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NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1861.

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VISIT OF MAJOR TAYLOR OF THE CONFEDERATE ARMY.

We illustrate, in our present number, an incident which considerably agitated the public mind, and from which, even now, it has scarcely recovered its surprise. On the 8th of July the pickets of the Eighth New York Regiment, Colonel Lyens, observed a small party of Confederate soldiers approach with a flag of truce. This proved to be from Manassas Junction, and protected Major Taylor, of New Orleans, who bore letters from Jefferson Davis and Beauregard to President Lincoln and General Scott. Colonel Lyons telegraphed to Washington, and in reply received orders to send the despatches to Washington. A counsel was held, when the dispatches from these eminent rebels were read, but their nature has not transpired. It is sufficient to say that no answer was given, and Major Taylor was conducted to the rebel lines in the manner portrayed by our Artist. From the Richmond Guardian we learn that the letter from Jeff. Davis to Lincoln was on the subject of privateering, while that of Beauregard to General Scott related to an exchange of prisoners. Whatever the subject of these epistles might have been, the expedition was fruitless in all respects. We pay no heed to the surmise of some persons that it was a weak in-

vention of the enemy to gather information. There are too many traitors in office in Washington to render such a clumsy expedient necessary on the part of the one-eyed Confederacy.

THE BATTLE AT RICH MOUNTAIN, WESTERN VIRGINIA.

On the morning of the 12th of July, General McClellan ordered four regiments—the Eighth, Tenth and the Thirteenth Indiana Volunteers, and the Nineteenth Ohio Volunteers—to proceed along the line of the hills, south-east of the enemy's entrenched camp, to the Beverly road, where it crosses Rich Mountain, two miles east of the enemy's position, with orders to advance along the Beverly road, and attack the east side of the works, General McClelian being prepared to assault the west side as soon as firing should announce the commencement of the attack. The capture of a courier, who mistook the road through the enemy's camp for the route of our troops, placed the enemy in possession of the movement. When General Rosencrans reached the Beverly road, at two o'clock, after a most exhausting march over the mountains, he found the enemy posted at the opposite side of the road, about eight hundred strong, with two cannons, and holding a strong position, partially fortified.

An engagement instantly took place, and continued for threequarters of an hour, when the rebels were totally routed, with the loss of three hundred men, including officers and both cannon. About seventy-five of the rebels were killed; seventy-five of their wounded are in our hands, and one hundred and fifty others as prisoners.

The road was between two hills. Our troops descending a steep declivity were greatly exposed to the fire of the rebels, who occupied the opposite hill, and poured musketry, shot and shell upon them. General Researches' column remained at the place of the engagement during the night.

General McClellan was in position with his whole force during the whole of truncon, ready to make the assemble but heard nothing from

General McClellan was in position with his whole force during the whole afternoon, ready to make the assault, but heard nothing from the other column except this distant firing. Early in the morning he was proceeding to plant cannon upon an emirence commanding a portion of the rebel camp, and preparing to attack the whole nest in front, when it was ascertained that the enemy had evacuated the place during the night, moving towards Laurel Hill, leaving behind a few of their sick men, all their tents, cannon, camp equipage and transportation. A rapid march was then made by General McClellan to Beverly, passing Rosencrans' command on the road, with instructions to follow quickly. At Beverly it was ascertained, late



ESCORTING MAJOR INYLOR, OF NEW ORLEANS, THE BEARER OF A FLAG OF TRUCE COVERING LETTERS FROM JEFF DAVIS AND BEAUREGARD TO PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND GEN. SCOTT, BLINDFOLDED TO THE REBEL LINES, AFTER HIS UNSUCCESSFUL MISSION.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ACCOMPANYING MAJOR-GENERAL M'DOWELL'S COMMAND.

in the day, that the rebel forces at Laurel Hill had retreated, moving Our total loss is not more than eleven killed and thirty wounded.

Barnum's American Museum

CONTINUES to offer brilliant attractions, as PROF. ANDERSON, JR., the Great Wizard of the World, the Albino Steiers, Santien, Great Par Samson, Grand Agencie, and enterly numbers of other attractive novelies. Admission to all, 25 cens.

FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.

FRANK LESLIE, Editor and Publisher.

NEW YORK, JULY 20, 1861.

All Communications, Books for Review, &c., must be addressed to FHANK LEGIE, 19 City Hall Square, New York.

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THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

EXTRA SESSION.

Senate, July 10 .- After some unimportant business, the resolution to ap prove certain acts of the President was taken up; Mr. King offered to amend so as to reduce the standing army in six months after the re-establishment of the authority of the United States. Mr. Latham saw no reason for the increase of the regular army or suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, but was will ing to approve past acts of the President. Mr. Hale also wished to reduce the navy after the war, and was for making war on the harpies who in the guise of friends were fliching from the Government. Mr. Kennedy protested against the suspension of the habeas corpus writ by the President; he was opposed to coercion, and to a violation of the Constitution in the effort to sustain it. Mr. Lane, of Indiana, declared he would sanction no peace until the death by the halter of the leaders of the rebellion. Mr. Baker was for wer. The amendment was amended so as not to permanently increase army or navy. Agreed to. Mr. Polk opposed the resolution, and in a speech of much length and ability argued that the President had assumed unconstitutional powers. The resolution was then postponed. The amended bill authorizing the President to resolution was then postponed. The amended bil authorizing the Fresident to call for 500,000 volunteers, appropriating \$500,000,000, and granting franking privilege to military officers, was taken up, and after various amendments passed by 33 to 5. The Senators who voted against the bill were Polk, Salisbury, Powell, Johnson, of Missouri, and Kennedy.

July 11.—After some preliminary business, the House resumed the grave discussion of affairs. The bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers was passed without discussion. Then Mr. Clarke's motion to expel the members for Seceding States was also carried. Mr. Polk and Mr. Powell made strong peace speeches, and Mr. Breckinridge obtained the floor.

July 12.—The Force Bill, after considerable discussion, was passed, by 36 yeas to 6 nays. The previous vote on the bill authorizing the employment of volunteers was reconsidered, some amendments made, and the bill again passed—yeas 25, nays 5. A bill was introduced relative to the Sanitary Commission, and referred to the Military Committee. Notice was given of a bill to be introduced authorizing the Federal Government to take possession of personal property in the rebellious States where the owners have been found in rebellion. Mr. Saulsbury, of Delaware, offered his previously noticed resolution for an amendment to the Constitution, with a view to put ting a stop to the present war. It is in substance the Crittenden compromise of the last Congress.

On the presentation of the credentials of Mr. Frederic P. Stanton, appointe by the Governor of Kansas to fill a supposed vacancy from that State, under stood to be caused by the appointment of Senator James Lane to a command in the regular army, Mr. Lane demurred to being ousted from his Senatorial functions before his military nomination had been confirmed, and the matter was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Various biffs received consideration, all having in view the strengthening of the administrative arm of Government.

July 13.—Mr. Hale introduced his bill providing for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, and it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. The Postmaster-General sent in a communication in accordance with the request of Congress, explaining the circumstances at tending the suspension of the mails in the rebellious States. The credentials of the Senators elect from Virginia, in place of Messrs. Hunter and Mason— John S. Carlile and William B. Willey—were presented by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, and a long debate occurred as to the propriety of their admission which was participated in by Messrs. Bayard and Saulsbury, of Delaware; Johnson, of Tennessee; Trumbull, of Illinois, and others, the objections to their admission being constitutional. A motion to refer to the Committee on Elections was finally negatived, 35 to 5, and the new Senators were sworn in. The Loan Bill was then taken up, and several amendments suggested by the Committee on Finance were adopted, after which it was laid over temporarily and the bill to increase the present military establishment was taken up and

House, July 10.—A very excited and remarkable debate arose respecting the Duties Bill. Mr. Burnett, of Kentucky, protested against the war, while Mr. Mallory, of Kentucky, said the people of Kentucky were overwhelmingly in favor of putting down the rebellion. Mr. Vallandigham made a very flerce attack upon the President, saying that in Europe such tyranny as his would have cost him his head. The bill was carried by 135 to 10. The Loan Bill was afterwards brought forward and passed, by 149 to 5. The five malcontexts hear Penjarin Wood Burnett Beld, Norton and Vallandisham Contexts. tents being Benjamin Wood, Burnett, Reid, Norton and Vallandigham. Congress has thus authorized the raising of 500,000 men and \$500,000,000.

for the navy was passed. Messrs. Burnett and Hickman had a spirited passage of arms on the present question, and then Mr. Jackson, of Kentucky, spok eloquently in favor of the Union.

July 12 .- The bill came up authorizing the President to accept the services of 500,000 volunteers for the prosecution of the war, and appropriating \$500,000,000 to pay for the same, when a spirited discussion took lace, participated in by various members. The bill finally passed the House It has yet to pass the Senate. Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, offered a preamble and resolution, declaring vacant the seats of such members as have accepted commands in the militia of their several States, which occasioned a lively pas sage of words between various Representatives, when the matter was tabled by 92 to 51. A resolution was adopted requesting the Attorney-General to lay before the House a copy of his opinion in relation to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus.

July 13 .- Mr. Blair, of Missouri, offered a resolution expelling John B. Clark, a member from that State, for having borne arms against the Government. Those among the members of known Secession proclivities did their best to save Clark from his impending fate, by endeavoring to have the matter referred to the Committee on Elections, but their efforts were of ne avail. He was expelled by a vote of 94 to 45. The President notified the House that he had approved the bill for the payment of the militia and volunteers. The opinion of the Attorney-General on portions of the President's Message, including that relating to the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was received and referred to the Judiciary Committee. A resolution was adopted providing for the appointment of a Select Committee to inquire into the possibility of reducing the expenditures of the Government. The bill providing for the retirement of disabled army officers was debated in Committee of the Whole and passed; also the bill to pay soldiers for private property los in the removal from Fort Moultrie to Fort Sumpter.

Foreign News.

THE European news is of little importance. The tone of the British press is be coming more friendly to the United States, its good sense having recovered from the irritation produced by the articles in certain Secession papers in this

city, which recommend the North to rob England of Canada, to reimburse it for loss of the South. The extreme ignorance of such advice is patent to all who know anything of Canada, where the Americans are heartily detested. The course pursued by certain New York papers was of course made by order of Jeff. Davis, with the intention of making a breach between England and the North. The letters from the London Times (Russell), exposing the outrages upon British subjects in New Orleans, have had great effect, and will make the residence of the three Rebel Commissioners precarious. They should remember how the mob of London treated Haynau, and if Mr. Train thought it worth while, he might rouse a feeling against Mann, Yancey and Rost of a very dan gcrous kind. There is nothing new in domestic or foreign politics. The Erg-lish papers criticise our dead Douglas in a very hostile spirit, pronouncing bim to be a corrupt demagogue, and not a patriot, nor a statesman, nolding up as a brilliant contrast the Italian Cavour.

France is quiet. The fair Empress is about making another pilgrimage to

England. The recognition of Italy by Louis Napoleon has given great satisfaction to the people of France, but as much displeasure to the clergy and Ultra-

montane party.

Hungary is still unquiet. The Empress of Austria is rapidly sinking, and as

a last resort she is going to try the climate of Corfu. Ricasoli, the successor of Cavour, has made a hberal speech, tempered with moderation.

The new Sultan of Turkev has announced his intention of pursuing the same policy as that of his brother, the deceased monarch.

The serfs of Russia are discontented, not having realised any benefit from their freedom, while Poland is more than ever discontented, despite the semi-liberal measures of the Cz.r. The rumor of the latter visiting Louis Napoleon at the Camp of Chalons is renewed.

The French troops have left Syria, but a French fleet is cruising off the coast in case of emergencies.

Mexico.-Murders and assassinations abound. On Sunday, June 1, Senor Don Melcher Ocampo, one of the most prominent men in the Republic and ex-Cabinet Minister, was inhumanly butchered on his plantation, at Pocoma, where he has been living in retirement, by the followers of Marquez and Zuloaga, though the latter denies having had anything to do with the affair, and pretended to be very much affected when he heard of it. Another perand preceded to be very mach anecesed which he heard of it. Another personage of distinction, and especially well known, General Don Santos Degollado, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the Liberal army, was killed a few days after by the same party—in fair fight, however. He had gone to avenge the death of his friend Ocampo.

State of the Nation.

Congress is working earnestly, and the results, which will be found under the Congressional head, are, so far, satisfactory. The Secession element therein raises its voice but weakly, and its efforts are sternly rebuked by overwhelming majorities.

An important order has been issued by General Scott, which places the Telegraph, as far as relates to war movements, under the surveillance of the Department, so that in future the "telegrams" will be in all respects reliable if meagre. Special Correspondents for newspapers in the various camps are looked upon with suspicion by the military authorities, and some few have been arrested. The reason is self-evident. Being in the very midst of military operations, it is hardly possible but some indication of projected movements will be revealed to their argus eyes, and, once upon the scent, not an instant is lost before it is communicated to their respective journals, and in these blazoned to the world, without a moment's reflection as to the propriety of its publication. It is well that such an impolitic system should be stopped.

There are several papers in our midst who indulge every day in insane attacks upon the Government, and more especially upon the War Department, blaming it for want of energy in not advancing long ago upon the enemy. According to their profound knowledge of military tactics, the thing could have been done off-hand several weeks ago, the rebels driven from Virginia, and Richmond in possession of the Federal troops. These writers have become the laughing stock of the country by their presumptuous bombast and their visible ignorance. Impatient for the spoils, they would precipitate the action of the Government and risk all with combinations only half consummated and forces insufficient and incomplete. The wisdom of the wise is not their wisdom, and fortunately for the Union cause their counsel does not prevail. To those who can trace, however faintly, the outline of the plan of the Commander-in-Chief, it appears grand, comprehensive and effectual, not only in its offensive but in its defensive operations. Combinations so vast, with ramifications extending over hundreds of miles, and their strategic operations to be carried out by armies yet to be raised and prepared, might well demand time; and the consummate tact and judgment which met the necessity of keeping the enemy in check until these concerted movements could take effect, and the separate columns move onward, like the march of destiny, to surround and overwhelm the traitorous hosts assembled to work the ruin of the Union, should assure all doubters of the master mind in

Congress has acted decisively in reference to the new government of Virginia. The two Senators, Messrs. Wiley and Carlisle, were duly qualified and admitted to their seats, while the Seces-ionists, Messrs. Hunter and Mason, were expelled. This action will give comfort and strength to the true men in Western Virginia.

Baltimore is for the present quiet; the turbulent spirits of that city have been overawed by the firm stand and the prompt exhibition of power made by Major-General Banks; but it cannot be denied that a widespread feeling of sympathy with the Secessionists exists there, which would assuredly burst forth were the governmental power in weaker hands.

The Secessionists are ingenious in their desperation, and lose no opportunity that craft and cunning can suggest of destroying those opposed to them. Being unable to cope with our flotilla on the Potomac, they have attempted its destruction by infernal machines. Captain Budd, of the steamer Resolute, discovered two large casks, joined together by a rope, suspiciously floating towards his vessel. Steps were immediately taken to secure them, but one sank before this could be accomplished. On examining the barrel secured, it was found to be an ingeniously contrived infernal machine. The rope was designed to catch the prow of the vessel, and thus swing the casks under the bilge of the vessel. The rope was floated on the surface of the water by corks. Six feet under water, beneath each cask, was hung a strongly riveted cylinder of heavy boiler iron. These contained the explosive material. The cylinders were supported by the casks, in which were placed the fuses, which were ignited. There were two fuses in each cask. They led from a hole in the upper side of the cask, and were coiled upon a platform fixed about midway inside the vessel, to protect them from any water hat might leak into it. From this platform the fuses were carried through a copper pipe passing through the lower part of the cask, and connecting with a gutta percha pipe, the lower end of which was inserted in the cylinder.

A brilliantly contested action took place between the Federal forces, under General Siegel, and the Missouri State troops, under the command of Generals Parsons and Rains, which resulted in the defeat of the Secessionists, with a loss of three hundred men killed, prisoners and wounded.

The future movements of Major General McClellan will be found in the following despatch written after the gallant and impo tant action at Rich Mountain, Va., which we illustrate this week, where General Rosengrans overthrew the enemy, eight hundred strong, with severe lo-s in men, camp equipage, can-

Washington, July 13, 1861.
The following despatch was received to day as the army head-quarters from General M. Cie lan :

quarters from Generial M Cie 143:

Colonel E. D. Townsend, Washington, D. C.:

The success of to-day is all that I could desire. We captured six brass cannon, of which one is rifled, and all the enemy's camp equipage and transportation, even to his cups. The number of tents will probably reach two bundred, and more than sixty wagons. Their killed and wounded will amount to fully one hundred and fifty, with at least one hundred prisoners, and more coming in constantly. I know already of ten officers killed and prisoners.

Their retreat was complete. I occupied Beverly by a rapid march. Garnett abandoned his camp early this morning, leaving much of his equipage. He came within a few miles of Beverly, but our rapid march turned him back in great confusion, and he is now retreating on the road to St. George.

General Morris is to follow him up closely. I have telegraphed for the two Pennsylvania regiments at Cumberland to join General Hill at Rowlesburg. The General is concentrating all nis troops at Rowlesburg, and will cut off Garnett's retreat near West Union, or if possible at St. George.

I may say that we have driven cut some ten thousand troops, strongly intrenched, with the loss of eleven killed and thirty-five wounded. Provision returns found here show Garnett's force to have been ten thousand men. They were Eastern Virginians, Georgians, Tennesseeans, and, I think, Carclinians. Tomorrow I can give full details as to prisoners, &c. I trust that General Cox has by this time drawn Wise out of the Kanawha Valley. In that case I shall have accomplished the object of liberating Western Virginia. I hope the General-in-Chief will approve of my operations.

