrical performance on the Planen-insel, before the Prussian and the Russian courts. The performance was to take place under an open sky, on the 13th of July, 1852. It was intended as a surprise for the Emperor Nicholas, who would not hear of Mile. Rachel, nor allow her to enter his empire, on account of her republicanism, which consisted in her performance, and nothing more. However, the Emperor chose to make her a martyr, for her political sentiments; and it was the intention of the Frussian court to make hin a convert. M'lle Rachel appeared, dressed quits in black, in costly lace. Hofrath Schneider observed to her that she could not appear like that at court, and at a gay festival. One of the royal princesses helped her out of the difficulty by furnishing articles of her own toilet. Arrived on the island, Rachel asks for the stage. No one knows of a stage; no stage has been provided; the tragic actress is expected to act on the lawn in its natural state, and the court to look on sitting on garden chairs near the castle. Rachel is indignant, and on the point of turning her back to the scone. But Herr Schneider knew how to persuade, and to make the Russian roubles shine before the mental eyes of the artist, and she remained. A few lights were placed in glasses, and behind the fountains murmured. Rachel began to act different scenes from French tragedies, and so overpowered her auditory, that the Emperor Nicholas sprang up and kissed her hand. The Empress smiled, and expressed her admiration. The barrier of the Russian frontier fell; and as a remembrance of the evening, a bust, in white marble, of the great tragedien, has been placed on the spot of her triumph.

The London correspondent tells of the diffi-

THE LONDON THEATRES AND OPERAS.

A London correspondent tells of the difficultiesand expense one incurs in attending the English theatres, and how his perseverance is finally rewarded:

To go to a theatre in London—especially to go to the opera—one needs patience, money, dress, and endurance. You must make up your mind to stand in a crowd an unreasonable length of time; you must give a guinea (six dollars) for a parquet seat; you must clothe yourself in a swallow-tail, white neektle, and faultless boots, and you must keep yourself in fine listening and hearing order some five hours. I am speaking now of the opera. If you can accomplish these necessary details, you find yourself amply repaid for the trouble you have taken. Not only do you hear the finest music, most completely rendered, but you also see gorgeous ballets such as you never dreamed of, and an audience more brilliant than are collected together anywhere else in Europe, unless it be in the soirees of sovereigns.

Previous experience of London theatres sugovereigns. Previous experience of London theatres sug

The Paris correspondent of the Montreal Herald relates the following:
The Prince Imperial, who has inherited all the Emperor's talents as a draughtsman, has suddenly shown an equally decided talent for modelling. The Empress, wishing to get up a little surprise for the Emperor on his return from Algeria, commissioned M. Carpeaux to execute, during his absence, a lite-size statue of the little Prince, who, accordingly, stood for the sculptor a couple of hours each day, holding meanwhile the Emperor's favorite dog, Negro, a splendid great Newfoundland, black as his name. It seems that the Prince, while watching the manipulations of M. Carpeaux, was seized with a desire to try his own little lands with the clay; and having obtained the maternal permission, set himself to work so cagerly under the young artist's direction, that before the Emperor's return, he had completed a bust of his imperial papa, one of his tutor, M. Mouneau, and a little group representing a laancer on horseback, all three uncommonly elever for a beginner, and one especially so young. The Empress, greatly delighted at the child's achievements, had all three of them east and placed in the Empe

THREE CENTS. ror's cabinet, where the master of France had the gratification of finding them on his return

ror's cabinet, where the master of France had the gratification of finding them on his return.

A TABISIAN Etont.

We are laughing heartily over an advonture which has happened to one of our medical men. The story would be much more piquant were I to mention his name; but I do not think that would be altogether proper, so you must content yearself with your toddy less the nutmeg. The doctor is a marrifed man. All doctors in Faris, who are in good practice, have a carriage; those who have a poor practice don't go at all. The here of my story is in good practice, therefore he has a carriage. Jinving a carriage he must have a driver. You know him now; a doctor with a wife, a carriage, and driver. His large practice, his ambition, and that negligence about money matters into which a man whose mind is busy about other matters, is apt to fail, had made the doctor less careful than he ought to be in registering his patients' hames. His wife knows this, and being like most French women, inordinately fond of money, she ordered the driver to keep a list of the patients visited and to report to her in the evening. Afterthevisits were paid and while the doctor was busily engaged receiving patients or studying his profession, the driver would be closeted with the wife, making out a list of the fees earned that morning. When quarter-day came, and the doctor gave his wife his fee-book, in order that she might make out the bills, she collected her memoranda debited M'llé Augustine with thirty-six visits during the last three months, although there was no such name on the doctor's list. And yet Mile Augustine with the representation of the fees earned that morning. When quarter-day came, and the parents wits visits during the last three months, although there was no such name on the doctor's list. And yet Mile Augustine with a such as makes, and sent to M'lle Augustine with hirty-six visits during the last three months, although there was no such name on the doctor's list. And yet Mile was indicated and she would see the doctor BLONDIN IN PARIS.

