to the news that the State of Chiapas had declared in favor of the French, and that a pronunciamiento has also taken place in the State of Terras Calientes. The Church party is one of the two great parties of the Republic. It has numerous adherents in all the States, and a majority in some. It has now, as a party, openly allied itself with the French, and pronunciamientos must consequently be expected in all or most of the States. The fact of a number of pronunciamientos having taken place, and even the fact of several States having been gained over for an alliance with the invaders, would not in itself prove any important change in popular feeling.

There are, however, other signs which make it highly probable that a change in the position of Juarez, and a very serious one, too, has really taken place, and that the days of the Mexican Republic are numbered. There is no, or certainly very little, doubt but that the power of resistance of the Mexicans has exhausted itself in the siege of Puebla. This calamity seems to have spread despondency and despair among the national party. The President has been unable to gather around himself a new army. Of the troops that were with him in the City of Mexico, no more than one half could be found willing to follow him, and his entire army is now supposed to be no more than 7,000. If it is remembered that the population of Mexico equals that of the States of New-York and Pennsylvania, it will be seen that great hopes can be no longer built on the spirit and courage of the Mexicans. The soldiers that have followed Juarez must be to a very large extent demoralized, for we read that the escort who was to accompany Gen. Ortega to San Luis Potosi, when they learned that he and another General carried with them a considerable amount in gold, tried to assassinate him, and succeeded in the case of his companion. Juarez, moreover, cannot avoid alienating many of his friends, for he has to subsist on forced loans, and they have to be levied from a smaller and smaller portion of the country. That must create dissatisfaction, and drive many of the Mexicans into the camps of the opposition.

But other, even more disastrous, signs multiply. It is reported in our yesterday's letter from Havana that Comonfort and Doblado had declared their readiness to submit. None have ranked higher in the esteem of the national party than these two men; if they give way, is it not probable that their example will be followed by a considerable portion of the Liberal party?

One hope only is left—that of aid from the United States. But even this hope will soon be taken from them. Of course, no Administration of the United States would, under present circumstances, think of sending aid to President Juarez, but we learn from an article in the Paris *Moniteur* the unexplained fact that the Consul of the United States in the City of Mexico, together with the Consuls of Spain and Russia, went to Puebla, after the evacuation of the City of Mexico by Juarez, to request Gen. Forey, in the name of the citizens of the capital to occupy it with the French army. To the Mexicans, such an act can, of course, only appear as an expression of sympathy with the French, and it will consequently increase their despondency.

We think it hardly possible that, under such a combination of disastrous circumstances, Juarez will be able to hold out much longer. For the present, the Mexican Republic lies, undoubtedly, prostrate at the feet of her powerful conqueror.

APPEAL TO BLACKS.

"A French Democrat"—which he says *means* Democrat, while here the word too generally designates an aristocrat—takes exception to Gov. Seward's reply to the inquiry of Mr. J. M. Langston as to the *duty* of colored men in this crisis. Gov. Seward's response was as follows:

"The duty of the colored man to defend his country, whenever and wherever and in whatever form, is the same with that of the white man. It does not depend on, nor is it affected by, what the country pays us, or what position she assigns us; but it depends on her need alone, and of that she, not we, are to judge. The true way to secure her rewards and win her confidence is not to stipulate for them, but to deserve them. Factious disputes among patriots, about compensations and honors invariably betray any people, of whatever race, into bondage. If you wish your race to be delivered from that curse, this is the time to secure their freedom in every land and for all generations. It is no time for any American to be hesitating about pay or place."

Our "French Democrat," objecting to the above view of the case, would appeal to the Blacks, whose equal rights as men he fully affirms and upholds, as follows:

"Before this War, your race was, for the greater part, enslaved; the part that was not was generally despised and looked upon rather like a being placed between the animals and man. This War has opened for you a new era; the guns of the North have torn the clouds which the South kept close on the face of the sun of your freedom.

"Each victory of the North should be hailed by you as a step toward your own liberation. Your friends (those monsters of Abolitionists) increase in number every day; their voice, so long hushed under the fist of prejudiced interests, can raise itself now, and awake a long, long echo, which grows louder and louder, creating every day and everywhere new friends to the cause of equality.

