THE PRESS.
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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.
THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers, FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM in advance.

# The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

## THE NEWS.

costs the Government sixty thousand dollars to advertise undelivered letters. This is nearly all a total loss, as only twenty-five per cent. of the letters are ever called for and paid for. The Postmaster General has determined to try to newspapers who advertise the list for one cent per name. If they refuse to publish them at this rate, then he will have them printed, and posted in conspicuous places in different towns.

It having been represented that the attempted abductions of George N. Sanders were prompted by a proclamation of the President, it is proper to state that no such proclamation has been issued, with the exception of one of May 21st, which offered a reward upon condition that the apprehension take place within the limits of the United States.

Robert B. Mumford, one of the alleged bank robbers, who was charged with attempting to defraud Greenleaf, Norris, & Co. of $28,000, through a forged check on the Mechanics' Bank, was honorably discharged on Wednesday. No fraud was proven against him. When the decision of the court was announced, Mr. Mumford trembled violently.

Greenwood Hospital, situated on the country place of Corcoran, the banker, is the only public building of that kind which will be retained in the vicinity of Washington. It will probably be used as a home for disabled soldiers. The other hospitals are now being sold for about two-thirds of their original cost.

The enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps have petitioned the President, asking to be discharged. President Johnson has referred the matter to Gen. Grant, though it was thought the General approved the petition before it was sent. The petition recommends that those who have of the rapid progress of the cholera over Europe, and its probable advent on our own shores before many weeks or months have elapsed, render the article on the epidemic we print elsewhere of peculiar interest.

Mr. Cornell Jewett has written a letter to the New York *News*, in which he informs Messrs. Raymond and Weed that they must be prepared to give him "satisfaction or death, or satisfaction," upon his return from Europe.

General Steedman, commandant in Georgia, has refused to allow persons who have not taken the oath, to receive letters, packages, &c.

A rebel guerilla, named Captain Kirke, has been shot by his guard, whilst he was in prison. Cause not stated.

A train, which left Nashville on Wednesday, and south, collided with a freight train, near Dalton. Both trains were completely demolished. It is not known how many were *murdered*, though it is feared that number will prove very large.

Alexander Stephens, of Georgia, brother of A. H. Stephens, has received a pass, it is said, from the War Department to visit the rebel Vice President, who is now in confinement at Fort Warren.

Western Colorado, between the Rocky mountains and Utah, and through which the Pacific Railroad is to run, is rich in coal, petroleum, and shale, so says a geological exploring expedition which has just returned to Denver.

The wife of Lewis Washington, a relative of the Father of his Country, and a resident of Jefferson, Virginia, is in Washington, endeavoring to have her farm, which was confiscated by the Government, returned to her.

Brigadier General Marcus J. Wright and Colonel Lewis Pinkney, of the rebel army, were arrested on Wednesday, in Memphis, Tennessee, to answer an indictment for treason in the District Court, found in 1862.

A statement recently made by the New York *World*, that the Consul General of Switzerland had received instructions from Mr. Wirz, is indignantly denied by that person.

The office of Internal Revenue, from August 1st to 29th inclusive, the receipts amounted to $3,646,411.32.

A special despatch published elsewhere gives the names of a number of regiments recently changed by order of the Secretary of War. General Meade and staff have arrived at Fort Royal.

Wirz's trial will be resumed to-day.

The money and stock market was active to-day. The transactions in Government loans were large. Reading advanced ⅝; Pennsylvania was steady at 57¾, and Camden and Amboy, 127. Gold closed at 3 P. M. at 144¼.

Breadstuffs were less active yesterday, and flour and corn unsettled and rather lower. Cinchona bark is scarce and in demand. Cotton continues dull at former rates. Sugar is in demand at full prices. In provisions there is little or nothing doing. Whisky is in better demand.

## INDIAN SLAVERY IN NEW MEXICO.

The Santa Fe (New Mexico) *Weekly Gazette*, of August 5, publishes a series of official orders, which show that the practice of selling captive Indians into slavery has been prevalent in that Territory up to the present time, but that our Government is determined to suppress this barbarous traffic. The first is an order from the President, dated June 9, 1865, stating that, "In consequence of information "that Indians in New Mexico have been seized and reduced into slavery," measures shall be taken to discontenance this practice and to take all lawful means to suppress the same." The second is an order from the Secretary of the Interior directing the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to authorize Indian Agents to "discountenance the practice mentioned," and to report all attempts to continue it. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs having transmitted these orders to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs at Santa Fe, that official publishes the following, with the accompanying:

CIRCULAR.—In consequence of the contents of the foregoing communications, and of evidence in the law upon the subject, all United States Indian agents in this Territory are hereby positively instructed and required to allow no purchase of this description of property to be made for, or sold any captive Indians, of any Indian tribe, as the transaction would be essentially in violation of the laws and against the spirit of liberty of our system of government. At the same time, all white citizens are notified to cease from such traffic in the future. All my efforts will be hereafter exerted in aiding and preventing the traffic in question, and in carrying out the law and instructions on the subject.

