tions have recently called down upon his head the grave censure of his Bishop; nor yet, again, from the manner and occasion of a recent debate in the House of Lords, wherein the question was discussed whether the friends of a man who had died in a notoriously sinful state were entitled to claim that those portions of the Order for the Burial of the Dead which hold out the hope of future and eternal righteousness should be pronounced over his grave. The fact of, to them, greatest significance is that a tendency to innovation has developed itself in the House of Commons, in the shape of a motion by Mr. Buxton that "in the opinion of the House, the subscription required from the clergy to the Thirty-nine Articles, and to the Prayer Book, ought to be relaxed." At first sight this motion would seem reasonable enough, and in precise conformity with the opinion and wish of thousands of the clergy themselves, and perhaps not in unconformity with the feeling of the Queen, "Fidei Defensor," in whose library the works of the honored Channing occupy a distinguished place. Nay more, it might not seem an unwise step toward opening the doors of a Church within whose fold many of the most illustrious in science, literature, and art have found no place. But no. The House of Commons were of a different opinion. Many of its members earnestly contended that the attitude of the Church must be maintained, and that there must be no compromise with freedom of opinion. It was admitted that the Act of Uniformity had not prevented many schisms and theological dissensions; but the danger of allowing what might turn out to be but the first of a series of concessions appeared to impress itself upon the House so strongly that the motion was lost by the previous question being called for.

The discussion thus closed is but postponed; for the press, the Bishops, and the public are earnestly debating its subject. And we may reasonably look for the further developments of one of those revolutions which, whether in behalf of the enfranchisement of science, literature, or theology, are but landmarks in the stately progress of humanity toward perfection.

The Kentucky State Election.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

The election in Kentucky, as far as known, passed off quietly. The following returns have been received:

In Paris for Governor: Bramlette (Union), has 296 votes; Wickliffe (Dem.), 21. For Congress: Clay (Union), 306; Buckner (Dem.) 22; Boyle (Union), 1.

Maysville—Bramlette, 353; Wickliffe, 3. For Congress—Wadsworth (Union), 312; Brown, 21.

Lexington—Bramlette, 618; Wickliffe, 107; Clay, 583; Buckner, 161; Boyle, 12.

Georgetown—Bramlette, 349; Wickliffe, 355; Clay, 395; Buckner, 299; Boyle, 13.

Nicholasville—Bramlette, 152; Wickliffe, 2; Clay, 127; Buckner, 19; Boyle, 16.

Cynthiana, Bramlette, 135; Wickliffe, 87. Congress, Menzies (Dem.), 174; Smith (Union), 100.

Covington—Bramlette, 1,385; Wickliffe, 59. Congress—Smith, 1,331; Menzies, 55; Leathers, 29.

The Union majority in the State will be about 20,000. Brutus Clay is certainly elected in the Ashland District.

LOUISVILLE, Londay, August 3, 1863.

The election for State officers passed off quietly to-day. Bramletts majority over Wickliffe for Governor in this city is 2,380. The neighboring districts as far as heard from, give large Union majorities.

Disastrous Mistake—Union Troops Firing Into Each Other.

LEAVENWORTH, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Capt. Harvey, at Westport, learning that it was the intention of the guerrillas to attack a large train which left Kansas City for Santa Fé in the latter part of July, started in pursuit with one Company of Kansas volunteers.

He overtook the train, and, finding that it had been robbed, started in pursuit of the robbers, when he came up to Capt. Colegan with a company of the Ninth Kansas regiment, who had come from Santa Fé to to meet the train.

Each supposed they had found the enemy. Captain Colegan drew up his men in line of battle, ordered a charge, and a severe fight ensued, in which many were killed and wounded before the mistake was discovered.

Another Prize.

BOSTON, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Arrived ship Banshee, Hayden, New-York, for Matamoros, in ballast, a prize to steamer Niphon, having been captured off New Inlet.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Aug. 1, 1863.

The week now closed has been duller for business than any other of the season.

Money easy.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, August 3, 1863.

The steamer Orizaba, Captain Farnsworth, sailed for Panama at 10 o'clock this forenoon, carrying 79 passengers and $840,000 in treasure for New York, and $215,000 for England.

Receipts of treasure since the sailing of the last steamer, $1,850,000.

Atlantic Currency Exchange sells to-day at the rate of 23@27 per cent premium for Gold in New-York.

Sterling Exchange 48 per cent premium for sixty day bills.

Legal tenders sells for 75 cents.

