objects they should propose to themselves as desirable for the exercise of such influence as England might have in bringing about an European settlement. Here, he must say, he agreed entirely in the description, no less just than it was brilliant, given by the honorable member for Stroud, of the position of the three parties to this struggle as they were likely to emerge from the contest. Take first that of Italy. He hoped the noble lord never would forget that the cause of Italy was dear to the people of England. [Cheers.] If he might for a moment take his honorable friend's counsel, and constitute himself their organ, he was convinced they would not forgive and they would not indulge any disinclination from the straight path with respect to this great question, the path in which the influence of England had been exercised for the promotion of unity and independence of Italy. [Cheers.] Italy united and strong was an element of immense power added to the guarantee of European order. What had been the condition of Germany during the past half century? Why Germany, instead of being the strength, had been the weakness of Europe; and the time had been when millions were added to the military resources of this country, from the fear of what should happen to Germany. And was Germany in such a condition that she should be dependent for her security upon England? Why, the Germans were the most numerous, and, perhaps, the most intellectual, race in Europe. Surely, then, Germany ought to have been able to defend herself. But why had she been weak? Because of the constant struggles and the constant rivalries of two Powers, to neither of whom had their high station been beneficial, while the effect upon Germany had been to deprive her of her just influence in Europe. Now, it was not for them to determine in what way the great German problem should be solved—other influences were to determine that; still he could not but say that he believed a state of things in which, instead of Austria and Prussia perpetually contending for supremacy, one only yielded the influence of Germany, would be beneficial to both those countries as well as to Germany at large. He could understand his honorable friend (Sir G. Bowyer) calling upon the Government to use its influence for the purpose of maintaining the position of Austria as a portion of the Germanic Confederation, if that state of things was a beneficial one. But what had been the position of Austria for the last 40 years? Why, a most unhappy one. In her own immediate dominions, former of races which it has been difficult to combine under one head, no doubt her chances of combining them were far greater when ever she should be relieved of her false position in Germany and in Italy. But the policy of Austria had of late years been chiefly external. Her struggles in the Rhine and her attempts to govern Italy down to 1859 had constituted the main purpose of Austria, and in the mean time no progress had been made toward the settlement of these questions which must be settled in order to bind Germany in one harmonious union. Now, was the position of Austria in Italy such as to turn out for the good of anybody? Why the Austrians were never able to pretend that they were one with the people of Venetia. They had to pay taxes and to serve in the Austrian armies, but in point of feeling there had never been the smallest approximation. Had his honorable friend read the address of the Archduke, the Commander of the Austrian army, on his retirement, the other day, from Venetia? That address was evidence of the hopless state of things for Austria in Italy. Who did the Archduke address? He addressed the people of the Tyrol and the garrison of the Quadrilateral, but he made no address to the people of Venetia. Had his honorable friend seen the monument to Marshal Radetzky? Had he seen the praises recorded on that monument for his victories over his fellow subjects of Venetia? Did that look like the consolidation of an empire? He frankly owned the appeal of his honorable friend was strong when he asked them to view the position of Austria in Italy. The loss of dominions was not pleasant to any one. But England had to face such a loss in her separation from her American colonies. He deeply regretted the great error of Austria in endeavoring to introduce a fictitious issue by making the cession of Venetia to France a transaction he believed without parallel or precedent. He regretted it, not because it would have the effect of keeping Venetia in the hands of Austria, but because it was in the power of Austria to have laid the foundation of a most solid friendship with Italy by the direct transfer of Venetia. Nor could he assume that on the cessation of the struggle Prussia would proceed in the buccaneering spirit which his Honorable friend supposed. It might be perfectly possible, when the present rivalry was at end, to constitute such relations between Prussia and the minor States as would do justice to the self-governing rights of those minor States. But supposing Venetia did cease to be a part of the Austrian dominions, would the position of Austria be deplorable? What would be her population? She would have under her sway some 30,000,000 or 40,000,000 people; she would still be in possession of countries of enormous fertility; she would still remain in possession of Tyrolese; and she would have her people to bring together, and bind under the influence of good and advanced institutions. [Cheers.] She had before her a hopeful and a noble task, and there was nothing to prevent her continuing to be one of the governing Powers of Europe. It was an event within the bounds of possibility. She might actually find that the curtailment of her liberty was a blessing rather than an evil; and it was not too much to hope that the three parties concerned in the war might hereafter be stronger and happier, and might live in closer harmony together than they had done before. That was a consummation which they should all desire, and whether much or little were in their power, they should do nothing to impede or prevent it. [Cheers.]

