(Continued from First Page.)

desk, and the blushing girl was requested to take her seat, but to remain after the school was dismissed. In three weeks after the school finished, the teacher and girl were married.

LOCAL NEWS.

NEW YORK AND THE VICINITY.

CAN A LADY WEAR PANTS?—A "STRONG MINDED" LADY'S OPINION OF THE PREVAILING FASHIONS, ETC.—An amusing case came up before the Police Commissioners yesterday, in which a young lady—Dr. Mary F. Walker—sought to establish her "rights" in respect to being allowed to wear pants or what may be considered a semi-male attire in the public thoroughfares of the city without being liable to arrest. It appears that officer Pickens of the Eighth Precinct, on the 5th instant took the lady in question to the Station House on account of his inability to disperse the crowd that followed her, and remained without the stores which she entered. The case created great interest, and many ladies were present to hear the proceedings. On the case being called, Miss Dr. Walker came forward and delivered a lecture before the Commissioners on feminine attire. She said she was led to adopt her present attire (which she had worn seven years) on account of the inconvenience of the dress usually worn by ladies. Also to protect herself morally, which a lady could not do if she wore the present style of dress; for if the wind blew it was impossible for a lady to avoid exposing her limbs. "Dr. Walker" and other ladies had held conventions, at which this subject had been discussed, and they discovered that the dress usually worn was not only inconvenient, but it debarred them from visiting many places of interest; for instance, they "could not visit the Capitol or the Bunker Hill monument," without indecently exposing themselves. The weight of the dress, now worn, and its swaying motion, tends to injure the chest, and "to bring on a disease that cannot be cured." At the conclusion of the lady's remarks, which were quite lengthy, Mr. Spencer, counsel for Pickett, said that when a lady chose to wear a dress which caused a crowd of persons to follow her, and which tended to a breach of the peace, she was liable to arrest under the Statutes of the State of New York. He believed that the women he loved, and that they (the Commissioners) loved, were moral women, and they found no fault with the present style of dress. He believed there was a law upon the subject that would prevent Miss Walker wearing male attire. Considerable evidence was taken as to the arrest at the termination of which Mr. Acton said he believed she had a perfect right to wear whatever kind of dress she pleased in the street. To the officers in Court—"Let her alone; let her go whenever she pleases. She is perfectly capable of taking care of herself." Miss Walker then left the Court, the audience gaping at her in astonishment. The "Dr." stated she had served two years in the army during the war, and on her breast she wore a medal presented to her for meritorious services during that period. The general opinion of the masculine portion of the spectators was, that "they didn't want anybody like her about their houses." The ladies smiled, and—said nothing.

ANOTHER REPORTED CASE OF CHOLERA.—On Tuesday, at midnight, a cook in a respectable family in 35th street, Murray Hill, died of a disease which has been pronounced Asiatic cholera. From the locality of the place and its surroundings, some fears were entertained that even perfect cleanliness was no protection against this terrible disease, but after due inquiry our reporter learned the following facts: The woman in question had been visiting her sister, who resides at the corner of Avenue C and Sixth street, on Sunday, and after remaining there a short time, she proceeded to a rear tenement house in Willett street, where she spent the day and evening returning to her respective home about ten o'clock. On Monday morning she was seized with painless diarrhœa, succeeded by vomiting and cramps, which soon resulted in collapse and death. When it was understood that she spent nearly a whole day and evening in the very filthiest part of Willett street, the physicians immediately stated their belief that she carried the miasma away with her. It is said, however, by an experienced physician, that one hundred such cases may occur without producing an epidemic. As the doctors have several times mistaken similar cases in this city for cholera, which were afterwards proved not to have been that disease, the above may also be a case of "mistaken identity."

QUARANTINE MATTERS.—Everything is quiet at Seguin's Point, notwithstanding the warlike demonstration of the Staten Islanders on Tuesday evening to inaugurate measures for "resisting the present and all future attempts which may be made" to secure a place where well passengers from infected ships may have a chance of saving their lives by non-intercourse with the dead and dying. As none but this class will be permitted to go ashore, the danger was greatly magnified by the speeches and resolutions of the meeting at Richmond on Tuesday. Work on the Quarantine buildings is steadily progressing, and in a short time everything will be in readiness.

The latest report from the Lower Bay Quarantine is as follows:

HOSPITAL SHIP, June 13.

The following three new cases were received since last report:

June 12th, Johannis Johansen, aged 10 months, Sweden; Lena Lamphin, aged 9 years, Hanover; Eva Johansen, aged 25 years, Sweden.

The following two patients died since June 12th: Cornelius Mahr, aged 52, of Germany; June 12th, Johanna Johansen, aged 10 months, Sweden. Remaining since last report, 44; new cases, 3; died, 2; under treatment, 45.