"Your freedom and rights can only come out of our last victory; this must be fought for. To have that blessed last victory, we want soldiers. Now, colored men, now is your time! Do not mind if the Government does not pay you as it ought to do; go! Behind you are Slavery and its curses; before you are Freedom and its blessings. What is money? Nothing. What is Liberty? Life! Do not hesitate—forward! Conquer your rights at the point of the bayonet! Go! God be with you!"

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RESISTING LAWS AS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

Gen. Jackson, in his Farewell Address to the People of the United States, laid down the American doctrine with regard to testing the constitutionality of laws, as follows:

"But, in order to maintain the Union unimpaired, *it is absolutely necessary* that the laws passed by the constituted authorities should be faithfully executed in every part of the country, *and that every good citizen should, at all times, stand ready to put down, with the combined force of the Nation, every attempt at unlawful resistance, under whatever pretext it may be made, or whatever shape it may assume. Unconstitutional or oppressive laws may no doubt be passed by Congress, either from erroneous views, or the want of due consideration.* If they are within reach of judicial authority, the remedy is easy and peaceful; and if, from the character of the law, it is an abuse of power not within the control of the judiciary, then free discussion and calm appeals to reason and to the justice of the people will not fail to redress the wrong. *But until the law shall be declared void by the courts, or repealed by Congress,* NO INDIVIDUAL OR COMBINATION OF INDIVIDUALS *can be justified in forcibly resisting its execution. It is impossible that any government can continue to exist upon any other principles. It would cease to be a government, and be unworthy of the name, if it had not the power to enforce the execution of its own laws within its own sphere of action.*"

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Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

WARNING TO ABSENT OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN.

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GENERAL ORDER No. 122.—All officers and enlisted men belonging to forces serving in this Department, found absent from their commands seven days after the date of this order without a proper leave, approved at these Headquarters, will be considered as deserters.

The rendezvous for those who have been in pursuit of Morgan will be Covington Barracks.

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Major-Gen. Rosseau, of the Army of the Cumberland, is now in this city on important military business connected with the army in Kentucky and Tennessee. Gen. Rosseau, although a Kentuckian, has long been an outspoken enemy of the great cause of this war.

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A private letter from the fleet off Charleston speaks in the warmest terms of the enthusiasm and spirit of both officers and men. When the relief and arrangement recently adopted by Admiral Dahlgren to save his forces comes round the sailors, if there is any fighting on hand, object to leaving their posts. A large reinforcement of Marines, picked men, have gone down, and will no doubt render efficient service. Gen. Gillmore was progressing with his land batteries, and each day something is surely gained upon the enemy. They have got over the fallacy of fixing a time for the fall of Fort Wagner, but that it is destined to fall they do not entertain a doubt. The heat was very great, and particularly oppressive to those on the iron-clads.

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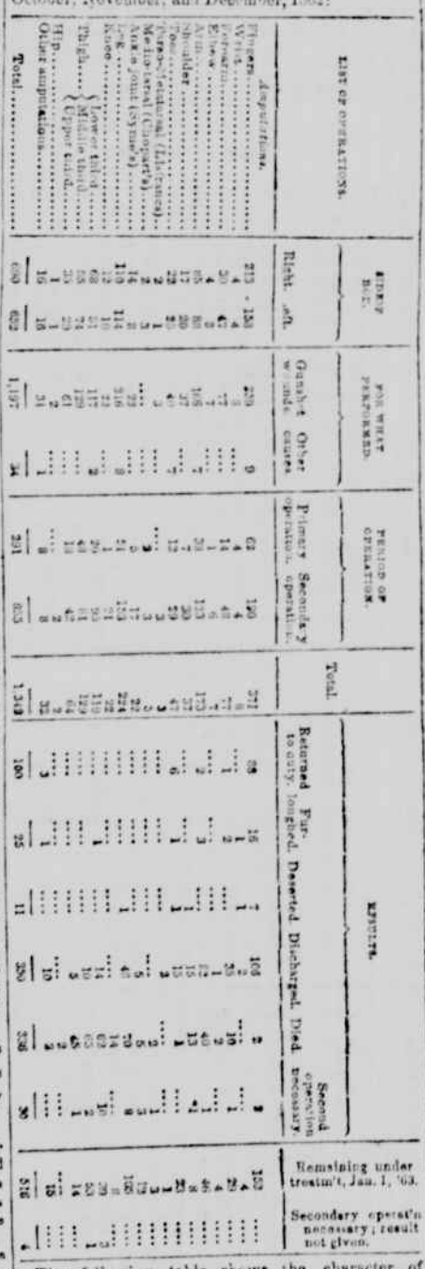

