

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR.

OFFICE, N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD is published every day, except on Sundays and public holidays, at the rate of one cent per copy, in advance for three months, and in arrears for one month.

THE WEEKLY HERALD is published on Wednesdays, at the rate of one cent per copy, in advance for three months, and in arrears for one month.

THE HERALD is published for the Proprietor by J. G. Bennett, at No. 110 Nassau Street, New York.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

THE GAY THEATRE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

THE BOVEY THEATRE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

BROADWAY THEATRE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

MIRRO, Broadway—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham Street—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

OF CHARLES THEATRE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

AMERICAN MUSEUM—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

MADISON AVENUE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

CHRISTIAN AMERICAN OPERA HOUSE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

WOOD'S MINSTRELS—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

BUCKLEY'S OPERA HOUSE—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

GEORAMA, 106 Broadway—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

HOPE STAPLES—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

ACADEMY HALL, 603 Broadway—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

AMBIEN GALLERY, 603 Broadway—THE DEAR OLD CHARLES.

New York, Saturday, August 6, 1883.

Mails for Europe.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD.

The Collins steamship Atlantic, Captain West, will leave this port at noon to-day, for Liverpool.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the NEW YORK HERALD will be received at the following places in Europe:

LONDON—John Hunter, No. 2, Parlane Street.

LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catherine Street.

PARIS—Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourne.

B. H. Howell, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mail will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning.

The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half-past nine o'clock this morning. Single copies, in wrappers, sixpence.

The News.

To meet the movements of the Mexican authorities,

who have thrown large bodies of men on the Rio Grande,

two companies of soldiers from Fort Adams,

and two from Fort Hamilton, have been ordered to be ready to sail for that region on the 9th inst.

Major G. Porter, Fourth Artillery, is to command this detachment.

Major Delafield, of the Engineer corps, has been ordered to superintend the erection of field works on the frontier.

It is supposed a strong force will be rapidly concentrated on the border.

A large number of Cuban residents and native citizens

scenaried the Honorable Pierre Soule at the New York Hotel,

in this city, last night. They marched in procession,

headed by Dodworth's band, and escorted by banners and transparencies,

borne by citizens. There were nearly five thousand persons

in the procession. Senator Tolon addressed Mr. Soule,

who replied in an earnest and energetic speech. A report is given in this paper.

The "harmonious democracy" of Maine are all by the ears.

The bolters have not only kicked out of the traces, but have shaken off the harness, collar and all.

Our despatch from Portland states that the democrats opposed to Pillsbury—the regular nominee for Governor—

assembled in that city on Thursday in large numbers. The meeting elected Hon. Noah Porter,

formerly President of the State Senate, as Chairman. Hanson P. Morrell,

now land agent, was nominated as their candidate for Governor;

a State committee was appointed, and a series of resolutions denouncing the regular convention as unjustly constituted,

approving of the administration of General Pierce, recognizing the sacredness of the constitution,

and declaring, in effect, that the Maine liquor law should be respected and enforced, were adopted.

Many leading democrats participated in the meeting, which is represented as being large and enthusiastic.

Down east is aroused.

Last evening a public meeting was held in Jersey City,

to take into consideration the case of Catherine Kennedy,

who now lies in Bergen jail, charged with robbing the Mechanics and Traders' Bank of eleven thousand dollars.

A resolution was passed that funds be raised and counsel employed in order to ensure a fair and speedy trial for Miss Kennedy.

Patrick O'Donohue, the Irish patriot, was arrested yesterday afternoon at the Adams House,

Boston, charged with accepting a challenge to fight a duel.

He was taken before a police justice, and gave bail in the sum of two thousand dollars to keep the peace.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of B. S. Teanor, who sent the challenge. The meeting was appointed to take place near Manchester, N. H.,

to-day this morning. O'Donohue's friends very properly caused his arrest, to prevent the duel.

Archbishops Hughes, Kendrick and Purcell, Bishops O'Connor, Le Ferre and Vandervelde, Monsignor Bedini,

Papal Nuncio, and some sixty or seventy clerics, took part in the consecration of St. John's Cathedral,

at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, on the 30th ult. A description of the services, and the sermon of Archbishop Kendrick on the occasion, may be found in another column.