FRANCIS DELGADO,
Supt. Indian Affairs, New Mexico.

Accustomed as we are on the Atlantic coast to speak and think of the red man as a historical race, it requires an effort to realize that on our western frontier attempts are still being made to enslave them, and that they are attacking the homes of our new settlements and emigrant trains as fiercely as they attacked the early settlers of the original American colonies.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1865.

The information conveyed by your correspondent "Montezuma," in *The Press* of this city, is confirmed, it will disarrange the calculations and projects of many who believed that Maximilian would take "French leave" of his new empire at an early day; it is in that event, that American influence will be invited to make a formal attempt to organize a people who, from the down fall of Montezuma II. and the Spanish conquest by Cortez in 1535, have been subjected to the most dreadful sufferings, consequent upon the tyrannies of the invaders, the dissatisfaction of the natives, and the treachery of their military and political chieftains. But the predictions and the hope have been disappointed. The Mexicans, pressed by superior numbers, weakened by the incompetency, and I fear the corruption of many of their leaders, have succumbed to Foreign Power, which, instead of holding its hand on account of recent events, has increased its vigilance and its forces, and followed up its advantages to what looks like the complete extinction of native influence in Mexico. Time will show what use Louis Napoleon will make of his conquest. His new Convention with England, sealed during the rebellion, as a sort of mutual preparation for defence, leaves him master of the situation in Mexico, and may or may not enable him to fortify himself against a Government which has so long held France in dread, and complete his dream of rivaling the early Spaniards in the dazzling hope of bringing distant colonies under France. France has always envied the success of Great Britain in the work of colonization—and India and Australia are supposed to be set off by Algiers and Mexico. Whether the acquisition or conquest of the latter will not tax the energies of Louis Napoleon beyond their strength and will not give new life to the organizations against him at home, are matters of fruitful speculation. Even his great uncle scarcely entered upon a more stupendous undertaking. To control a country covering a much larger and wider territory than France, occupied by populations which have never been successfully governed by any but their ancient chiefs, and so accustomed to misrule and revolution as to be strangers to order, is indeed a colossal enterprise; and its difficulty is increased as we think of the precarious tenure of the Emperor's own hold upon power; the sleepless jealousy of his European neighbors, and the profound and resolute hostility of the American people against the establishment of monarchial institutions on these shores. It is with this latter element that our Government has had to deal during a long and bloody insurrection. But for this rebellion Napoleon had never ventured the experiment of the conquest of Mexico; and it is now clear that but for the caution and forbearance of the foreign policy of Mr. Lincoln, we might have unconsciously reinforced the rebels in such a way as to jeopardize our whole cause, with the certainty of losing Mexico itself. The first act of Mr. Lincoln in regard to our sister Republic was to recognize Benito Juarez as the constitutional President, and this has been the status of our Government ever since. The Monroe doctrine, though clearly the sentiment of the American people, could not be enforced for the protection of Juarez owing to our own internal strifes. At no time, indeed, have we been prepared to go to the length demanded by the decided supporters of that "declaration." Mr. Calhoun, who, apart from his own hobby, was often a far-sighted and practical statesman, declared that we could never enforce it without being ready for a war with the great military powers, and in this view he was seconded by others. The subject is one of much interest, and will awaken the most animated discussion. One good result to ourselves ought to be certain. The fall of Mexico into the hands of the French ought to go far to restore the old kindness between the people of the North and the South. The Duke Gwin and others of his school may seek the refuge and take the rewards of Maximilian, but the Southern masses will, I think, find in the success of Louis Napoleon's ambitious plan, a strong invocation to unity with those against whom they have lately been contending.

OCCASIONAL.

## LETTER FROM MEXICO.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

EL PASO, STATE OF CHIHUAHUA, MEXICO, July 20, 1865.