Frauds have been developed in the Empire Warehouse, which are traced to A. S. Garthwaite, Chief Clerk, and under Clerk Layng, who colluded in signing duplicate receipts for goods in store, using duplicates to borrow money. The total indebtedness against the clerks and warehouse by these frauds amounts to $160,000, with assets discovered sufficient to pay half the loss.

Government Loan.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

Five-Twenties to the amount of $1,000,000 were sold to-day. Deliveries of bonds are made to July 15.

The Saratoga Races.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Monday, August 3, 1863.

The running races on the Saratoga track commenced to-day. First race, mile heats; sweepstakes for three year olds, two started; J. W. Weldon's b. f. Lizzie, W 2. 1. 1.; J. S. Watson's b. c. Captain Moore, 1. 2. 2. Time 1:29¼, 1:32, 1:30¼. Track 297 yards short of a mile. Second race; two mile dash; Weldon's b. f. Sympathy late Edgar, 1; Morrisey's b. c. J. B. Davidson, 2; Reed g. c. Thunderer, 3; Lloyd's b. f. Echo, 4. The races continued for four days.

CHANGE IN PUBLIC SENTIMENT.—Last week, in one of the Brooklyn City cars, among the passengers was a quiet and respectably-dressed colored woman. An Irishman sat opposite to her, who, after scowling at her some time, suddenly spit in her face. The outrage was no sooner committed than the Irishman got a blow from one of the passengers which sent him off his seat, and in half a minute he was tumbled heedlong into the street, two other of the passengers following and assisting in bestowing a castigation that will be a caution to all scoundrels of his type. The whole was done so quickly that, although the car did not stop, the three passengers regained their seats.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARABIA.

The Galway Line to go into Operation in August.

THE CASE OF THE ALEXANDRA.

Establishment of an Anti-Southern Society.

The English House of Commons on Foreign Enlistment Act.

Speeches of Cobden, Layard and Palmerston.

Important Letter from Secretary Welles.

He Denies the Truth of Mr. Laird's Statements.

Preparations for Laying the Atlantic Cable Next Summer.

Great Irritation in France and Austria Against Russia.

HALIFAX, Monday, Aug. 3, 1863.

The steamship Asia, Capt. Moodie, which left Liverpool at 1 p. m. on the 25th ult. and Queenstown on the 26th ult., arrived at Halifax at 4:30 p. m. to-day. She has 23 passengers for Halifax, and 59 for Boston.

The steamship City of Baltimore reached Liverpool on the morning of the 24th.

The Galway line goes into operation on the 19th of August. The steamship Hibernia sails on that day for Boston, and the Adriatic follows on the 1st of September for New-York.

Great Britain.

The Marine Insurance Companies had reported a loss of £150,000 sterling by the capture of the ship B. F. Hoxie.

The Captains of the ships Red Gauntlet and Hoxie had reached Falmouth on board the ship Mariano from Montevideo.

The Shipping Gazette says the owners of the Alexandra have applied to the Board of Customs for the release of the vessel and compensation for her detention, but it is said tht the application cannot be entertained until a bill of exceptions is disposed of at the next term of the Court.

An Anti-Southern Association was being formed at Manchester, to counteract the influence and correct the misrepresentations of the advocates of the Slaveholders Confederacy and to employ all means against the recognition of the Confederate States.

The Army and Navy Gazette thinks that with Grant's army free to cooperate with Rosecrans, there is no ground for speaking hopefully of the Confederates, unless Lee is able to reverse their misfortunes by a great victory.

In the House of Commons on the 23d, the subject of Foreign Enlistment Act was introduced by Mr. Cobden, who referred to the proceedings of the Alabama, Florida, and Virginia, all built in British ports for the Confederate service. He said it was well known that two iron-clad ships were now being built at Liverpool for the same purpose; and he believed that if they were allowed to leave England, the result would be a declaration of war on the part of the American Government. American shipping had almost become valueless in consequence of the seizures made by the Confederate cruisers; and he implored the Government to take steps to prevent the departure of these vessels. He was informed that the American Government took note of the value of every vessel captured, and debited it to her Majesty's Government. He was further informed that the American Minister had made a formal claim upon England to indemnify American shipowners for their losses. No doubt the claim was repudiated by her Majesty's Government. Out of disputed claims of this nature an expensive and disastrous war might result.