G. B. McCLELLAN, Major-General, Department of thio.

What better proof can be advanced in support of the ripe judgment of General Scott than the present movements of the Federal forces, which are rapidly and secur.ly closing in an armed corden the great army of the rebels in Virginia? From all points columns are marshing down. Those who were at Gallipolis, on the west, are en route for Ripley, on the other side of the Ohio, while at Charlestown, Parkersburg, Belpre, &c., are Ohio troops. At Grafton, Buckhannon, Philippi, &c., are Union forces, under General McClellan, his headquarters being at Buckhannon. At Cumberland the Eleventh Indiana Regiment, Colonel Wallace, is stationed, supported at the State line by two regiments of the Penusylvania reserve corps. At Martinsburg and surrounding places to the north banks of the Potomac, and including Hagerstown, Williamsport, Frederick, &c., are various portions of General Patterson's forces. At Harper's Ferry, Colonel Stone is in command. Along the north bank of the Potomac River to Washington are scattered battalions of the District militia, while in Washington, Georgetown, &c., are large forces under General Mansfield. Across the river, in Alexandria, Arlington, &c., are nearly forty thousand troops under the charge of General McDowell.

As they approach the rebels are beaten back, dispirited and disheartened. These falling back upon the main bodies, thoroughly demoralized by defeat, cannot but have a disastrous effect upon the whole by lessening their confidence in their own invincibility. The whole plan of the campaign displays consummate military knowledge, aided by experience and foresight, and the result is as certain and inevitable as death.

Gen. McClellan has gained another victory. On Sunday, the 14th, he attacked and defeated the rebel force of about 10,000 men, under General Garnett, who was killed in the action. This battle took place about eight miles from St. George, at a place called Carracksford, a small village. Gainett was ex-Congressnan for Virginia.

Carracksford, eight miles from St. George, where Garnett was killed, is about twenty-five miles north of Beverley, where McClellan now is, thirteen miles east of Philippi, and about fifteen miles west of the Alleghany Mountains.

All the camp equipage was taken, together with many prisoners. Fifty of the rebels were killed. It was a total rout.

The first sitting of the court-martial on Colonel Allen took place on Saturday, the 13th of July, at Fortress Monroe. The court is composed of the colonels of the various regiments there and at Newport News. Colonel Duryca was objected to by Colonel Allen's counsel, on account of his well-known prejudice against the accused, and the objection was allowed. There are several counts against Colonel Allen, such as disobedience of orders in burning property, in disr garding the passes and protections granted by General Butler, and in breaking his parole and going beyond his limits when under arrest. He denies all the charges except the last, to which he pleads guilty. This alone will render his dismissal from the service a certainty, without the Commander-in-Chief or the President should interpose, which is improbable.

Another of Jeff. Davis's pirate ships has turned up in the Mexican waters. It is the Sumpter, the privateer that escaped from New Orleans some time ago. She had taken several of our Northern merchantmen into a Cuban port called Cienfuegos, and had left them there to await the decision of the Spanish courts, as the privateer was compelled to sail again before the expiration of the twenty-four hours. One vessel the pirate had burned. The Governor had telegraphed our Consul in Havana, and the question will be the subject of considerable discussion between ourselves and Spain. We now see how much more friendly the British Order in Council was towards us than that of either Spain

At St. Petersburg, Russia, we hear that a captain had been imprisoned for hoisting the Confederate flag, which the Government of Russia will not recognize.

PERSONAL.

Charles M. Jerteres, who was arrested July 1860, on suspicion of having murdered his father-in-law, Mr. Walton, and Mr. Mathews, was tried for the offence on Wednesday and Tunrsday, the 10th and 11th of July, and acquitted. Se called no witnesses, but left all to his counsel, Mr. B ady, whose speech in his defence was most cloquent and conclusive. It is considered a most remarkable case, since everything was left to the councel's ability. The jury was out about twenty minutes.

Mr. Bonner, of the Ledger, has presented a thousand dollars to the families of the Massachusetts Voinneers. It is a great reflection upon our Government that what ought to be a national duty is left to mere popular impulse. Such

neglect is calculated to create disaffection in the army. Heroes are but men, and do not like to be neglected.

Col. Magre der sent back to Fortress Monroe, on the 8th, the watch found on the person of the late Major Wigthrop.

NATHAN THOMPS N. the American boatbuilder, who constructs a gunboat of one hundred toos by steam, in five hours from the time the keel is lail, has lately astonished the Londoners by introducin the American style of advertising. On the 1850 June the London Star appeared with one entire page taken up by by adventionary. advertising. On the 18th June taken up by his advertisement.

The New York World, on the 12th, gives a list of twenty-two slave captains tried in New York, ail of whom were acquitted. It also add: that the slavers for the last twelve years have been owned by New York merchants.

GEV. BUCKNER, Commander of the State Guard of K ntucky, and who was itedlined to Seccessionism, has had an interview with his old Commander. Gen Scott, which has had the effect of fixing his wavering faith. He has resigned the command of the State Goard, and has resolved to fight for the Union.

GEN. J. S. RAINS, one of Gov. Jackson's Brigadiers, and who is reported killed at Carthage in the action with Col. Siegel's regiment, was a south-west Missurian politician and a supporter of the Bell-Everett ticket. He was run by the Union men in the last election, for Congress. His treachery has led to his early grave.

BRIGADIER-GENERAL THOS. A. HAFRIS, who, at the head of about 1,600 rebel tropps, attacked Col. Smith of the Sixteenth Illinois Rigiment (6.0 men), near Mouroe Station of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Rahroad, was the late Speaker of the Missburi House of Representatives. He is a son-in-law of Com. Porter. He was at the late election a strong Union man, and a Bell and Everett man.

AFTER all, it appears that it was Alessandro Amodio, the celebrated baritone AFTER all, it appears that it was Alessandro Amodio, the celebrated baritone, do ded, and not his brother, as we, in common with other papers, stated. Messandro was born in Naples, in 1831, of an o'd and respectable lamity. His father is now the e-itor of the Official Journal in that city. At an early age he displayed uncommon musical talent, and placed himself under the care of some of the best Italian masters. He made his first appearance on the stage in the Teatro di San Carlo, and was so enthusiastically received that the manager of the opera at Florence engaged him for three successive scasons. He then appeared at Mitan, after which M. Strakosch secured his services for the American people. His success was unbounded wherever he went. He extended his tour to Havana, and stil later to Caracas, Venezulea, and was on his way home from the latter place when he died of a fever.

It is said that the A. Alison, who has written a reply to Cassius M Clay's letter to the London *Times*, is not the celebrated historian, but an obscure author in

CONSIDERABLE inquiries have been made after the nine Senators who were missing on the recent division. Mr. Breckinridge was one of the absen Legislators.

In consequence of the victory of Mace over Hurst, the Salybridge Giant, it is said, that Heenan is about to take another trip to England, to win the

JESSEN'S Sakee has been very generally introduced into the army as a perfect preventive of the diseases arising from a change of water. It is at once a blood purifier and a tonic.

A most deplorable accident happened on the evening of the 9th, at the residence of the poet, Longfeliow. While his aniable wife was lighting some scaling wax some of it fell upon her dress, which immediately took fire, and despite the utmost efforts on the part of Professor Longfellow, showns so statily injured that she did next day. The poet homself was much burned in extraoribition the furnishment. tinguishing the flames.

The Richmond Dispatch is certainly the Southern Budget of Fun, for it facetously miorins is serious readers, that "as the contraband of war, otherwis-Bombastes Furioso butler's niggers, are caught, they are shipped off to Gaba, where they are sold for the benefit of Abe Liccoln, Thurlow Weed, Horace Greeley and Parson Beecher!" The force of burlesque can go no farther.

SELAH MATHEWS, of Rochester, an able and houest lawyer of Rochester, while pleading in court on Friday, was seized with an apopletic fit, and died soon

John W. Ellis, Governor of North Carolina, died at the Red Sulphur Springs, Monroe Co., Virginia, on the 7th. At the commencement of the rebeliion he was a Union man, but was terrified into joining the Secession ranks. It is said that he died of remorse.

MRS. FREMONT has arrived from California, and her gallant husband, having seen his Jessie, is going to give jesse to the Secessionists.

PETER VAN BUSKIRK, of Washington, is ninety-nine years old. He was on the Revolutionary pension list as a private. As such he had received five dollars a month. But he claimed to have been assist int forage master, and he receivity found the evidence to establish his caim. He is therefore awarded arrearages to the amount of sixteen thousand two hundred dollars.

WAR NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

MARYLAND, Baltimores.—Matters are very quect. The vigor of General Banks achieved this result. Colonel Kenley has resigned his position as Provost-Marshal, and a sound Umon man, Mr. Dodge, was appointed Marshal. The state of seige has been removed. Colonel Richard Thomas, alias the French Lady, has been indicated for treason and piracy. It appears that this redoubtable bit of crinoline has a small schooner in the waters of the Potomac and Patuxent, where he has led a sort of half-pirate-patriotic life, so charmingly painted by Cooper. The steamer Chester, which was sent down the bay to capture it, returned at midnight, having failed to make the capture, though they got on her track. The schooner had stopped at Milistone Landing on the Patuxent. She had about thirty men on beard, all well armed. The Union guaboat Ben Wood was put on her track, and she will likely be captured soon. The De Kalb regiment passed through Baltimore on the 11th in perfect quiet, on its way to Washington. Nevertheless, there is considerable sullen discontext in the Maryland mind.

**PASTERN VIRGINIA.—The gunboat Freeborn has been cruising at night for

EASTERN VIRGINIA.—The gunboat Freeborn has been cruising at night for some time past between Aquia Creek and the mouth of the river. On Sunday two large oil tanks were seen floating toward the squadron, near the creek. One of them struck the rudder of the Resolute and sank. The other was overhauled, and a fuse attached to it put out. On examination it proved to have a cylinder five feet long and eighteen inches in diame er, made of boiler from This was filled with many kinds of destructive elements. It was an informal machine, constructed to destroy the squadron. Its weight was about four hundred pounds. The cylinder was connected with the cask by a fuse, ceated with India rubber. The machine has been taken to the Washington Navy Yard, where it has attracted much attention.

MATHAS POINT.—A person, who passed within half a mile of this point in the total reports all was still, and that the rebels had raised no batteries, or, is boat, reports all was still, and that they had, they had removed them.

they had, they had removed them.

CARE HENRY.—The privateer Jeff. Davis appears to have been doing a thriving business around the Capes of Delaware lately, and even up as far as Nantucket, it is reported, she has been seen. Several vessels arriving at peris in New England make mention of the cruiser, and state that they were chased by her. One or two English vessels have been overhauled by the Davis, but released upon their character being known. Quite an excitement seems to have been aroused by the daring of the rover. Several revenue cutters have been sent after the pirate. The Jeff. Lavis was the Washington, which was soized by the rebel au horities at New Orleans last Feeember. It is commanded by a renegade United states naval officer. From Capt. Gerrier's report, it would seem that the coorse of this pirate extended from the mouth of the Chesapeake even to New York. even to New York.

Formers Morros.—Everthing here remains in statu quo. The troops are becoming better oride; every cay, and the scouting porties are constantly on the watch. Captain Harmail, of the Ninth Volunteers, with a detachment of his company, had a brush with the rebels about seven miles from Newport News, in which he compelled them to retire. There were none wounded on the side of the enemy. The want of cavalry is much felt, and orders have been issued to furnish General Butler with a regiment. This, however, will be a work of time, as it requires at least six months to get cavalry in order. The Naval Brigade were doing good service, and deserve better treatment than they had received. The troops were complaining loudly of the neglect of Mr. Cameron in not paying them. The delay had so disgusted them that there would be trouble in raising more men. There is always money to pay swindles and jobs, such as Catalen burnings, &c., but none for the gallant men whose families are starving in New York.

An unfortunate e ent occurred on Friday, the 12th Joly. A sconting party of thirty-sever men of Bendix's regiment, under command of Lieutenat ts Herrenger and Mesebeck, fell into an amboscade, abo t nine miles above Newport News, and lost thirteen men, including the two lieutenates. Several of the enemy were killed. Seven companies of the regiment went out in the alternoon and picked up some of the stragglers. This expedition was undertaken without Colonel Phelos or Colonel Bendix's consent or even knowledge. There seems to be no controlling power in this camp, every officer acting on bis own indements. FORTRESS MONROE.—Everthing here remains in statu quo. The troops are

There seems to be no controlling power in this camp, every officer acting on his own judgment.

TENNESSEE, MEMPHIS .- A regiment of rebels left this city last week, to join

TENNESSEE, MEMPIIS.—A regiment of rebels left this city last week, to join Governor Jackson, of Missouri.

NASSULLE—The Union feeling is growing stronger here every day. The drunken, swaggering conduct of the Confederate troops throughout the State has worked a very wholesome change. All the most respectable Secession is are alarmed at the prospect of a reign of terror and blood.

The Nashville Banner says: "Let us tell the Jeffersonian, then, and all others who, to gratity a personal preference or party prejudce, are anxious to break through an immemor all custom by reelecting Governor Harris, that such a course will inevitably disrupt the Sate, and drive East Tennessee into rebellion. This is plain tak; but we want the reople of Middle and West Tennessee to understand the true position of affairs. The August election will decide the destiny of Tennessee, and have an important bearing upon the his ony of the whole Southern movement. An effort will be mane—is already being made—io induce the people of Bas. Tennessee to vote for separation from the State. The friends of acquiesence there, among whom may be counted some of the leading men who voted the Union ticket on the Sch of June; will

make an effort to save the people from so suicidal a decision. To attempt to force upon them for Governor, for a third term, in violation of all procedent, the man most obnexious to them, of all others in the State, is to man est a desire to drive them into rebellion, and into he attempt to create a free State.

the new results and the control of the control of the state of the sta

ILLINOIS, CARO.—It is reported that there are at Point Pleasant, Mo., 2,000 rebels preparing to attack Bird's Point. Brd's Peint is nearly oppolite Cairo, and is held by General Prentiss's troops. It is also said that Celruel Atkins has superseded General Pillow in command of the troops in Memphis.

MISSOURI.—The fight at Monroe on the 11th was a very spirited affair. Coonel Smith commanded the Federal treops, and General Harris the rebest The Chicago Times of the 12th says: "The three comparies sent for the redict of Colonel Smith at Monroe, Missouri, returned last hight to Hannibal, and report the roads unobstructed between Hannibal and Monroe. On arriving at the latter place, they formed a junction with Colonel Smith's torce, who had entrenched themselves in the Academy Buildings. The rebels, 1,200 strong, were grouped around over the prairies, out of the reach of Colonel Smith's rifles. They had two pieces of artillery, which were brought to bear, but the distance was so great that their balls were almost spent before they reached our lines. Colonel Smith's artillery, of longer range, did considerable execution. The fight lasted until dusk. The last shot from Colonel Smith's guits dismounded one of the enemy's. Just at that m ment Governor Wood, of Illino's, fell on their near with the cavalry sent from Quincy on Wednesday, completely routing them, and taking seventy-five pre ners, one gon and a large number of horses. Twenty or thirty of the enemy were killed, but not a man of the Union forces was killed, although several were severely wounded Colonel Smith is determined to shoot the most prominent rebes. General Thomas Harris, the rebel leader, escaped? Colonel Smith's regiment is known as the Sixteen'n Hillinois.

BOONE COUNTY.—A special destratch to the Democrat, from Jefferson City,

Boone County.—A special destatch to the Democrat, from Jefferson City, says that large armed bands of rebels from Boone and Ca loway counties were crossing the Missouri river, to join Governor Jackson's torces. A cloud Bornstein has sent a detachment of 250 troops and two mountain howitzers to act in conjunction with the Home Guard at Cole Camp and Syracuse, to intercept and drive them back. A squad of cavalry will also be pushed forward on General Lyon's left flank, to keep open the communication with him.

MISSISSIPPI, Union City.-The Oxford Mercury states that there are 10,800 men at Union City, but they expect marching orders for M's curi every may the Twelfth and Thirteenth & ississippi regiments have each created a ball con to their respective camps, and a ball is given bree times a week, which are attended by large numbers of gay belies of Tennessee. The army there is well supplied with provisions and arms, and each and all are ax ous to be led against Caird, or to cross the river and co-operate with Governor Jackson.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier contains a very grand-loquer SOUTH CAROLINA.—The Charleston Courier contains a very grand-loquent account of the "French Lady's" taking the St. Nichosa. The procreditor had not then heard of the capture of that celebrated bermaperodite. As there appears to be considerable doubt as to his being "fish, fieth or low!," we suggest that his punishment should be to temain "a single woman" ad his life. We also learn from that paper (which seems very lond of spreading evil reports for the Secessionists) that the workshorps of the Richmond Pentient ary have been destroyed by fire. As these were the great foundries of the reaches, the loss is great. We quote the Courier's own words: "Last evening the workshops of the Fententiary were almost completely demolished by fire. The loss is very considerable, as the buildings and machinery were used in the majurature of articles for the use of the state, which cannot well be supplied elsewhere. It is thought to have been the work of an incondury."

LOUISTANTA NEW ORLAND A NEW ORLAND A Neward of \$100,000 has been offered for the

the ma ufacture of articles for the use of the state, which cannot well be supplied elsewhere. It is thought to have been the work of an incendiary."

LOUISIANIA, New Origins.—A reward of \$100,000 has been offered for the cap ure of the Powhattan or Booklyn, the United States steamers, new blockading New Origins. The rebos had been making a "susel"-plate exessel, a la Warrior, and had covered her with radroad non, plasing he machinery below water line, to prevent the stot reaching to they had also built a new boat completely of iron, very sharp at the boars, with a sharp joint below the water line, and intended to run down the bookading ships. This v-ssel was to be commanded by Captain Seward Porter, formerly of Pordand Maine. It is alone by those 1 uselie experiments that the authorities keep the deluded populace amused, otherwise affairs are in so frightful a state that à la lanterne would long ago have been the dying song of the cheft conspiration. As it is, the particle and intelligent editor of the New York Herald was right when he said, "The Federal authorities won? have the hanging of cone-eyed Joil"—his deluded followers will."