Lord Stanley did not think it expedient at the present moment to go into a general and detailed discussion of the political "situation" in Europe—[hear, hear]—and the more so because that situation was changing, not merely from week to week, but from day to day. He would therefore confine himself as closely as he could to the questions which had been put to him. The first was put by the honorable member from Wick, who wanted some guarantee that no intervention would take place by this country. The honorable gentleman admitted that our foreign policy was intended to be one of non-intervention, but he feared this country might possibly be dragged into war without intention. He supposed that when the honorable member spoke of intervention, he either meant armed intervention or intervention of such a nature as would ultimately lead to the employment of physical force for the purpose of attaining certain ends. All that he (Lord Stanley) could say in reply to this was, that if the speech delivered by Lord Derby in another place, if the opinions which he himself had for many years expressed upon the same subject; if the unanimous feeling both in and out of Parliament, that we should not allow ourselves to be dragged into continental wars; if all these things, taken together, did not constitute a guarantee that the policy of the present Government would be a peaceful one, he was unable to know in what manner a stronger guarantee could be conveyed. [Cheers from the Ministerial side.] Then the question of intervention of a different character—intervention in the form of friendly advice tendered by a neutral—was one which must necessarily be left to the discretion of the Executive. [Renewed cheers.] He himself was not very fond of the system of giving advice to foreign powers. [Cheers and laughter.] That system had of late years been largely used, and sometimes not only used but abused. [Renewed cheers and laughter.] Still there was some truth in the proverbial saying that the on-lookers sometimes say more of the game than the players. The advice, therefore, of a neutral power, which it was well-known had no interest of its own to serve, and desired nothing but the restoration of peace, might at times be tendered, and might limit the extent of a war which would otherwise spread widely and disastrously. He wished to assure the House and the country that at this moment the British Government, as regarded the European question, stood free and unpledged to any policy whatever. The sole diplomatic action which had been taken was that of supporting in general terms the proposal by the French Emperor for a temporary suspension of hostilities—a proceeding that was simply dictated by humanity and common sense. [Cheers.] But though the Government had supported that proposal, they had pledged themselves to no terms or conditions of peace whatsoever. The honorable member for Wick had further asked whether the French Emperor contemplated an armed intervention. It was not for him to answer for other Governments; but he did not believe the Emperor of the French had the slightest intention of taking such a step. [Hear, hear.] To that his answer was that the French Government took the matter up, and that it now rested with that Government. The French might or might not ask the English Government to join in the work of mediation; if so, he did not think it would be for them to join in any such mediation until they knew distinctly what the terms proposed by France were. [Hear, hear.] The second question of the right honorable gentleman was whether the British Government had expressed a disposition to confer with the Government of France in recommending Austria to terminate the war by accepting the terms proposed by Prussia and Italy as to the cession of Venetia, and by her ceasing to be a member of the Germanic Confederation. As to that, Venetia was, as he understood, ceded, so far as Austria was concerned. Whether any question would arise as to that cession having been absolute or conditional he did not know; still, he apprehended, none of them could entertain a doubt that the final result would be that Venetia must pass from Austria. Venetia was conquered in Germany, and whatever might be the mode of the transfer, he did not think any reasonable man could doubt that at no very distant period Venetia would belong to Italy. Then with regard to the question whether the Government had recommended Austria to terminate the war by ceasing to be a member of the German Confederation. Upon that point he must remind the right hon. gentlemen that it was never proposed, so far as he was aware, as the sole condition of peace, that Austria should cease to be a member of the German Confederation. No doubt various preliminaries of peace had been discussed between the two Governments, but if the question were narrowed to that issue, whether Austria could obtain peace by ceding Venetia and ceasing to be a member of the German Confederation? that would be a question upon which the Government would be in a position to give an opinion. But they had no reason to know that the granting of these two conditions by Austria would be made the basis of peace, and until they knew accurately and precisely what might be the terms likely to be accepted by one or other of the belligerent parties, it would be premature for them to express an opinion on an abstract question of what might or might not be accepted. With regard to the general policy of this country, he had only one remark to make. He thought there never was a great European war in which the direct national interests of England were less concerned. [Hear, hear.] The Italian question he looked upon as not very distant from a fair settlement. With regard to the other possible results of the war, the establishment of a strong North German Power, of a strong compact empire extending over the north of Germany, he could not see that if the war ended, as it possibly might, in the establishment of such an empire, the existence of such a Power was to this country any menace or any danger. It might be conceivable enough that the growth of such a Power might be viewed with some jealousy and some distrust by other European Powers, but he did not think that any English interest would in the slightest degree be affected by it. He thought he had answered as explicitly as he could the various questions which had been put to him. He thought he might assure the honorable member for Wick that there was no danger, so far as human foresight could see, of those continental complications involving this country in war. He thought, in the next place, if they did not intend to take part in the quarrel, they ought to be exceedingly cautious either how they used their influence or held out illusory hopes. [Hear, hear.] If their advice were asked, and it seemed likely to be of practical use, he did not think they should refuse to give it. But when they gave it, as they which they thought best under a deep sense of moral responsibility, they ought so carefully avoid involving this country in a war in which no English interests were concerned. He thought they ought not to place themselves in that position, that any other nation might say to them: "We have done so and so upon your advice. We have suffered for it. You have brought us into the difficulty, and, therefore, you are bound to get us out of it." [Hear, hear.] It now only remained for him to assure the House—knowing as he did how utterly impossible it was for any member of the Executive to carry on this work without the support of public opinion—it only remained for him to say that, so far as the nature of the case allowed, he should always be anxious that the House should be conversant with everything that was done. [Cheers.]