The following table shows the character of the missiles, in cases of gun-shot wounds, used by the Rebels during the months of September, October, November, and December, 1863:

GUN SHOT WOUNDS.	Total number of cases.	Round leaden bullet.	Conical leaden bullet.	Shell.	Round-shot.	Other missiles.
Flesh Wounds.						
Of head	1,049	367	453	165	22	42
Of neck	435	194	205	24	..	12
Of trunk	2,672	653	1,189	196	26	33
Of external genitalia	152	51	89	4	1	7
Of upper extremities	4,036	1,621	2,098	307	52	110
Of lower extremities	3,461	876	2,307	249	26	24
Wounds of Cavities.						
Of brain	32	8	22	2	..	..
Of lungs	394	153	227	3	2	9
Other wounds of thoracic cavity	69	30	35	2	..	1
Of stomach	13	7	6	0	..	..
Of intestines	47	20	24	1	1	1
Of bladder	20	6	14	..	..	..
Other wounds of abdominal cavity	81	25	50	6	..	..
Gunshot Fractures.						
Of cranium	148	50	79	25	3	11
Of facial bones	353	115	197	22	9	10
Of clavicle	119	31	69	9	2	8
Of scapula	101	51	105	18	5	2
Of humerus	529	110	371	29	5	15
Of forearm	661	109	447	33	4	8
Of femur	539	107	379	38	6	10
Of leg	761	235	442	59	15	21
Of ribs	198	95	66	6	..	5
Of vertebræ	59	16	21	1	..	1
Of other bones	919	253	521	56	17	54
Wounds of Joints						
Of shoulder-joint	261	74	169	12	2	4
Of elbow	229	68	142	13	2	4
Of wrist	156	59	112	6	4	5
Of hip	124	57	57	5	2	3
Of knee	244	57	173	6	1	2
Of ankle	271	81	164	12	2	12
Of other joints	139	29	88	9	4	10
Contusions and injuries by spent balls	449	50	124	141	28	66
Miscellaneous	33	9	18	6	..	..
Total	18,554	5,554	10,726	1,463	225	544

SETTLEMENT OF CLAIMS IN OREGON.

The claims of the following-named settlers in Oregon have been settled, and the survey returned to the General Land Office.

TOWNSHIP 1, NORTH RANGE 4 WEST WILLAMETTE, MERIDIAN.—Obed Patson, John Hardin, J. M. Caine, Samuel Shepherd, Wm. J. Bell, Geo. Bell, Wm. B. Poe, P. Kelly, Marvil W. Watts, George W. Fearnside, Daniel Allen, John Longmont, Pulleon G. Johnson, James Johnson, Wesley Mobley, Orin Brown, Benjamin M. Catching, Elkanah Walker, T. G. Naylor, Ammon Knightens, Henry Buxton, Henry Buxton, jr.

TOWNSHIP 17, SOUTH RANGE 6 WEST.—Isaac Jones.

TOWNSHIP 29, SOUTH RANGE 4 WEST.—Edmund G. Brown, [illegible] Webster, Benjamin L. Stevens, Basil T. Craig.

TOWNSHIP 23, SOUTH RANGE 6 WEST.—William Dooley, Harrison Rice, A. D. Willis, W. R. Willis, Stephen R. Willis, L. B. Gilliland, Robert Phipps, James A. Clark, John S. Burnett, Samuel B. Hadley, Michael Hanley.

TOWNSHIP 29, SOUTH RANGE 7, WEST.—William McCullough, M. W. Newland, Daniel Wells, A. E. McCullough, John Byron, James S. Wells, John Fisher, Elijah Graxton.

TOWNSHIP 29, SOUTH RANGE 8, WEST.—F. J. Higginson, Abraham Patterson, Cyrus D. Rawson, Jesse A. Dryer, Alston Mettlendale, Alex. Reed, Wm. P. Day, Geo. W. Day, H. O. Waters.

TOWNSHIP 1, SOUTH RANGE 9, WEST.—W. Alderman, Chas. Haynes, Nathan Dougherty, John S. Tripp, James Quick, Elbridge Trask, Jos. Champion.

REGULATIONS CONCERNING NEWSPAPERS.

The following order shows a wholesome regulation in regard to newspapers provided by General Rosecrans:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, Tenn., July 21, 1863.