The greatest sufferers in the present rebellion have been those who have most cost ibuted to the calamity. The Southern press will be combeely extinct in less than six months if the war continues. The most fluurishin Arkarsas paper, the Helena Shield, reduces the size three-fourths, but promises to make up for it when the war is over, and the Southern Confeserary acknowledged. The New Orleans Detta, Picayane and the smaler fry are cut downledged. The New Orleans Major. It only wants one thing to complete the Southern curre—the bombardment of the Crescent sity by a British fleet for their infamous outrages upon the rights of foreign subjects. So foribly frighteece have the Creel and and Bembartes of the Crescent City become a guisest the receiving of foreign clizens into their ranks.

GEORGIA.—The Augusta Constitutional offers to take the Federal postage

GEORGIA .- The Augusta Constitutional offers to take the Federal postage stamps as subscriptions to their paper.

MISSOURI —The vigor and vigilance of General Lyon are above all praise. As we have described the battle of Carthage in another place, we confine ourselves here to giving the number of troops after Governo: Jackson and General Rains, with their rebels:

General Lyon's force about	 	3,500
General Sweeney's force abou:		
First Iowa Volunteers about		
At Alton about		
. Captain Prince's command about	 	2,500
Ceionel Montgomery's ferce about	 	400
Regulars from various points about	 	700
		ARTHUR DESIGNATION AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON AND ADDRESS OF THE PERSON ADDRESS OF THE PERS
(2)		2 K 000

The Jefferson City Examiner says that General Watkins, of the State Guard, has encamped near Chalk Biuffs, on the Arkansas line, with a large force. It also reports that a number of Tennessecaus, Mississippians and Louisanians embarked at Memphis, on the 2d of July, in a fleet of boats of every description and proceeded up White River.

and proceeded by Wuite River.

KENTUCKY.—Matters here remain very quiet. The Council at Lou'sville has resolved to inquire into the kidnapping of youths to recruit the Confederate army. The State kuthorities have also decided that no mare modey shall be spent on military encampments. This will, no doubt, have the effect of das banding the state militia, and materially streng hen rights hands of the Federa powers. Colonel Stone, of the Louisville betterly, and the near Buckner are at issue upon the late Secession novement. In many respects the aspect of Kentucky is decidedly improved. General Buckner has seen the error of his ways and returned to the patt of duty. Hence Colonel Stone's quarrel with birn The Military Council has declared that its members never has any leading to Secession, but merely wished to maintain their State rights, and that they consider the right to be neutral as one. Of the two they prefer the Union, but they think both can be preserved.

FLURIDA, FORT PICKERS.—That indomitable body of men, true men to the grit, albeit, semewhat in the rough—and familiarly known as Billy Wilson's Zonaves, arrived at Fort Pickens on the 24th June. A letter from an eye witness thus describes it :

witness thus describes it:

Twenty-four hours ago our reinforcements were comfortably encamped on Rosas. You probably know more about them than I do Billy Wilson's regiment of inside the lights on the 24th, and is now on Rosas fabrid. As I write, there is a battaino drill going on, and it looks queer enough to one who has been they years a regular. What the new comers lack in elegance, however, they make

sot inside the lights on the 24th, and is now on Ross Island. As I write, there is a battaion drill goirg on, and it looks queer enough to one who has been thirty years a regular. What the new comers lack in elegance, however, they make up in muscle. Their advent here was a grand affair, and was as noisy as you can imagine. Cheers do not describe the extraordinary rears with which every one of our vessels, and subsequently ourselves, were precied. Isomerely doubt whether so many "tigers" were ever before heard in Perida.

Is it any wonder, then, that the regiment should be the litin of the hour? The debarkation was something whose like I never hope to look upon again.

"Three cheers for farry y Brown—tiger." "Three cheers for lilly Wisbertiger." "Three cheers for Gen. Scott—tiger." "Three cheers for old Abetiger." "Three cheers for old Abetiger." Three cheers for Mr. Slemmer—tiger." "Three cheers for old Abetiger." Three cheers for Mr. Slemmer—tiger." "Say, old bandy legs, fing down that fowling piece." "Hold on there, squint eye, them's my groceries." "Pull that d—d rigger overboard," and a the sand other indeserbable phrases greeted my ere from the crowd, as the Vanderblit hauled near to let them land. The weather is described as being intolerably hot. In the meantime General Bragg remains at Pensac la with a force of rebels, variously estimated at from two thousand to five thousand men. Their discipline is bad, and they are so short of powder as not to have enough for a dozen rounds. In respect to manufactures of every description, the entire South is as helpless as children—always having depended upon the Northern States and Europe for every species of industrial production.

It is said that the rebels are erecting batteries at Fernandina, to be ready for an attack.

The Commander of the British war steamer, Jason, bas again anchored near our fleet of Santa Rosa Island, after his cruise off the blockadet ports of the rebels, and he proneunces the blockade effectual.

ALABAMA, Mobile. - Although Alabama is spared the horrors of a ALABAMA, Mobile.—Although Alabama is spared the horrors of actual warfare, the state of things is most dissertous. Trade paralysed, Mobile blockaded, and provisions at factive pieces. The Mobile Advertiser takes a gloemy view of Southern prospects, and calls for more men and money, neither of which, it says, are effected with it at freedom which should characterie the present conflict. It is especially savage with hegland, who, it says, shall never have another ounce of cotton "ex ept under the guns of their frowning forts." It, nevertheless, is evidently pleased that Jeff. Davis has made Virgin's the catspaw of the Southern fox.

BATTLE OF BEALINGTON, NEAR LAUREL HILL, VIRGINIA.

ViRCINIA.

Our Artist has sent us a skeich of a spirited affair between the Unin forces, the Fourtee to Ohio and Seventh and Ninth Indiana, and a Goog an regiment, which has been considered as the crack regiment of the rebels. On the 8th J ly, about two o do k in the strangon, from a high hill in the neighborhood of Bealington, situated at the base of the Laurel mountain, two large bodies of troops were used marching out of the enemy's camp. Instant preparations were made by our troops to resist the attack. As four o'clock in the afternoon ski misaing by the Fourteenth Ohio and Nun k Indiana commenced. The enemy's cavalved under cover of the wood, when our skirmssers rushed at them, pouring a sharp volley into their midst. The enemy's cavalvy then advanced, upon which the Federal skirmishers resteated, when the two six-pouncers of Colonel Barnett's First Ohio battery threw a couple of shells into the midst of the cavalry, who retired under cover of the wood. of Colonel Barnth's First Ohio battery threw a couple of shells into the midst of the cavalry, who retired under cover of the wood. The Orio troops then poured another volley and sent several shell into the wood, which did so much execution that the officers could not rally them. The loss of the enemy was about twenty killed and forty wounded, so a prisoner informed the commarding officer. The Union loss was two killed and six wounded. The enemy fell back after the skirmich, and the wood where the Georgians had sheltered themselves was taken possession of by the Ninth Indiana. The Fourteen'h Ohio regiment was commanded by Colonel S'adman the Seventa Indiana by Colonel Condition. The Charletter of the prisoners in the afternoon, when parts of all three regiments were engaged, and when that panic took place in the Georgian regiment, which is thus esseribed by one of the prisoners: "One shoil for right in the afternoon, when parts of the prisoners: "One shoil for right in the midst of their camp, and created the thnost constenation." He also says the Georgians refused to come down to the woods opposite

also say the Georgians refused to com-down to the woods opposite our advance position again, and were all very much astonished and

HOUSE BUILT BY MARSHAL KANE ON GALLOWS HILL, BALTIMORE, MD.

Our sketch represents the house or storehouse built by Marshal Kone upon Gallows Hell, after the stoack upon the Marsachusetts trops by the mab in the streets of Battimore, on the 19th of Aprilable rebel Marshal needed some place to store the arms with which he hoped to give aid and comfort to the enemy, and be created the he hoped to give aid and comfort to the comp, and be created the building which we represent for that dist yal purpose. It cannot building which we represent for that district particles. It almost beasts of much architectural beauty, but it is bandsome enough for the vile purpose to which it was to be devoted. Its location on Gallows Hill is unpleasantly suggestive of the possible fare of somebody. The Thirteenth regiment (Brooklyn) of New York State Mil dia now hold possession of it, and the arms found therein will be placed in loyal hands and used for the punishment of rotels and the salvation of the Union.

CONFEDERATE WAR STEAMER IN PENSACOLA HARBOR.

A CORRESPONDENT in Fort Pickens has sent us a sketch of an im-A CORRESPONDENT in Fort Pickens has sent us a sketch of an immense war stramer, which he denominates the 'Flagship of the Home Squadron of the Southern Confederacy." He also states the does not give his authority) hat Americal Recolars in command of her, and that he is burning Uncle Sam's coal without paying for the same. This proceeding, to say the least of it, is andiguified, and, we think Adairal Recolars should "pay up." There is his excuse, however, for the "Admiral," that his bosiness is to ply between Persacola and the Navy Yard there, and that if he wanted to go to Washington to cettle his accounts, he can't get out unless he destroys Fort Pickens and takes ourfleet, outside the harbor, in detail.

THE RIP-RAPS.

THE RIP-RAPS.

This famous place really commands the entrance of James River, being about one thousand nine hundred yards from Fortress Mouroe, and between three to four miles from the opposite shore. It was famous really called Willoughb.'s Bank, after the English navigator, and was a saudbank. It has since been a tificially raised by throwing on it masses of stone, on which Castle Celhoun, or the Fortress of Rip Raps is in course of construction. The aspect of the place is very rough and savage, and the meaning of the sea waves, as they burst upon the rocks, is the very melody of wild desolation. The name is derived from the effect which the unremitting ripples have bad apon the shoal. The foundation of Castle Calboun was late to 1826. Since the accupation of Fortress Monroe and Newmont News by the Federal troops, under the command of General Briter, several gues have been erected on the Rip-Raps, the latest and most efficient of which is called the Sawyer gun, a rifled cannon of great power. The experiments made have been so successful, that the rebels have been co-neiled to place their battery on sewall's Point rearly a mile further back. With Fortress Mource in our possession, the Rep-Raps can prevent the passage of any vessels into James River.

THE BATTLE NEAR CARTHAGE, MO.

THE BATTLE NEAR CARTHAGE, MO.

The State troops were posted on a ridge in a prairie, with five pieces of artillery, one twelve bounder in the centre, two six pounders on he right and left, cavalry on each flank, and infantry in the rear.

The artillery of Colonel Siegel approached within eight bundred yards, with feur cannon in the centre, a body of infantry and a six pounder, under Lieutenant Colonel Hassendan on the left Colonel Siegel and months of the right, and a body of infantry behind the centre ar illery.

Colonel Siegel's left opened fire with therpuess, and soon the engagement became general. The rebels had no grape, and their artillerists being poor, their bals flew over the beads of the Unionists. After two hours' firing the enemy's artillery was endrely silenced and their ranks broken. About 1500 cavalry then attempted to ou flack Siegel and cut off his baggage train, which was three miles bock, when a retrograde movement was ordered. The train was reached in good order, surrounded by infantry and artillery, and the retreat of the Union troops continued until a point was reached where the read passed through a high buff on each side, where the creamy's cavalry were posted in large numbers. By a feint, as if intending to pass round the blaff, Siegel drew the cavalry in a solid body into the road at a distence of one bundred and litty yards from his position, when by a rapid movement of his artillery ne poured a heavy cross fire of canister into their ranks. At the same time the infantry charged at a "double quick," and in ten minutes the Stare troops seathered in every direction. Eighty-five riderless horses were captured, and sixty-five shot guns and a number of revolvers and bowie-knives were picked up from the ground.

Colonel Siegel did not surround Carthage, as reported, but at-

ber of revolvers and bowie-knives were pieked up from the ground. Colonel Siegel did not surround Carthage, as reported, but attempt d to reach a riece of woods north of the town, and after two hours' desperate figuring, in which all the forces on both sides were engaged, and in which the enemy lost nearly two hundred killed, he succeeded in doing so; and the role is refered to Carthage, and Siegel fell back on Sarcoxie, whence he proceeded next day to blount Vannos.

GRAND UNION ARMY IN AND APPROACHING VIRCINIA.

THERE are now ready for immediate action the following divisions: EER are now ready for immediate action the ichlowing alvision.

Central Division, commanded by General Patterson. 25 000

North-East Division, by General McDowell. 40,000

North-West Division, by General McClellan 45,000

Routh-East Division, by General Baller 20 000

Washing on Division, by General Baller 10,000

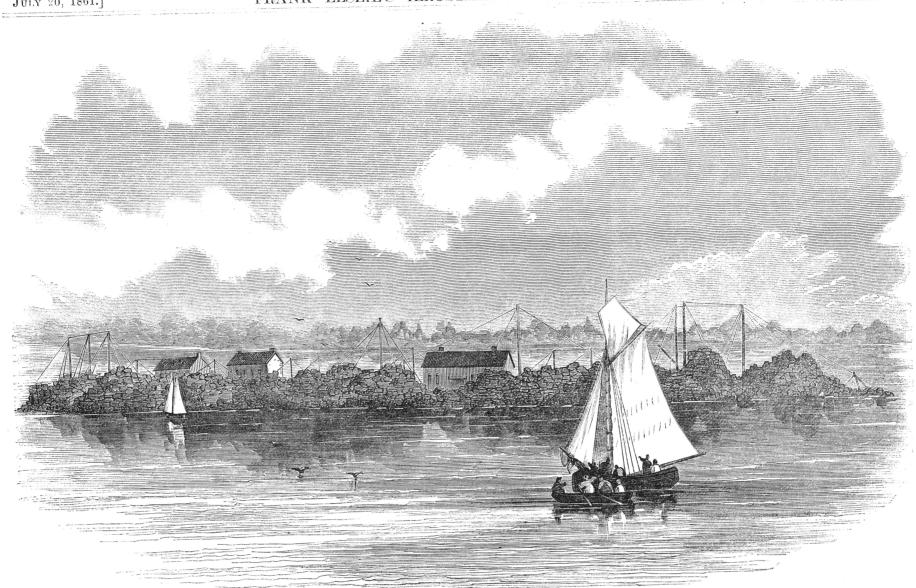
Baltimore Division, by General Balles 10,000

Colonel Stone's Division. 5400

Lous XIV., who loved a laconic style, met a priest whilst travelling in the country, and, ordering him to stop, asked him, bastily, "Wheree come you? Where are you going? What do you want?" The priest, who knew perfectly well the Kirg's disposition, instantly replied, "From Brugges—to Paris—a benefice." "You shall have it," replied the King, and in a few days he presented him to a valuable hying.



CREAT CONFLACEATION IN EAST ALBANY, N. Y., ON THE NIGHT OF THE 5m OF JULY, 1861—TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF THE FREIGHT DEPOTS OF THE ALBANY AND BOSTON RALLBOAD CO., TOGETHER WITH ALL THERR CONTENTS AND SEVERAL LOADED CANAL BOATS—LOSS OF PROPERTY OVER HALF A MILLION OF DOLLARS.—From a Skerch taken on the Spot of 150.



FORT CALIFOUN, ON THE RIP-RAPS, SITUATED BETWEEN FORTRESS MONROE AND SEWALL'S POINT, IN HAMPTON ROADS, VA.—SKETCHED FROM THE GUNBOAT QUAKER CITY BY J. L. PENKE, ESQ.—SEE PAGE 147.

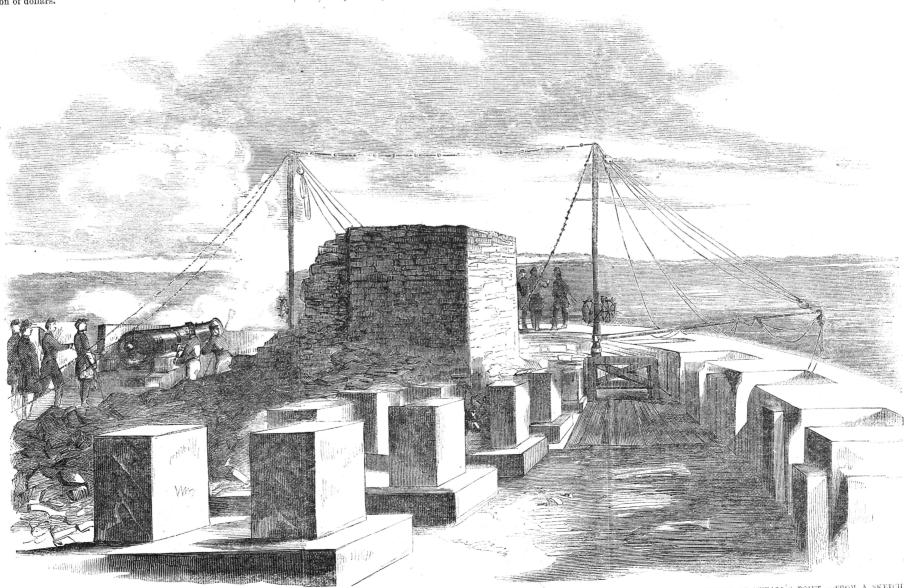
The flames were overhead and all around the boat. The father of the child got on a point opposite where the boat lay. The mother balloed to the father to catch the child, and almost simultaneously with the remark threw the child to the father. It did not reach him, and it fell into the water. The mother jumped in after it, but, sad to relate, the child was drowned. The mother, however, was saved.