After an absence from this place for nearly twelve months, I have just returned to El Paso from a visit to the heart of Mexico, comprising the States of Chihuahua, Nuevo Leon, Coahila, Durango, Zacetecas, Guanajato, Jalisco, Sinaloa, Miahsean, San Luis Potosi, and the Federal District, including the capital of the City of Mexico, in which I have mixed with numbers of the Mexican people, canvassed their opinions on the leading topics of the day, and especially the views they entertain with regard to Maximilian and his Empire, and Benito Juarez and the Republic. My deliberate judgment is that an immense majority of the inhabitants prefer the government of the former to that of the latter. Moreover, I regard the opposition to the Emperor Maximilian as feeble in the extreme. True, Benito Juarez still continues to reside at the city of Chihuahua, nominally styling himself the President of the Republic, and exercising the functions of his office within the limits of this State, but not elsewhere. Since the 12th day of October, 1864, when he entered the "Quartel of Hidalgo," after a rapid flight from the City of Monterey, with General Gonzalez Ortega and his scattered army in the rear, he has levied up to this time off of the citizens of Chihuahua, in contributions and forced loans, *one million and a half of dollars* to sustain his declining fortunes; yet there is no foreign minister or secretary of legation, or charge de affaires from a single nation to acknowledge the validity of his rule; not even a consul to bid him good cheer, save Reuben W. Creel, who professes to act in the name of the Government of the United States, but I doubt even if his exequatur has been duly verified in official form. Juarez, however, clings to the hope that the Government of the Great Republic of the West will come to his support, and by force of arms aid him in driving the French troops and Maximilian out of Mexico. In this belief I am under the impression that he will be disappointed.

In the City of Mexico, the recognized capital of the country, some fifteen or twenty representatives of foreign powers, including all the great and leading powers of Christendom, (the United States alone excepted), have signalized their approval of Maximilian's rule as Emperor, and *de facto* and *de jure* the Government of Mexico.

Sir James Scarlett, the British ambassador and representative of Queen Victoria and the British Government, and even her Majesty herself have given assurances of unqualified support, which Lord Palmerston and Wm. E. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, will heartily sustain. The large amount of silver taken out of the mines of Guanajato and Zacetecas, by subjects of the British Government, is an ample guarantee on this head. Maximilian rules, then, by the sanction of the people of Mexico and the recognition of the enlightened Governments of Christendom, while Benito Juarez (a full-blooded Indian, without a drop of Caucasian blood in his veins), simply exercises an arbitrary sway over Chihuahua; where, in reality, a large majority of the solid men of the State are opposed to his administration, with the *quasi* support of the United States. Why is this? Mr. Corwin, the late Minister from the United States, has left the country for over a year; he does not remain in Mexico, neither does he go to Chihuahua, to follow the varying fortunes of the wandering chief of the so-called republic. This is an extraordinary condition of affairs, and challenges the scrutiny of the entire world.

This hydra-headed or dual ruler of a people professing to be free, should not and ought not to be suffered to continue much longer. In fact, I know it will not. The troops of the empire, having very recently scattered the last army under the command of General Juarez, and the renegade leader of the Church party, and one who invited Maximilian to come to Mexico,) to the four winds of heaven, are now marching with rapid pace on Chihuahua; and are the *toll of the leaf* of the vernal season, will drive Juarez and his freebooters and guerilla chiefs (Canales, Cortinas, and Carabajal,) beyond the limits of this empire.

I am told, although I have not seen the evidence to sustain the declaration, that the Congress of the United States has passed a law expressly inhibiting the recognition of the empire; that is, the legislative department of the Government has refused to pass a bill appropriating money to the payment of the salary of an envoy, except to "the republic of Mexico"—thus throwing down the gauntlet with bold defiance, that nothing but a republic will be acknowledged or tolerated in Mexico. On this point, all I have to say is, that I like their pluck, but doubt the judgment of the senators and representatives who have manifested such a stubborn and perverse attitude. But, when I recollect that the people and Government of the United States once resolved, with heroic ardor, upon "54 40, or fight," and then came down to the "sliding scale," (as Sir Robert Peel would say,) or the "*ne plus ultra*," I can make all due allowances for "Bunkum" speeches or mere *brutum fulmen* declarations. The United States, of course, will do as she pleases; but it does seem to me to be childish, if not churlish—nay, ridiculous—to badger and ignore the Empire and France.

I am informed, on what I deem reliable authority, that the Emperor Napoleon III. will keep his troops in Mexico, to sustain and uphold the Empire, as long as the authority of Maximilian is menaced by the United States, or any other Power. On that point, let me entreat you to "pause and ponder." And, although you may doubt, let me assure you that Francis Joseph of Austria, and the whole German Confederation, will stand by France *en masse*, with force of arms, in the event of a conflict between the great Republic of the West and the Empire on the Mexican question. Spain, too—and, I think, nearly all Europe, including Turkey, and Brazil, and Guatemala—will back up Louis Napoleon on this issue, should it be made, *which I trust in God will not be the case*. I will say nothing of St. Patrick's Brigade, and Marshal McMahon, in the hour of trial. *I think I know where they will be found.* The last words of O'Connell, uttered when he passed through France on his way to Rome to die were these: "*When I am dead, remember me!*" Ever since the expulsion of the Spaniards from the land of Montezuma has not the country been rapidly deteriorating, receding in the vale of Egyptian darkness, rather than going forward in the path of enlightened progress! The *Republic* of Mexico is a failure—a farce, a miserable farce, a wicked farce! The *Republic* of Mexico has had a fair trial, for more than forty years, and it proved abortive; it is now "played out."