After some remarks from Mr. B. Cochrane, the debate was brought to a close.

The Interference with the Reform Meeting in Hyde Park.

Of the interference of the police with the Reform gathering in Hyde Park, *The Star* of the 31st uses this plain language:

There can be only one explanation of the extraordinary interference contemplated. The meeting is called to promote the cause of Parliamentary Reform. Does any one suppose there would have been opposition if it had been a meeting to congratulate Lord Derby on his accession to power? The rights of the quiet and orderly people who frequent the Park for recreation would in such an emergency have cost Mr. Walpole very little thought. The police would have been ordered to be particularly guarded against too much officiousness, long lanes of them would have kept the path clear for the procession, and the denizens of Park lane would have been seen frantically cheering from their drawing-room windows.

Or had it been a meeting to move resolutions expressive of the desire of the people to spend a few millions upon a reconstruction of the navy, as the old gentleman at the head of the Admiralty foolishly proposes to do, then every facility would have been given to the pleasure-seekers, and even stands put forward for the display of model turret-ships. Had it even been a religious gathering to give Lord Shaftesbury an opportunity of displaying his interest in "his friends the working classes," he would not have exhibited his zeal for recreation by expressing in the House of Lords his delight at the gathering being prevented.

It is the thought of Reform that these men cannot endure. The spectacle of a great orderly demonstration uniting in a demand for an extension of constitutional privileges moves them to fear and wrath. They dare not openly express their opposition to Reform meetings, but they say the working men must not meet in squares or streets, because it impedes the traffic and disturbs the neighborhood, and they cannot meet in the parks, because they are sacred to the recreation of high-born scamps and the *dessi monde* and the betting exchange. At the same time, if the workingmen do not meet somewhere, they will be taunted with their apathy, and proclaimed unfit for the position of free citizens.