D. H. FISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

As a large number of those now sick on the Hospital Ship are Scandinavians, their fellow-countrymen here held a meeting at the Astor House, on Tuesday evening, and appointed a Committee of ten to confer with the Metropolitan Board of Health, to obtain permission to send Scandinavian nurses on board of the Hospital Ships, and to visit the sick and convalescent, and learn particulars in regard to the wants of the widows and orphans. All funds or other necessaries which may be subscribed for this purpose will be taken charge of by the Danish Consul.

FENIAN MATTERS.—Colonel Roberts' headquarters in Broadway, were visited yesterday by a large number of Fenians. Arrangements are in progress for an indignation mass meeting at Union Square, to take place in a few days. A communication was received yesterday afternoon at the Roberts' headquarters, from a Colonel on the border, which stated that General Meade was so vigilant in suppressing the Fenian invasion, that the bread which was being baked for the Irish soldiers was confiscated; also that at one time General Meade ordered the regulars to form in line of battle, to shoot down the Fenians who were about to cross the frontier. At the Stephens' headquarters, yesterday, large sums of money were received. A temperance organization has decided to increase their subscription for furnishing transportation for Fenian troops from 500 to 1,000, which will be handed to Mr. Stephens on his return to New York. A large meeting of the Patrick Henry Circle was held last evening at the Hall in Forty-fourth street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Mr. James Gibbons, Senator Connally and others, addressed the meeting.

President Roberts has issued another order to the officers and soldiers of the Irish Republican army, thanking them for the bravery and patriotism displayed in the late Canada invasion. He requests them to return peaceably to their homes and pursue their peaceful occupations, until a more favorable opportunity offers to carry out their designs, which opportunity he hopes to announce at no distant day. He requests the members, however, to refuse all offers of free transportation from the border with conditions, which to accept would cast a stain upon their patriotism as freemen, and as free citizens who are bound to assert their sacred American nationality. He urges them to reorganize more thoroughly, and to conduct their future operations more secretly, and promises that which the movement will be with thoroughly organized power, that England's greatest strength cannot withstand.

REGATTA of the New York Yacht Club opens today, at 1½ o'clock, opposite Hexian Fields.

THE GALLOWS ANTICIPATED.—Horace Laml, the wife murderer, who, it will be remembered, some time since was convicted of the murder of his wife, and pending a new trial before the Court of Appeals, was removed to the Insane Hospital, and died there on Tuesday morning. Thus, probably, the gallows was anticipated.

NEW YORK CITY AND COUNTY LIQUOR DEALERS' PROTECTIVE SOCIETY.—One of the largest meetings of this society which has taken place since its organization was held last evening. The former place of meeting being too small, the rooms at Masonic Hall were hired, and these were completely filled. It was reported that two arrests had been made of members of the Society for violation of the Excise law. The cases were referred to the Law Committee. A communication from the Society on Staten Island was read, endorsing the action of their New York brethren, and stating that they would assist them to the utmost of their power. The communication was received, and a committee of five appointed to confer with the organization on Staten Island. The business were announced to be in a flourishing condition. One hundred new members were elected. The society will hold its next meeting, and hundreds are coming to them for advice. They have been successful.

MILITARY.—The Third Brigade, consisting of the Fifty, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Thirty-Seventh and Fifty-Fifth Infantry Regiments, paraded yesterday in East New York. The regiments reported on the ground at 11 o'clock, and drilled in street fighting in Fort Hook, at which time the brigade was worked, and the movements and evolutions were executed in a most excellent manner, and were extremely gratifying to the thousands who witnessed them.

FIRES.—Another extensive conflagration occurred about 2½ o'clock yesterday morning, which commenced in the house occupied as establishment of G. Wolfe & Jackson of West Houston and Bedford streets. The flames soon extended to three adjoining houses, and burned so rapidly as to cause immense damage. Mr. Gillet loses $6,000; insured. The entire upper portion of the buildings was known as the Stars Armory, owned by the Messrs. Starr, who lose on stock, &c., will be about $5,000; insured for $3,000. A large number of Government muskets were on the premises, many of which were loaded, and as the fire reached them they were discharged to the great terror, but not to the injury, of the neighbors. The second floor of the corner building, occupied by Matthew Illingus, manufacturer of sewing machines, and which some 250 were on hand—was a total loss. Loss $6,000; no insurance. The third floor of Nos. 182 and 184, and a portion of 186, Wooster street, were occupied by Chas. Leonard, weaver of clothing hose. Loss $500; insured for $300. The first floor of 184 and 186 was occupied by Wm. Terwilliger, manufacturer of iron safes. Stock damaged by water; insured. Wm. Horstull & Co., blacksmiths and wagon-axle makers, of 188, lose about $1,000; no insurance. Nos. 3 and 5 Bedford street adjoining, were occupied by Hall & Lebaigh, organ builders. Stock damaged by water, $1,500; insured for $7,000. The buildings on Houston street are owned by A. & S. Bussell, and were damaged to the amount of $5,000; insured.....Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the smoke-house of Medley & Co., provision dealers, No. 1 Spring street, which was soon extinguished. Loss about $200; insured.