You are at liberty to publish this, with my name annexed. Sincerely your friend,

JOHN PATRICK O'BRIEN.

## LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, August 31, 1865.

The information conveyed by your correspondent "Montezuma," in *The Press* of this city, is confirmed, it will disarrange the calculations and projects of many who believed that Maximilian would take "French leave" of his new empire at an early day; it is in that event, that American influence will be invited to make a formal attempt to organize a people who, from the down fall of Montezuma II. and the Spanish conquest by Cortez in 1535, have been subjected to the most dreadful sufferings, consequent upon the tyrannies of the invaders, the dissatisfaction of the natives, and the treachery of their military and political chieftains. But the predictions and the hope have been disappointed. The Mexicans, pressed by superior numbers, weakened by the incompetency, and I fear the corruption of many of their leaders, have succumbed to Foreign Power, which, instead of holding its hand on account of recent events, has increased its vigilance and its forces, and followed up its advantages to what looks like the complete extinction of native influence in Mexico. Time will show what use Louis Napoleon will make of his conquest. His new Convention with England, sealed during the rebellion, as a sort of mutual preparation for defence, leaves him master of the situation in Mexico, and may or may not enable him to fortify himself against a Government which has so long held France in dread, and complete his dream of rivaling the early Spaniards in the dazzling hope of bringing distant colonies under France. France has always envied the success of Great Britain in the work of colonization—and India and Australia are supposed to be set off by Algiers and Mexico. Whether the acquisition or conquest of the latter will not tax the energies of Louis Napoleon beyond their strength

The Press.

VOL. 9.—NO. 28. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1865. THREE CENTS.

## WASHINGTON.

WHY OUR SQUADRON DID NOT TAKE PART IN THE NAVEL REVIEW AT CHERBOURG.

Admiral Goldsborough Ordered not to Salute the British Flag until our Rights are Recognized.

THE ATTEMPTED ABDUCTION OF SANDERS NOT PROMPTED BY THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

A Relative of Washington Attempting to Reclaim Confiscated Property.

WASHINGTON, August 31.

[Special Despatch to the Press.]

**The French and British Naval Review.**

You will have noticed in the papers that Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH, at the head of the Mediterranean squadron, composed of the splendid ships, the Niagara, the Kearsarge, and the Colorado, sent out by the President at the end of the war, for the purpose of looking after American interests in distant seas, and particularly to watch the movements of the pro-British pirate Shenandoah, which is still committing depredations upon American commerce in utter contempt of the fact that the war is over, and in utter violation of the action of the English Government in withdrawing its concession of belligerent rights to the rebels, was not invited by LOUIS NAPOLEON to participate in the great naval review which took place off Cherbourg, on the 15th of August. This review, the particulars of which have not yet been received, was composed of the iron-clads and other war ships of the English and French Governments, and was, unquestionably a magnificent sight; intended, doubtless, to impress the world with the idea that in the new alliance between those who call themselves the leading Powers, other nationalities, and especially that of the Western Hemisphere, may read an admonition, if not a menace. Some of our over sensitive friends have supposed that LOUIS NAPOLEON intended to omit the American squadron from this pageantry as a slight to the Government itself. The fact stands thus: The moment the war ended, the President directed that all the nations with which we are at peace should be officially informed of the fact. The first to extend the proper courtesy, and to assert the principles of international maritime law, was the Netherlands, by withdrawing even a partial concession of belligerent rights to the rebels. She was followed by Spain and other European Powers, leaving England to come almost at the last, and then with such an incomplete statement as to show not alone the regret of her aristocracy at the success of the American arms, but to establish, beyond controversy, the complicity of many of her leading merchants and capitalists with the business of blockade-running, and the fitting out and arming of rebel corsairs. To this day England insists upon the twenty-four-hour rule, as if, indeed, to give a chance to the pirate Shenandoah and one or two other rebel vessels to escape the watchful vengeance of such of our ships as are lying in wait for them. Finding, then, that England has not done what other Powers have done, Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH and the commanders of all our national vessels are instructed not to salute the British flag whenever they may meet it, until they shall be duly informed that the right accorded to us by other Governments, and by all other Governments extended to us, are also admitted and proclaimed by the British Government. From this you will perceive the presence of Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH at the head of the splendid ships in the harbor of Cherbourg on the 15th of August, would have been what the French call *de trop*, and might have marred the gorgeous festivities. ***

**The Attempts to Abduct George N. Sanders not prompted by a Proclamation of the President.**

It has been represented that attempts have been made to abduct Geo. N. SANDERS from Canada, and that these attempts were incited by the President's proclamation, offering a reward for his capture. The only proclamation on the subject, which has been issued, is that of the 21st of May last, and that promised the reward only upon the condition of the apprehension of Sanders within the limits of the United States.