Unless, therefore, the people are to hold meetings in the air we see no prospect of their having an opportunity to express their opinions. In sober earnest, we question whether any of the petty German tyrants who are now being crumpled up by Bismark ever ventured to treat the people with the same irritating obstructiveness. Nay, Bismark himself has not ventured to put down public meetings, and in Austria the people may use the public places for any lawful purpose. It is in constitutional England that the officials step in between the citizens and their legitimate and peaceful purposes.

It is in England the people are treated to "recreation" in the parks, but snubbed if they dare to express a political opinion. The old plan of the continental tyrants was to encourage the people to apply themselves to pleasure as the best means to wean them from aspirations after liberty. We have hitherto believed Englishmen to be made of sterner stuff. They have now the opportunity of showing whether they are able to assert their right to meet in public places for the promotion of their political views, or will suffer themselves to be conquered by every jack-in-office whom an unhappy chance may have pitched into power.

GERMANY.

Results of War.

A learned German, M. Haussener, has just published some statistics from which we extract the following: "The wars which have been waged from 1815 to 1864 have caused the death of 2,762,000 men, of whom 2,146,000 were Europeans, and 614,000 from other quarters of the globe, which gives an average of 43,800 per annum. These figures do not include the deaths caused by epidemics resulting from war. The most sanguinary hostilities of that period are these:

The Eastern war of 1856, in which 508,000 men fell, is the following proportions: 256,000 Russians, 98,800 Turks, 107,000 French, 45,000 English, and 2,600 Italians. In the Caucasus (1829-59) 330,000 men lost their lives. The revolt in India (1857-59) cost 196,000 lives. The Russo-Turkish war (1828-29) 193,000. The Polish insurrection (1831) 190,000. The whole of the French campaigns in Africa (1830-59) 146,000. The Hungarian insurrection, 142,000. The Italian war, 129,870, of whom 96,874 died on the field or from their wounds; and 33,000 from various diseases. The total number of lives lost in Europe during the wars from 1792 to 1815 amounted to 3,530,000, which gives for the 23 years an average of 240,434 deaths per year.

FRANCE.

Prince Napoleon's Views.

A Brussels paper, in its account of a dinner given in honor of Prince Napoleon, a few days back, by his friend M. Girardin, remarks: The French Empire, the Prince observed, was, in point of fact, the triumph of modern democracy, the triumph of the Revolution, which had been retarded for 15 years by the Restoration, and by Parliamentary Liberalism, but which now moves on, in spite of impediments to arrest its course.

People have been too hesitating and too prudent hitherto. They should have allied themselves with Prussia and Italy a year ago. The time is, however, now come when the banner of the Revolution—or, which is the same thing, the banner of the Empire—must be unfurled. The programme of this revolution is the struggle against Catholicism, which must be carried on, the constitution of the great national unities on the ruins of factitious States, and of the treaties which founded them; democracy triumphant, founded on universal suffrage, but which needs for at least a century to be directed by the strong hands of Cesars—Imperial France on the summit of this European situation; war, a long war, as the condition and the instrument of this policy.

The first obstacle to this policy is Austria; but this obstacle must be overcome. Austria is the most powerful support of Catholicism in the world. She represents the Federal form as opposed to the principle of united nationalities. She aims at the triumph at Vienna, Pesth, and Frankfort of Liberal and Parliamentary institutions as opposed to democracy. She is the last refuge of Catholicism and feudality; she must, therefore, be beaten down and stamped out. The work was commenced in 1859, and it must now be completed. Imperial France must continue to be the enemy of Austria. She must be the friend and support of Prussia, the country of the great Luther, and attack Austria with her ideas and her arms.