A Paris correspondent writes that Blondin continues to astonish the people of the French capital by his feats on the wire cable suspended at the Hippodrome, which is at the height of the column in the Place Vendome. The streets in the vicinity are filled with crowds, gazing at the audacious pigmy in blue, with mingled horror and admiration. Blondin has added to his former feats a number of new ones: "He undresses himself at the centre of the rope, divesting himself of various articles of clothing, when he drops down into the arena below, and appears in fiesh-colored tights, with plates of shining metals around his neck and wrists; he then hangs himself from the wire, first by one hand, next by the other, turning a variety of complicated summersaults, and coming up now on one side of the wire, now on the other, hanging head downwards, &c. He then draws himself up, seats himself on the wire, places his balancing pole in rest, takes a pair of iron hoops from his waist, hooks them to the wire, and proceeds to hang himself from them by both hands; then by one hand, then by the other, then by one foot, then by both, throwing himself into the most incredible positions, twisting his body through his arms, then through his legs; in fact, going through a series of evolutions that would be wonderful enough if performed on terra firma; but which, performed at such an altitude, with nothing but the almost invisible wire between him and the abyse of emptiness below him, seem almost superhuman. And as though alt this were not already sufficiently appalling, he next fixes his pole across the cable, hooks the hoops on to the pole, and goes through the same set of the fearfully perious nature of his performances, fully expects to be killed some day or other while engaged in them, and never goes up to his perious perch without saying to himself, "Who knows if this be not the last time! may go on the wire?" ones:
"He undresses himself at the centre of the

The London Times Endorsing President From the London Times, July 25.]

It must need to the credit of President Johnson that, in spite of the tunual of excitations on that, in spite of the tunual of excitations on the control of the tunual of excitations of the tunual of the tunual of the control of the tunual of the control of the tunual of the control of the same time the worst characteristics of Ireland and the West Indies, and we may have some faint idea of President Johnson's time their disaffection to the established Covernment and in their obstinate attachment to false ideas. For many generations to come it will be the creed of planters and of planters' children that it is their duty to live and that of the negroes is work. To struggle with the discontent and opposition of such men would of itself be hard enough, and yet it would be lifted for the lard enough, and yet it would be intestion. Planters could be lord of the control of the contro

of the nump is to be barred. — A new comic weekly is soon to be started in New York. The names of Chas. F. Browne North Carolina gold mines. and a half minutes for \$1,000. -The steamers Fulton and Arago are again

A New and Good invention.—The Chicago Tribane says:—We have just been shown a horseshoe which will be very likely to work a complete revolution in the practice of horse shoeing. The shoe consists of a hinged plate, with four or five little flanges or projections extending upon the outside of the horse's hoof, clasping it like so many little flangers, making a neat and perfectly effective attachment to the hoof. On the bottom of this hinged plate the sole of the shoe, so to speak, or the part that comes in contact with the ground, is fastened by strong set screws, whereby the thanged plate is held firmly to the foot, the whole making a handsome, easy, and durable shoe, which can be easily put on and taken off, and, instead of endangering the hoof after the mainer of the old fashioned miled shoe, is a preserver of the hoof.

EVEN THE HAIRS OF YOUR HEADS ARE NUMBERED.—To number the hairs of the head has been in all ages accounted as impossible a feat as to count the sands of the seashore. The astonishing labor has, however, been gone through by a German professor, who thus the bularizes the result of his examination of four beads of heir.

Hed " " 83,740

The heads of hair were found to be nearly equal in weight, and the dedicinery in the number of hairs in the black, brown, and red colors, was fully counterbalanced by a corresponding increase of bulk in the individual fibres. The average weight of a woman's head of hair is about fourteen ounces.