The corner stone of the First Mission Methodist Episcopal Church at Williamsburg, was laid yesterday.

Thomas Connor was executed at Baltimore yesterday, for the murder of Capt. Hutchinson.

The culprit appeared perfectly composed and firm. The bolt was drawn, the rope broke, and the criminal fell to the ground, a distance of twenty-five feet.

He was taken up insensible. On the second trial the strength of the rope was tested, and again broke.

A third attempt was made, and Connor launched into eternity. At least thirty thousand spectators were within sight of the gallows, which was elevated above the jail wall, affording the multitude a full view.

What a treat those having charge of the execution did furnish their immense audience. Shocking! horrible!

The Board of Health of Norfolk, Va., has given notice that the existing quarantine regulation of that port is extended to vessels arriving from New Orleans.

The mails by the steamship Niagara, from Europe, for the South, were despatched from Boston at half past four o'clock yesterday afternoon.

From the British Provinces we learn that the Earl of Ellesmere arrived at Halifax on the 3d inst.

The schooner Guide, from New York for Labrador, was wrecked July 28, on Sable Island—captain and crew saved. The delay in laying down the submarine telegraph wires is the want of a large steamer.

Our despatch from Raleigh, N. C., states that the result of the election for members of Congress in Wake county, is as follows:—Rogers (whig), 1,249; Venable (dem.), 642; Lewis (dem.), 543. Whig clerks were chosen.

For some time past various articles have appeared in certain morning papers relative to what they called "Mr. Hope's blockade."

These articles proceeded generally from the representations or misrepresentations of interested parties, who sought by their own statements, to forestall public opinion.

We declined at that time to take any part in the controversy. The facts of the case have, however, now been put in a tangible shape before a court of law, and we therefore publish them in extenso, in order that the public may form their own opinion of the merits of the case, and of the rights of the respective parties concerned in the dispute.

At the meeting of the American Bible Society on Thursday, the General Agent stated that the injury sustained by the recent fire in the Bible House is of small amount. The issues of the past month amount to 110,652 volumes, exceeding by 20,000 volumes those of any preceding month.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening, and after the transaction of business, adjourned till Monday.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met last evening and passed two papers, after which they adjourned—a quorum not being present.

The steamship Europa, from Boston for Liverpool, arrived at Halifax, at 9 o'clock Thursday evening, and, after the usual delay, departed on her voyage.

Important International Postal Arrangements.

Our special correspondent in Washington telegraphs us a highly important order which was yesterday made by Judge Campbell, Postmaster General, in consequence of an arrangement entered into with Mr. Schleiden, the new Minister resident from Bremen, for a reduction in the rates of postage to and from the continent, by the direct line of steamers plying between New York and Bremen.

It is known that at present, the single rate on a letter of half an ounce or under, from any part of the United States to Bremen, by the Bremen line, is twenty cents. To the German States, generally, beyond Bremen, by said line, the single rate is twenty-seven cents. But since the United States and Prussian Postal Convention went into effect last year, no letters for the continent have been forwarded by the Bremen steamers, except those for the city of Bremen, and such others as might be marked to be transmitted by that route.

This course was deemed necessary, partly to avoid confusion, but mainly because the Bremen steamers ran only monthly, and the route via London and Ostend is rather the most expeditious.

The single rate on a letter by the Prussian closed mail to Bremen, or any other part of Germany, is thirty cents; or if sent in the open mail to Great Britain, thence via Ostend, it is about thirty-five cents; when sent via England and France, the average rate for a letter of half an ounce or under, is understood to be not less than fifty cents, or forty-seven cents if despatched by the Havre line.

The new arrangement, as will be seen by the list we give below, more fully than in the Post Office order, strikes down the rate by the Bremen line to Bremen, from twenty to ten cents, of which low rate all States beyond Bremen are to enjoy the benefit, whose single rate to and from Bremen shall not exceed five cents. Where such rate, beyond Bremen, is over five cents, the postage between Bremen and the United States is to be fifteen cents instead of ten cents. Hence, as the local rate in Germany is only seven cents, this, added to the fifteen cents, makes the single rate twenty-two cents. But there is little doubt that this seven cent rate will at once be reduced to five cents or less; when the higher rate to or from any part of Germany, including Prussia and the Austrian empire, will not exceed fifteen cents.