ACCIDENTS.—Towards 2½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, Patrick McQuade was struck on the head by the pulley of a dummy, the rope of which gave way, and was instantly killed. The accident occurred at No. 172 Forsyth street, where deceased was employed. Coroner Wildey will hold an inquest on the body to-day.....In the absence of her guardian, Eliza J. Galbraith, a child of 2½ years of age, fell from the third story window of the house No. 251 West 35th street, and was instantly killed. Coroner Wildey yesterday held an inquest upon the body.

THE COURTS.

COURT CALENDAR THIS DAY.—Supreme Court—Enumerated Calendar—Nos. 29, 35, 37, 32, 36 to 42, 303, 304, 43 to 53. Circuit—Part 1—Nos. 573, 3 55, 1115, 9 3, 879, 989, 1471, 1331, 1279, 1297, 1192, 1384, 1735, 1261, 1601, 371, 79, 733, 993, 971. Part II.—Nos. 1346, 866, 1198, 1456, 1284, 802, 1283, 1293, 142, 832, 666, 818, 1294, 660, 1112, 1252, 1104, 658, 1182, 314. Chambers.—Nos. 51, 65, 88, 109, 118, 126, 154, 164, 181, 188, 192.

Superior Court. Part I.—Nos. 2093, 1427, 2992, 2351, 2358, 1211, 1749, 2381, 2385, 2432, 2441, 2442, 2445, 2447, 2449. Part II.—Nos. 2444, 2486, 2016, 1904, 1614, 2010, 2486, 2184, 2082, 1598, 5412, 1572, 1991, 2526, 1946.

Common Pleas. Part I.—Nos. 1551, 553, 1572, 1573, 1005, 1440, 836, 1532, 1536 to 1537, 65, 1379. Part II.—Nos. 1185, 522, 1539, 944, 1542, 1526, 107, 954, 1132, 1025, 956, 1373, 1366, 1374, 1368.

EXPULSION OF AN ATTORNEY.—In the matter of Thomas J. Stowell, Attorney, whose connections with the "Bustred" divorce case are fresh in the public mind, the General Term of the Supreme Court has directed the entry of the following order—

"On reading and filing the affidavits and orders herein, and affidavit of the service of said affidavits and orders, and on motion of Edwin James, Esq., Counsel for the application, it is ordered that Thomas J. Stowell be stricken from the roll of Attorneys of this Court and be prohibited from hereafter practising as Attorney or Counsel in any of the Courts of this State."

ALLEGED CRUELTY TO SEAMEN.—George Farrall brought a suit against Francis Faircloth, in the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday, to recover damages for an alleged assault and battery committed by the defendant, captain of the steamship Charles Thomas, while lying at Fort Jefferson, Florida, in May, 1865. The defendant was master of the vessel and the plaintiff was one of the crew. The plaintiff and two witnesses testified that the defendant seized him by the hair, used very profane and abusive language and kicked him violently in the left eye, while he was stooping to pick up a coil of rope so that his eye was sore, inflamed and swollen for several days. On cross-examination the defendant admitted having used profane language and kicked the plaintiff in the eye, but said that he received the kick in the eye in consequence of turning around at the time, as the blow was intended for another part of his body. The jury rendered a verdict for plaintiff, damages $250.

SUIT AGAINST A FERRY COMPANY.—In the Supreme Court Circuit yesterday the case of Osborn against the Union Ferry Company of Brooklyn, came up for trial before Judge Grover. The plaintiff, a policeman and watchman of some twenty years standing, on the 18th of February, 1863, having come off duty in the evening, started from his home in Prospect Place, Brooklyn, with his wife and two step-daughters to visit Wallack's. They took the Fulton ferry and crossed to this side. At the time the Ferry Company were making alterations in their Ferry House, and the place was in total darkness. While seeking a stage he fell over a guard close by the gate and broke his leg. This he charges occurred through the negligence of the Ferry Company, and asks the jury to assess his damages at $10,000. It appearing that the alterations were being made by the Architectural Iron Works, under contract, the Court held that no relation of master and servant existed between the Ferry Company and the Iron Company, and that as the negligence, if any, was that of the latter. He directed a non-suit.

