NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Our Buenos Ayres Correspondence.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., June 27, 1863.

The Revolutionary Spirit of the Country—Retrograde Policy of the Government—Revolution to New Idea—Important Concessions to the Freedom of Religious Worship—Increasing Scarcity of Provisions—Bigotry of a Spanish Bishop—Marriages of Americans Abroad—Commercial and Agricultural Movements, &c., &c.

There is no truer index to the character of this country than the fact that there is about to be started in this city a new paper, called *El Revolution* (The Revolution). The sentiments it will advocate are those of rebellion, anarchy and overthrow of government. It is to espouse the theory that any people may at any time overthrow any government or existing administration. Two of the government organs have already expressed their approbation of the doctrine and the project.

This is no new idea. The doctrine of revolution has been presented so ably by these two government papers that some of the interior provinces have begun to bring forth the fruit of such teaching. Cordova and San Luis are in a fearful state of anarchy. Our latest advices represent these two provinces as being at the mercy of a few desperadoes, who rob at their convenience. The whole country has been very recently alarmed by a raid of General Penaloza into the city of Cordova. He appointed a new Governor and levied a contribution for the support of his troops. Troops have started by forced marches to intercept him; but he will leave in good time. The most important news we have from the seat of war is the taking of a prisoner, an officer of General Penaloza, in whose possession were found letters addressed to General Urquiza, in terms that took for granted his knowledge of the revolutionary schemes of Penaloza. No letters from Urquiza have been found, and he claims to be a loyal man, and perhaps he is as good a citizen as any who denounce him.

The government here is regarded as favoring the revolution in progress in Uruguay. We have been for a week on the verge of a war with that country ourselves. We have sent arms to their insurgents, and when they took one of our steamers in the very act we went and took their only armed steamer as a reprisal. Intercommunication was cut off, a mob surrounded the office of the Argentine Consul and broke the windows, and our Minister asked for his passport. Only yesterday the affairs were so settled that peace is secured. In the very act of fostering a revolution in a neighboring republic, we have by the same teachings brought on ourselves the same danger in the interior.

Our controversies are not all of the warlike kind. We have just had a contest affecting our community socially and civilly. Senor Don Bias Aguero recently died. In his last illness he refused all religious rites, and died unconfessed and unanointed. His body was taken outside of the cemetery proper and interred among heretics, infidels and excommunicated. His grandnephew, Senor Don Martinez de Hoz, appealed to the national government. The Minister of Worship, supported by President Mitre and all the Cabinet, decided three important points:—

1. No punishment can be inflicted on a man after his death.
2. Christian burial may be denied as far as prayers or ceremonials are concerned, and no further.
3. The cemetery is under the charge of the police, and not of the clergy.

The bishop, in his feebleness, replies by a protest, in which he claims that "in all Christian countries religion rejects from burial those who die unreconciled."

The editor of the *Standard*, an Irish Catholic paper, has a strong article sustaining the government, and it claims that clerical and civil jurisdiction should be kept as separate as are their two subjects—viz: the soul and the body. The controversy has done great good, as its result is another step towards legitimate civil and religious liberty.

For a year past a great deal of money has been lost by shipping flour to this port. The reason of it appears in the greatly increased wheat product in this province. Within this province, last year, there were raised of wheat one million six hundred thousand bushels. As the amount consumed is four thousand bushels per day, we have a surplus in the province of thirty five thousand bushels. There is no scarcity of mills in any part of the country; the mills now erected can grind in six months all the wheat of one year. These facts are the cause of the low price of flour. The native mills pay for wheat about $1 20 per bushel, and sell flour at about $4 16 per hundred pounds. As there is a duty of $3 per barrel on imported flour, this is a great advantage to the native producer.

The time is not far distant when this valley will export flour, as well as wool and hides.

At the present time, in the provinces of Mendoza and San Luis, there is a large quantity of sugar, tobacco and wine that cannot be brought to market on account of the imperfect means of transportation. As one hundred per cent on the cost of production will net pay freight by bullock carts or the backs of mules, these articles are left where they are produced.

A Mr. Bennett, from Louisiana, has lately arrived here for the purpose of engaging in the cotton raising business. He is an old cotton planter, and will proceed at once to open cotton plantations along these rivers.

Father O'Reilly, an Irish Catholic priest, has thoroughly canvassed this country, seeking aid for Catholic missions in Southeastern Africa. He has gathered in six months $100,000 of current money, about $4,000 Spanish. Meantime two Irish missionaries have lately come to this country.