In less than two how that the water that the water than the same than the sam

In less than two hours time the large freight depot, about eight hundred feet in length, and upwards of one hundred feet in width; the frei ht depot on the north side of the canal, at least four hundred feetin length; the passenger depot, two hundred feet in length; the business office of the Company; the bridge leading across the canal from the main depot; between forty and fifty cars, mostly for freight; half a dozen canal boats; hundreds of feet of platform; and quite a large quantity of freight were one immense pile of ruins, the flames dancing to and fro, as if in sporting glee over their work of destruction—the aggregate loss amounting to half a million of dollars. lion of dollars.

Shortly after noon on the 4th of July, a fire broke out in East Boston, near the shipyards. It commenced in a rigger's loft, a wooden building, on Aspinwall's wharf, and spread along the inflammable material with a rapidity and a fierceness which defied all the efforts of the firemen to extinguish or control it. From Aspinwall's it spread to Snelling's and Mickerson's wharves, laying everything in ashes, including the salt refinery, a building one hundred feet square, and the immense foundry of the East Boston Iron Company. It then attacked Clinton Wharf, and spread to the Dry Dock, and afterwards to the shipyard of Samuel Hall, burning the whole square of the Timber Dock Company, which was bounded by three blocks, covered with poor dwelling-houses, all of which were destroyed, rendering at least two bundred families honseless. It spared nothing. Whatever the flames touched was ruthlessly and spared nothing. Whatever the flames touched was ruthlessly and coweletely destroyed. The loss is immense, and is not the less completely destroyed. The loss is immense, and is not the less

disastrous because a large amount of the property was insured. In addition to the buildings swept away by this tremendous confiagration, much damage was done to the vessels at the wharves. The following is a list of the vessels burned: Bark Mystery, Bostou; brig Orella, brig Henry Matthews, Searsport; brig Fanny O. Field, schooner T. A. Hawkins, schooner Dashaway, schooner M. A. McNiel, Philadelphia—all totally destroyed. Bark Edward C. Hillost main and mizenmasts. A large number of vessels were towed into the stream and saved. Fortunately not a single life was lost.



INTERIOR OF FORT CALHOUN, ON THE RIP-RAPS, IN HAMPTON ROADS, VA., SHOWING THE PROGRESS MADE IN ITS CONSTRUCTION—EXPERIMENTING WITH RIPLED CANNON AT SEWALL'S POINT.—FROM A SKETCH BY J. L. PENKE, ESQ.—SEE PAGE 147.



THE BATTLE OF RICH MOUNTAIN, WESTERN VIRGINIA, ON THE 12th OF JULY, BETWEEN THE TROOPS OF MAJOR-GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S COMMAND, LED BY GENERAL TENTH AND THIRTEENTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, AND THE NINETEENTH OHIO REGIMENT



RAL ROSENCRANS AND A FORCE OF THREE THOUSAND REBELS UNDER COLONEL PEGRAM—TOTAL ROUT OF THE ENEMY WITH GREAT SLAUGHTER BY THE EIGHTH, ENT.—From a Skeich by our Artist accompanying Major-General McClellan's Command,—See Page 145.

ERLE GOWER:

OR, THE

SECRET MARRIAGE.

By Pierce Egan.

CHAPTER LV.

LORD Kingswood arrived at Brighton shortly after I ady Kingswood and Lady Maud had quitted it. He was made acquainted with their abrupt departure immediately he reached the house Lady Kingswood had engaged. He resolved to return to London the same night, but as he had ordered a horse to be brought to the door that he might take a ride before dinner, a habit he had contracted, he mounted it on its being announced, and galloped along the King's Road, to encounter the Marquis of Ceillingham, Ishmael and Erle in one dawn'ng group.

Before the eve had become night he was within his library in London again, pacing it in a hot and feverish state, and with his brain filled with maddening thoughts, not alone with respect to Vernon and the boy, who he seemed to feel was his son, but becaused he fancied that he detected lurking upon the calm, undemonstrative face of the Marquis of Chillingham a triumpoant, mocking

smile.

He had not forgetten that Chillingham had been one of the first suitors Lady the had not longetten that Chillingham had been one of the first suitors Lady ingswood had in the preceding years of their married life; he had not hithert ought of it, except to serve as the vehicle for some pleasantry; he remem red it now.

thought of it, except to serve as the vehicle for some pleasantry; he remembered it now.

Apparently, however, he had no cause for jealous alarm. Lady Kingswood had passed inrough London with Lady Maud St. Clair, and was at Kingswood Hail. Chillingham was at Brighton. In a day or two he would be in London, and he would see him daily, either at the House of Peers or in council.

The marquis and Lady Kingswood would thus be apart, and without a probability of their meeting; still he was haunted by jealous doubts of both as by a spectre. His fears, 100, were perhaps the greater from the very determined character of Lady Kingswood's conduct towards him-eff.

He met the Marquis of Chillingham, as he had calculated, almost daily. Tacily, their former intimate relations cooled, their greetings became more distant, and their bearing to each other more hughty.

Daily communications from Kingswood assured bim that Lady Kingswood remained in seclusion at the Hall, his own eyes told him that the marquis did not quit London.

remained in seciusion at the finit, his own eyes tork that the margon and quit Lordon.

The went slowly on, and those affairs in which he was most deeply interested remained periocity stationary. He heard nothing of Ishmael or his menaces of disclosure; he and his companions, so terrible though so fair to look upon, had d suppeared, and Cyril had suddenly, instead of acting in direct hostility to his wish, become constant in his attentions to Ecanore Cotton.

Perhaps this hall angured a fairer senting to the stormy period he had passed through. As if to give some affirmative co-or to this presumptive aspiration, Pharisco appeared one night suddenly before him.

He girled into the room, and stood by Lord Kingswood's side ere he heard him enter.

him enter.
Lord Kingswood, on catching sight of him, leaped to his feet, for Pharises

was so of squised he did not know him.

'Pray, my lord, be seated,' cried Pharisee, in low, hurried tone; "be not disturbed or alarmed; it is I, your faithful and devoted sorvant, Pharisee. I have great and important news for your lordship."

Lord King-wood, recovering his composure, regarded him sterely.

"What is the meaning of this mummery, man?" he said, in a slow, scornful

"What is the meaning of this munimery, man?" he said, in a slow, scornful voice.

"It means, my lord, that my life is not for the present safe in my natural appearance," he returned in a whisper. "My lord, my lord, I have, at the peril of my life, obtained for you information of the utmost value to your future peace of mind; and when I tell your lordship that, concealed, I overheard Horace Verbon, Esquire, of Eston Square and Hordingford confer with that old man of whom I have spoken to your lordship—when I inform your lordship that, believing themselves to be alone, they let out secrets worth half your lordship's for tune to purchase—you will say I could hardly have bought those secrets too dearly at the rise of my life."

He paused, for he saw that Lord K ngswood bent upon him a searching, anxious, tremblingly-eager gaze. "Go on, Pharisee, my good, faithful fellow," cried his lordship, excitedly, as Pharisee did not attempt to proceed beyond what he had stated. "Do not keep me in suspense; it is possible what you may have to communicate may prove invaluable to me."

"I believe it will, my lord," returned Pharisee; "but your lordship will remember that eather communicate may

prove invaluable to me."
"I believe it will, my lord," returned Pharisse; "but your lordship will remember that, while you are great, powerful and wealthy, I am but a poor

ervaut."
"Pharisce, you shall have no cause to doubt my liberality if your information
be of the service to me which you intima e it is," returned his lordship.

hastiy.

"Pard in me, my lord, if I appear mercenary," returned Pharisee, slowly, urposely to increase his loreship's eagerness, "but liberality is but a vague term. I am but a poor servant, and I am anxious to secure an income for my declining years. I have drawn up a small paper——"

He drew one from his breast as he spoke, but Lord Kingswood frowned, and

He drew one from his breast as he spoke, but Lord Kingswood frowned, and said, hastily and sternly,
"I am not accustomed to make terms of such a kind, especially with one who ought to know that my liberaity is not a vague term?"
"Your lordship has done welt to correct me," returned Phari ee, craftly,
"It is because or my knowledge of your krdship's bounty and liberaity that I have presumed to draw up this paper, which is simply an agreement to pay me an annuaty for li e, as I shall almost immediately have to fly my country."
"Fly your country!" crad Lord Kingswood, with surprise, "on what account, man?"

"Fly your country!' cred Lord Kingswood, with surprise, "on what account, man?"
"Upon your lordship's account, solely and wholly upon your lordship's, I assure you," be replied, with a cringing bow. "And, there'ore, my lard, in order to avoid delay, I have prepared this paper for your lordship to sign in my favor," subjoined Pharisee, tendering, with flogers that slightly tremoled, the paper he had already produced.
"What is the positive purport of this document?" asked Lord Kingswood, in an imputient tone, as he snatched rather than took the paper out of Pharisee's hand.

hand.

"It is only a simple agreement, my lord, to secure to me, for the remainder of my life, a small annuity in the event of certain information, communicated by me to you, proving of such importance as would induce you, without the compulsory assistance of any such instrumint as this, to grantit."

Lord Kingswood opened it, and observed that it was very lengthy for an agreement of such a character; but Prarisee rather anxiously assured him that it contained only the necessary and usual provisions to make it a legal instrument.

ment.

"Ecough," said Lord Kingswood, displaying some irritability of manner.

"I presame, after so many years' servitude with me, I can trust you in so simple a matter as this. Where is my senature to be affixed?"

"There, my lord," replied Pharisee, pointing out the space left for the

purpose.

Lord Kingswood seized a pen and scrawled his accustomed signature on the

Lord Kingswood seized a pen and scrawled his accustomed signature on the spot indicated, and then handed the piper back to Pharisee, whose fingers absolutely clutched it as they took po session of it. Carefully applying some blotting-paper to the wet ink, he dried it, folded the paper, and put it into his vest with a glean of trumph upon his face.

"Having complied with your request," observed Lord Kingswood, "proceed to acquaint me with the conversation you overheard, and which you declare to be of such in ortance to me."

"My lord, one fact must be of primary importance to you; I believe," said Pharisee, "and that is the death of the mother of Mr. Erle Gower."

A livid that rendered the features of Lord Kingswood for a moment ghastly, and in a low voice he reptied,

"Mat imp rend."

"Your lord-bip it, I have no doubt, conscious that Mr. Vernon, of Huntingford, is deeply interested in Mr. Erle's affairs?"

"You referred to an event," he said; "contine yourself for the present to that."

I merely, my lord, intended to preface what I had to sav on that point,

"I merely, my lord, intended to proface what I had to say on that point," returned Pracisec, "by informing your fordship that the old knave, of whom I have several trees spoken to your lordship, is Mr. Vernon's secret agent, and has been ergaged by him from the time a laise charge was brought against the mether of Mr. Ede up to the present moment."

"It's secret agent?" echoest Lord Kingswood, with a look of inqu'ry.

"Yes, ay lord. When the hely to whom I have alluded to disappeared, I suppose from her friends, this old man Polgreep was employed by Mr. Vernou to track her," coefficient Phinisce.

"Indeed!" exclaimed Phinisce.
"Indeed!" exclaimed Rod Kingswood, sharply. "With what success?"

"To give his own words," answered Phinisce, "he said that he had in his possession written bets of all the incidents of some trial where the lady had to undergo, her acquittal and subsequent death and burial, a description of the place where she was interred, together with all the necessary official papers relating to it."

relating to it."
"Death and interment! are you sure of that?" exclaimed Lord Kingswood

"Death and interment! are you sure of that "P" excammen Lord Knogswood, with eager excitement.

"Quite sure, my lord," returned Phavisee. "That was not all: he not only pointed to a chest in which the documents of which he spoke were, he said, deposited, be talso stated that the same box contained the certificate of your marriage with the mother of Mr. Erle?"

Lo d Kingswood started and caught Pharisee by the arm.

"My good Pharisee," he said; in an earnest tone, "are you sure—quite sure—that he said the nother of Mr. Erle?"

"Not have prepared as well—a no—I am not sure on that point."

were same me member—a—well—a ne—I am not sure on that point," ered Pharisee, dubiously; but added, quickly, "I am sure that he said as in possession of the certificate of the marriage and the official gr—"." Extrasted from the book?" exclaimed Lord Kingswood From what I gathered, my lord, I should say subtracted—torn out," re

piled Pharisec.

"I have some reason to believe that your supposition is correct," observed Lord King wood. "But proceed, your information is indeed interesting and important to me."

"It will prove, my lord, yet more deeply interesting to you, I suspect," continued Pharisco, rubbing one hand slowly over the other. "The death of the lady is an important fact."

"A most important fact," repeated Lord Kingswood.
"So, my lord, is that of the death of the clergyman who performed the ceremony of marriage between you and the lady of whom we have been speaking."

speaking."

A low groan burst from Lord Kingswood's lips.

"The individual who performed the—the coremony was not—was not—I have, I think, the strongest authority to believe, an ordained clergyman of the Church of angland," said bis lordship, in a hesi ating tone.

"But an impostor?" suggested Pharisce.

"In that sense—yes," replied his lordship.

"My lord have, will any objection to name to me the authority?" asked

"In that sense—yes," replied his lordship.
"My lord, have you any objection to name to me the author.ty?" asked Pharkee. "Your lordship can depend upon my secresy."
"I quite believe I can, Pharkee, in this matter, at least," returned Lord Ki gswood. "The fact is, Sir Harris Stanhope in some degree assisted me in the—in the—intri—a—I should say—offar, and he subsequently assured me, and does at the present moment positively assert, that the person engaged was not a clargaman."

the—in the—intri—a—I should say—aftar, and he subsequently assured me, and does at the present moment positively assert, that the person engaged was not a clergyman."

"Sir Barris Stanhope, my lord, has an interest in deceiving you," replied Pharise. "The clergyman was his friend, but some years since a quaried took place between them which was never hea'ed. The reverend gentlemen married a lady of fortune, changed his name and residence, and his death has been known only through his adopted name."

Lord Kingswood, in a state of nervous excitement, paced up and down the room for a few moments, his brea-t filled with tumultous emotions; several times he essayed to speak, but found it impossible to do so. At length, after wiping the clammy moisture from his forchead, and drawing several deep breaths, he returned to Pharisee.

"I think, then, my faitbful Pharisee," he said, still panting for breath, "that I am to understand that the—the unhappy lady who has given me much cause lately for uneasiness is—is dead, and has been so for many years?"

"Exactly so, my lord," returned Pharisee, with a bend of the head.

"And that the clergyman, being dead, no bring witnesses of the ceremony can now be produced?" continued Lord Kingswood.

"Precisely so, my lord," returned Pharisee, with a cunning leer upon his sollow fice. "The case stands thus: whatever may really have happened in past years to compromise your lordship's posi ion cannot now be proved, save by documents, and we all know that such documents as certificates and attesting papers can be lorged to serve a purpose. The real position in which you now stand, my lord, may be understood by your lordship from the following words which Mr. Vernon addressed to old Pengreep—Lord Kingswood must not know of this clergyman's death, or my revenge and bis atonement will for ever be crushed in this world." I heard him say this cistinctly, sed your lordship will, no doubt, comprehend the words better than I can explain them."

"They are obligations of a very important and valua

flight."
"I will protect you." said Lord Kingswood, a sudden thought flashing through his brain. "But'l need not appear in the matter. You say that your beitef is those papers were for the most part obtained surrept thously?"
"There can be no d abt of it, my lord," returned Pharisce.
"Well, in that case," rejoined Lord Kingsword, quickly, "this man Pengreep cannot pursue you for trying to obtain possession of what he has himself stolen"

Pharisce started; this was p'acing his position in a new form with respect to Pengreep. But Albertina? He grozned at the very thought of her. The memory of the licence, the ring, the have and to hold, for better for worse, almost made him sink into the careh. "Where did you say this mon lived?" inquired Lord Kingswood. "Gray's Mount," returned Pharisce, scarcely, for the moment, knowing what he was saying.

Lord Kingswood made an entry in his tablets.
"I suppose the fellow can be reached with gold?" observed Lord Kingswood.

wool.

"No dou't, my lord," returned Pharisee, still musin: ly.

"What if we were to open negotiations with him?" suggested Lord
Kingswool. "Now we know the commodity he has to part with, we shall be
in a position to make an offer. Possessing certain information, they are of
much less value than they would have been under other circumstances. We
can afford, however, to be liberal, for I do not deny that I am very affixious to
ob ain every scrap of paper relative to this accursed affair, and destroy, oblierate all, so that not a vestige of it shall remain to trouble me more."

"I am afraid, my lord, that you would find him treacherous," suggested
Pharise c.

"I am afraid, my lord, that you would mad him treaction,"
Pharisce.

"And he would find me wary," returned Lord Kingswood. "An idea has occurred to me which I think we can carry out. I will cause a search-warrant to be obtained, by which his premises can be entered and examined, and, having that in our hands, we appoint a meeting with him—propose terms; if he refuses, he shall be taken into custody, on a charge of stealing a page from a parish register book, and while he is in confinement we will search his house. You have said that you know the chest in which the documents we want are placed?"

placed?"
"I do, m p lord," returned Pharisee.
"We will then secure the papers, liberate him, and let him take his remedy.
We shall have in our possession the proofs of his delinquency, and his bite will be harmless. I will attend to this at the earliest moment in the morning. You shall then conrive an interview with this man Pengreep.—"
"But, my lord, he has already threatened to give m into the custody of the poice if he catches me, and he is the man to keep his word; besides.—"
"Pharisee hesitated.

Pharisee hesitated.
"Besides what?" interrupted Lord Ring-wood, seeing that Pharisee had ye

omething to reveal which he had not communicated.

Before he could reply, a ser—at entered the room, bringing a letter upon old salver for Lord Kingswood.

A frown settled on his brow, and his face a shade paler than before.