The Empress at Nancy.

The *Moniteur* gives the following account of the proceedings at Nancy on the Empress's arrival there:

"The Empress was received at the Cathedral by the Bishop of Nancy, to whose welcome Her Majesty replied in a most gracious manner, and then advanced beneath a canopy of cloth of gold, borne by the canons, to a throne magnificently decorated, which had been prepared at the right of the altar. The Archbishop of Paris ascended the pulpit and delivered an eloquent sermon, which was followed by a *Te Deum*.

The benediction was given by the five Bishops in attendance, after which Her Majesty was reconducted to the doors of the Cathedral, with the same ceremony as on arriving. This religious solemnity, celebrated with the greatest pomp of the Church, lightened by the presence of 20 canons, wearing their sacerdotal ornaments, and of more than 300 priests, assembled from all parts of Lorraine, will leave a lasting impression on the minds of all who witnessed it. On leaving the Cathedral, the Empress and the Prince Imperial entered a State carriage, and passed through a double line of the population to a dais on the Place Stanislas, facing the Bishop's residence. Then commenced the filing-off of the deputations from the different departments around, numbering more than 20,000 persons.

Beside the municipal authorities of all the communes of the Meurthe and the Vosges, and a portion of those of the Moselle and the Meuse, there were 30 companies of firemen, each preceded by its music, the men of the salt works of St. Nicholas and Varangeville, followed by a car drawn by six horses, and containing several immense blocks of rock salt, also a large number of orpheonist societies; 600 riflemen of the Vosges mountains in their national costumes; representatives of the mutual benefit societies; workmen from all the large manufactories of the ancient province, carrying their tools or some emblem of their particular industry, the whole preceding a deputation from the village of Domremy, the birthplace of Joan of Arc, and carrying the banner presented by the town of Orleans to the commune in memory of the heroic maid with whom the name of that city is so intimately connected; the rear of the *cortège* was closed by a procession of 1,500 public teachers. This long procession lasted two hours, and was effected in perfect order and amid continued shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur*" "*Vive l'Impératrice*" and "*Vive le Prince Impérial*."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PERIODICALS.

The Biblical Repertory and Princeton Review for July, examines in an elaborate article on "Rationalism" the principles of Lecky, Hurst, Fisher, and Archbishop Manning. It contains also articles on "Normal Schools," "The Relations of India with Greece and Rome," "McCosh on J. S. Mill and Fundamental Truth," and a summary and review of the proceedings of the General Assembly.

The Free-will Baptist Quarterly for July comprises a discussion of the doctrines of the "Future Life," by the Rev. S. N. Tufts: "The Spirituality and Voluntaryism of the New Testament," by the Rev. John Stock of Devonport, England; "The Word of God," by the Rev. G. H. Ball; "Four Months in Camp," by the Rev. J. L. Phillips of Midnapore, India; "Prophecy as a Proof of the Inspiration of the Scriptures," by the Rev. William Warren; and "The Boston Quarterly Meeting," by the Rev. G. W. Howe.

Braithwaite's Retrospect of Practical Medicine and Surgery for July has just been published. It contains, as usual, a great amount of valuable and interesting matter.

The American Agriculturist, for the Farm, Garden, and Household, is an excellent monthly paper, of a rather rudimentary character, and especially valuable for gentlemen farmers and city business men who are happy enough to have homes and an acre or so of land in the country. It contains, however, in addition to the simple directions which thoroughbred farmers are supposed not to require, a great deal of information which will be valuable to the most experienced tiller of the soil, and many useful domestic receipts of special interest to the women.

We have received from Alexander Strahan & Co. the bound volume of *Good Words* for 1865. The excellent periodical whose twelve monthly numbers are here clothed in a rich and appropriate garb of purple and gold is probably the best of its class in our language. During the last year it has introduced to the public, beside a great variety of single articles, of a religious or secular character, two serial works of fiction of more or less merit, namely, Charles Kingsley's bloody romance of "Hereward," Alexander Smith's "Alfred Hagart's Household." Dr. Vaughan's "Christ the Light of the World" was also published in this volume.