As this steamer departs there is a great apprehension of disturbance of our present peace. In the interior provinces there are so many who are more enriched by war and plunder than by peace and industry, that they cannot be relied upon for any purposes of peace. Our excellent and heretofore popular President Mitre has so complicated his administration in the insurrection in Uruguay that his own dependencies feel at liberty to practise the pernicious principle of insubordination.

The state of the provincial bank is quite singular, according to its own report. It has of deposits $309,000,000 paper and $1,500,000 specie; on hand—$35,000,000 paper and $500,000 specie. And public confidence is not shaken. Its loans are great, but are chiefly on mortgage.

This community of late has been visited by a kind of matrimonial epidemic. Persons of all nationalities have been married off by it. Among Americans prominent in this community are some whose names are well known in New York—Mr. William T. Livingston, formerly of New York city, to Mrs. Plummer, of Boston; Mr. Alfred H. Minturn to Miss Ada Dominick, both formerly of New York city. Mr. Minturn is of the well known family of your city, and is a highly esteemed shipbroker in Buenos Ayres. But a marriage in a native family here recently outdid in splendor the famous diamond wedding of New York. A youth of the Llavallol family, merchants, married a daughter of Senor Elias, also a merchant. The service on the table was solid gold. The presents to the bride of vestments alone preparatory to the wedding exceeded ten thousand dollars Spanish. In fine, the whole arrangement was of a style worthy of the Rothschilds, and yet it passed off as quietly as do less extravagant marriages.

There are in this port one hundred and eleven vessels from all countries, of which seventeen are American, twenty five English and fourteen French.

The Riga sails to-day for England with bones. United States produce is low. Lumber at last sales brought only thirty two dollars Spanish on board. Flour, five dollars and a half on board.

The country still writhes with interest the internal war in the United States, and, revolutionary as it is itself, its sympathies are almost entirely with the national government.

Police Intelligence.

ROBBERY DURING THE RIOTS.—John Werdill and Jacob Streeling were charged, before Justice Quackenbush, with having robbed Frederick Schneider of $6 during the July riots. The defendants, it is alleged, entered complainant's store at No. 311 West Forty-fourth street, and demanded eight dollars, threatening at the same time to plunder the premises if the request was not complied with. Schneider, becoming alarmed, handed over all the loose change he had about him, amounting to six dollars, when the prisoners went on their way without doing any further damage. The magistrate committed the accused for examination.

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF A FEMALE.—Joseph Canton, John Johnson and Nicholas Rielly were arrested on charge of garroting and robbing a woman named Mary Brennan under the following circumstances:—Complainant, it appears, was out late at night, when she was accosted by Canton and invited to an oyster saloon for the purpose of taking some refreshments. Mary accepted the invitation, and was enjoying herself to her heart's content, when Rielly and Johnson entered the premises, and at a signal from Canton fell upon their unsuspecting victim and robbed her of twenty-five dollars. The money was taken from complainant's stocking, where she had it secreted, and considerable violence was used in getting possession of it. The accused were committed by Justice Quackenbush.

Have We English Pickpockets Among Us?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

On Saturday last the writer was one of a family party who visited Coney Island, and all went well till our return to the half-past seven P. M. boat. There was a great crowd at the landing, and on getting aboard one of our party discovered he had lost his watch. The writer was congratulating himself upon saving his, when, on feeling his pockets, he discovered his wallet was missing. On making inquiries around the boat on leaving the landing, no less than six or seven gentlemen were found who had been relieved of their watches, while several more were minus their pocketbooks. It is a very singular thing that every watch stolen had been dexterously removed from the swivel and the chain placed back in the vest pocket.

The value of the watches was varied, and the writer could not learn that the thieves had acquired much by the numerous wallets taken, his own having less than five dollars in it, although it had among its contents some papers that were valuable to him alone.

Could there not be some portion of our detectives detailed to visit these summer resorts and put an end to this species of villany. Among the passengers were some of our most respected citizens, although I am sorry to say the greater portion were well known bad characters.

Whoever committed these robberies were dexterous hands at the business, and if we have such a class of people in our midst it is about time our police department did something in regard to it. As it is, I should certainly persuade my friends never to visit any such place as long as they are infested by what I believe to be professional English pickpockets. F. H. C.

IMPORTANT HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

[From the Trenton Gazette, August 17.]