CIRCULAR.—Experience in supplying the army with letters and news has shown it expedient to connect the sale and distribution of newspapers with the distribution of the mails.

It has been found unwise to allow an unlimited number of news agents within the limits of the Department. But while the number is restricted, no exclusive privileges are granted to any newspaper.

It is therefore ordered that the news agent shall fill all orders for Western papers at five cents each, and all Eastern papers at ten cents.

Complaints have been made that some papers asked for by the soldiers are not supplied, because they cost a trifle more than others. This will be corrected at once. Clubs, individual officers, and soldiers, subscribing and paying the news agent for any regular paper, will be promptly supplied. Any failure or neglect on the part of the news agent, will be reported to the Provost-Marshal General of the Department, who will take efficient measures to correct the neglect. And any agent who sells papers for more than the prescribed rate will be expelled the Department. By command of

Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. BATES DICKSON, Assis't Adj.-Gen.

TRANSPORTATION FOR INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, July 22, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 171: Transportation shall be assigned to Infantry regiments as follows:

One wagon for the Field and Staff, one to the Medical Department, one to the Q. M. Department, and one to every seventy-five Company officers and enlisted men.

Regiments will carry, in addition to the necessary baggage, the prescribed amount of ammunition, and ten days' rations and forage.

A supply train will be organized from the remaining transportation for each Division, and Corps Commanders will hold Division Commanders responsible for the good condition, efficiency, and management of their trains.

Division supply trains will be habitually divided into two equal detachments—one to go to the depot while the other is returning.

Divisions will keep ten days' rations and forage on hand.

By command of Maj.-Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. BATES DICKSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EXAMINATION OF INMATES OF HOSPITALS.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND, TULLAHOMA, TENNESSEE, July 21, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 170.—I. In accordance with instructions received from the War Department establishing the duties of Invalid Corps, and convalescent camps in this Department will be examined by a Board of Officers, with a view of putting the invalids into the Invalid Corps, according to the provisions of General Orders Nos. 105 and 136, War Department, current series.

DETAIL FOR THE BOARD.—Capt. J. C. Paterson, 15th United States Infantry; Surgeon M. C. Woodworth, 31st Ohio Infantry Volunteers.

The Board is charged by the Provost-Marshal-General:

1. To select such men as are able for field duty, and order them to their regiments.

2. To return such men in convalescent camps to hospital for treatment as are still to fill for camp duty.

3. To recommend to the medical officers of hospitals and commanding officers of convalescent camps for discharge, such men as are found below the standard of the Invalid Corps.

4. To transfer into the Invalid Corps those men who are admissible.

II. No enlisted man who is subject to invalid duty will be discharged from this army.

III. All officers in this Department will give every assistance in their power to the Board in the discharge of their duties.

IV. According to instructions from the War Department, the Chairman of the Board will report by letter direct to Col. Jas. B. Fry, Provost Marshal General U. S. A.

By command of Major-Gen. ROSECRANS.
J. BATES DICKSON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The Kentucky Election.

We get a few figures from the Louisville and Cincinnati papers, but not enough to give any clear idea

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

Counties.	BRAMLETTE, Union.	WICKLIFFE, Dem.
Kenton	1,942	363
Bourbon	503	111
Harrison	787	307
Lincoln	791	104
Campbell	1,173	543
Warren, est	600 maj.	..
Marion "	800 maj.	..
Hart "	1,000 maj.	..
Hardin "	500 maj.	..
Towns.		
Georgetown, Scott Co	349	353
Maysville, Mason Co	243	9
Glasgow, Barren Co	269	63
Lexington, Fayette Co	618	107
Butler, Pendleton Co	60	24
Nicholasville, Jessamine Co	152	2
Louisville, Jefferson Co	3,147	1,279
Total, so far	13,519	3,369

FOR CONGRESS—SEVENTH DISTRICT.

Counties.	CLAY, Union.	BUCKNER, Dem.	BOYLE, Dem.
Clarke	619	219	2
Fayette	896	560	73
Nicholas	500 maj.	..	..
Bourbon	621	621	2
Scott	494	432	176
Jessamine	159 maj.	..	..
Woodford	..	..	maj. 109
Franklin	596	170	97
Mercer	..	..	maj. 300
Boyle	..	..	maj. 526
Lincoln	42	52	713
Total	3,119	1,720	1,799

Clay's majority will probably be about 2,000, and his vote equal to both the others.