Books Received.

The Red Doctor. Translated from the French of J. P. Lafitte. By Hugo d'Aranda. 12mo. pp. 247. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Papers from Overlook House. 12mo. pp. 238. The Same.

Asiatic Cholera: Its Origin, History, and Progress for over 300 years, with a full description of the Causes, Nature and Character of the Disease; its Means of Propagation, whether by the Atmosphere or by Contagion; its Premonitory and Distinctive Symptoms; the best known means of Preventing its Attack, &c. By L. P. Brockett, M. D. 12mo. pp. 375. Hartford: L. Stebbins.

The Tax-Payer's Manual: containing the Internal Revenue Laws, with the Tables of Taxation, Exemptions, Stamp Duties, &c., and a complete Alphabetical Index. Prepared by the Hon. George S. Boutwell, late Commissioner of Internal Revenue. 8vo. pp. 180. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

The Internal Revenue Guide. Law of July 13, 1866, containing all the Internal Revenue Laws, compiled and arranged in their appropriate places, with all Amendments substituted for sections or parts of sections repealed, with Decisions, Rulings, Tables of Taxation, Exemptions, Stamp Duties, &c., and full Digest and Alphabetical Index. Edited by Charles N. Emerson, Assessor Tenth Massachusetts District. 8vo. pp. 228. Springfield: Samuel Bowles & Co.

Brevity and Brilliancy in Chess. A Collection of Games at the "Royal Pastime," ingeniously contested, and ending with scientific Problems. Culled from the whole range of Chess Literature by Myron J. Harshine, esq., chess editor New-York Clipper; late co-editor "Chess Monthly," &c. 12mo. pp. 249. D. Appleton & Co.

Seven Years in Africa; Liberia as It Is. By the Rev. J. J. Ellsworth.

Missionary of the S. B. Board of Missions. 8vo. pp. 27. Columbus: Richard Nevins, printer.

Costa de España. Illustrative of Spain and the Spaniards as they are. By Mrs. Wm. Pitt Byrne, author of "Flemish Interiors," &c. 2 vols. 8vo. pp. 270, 322. Alexander Strahan.

Good Words for 1865. Edited by Norman Macleod, D. D., and illustrated by Robert Barnes, Paul Gray, T. Sulman, Edward Hughes, and others. 8vo. pp. 904. The Same.

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Children's Cloaks and Suits, Infants' Wardrobes, French Lingerie, for ladies and children; imported Chemises Yokes; Ladies' Ready-made Undergarments, Ladies' and Misses' Sets Handkerchiefs, &c.; Initials and Coat of Arms Embroidered; Stamping for Embroideries, &c.

CARPETS, FURNITURE, OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.—Great depreciation in the price of these goods. Decided bargains in Carpets particularly. Although the jobbers and importers have advanced their prices because of the recent rise in gold, I will continue to sell at this month, as long as my present stock lasts, at prices even less than when gold was at 125. My motto is quick sales and small profits. On this fine I built my trade, and I mean to carry it out to the best of my ability.
H. O'FARRELL,
Nos. 267, 269 and 271 West Thirty-fifth-st., corner Eighth-ave.

GOVERNMENT GOODS FROM THE LATE SALE—A large lot of BLANKETS, LINEN and COTTON SHEETS, PILLOW-CASES, SPREADS, new and used, BED-SACKS, HAIR MATTRESSES and PILLOWS, 20,000 HOSPITAL BEDSTEADS, all of which will be offered at prices to suit wholesale or retail buyers.
WM. GARDNER, No. 214 Canal-st.

R. H. MACY,
FANCY GOODS, DRY GOODS,
BEST QUALITY FRENCH KID GLOVES, &c.
FOURTEENTH-ST. AND SIXTH-AVE.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
H. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., N. Y.