The following important decision of Hon. R. S. Field, United States District Judge for New Jersey, covers so many points of interest that we publish it in full:—

The United States of America vs. Dr. George Taylor, Medical Director, in charge of the United States Hospital at Newark, New Jersey. On Habeas Corpus, in matter of Albert Seifert.—The writ in this case was allowed upon the application of Henry Barlow, who alleges himself to be the uncle and acting guardian of the prisoner. Admitting the allegations set forth in the petition and the statements made under oath to be true, the facts would seem to be substantially as follows:—Albert Seifert was born on the 20th day of May, 1847, at Mayence, in the duchy of Darmstadt, Germany, where his parents still reside. Sometime in the month of May, 1861, he arrived in the city of New York, having been previously recommended by his parents to the care of an uncle, Henry Barlow, of Newark, New Jersey. He met his uncle in New York, accompanied him to Newark, resided with him for about three months, then found employment in Newark, and after some time went to the city of New York in quest of something to do. While there, and on the 11th of August, 1862, he enlisted in Company K, of the Thirty-ninth regiment of New York Volunteers, without the knowledge or consent of his parents or uncle. He has been in the service ever since; was in the battle of Gettysburg, where he received a slight wound in one of his hands, from which he has in a great measure recovered; and on the 16th of July last was brought to the United States Hospital at Newark, where he now is, in charge and under the control of Dr. George Taylor, Medical Director. The prisoner admits that no deception was practised upon him at the time of his enlistment; that no persuasion was made use of to induce him to enlist; that the act upon his part was entirely free and voluntary. He admits, too, that he represented himself to the recruiting officer as older than he really was, but stated at the same time that he was under eighteen. Nevertheless he was enlisted; he received his bounty money, and took the oath of enlistment. He has served, so far as appears, with fidelity, and acknowledges that he has been kindly treated, and has nothing to complain of. The petitioner now complains that, as his uncle and acting guardian, he is entitled to the custody of the prisoner, and that the contract of enlistment having been entered into by a minor under the age of eighteen ought to be deemed void. By the fifth section of the act of Congress of Sept. 28, 1850, it was made the duty of the Secretary of War to order the discharge of any soldier of the army of the United States who, at the time of his enlistment, was under the age of twenty one years, upon evidence being produced to him that such enlistment was without the consent of his parent or guardian. In time of peace such an act might have been a proper one, and its provisions very salutary. But every one can understand how, in a period of war, and more especially in such a contest as that in which we are now engaged, its operations might be most disastrous. Accordingly it was found that it imposed upon the Secretary of War, whose time and energies were already taxed to the uttermost, an immense amount of labor, and that its tendency was to derange and disorganize the whole military service. The applications for discharge became so numerous that it was impossible to bestow upon each the care required, and the consequence was that frauds and impositions without number were practised, and persons who were of full age at the time of their enlistment were almost daily discharged under the pretence of their having been minors. The evil was becoming very serious and embarrassing. As a remedy for this state of things Congress passed the act of February 13, 1862, by the second section of which it is enacted, "That the fifth section of the act of twenty eighth September, eighteen hundred and fifty, providing for the discharge from the service of minors enlisted without the consent of their parents or guardians, be, and the same hereby is, repealed: Provided, That hereafter no person under the age of eighteen shall be mustered into the United States service, and the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit shall be conclusive as to his age." The language of this proviso would seem to be too clear to admit of any serious doubt as to its meaning. Recruiting officers are prohibited from mustering into the service of the United States any person under the age of eighteen. If they do so knowingly they violate the law, and are liable to punishment. But at the same time it was foreseen that there might be great difficulty in ascertaining what the age of a person offering himself as a recruit really was; and if, upon representing himself to be eighteen, he should be mustered into the service, and were then allowed at any time to claim his discharge, upon the ground that he had deceived the recruiting officer as to his age, this would have been to introduce an evil of precisely the same kind as that which it was the design of this very section to cure. Therefore it was provided that the oath of enlistment taken by the recruit should be conclusive as to his age. But it is said that, however this may be, so far as the recruit himself is concerned, it never could have been the intention of Congress to preclude all inquiry as to his age when the application for a discharge is made by his parent or guardian. This is a new and important question. It is the first time that I have been called upon to give a judicial construction to this act of Congress. And, moreover, there are many other cases likely to arise involving the very same principles. I have therefore examined with some care the debates in the Senate of the United States when this section was under consideration, and propose to refer to what fell from those who took a leading part in the discussion, in order if possible to clear away any doubt that may exist as to what was the design of Congress in the passage of this proviso.