Mr. Layard, referring more particularly to the case of the Alabama, said everything had been done in broad daylight. He taunted Cobden with pursuing a course which, while it would enable his friends in the North to get all they wanted, it would put a stop in England, to a legitimate branch of industry. He accused the Americans of having built ships of war for Russia during the Crimean war, and with raising recruits in Ireland since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Lord Palmerston defended the course which the Government had taken, and said he could see no distinction in principle between selling arms to the Federals and selling ships to the Confederates. He appealed to the principle laid down on the subject by the Americans themselves. It was of course true that England had a municipal law bearing on the question, but the Government had carried out that law to the best of their ability; and that law, which they saw no reason to alter to suit the emergencies of a foreign power, they would continue to enforce as far as it was possible for them to do so.

Mr. Cobden was prevented on a point of form from reading a letter from Gideon Welles in Parliament. The letter is nevertheless published in the papers. It is dated the 19th of April last, and is addressed to Charles Summers, and refers to Mr. Laird's statement in Parliament, that his firm had been approached in 1861, by the agents of the Federal Government, relative to building war vessels for the North. Mr. Welles asserts that neither directly nor indirectly was any application made by his authority to Mr. Laird or any other foreign shipbuilder for the construction of vessels for the American Government. Advances were made to him however, on behalf of numerous English and other foreign shipbuilders, but he declined in every instance any proposition to build, or procure to be built vessels for the Federal Navy abroad. Mr. Laird asserts that he is prepared to maintain the truth of his former statement, and offers to place the proof in Lord Palmerston's hands.

In the House of Commons Lord Palmerston made some explanations regarding the questions between Denmark and the Germanic Confederation. He said every effort would be made by England to keep the dispute within the limits of diplomatic intercourse. He had no doubt the effort would be successful, and no apprehension of immediate or remote danger.

Sir C. Wood made an annual statement of the Indian finances. The income and expenditure nearly balanced, the deficit being only £50,000 sterling. The current year gave promise of a large surplus.

The Times correspondent in the South says: "It is the design of the Confederate Government that Great Britain shall henceforward have no fresh Consuls in the Confederate States who derive their authority from Washington, and are forbidden, as it were, under protest, to show respect or courtesy to the de facto authorities at Richmond. England must make up her mind to forego many consular functionaries in Secessia, or to derive for her future Consuls the power to act from the only authority which exercises sway in Secessia, that is Jefferson Davis."

It is asserted that another royal alliance is arranged between England and Russia.

Several wealthy manufacturing firms are preparing specimens of cables, and will tender them for the Atlantic Telegraph Cable; but it is thought that Glass, Elliott & Co. will obtain the contract, as they have offered that the Directors of the Telegraph Company may, or they will purchase the materials, and be paid each week the exact cost of the same and the wages of the men; and when they have laid the cable successfully, they shall receive for their time, services, and profit 20 per cent of the actual cost in shares, to be delivered them in installments during a period of twelve months, provided the cable continues in good working order. Glass, Elliott & Co. have shown confidence in the enterprise by subscribing for £65,000 sterling of the stock.

A large and influential deputation of merchants, bankers, and Members of Parliament, waited upon the Duke of Somerset on the 24th, at the Admiralty, to ask use of Government ships to lay the cable next Summer. The Deputation was introduced to the Duke by Richard Cobden, who takes great interest in the enterprise.

Poland.

Paris papers continue to evince a strong war feeling. The *Siecle* regards the Russian reply as a defiance. Great irritation is also reported at Vienna.

It is asserted that the French Government has resolved on the terms of response to Gorchakoff's dispatch, and would forthwith communicate the same to England and Austria.

The Insurgent leader Wysotkie had been arrested at Lemberg. There had been numerous other arrests and domiciliary visits there.

The *Posener Zeitung* advocates the establishment of a stage in seven frontier districts of the Duchy of Posen.

At Warsaw, the Judges and civil assistants in legal examinations had been replaced by the military. The *knout* is employed to extort confessions from prisoners.

The latest intelligence asserts that England, France, and Austria, were in active communication, and the accord was perfect.

The *Paris Siecle* has received a second warning for recommending a *plebiscite* of the whole French people for or against war for Poland.

Additional correspondence on the Polish question has been published in England.

Lord Napier, writing from St. Petersburg, July 18th, gives an account of an interview with Gorchakoff. Lord Napier represented to the Prince that the tenor of his reply would probably be considered unsatisfactory in England, and endeavored to obtain some explanations which might modify its character. Gorchakoff said he could accede to nothing which would give the western powers any right whatever to interfere in Russian affairs.