State Democratic Convention in Maine.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

The State Democratic Convention to-day was largely attended; 1000 delegates were present. Resolutions were adopted in substance as follows:

1. All men, irrespective of party, are invited to unite for the termination of the calamities which now depress our distracted and unhappy land.

2. The Union was formed in fraternity and concession, and cannot exist in the absence of that brotherly spirit.

3. We will earnestly support every constitutional measure tending to preserve the Union of the States. We cannot, therefore, support the present Administration, whose course is destructive of the Union and Government.

4. The war is being conducted not for the restoration of the Union, but for the abolition of Slavery and the destruction of the Republic.

5. Under our form of Government the sovereign power is vested in the people, and rests upon no other foundation than their will. The people are the only lawful sovereigns, and the public functionaries are their servants. The difference between a Government and the Administration is defined.

6. On the part of the Rebel States, if a disposition is shown to return, they should be welcomed back with all their dignity, equality, and rights unimpaired.

The 7th resolution denounces arbitrary arrests.

The 8th asserts the freedom of speech and of the press.

The 9th denounces the Conscription Law as unjust and oppressive, but counsels obedience to it, unless the Courts decide it unconstitutional.

The 10th indorses the course of Gov. Seymour of New-York.

The 11th commends our soldiers, and says they are worthy of the nation's gratitude.

The Hon. Hion Bradbury of Eastport, the candidate of last year, was nominated for Governor with great unanimity. A private letter from him to a member of the Convention was read, in which he expresses the opinion that madness rules the hour, and the Republic can be saved from impending ruin only by the co-operation of all conservative men against the spirit of fanaticism. He declares his opposition to the Emancipation Proclamation, to the Confiscation Act, to the subordination of the civil to the military authority, and says opposition to the war policy of the Administration is not opposition to the Government. To secure the restoration of the Union is the first duty of the citizen.

Brief speeches were made, and the Convention adjourned.

Democratic Nomination for Governor of Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Thursday, Aug. 6, 1863.

The Democratic State Convention to-day nominated H. L. Palmer of Milwaukee for Governor.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1863.

To-morrow the churches will be open for Thanksgiving sermons. There will be national salutes and ringing of bells, morning, noon and night.

In the evening a mass meeting will be held at Union Hall, and there will be a general illumination of the city.

Sailed ship Chapin for Callao.

LONG BRANCH.—The sojourners at this fashionable watering-place are this evening proffered a Public Reading by Miss AUGUSTA L. DARGAN of our city, who has already won golden opinions at her kindred entertainments at Dodworth's Hall. We venture to assure those who have the opportunity of attending this Reading that they will act unwisely if they neglect it.

THE GHOST AT WALLACK'S THEATER.—The Ghost at whose solemn instance Wallack's Theater was reopened last night—and the production of which has recently made such a sensation in London and Paris—must be pronounced a brilliant and unqualified success. An immense crowd, filling every part of the building, was kept on the tip-toe fire of expectation for some two hours of a very commonplace drama before the specter made its appearance, but when at last the dread moment arrived, and the shadowy form came forth—first as a symbolical representation of Death (rather trite in conception, to be sure, but let that go) then in the semblance of a woman, and finally in that of an old man—the illusion was so perfect that the enthusiasm of the house knew no bounds. The performance closed at too late an hour for us to go into details, and we must content ourselves, therefore, for the present in advising our readers, if they would enjoy a most interesting experiment in natural philosophy, to see the Ghost for themselves.

NEWPORT.—*The News* says: "Our city has been filling up very rapidly for the past few days with Summer visitors, and the present prospect is that the "season" now opening will be an unusually gay one. Saratoga is now full—a sure sign that Newport will soon follow suit.

Entertainments—Friday, Aug. 7.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Duke's Motto.
WINTER GARDEN—Lean the Forsook; Serious Family.
WALLACK'S—True to the Last, with the Ghost.
BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Maid of Monster; Trying it On.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

For Great Britain and the Continent, by steamer City of New-York, Saturday, Aug. 8 ... 10½ a. m.
For Hamburg and the German States, by steamer Hammonia, Saturday, Aug. 8 ... 10½ a. m.
For New-Orleans, by steamer Morning Star, Saturday, Aug. 8 ... 2 p. m.
For California, &c., daily (Sundays excepted), overland via St. Joseph, Mo. ... 3 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
North—Albany, Buffalo and Canada ... 3 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
North and West by Mail ... 2 p. m.
Western Mail via Erie Railroad ... 3 a. m. and 2½ p. m.
Northern and South-Western Mails ... 3 a. m., 2½ and 10 p. m.
Eastern Mails ... 3 a. m., 1 and 2½ p. m.
New-Bedford, Newport and Fall River ... 1 p. m.
The Long Island Mail closes at 6 a. m., and 1 p. m.
Sunday Mails.—On Sunday all mails close at 12½ p. m.