Annual cost of labor. 729,570
Male hands employed 1,715
Female hands employed 1,715
Female hands employed 1,715
Female hands employed 1,715
Cost of raw material 5,551,000
Number of establishments 5,551,000
Number of establishments 1,8100,000 capital; cost of raw material, \$60,000; male hands employed, 34; cost of labor, \$21,000; annual value of product, \$125750 from the manufacture of gutta percha goods in the State of New York.

New York State Fair and prizes awarded.

—A bear, weighing two hundred and seventysix pounds, was caught at Winhall recently.

— Mrs. Sigourney's effects were sold by auc - In sixteen years emigrants to this country - The thermometer in Charleston, S. C., was 100 deg. for several days.

— Milk is largely sold by the glass in the

streets of Springfield.

- Two young men from Springfield ventured on a stroll through the grounds of the insane asylum at Northampton, fearful all the time that they might be trespassing on the rules of the institution. This impression was confirmed by the appearance of a well-dressed man, who informed them, in a courteous but decided manner, that they were wanted in the superintendent's office. He showed them in, nd the two young men sat down to wait derelopments. They waited nervously for half

had been the unsuspecting victims of one of the patients who, like some people not thought to be crazy, always makes himself very offidous upon opportunity.

One of the most powerful and undoubtedly the most original of Belgian painters. M. inthon Wiertz, died suddenly at Brussels in the beginning of last month. Wiertz had the tures, which were all preserved in the Muzee Wiertz, at the expense of the Government.

His last wish was to be interred in his atelier, but it is uncertain still whother this will be complied with. The atelier itself, with the whole of the painter's works, becomes the property of the Government, according to revious agreement.

—A medallion portrait of Prince Albert, which is interesting as the first completed specimen of English earthen mesaics, has been placed over the entrance to the bulcony vhence visitors look into the north court of the South Kensington Museum. The background is produced in Powell's gold mosnics; the red necktie, an exceptional portion of the work, is made of glass mosnic, brought from St. Petersburg,

- Madame Ristori has just been the victim of a considerable robbery. She possesses a handsome apartment at Rome, in which she in-tended to pass the winter. She has now learned

on the 17th ult.. for

-Mr. Panizzi quits his post at the British Museum with a special retiring allowance of

dvertises in the Paris papers for a husband. - Blondin is trying in vain to recover \$65,000 - Lady Franklin was entertaining the Queen -There are 15,440 gipsics and "tramps" in -There have been four deaths from excite-

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, at they afora very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS, To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty an extra copy of the paper will be given.

STATE ITEMS Carlisle Barracks, it is said, never presented a more beautiful appearance than at present. The garrison consists of the permanent company, numbering about one hundred and twenty-five men, the band, and the company of recruits. These recruits are arriving in sangle almost every day from the several pany of rectues. These rectified are arriving in squads almost every day from the several rendezvous, and after having been drilled, are assigned to their regiments and forwarded

thereto.
— Miss Emma Richards, residing temporarily in Reading, while in company with some of her friends, on last Thursday evening, atc four-teen plates of ice cream, complained of feel-ing unwell on Friday morning, and died on Friday afternoon.

Michael Helbert, a citizen of Pottstown, died on the 4th inst., aged ninety-two years. He served in the war of 1812 under Captain

lacob Fryer, and cast his first vote for Wash ington for President,

— A deaf and dumb girl was instantly killed on Thursday at Remington Station, Beaver county. While walking on the railroad track a train came along, and as she could not hear the signals, overtook and crushed her.

— Information has been received at Harrisburg announcing that the 77th Pennsylvania Regiment is to be ordered to that city, and

then mustered out.

— In Oil City, when individuals who are arrested for drunkenness have no money with which to pay their fines, they are compelled o scrub the lock-up or work on the streets. - At Utica, Venango county, Pa., John Gilmore is appointed mail messenger to the At-lantic and Great Western Railroad depot. — A crane was shot a few days since in Northampton county, which measured six feet two inches from tip to tip of wings,

—Pickpockets infest the Harrisburg, markets. Every market day several persons are

-The boatmen along the Wyoming-Canal are on a strike. HOME ITEMS.