A dispatch from Count Rechberg, communicated to Earl Russell as late as the 24th of July, is given. It states that the Cabinet of Vienna had already declared at St. Petersburg that the concert established between the Three Powers constituted a connection between them, from which Austria could not disengage herself in order to negotiate separately with Russia.

Polish affairs were debated in both Houses of the English Parliament on the 24th, and general dissatisfaction was expressed at the Russian reply. Lord Malmesbury blamed the Government for not pursuing the policy of nonintervention adopted towards America.

The London Times and *Herald* continue to write in an anti-war strain, and contend that the English and French interests in the question are not identical.

The Times, in the city article, says that the general impression is, that a war for Poland, instead of being for a principle, in which all nations concur, would be simply the result of agitation. Any attempt to coerce Russia to give up territory, or even grant concessions, to insurgents in the field, while there is no similar attempt made on behalf of the Confederate States, which are actually represented by a responsible Executive and Legislature of two or three years standing, would, it is believed, appear to all solid and influential classes in England so anomalous that it would be impossible for any Ministry long to survive such apology.

France.

The Empress has gone to Vichy.

The Bourse, on the 24th, opened firm and closed heavy and lower at 66fr. 80c.

Austria.

The lower House urgently recommends the Government to take into consideration the petition of Langiewicz for liberation.

Italy.

Turin journals state that Garibaldi's health is almost completely restored.

Latest—*Via Queenstown.*

NORTHAMPTON, July 25.—The Etiona, with the heavy portion of the above mail, passed Hurst Castle at 10 p. m.

TRURO, July 25.—According to the telegraphic advices received here from Copenhagen, the Danish Government has no intention of requesting a foreign military occupation of Greece.

PARIS, July 25.—*La France* of this evening publishes an article headed "Diplomacy and Poland," in which it expresses a hope that diplomacy has not said its last words in the affairs of Poland. "But," continues *La France*, "even should diplomacy fail, the result already obtained is immense. For a century the Polish question has found sympathy in France alone, and has been the knot of the coalitions against France. Now the knot is cut. Those who were against, now are with us. Russia may see in her isolated position the triumph of the great interest placed under the guardians hope of Europe."

The *Pays* confirms the news of a forced loan of 300,000 roubles having been decreed by the National Government of Poland.

The same paper announces the arrest in Hungary of three Russian emissaries, who were endeavoring to foment disturbances.

The Russian Government has made considerable purchases of provisions of all kinds. It has already prohibited the exportation of corn, flour, and cattle.

The official documents relating to the affair of the Annies have been published in Paris to-day. They compromise a report of the Minister of the Interior.

A note of M. de Tartiges to the Italian Ministry, dated 13th of July, two dispatches of the Chevalier de Negra, the Italian Embassador at Paris to the Minister for Foreign Affairs, dated July 14 and 15, a note embodying the opinion of the law officers on the question, a note of Signor Visconti Venosta, dated 19th of July, and lastly the reply of the Chevalier de Nigra dated July 22: It appears by these documents that by virtue of the Convention of 1861, Italy delivers up the five brigand chiefs, while France promises to keep them in prison during the examination of the demand for their extradition, under which the brigands were received on board the French man-of-war.

In the London Stock Exchange yesterday afternoon Consols closed at 92 11-16@92 13-16. Market firm all around.

The Globe, in a leader, extols the firmness of the Austrian cabinet on the Polish question, and hints that Russia may reverse her policy when convinced of the surety of the remonstrances.

The Post's Paris correspondent says public opinion is prepared for war, and the Czar and his advisers think war probable.

The Globe's Paris correspondent says no one in Paris can discover any issue but immediate war.

The French *Debats* considers it probable that at this moment the Cabinet of Vienna hold in their hands peace or war.

It is certain that the draft of the French answer to Russia has been sent to London and Vienna. A Cabinet Council was held in London yesterday afternoon.

LIVERPOOL, July 24.—The steamer Bavaria, from New-York, passed Hurst Castle at 4:15 p. m. The steamer China, from New-York, arrived off Queenstown at 9 p. m. on Saturday.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 25.—COTTON—The Brokers' Circular reports the sales of the week at 57,000 bales. The market has been buoyant, and prices are ¼@¼d. higher for American, and ¼@¼d. higher for other descriptions. Of the sales, 11,500 bales were to speculators, and 9,600 to exporters. The sales on Friday were 8,000 bales, of which 3,000 were to speculators and exporters, the market closing with an upward tendency. The authorized quotations are:

Fair Orleans	24d.	Middling Orleans	22½d.
Fair Mobiles	23¼d.	Middling Mobiles	21½d.
Fair Uplands	23d.	Middling Uplands	21½d.