"My Lord-We are instructed by our client, Mr. Vernon, of Eaton-square, to "My Lord—We are instructed by our client, Mr. Vernon, of Eaton-square, to apply to you for the sum of five thousand pounds, the cost of twenty years' maintenance, education, & a., of your son, Mr. Erle Kingswood, and to inform you that unless the same be paid to us, with our costs, before twelve o'clock to-morrow morning, process will be immediately issued against you. In the event of your lordship disputing this claim, your lordship will, perhaps, 'avor us with the name of the solicitors who act for your lordship. We have the honor to be, your lordship's obedient servants, "Windup, Takeall & Phinshem."

"I heard Mr. Vernon say something about going to the Attornay-General's, but I could hardly catch what it was," said Phansee, rather hastily; "but I heard him say also that he was afraid the storm had passed over, and would leave you scathele s; and he said I klewise that Mr. Erle had left him, and had behave I ungratefully, so I think your lordship may toss that letter behind'tre fire and snap your fingers at them all."
"No," said Lord Kingswood, "I am only more confirmed in a design I have formed to see the man Fengreep myseif immediately."
Pharisee suddenly grew cold and faint, for he heard a hourse turnoil still raging below.

raging below.
"As your lordship pleases," he said, in a hurried, nervous tone. "I will endeavor to see your lordship w some part of to-morrow, and learn the re-

sult."
"Very well, Pharisee," returned his lordship, stid with a perplexed, thoughtall look, for the letter he had just received much disturbed him.

He sat down to reperuse it, and before he had finished it Pharisee glided from

the room.

He heard the wild noise growing louder below, and his heart died within him, for he recognized the voice of his Albertina used with vehement earnest

ness.

He slunk down the servants' staircase, sneaked through the passage at the he stone down the servants starcase, sheaked through the passage at the bisement, and so out by the servants' private cutrance, reaching the pavement as Albertina was hurried out of the hall with fearful velocity.

She caught a glimpse of him as he fled swiftly away, utered a scream of recognition, and rushed atter him in holpmrust, followed by two po icemen, several of the servants, and a queue of idlers and small boys.

CHAPTER LVL

As soon as the aged eyes of old Eldra perceived the rough, uncouth form of Tubal Kish standing in the doorway of the chamber containing Erie and herseif, and she noticed that Tubal stared at Erie with an aspect of bewildered astonishment, she uttered an exclamation which was a compound of vexation and surprise. "She, in a shrill but haughty tone of command, bade him desced the staircase, and as he hesitated she advanced hastly towards him with upraised stick, and then, with a grun; like the growl of an ill-conditioned dog, e obeyed her and disa, peared. She turned to 'rle and said, "The blood of a deemed race circulates in my veins as in yours. It may be

"The blood of a decomed race erculates in my vens as in yours. It is the hoor rapidly approaches for the redemption of the race from its and with it my release from I fe. I feel that some great and decisive connected with our house is at hand. That mystic veil is lifted now, an standing by your side the shadow of the first Erle, Baron Kingswood." Presently she muttered,

standing by your side the shadow of the first Erle, Baron Kingswood."

Presently she muttered,

"His eyes have lost their rutbless glare, his brow wears not its wented settled gloom, bis eyes regard me with a softer expression, and the ghastly blood upon his hands seems fading—he points to you—and—oh, my God!"

With a scream and a gasp she sank upon the ground, and Erle at once moved forward to raise and support her, although her wild aspect and yet more singular words had caused a strange tbrill to run through his frame so as almost for an instant to render him powerless.

She waved him off and rose up.

"It was but a spasm," she said, with difficulty.

"But your vision, dame?" he ejacolated, in an air of eager inquiry.

"You intimate that, therefore let me know it. It may be the mere wanderings of an e-feebled brain that moved you so deeply; but it may have been one of those supernatural communications which set at defiance our ordinary faculties of reasoning, and as such of the greatest moment to me. I have hid sights, visions, dreams—wall them what you will—they are so misty and improbable that the unthicking world would laugh me to scorn for attaching more weight to them than incoherent dreams deserve."

Again the old woman shock her head sudly.

"Evil fires with falcon's wings," she muttered rather than said. "I fear

me that you, too, are doomed, and it is not for me to hasten the agonies which me that you, too, are doomed, and it is not for me to hasten the agonies which will sooner or later be yours, by prognostications whose fulfilment, even if you have faith in them, you can neither clude nor avert. You are pale, the lines of fatigue and exhaustion circle about your eyes and lips. In you room you will find a bed. You may rest upon it in safety, innocence slone has rested there. It is not lips your clear, steadfast eyes, and firm lip, that as yet crime has not set its brand upon you. When you arise from your slumber, I may add, perhaps, to what I have already communicated, as you may have the power, even unknown to yourself, to confirm me in the suspicion I have formed with respect to your origin. If all be true, as I now conceive it to be, oh, but you shall press chward in your true path, backed with all the aid and the terrible knowledge with which I can furnish you! Not a word more! Go, you need rest; go—go."

eed rest; go—go."
She waved her hand towards an apartment, into which, in full faith that be She waved her hand towards an apartment, into which, in full faith that he was safe, Erle entered. He saw at a glance that it had been Violet's, that it was tastefully, even elegantly turnished, but he was to overcome by fatigue to note many things, mere trifles in themselves, but strongly illustrative of the pure which, the delicate, even refined tasts, and the guideless nature of the forest flower which had bloom d there and drooped and laded elsewhere. He flung himself upon the bed, muttered a hasty prayer, and in a few minutes he was asleep, dreaming that he was seated by the side of Lady Maud in the old library.

They were alone as they had been—were reading the old chronicles together—and it seemed to him that the word love played in characters of lambent flame over the bread page, and though he knew what they intended to represent, yet they would not take the shape of the word, or even the form of the letter, but perplexed and teased and vexed him. And then he had other stranger and wilder dreams, but he slept on deeply and continuously.

In the meanwhile old Eldra descended the stone staircase, and pe ceived at the opened door leading into the Chace, Tubal Kish prostrate upon the turf, leaning upon his elbows, and watching ardenty for Erle as a tiger would for its prey.

leaning upon his elbows, and watching ardently for Eric as a use a work as its prey.

He was armed with a fowling-piece, and when he saw that Eldra was alone, he rose to his feet and approached her.

"Where be he?" he excaimed, in an undertone. "Vanished—gore—like he do in the brake and in the cavert, in the alleys and the thickets "

"Noo!" ejaculated old Eldra.

"Nay, I be a cooning vool if I be vool," he retorted. "Dost th' not mind, dame, what the chant says? I'se heard thee drone it:

When the heir of the race Shall his own features trace?"

When the heir of the race Shall his own features trace?"

"Silenes, idiot!" cried the old woman angrily. "The guest above is no spiris, but one who has asked for shelter, rest and refreshment. Look you, disturb him not!"

"No spectre!" exclaimed Tubal, his brow lowering. "Not t' bad baron I seen cop in Chace o' no ghts?"

"Itel you no, foo!!" responded the old woman, sharply. "Hie away with you! he needs quict and rest. Your rough clatter will only disturb him. Hie away, and beware of a black hawk!"

"So you've told me often, dame." be replied, with a guttural laugh. "I h' no seen a black hawk, an' I believe eye of man never saw 'un cither."

"You have seen the spectre of the Chace, owlet, have you not?" asked the old woman, fixing her glitterieg eyes upon him, and speaking in a tone which made him gasp with fear.

"Ye—es," he chattered between bis teeth.

"Is that a sight for the eye of man?" she asked sharply. "Yet have you seen the ghostly thing. Beware of a black hawk, I bid ye! it will be your death! G.,"

"Just a wood, dame. Ye tell I yon cop in tower be not spectre!" he ex claimed, in a low voice.

"I have told thee so, fool!" she cried.

"Eh, but dost thee know who he be, then?" he inquired.

Sho gazed at him fixedly for a moment, and then said:

"Dost thou, Tubal?"

"And he be not spectre, he be t' young squire, who was at t' Hall when the last dead leaves were falling from the branches." he returned, and lowering his voice almest to a whisper, continued, "I the he, dame, who poured a barrel o' shot at my breast because I tried to get pretty Vi'let, our flower of the Chace, oot of clutches o' young Squire Cyril."

The old dame started back a step.

"Jii he—he resene Violet from you and place her in the hands of Cyril Kingswood?"

Kingswoo!

Kingswoo!?"
"Aye, that did be, dame," replied Tubal. "When I 'cod a lifted her 'oop and carried her to tower, he oop with gun an' covered me wi' it."
"Knowing that he was consigning to the clutches of a designing villain one so fair, so young, so innocent?"
"Nay, he never stopped to ask or right or wrong, but he fired at me," cried Tubal, excitedly. "I have marks now; I count 'em at times looke, because it is a debt; dame, an' them debts I always pay."
The old woman's howes contracted.

The old woman's brows contracted.
"I see," she muttered, "the rash impulse of youth to side with the weaker party. It was not wise, but it was both bold and brave," she said, as if com-

muning with herself.

"Ay! an' if he be not Kingswood o' Kingswood, it be he who broke my head wi' gun-stock in glade, when Pd Cyril Kingswood's weas and beneath my '200d knife. Dost see, dame, I know 'un, an' Ph make 'un know I afore I done

"Peace," muttered the dame, sharply. "It is not by your vile hand a Kingsword shall fall. Mark me, he who rests above within the tower is under my protection. See you harm bim not; see you attempt not to harm him! If you dare, Tubal, I will hant thee as a ferret will a mole. He sleeps in peace. Hie

three away. Heed me and tremble. Go!?

Eterralsed her stick, and Tuoni slunk gloomily away. She watched him for a short time to note whether he lurked about or endeavored to conceal himself

within a thicket, but apparently satisfied, she turned, entered the tower and made fast the door upon the inner side.

Tubat did not ittend to lurk about; the had an engagement to keep, and he

hur led to the place of appointment.

It was a small glade, enclosed with trees, and was untenanted by human beings. He flung himself beneath a mass of entangled brushwood, and lay concealed from sight. proceeded from sight.

He had not been there hidden long ere his quick car caught the sound of a possele advancing along the glade, even though the soft grass made the foot the local transfer of the soft grass made the foot

He had not been there hidden long ere his quick ear caught the sound of a footstep advancing along the glade, even though the soft grass made the foot fall lightly.

He turned his eyes in the direction and beheld the form of Philip Avon approaching. As soon as the latter reached a spot within a few feet of him, he rose up silently from his I ir and confronted him.

Philip started to find him so close to him, but without alluding to it, said, in a stern, arrogant tone:

"Well, tellow, what more of the ghost about whom you babbled to me this morning? Is it made of flesh and blood, or of moonbeams and mist? Have you come to your senses yet, dolt, or are you still on this peint as mad as a March hare?"

"I ha's sen' un arain," said Tubal Kish in reply, a malicious grin spreading itselt over bit rough, ungainly features.

"What, the ghost?" asked Philip Avon, with a contemptuous laugh.

"He bean't ne ghost," muttered Tubal between his teeth.

"Nea," responded Tubal. "A' do wish I had a known it last noight, a' would ha' made 'un a ghost before this more, I 'ood, that I 'ood."

"So, so," rejoined Philip, eyeing him like a hawk. "What! I was in the right when I told you that you were no better than a scared idiot, sh' Now, tell me who this masquerader is. You say that you have seen him," he added, with a sternness of tone, which was intended to intimate to Tubal that he had no intention to be triffed with.

"Why, he be t' young squire who staid at t' Hall afore Christmas tide."

"I was sure of it," muttered Philip between his teeth, and his visage became deadly pale. "Where is he now?" he cried, hoarsely, clutching at the same time Tubal's arm. "He helball not get away from us this time; a rudden blow, and three feet deep beneath the turi, will put an end to his ghostly antics for ever."

"He hides now where neither you ner I dare touch 'un, Master Philip,'' re-

antics for ever.''

"He hides now where neither you nor I dare touch 'un, Master Philip,'' re

"He fines now warry and the plied Tubal, gloomily.
"Where is that?" asked Philip, with a laugh of scornful incredulity.
"Nay, it is where I cannot tell 'ee," replied Tubal. "But I know where to

"Any, it is water than what is a gesture of rage, "I will not wait. Lead me use the spot where I can face him. I am sick lor another struggle with him." "I tell'ee no; I munna do't," returned Tubai, doggodly. "Thee must wait. I say't, thee caust not find 'un without I; if thee thinks thee can, slo't by thysen; but I tell'ee be sleeps now where one wathces over and protects him, and it is another than any and wander in Chace agen, a' will make for Pould part of but a' win rise oop and wander in Chace agen, a' will make for t'ould part Halt, and then thee canst work thy will, but l'il ha' one deep plunge o' n 'oo!-knife to settle up ny old scores wi? 'on.'

The latter observations respecting Erle seemed to strike Ph'lip Avon wi in "That he visits the Hall surreptitiously is clear," be soliloquised; "and so

"Tath to visits the Hall surreptitionsly is clear," he solinoquised," and stolong as he does it in mystery, and with the profession of highliown motives that weak fool Lady Maud wil suffer her mind to be led captive by him.",

Turning to Tubal, he said, abruptly,

"Can the fellow eccape without being detected by you?"

"Noa," returned Tubal, "an' I' e sure he won't neither."

"Not till the mon makes the mist rise in the glades," replied Tubal Kish; and then love obtained the mist rise in the glades," replied Tubal Kish; and then you'll see him flit across them like the shadow of the Kingswood."

Kingswood."

"At what hour does the moon rise to-night?" inquired Philip, musingly.

"An hour before midnight she'll be smiling above treetops," replied Tubal.

But he'll be abroad before that hour."

"For what purpose?" inquired Philip.

"I cannot say, but a' walks an' wanders to and fro until the hour o' mid night has chimed; then he wanders in t'ould Hall," replied Tubal Kish.

"By what entrance does he enter the Hall?" he asked, with an air of eager curosity.

currosity. "Idunno," replied the rufilan, with a perplexed look. "When I hunted vor my pistol and my knife, an' I hunted in vain, I fancied I saw a man stealing opp to entrance t'ould Hall. At first I thought 'twere gamekeeper on watch for I, but next instant 'twere gone—'twere like magic. I looked again and again, but I saw 'un no more. Only while I watched I saw light come into ould library, and it never went oot till couldn't see't for dawn breaking."

Pbilip Avon walked up and down the glade, deep in thought, for a few minutes. At length he solldequised,
"I will adopt this plan. All things considered, it will be better than throttling him. Lord Kingswood will be with me. From what he said he will only be too glad to get rid of him, and there is not a man in the commission of the peace down here who will not commit him if they understand it to be Lord Kingswood's wish that he should be sent abroad to herd with felons. Dainty Lady Mand will hardly preserve with pleasure the memory of a lover who is working out a term of servitude with secondrels of the worst dye in chains, in a penal settlement. I will do it. Tubal Kish, where shall I meet you to hight to track the house-robbing gho. t?"
"Ay, an' for that matter, man-robbing too," replied Tubal Kish. "A' st. le my pistoi and 'ood knife?"
"Excellent,' cried Philip, s'apping his thigh, "a petty larceny theft too. You shall charge him with it, Tubal, before a magistrate."
"Who.—!?" cried Tubal, with an air of affright. "Noa! noa! Not I, Master Philip."
"Why, Master Philip, t'mag strate he do want to see I sorely," replied Tubal, with a downcast lock.
"What for—posching?" suggested Philip.
"Eh! that be it, N'aster Philip." replied Tubal, somewhat hesitatingly; "an' if he do catch me inside justice-room a' will send I to jail too"
"Leave that to me,' returned Philip, quickly. "My fa'her, Sir Walter Avon, is in the commission of the peace, and you shall prefer your charge before him. I will protect yeu. I will bring up with me to-night Hamrogue and Picker, two of our best constables, and we will i ounce upon our quarry when he has got well inside the Hall."
"I cannot meet t' constables, Master Philip. You manu track the game by yoursen' yor I," said Tubal, doggedly. "They do owe I grudge: I cracked of

when he has got well inside the Hall."
"I cannot meet! constables, Master Philip. You mann track the game by yoursen' vor I," said Tubal, doggedly. "They do owe I grudge; I cracked both of their crowns, and they have sworn to lay I by t' heels. I cannot meet 'em, Master Philip. I will do all you wish without 'un, but I canna' meet 'em."

Fool, I will pay for their broken pates; and I give you my wo d they shall "Fool, I will pay for their broken pates; and I give you my wo d they shall not touch you, that is enough for, you. Therefore, meet me at this spot at ten to-night, and look that you are here, or I will myself set Hamregue and Picker on you. I know where to find you, and if you fail me to-night our next interview shall be in the look-up."

As he concluded he staked away down the glade, leaving Tubal Kish muttering somethicy very like an an-thema against himself if he ran the rick that night of meeting the constables.

Yet at the hour of ten he was at the appeniated spot, for after all he feared Philip Avon more than he did the constables, and there he was foined by Philip and two men, who smiled at Tabal Kish when they faced him with a very grine expression.

and two men, who smiled at Tabal Kish when they faced him with a very grim expression.

Without a word Tubal Kish led them in a certain direction, and placed them beneath a covert, and bade them watch an opening which existed in the centre of a mass of ferest trees. An hour clapsed, not be even so sign of the approach of their intended victim. Philip began to grow impatient, whose suddenly Tub I caught him by the arm and whispered in his ear.

"Lie close—be still; I hear his fieldaid on the grass."

Thirp listened, but could not eatch the sound, yet presently be caught sight of a figure muffled in a clock, which glided swiftly across the glade, and entered a long alley or aisle formed by the tall stems of many trees.

They all rose, and with steatthy steps, followed the floring figure. They entered the grove of tree also, and beheld the shadow giding lightly and quickly down it, and then pass out icto the open space beyond.