Hamburg and Oldenburg, it will be seen, are already in a condition to reap the advantage of the low rate. With respect to the latter, the rate from Bremen being but two cents, the whole combined rate is only twelve cents.

The following table, which we have had prepared, shows the rates of postage under the new arrangement:—

Table with 2 columns: Country/Region and Rate. Includes entries for Bremen, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, Prussia, Saxony, etc.

On letters of the weight of half an ounce and under, by the United States and Bremen line of steamers, heretofore to sail semi-monthly between New York and Bremen, to go into effect with the first outgoing steamer after the 15th of August current:—

Prepayment, in all the above cases, is optional in both countries; but a prepayment of any sum less than the full rate named is not permitted. It is important to remember this, since it has heretofore been permitted to pay the United States postage of twenty cents, leaving the balance to States beyond Bremen to be collected at the point of delivery. So soon as the rates of postage between Bremen and Denmark, Sweden, and other European countries, are ascertained, the list will be extended accordingly. At present, if any letters are sent by the Bremen line for countries not mentioned above, the United States postage of fifteen cents only should be prepaid, or they may be forwarded wholly unpaid.

The advantages of the direct line to the continent are now evident. Our readers are already advised that two additional Bremen steamers, the Hansa and Germania, are to be added to the present U. S. line, now composed of the Washington and Hermann, thus giving a semi-monthly communication directly, with the Northern part of Germany, without touching England.

The principal reason why the rates to Germany on letters sent through England are so high is because the British government have persisted in charging an unreasonable transit postage, putting it out of the power of the parties interested on either side, to secure a fair rate. The Postmaster General has now succeeded in obtaining a reduction of the rates, by buying

the German mails carried direct, independent of the English authorities. The position taken by him is a bold one, and its success must in a great measure depend upon the support extended by our intelligent German citizens. It opens a door for free communication with their friends in the old world, almost without price. It will be the means of disseminating through Germany and the continent of Europe a more intimate knowledge of the freedom of our institutions, and the prosperity and happiness of our citizens. In this view we regard the action of Judge Campbell as possessing an importance beyond the mere question of a reduced postage.

We have reason to believe that the Postmaster General is not confining his attention to our foreign postal arrangements, but that the home service is undergoing a review. No little difficulty, however, is experienced in consequence of the unreasonable demands of some of the railroad companies, going far beyond not only the limitation of Congress, but that fair compensation which, if there was any competition, they would gladly accept. So great an evil has this become, that we believe the Post Office department has been unable to make contracts for carrying the mails on several of our most important routes. Should the matter be carried too far, the department may be compelled to recommend to Congress the establishment of a post road, as a commencement, between New York and Washington, as the only means of sustaining cheap postage and insuring a proper accommodation for the public benefit. It will be a dangerous experiment for the railroad companies to force such an issue. The right of the general government to establish such roads is undoubted, and the country will demand it if the question is forced upon it by the grasping avariciousness of "soulless corporations."

We may take occasion hereafter to speak more at length on this point. Meantime, we deem our gratification at the steps taken by the Postmaster General to extend the usefulness of his department; and he may depend upon it that so long as he continues to act as he has already done, he will give full satisfaction to the country.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—WHAT THE HERALD HAS DONE FOR IT.—THE RECEIPTS OF THE EXHIBITION AND THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, COMPARED.—The Crystal Palace has now been open to the public exactly three weeks, and during that time we have not allowed a single day to pass without devoting a portion of our valuable space to a description of its contents and an account of its progress.

We have done this for the information of those who visited the exhibition, and who had no means of obtaining it except by a tedious process of investigation. It has been our object to give not only a description of the articles displayed, but a sketch of the manufacture, invention, discovery and use of each. In this way we have endeavored to render a visit to this museum of industry a means of instruction as well as a matter of curiosity. To many the discovery of the art of making glass, and other indispensable requisites of civilized life, and the process by which it is manufactured, were entirely unknown until we published it in the columns of the HERALD. All that was useful or beautiful in art, new labor-saving inventions, or the creations of artistic genius, have been selected for particular notice; while a fair share of our time and space has been given to the contributions from different nations, with the strictest impartiality. The United States, France, England, Germany, Italy—in fact all nations represented at our exhibition—even Mexico, which has sent only a small case of Indian curiosities and a few wax toys—all have been noticed, and the merits and faults of each fully and frankly presented and discussed. The elaborately wrought silver wares of England, the unrivaled porcelain of France, the wonderful mechanical inventions of our own country, the splendid creations of Italian genius, the curiosities of that unknown country, Japan, the exquisite specimens of jewelry from Switzerland, the magnificent statuary from Denmark, which alone would do credit to any nation, have all been made familiar to our readers. With thousands, the elaborate descriptions published in the HERALD from day to day have served all the purposes of a catalogue, and have been constantly referred to by those visiting the exhibition.