COURT OF APPEALS—THE FERRIS WIFE MURDER.—It may be remembered that Frank Ferris was tried, convicted and sentenced to death, at the February Term of the Court of General Sessions, by Recorder Hoffman, in 1865. It was proved on the trial that the prisoner, who was living on bad terms with his wife, dashed out her brains with an axe. The testimony was conclusive and overwhelming. He was sentenced to be executed on the following 5th day of April. His counsel, Wm. F. Kirkpatrick and J. H. Authon, obtained a stay of execution for the purpose of appeal to the higher Courts, which has been, in fact, a respite of sixteen months to the prisoner. Wednesday, a final decision was rendered by the Court of Appeals refusing a new trial. A motion will be made in a few days for a resentence, and unless the Governor interferes his fate is sealed.

Bernard Feeny, convicted of the murder of Harry Lazarus, on the 1st of January, 1865, under circumstances of peculiar atrocity, has also been refused a new trial, and will be resentenced at the same time.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Jas. Murphy pleaded guilty to obtaining money under false pretenses. Penitentiary 1 year. James Blake, Jos. Mulligan and Geo. Green, boys, burglary, 3d degree. Recorder Recorder Hackett. Frank Howard, Jas. Anderson, attempt grand larceny. Sing Sing, 2 years 6 months each.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—*A Woman Assaulted*—Dayton Williams was yesterday arrested charged with having brutally assaulted, on Monday last, Mrs. Mary Monahan, of No. 153 Greenwich avenue. It is alleged that Williams entered her apartments for the purpose of obtaining some clothes, which she was in charge of for him, and finding that Mrs. Monahan had been unable to do the work, became violently enraged. He seized a hatchet and struck Mrs. Monahan on the forehead, inflicting a serious wound. The unfortunate woman is now lying dangerously ill from the effects of the treatment received. Williams having been arrested by officer Schmittle, of the 5th Precinct, was locked up to await the result of the injured woman's injuries.

Alleged Theft of a Diamond Ring.—Antoine Wohl, of No. 77 1st avenue, caused the arrest of Gustav Wohlstadt, a German, aged 22 years, who is charged with having stolen, from the complainant a diamond ring, worth 100. The larceny, as alleged, was committed on the 2d of April, at the residence of the complainant. Justice Shandley committed the prisoner for trial in default of $500 bail.

Suicide of a Prisoner.—Julius Stonward, a German, 52 years of age, while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens, was locked up in a cell in the 22d Precinct Station House. Some hours after his incarceration, the officer on duty, entering the cell, found the body of the prisoner, who had committed suicide by strangling himself with a piece of twine that he fastened around his neck. Coroner Gamble will hold an inquest on the remains to-day.

Burglary.—Early yesterday morning, officer Maloney, of the 5th Precinct, gave chase to two young men whom he discovered leaving the alley way adjoining the store of Messrs. Fischer & Lehmann, No. 329 Greenwich street, and captured one of the fugitives, who gave his name as Wm. Murphy. A further investigation showed that the business place of Fischer & Lehmann had been entered by burglars, and a package containing $190 in nickel and copper pennies, which had been stolen from the premises was found in the alley way whence the prisoner and his accomplice had taken flight. The discovery thus made caused Justice Horan to commit the accused for trial. He is only 16 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

Marital Brutality and its Result.—On the 25th ult., Mrs. Catharine Byrnes, late of 125 Mulberry street, quarrelled with her husband Patrick Byrnes, while the latter was under the influence of liquor. Abuse not satisfying Patrick, he resorted to projectiles, and having first hurled a flat iron at his wife's head, missing his aim, seized a heavy stick of wood that stunned the woman in the face and cut a deep gash. Mrs. Byrne, subsequently sickened and died, physicians agreeing that death was the result of the injuries, consequent on the wound received, and yesterday Coroner Wildey having held an inquest upon the remains, decided to require Byrnes to give $1,000 bail to await the action of the grand jury.

Brooklyn.

DEATH OF HON. MOSES F. ODELL.—This gentleman, who had been suffering for a long time from a cancer in the throat, expired yesterday at his residence 86 Orange street, Brooklyn. Since his confirmation by the Senate as Naval Officer of this port he has not been able to attend much to its duties.

The deceased was born in Westchester County, and at the time of his death was in his 49th year. He was a prominent Democratic politician; was twice elected to Congress, in 1860 and 1862; was for many years Deputy Collector in the Custom House, and during the war a firm supporter of the Administration. He was very intimate with the late President Lincoln. He was an earnest Christian gentleman, and for more than twenty years was connected with Sands street M. E. Church. He was much interested in Sabbath School matters, and at the last Sunday School anniversary he had his bed brought to the window, so that he could see the children's happy faces as they marched in procession. The deceased leaves a wife, but no children. A very moderate fortune, a good name, and the example of a useful life, are the legacies he leaves behind him.

New Jersey.

A NEW RACE TRACK.—The sum of thirty thousand dollars has been subscribed for the construction of a new race track at Trenton, N. J., to be laid out on the same plan and conducted in the same manner as the track at Paterson.

MARINE NEWS.