[By Associated Press.]

**Advertising Letters.**

It is estimated that under the new law, the cost of advertising letters, which, not being delivered are sent to the dead letter office, will amount to $60,000 per annum. This sum is an entire loss to the Department. A large proportion of the advertised letters were delivered, this expense might, the Department believes, be justified by the advantages accruing to the public interests. That this is not the case, is shown by the fact that at least 75 per cent of all advertised letters are sent to the dead letter office. It is one of the larger items of expense of advertised letters which are delivered averages less than fifteen per cent. In view of these facts the Postmaster General has deemed it expedient to rescind his instructions to postmasters under section four of the act approved March 3d, 1863. Every postmaster is therefore required to notify the publishers of the advertised list of his office, that hereafter, for the reasons above stated, only *one cent* per name will be paid for such advertising. If it is not possible to effect an arrangement to have the list published in the newspaper having the largest circulation at this rate, one cent per name, the postmaster will then cause the lists to be printed, and posted conspicuously as a substitute for the newspaper publication, provided that the entire cost of such printed slips shall not exceed one cent per name. If neither of these arrangements can be effected, he will merely post manuscript lists, for which no charge will be allowed.

**The Hospitals.**

The temporary frame hospitals and other buildings located in this city and vicinity, cost the Government, in the aggregate, about $1,000,000. The occasion for their use having passed away with the termination of the war, they are now being sold. The timber brings about two-thirds of its original cost, and finds ready purchasers. It is probable that only one of all the hospitals, namely "Harewood," will be retained at least for several months, as it seems are more than twelve hundred sick or disabled soldiers remaining there requiring medical care. Harewood is a beautiful and healthy location, about two miles from Washington, the country-seat of CORCORAN, the banker, who left this country for Europe at the commencement of the rebellion, and has not yet returned. This land is urged by influential gentlemen as admirably suited for the Asylum for Disabled Soldiers and Seamen, a charter to establish which was granted by the late Congress. The corporators number one hundred, and among them are the chief executive officers of the Government, Lieutenant General GRANT, and Vice Admiral FARRAGUT, and other distinguished army and navy officers.

**Discharge of Regiments.**

The Secretary of War has ordered the discharge of the following-named regiments:

Connecticut.—2d heavy artillery.

Illinois.—81st, 97th, 108th, 114th, 65th, 130th, and 62d infantry; company G, 2d, and Elgin's battery.

Indiana.—6th and 10th cavalry.

Iowa.—23d, 29th, 34th, and 33d infantry.

Kansas.—7th cavalry.

Michigan. 1st heavy artillery.

Massachusetts.—1st heavy artillery.

Missouri.—50th and 4th infantry.

New York.—5th, 62d, and 66th infantry, and 13th, 16th, 21st, and 26th batteries of artillery.

North Carolina.—2d and 3d mounted infantry.

Pennsylvania.—Battery A, 1st.

Vermont.—1st, 2d, and "Frontier" cavalry.

Wisconsin.—27th, 28th, and 33d infantry, and companies A and B, 1st heavy artillery.

**The Wirz Trial.**

Judge Advocate CHIPMAN was engaged today in classifying the witnesses for the Government in the WIRZ trial. Many of those heretofore subpœnaed will be dispensed with, and only the more important of them held for examination. The trial will be resumed tomorrow.

**Lewis Washington.**

The wife of LEWIS WASHINGTON, of Belaire, Va., is now in this city, importuning for the restoration of their farm, which was confiscated in consequence of the rebellion of her husband. LEWIS WASHINGTON is a relation of the Father of his country, and was, it will be recollected, taken prisoner near Harper's Ferry by old JOHN BROWN.

**Appointment of the Architect of the Capitol.**

EDWARD CLARKE, who has for some years been in the employment of the Government in connection with the public buildings, was today appointed architect of the capitol.

**Army Disbursements.**

The treasury disbursements to the army during the first part of this month were heavy, but for the last ten or twelve days quite light. There has recently been a large reduction of old certificates of indebtedness. The new ones issued are not more than one dollar in four as compared with those redeemed.

**The Veteran Reserve Corps.**

The enlisted men of the Veteran Reserve Corps, seeing but little prospect of an early discharge from the service, have petitioned the President, asking that, if not incompatible with the interests of the Government, they be mustered out and permitted to return to their homes. To this end a committee was appointed, who called upon the President and received a cordial greeting. The President, after carefully examining the petitions, referred the affair to General GRANT. It is said that they were approved, however, before being sent. There are no worthier men in the service than a majority of the members of this corps, and no doubt their appeal will receive the attention it merits.

**Internal Revenue Receipts.**

The receipts at the office of Internal Revenue, August 1st to 29th, inclusive, amounted to $3,646,411.32. On Wednesday, in consequence of the failure of a mail up to four o'clock, the amount of receipts was but $610,000.