Our work is not yet done; there is much more to be described; and it is our intention to notice all that is really deserving of attention. From the opening of the Crystal Palace to the present time, our accounts of the various articles therein exhibited, and the progress of the exhibition, have extended over eighty-four columns of the HERALD. Some idea of the extent of the space which we have devoted to the subject may be formed from the fact, that what we have already published would form an octavo volume of between three and four hundred pages.

We have done this without regard to the different impressions that may have prevailed among different classes regarding the character of the exhibition, content to leave that matter at first to the judgment of the public, which is almost invariably correct and reliable. The comparatively limited patronage which it has received, has, we believe, disappointed a large number who were most sanguine of its immediate success; but it must be allowed that it has labored under many disadvantages, from which the London Exhibition and others have been entirely exempt. Without, therefore, expressing any opinion at present in relation to it, we propose merely to present the amount of daily receipts, and the number of visitors, since the 18th of July—two days after it was opened. The two first days' receipts have not been made public, but we believe they amounted in the aggregate to eighteen hundred dollars. This is merely an estimate, and in the calculation of the total receipts must not be confounded with the official reports. The following table gives, also, the number of persons admitted on season tickets, and the transient visitors:—

Table with 4 columns: Date, Cash Receipts, Tickets, and Transient Visitors. Shows data from July 15 to August 4, 1883.

This is the total amount received for eighteen days, but it would not be right to regard it as an indication of the returns during the months of September and October, when a great increase of visitors is expected from the country. It is well understood that the exhibition is not yet complete, but that it will be so about the first of next month; and as might reasonably be expected, a large number who are determined upon visiting it, prefer waiting till every thing is ready. Besides, there are several thousands in the city who have been withheld by the same cause, and many who have not yet returned from their summer visit to the country. It is natural, therefore, for the managers to expect a large increase in the receipts during those months.

The following statistics of the Fair of the American Institute, for the past three years, will be found interesting in this connection, as presenting a comparison with the financial business of the Crystal Palace. It must not be forgotten, however, that the fair is only open for two or three weeks at the utmost, while the longer duration of the exhibition at the Crystal Palace has a tendency to delay the visits of thousands who would rush to it in crowds if the time was more limited. These things must, therefore be taken into consideration before a just comparison can be made between the two exhibitions.

The admission is twenty-five cents—members of the Institute being admitted free.

Table with 3 columns: Year, Total Receipts, and Daily Average. Shows data for 1850, 1851, and 1852.

The Fair is generally open at Castle Garden about twenty days in October, besides which there is a cattle show for a few days, in the upper part of the city. The total receipts at the Fairs, for the last five years, have been as follows:—

Table with 2 columns: Year and Total Receipts. Shows data for 1848, 1849, 1850, 1851, and 1852.

The first Fair at which tickets were sold, was held for three days at Masonic Hall, in 1829. Receipts, \$1,600.

From the last table, it will be seen that the receipts of the Fair held at Castle Garden equal, if they do not exceed, the total amount received at the Crystal Palace from the 15th of July to the 4th of August, inclusive. Our readers, of course, will form their own opinions of the cause. We are content to await further results.

LETTER OF JUDGE EDMONDS ON SPIRITUAL MANIFESTATIONS.—ASTOUNDING DISCOVERIES.—A more curious and remarkable letter, considering the high source from which it emanates, has seldom been promulgated to the world than that which we publish to-day from Judge Edmonds. The natural inquiries suggested on reading this astounding chapter of miracles, are, has this learned Judge been humbugged in all these things? Is he perfectly compos mentis? Or, have such supernatural transactions taken place, bona fide, as set down? And, if so, what is to be the end of all this? Is the world to be filled again with ghosts and witches, and are the dead, like Banquo's ghost, in the midst of our evening festivities, to walk in and "push us from our stools?"