June 14. S. rises, 4 28; S. sets, 7 32; High Water, 9 57

CLEARED.

STEAMSHIPS—Erin, Liverpool; Edinburg, do; Marathon, do; Baltic, Bremen; Moro Castle, Havana; Derigo, Portland; Buffalo, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, New Bedford; Persia, Liverpool; Saratoga, Norfolk; Albemarle, Norfolk.

BARKS—Messicano, [Aus.] Glasgow; Lucetus, Lisbon; Controde Exportic on, (Span.) Barcelona; Teresa, Maracaibo; Avoca, N. Brunswick; Kingizindheid, Amsterdam; William, Ottawa.

BRIGS—Pink, Cork; Jas Weir, Cow Bay; Rival, Sidney, C B; Alma, Kingston, Jam; Firm, Labrador; Markland, Cow Bay, C. B.

SCHOONERS—Pacific, Georgetown; E J Palmer, Baltimore; Chieftain, Halifax; Thos Ransom, New Haven; Mary Fourteigh, Sill or Local, Scranton, Savannah; G Burnett, Charleston; Belle, Petersburg; J S Willider, Philadelphia; Early Bird, Savannah; W C Beckwith, Latrador; H Johnson, Belize, Hon.

SLOOP—Active, Brockway, for Middletown.

ARRIVED.

STEAMSHIPS—Hatteras, Norfolk; Louisiana, Liverpool; C. W. Lord, Wilmington; Eagle, Havana.

SHIPS—Peppina, London; D. H. Watjen, Leghorn; Cynosure, Liverpool; Philadelphia, do.

BARKS—St Cloud, Liverpool; Diana, Bordeaux; Walisee, Cardiff; Aspinwall; Reina del Sud, London; Rosina, Glasgow; Circassian, Rio Janeiro.

BRIGS—Libertas, Cadiz; Marie, Malaga; Albert Dennis, Cow Bay; Veteran, [of Liverpool] Ponce, PR; Frank, Neuvitas; Maid of Erin, Trinidad, Cuba; Lala & Ade, Hamburg.

SCHOONERS—C C Sadler, Virginia; Thos Jefferson, do; J S Durfee, Georgetown, D C; Maria Jane, do; A H Booth, do; Sardoway, Halifax; Sarah Fish, Cow Bay; Albert Mason, Georgetown, S. C.; E L Morris, Virginia; J A Chamberlain, Virginia; Annie Collins, Philadelphia for Providence; Kate, Providence; Fanny Fern, Philadelphia for Providence; S. S. Tyler, Providence for Rondout; Hume, New London; Henry Hobart, New Haven; Lecaire, Calais; Mary Hall, Wareham; E. Flower, Portland; Gem, Metanzas; Lath Rich, Aux Cayes; Champion, Maine; Belle, Edgworth; Ammanoosic, Bluehill; Sylvester Hale, Taunton; Falcon, Bridgeport; Wing of the Morning, Nova Scotia.

BELOW—Brigs J. F. Herman, & Victoria Amelia

Too Late for Classification.

AMERICAN MOWER.—THE ONLY SELF-OILING MACHINE.

With the great perfection in construction to which Moving Machines have been brought, I call the attention of Farmers to a Machine embracing STILL GREATER IMPROVEMENTS than any before offered to the public.

Particular attention has been paid to the wants of the Farmer in the construction of the AMERICAN MOWER, to make it

THE VERY BEST MACHINE IN USE.

There are numbers of Machines that do their work comparatively faultless, and yet there are inconveniences that are greatly annoying to the operator, among them the frequent necessity of oiling the bearings, and more particularly the crank-pin, or pitman head, which, if neglected, (as it is very apt to be,) results in cutting the journals or boxes, and in permanent injury to any machine. The AMERICAN MOWER has the following features of excellence:

The BEARINGS OF THE AMERICAN MOWER, as well as the CRANK PIN, are all SELF-LUBRICATING, and WASTE NO OIL.

The outer end of the Finger Bar will drop lower and lift higher than that of any other Mower.

You can elevate the Finger Bar from a declining position without raising the inner shoe.

The Finger Bar can be raised higher, to pass over obstacles, by means of the hand lever, than that of any other jointed bar Machine.

The Frame between the Driving Wheels will pass over higher obstructions than the frame of any other Mower.

The operator has a greater control over the Finger and Knife Bars than he has of any other Machine.

The Finger Bar will conform to a more uneven surface than that of ANY OTHER Machine, which is ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT features in a perfect Mower.

Either wheel operates the Cutter Bar, independently of the other, and in turning, either way, the knives are kept in rapid motion.

The Draft is from the front of the frame which gives it great advantages over those that draw from the pole.

IT HAS AN EASY SPRING SEAT FOR THE DRIVER.

It backs out of gear, and can be thrown in and on gear when in motion.