The stock in port is estimated at 501,000 bales, of which 40,000 are American.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market is buoyant, with an upward tendency.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market is firmer. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co., and Bigland, Athya & Co. report Flour firm and prices 6d. higher. American quoted at 21/@25/. Wheat tending upward and holders demanding an advance. White Western and Southern 10/@11/. Corn steady: Mixed 27/3d.

PROVISIONS—Richardson, Spence & Co., Boult, English & Co., and others report: Beef active and 2/@5/ higher. Pork steady. Bacon buoyant and 6d @2/ higher. Lard steady at 36/@36/6d. Tallow active at 6d.@1/ higher; sales at 40/3d @ 43/. Butter quiet but steady.

PRODUCE.—The Brokers' Circular reports: Ashes quiet, but steady. Sugar steady. Coffee dull and unchanged. Rice inactive. Linseed still advancing. Linseed Oil firm and unchanged. Cod Oil steady at £56. Rosin steady at 28/ for common. Spirits Turpentine; no sales.

Boult, English & Brandon report Petroleum dull and easier; sales at 2/3 for refined, and £17 10/ for crude.

LONDON, July 25.—Baring's Circular reports: Breadstuffs steady. Iron steady. Sugar firmer. Coffee still advancing, and 6d.@1/ higher. Rice quiet but steady. Tea steady. Tallow buoyant at 1/6d. higher; sales at 43/6d. Spirits Turpentine firmer at 100/. Petroleum quiet and unchanged; sales at 2/4d. for refined. Sperm Oil dull and unchanged. Linseed Oil steady. Linseed has an upward tendency.

Groves & Todd report Provisions firmer. Butter firmer.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Barings report American Securities inactive, except Railroad Stocks and Bonds, for which there is an active request. They quote: Illinois Central shares, 27 discount; Erie shares, 64½; New-York Central, 76@77; U. S. 5s, 65.

The bullion in the Bank has decreased £129,000. Consols closed at 93¼ for money.

HAVRE, July 24.—Cotton: Sales of the week 14,500 bales. The market opened irregular, but closed steady and unchanged. New-Orleans tres ordinaire, 300 fr.; do. bas, 274 fr. Stock, 26,000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols, on the 24th, opened firm, advanced ¼, but closed flat and weak under the influence of the Polish question. Money unchanged.

LATEST.

LIVERPOOL, July 25, Evening.—Cotton: Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market closed buoyant at ¼d. higher than on Friday. Breadstuffs have an upward tendency, except Corn, which is steady. Provisions steady. Produce generally advancing. Tallow active and tending upward.

LONDON, July 25, Evening.—Consols for money, 92¼@92½. Illinois Central shares, 27@26 discount; Eries, 63½@64½.

Naval Movements.

ARRIVAL OF THE U. S. STEAMER ALABAMA WITH YELLOW FEVER ON BOARD.

The U. S. steamer Alabama, Capt. Nichols, arrived at this port yesterday, from St. Domingo, with yellow fever on board. She was immediately put in quarantine, and on Admiral Paulding being informed of the fact, he instructed the commander of the U. S. steamer Magnolia to proceed down the bay and to take on board the convalescents, and the healthy portion of the Alabama's crew, who were immediately provided with clean clothes, bedding, &c., &c.

The Alabama reports all quiet at San Domingo, no pirates having been seen in that neighborhood for some time. The following is a list of the Alabama's officers:

Commander, E. F. Nichols; Acting Master, H. B. Wilkins; Acting Ensigns, W. L. Bowers, W. B. Cobb, Clinton Willey, and Sidney Hall; Captain's Clerk, J. Hubbard; Acting Assistant Paymaster, W. J. Hosford; Acting Assistant Surgeon, G. B. Higginbothen.

MEN-OF-WAR'S CREWS ORDERED AWAY.

Instructions were received by Admiral Paulding yesterday morning, from the Navy Department, directing him to dispatch at once to Philadelphia a large draft of United States sailors, to be distributed among men-of-war about to prepare for sea there. The men are picked, and have been selected for important duty.

THE FIRST OF THE SECOND BATCH OF MONITORS AFLOAT.