**Statement Contradicted.**

The Consul General of Switzerland desires it to be stated that he will not receive any contributions for WIRZ. The statement of the New York *News* that he would receive them was unauthorized.

## GEORGIA.

**No Letters or Packages to be Delivered to those who have Not Taken the Oath—A Guerilla Shot by his Guard.**

NASHVILLE, August 30.—[Special to the New York *World*.]—General Steedman, commanding in Georgia, has issued an order not to allow express agents, postmasters and carriers to deliver letters to persons who have not taken the oath in his department.

Capt. Kirke, the notorious guerilla, who was to be tried by court-martial for the murder of Gen. McCook, in 1862, has been shot in prison by his guards.

Major John H. King has been appointed commandant of the Department of Augusta, Georgia.

## CALIFORNIA.

**Funeral of Some of the Victims of the Brother Jonathan—The Saranac and Suwanee to Pursue the Shenandoah—The Pacific Railroad.**

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The funerals of late James Nesbit, of the *Bulletin*, Captain De Wolfe, and others, whose bodies were recovered from the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, took place in the different churches yesterday, attended with great solemnity.

The war steamer Saranac sailed from Assumalt, British Columbia, on the 23d instant, in pursuit of the Shenandoah. The Suwanee arrived at the same port on the 29th, and would soon follow the Saranac.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company has purchased a controlling interest in the Valley Railroad, extending from Sacramento City to Folsom, thereby securing the central route between Sacramento and Washoe, via Placerville, and retaining also possession of their original route to Washoe via Dutch Flat. This has been followed by the consolidation of the two stage companies hitherto using both routes over the mountains and their concentration on the Dutch Flat route. This movement greatly strengthens the Pacific Railroad Company by destroying all opposition, enabling it to charge much higher rates for passage and freight, as will make the completed portion of their road pay handsomely. The people of Washoe and along the Placerville route are greatly disappointed at the change, as it affects their interests unfavorably.

The opinion gains ground that under the present plan of building the Pacific Railroad, it must become, when completed, very expensive and a monopoly, having power to charge such rates for freight and passage as may unnecessarily retard the development of the country traversed. The newspapers urge that, as the Government supplies the means for constructing the road, it ought to retain its many miles of public lands, or be branded before posterity—in my proposed Peace History of the Civil War in America—as National cowards.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE—SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $10000 U S 5s 5-20 c | 100⅝ | 500 Quick Min Co | 52¾ |
| 5000 U S 6s 5-20 c m | 104⅞ | 100 Mariposa M Co | 11⅞ |
| 1000 City 6s | 90 | 100 Cl Pitt Ln 3d s3 | 93½ |
| 2500 U S 5s 10-40 c | 97¾ | 600 Erie Railway | 68⅝ |
| 1500 do | 98 | 500 Reading R | 49⅞ |
| 6000 U S 6s 1 y c | 98¾ | 400 do b10 | 49⅞ |
| 19000 Penn State 6s | 94⅝ | 100 M & N J R | 65½ |
| 2500 O & Miss Cert | 24¾ | 200 do | 65⅝ |
| 41 Bank of Am | 122 | 200 do 2d call | 65⅝ |
| 200 Quick Min Co | 52 | 300 Hi Cent R | 124 |
| 100 do | 52⅛ | 200 do 2d call | 124⅛ |

**Markets by Telegraph.**

BALTIMORE, August 31.—Flour firm; sales of Howard street at $8.75@9. Wheat declined 5@8c. Corn is dull at 92c for white and yellow. Provisions steady. Whisky dull at $2.33@2.34. Groceries quiet, with no material change.

CHICAGO, August 31.—Flour dull. Wheat dull; No. 1 has advanced ½@1c, closing at $1.31; No. 2 declined 1@½c; sales at $1.17@1.18. Corn active at a decline of 2½@3c; sales at 61½c for No. 1, and 62½c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined 1½@2c; sales at 32½@33c. Provisions unchanged. Freights steady. High wines steady.

| | Receipts. | Shipments. |
|---|---|---|
| Flour, barrels | 2,000 | 3,700 |
| Wheat, bushels | 21,000 | 21,000 |
| Corn, bushels | 267,000 | 220,000 |
| Oats, bushels | 78,000 | 78,000 |

MILWAUKEE, August 31.—Flour quiet. Wheat dull; sales at $1.31@1.35. Oats firm. The shipments of Wheat were 52,000 bushels.

**Baltimore Cattle Market.**

BALTIMORE, August 31.—1,800 head Beef Cattle received and 200 remained unsold. Prices ranged from $5 to $7.50 $ 100 lbs gross, for common to very good, and $7.75 for prime lots. The market closed dull, if anything, in heavy demand, and owing to light receipts prices advanced ½ to 1c. Common to prime live Texans sold at 5@7c ℔ lb gross. Sheep, 5 to 7c gross. The market was well supplied.