They have the figure was not anywhire to be seen—it had vanished.

They space before them was of such extent that it was impossible for the fugitive to have passed over it without being seen by them, and there was nothing but a mass of brushwood and a gully in the place to serve for cover. This brushwood was carefully examined, but in vain, and then Tubal Kish, in a tone of awe, exclaimed,

"Let us back acrain. We have been hunting the Kingswood o' Kingswood."

This brushwood was carefully examined, but in vain, and then Tubal Kish, in a tone of awe, exclaimed,

"Let us back again. We have been hunting the Kingswood o' Kingswood."

"Fool! idiot!" cried Philip, passionately; "I know the fellow, his gait, his step. It is him I swear. Let us to the Hall, and watch there; we shall have him yet."

bim yet."
As he concluded these words he led the way bimself to Kingswood Hali, closely followed by the two officers and Tubal Kish.

(To be continued)

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE.

No journal published on the Continent of America has wielded s

No journal published on the Continent of America has wielded so vast a party and general influence as the New York Tribune. Its influence is not confined to cities, it is felt in towns and villages, in the scattered home-teads of our agricultural districts, and in the log cabins in the wildernesses of our Territories. It addresses a vast audience, and its intense earnestness of purpose in the great issues it advocates bears the inevitable stamp of moral conviction, and its influence and weight with its readers is commensurate with this earnestness. Its rise and progress to its present immense circulation and social and political power is worthy of record.

The New York Daily Tribune was first issued on the 10th day of April, 1841. It was a folio of five columns per page, not half its present size, and containing about one-third the amount of matter. Its price was one cent per copy. A small list of subscribers had been gathered by the industrious efforts of a few personal friends of the sole editor and proprietor, Horace Greeley, but of the first day's edition, only five thousand copies, a large proportion was given away to whoever would accept them. General Harrison's nursural was celebrated on that day in New York by an immense turnout, and there was a chilling nor h-east storm of rain, hail and wind—both obsequies and storm tending to distract attention from the new journal. Its editor had for seven years previously issued the New Yorker, a literary weekly of good repute, which obtained a circulation of nine thousand five hundred copies, but being sent to subscribers on credit never made a dollar. During the summer and fall preceding the publication of the Daily Tribune, Horace Greeley had issued a campaign weekly paper entitled the Log Cabin, devoted to the election of General Harrison to the Presidency, which obtained the then unpreced-ned circulation of eighty thousand copies, but was sold for little more than the cost of the white paper on which it was prin ed. The popularity of this journal doubtless aid

hundred thousand copies, was first issued in September, 1841, and the Semi-Weekly in 1843.

The Tribune was the first daily newspaper in America issued in double folio of eight pages per day, while it has often issued two four-page supplements per week. It has always been the largest of the cheap dailies and having fewer advertisements than its rivals prints more news matter than they do, and with larger type. Perhaps two-thirds of its entire receipts have been paid directly over to its paper makers, and of the four or five millions of dollars received from its subscribers and advertisers, at least nine-tenths have been paid directly out for paper, ink, type, reporting, telegraphing, &c., leaving a very small proportion to be divided among its fifteen or twenty proprietors.

Before the era of regular steamship mails its publishers sent a vessel once to Europe expressly for news, and have during the

Before the era of regular steamship mails its publishers sent a vessel once to Europe expressly for news, and have during the term of its existence spent many thousands of dollars on land and occan expresses. It now pays for telegraphing alone the enormous sum of thirty thousand dollars a year. It was the first paper in America to stereotype its pages, so as to print its several editions from screedype forms, and preserve its type from the fearful wear and tear of large editions run off from cylinder preses.

The growth of its circulation is evidenced by the fact that it was first printed on a machine which cost two thousand dollars, and would run off about two thousand copies an hour. Now its principal press, one of Hoe's ten cylinders, cost thirty thousand dollars, or with fixtures forty thousand dollars, and runs off eighteen thousand sheets per hour. It could be driven at a higher rate, though not without danger of breaking it. To print off the enormous editions of the Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribune, not only is this great press in constant use, but also another six cylinder Hoe is pressed into service, working day and night.

It is curious to inquire into the working details of this establishment, which is in intimate communication with a million people per day. We find that the amount of paper used every week is over thirteen hundred reams, of five hundred sheets to the ream; or, in other words, over six hundred anaffity thousand sheets of paper, or five millions four hundred thousand pages, are printed, counted, folded and despatched at the New York Tribune office every week.

The circulation	a of the	Daily (per	week) i	s	 438,000
"		Semi-Wee Weekly			200 000
Edition for Cal	ifornia				 2.500
Motal oir	an latter				-

It takes a careful observer to realise the enormous proportions of the above numerals, representing the circulation of journals from

one office. It is so vast that it almost staggers belief, but the fact is simply so without the slightest exaggeration.

To carry on the business of this great establishment a multiplicity

and hands are necessary, and we find their number and classification as follows:

Editors, correspondents and reporters...... 28

In all (exclusive of carriers and all outside assistance) 212 Horace Greeley is the Editor-in-Chief; indeed, he is the Tribune so far as the world knows, and the popular belief is that he is nearly packed and folded up and distributed with every copy of the Tribune each morning, so thoroughly is his personality identified with that famous sheet. Horace Greeley is essentially a man of the people; if he towers above them in intellect, he comes to their level when wrongs are to be righted and human expective expressed. that tamous sheet. Horace Greeley is essentially a man of the people; if he towers above them in intellect, he comes to their level when wrongs are to be righted and human sympathy expressed. His heart and mind are both large, comprehensive and earnest. When he feels, he gives with an open, ungrudging hand, and, better than all, kind words; when he thinks, he writes in words which stand forth like letters of glowing fire, which burn into the popular mind, and cannot be quenched out. He is a brief, bold, intelligible writer, condensing small volumes into a couple of squares, and giving the skeletons of facts which stare one in the face and will be seen. He enters into every subject be takes hold of with all his hearr, and with an impetuosity trust acknowledges no obstacles, and regards not the conventional courtsies of larguage; in short, his absorption is entire, and he drives ahead reckless whom he spills in his onward course. His mind is so inquiring, so ready to seize upon anything which promises to ameliorate our species, that he has been the expounder of a vast many Humanitarian ideas, mest of which have dropped quietly into oblivion, but which for a while he upheld with all the force of his vigorous pen. Impulsive and hopeful, he was as likely to be wrong as right in his advocacy of novel theories, but right or wrong he throw the whole force of his nature into whatever contest he was engaged. Hence Greeley's position and influence, socially and politically, is second to none in the country, and this he has won by his fearlessness, his hone to make the makes the makes we with the each other he selenced all detraction, and with the last he makes the makes to the other he slenced all detraction, and with the last he makes the makes to the other he slenced all detraction, and with the last he makes the makes to the other he slenced all detraction, and with the last he makes the mak and this he has won by his fearlessness, his nonesty and his carrest-ness—with the out he met his ensurines and conquered them, with the other he silenced all detraction, and with the last he makes the masses believe what he believes. However we may disent from some of the leading points of his creeds, we acknowledge the admiration which his brilliant talents command, and the respect which his moral character compels. By the allachés of the Tribues ke is greatly beloved.

believe what he believes. However we may disent from some of the leading points of his creeds, we acknowledge the admiration which his Brilliant talents command, and the respect which his moral character compels. By the adlachés of the Tribmen ke is greatly beloved.

Among his collaborateurs in the editorial room is Mr. C. A. Dana, whose varied knowledge, tact and jadgment seemed to point him out for the managing coitor, at on recapable and reliable. He has held that position for many years, and is besides connected with Mr. Ripley in the editorial charge of "Appleton's Encyclopacita," a work of vast importance and labor, and requiring the fine's j'dgment and tact in its conduct. His tiberal sequirements it him for both positions, and few literary men of his age have reached such prominent and honorable places in the world of letters as Mr. Charles A. Dana.

The Literary Editor, Mr. George Ripley, is a man of liberal education and of rare mental acquirements. His reviews are admirably written, and cisplay a line discrimination a genial appreciation and a refined and scholarly taste. Hs marked qualifications pointed him outse somicatly fitted to conduct a great 1 terary work, and he was, consequently, chosen chief editor of "Appleton's Eccyclepudia." His conversational powers are described as very remarkable for brilliancy of imagination, eloquence and depth of thought. He is a studious man, much absorbed in his literary labor's, but is of a kind and genial disposition.

The musical ecider is Mr. William Henry Fry, and he is the only man upon the press for whose opinion on mutical matters we have the slightest respect. He is a cultivated musician, a composer who has made his mark, and if he is heterodox upon some of the dogmas of our musical ecider's Mr. William Henry Fry, and he is the only man upon the press for whose opinion on mutical matters we have the slightest respect. He is a cultivated musician, a composer who has made his mark, and if he is heterodox upon some of the dogmas of our musical ecider's Mr.

Note: And last, though not by any means the least among the Tribune wonders let us enter the counting, folding and delivering room of the Daily and Weekly Tribune, where Mr. David P. Rhoades is the ruling and animating spirit. It is his duty to count the papers as they come in bundles from the press, and deliver them to the boys and agents who are claworing and impatient to precure their quota. Calm and unmoved amid the rist and the racket, like the steam engine he goes on and on, and incredible as it may sound, he can count the papers at the rate of eighteen thousand copies an hour, or as fast as the ten cylinder press can run them out. This is an act of manual dexterity not to be paralleled through all newspaperdom. It was acquired by force of necessity. As the power of producing in the printing press was developed, his counting dexterity was developed in the like manner. It was proposed to get two or three men to help him, but he was strong in the belief that it must be a very fast machine that could beat him—and he was right. He is ahead of the steam printing press yet.

It is possible we have omitted some point of interest, but we give our impressions, and the facts we gleaned from a necessarily-brief visit to the New York Tribune establishment.

TRIAL OF WIARD'S STEEL RIFLED CANNON FOR THE EXCELSIOR BRIGADE.

REPORT of Special Commission, composed of officers appointed by General D. E. Sickles, from the Excelsior brigade, on trial of Norman Wiard's patent rifled steel cannon and carriages, which was made on the 3d of July, in the vicinity of Camp Scott, using Hotelkiss's celebrated shot and shell.

Hotchkiss's celebrated shot and shell.

The Commission consisted of Colonel Hall, Second regiment;
Colonel Grabam, Fifth regiment; Captain Brunne. Artillery Officer.

General Sickles—Your Committee, in accordance with your instructions, proceeded to the trial ground, on the morning of the 3d inst., to witness the testing of one of Wiard's patent steel rified

carnon and improved carriage. The gun was dismounted and placed on a trial carriage, and a target of canvas, twenty feet square, creeted at a distance of one thousand four hundred and thirty-three yards. Eleven shots were fixed at the target, three of which were for adjusting sights and range. Eight of the eleven shots struck, one hitting the bull's eye. The time of flight was three and a half seconds, and the elevation two degrees, thirty-eight minutes. Ten of the shots passed on from one to two hundred yards beyond the target before making the first graze; one fell short of the target. One shot was fired into the back sand at a distance of twelve yards, at an inclination of twenty degrees, and penetrated about four feet. One shot for riccobet on the water was fired; the first graze was estimated to be about five hundred yards, with four about four feet. One shot for ricochet on the water was fired; the first graze was estimated to be about five hundred yards, with four rebounds. The weight of powder charge was eight ounces. The gun was then remounted on its own carriage, and three shots fired with a charge of fourteen ounces. The time of flight was, in one instance, twenty-eight and a half seconds; the second twenty-eight and a half seconds. During the trial a common United States bronze rifled six pounder was placed on the same trial carriage, with an elevation of four and a half degrees. The comparative results were as follows: Time of flight to the target, six seconds, the recoil in the case of the six pounder gun was thirty inches, and of the bronze gun nine feet. The weight of the steel gun is seven hundred pounds, and of the bronze gun eight bundred and ninety pounds, the charges used in the steel gun were eight ounces, in the bronze gun nineteen when firing at the target; the shots weighed six for the steel and twelve for the bronze gun. There are several important improvements in the construction of the gun and carriage, which make them in mybility and efficiency There are several important improvements in the construction of the gun and carriage, which make them in mobility and efficiency superior, in many essential particulars, to any guns we have seen in service. The carriage gives over twice the elevation of the standard United States carriage, and has a flattened bearing at the end of the trait, which greatly facilitates accuracy in firing. The wheels are constructed with iron adjustable hubs, and may be taken down and put together with the greatest facility by the aid of a bend wrench, and any strinkage may be compensated by tightening the adjustable wedges in the lind and in the sections of the fellors. The tire is set by simple pressure, without the use of heat. The gun is made of solid steel, forged under heavy steam hammers, and its bored out of the solid mass. The trunnions are forged on an iron band and shrunk on the harrel of the gun. The plan of rilling is a gain twist ending in one revolution in a distance of hine feet. The grooves are eight in aumber, parallel in depth, and as two to one to the lands. The length of the gua is eight on the parts, the style of finish and workmanship of, his gua and carriage, Mr. Wiard has displayed masterly ability.

THE FRENCH LADY-A WAR EPISODE.

THE FRENCH LADY—A WAR EPISODE.

We briefly noticed in our last paper the daring abduction of the steamer St. Nicholas by Col. Richert thomes, who got on beard in the desguise of a lady dressed in the highest style of fashion. We have now to chroni he his capture. It appears that the ease with which he had accomplished his former exploit had given him a taste for another such experiment; but, unfortunately, on bourd the steamer on which he, with seven Confederates, took his passage up to Baltimore, there happened to be two of the deed hands of the St. Nicholas, who pointed out to Leut. T. Carmichael and policeman Horocr that suspicions fact. Lieut. Carmich. el consequently ordered the captain to make at once for fort Methenry, instead of going straight to Baltimore. — hen the "French Lady," who was now in proper male dress, found that the vessel was heading in to the Fort, his suspicions were alarmed, and he tried to builty the captum to onch on for Bettimore; but, of course, without avail. When the steamer was alongside the landing-place of the Fort, Col. Thomas, pirate and French Lady, was not to be found. After, however, a severe search the heroit Colonet was found snugly enseanced in the drawer of a bureau, where he had been packed away under some female Gresses. He was at once selized, and is now a prisoner in Fort Metheury, awaiting his trial for piracy and treason. There is a spice of romance about this "gay and galliant young soldier" calculated to create sympathy for him in the breast of novel readers and young ladies.

EYEBALLING-A NEW GAME IN THE WESTERN CAMPS.

CAMPS.

There are variations in camp life here. The most amusing, and yet the most provoking, is the systematic, free and easy, incessant "eyebating" that mysteriously spirits away everything from a pi-tol to a camp stool the moment it is left for an instant beyont range of your own eye. This eyebating has been reduced to a science. The old saying about the Ohio volunteers in Mexico, that if they couldn't take a town they could always steal it, appries with literal stratifialness to the camps here. Does a soldier want a blanket? He "eyebablis" it. The poor fellow from whom he takes it is but little troubled; he cyebablis some other man's blanket, and so it goes clear around. You want a saddle. The "Orderly" doesn't see yours, and so be coolly picks up some other man's claps it one our horse, and you are (quipped. If the "other man' happens to want a saddle, he abides the "fate of war;" maybe he gets one, if he can secure a wide-awake Orderly—and maybe he doesn't. You can't be expected to look after that.

You are the fortunute possessor of a horse. You hitch hm, right under the eye of a guard, with a special injonction to "see that nobody takes that horse," and go in to cat your dinner. Returning to remount, you are amaz d to see no horse. Question the guard, and he tells you that "some other man get that herse!" "But why oidn't you stop him?" "Why, he said it was his horse, and that you had stolen him, and he was only taking him back. Of course I didn't know anything about h!" If you are wise you receive the cool information as coolly as it deserves to be received, and simply "go and do likewise?" If you are a fool you curse and raye, and get laughed at for your pains. B'ue bouses are a very convenient article for camp wear. Some man to whose company blue bloures have not been supplied tancies that he would like one. A soldier has just taken off his bioure tor some purpose. He turns his back for a moment, preste, the biouse is gene! Nobody knows anything about is. What can he of? What, indeed, but "go and do l

THE STUFFED CAT.

AN old chiffonnier (or ragpicker) died in Paris, in a state of abject poverly. His only relation was a nice, who lived as a servant with a greengreer. The gri always assisted her uncle as far as her means would permit. When she learned of his death, which took place suddenly, she was on the point of marriage with a journeyman baker, to whom she had been long attached. The nuptial day was fixed, but Suzute had not yet bought her wedding clothes. She bastened to tell her lever that the wedding must be deferred; she wanted the price of her bridal finery to lay her uncle decently in the grave. Her mistress ridiculed the idea, and exbort-d her to leave the old man to be buried by charity. Suzette refused. The consequence was a quarrel, in which the young woman lest her place and her lover, who sided with her mistress. She has tened to the miserable carret where her uncle had expired, and by the saerifien not only of the money for her wedding attire, but nearly all the rest of her slender wardrobe, she had the old man decently interred. Her pious task fulfilled, she sat atone in her uncle's room weeping buterly, when the master of her fifthless lever, a good-looking young man, encreed.

"So, my Suzette, I find you have lost your place," said he; "I am come to effer you can for life. Will you marry me?"