It has a folding Bar, and can be folded without disconnecting the Pitman.

It is of LIGHT DRAFT, and has no PERCEPTIBLE SIDE DRAFT.

It is more simple and perfect in its construction, and has more strength, with lightness combined, than any other Mower.

It cannot upset.

I deny contradiction to the above, and invite the scrutiny of ALL who are in any way interested in the Farming interest to examine this Mower, feeling confident of their approval.

Shafts or Pills supplied with Machines for one horse

WILLIAM VAN ANDEN,
440 Main Street,
5 3 Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

BRIEST'S GENUINE AND INIMITABLE HAIR DYE!!

PRICE FIFTY CENTS PER BOX.

This Dye stands higher in the estimation of the public than any other manufactured. It is instantaneous, the color being set as soon as applied. Grey or Red hair is converted into a beautiful BLACK or BROWN, without injury to the hair or skin. It does not wash off nor cause any unpleasant feeling while applying, and is without fear of contradiction, the BEST, SAFEST and CHEAPEST Hair Dye manufactured.

C. N. CRITTENTON, Wholesale Agent, 38 Sixth avenue, to whom all orders should be addressed. 519

FOUND—A WHITE FOX DOG, WHICH the owner can have by proving property and paying expenses, at G. KRAUSS, 36 Ridge st., N. Y. 361

TYPE METAL OR OLD LEAD—500 600 lbs. of the above wanted, for which the highest cash price will be paid by C. CRASSE, No. 61 Ann street 638

WANTED—A GOOD MAN (MARRIED preferred), to attend a lunch counter and oyster bar; hours from 6 A. M. to 6 P. M. Apply at 102 West st. 369

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FACT.—BRIEST'S CELEBRATED AND IMPROVED SUN CHOLERINE REMEDY

is the best and most judicious ever prepared for popular use. It is a CURE as well as PREVENTIVE in Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Bowel Complaints, and Cholera (particularly when taken in the early stage of the disease), and stops Sickness at the Stomach, Purging and Cramps; changes the morbid action of the mucous membrane; prevents the secretion of the rice water fluid; prevents, also, the separation of serum from the blood, congestion on the Lungs and Brain, and consequently collapse. These effects are produced in CHOLERA by the timely application of the above excellent Remedy. It is perfectly safe, and will be found a most useful Family Medicine.

Every one speaks in the highest terms of its wonderful power in checking all Loosenes of the Bowels; and it is pronounced by medical men throughout the United States the best Remedy ever prepared, and many are using it in their daily practice.

Be sure to ask for BRIEST'S Remedy, which is sold at the low price of 25 cents per bottle. Depot, 46 South Second st., Williamsburgh. 519

AGAIN DALLEY'S GALVANIC HORSE Salve has proved itself to be the greatest Horse Ointment in the world. It has cured cases of quitter, spavin and founder, where the horses were considered useless. For scratches, swellings, cuts and galls it is invaluable. 50 cts. a box. Sold by druggists, and at depot, 49 Cedar st. 429

PATENTS—PATENTS—PATENTS—MUNN & CO. continue to solicit Patents and obtain Government protection on new Inventions, 20 Years experience.

Office, 37 Park Row.
Pamphlets of information free. 441

WORLD'S FAIR.—THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION OF 1867.

TO THE
MANUFACTURERS, MECHANICS,
INVENTORS, PRODUCERS,
ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, ARTISTS,
AND
SCIENTIFIC AND EDUCATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES AGENCY OF THE EXPOSITION, No. 5 Spruce st. Tribune Buildings, and No. 40 Park Row, Times Building, New York.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING BEEN APPOINTED by the Secretary of State to the above-named Agency, and being desirous of the co-operation of his countrymen in his efforts to make as complete, interesting and creditable as possible the representation of our country at the Great Exhibition, adopts this method of conveying to them information and suggestions upon the subject.

In each section assigned to exhibitors of the United States, the objects exhibited will be divided into ten groups, namely:

Group 1—Works of art.
Group 2—Materials and applications of the liberal arts.
Group 3—Furniture and other household articles.
Group 4—Clothing, (including cloths,) and other wearing apparel.
Group 5—Mining, rough and wrought products.
Group 6—Instruments and processes of the mechanical arts.
Group 7—Food, fresh and preserved, in its various states.
Group 8—Live agricultural products and specimens.
Group 9—Natural horticultural products and specimens.
Group 10—Objects especially exhibited for the purpose of improving the physical and moral condition of the population.

It is apprehended that individuals may not fully appreciate the importance of providing a complete representation of the great staples and the crude agricultural and mineral productions of their States; and he submits the expediency of causing some competent person to be instructed in each State to cause to be collected, labeled and forwarded to the Agency specimens of the character indicated, space for which will be reserved.