Mr. Wilson, in introducing the section as an amendment to the bill before the Senate, observed:—Many minors enter into the service of the United States. By existing law the Secretary of War is compelled to discharge them when application is made. It makes a vast deal of labor and causes disorganization in the service. The proposition is to repeal that act, but to provide that in the future minors under eighteen years of age shall not be mustered into the service, and that the mustering oath shall be conclusive on that subject. This point has been discussed in the Military Committee. I hope it will be adopted by the Senate.

Mr. Powell objected to that part of the amendment which provided that the oath of enlistment should be final as regards the age of the minor. "I think," said he, "it would be manifestly improper to insert such a provision in the law. A youth under eighteen, who wished to leave his father, might go and swear that he was eighteen years of age, and that would prevent his being discharged. It will lead to false swearing and disobedience of parents."

Mr. Hale said—I think that making the oath of the minor conclusive on him is a very slight punishment for the perjury he commits. If he swears that he is eighteen when he is not he commits perjury, and may be punished by indictment; but if, instead of that, you make his oath conclusive on him and hold him in the army, I think it is very slight punishment.

Mr. Wilson, in further explanation of the amendment, said—We propose to require an oath as to their age. They are to be given to understand that the law forbids their admission into the army if they are under eighteen years of age; that they must take an oath in regard to their age, and that this oath is conclusive in regard to their age. If young men take this oath that they are eighteen years of age, and then get sick of the service, they cannot complain if when they enlisted they understood that their oath was conclusive as to their age. Unless you make that provision you might as well not act at all. I know that during the last few months men have been discharged from the service of the United States as minors who were twenty-four or twenty-five years of age. There is no doubt about it.

Mr. Powell said—The point to which I object is, that if a youth under eighteen shall corruptly swear that he is over eighteen years of age his father is not to be permitted to reclaim him from the army. I do not think it right or proper to hold out this premium, as it may be called, to indiscreet and wild young men to commit perjury for the purpose of gettingclear of parental influence.

Mr. Nesmith was in favor of the provision. "I believe," he said, "it will cut off very great abuses, and save us a great deal of trouble. In all these cases, where young men have enlisted, and now represent themselves as minors, and desire to procure their discharge, great expense has been incurred by the government. They have been uniformed, armed, drilled, and equipped in every point as soldiers, and brought to the field at a great expense to the government; but when they arrive here they are taken with a desire to retire from the service, and all this expense which the government has incurred in bringing them in face of the enemy is a total and entire loss. * * * Now, the question of the parent's losing the services of the young man, I do not think amounts to a great deal. It is a time when every man who is capable of bearing arms is called upon to render service to his country. A young man who runs away from his father and is induced to enlist, and subsequently obtains his discharge, if he violates the parental control which was over him in the first place, and joins the army, is not likely to be of much service to his parents thereafter; and I think the very best school and the very best place for him is the army, and I am in favor of returning him there. There can be no doubt, therefore, as to what the intention of Congress was in the passage of this law. It is my duty to give effect to it. The oath of enlistment is conclusive as to age. I cannot go behind it. But, without reference to this act of Congress, I do not see upon what ground I could, with propriety, discharge the prisoner from his enlistment or order him into the custody of the petitioner. His parents reside abroad. The petitioner is not his guardian in any sense of the term. He has no legal control over him. He is not entitled to his services. And as to the young man himself, he has no right to complain. The enlistment upon his part was a voluntary act. Nor is the service into which he has entered an unprofitable or a degrading one. On the contrary, if ever the profession of a soldier was honorable and ennobling it is in such a war as that to which our brave volunteers are now summoned; a war waged for the Union, the constitution, for the very life of the nation. There are worse schools, too, than the camp. Whatever its dangers and temptations may be, they can hardly be greater than those to which a youth is exposed in such a city as New York. Nor is any distinction to be made between our native born citizens and those who, coming from abroad, have sought an asylum in our land and enjoy the protection of our laws. Let the prisoner be remanded to the custody of the defendant.

Coroners' Inquests.

A HUSBAND CHARGED WITH PROCURING AN ABORTION.—Coroner Naumann was called upon yesterday to hold an inquest upon the body of a female infant, prematurely born, under the following circumstances:—The mother of the child lived at 48 Chrystie street, and permitted her husband, Augustus Breches, to administer to her a quantity of stramonium, for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage. The medicine had the desired effect, but the dose was so strong that it came near killing the mother also. Dr. Beach gave it as his opinion that Mrs. Breches was in a critical condition, and attributed her illness solely to the stramonium. The jury rendered a verdict of premature birth, and charged the husband of the woman with having procured the miscarriage. Coroner Naumann issued a warrant for the apprehension of Breches, but up to a late hour last evening he could not be found.