Read the charge of the learned and respected Judge to the jury of public opinion. It is the statement of a cool, dispassionate, experienced and educated mind, marked by the method, reasoning and objects of an enlightened searcher after the truth. Such is the intrinsic evidence of this extraordinary letter. But can it be that such a man has been humbugged and victimized by his eyes open, and his judgment predisposed to ridicule and condemnation? We cannot say, not having been present at any of the spiritual exhibitions which are so graphically summed up by this remarkable convert to the mysteries of Andrew Jackson Davis and the Fish and Fox girls. But whether these demonstrations were from the invisible powers of the other world, above or below, or by sight of hand, like the conjurations of the wizards of our theatres, the Judge is convinced that they are spiritual manifestations, and no mistake.

He says that the explanation of the Rochester knockings by the Rev. Chauncey C. Burr, will not do, for that these marvellous things cannot be produced by the cracking of the joints of the knees, fingers and toes. Nor has Professor Faraday settled the table moving question. It might, perhaps, avail to prove that the table is moved involuntarily by the circle of hands placed upon it, when the circle of hands rests upon the table; but that solution does not answer in the case of a table dancing about the room, *salus*, or of a sideboard pirouetting over the floor without damage to the crockery. And when a centre table, with a lamp upon it, rises up in spite of all efforts to hold it down, and stands leaning over at an angle of forty-five degrees, upon one leg, the lamp retaining its place all the time, we must infer that it is moved by the spirit of the devil, or Tom Walker, or other supernatural agency. Professor Faraday, therefore, has not touched the real mysteries in question by his scientific experiments.

Furthermore—and we enter within the threshold of these awful revelations with quite a chilly sensation—though we are still within the first week of August—furthermore, Judge Edmonds declares, with all the responsibilities of a man, a Christian, a Judge, and a fellow-citizen, before him, that through these much reviled spiritual mediums his inmost thoughts, plans, and speculations have been revealed; and that personal mediums, ignorant of any other language than their own, have discoursed into him the most eloquent truths of spiritual philosophy, in French, Spanish and Greek. And much that he has not disclosed in this letter will be given in his book of revelations, to be published in September.

Scarcely less astounding than the mysteries referred to are the statements of Judge Edmonds concerning the converts to the school of spiritual manifestations. He numbers them in the United States by hundreds of thousands, and estimates the true believers in this city at not less than twenty-five or thirty thousand! We are amazed. Are we dreaming, or are we awake? What is this world coming to? If there are hundreds of thousands of believers in these awful spiritual transactions among the household and kitchen furniture, what an immense power they hold in their hands! They may, henceforward control all our political elections, State and national, and upset every party platform they do not like. They may break up the contracts for the Russ

payment or the Broadway railroad, without an injunction; they may revive the age of miracles to the fullest extent.

Some great and positive proof, however, beyond the reach of charlatanism, will be required before even the astonishing things which have been seen by Judge Edmonds can be fully realized so as to effect the stock-jobbing operations of Wall street. For example, if among these spiritual mediums they can discover the fate of Sir John Franklin; and if lost, if they can tell how, and where, and when he was lost, and where the remains of his ships and their crews may be found, giving the latitude and longitude in advance of any further worldly information; and then, if a company of these mediums shall accompany a scientific expedition, and verify their revelations to the outside world, they will be apt to shake the public incredulity to some purpose.

But until some practical illustration, of public notoriety, of the powers of these spiritualists through their supernatural agencies, shall be given, the initiated public must continue to regard them, as we regard them, a bold-faced and mischievous imposition—bold-faced, because these manifestations are only sustained by the tricks of the mountebank; and mischievous, from the victims they are contributing to the lunatic asylums of the country. With all due respect and commendation for Judge Edmonds, we say this; and we say, also, that while we give full credit to his sincerity and his philanthropic intentions, we regret that his imposture should have gained a victim so distinguished, from the evil results to be anticipated. Weak minded and superstitious people, from hereditary causes, or physical disease, or bodily suffering, or mental excitement, will be apt to lose their slight hold upon reason, and fall into chaos, before such high authority as this.