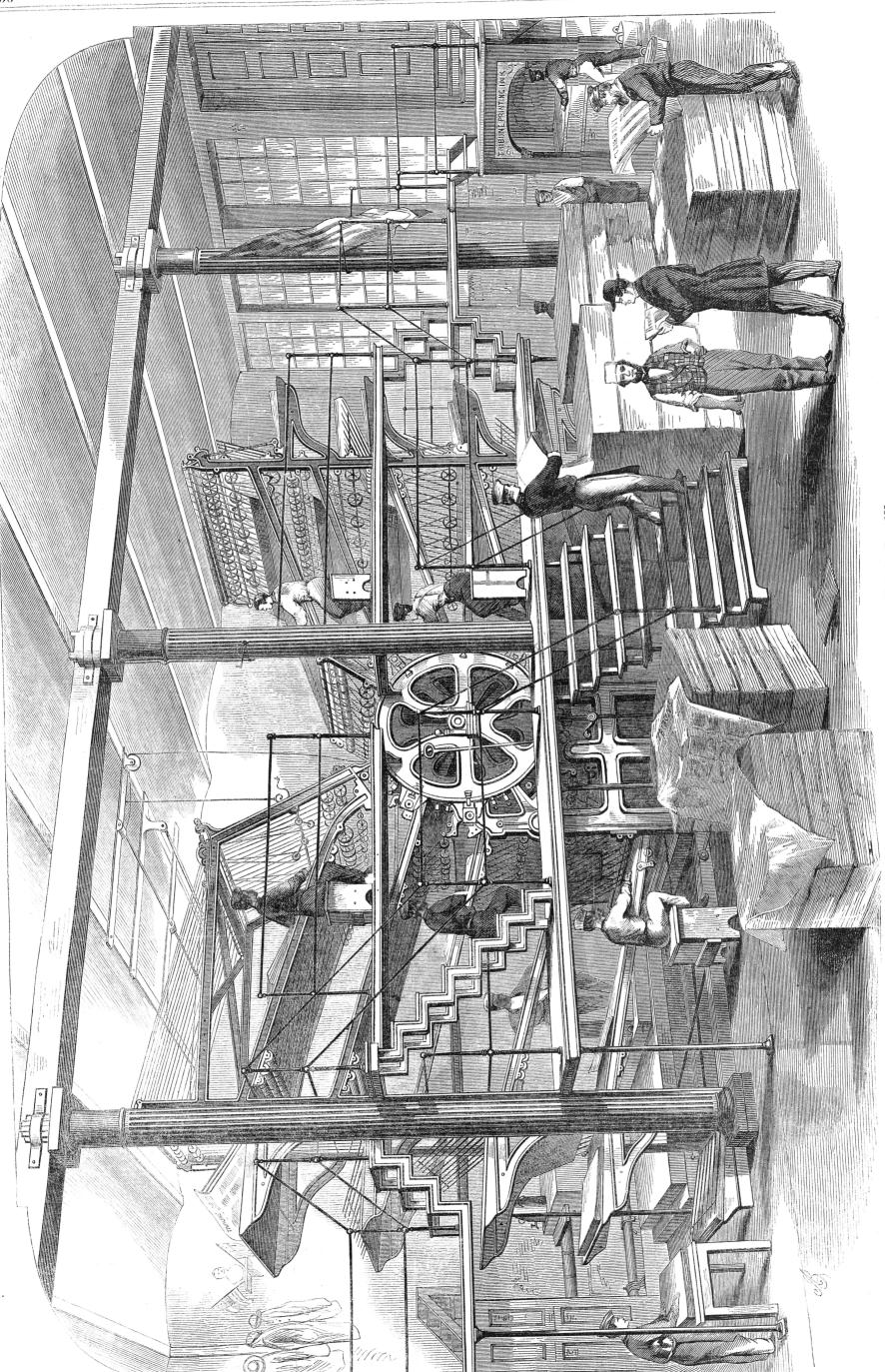
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Suzette.

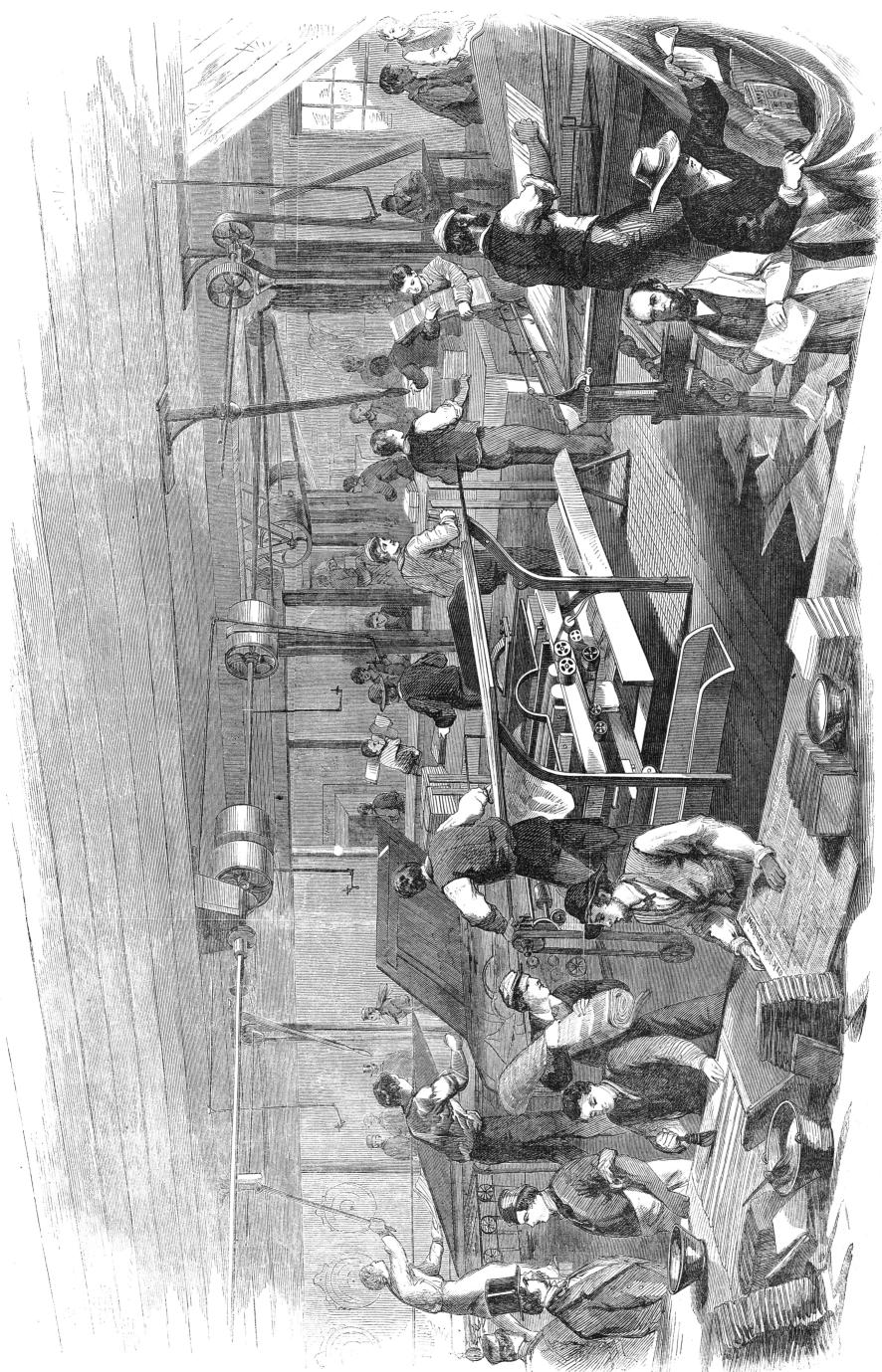
"Oh, if that is your only objection," said the young man, "we shall soon get over it; come, come along, my mother is prepared to rective you."
Suzette hesitated no longer, but she wished to take with her a memorial of her deceased uvole—it was a cat he had had for many years. The old man was so fond of the animal that be determined that even death should not separate them, for he had had her stuffed, and placed her on the tester of his bed. as Suzette took down puss, she uttered an excanation of surprise at finding it so heavy. The lever instead to open the animal, when out ful a shower of gold. These were a thrusand long a neceivel in the bedy of the cat; and it is sum, which the old nise had graved himself to amass, became the reward of the worthy girl and her dis necessed lover.

the worthy girl and her dis nterested lover.

The Golden Prit.—Mdl'e. —, a young lady of no personal attractions but of great moral excellence, and possessing a very large fortune (conclining like twenty thousand pounts a year), had, like most you gladies in her position, several suitors for her hind. Her father gave a ball about a mouth ego, to which all the gentlemen were invited. Passing behind a group of bushes, which had been placed in the ball-room to decorate it, the young lady saw two of her admirers engaged in low, and, on one side, angry dialogue. Her own oame was mentioned; do not blame her if she did not a open immediately, the was anxious to hear their conversation. The first speaker was the one towards whom her beart yearned; in fact, she had almost pron unced the decisive "yes;" the other, an officer of high rank, but without for time, and known to be deeply in debt. The first spoke of his inture with certainty; regretted having liness, and added that he should only marry her for her money. He also said he considered he was conferring a favor upon her. The office rock is up, saying that if the young lady bad in reality consented, he was unworthy of the distinction; that love invested its object with beauty; that he (for he loved her) thought her most beautiful, and, even if she were not, her other quarties were such as to entitle her to esteem and admiration. The next day the officer rock well discontinuous and the control of the distinction in the eyes of the world. Their banus were published shortly afterwards.



THE PRESS-ROOM OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBUNE".-SEE PAGE 155.



THE FOLDING AND MAILING-ROOM OF THE NEW YORK "TRIBING" "Sun Dage 185

THE PADDED ROOM AT DEEPWATER.

A Tale of an English Inn.

It was nearly dark when I reached Deepwater; and I was glad enough to see the "fly" of the Ten Jolly Drovers waiting at one end of the station, as stepped out upon the other.

The Ten Jolly Drovers was a gem of a country ina. And the plump, comely woman, in a widow's cap and gown, who stood curselying in the porch, with a great silver tankard of "home-brewed" in her hands, " to take the dust out of the gentleman's throat"—what of her? Why, she was a gem of a country landlady, to be sure.

I mentioned, when my pen first touched this paper, that it was nearly dark I mentioned, when my pen first touched this paper, that is was nearly dark when I reached Deepwater Station. A drive of four miles with Jim the coachman had made it still more near; and by the time I entered the red-tiled porch every fowl had gone to roost, and lamps were twinkling in the kitchen and the hall. Candles had been taken into a room at the right, just beyond the bar, nan. Cannoes had been taken mio a room as the lagary late boylets before me, and the sight of a tempto a table laid for suppore made me so hungry that I at once "foil to," feasted like a king, and then went to bed and slept

without the least neursion of nightnare.

The week which I had alleited for my holiday passed rapidly away. I con-The week which I had alletted for my noliday passed rapidly away. I congratulated myself upon having found this happy valicy—this home where no shadow of care broaded—those friends whose lives had more of sunshine and less of shafow than any I had ever known before. But, "call no man happy till he dies," says a wise old Fastern proverb. And I rejom, call no place Paradise till you see its angels. For places, like people, have their good and bad attendant spirits. I found it so, before my sejourn at the Ten Jolly Drovers was over.

was over.

On the last night of my stay I sat late in my little parlor below stairs. Shen took my candie to go up stairs, the house was shut up. Mrs. Ball had retired to her bedroom in the toird story; and I could hear Jim snoring on his settle in the kitchen, where he always slept, with the house dog at his feet, ready to defend the place if burglars should take a sudden fancy to visit it during the

On the last night of my stay I sat late in my little parlor below stairs. When I took my candle to go up stairs, the house was shut up. Mrs. Ball had retired to her bedroom in the third story; and I could hear Jim snoring on his settle in the kitchen, where he always slept, with the house dog at his feet, ready to defend the place if burglar should take a sudden fancy to visit is during it esmall hours of the night.

Toe dog growled, but hearing my voice, gave a kind of satisfied snort, and betook hanself to slumber sign. I stole caution-ly up the creaking stairs. A gest of air ceming from the landing-place nearly blew my light out, and shading it with my hand, I saw that a small, arebed door coposite the staars, which I ladd never noticed before, stord six. It seemed to lead toto a narrow rassage; and wondering much how it could have escaped my rotice, I steeped in. Another door, strongly barred with iron, was just before me. I hesitated a moment, but some hing stronger than mere curiosity—a kind of breatbless interest, that statled me, urged me oa. I spened it. Not easily, however—till is was suddenly wrenched from my hand by some one inside—so suddenly that I almost tell into a large, square room, hung with dark curtains, and only lighted by an i on lamp, in a wire case, that burnt high up on the wall. The door closed gently behind me, but I could see no person in the room. Yet something had certainly wrenched it from my grasp.

I suppose I telt afraid. I remember I was very much inclined to whistle, or sing, just as I used to be when in my boyhood I had to pass a lonely churchyard at night. I walked into the middle of the room and put my lamp on the floor, because there was no table or chair on which I could leave it. Then I took a long look at any surroundings, feeling more and more like whistling every moment.

Not a picture hung upon the walls, not an article of furniture made the place more home-like. A lost divan ran around the room; at one can it whistling every moment.

Not a picture hung upon the wa

ver."
"But why do you seek me?" I managed to say.
"You were to come; you came," said the sad voice. "But will you help

How can I?"

He drew nearer, and bent down, clasping and unclasping his hands in a strauge, nervous way.

"There was blood upon the stairs to-night, I suppose, when you came

Upon the stairs? Why, no!" Are you sure?

"No I Are you sure?"

"Quite."

"No blood!" he kept repeating. "It is very strange! It is all because I did not go myself. If I had been out, I shou d have cut her throat from ear to ear, you know; and that would have made a beautinul path to walk in."

I nodded, though my heart died within me.

"You know her blood is like carmine," he went on. "I cut her once, before she put me here, and you me ght have painted a house with it. You would be cha me! with the color, would you not?"

"No doubt, sir."

"Well, then, I promise you some. I can find my way to her, only you must lead me through the passage. I can't go through there alone; I always see him it I do."

"Who?"

"Charles—my brother Charles you know. It is were add! I headed in an

lead me through the passage. I can't go through there alone; I always see him if I do."

"Who?"

"Charles—my brother Charles, you know. It is very odd," he added, in an injured tone; "the parson said he was in heaven, and if that is the case, I don't see why 't e should always stay in that passage."

"Shall I go and see if he is there now?" I said tancying a chance of escape. "No!" he answered, in a terrible voice, while his eyes began to gleam. "On second thoughts I will not go to her; she shall come to us. I know how I can bring her."

He snatched up the lamp I had left on the floor, and held it so that the flame touched the padding of the wall. In another moment it would have been on fire; but the real danger drove the imaginary one out of my head, and I sprang upon him. He dropped the lamp, and caught me in his powerful arms. I bomaged to trample out the flues, and then gave all my strength to the task of keeping his to on-like flugers from my throat. Up and down the padded room we strugsled, lighting for life and death, yet mysking no noise and uttering no cry. The stillness certified me. What would I not have given to have heard the sharp bark of Towser below.

It seemed an hour—I suppose it was not really more than five minutes. But the maniac's strength seemed to increase as mine gave way; he held one of my hands behind me, and though I kept him off for a time with the other, he fustened upon my throat at last. We had struggled down to the berred dow—it was not quite shut, and in utter desperation I screamed aloud for hep. the maniac ground his teeth, and uttered a strange cry; the blood rushed to my head as his cold hands tightened around my neek; my eyes seemed starting from their sockets. I was just gasping out a last prayer for mercy, when I heard a noise upon the stairs; the door was burst open—the great dog few in with a low growl, and after him came Jim, who flung himself upon the madman, and bosened his grasp in an instaut. I saw no more, for I went into a long swoon that was almost like death.

for I went into a long sween that was almost like death.

When, with much pain and anguish, sense and reason came back to me, I opened my eyes a d found Jim bending over me, bathing my lips and tamples with brendy and water. I was lying upon the kitchen settle; the gray dawn was stealing through the window, and Towser sat bolt upright in the middle of the floor, watching for my recovery with an anxious eye. He whined and wagged his busby tail when I specke. Jim heid the brandy to my lips; he was pale, and a contused mark over his eye showed that he had not rescued me without danger on his part.

"In the num of Heaven, who was it, Jim?" I asked.

"Take some more brandy, sir. How in the world did you come to be in there with him?"

there with him?"

I told him how the outer door was ajar, and how the other one had been opened for me. He gave a long low whistle, and shook his head.

"It's mi-sus's fault, and I often tells her we shall all be killed in our beds some night if she will go on visiting him. It always drives him wild. And tonight she must have gone off crying, as she often do, poor thing, and so forgotten to see that the doors were quite safe. It's a living mercy I heard you, sir "

sir."
"But who is he, Jim? And why is he here, instead of being in a proper

"Dut who is he, Jim? And why is he here, instead of being in a proper madhouse?"

"That's her fault, too, as I tells her often enough. You see, sir, he was taken this way not long after they were married."

"Good Reavens! is he her husband?"

"Yes, sir; I may say it to you, though every one else thinks he's dead, except the parson—he knows, and the doctor—he knows, too. It's a long story, and not over above pleasant. He went mad two years after she married him, and kiled his brother tharles; leastways he stabbed him in that little passage, and he never got over it. But it was all bushed up, and people thought he was sent away to a madhouse. Alerwords they thought he died. But missus had that room fitted up, and has always kept him here. I mean to see to the boits myself after th's. He's fast enough now, and I've got the key of the passage in my pocket. I'm man glad missus didn't hear you, though."

"And so are I But, Jim, I wouldn't stay under the same roof another night with him for millions."

"On, it's nothing when one gets used to it. Look at missus. Who would fancy she had go: a raving manae in charge?"