- Before the capture of Richmond, a project was started to raise a considerable sum of money to be deposited with General Grant for presentation to the Union soldier who should capital. The plan was not pushed vigorously, only \$400 were raised, and Richmond was not taken by assault, but evacuated by the enemy. In consideration of this latter fact, General Grant decided to divide the money among the three soldiers most conspicuous for gallantry in the final assault on Petersburg, which was recommendation of their corps comm

he has awarded it, with an autograph letter to each, to D. W. Young, 180th Pennsylvania; Thomas McGrau, 23d Indiana, and J. B. Tucker, 4th Maryland. —A letter from a fashionable watering-place says: "The long trails are seen again, with the general cry of stand from under,", Between the length and circumference of some of the dresses one is appalled in attempting to thread his way through the ball-room. The Cretan labyrinth was nothing to some of the Cretan labyrinth was nothing to some of the Parisienne innovations. But it is idle to deny that there are great grace and elegance, as well as magnificence, in all these grand displays, and the sparkling jewels upon fair arms and fingers of course add greatly to the attraction. Increased cost, increased taxes, with 'petroleum down' and 'gold up,' with dispiration increased traces, and business call preprint the period of the period

minished incomes and business, only revive and study how the other half live." — It now appears that our iron-clads were provided with what are called "deck-scrapers." These are machines for passing up through the deck from below nine-inch percussion shells, which are then exploded and sweep everything overboard. They were tried on the Dicator with wooden men, and the force of the explosion tumbled everything on deck into he sea, and a fragment of shell cut the chair cable in two. This is a fact for the English newspapers which proposed to capture our iron-clads by boarding them. -Two young ladies of astronomical tastes at Norwich, Connecticut, thought they had

discovered a remarkable phenomenon in the their friends out to look at it. Everybody was astonished at the shining orb, except a youth of a philosophical mind, who started off on a journey of investigation. He had not pro-ceeded far when he found that the brilliant star was the head of a gilded weathercock on a distant barn, on which the moon's rays had

- Frank Harley and Gus. Holtzelaw, two reputable young men of Paris, Missouri, engaged in a friendly boxing match last week, in the course of which Harley knocked Holtzclaw down. Excited by this incident, the latter jumped to his feet, drew a revolver which he had on his person, and shot the former. - A cow is to be exhibited at the New England Fair, to be held at Concord, September 5, which the owner says he has refused \$500 for. milk and produce more butter than any other ow in the United States. We suppose the use

Artemus Ward,) George Arnold (MacArone,) -By rewashing the dirt from which gold has once been extracted, negroes are said to be making two or three dollars per day in the -The town of Great Falls, Maine, contains over five thousand inhabitants, but for two years no newspaper has been published in it.
— The bricklayers at Springfield, Ill., are on a strike. They demand five dollars a day instead of four and a half.

— The steamers are racing on Detroit river. One recently made twenty miles in sixty-six

to be put upon their old route between New -A man sat in a window in a hotel in Columous, Ohio, to put on his boots, fell out, and was -Rev. E. Cutler, of Worcester, has been elected president of the University of Ver-— The What-is-it is dead. "It" was an idiotic - Wanted at Saratoga-The Red Sea. to de-- There will be a grand cheese show at the

furniture. The loss amounts to above 10,000 - A man named Murphy was tried in Ireland. Fenian movement, and convicted and senenced to seven years' penal servitude. Murphy's crime was tempering with soldiers, and trying to induce them to desert and enlist in the American service.

£1,400 a year—that is to say, upon a pension equal to his salary (£1,200), with an additional flowance of £200 per annum for the official re - A colored woman, with a fortune of \$500,000,

A New FowL.—A fearful giant in the shape of a barnyard fowl has been introduced into Scotland from Central India, called the "Begun Gayusa," a cut of which is given in the gum Gayusa," a cut of which is given in the August number of the American Agriculturist. The male is thirty inches high, and appears like the Shanghad, except that on the head a couple of minute horns rise, instead of a comb, from a heavy base which projects some distance along the upper side of the bill. The wattles are also larger and fuller. The chickens of the kind of fowl, it is reported, grow to the weight of eight pounds at seven and eight menths old—limbs of course included. We have no account of the laying properties, from his bankrupt agent in London. of the Sandwich Islands in Paris. ment about the elections in England.