No rent will be charged to exhibitors, whether French or Foreign, for the space they occupy; but all the expenses for fitting up and decorating the same, either in the Palace of the Exposition or the Park, will be paid by them.

Producers who apply for room in the park, and propose to establish there constructions of any kind, or agricultural buildings, or gardens, will take care to give a plan, with a scale of the establishment proposed with an indication of the extent of ground which will be necessary.

Due notice will be given to applicants as to the acceptance or rejection of their applications. If accepted, the applicants will have until January 31, 1867, to prepare and transport their specimens to New York.

Detailed plans, on the scale of 0m.020 to the meter, showing the place assigned to each exhibitor, and each individual mode of exhibiting, together with a list of the exhibitors, will be transmitted by the Government Agent prior to Jan. 21, 1866, in order that the Imperial Commission may regulate the interior partitions of the building in accordance with the requirements of this nation.

In compliance with a request made through our Minister at Paris, the time for filing applications from the United States has been so far extended that all which reach the undersigned before the 1st of January next will be in season. When examined and considered, the decision will be duly made known.

Parties wishing to exhibit, are requested to apply immediately to the undersigned for correct forms of application and instructions, inclosing postage stamps for reply.

Articles accepted should be delivered at New York prior to January 31, 1867.

Articles accepted will be shipped from New York to Paris and returned at Government expense, if the expected necessary action of Congress obtains.

The selections of products will be limited in quantity to the area they are to occupy; but in variety and character they should comprise a full and fair representation of American products, industry, arts and science.

The amount of space assigned to the United States in the Exhibition at Paris is about thirty thousand feet. The space to be assigned to them in the surrounding park for agricultural and other purposes has not yet been decided upon; and as it depends upon the nature of the application for space there, it is very desirable that such application should be sent in as soon as possible.

As much promptness as may be consistent with due deliberation is earnestly recommended in all applications, as it is possible that those received at New York after the 1st of January, 1866, will be too late.

To prevent unnecessary trouble, it should be understood that it is a primary object to make the representation of the United States as complete as possible in all the groups enumerated below, and that it will therefore be necessary to select representative articles in every group, rather than accept an excess in any one.

In order to secure the universality of character above indicated, it is suggested that in each city or neighborhood, those classes of manufacturers, artizans, and others who produce articles for very general consumption, should, without any delay, agree among themselves as to the specimens for which space should be applied for.

Every effort should be made to bring forward new and useful mechanical inventions, combinations and fabrics; and pains should be taken to have all articles neatly and thoroughly finished and prepared for exhibition.

Applicants will please indicate in a note appended to the application:

1. If it is desired to exhibit machines or other objects requiring foundations or special constructions, give the dimensions of those foundations or constructions.

2. If it is desired to exhibit apparatus requiring the employment of water, of gas or of steam, what quantity or what pressure of water, or gas, or steam, will be necessary.

3. If it is desired to put machinery in motion, what will be the velocity proper to each machine, and what motive power will be required, expressed in horse-power.

4. In general, whatever information will be of use in placing of the machines, and, wherever possible, a plan upon a fixed scale.

Forfurther particulars, address
J. C. DERBY,
Agent for the Exposition for the UNITED STATES,
No. 5 Spruce street,
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THE

TRAITOR'S GRAVE.

The distance being but short, he soon arrived at the enemy's pickets, by whom, as he did not endeavor to conceal himself, he was of course seized. Having designedly thrown himself within their power, he now merely demanded that he might be led into the presence of the general; with which demand the guards, after first blindfolding him, in order that he might not distinguish the disorder which prevailed around, proceeded instantly to comply.

When ushered into the tent, and permitted again to make use of his eyes, he perceived the ambitious Cromwell seated at a small table gazing intently upon some papers which lay thereon. On the entrance of the prisoner, however, he raised his head, and attentively surveyed his appearance; and having satisfied himself, in his usual harsh and abrupt manner, he addressed the following laconic question to him:—"How now, betimes fellow! your business here?"—"I come to act, and not to parley!" replied the unintimidated Sele, "to offer to a foe what he most wishes, possession of our castle. If he accept the offer, let him get ready instantly, and trust to the guidance of one who is willing to be his friend to-night, even at the expense of honor!" Cromwell, who scarcely knew whether he ought not to look on his prisoner as a madman, paused ere he made any reply. However, as the chances, judging from the resistance which the garrison had already made, were so many against his being able to take the place by force of arms, he determined, as a *dernier resort*, to embrace the opportunity which thus offered itself, be the consequences what they might. "Be it so," was the answer; "he whom you address is always ready; lead on then, but hearken, haughty cavalier, should you belie your promise, your life shall be the forfeit." "Had I been the subject of fear," replied Walter Sele, "I should now be in the tent of Cromwell—a truce then to your threatenings! nor think that I betray the royal cause thus basely. Hear then the terms; nay, frown not! I'll not be frightened from my purpose by the frowns of any man; and unless my two conditions are agreed to, not all your threats shall make me *now* turn traitor. My life is in your hands, and you may take it now, at midnight, or to-morrow; but *that* is all you have within your power. Hear me then—I ask but for the life and freedom of the garrison, for every living soul, from the person of the Governor, though he is now my foe, down to the meanest soldier that treads along the battlements. That the few females, one of whom is dearer to me than life, shall be secure from the gross insults of your rebel troops. On these conditions only I become your guide!" "Cromwell will pledge his word," was the reply, "that life and freedom shall be given to all at present within the castle walls; and as for the women, the soldiers of the Parliament, rebel or not, are not the licentious cavaliers of Charles, who need be under no anxiety for the safety of their courtesans. We come to fight with men, and not with women! now are you satisfied?" Sele replied in the affirmative, observing, as he concluded, that he "would trust for once to the *honor* of a roundhead, if such a thing existed." Cromwell scowled, as it seemed as if his guide suspected his intentions, but prudence bade him conceal his rage, and he merely remarked, as he took his pistols from the table, that he might do so safely.