To Whom it may Concern

NOTICE.—Any person acquainted with JOHN, MICHAEL, or PATRICK RAFFERY, formerly of Pittsfield, Pike County, Ill., will confer a great favor on a very lonely widow, by telling them that she resides near Manhattan, Kansas.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an application has been filed in the Executive Department of the State of New-York for the pardon of JOSEPH COHEN, convicted at Court of General Sessions, City and County of New-York, Sept. 15, 1865, of Grand Larceny, and sentenced to imprisonment for the term of two years.
STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE NEW CAPITOL COMMISSIONERS,
ALBANY, July 16, 1866.

PLANS and DESIGNS for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany.—Architects are informed that Plans and Designs for a NEW CAPITOL at Albany will be received by the Commissioners, at their Office, until the 15th day of November next, at noon. A printed statement of instructions and details, and of the premiums offered, will be furnished at the Office of the Commissioners, on application, in person or by post.
HAMILTON HARRIS, Albany,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany,
O. B. LATHAM, Seneca Falls,
Commissioners.

Real Estate for Sale.

A NEW high-stoop brown-stone HOUSE, in Brooklyn, built of the best materials and in the most substantial manner, located on a fine, shaded avenue with wide walks, and near the great Park which for beauty of decoration and magnificence of views is destined to surpass any public park in the country.
H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE for SALE 30 miles from New-York. The House, situate on a hill almost in the heart of a large village with beautiful inland and water view, is new, large and finished in the best manner, having every modern improvement and is in perfect order throughout. The grounds comprise 17 acres in grove, lawn, walks, garden, &c., with fine shrubbery and variety of fruit. The Coach-house, Stable and Gardener's Cottage are complete. The furniture and effects may be had with the house if desired and possession immediately. Address Box No. 6,112 New-York Post-Office.

A DESIRABLE FARM, for SALE at Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y., one mile from the portion of the Newburgh Branch Railroad, and on the main road from Newburgh to Chester and Warwick—formerly owned by Colonel Curtis, deceased, containing about 90 acres of good grass and grain land, in well watered, Bounded, north by the Otterkill stream, and south by the public road. It has a good well of water and spring for cooling milk. The house is large with kitchen attached, and pleasantly located on an elevation overlooking Washingtonville; has barn and hay barns and necessary outbuildings. Inquire of either JOHN JAQUES, JAMES CURTIS, or ORON C. JAQUES, Executors.—July, 1866, Washingtonville, Orange County, N. Y.

A VERY NEAT GOTHIC COTTAGE, containing six small Rooms, with one City lot, tastefully laid out in fine location at Morrisania for sale $2,300 each. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

A FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE at West Morrisania, for SALE. The House is new and well built, the location is the best in the town; nearly one half acre in choice fruit. Price $6,500; terms to suit. Apply to DEMAREST, Melrose Depot, Harlem Railroad.

ALL WANTING FARMS.
Large and thriving settlement, of Vineland; mild climate; 30 miles south of Philadelphia by railroad. Rich soil; produces large crops; twenty acre tracts, at $5 25 per acre, payable within four years; good business openings; good society. Hundreds are selling and making improvements. Apply to CHAS. K. LANDIS, Postmaster, Vineland, Landis township, N. J. Letters answered. Papers containing full information will be sent free. *From Report of Solon Robinson, Agricultural Editor of The Tribune: It is one of the most extensive fertile tracts, in an almost level position and salubrious condition for pleasant farming that we know of this side of the Western Prairies.*

A POSITIVE FACT—That you who advertise for HOUSES to PURCHASE or RENT will save time, trouble, and expense by addressing a note to, or calling at, my office, No. 236 Third-ave.
JAMES ROWE.

APPLY at No. 319 Fourth-ave. for STANLEY DAY'S REAL ESTATE CIRCULAR. Mailed free if desired. Office hours, 10 to 4.