The U. S. iron-clad steamer Canonicus, the first vessel of the second batch of Monitors, which will commence on the completion of the first nine, was launched at Boston on Saturday. The vessels have been minutely described in these columns. They are longer, more formidable, and will be faster than their predecessors. The following is a complete list, with a statement of the condition of the vessels:

Name.	*Condition.*	*Location.*
Canonicus	Launched	Boston
Catawba	Ready to launch in 6 days	Cincinnati
Manhattan	Ready to launch in 10 days	Jersey City
Nahopac	Ready to launch in 8 days	Jersey City
Manayunk	Ready to launch in 12 days	Pittsburgh
Oneota	Ready to launch in 11 days	Cincinnati
Saugus	Ready to launch in 6 days	Wilmington
Tippecanoe	Ready to launch in 10 days	Cincinnati
Tecumseh	Ready to launch in 8 days	Jersey City

PHILADELPHIA NAVY-YARD.

At the Philadelphia Navy-Yard the ways have been placed under the gunboat Kansas, in the large ship-house, and the vessel will be launched in a few days. As soon as the launch takes place the keel for a large steamer, the molds for which are now being prepared. The armor plates for the Monitor Tonawanda are being bent to the required shape at the Navy-Yard, and the vessel will soon be ready to receive them.

It is doubtful if the Tonawanda will be ready for launching before late in the fall. When the keel was laid it was thought she could be got ready to put into the water by the 1st of August; and she might have been sufficiently advanced for that purpose if the hull had been under cover; but, being exposed to the weather, the workmen lost much time. Occasionally for two or three days the work had to be suspended.

BROOKLYN ITEMS.

CLAIMS AGAINST THE CITY FOR PROPERTY DESTROYED AT THE ATLANTIC DOCKS.—During the prevalence of the recent riot in New-York, a body of men collected together in the vicinity of Atlantic dock, about dusk on the evening of the 13th July. The number increased until there were from 100 to 200. Some time after dark they proceeded in a body to the vicinity of the grain elevators in the basin, and making an assault with stones, drove off the few men who were employed to guard the property. The mob then proceeded to set the elevators on fire—the object they had in view—and then left. A large amount of property was destroyed, all of which was insured. The insurance companies declined to pay the insurance and the owners now apply to the City of Brooklyn for redress.

Messrs. S. Fancher & Co., the proprietors of one of the elevators, filed their claim for damages in the Comptroller's office yesterday. Their entire bill amounts to $106,359, including building, machinery, grain, &c., &c., with interest on the whole sum.

In addition to the above, the Atlantic Dock Company present a claim of $19,300 for the destruction of the steam dredging machine Oneida, burning of the middle pier, mud scows, &c.

The elevator of Mr. W. B. Barber, which was destroyed at the same time, is valued at between $25,000 to $30,000. This claim has not as yet been presented.

The whole amount of damage for which the city will be responsible for will not be much less than $150,000.

FUNERAL OF A FIREMAN.—The remains of Isaac F. Wheeler, who was killed in Myrtle avenue on Friday night last, were conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery yesterday, accompanied by the Fire Department generally. The deceased lost his life by being run over by a fire engine.

BROOKLYN COMMON COUNCIL.—The Board met last evening, and transacted the usual amount of routine business, the most important of which was the following:

The semi-annual statement of the Nassau Water Department was presented. It shows that from Jan. 1, 1863, to May 1, 1863, the unexpended balance on hand was $14,764 94; expenditures, $19,606 14; in excess of appropriation, $6,280 13; balance, $7,438 93; amount in excess of appropriation, $6,280 13; less balance on distribution and extension, $7,438 93; deficit, $3,641 20. The communication was referred to the Committee on Water and Sewers.

The Committee on Salaries reported in favor of fixing the yearly salary of the first clerk to the Street Commissioner's office at $1,000, which was adopted.

The Mayor sent in a communication stating that he had incurred an expense of $450 for the purpose of protecting the property of our citizens in anticipation of threatened riot. He asked the adoption of a resolution empowering the Finance committee to cause the necessary amount of money to be borrowed. He likewise asked authority to offer a reward of $250 for the apprehension and conviction of any person found guilty of incendiarism.

A resolution authorizing the Mayor to offer a reward for incendiaries was adopted by 17 Yeas to 1 Nay (Ald. McLaughlin.)

A communication was also sent in by the Mayor veloing the resolution directing the Counsellor to commence proceedings against the Grand street and Newtown Railroad Company for the recovery of license fees due the city, with the object of making a case for the courts for adjudication, on the ground that the city is entitled to the same fees as paid by the other Railroad Companies, regardless of the length of the route. He suggests that the company be compelled to comply with the ordinance on the subject. The communication was ordered to be spread upon the minutes.