Travelers' Guide.

To Albany, by Hudson River RR., 60 Warren-st., 7, 10 a. m. and 2½, 5 and 10½ p. m. Sunday, 5:30 p. m.
To Albany, by Harlem RR., 26th-st. and 4th-av ... 10½ a. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven line, Pier 20, N. R., Stonington line, Pier 18, N. R., and Fall River line, Pier 3, N. R., daily (Sundays excepted) ... 8 p. m.
To Boston, by New-Haven RR., via Spring-field, 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, 8 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, 11 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.
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 8
Hammonia	New-York	Hamburg	Aug. 8
Morning Star	New-York	New-Orleans	Aug. 8
Damascus	Portland	Quebec	Aug. 8
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 12
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
Cuba	New-York	Nassau	Aug. 15
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Pantagonia	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 31
America	Liverpool	Quebec	July 23
Germania	Southampton	New-York	July 28
Hecla	Liverpool	New-York	July 29
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	July 29
Bohemian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 29
China	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 1
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 5
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 7
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 8
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 11
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 15
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 22
China	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 26
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 29
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 5

Business Notices.

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.

PILES! PILES! Dr. WITTFIELD'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 $1 per box. Sent by mail to any address. Sold by all druggists, and by the proprietor, J. YOUNG, No. 181 BROADWAY. Call and read testimonials.

WILLCOX & GIBBS'S 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 505 Broadway.

HICKS & COMPANY, No. 489 Broadway, East side, three doors below Broome-st., ALL FIRST-CLASS SEWING-MACHINES, FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

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.

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.

BARKER—At Rye, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Mrs. Sarah Barker, widow of the late Henry Barker, in the 82d year of her age.
The friends of the family and of her son, D. R. Barker, and son-in-law, John Palmer, are invited to attend her funeral at the Presbyterian Church, Rye, without further notice, on Friday, 7th inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Cars leave Twenty-seventh-street station at 11½ a. m. Carriages will be waiting at the depot in Rye.

CUNNINGHAM—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Aug. 5, Jane, widow of the late Robt. Cunningham.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, Aug. 7, at 4 p. m., from her late residence, No. 122 Main street. Erie Railroad trains leave at 11½ a. m. and 2 p. m. from the foot of Chambers street.

HILL—On Wednesday, 5th inst., Frederick W. Hill, of consumption, aged 26 years and 23 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, as well as those of his father-in-law, E. Humbert, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, Myrtle, near Yates avenue, Brooklyn, on Friday, 7th inst., at 3 o'clock p. m., precisely.

HARRIOTT—At Tarrytown, on Friday evening, July 31, at the residence of her son-in-law, Abel Price, Jane, relict of the late John Harriott of this city, in the 90th year of her age.
The remains were interred in the Cemetery at Tarrytown, on Sunday.

PERKINS—In this city, on Thursday, Aug. 6, at 3:20 a. m., Thomas Perkins, aged 56 years and 19 days.
The funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 60 Hester street, this day (Friday, Aug. 7), at 4 p. m. The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Charter Oak Lodge No. 249 F. and A. M., and the fraternity in general, are respectfully invited to attend.
English papers please copy.

PITMAN—In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Aug. 6, after a severe illness, Edith, infant daughter of Thomas B. and Ellen Pitman, aged 7 months.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from No. 157 Adelphi street, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 4 o'clock.

PAINTER—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Aug. 5, William R. Painter, aged 31 years and 5 months.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Friday, Aug. 7, at 2 p. m., from Dr. Hutton's Church, on Washington Square.

Special Notices.

S. T.—1860—X.

Persons of sedentary habits, troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, &c., deserve to suffer, if they will not try the celebrated

PLANTATION BITTERS,

which are now recommended by the highest medical authorities, and warranted to produce an immediate beneficial effect. They are exceedingly agreeable, perfectly pure, and must supersede all other t