With a chosen body of men, upon whose fidelity he could depend, the usurper committed himself to the guidance of Walter Sele, whom however, he kept close beside during the march, which, without occupying much of their time, brought them unseen to the opening from which the betrayer had escaped. The men having entered the breach, and being provided with the necessary implements, immediately commenced removing the earth from the spot pointed out to them, while Cromwell and his guide kept watch without. With such secrecy were their operations carried on, that no person within was in the least degree disturbed by them. Once only, (and that by mere chance,) had they occasion to be alarmed. An officer, marching to relieve guard, perceiving from the rampart some persons in the moat below, hailed them in the accustomed form—"Who goes there?"—"Friends."—"To whom?"—"To Besuforu and the King." Sele's presence of mind thus extricated them from this danger; for the officer, on hearing the pass-word, not doubting but they were sent there by the command of the governor, passed on his way, and left them to proceed with their undertaking, without any further interruption.

The soldiers, after having effected an opening in the ground above, were enabled, with very little trouble, by means of a temporary ladder, which was formed of the implements, to enter into the postern aisle, described to them by their guide. Here they had both time to rest, and also room enough to prepare themselves for the attack, which it was expected they would still have to undertake. At the end of the passage in which they then were, a narrow door was now the only barrier to be removed, ere they effected the object they had so long wished for—an entrance into the heart of the fortress. From its situation, as they could not hope to penetrate this, however trifling it might appear, as silently as they had done the first, they proceeded by one sudden effort to force it open, and by the rapidity of their subsequent movements, to terrify the garrison from making any resistance. Nor were they disappointed; for the door yielding to the first assault, they found themselves in possession of the castle, before many of its inhabitants were even aware of their approach.

When morning dawned, the royal standard of the unfortunate Charles was not seen floating as heretofore above the lofty battlements of Cardiff Castle; and those who defended it so stoutly, and so gallantly, had either fallen sword in hand, or had departed to seek for shelter in some other fortress, that was still enabled to keep on high a little longer the well known ensign of fast-falling royalty. One only of the former garrison remained, and he with beating heart and anxious look had twice already explored the intricacies of each apartment, which the castle contained, in search for the object of his every hope and fear, but all in vain. Still coping with the grim fiend despair, he was in the act of doing so for the third time, when summoned, and upon his refusing to obey, was forced into the presence of the iron-hearted Cromwell. Forgetting for an instant his private grief, he stood before the tyrant, with such a noble and majestic mien, as awed all those around; and even the mind of Cromwell *seemed* for an instant to be undecided. But that it was not so in reality, his address to the person who stood before him plainly indicated. "Now, then, proud cavalier," cried he, "has not the promise which I made been kept? Has either maid or courtesan, for whom you dared to insult the troops of Cromwell been violated? The life and freedom of the garrison was likewise promised, and has been granted. Remember which my word was pledged to this, *thou* wast not one among them, therefore I owe thee nothing, since it was to gratify my own revenge, and not from love to me, that thou hast betrayed thy party. Had the service which thou hast done us, been done with other motives, I would have thanked thee for it; as it is, I love the treason, but I *hate* the traitor. Take, then, a traitor's just reward!" Quick as thought, the pistol of the tyrant left its belt—flashed—and Walter Sele lay weltering on the ground.

While the soldiers were in the act of interring all that now remained of the once brave, but misled Sele, they were disturbed in their work, by the unlooked for appearance of Dove Milton, who, rushing eagerly forward, flung herself upon the lifeless corpse as it lay, in the cross it wore while living, upon the green sward. In vain did one more feeling than his companions, endeavor to soothe her afflictions. Deaf to all consolation, and regardless of all his entre