To the extent of our responsibility, however, we are free to publish this extraordinary letter, because we have been accustomed to regard the readers of the HERALD as people too strongly possessed of the elements of common sense to be influenced by such practical nonsense as these spiritual manifestations.

THE RAILROADS STRIKING.—Some of the railroad companies, we understand, refuse to carry the United States mails unless the Postmaster General will pay them, in some instances, a hundred per cent more than they have heretofore received. On the other hand, that officer is limited by law to pay them what, in his honest judgment, it is worth, after taking into consideration the quantity and importance of the mails transported. If the railroads refuse to take them, except upon their own extravagant terms, then the only alternative left the Postmaster General is to make contracts for horse service, and get the mails along the best way he can, till public opinion sets matters right, either through the State Legislatures or Congress, or both.

We advise Postmaster General Campbell to do what in his judgment is right and fair by those companies, and then stand firm, as we know he will, and let the responsibility fall where it properly belongs.

These corporations are bound to be reasonable, accommodating, and just, in matters so intimately connected with the public interests as the transportation of the mails; and if they see fit to take any other course, they will, in the end, lose more than they will make out of the operation. Mark that.

P. S.—Since the above was put in type, we learn that the Long Island Railroad Company is one of the strikers, and that the Postmaster General has ordered the mails to be sent by horse power.

THE LATE COLLECTOR OF SAN FRANCISCO.—John A. Collier, of Binghamton, is out with a letter explanatory of the alleged defalcation of James Collier, late Collector of San Francisco, about which there has been a good deal of noise made in the newspapers. Mr. J. A. Collier says it is all a mere matter of difference between the government and the ex-Collector in casting up his accounts; but to make all sure, he also says:—

The surties on two official bonds in suit are Geo. Law, Esq., of New York, and John A. Collier. If their responsibility is questioned, it will probably be time to discuss that point when the government shall recover a judgment against them. In the meantime, it is scarcely worth while for the public to get fidgety on the subject. Perhaps they will think it not unreasonable to wait until it be ascertained whether anything is due.

George Law and John A. Collier, we suppose, are satisfactory; and so, we presume, is the proposition to "wait until it can be ascertained whether anything is due" to the Treasury in this case. Will Mr. Guthrie please examine the books?

VERY LIKELY.—From the appearances of things among the harmonious democracy at Albany, we should not wonder if they were to send up two or three—certainly they may count upon two—separate sets of delegates to the Syracuse State Convention. Other places may do the same. And why not? Is not this a free country?

JULIEN.—The Baltic may be expected this evening or early to-morrow morning. Among her passengers will be Mrs. Jennings, with a portion of his master's troops, consisting of Miss Anna Zerr, and Bettelich, a young contrabasso, also the decorators, who will doubtless transform the returns of the Castle Garden into a palace of enchantment. The great bulk of his *artiste* will follow by the next Collins steamer. Julien commences on Monday, the 29th inst. His orchestra will consist of over one hundred of some of the best artists of Europe and of the United States.

THE MERCHANTS BANQUET IN BOSTON.—The following letter from Mr. Meagher's father was, among others, read at the recent festival at Boston:—

NEW YORK, August 1, 1853. Gentlemen,—I have to acknowledge the favor of your invitation to the banquet to be given to my son on the approaching anniversary of his birth. For the honor of my name, as well as for those of my country, I feel it my duty to be present. I have endeavored to my son on his arrival in this city, not only by his own countrymen, but by the generous contributions of the great republic. I feel deeply gratified if I have the pleasure of my son's presence, and I trust that the failure of my recent voyage across the Atlantic, and a warmer climate here, than I have been accustomed to, will be to my advantage. I have been gratified to be present to depict, avoiding the excitement of public entertainments.

Personal Intelligence.

The Hon. James Buchanan, Minister to England; the Hon. Pierre Louis, Minister to Spain, accompanied by his son; Col. J. J. Soltes, *Chargé des Affaires* to Belgium; Wm. S. Campbell, Esq., American Consul at Rotterdam; and R. C. Binwell, Esq., Consul at Amsterdam, will take their departure to-day for the Atlantic.

The Hon. John Sherman, Minister to Mexico, will leave for the Pacific to-day. The Hon. John Sherman, Minister to Mexico, will leave for the Pacific to-day.

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