Ald. WHITNEY, then moved a reconsideration of the vote taken on the following resolution offered by Ald. Strong at the previous meeting, and which was then defeated by 7 Ayes to 10 Nays—a strict party vote—the Democrats voting in the negative:

"*Resolved*, That the life of our nation is of paramount importance, before which the lives and property, and sufferings of individuals sink into insignificance, that to sustain our Government effectively, willingly, cheerfully, is our first our highest duty, and that duty can be best performed at the present crisis by filling up the ranks of our armies in the field."

The resolution was offered in connection with the report of the Committee appropriating $1,000,000 for relieving men with families from the draft.

The motion of Ald. Whitney prevailed, and the resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote. The Board soon after adjourned.

SUN STROKES.—Philip McNamara was brought to the Forty-eighth Precinct Station-House yesterday in a state of insensibility occasioned by the heat. He died in a few minutes after being brought in.

Michael Bary was prostrated by the heat in Ryerson street. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

SHOOTING AFFRAY AT CONEY ISLAND.—A man named Carey was shot on Sunday by the keeper of the Red House on Coney Island, the result of a quarrel between them. Carey, in company with another man, drove on the road over the meadows which runs past the Red House. The proprietor made use of some insulting expressions, as alleged, when Carey assaulted him. The proprietor, who is known by the name of John, then got a musket and fired, the charge taking effect in Carey's abdomen. The wound is considered serious. Carey was conveyed to the City Hospital. John had not been arrested at last accounts.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of a woman, aged about 40 years, was found drowned at Bay Ridge yesterday morning; she had on a calico dress, white stockings and Congress gaiters. A porte-monnie was marked "No. 100 Hester street." A verdict of found drowned was rendered by the Jury.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE LIEUT.-COL. SMITH.—This gallant officer was buried from his late residence in North Second street, Brooklyn, (E. D.) yesterday afternoon. A military escort of the 56th and 13th Militia accompanied the remains to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, where the gallant soldier laid beside his lamented father. A large cortege formed the procession.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 3.—Before Justice ROBERTSON.

DECISIONS.

Israel Pellman agt. Louis Loehman; Ezra B. McCagg agt. Charles P. Frost et al.—Motions granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.—AUGUST 1.—Before Judge BRADY.

DECISIONS.

Clark agt. Kelham.—Motion denied without costs. See opinion.

Niles agt. Butler.—$25 costs awarded to plaintiff. See opinion.

Phillips agt. Palmer.—Ordered that a new trial be granted on payment of the taxable costs, such payment to be made in thirty days after taxation.

Entertainments—Tuesday, Aug. 4.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.
WINTER GARDEN—Leah the Forsook; The Mummy.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Raffaelle; Trying It On.

Latest Ship News.

ARRIVED.

Steamer Empire, Hunter, Washington 56 hours, mdse. and pass. to Jas. Hand.

Bark R. G. W. Dodge, Jarvis, Trinidad, Cuba, 15 days, sugar to C. E. & E. J. Peters.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer Africa, Tuesday, Aug. 4 ..... 5½ p. m.
For Europe, by steamer Damascus, Thursday, August 6 ..... 1 p. m.
For California, &c., daily (Sundays excepted), overland via St. Joseph, Mo. ..... 5 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas ..... 5 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
North and West Way Mail ..... 2 p. m.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ..... 5 a. m. and 3½ p. m.
Southern and South-Western Mail ..... 5 a. m., 4½ and 10 p. m.
Eastern Mail ..... 5 a. m., 1 and 6½ p. m.
New-Bedford Newport and Fall River ..... 1 p. m.
The Long Island Mail closes at 5 a. m., and 1 p. m.
Sunday Mails.—On Sunday all mails close at 4½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson River RR., 63 Warren-st., 7, 10 a. m. and 3½, 5, and 10½ p. m. Sunday, 5:22 p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem RR. 26th-st. and 4th-av ..... 10½ a. m
To Boston, by New-London line, Pier 30, N. R., Stonington line, Pier 18, N. R., and Fall River line, Pier 3, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) ..... 5 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., via Springfield, 27th-st. and 4th-av ..... 8 a. m. and 2½ and 8 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., 27th-st. and 4th-av., via Shore Line ..... 12½ and 8 p. m. Sunday, 5 p. m.
To Buffalo, by Erie RR. foot of Chambers-st ..... 7 and 10 a. m. and 5 p. m
To Philadelphia by New-Jersey Railroad, foot of Courtlandt-st., 7, 10, a m., 4, 6, 7½, 11½ p m. Sunday, 7½ p. m.
To Philadelphia, by Camden and Amboy Railroad, Pier 26 N. R., foot of Barclay-st. 6 a. m. 2 p. m
To Washington, by New-Jersey RR. 7, 10 a m, and 7½ and 11½ p. m. foot of Courtlandt-st., Sunday, 7½ p. m.
To the West, by Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Courtlandt-st. 6 and 8 a. m., 12 m. ..... and 7 p. m.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