BEAUTIFUL PLACE at Rahway, within one hour by rail, handsome house, fine grounds, will be sold, a bargain. JAQUES, No. 206 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A Splendid MANSION in Jamaica, Long Island, one hour's ride from the City Hall, with 60 acres of good land; this place will be sold cheap for cash, with stock and crops, or exchange for good improved city property; this is a good chance for a down-town merchant. Inquire of JOHN GLASS, No. 89 East Sixteenth-st.

FOR SALE—At a great bargain, the COUNTRY SEAT of the late Hon. Robert McClelland, near Hudson, one of the most quiet, secluded and pastoral residences in Columbia County—a perfect gem of a residence in the country—consisting of 40 acres of highly cultivated land, a large double brick house in perfect order, all requisite outbuildings, large garden, magnificent old forest and evergreen trees, and fruit trees in abundance. Immediate possession. Inquire of ROBERT McKINSTRY, jr., near the premises, or of S. W. BENEDICT, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A valuable PLANTATION, three miles from Milledgeville, Georgia, containing 700 acres of corn and cotton land, with improvements, fine peach and apple orchards, with other fruits; water and health unsurpassed in Middle Georgia; convenient to a good market, and good schools. Price, $12 50 per acre, in two payments. Address Box No. 241 Milledgeville, Ga.

FOR SALE.—At Rockland Lake, a desirable country RESIDENCE and Outbuildings, with 18 acres of LAND, having a large front on the Lake, and in a fine state of cultivation; a large supply of fruit and shade trees, one mile from steamboat landing on North River. DAY, FERDON & Co., No. 191 Broadway, Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—The three story brown-stone high-stoop HOUSE, No. 19 East Thirty-fifth-st., between Fifth and Madison-aves., with chandeliers, carpets, pictures, engravings and buffet table; price $25,000. $12,000 can remain; can be seen at any time.

FOR SALE—One strictly first-class NEW BROWN-STONE HOUSE, with new brown-stone hand-rails and balusters on stoop, built and finished in the most substantial manner, will be sold cheap for cash. Inquire on premises, No. 39 Sixteenth-st., of JOHN GLASS, owner and builder.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.—COAL OIL and TIMBER LAND FOR SALE on liberal terms. 10,000 acres on Blue Creek, near Great Kanawha River, West Virginia.
Two thousand acres partly improved, on Ousley River, near its mouth. The above lands are surpassed for fertility of soil, beauty of timber, and richness of coal and minerals; portions of the above Lands contain four workable veins of coal, two of which are full six feet in hight. WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa.

MARYLAND FARMS on the EASTERN SHORE—On the salt water and on the line of the Maryland and Delaware Railroad; climate unsurpassed; lands cheap, easily worked, and very productive of all the grains, grasses and fruits; good markets. Send for catalogue. GOLDSBOROUGH & HALL, Easton, Md.

REAL ESTATE and LOAN OFFICE of WILLIAM A. COIT,
No. 4 PINE-ST.,
has for SALE on Murray Hill a first-class four-story brown-stone HOUSE and STABLE. Possession immediately.
Also, a number of HOUSES on various streets—some of them immediate possession.
Several sums of MONEY to LOAN on mortgage. Apply as above.

SPLENDID FARMS in Saratoga and Schenectady Counties, building lots, first class, very productive soil, from $150 to $400.00. Call on JAQUES, No. 206 Broadway.

WHARF for SALE at Elizabethport, New-Jersey—Has 500 feet water front, has storehouse with track connecting with Central R. R. of N. J. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., N. Y.

Houses and Farms Wanted.

WANTED to PURCHASE, possession October 1st, a furnished HOUSE in some respectable locality in New-York; price moderate. I have for rent ample desk room in the pleasantest office in New-York. H. L. RIDER, No. 39 Pine-st.

WANTED HOUSES—Between Thirteenth and Forty-ninth-sts., at $25,000, $30,000, and up to $45,000. Also, furnished and unfurnished HOUSES