Who, indeed? I drank some more brandy, and going up to my own room, packed up my portmanteau and prepared for my journey. At seven I came into the breakfust-room, and lo! there was Mrs. Ball, fresh and smiling as the morning, hovering about me with a thousand attentions, little dreaming that I had by chance discovered the tragedy of her life, and nearly paid my own in for feit thereby. I shook hands with her as Jim brought around the fly, and looked at her wonderingly, waving her kerchief, and smiling as gaily as a girl, when we drove away. Jim looked at her, too, then at me, and whistled "Jock of Hazlede n.".

y Hazlede n.?.
"Strange things happen every day, if we only knew them," he said, as he icknowledged the gratuity I presented him at the station. "But for all that, I nopes we shall see you, and Muster Hertington, too, next summer. Pil take good care that you shall not be troubled yonder again."
But I never wont. One vist to Deepwater was quite enough for me.

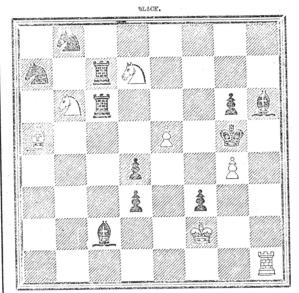
THE VIRGINIA WAR STEAMER EMPIRE UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE.

The war steamer (f) Empire, which our cut represents, although not a very formidable line-of-battle ship, is the best the Virginians have. It has been chiefly celebrated for its successful trips between Norfolk and Fortress Menroe, while under a flag of truce, conveying northern refugees, who were tired of their Secession quarters, to place where their lives are safe and the freedom of speech is not depied them. It is understood that the war steamer Empire has made her last trip to Fortress Monroe, as the sacredness of the flag of truce has been violated. of truce has been violated.

CHESS.

All communications for the Chess Department should be addressed to T. Frère Chess Editor, Home Life Insurance Co., 171 Broadway, N. Y.

PROBLEM No. 300 -- By CONRAD BAYER White to play and check mate in five moves.



GAME between Mr. WORMALD and Mr. SHROEDER, at the odds of Pawn and two moves. (REMOVE BLACK'S K'S B'S PAWN.)

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
Mr. S.	Mr. W.	Mr. S.	Mr. W.
1 P to K 4	Kt to Q B 3	22 K to Q 2	B to K B 4
2 P to Q 4	P to Q 4	23 Kt to K R 4	B to R 2
	B to K B 4.	24 P to K B 3	R to K B 2
S P to K 5	P to K 3	25 Kt to K R 3	K to Q 2
4 B to Q Kt 5	K Kt to K 2	26 P to K B 4	B to K 5
. 5 B to K 3		27 K to K 3	QR to KB sq
6 B to K Kt 5	Q to Q 2	28 R to K Kt sq	P to Q R 4
7 P to K R 4	B to Kt 3		P tks P
8 P to K R 5	B to K B 2	29 P to Q R 3 (d)	R to Q R sq
9 P to K Kt 4	P to K R 3	30 RP tks P	
10 B to K 3	P to K Kt 3	31 Kt to K B 2 (e)	B to K R 2
11 P tks P	B tks P	32 Kt to Kt 4	R to R 6
12 B to K Kt 5 (a)	B to Kt 2	33 R to Q B sq	B to K B sq
13 QBtks Kt	Q tks B	34 Kt to B 6 (ch)	K to Q sq
14 B tks K (ch)	Ptks B	35 P to K B 5	P tks P
15 P to Q B 3	R to K B sq	36 Kt tks P (f)	B to K Kt 3
16 Kt to Q 2	R to Q Kt sq	37 Kt tks R P	B tks R
17 P to Q Kt 4	B to Q 6	38 Kt tks R (ch)	B tks Kt
	Q tks P	39 R to K R sq	R tks P (ch)
18 P to K Kt 5 (b)	Q tks Q	40 K to Q 2	B tks Kt P
19 Q to R 5 (ch)	K to K 2		wins.
20 R tks Q	R to K B 5	and	

(a) This Bishop has thus early in the game moved four times; factics which must necessarily have lost much valuable time.

(b) A usoless sacrifice, as it obtains no adequate compensation in position; R to R 3 was

(c) Again we should have preferred playing R to R 3.

(d) Had White's move been P to K B 5, it would, probably, have led to the following teresting variation:

29 P to K B 5

29 K P tks

Kt to B 4 winning, at least, the exchange.

Kt to B 4 with a fine game.

P to K B 5 would still have been efficacious.

A fattal mistak—which loses a piece and the game.

OUR BILLIARD COLUMN.

Edited by Michael Phelan.

To Correspondents.—All questions sent to Mr. Phelan in reference to the rules of the game of billiards will in future be answered in this column. It would be too much labor to send written answers to so many correspondents.

The Diagrams of Remarkable Shots, Reports of Billiard Matches, or items of interest concerning the game, addressed to the Editor of this column, will be thankfully received and published.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C., New York city.—"A., B. and C. are playing at the three-handed game; A. bets B. that he will not get off the first string. B. makes just 50 points. Does A. win or lose?"

Ans.—B. wins. Making 50 points is equivalent to being off his first string. M. R., Philadelphia.—You lose the life.

M. R., Philadelphia.—You lose the line.

**CARALLERO, New York.— The Spanish game is very common in some parts of the South, as also in Mexico and California. It introduces a new element into the game of billiares in the shape of five wooden pirs, diminuity ethings, which are set up, in a diamor d patter between the two side pockets, each pin bel g about two and a half inches from the other, as in pin pool. Nine pins are sometimes used instead of five, but the manner of playing remains the same. The game is generally played 31 up, and is scored by hazards, caroms

THE WORLD OF BILLIARDS.

M. BERGER.—This distinguished billiard-player writes us from Chicago, where he has been king exhibitions of his talent in the pleasant science of billiards. The billiard-table hich was manufactured for his use during his tour by Phelan & Collender, he informs us, as selzed at Memphis, where it is still detained. After his arrival at Cincinnati he was evented from playing for a week by a sore finger. He gave six exhibitions daily during a second week of his stay, and, we are informed, did not do very badly, the state of the

the second week of his stay, and, we are informed, did not do very badly, the state of the times considered.

From Cincinnati M, Berger went to Columbus, where he gave three performances. He again returned to Cincinnati, and played the American four ball caron game with our triend Tienan, Berger winning by 142 points, the score standing at the close of the game—Berger, 250; Tieman, 108.

From Chicago, Mi Berger intends going to Detroit and Cic-cland. He also speaks of paying a hurried trip to Canada, and efforts are being mede to induce him to visit Milwaude where, if he accepts, he will be the guest of Alfred Le Brun, the representative of that billiard district. Mi Berger, however, will scarcely have time to cover so much ground for he writes us that he has requested a both to be retained for him in the Avago on July 20th, as he has received news of the illness of his wife. M. Berger may, however, chang his mind, and return to New York for the purpose of giving a few exhibitions before his departure. Should he do so, he will most probably try his hand at the American game, as there is a great desire among the patrons of billiards generally to see him play the American game on an American table.

THE AMATEUE TOURNAMENT.—The score, as will be seen below, stands as heretofore. the runs are high, and but few changes may be expected. However, the work of endea-coring to beat them still goes on, and some of them may yet be surpassed:

) beat them bear goes on, and some or the series of the se	
Four ball carom game	16
Around the table	
French carom	2
Carom pool	81

"Do you think that raw oysters are healthy?" asked a lady of her physician. Yes," replied he, "I never knew one complain of being out of health in my

The Mayor of a certain town put forth an announcement previous to the races: "No gentleman will be allowed to ride on the course, except the horses that are to run."

HUMOROUS GLEANINGS.

Why is the letter G like the sun? Because it is the centre of light.

The chap who fell into error was lifted out by the lever of public opinion. Is time is money, some people have a good deal more money than they know

"It wasn't the wine I drank that made me unsteady," says the toper; "I slipped on a piece of orange-peel."

A YOUNG fellow, fond of talking, remarked, "I am no prophet." "True," replied a lady present, "no profit to yourself or any one else." "My dear lady, your daughter is lovely," said a flatterer, "a perfect little pearl." "And pray, sir, what am I!" "Oh, you are the mother of pearl."

QULE says, when he sees kisses between women, it reminds him of two handsome unmatched gloves—charming things with their proper mates, but good for nothing that wav.

"Now look'er yer, Charlie, Jim mout be an honest nigger, and then again he montent; but if I was a ch'eken, and knowed he was about the yard, I tell yer wot, nigger, I'd roost high, I would."

"Say, Casar Augustus, why am your legs like an organ grinder?" "Don't know, Mr. Sugarleaf—why is they?" "Cause they carry a monkey about the streets." A brick grazed the bead of Mr. Sugarleaf just as his ears disappeared round the corner of a street.

Two Dutchmen, who built and used in common a small bridge over a stream which ran through their farms, had a dispute concerning some repairs which it required, and one of them posi ively refused to bear any portion of the expense necessary to the purchase of a few planks. Finally, the aggrievel party went to a neighboring lawyer, and placing ten dolars in his hand, said, "I'll give you all dish moneys if you'll make Hans do justice mit the pridge."

pridge,"
"How much will it cost to repair it?" asked the honest lawyer.
"Not more ash five toll r," replied the Dutchman.
"Very well," said the lawyer, pocketing one of the notes and giving him the other, "take this and go get the bridge repaired; "its the best course you can take."

can take."
"Yas," said the Dutchman, slowly, "yaas, dat ish more better as to quarrel mit Hans;" but as he went along home he shook his head frequently, as if unable, after all, to see quite clearly how he had gained anything by going to large.

congs without Words-Those of that blessed baby.

At a recent dinner of shoemakers, the following toast was given: "May we have all the wemen in the country to shoe, and all the men to

A LADY one day wrote to her absent husband the following letter, which may be quoted as a model in its way:
"I write to you because I have nothing to do; I end because I have nothing

to say.

to say."

An examiner of schools, while lately examining the young children o. a country school, asked them the following questions:

"Are there any mountains in Palestine?"

"Yes," replied the children.

"How are they situated?" inquired the examiner.

"Some are in clusters, and there are some isolated ones," they answered.

"What do you mean by the wore isolated?" asked the examiner.

"Why, covered with ice, of course!" quickly replied one of the children.

"Why, covered with ice, of course!" quackly replied one of the children. The worthy gentleman who rules the rising generation of boys in a certain town in Tennessee, had occasion recently to correct a little fellow named Johnny. Now Johnny get into a fit of what is called "sulks," because he was whipped; and in order to convince him that he was justly nod necessarily pureshed, his teacher had recourse to the following argument:

"Well, Johnny, suppose you were riding a big herse to water, and had a keen switch in your hand, and all at once the horse were to stop and refuse to go any farther, what would you do?"

Johnny stifled his sobs for a moment, and looking up through his tears, replied.

Johnny stated also solved plied, "I'd cluck to him, sir."

"But, Johnny, suppose he wouldn't go fer your clucking, what would you than "!"

to then?'

"Pd get down and lead h'm, sir."

"Pd get down and lead h'm, sir."

"And what if he were obstinate and would not let you lead him?'

"Wny, Pd take off his bridle and turn him loose, and walk home, sir."

"You may go and take your seat, Johnny."

Johnny could not be made to see the necessity for using the switch.

"You may go and take your seat, Johnny."

Johnny could not be made to see the necessity for using the switch.

Durko the Repeal agitation in Ireland, a gentleman connected with the Times was sent by that journal to report O'Connell's speeches. One of the liest meetings the newspaper man attended was in Kerry. Having heard of O'Conneil's polite qualities, he thought he would ask that gentleman's permission to take a verbatim account of the oration. The "Liberator" not only consented, but, in his oiliest manner, informed the assembled audience that "until that gintleman was provided with all writh' convaniences, he would not spake a word," assuming an extra brogue, which was altogether unnecessary. The reporter was delighted. The preparations began, and were completed; the reporter was ready.

"Are you quite ready?" asked Dan.

"Quite ready."

"New are you sure you're intirely ready?"

"Pracertain, sir. Yes."

The crowd becoming excited and impatient, Dan said,

"Now, 'pon my conscience, I won't begin the speech until the London gintleman is intirely rea y."

After warting another moment or so, O'Connell advanced; eyes glistened, ears were all attention; and the reportorial pencit aroso. Dan gave one more bengmant smile on the reporter, winked at the auditors, and commenced his speech in the Irish language, to the irrepressible horror of the reporter, and to the infinite delight of all Kerry.

FOREIGN FLOATINGS CAUGHT BY THE WAY.

A British Annexation.—We have advices from the Sandwich Islands to the 16th of April, via the United States, in which we find the following intelligence: "Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Alert took formal possession, for the Queen of England, of Farming's Island, located in latitude 50 degrees 40 mituen Sorth, longitude 159 degrees 20 minutes West, on the 8th February. The flag of Great Britin was raised amidst a salute of small arms and a twelve poundfield howitzer. The entire ship's company officiated at the ceremonies. The harbor has been termed English herbor, and the point which the settlement is situated is called English Point. Everybody seems to feel satisfied that all was right."

right."

The architects of the Crown have presented their report on the Tuileries. They agree that it should be pulled down and rebuilt, but estimate the expense at 95,000, 00 francs, or £3 600,600. The Emperor of the French has decided that the old building must be patched up, and that the two wings, the Pavillons de Fore and Hanover, shail only be rebuilt, which will involve are expenditure of 30,000,000 francs. The architects regret that he cannot undertake to rebuild the palace before two or three years. It is said that, when it was notified to the Empress that she would have to wait for her palace, she replied, at dinner at Fontainebleau, "I shall not mind waiting, provided we shall be sure to return to the Tuileries when it shall be rebuilt."

A Guost "Sold."—The Rev. Dr. Wolff tells a story of a certain M. Preisweg, of Geneva, a good and excellent Christian, to whom a ghost appeared as he was going to bed, and said, "I am the ghost of a person wh was hanged here six weeks ago." "That is no business of mine," replied Preiswig, "so good night."

night."

A STRANGE affair occurred one night last month in the village of Salvatierra de los Banos, near Madrid. The parish priest received information that his house was to be attacked by a gang of bandits, and at his request four gendarmes, headed by an officer, were sent to protect it. The officer, thinking that, as the priest passed for wealthy, the bandits would go straight to the room in which the reverend gentleman was known to keep his mency, placed himself and men there, without lights. At a late hour the thieves arrived, and the genmen there, without lights. At a late hour the thieves arrived, and the general second was known, who had their carbines loaded and swords drawn, waited quietly ut they had entered the room. The strangers were eight in number, and the gendarmes bravely attacked them. A readful combatensued; the gendarmafter firing their firearms, using their swords and the butt-ends of their carbin and the others emplying pistols and poniards. Eventually three of the latter were killed, four were wounded and took to flight, and the other made prisoner. As to the gendarmes, all were wounded, although of stability. slightly

slightly.

A Farmer, near Alnwick, having ploughed over an ancient encampment, recently noticed several heads of strange-looking oats axong his crop. Some of them were unusually tall and strong, with lorg branching stemlets, while others had globular heads resembling the seed of the onion. Mr. Binks colected no less than seventy-five varieties never seen in the district before. The place, it has been conjectured, has been a cavalry camp, and the cats, which were, perhaps, ripene: under other skies, after lying covered up with the debris of the camp for probably 1,500 years, will again shoot into cereal beauty, and may add one or more permanent varieties to the stock of the English farmer.

English farmer.

The Chinese boy brought to Strasbourg by the regiment of Pontonniers is named Lai-Too, and his age is nine years. It appears that one very cold day in last December this child came and begged alms of one of the soldiers, named Darlecq, and that man seeing that be was wretchedly clad and ill-fed, took him to the camp and supplied his wants. The soldier then placed him in the Jesuits' school, where he was distinguished for his extraordinary inelligence. A few days after, a Chinese woman, representing herself to be the child's mother, requested to see the boy, but the latter refused to meet her, and the woman consented to his being brought away by the soldiers. The child has been brought up in the Boudha religion, and has not yet been haptised. The intention is to have him incorporated in the regiment as an enfant de truge.

The following characteristic note has been published: "Mr. Spargeon begs to inform the public that he is knocked up with hard work, and is compelled to go into the country and rest. This will upset all his arrangements, and he begs his friends to reinit his premises, and the Christian public not to inundate his mill withouther." with invitations

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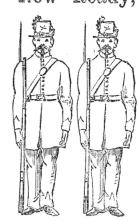
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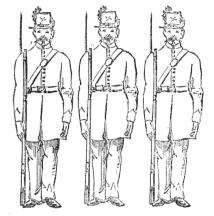
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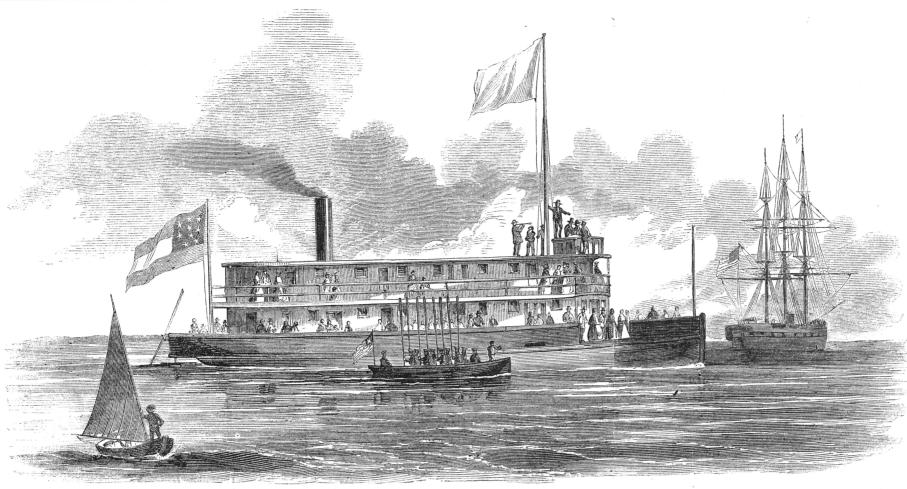
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