TO DEPART

Steamships.	*Leave.*	*For.*	*Date*
Africa	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 6
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 8
Morning Star	New-York	New-Orleans	Aug. 8
Damascus	Portland	Quebec	Aug. 8
Cella	New-York	London	Aug. 8
Hudson	New-York	New-Orleans	Aug. 10
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
Louisiana	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 14
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 15
America	New-York	Bremen	Aug. 15
Corsica	New-York	Nassau	Aug. 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Flamingo	New-York	Jamaica	Aug. 21
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 22
Saxonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 22

TO ARRIVE.

Louisiana	Liverpool	New-York	July 21
City of Manchester	Liverpool	New-York	July 22
America	Liverpool	Quebec	July 23
City of Cork	Liverpool	New-York	July 24
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	July 25
Germania	Southampton	New-York	July 28
Hecla	Liverpool	New-York	July 28
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 29
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 30
China	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 1
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 5
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 12
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 15
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 22
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 29

Business Notices.

THE FIGHT AT GETTYSBURG has laid many a head low in the grave; but just as many heads hold themselves high in this city with KNOX's splendid new styles of summer hats severally surmounting them. In fact, the rush for KNOX's new and beautiful hats, to his store, northeast corner of Fulton street and Broadway, is greater than ever. Reason: No man knows how soon he may be headless, and every one means to lose or keep his head with a good and elegant hat upon it, at all events.

COLGATE & CO.'S
XX
STARCH,
The only perfectly pure Starch sold in this city, being made without the use of either acids or alkali. For sale by
COLGATE & CO.,
Soap, Candle, and Starch Manufacturers,
No. 6 DUTCH-ST.,
Between John and Fulton-sts.

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINE.—The Hemming, Felling, Braiding, Embroidering, &c. done on the Willcox & Gibbs Machine, with so little experience, is neat and accurate beyond comparison. Office 508 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES TO RENT,
And for Sale—New
V. W. WICKES, jr., 486 B'dway, cor. Broome-st., up-stairs.

DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY AND SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment—in Reports of the HOWARD ASSOCIATION—sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of I. M. SINGER & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. ISAAC M. SINGER, EDWARD CLARKE.
New-York, July 31, 1863.
The business heretofore conducted by Messrs. I. M. Singer & Co., will be continued by "THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY," at No. 458 Broadway. INGLEE A. HOPPER, Pres.
A. F. STERLING, Sec.

PILES! PILES!
Dr. WITTHOLD'S Vegetable Pills.—The worst cases of External, Blind, or Bleeding Piles will yield to a few boxes of these Pills. In ordinary cases, one box is sufficient. This is no humbug, but a long-tried and thoroughly-tested remedy. A cure is guaranteed. Price 50c. per box. Sent by mail to any address. Sold by all druggists, and by the proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 481 BROADWAY. Call and read testimonials.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—The best in the world. Perfect, natural, reliable, harmless, and instantaneous in effect. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all Druggists. Factory, No. 81 Barclay st.

THE PALMER ARM AND LEG.—B. FRANK PALMER, Inventor and Patentee, Astor-place (ground floor), N. Y. Also, Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of PALMER & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

TRUSSES.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey st. Also Supporters, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings for Varicose Veins, Shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant.

A Beautiful Complexion, free from Tan, Pimples and Freckles, may easily be procured by using the "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS." For shaving it is unsurpassed—a single drop making a fine lather. It is composed of palm oil, honey and other valuable articles, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and when used for washing, night and morning, renders the skin soft and white, and free from blemish. Price 50 cents. For sale by D. S. BARNES & Co., and all Druggists.

GOLD PENS.—The best and the cheapest, at A. MORTON'S, No. 25 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FOR THE HAIR—BARRY'S TRICOPHEROUS.—The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

DIED.

BETLENGER—At Islip, Long Island, on Monday, Aug. 3, Wm. A. Betlenger.
The funeral service will take place at Babylon, on Tuesday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

BROW