MR. LINCOLN'S BIRTH-PLACE.—My leading desire to visit Kentucky was to see our lamented President Lincoln's birth-place, a spot hereafter ever interesting to loyal hearts. I directed my course to the little village of Hodgensville, in La Rue county. Two miles south of this place, Abraham Lincoln's father took up a claim of three hundred acres of land, where he built his pioneer cabin, and where the unsuspected embryo President was born. Unable to pay for this land, the claim was relinquished, and, while little Abe was only a few years old, the family was moved from the place.

The spot was shown me were the cabin once stood. I afterward received an accurate description of it from an old man named John Morris. Having occasion to call at the house for a drink of water, I was struck with the remarkable neatness of the place, he inquired who lived there, and learned that it was one Lincoln. It being exceedingly difficult to find one lumber in those times, his attention was attracted by the unusual feature in log-cabin architecture of a door two sheds and a kitchen attached to the house.

I might add, that even now, in that section, sawmills are not frequent, and frame houses unusual. Wealthy farmers live in log houses, and, in many respects, lead a Rip Van Winkle life, compared with sections where modern enterprise flourishes. When the same "enterprise" forces new wants upon the people, will they be happier? Extremely honest and kind, as they are, they certainly deserve all the benefits arising from such a change.

There are now no vestiges of the Lincoln cabin remaining; blackberry vines, and a Chickasaw plum tree divide possession of the site. The latter is a descendant of one planted there more than half a century ago. The grounds adjacent are a pretty succession of hills and hollows, one of the latter, close by, containing a large spring, which has been known for many years as "Linkhorn Holler," that being the common old-fashioned pronunciation of the name.

# THE CHOLERA.

## The Epidemic Medically and Physiologically Considered.

HOW THE PEOPLE OF OUR CITY MAY INSURE THEMSELVES AGAINST IT.

Not by Quarantine Regulations, but Personal Care and Cleanliness.

A FEW HINTS ABOUT DIET AND MODE OF LIFE.

Symptoms of the Cholera—Its Distinctive Marks, and its Antidote.

WHAT STATES OF THE SYSTEM ARE FAVORABLE FOR A CONTRACTION OF THE DISEASE.

A Carefully Prepared Paper including all these Points.

(Written for The Press.)

This is an age of great velocity. Fast men, fast women, fast horses, fast cars, and fast boats are all the fashion. This age demands speed; and when a certain amount is attained, it calls out "More!" Thus, the rapid coach has been succeeded by the more rapid car; and, after this comes the still more rapid telegraph. And if this last invention could only carry passengers, as well as news, steam cars would soon be out of date. It is quite probable that even these mortals would cry out, "More speed." What, spur the lightning! Why not? Everything on the earth, under the earth, and above the earth is spurred; why, then, should not lightning also have a spur? But what has this to do with the cholera? Well, reader, if not *hurried* too much, I will tell thee.

In the first place, cholera is but a *fast* way of dying; and this last is but the natural result of a fast way of living. If people will live *so fast*, they ought not to complain if every few years they get in the way of dying so fast. The one is the natural result of the other. We are born in a hurry, grow up in a hurry, live in a hurry, and why should we not sometimes die in a hurry? Charles II. is said to have apologized to the surrounding friends for dying so slowly; but that was before cholera times.

Now, reader, I propose to tell thee what the cholera is, how it comes, and how to insure thee against its coming, and, in case of an attack, the best possible chance of getting safely through it. My hair is not yet as much sprinkled with gray as it might be, yet I have lived through all the cholera seasons we have ever had in this country, and have closely studied its nature; and I think that I understand it as well, or better, than politicians usually understand the Constitution of the United States.

CHOLERA, ITS ETYMOLOGICAL AND PHYSIOLOGICAL DERIVATION.

The word *cholera* is derived from the Greek *chole*, signifying bile, a secretion of the liver. This derivation of the word seems to refer to the disease as having its origin in the liver and other organs with which it is immediately associated. These, with their important uses or functions in the vital economy, let us now briefly consider:

The liver is a large organ, of glandular formation, situated in the right side, below the diaphragm, and is composed of several lobes. Its upper surface is convex, its under surface concave. All the venous capillaries arising from the extended surface of the alimentary canal, together with those from the spleen, pancreas, and omentum, are collected into large veins, called portal veins. These unite to form a venous trunk; this, instead of advancing directly to the large venous trunk, proceeds obliquely upward, to the right, and plunges into the liver, where it divides and subdivides, in the manner of an artery. And where these veins terminate in the capillaries of the biliary duct, other venous capillaries arise, which, running into each other, form the hepatic veins, and these take up the blood received from the portal veins and the hepatic artery, and convey it to the large venous trunk, conducting the dark blood to the heart. Thus, all the darkblood gathered in by the venous capillaries of the veins, from the viscera of the body, is, on its conduction to the venous trunk, filtered through this large glandular organ, and thereby has separated from it all such impurities as unfit its carbon for vital combustion, or union with oxygen on its exposure to the air through the extended mucous membrane of the lungs. These impurities, thus secreted from the returning blood by being strained through the liver, are conveyed off, probably through some vascular communication with the kidneys, and thence through their descending ducts to the bladder, their common reservoir. The kidneys are also of glandular formation, being situated in the region of the loins. Their general form is that of two oblong spheroids collaterally arranged. Their structure is held, each by a similar fold in the serous membrane, that lines all the internal cavities of the chest and abdomen, and folds over all the organs formed in those cavities, thus holding all in their proper place. The cavities and the ducts, of each kidney, are lined by mucous membrane, which, continuing from each, forms or lines two long tubes, descending from the kidneys on each side, through which tubes the secretions of the kidneys are conveyed to the bladder, thence to be excreted from the vital domain. The office or functions of the kidneys is similar to that of the liver, *purifying the carbon* of the dark blood, in order to fit that carbon for vital combustion in the production of animal heat. They effect this by means of a vascular communication with the veins, such as is common to all organs of excretion. By means of minute lymphatic glands dispersed through the system, every particle of matter forming the venous blood can be more or less acted upon by these organs of excretion. While the liver purifies the blood gathered up by the veins from the viscera or internal organs, the kidneys act upon that taken up from external portions of the body. Thus all the venous blood in the system is so purified by the liver and kidneys as to fit its carbon for vital combustion in the production of animal heat, and in the consequent elimination or expulsion of worn-out material from the system. This important vital process is effected through two surfaces, the inner and outer, or the mucous membrane of the lungs and the skin.

The function of the liver is two-fold—bilious secretion, and filtration of venous blood. The bile is a secretion designed to act as an alkali on that portion of oily matter, and the acids usually contained in alimentary substances. By its action the oily matter and acids are converted into a saponaceous substance soluble in the pancreatic secretion, which is poured into the same section of the alimentary cavity with the bilious secretion. The bile is conveyed from its reservoir, the gall bladder, by a tube to the duodenum, the upper portion of the small intestine. In healthful vital action, the bile is never found in the stomach. Its action on the oily and acid portions of the food, takes place after transition through the pylorus, the lower orifice of the stomach. But when an unusually large and undue proportion of oily and acid matter has composed the food, the bile is sometimes forced up into the stomach to aid in reducing the intractable mass; and sometimes in such cases, there is an unnaturally large secretion of bile, and it becomes largely diffused through the intestines, causing those severe *gripes* called the *bilious colic*. Extreme cases of this disease when attended by convulsions, are called *cholera morbus*. The other secretion of the liver, effected by filtrating venous blood, maybe termed *depurative*; because it separates impurities from the carbon of the dark blood, to fit this carbon for vital combustion when it shall have reached the lungs. The spleen is probably an appendage to this depurative apparatus. It may serve as a reservoir to the depurative secretions of the liver, till they are conveyed off by some vascular communication with the kidneys, where blending with the similar secretions of these organs, they are conducted through the ureters to the bladder, and thence through its duct, excreted from the vital domain. Thus the liver and kidneys, with their reservoirs and ducts, are a *depurative apparatus* for purifying the carbon of the dark blood, by detracting therefrom those impurities which unfit it for easy and perfect vital combustion, when brought to the two great eliminating surfaces of the body—the lungs and skin. Hence the reason why a person cannot long live, when either the liver or kidneys are seriously affected. The blood ceases to be fully renovated. The worn-out material composing the venous blood, is not sufficiently carbonized for vital combustion through the skin and lungs, and hence is retained in the circulation. The arterial blood being thus freighted with impurities, is itself but partially formed, consequently all the solids, formed from it, are imperfectly sustained. The skin and lungs, by their constant action on the crude mass of imperfectly carbonized venous blood, become greatly overworked and gradually lose their functional power, and thus leave morbid material to accumulate within the system. The structure of the lungs and skin becomes at length wasted away, and through these all the other structures. The bright arterial blood no longer comes in sprightly mood to all the tissues of the body, imparting life, health, and constant pleasure. But the dark venous blood gathers its mourning shades about the windows of the soul, and settles in dull, livid streams through the organism, throwing deep, constant, heavy despondency, and habitual gloom through the whole mental and moral horizon. The eyes lose their brilliancy, and the features their sprightliness and beauty. Languor and pain succeed, till, unless the healthful action of these organs is restored, death closes the scene. Such are some of the effects of *ordinary disease* in these great depurative organs of the system. And among *the causes* which induce such disease are the following: *Improper quality and quantity of food, too frequent and fast eating, use of