SCALDING CASUALTY—VERDICT OF CENSURE.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Naumann upon the body of John G. Mayer, a child three years old, who was scalded to death by the upsetting of a kettle of boiling water upon his person. The jury, in rendering a verdict, took occasion to censure the mother of deceased for leaving the water in such an exposed place.

FOUND DROWNED.—Coroner Wildey held an inquest yesterday upon the body of Mina Wygand, a child five years old, who was drowned by falling into the water closet at the Hoboken ferry house, foot of Barclay street, on Sunday last. The same Coroner also held an inquest upon the body of an unknown negro, who was found drowned in the Harlem river, near Central bridge.

SUDDEN DEATHS.—James Byrnes, a member of Humane Hose Company, No. 20, dropped dead in the carriage house, in Ann street, on Monday evening. Verdict: "Death from disease of the heart."

Max Seligman, a native of Germany, aged fifty-two years, dropped dead behind the counter at the pawnbroking establishment, No. 3½ Cannon street, under similar circumstances.

Fire in Sixth Avenue.

DESTRUCTION OF THE NEW YORK TATTERSALLS—TWENTY-FIVE HORSES BURNED TO DEATH—SEVERAL FIREMEN INJURED.

Shortly before four o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire was discovered in the haymow of the New York Tattersalls, Nos. 660, 662 and 664 Sixth avenue, corner of Thirty-ninth street. The buildings were frame, and were originally built for a circus, being seventy-five feet on the avenue by one hundred feet on Thirty-ninth street. The centre of the building, being circular and surmounted by a dome, caused the flames to spread very rapidly, and in a few minutes after the fire first broke out the entire edifice was burning. There were about sixty horses on the premises, and every exertion was made to extricate the animals; but the heat and smoke drove back the men, and about twenty-five of the poor creatures were burned to death. The entire premises were consumed. The flames also extended into the rear windows of the brown stone dwelling houses, Nos. 55, 57, 59, 61 and 63 West Thirty-eighth street, injuring them to a considerable extent and damaging the furniture very much by water.

When the fire was nearly extinguished the second floor of the front part of Tattersalls gave way, precipitating several members of No. 36 Engine to the floor beneath. Henry A. Linden, Foreman, was taken out severely injured, and Michael Gerth and Augustus Graser slightly injured. Several others sustained slight bruises. Linden was taken to his residence in a carriage.

The Tattersalls has lately changed hands, and is now owned by William Stout, whose loss will amount to about $5,000. Fully insured in the Jersey City, Hamilton and other companies. Most of the horses burned were on livery, and were owned by different parties. Their aggregate value will be about $10,000. The following are the names of some of the owners:—J. J. West, two horses, valued at $800; G. Elasher, two horses, valued at $1,500; Mr. Chartries, two horses, $1,000; Mr. James Wallace, two horses, not insured, $500. We understand that most of the horses burned are uninsured.

The corner of the building, on the first and second floors, was occupied by C. F. Prescott, as a bar and billiard room. Loss about $200; no insurance. The building was owned by J. M. Bixby. Loss about $3,000; fully insured.

No. 658 Sixth avenue, occupied by Charles F. Brodt, sustained some slight damage. Furniture insured in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company for $1,300.

WEST THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET.

No. 63, owned by Elizabeth and E. A. Cooper. The roof and top floor burned; damage about $4,000; insured for $6,000 in the New York Equitable Insurance Company. The furniture is owned by Jeremiah Cooper; damage about $2,000; insured for $2,500 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company.

No. 61, occupied by Henry W. Shelton; family out of town; loss on building about $2,500, and to furniture about $1,000.

No. 59, owned and occupied by Livingston Livingston; loss about $1,000.

No. 57, occupied by Sidney Ashmora; family in the country; loss about $600. Building ownedby Wm. P. Lee.

No. 55, owned and occupied by F. R. Grote; damage about $200; insured for $7,000 in the Union Mutual Insurance Company.

No. 53, owned by James Wallace; damage about $100; insured for $5,000 in the Irving Insurance Company.

The fire is supposed to be the work of an incendiary, and is under investigation by the Fire Marshal.

The Operations of a Confidence Man.

ARREST OF WM. H. WEBSTER, IN ALBANY.

The Albany *Argus* has the following in reference to the operations of Wm. H. Webster, who was arrested in that city some days ago for counterfeiting Treasury notes:—

He has been sending circulars to postmasters and other local officers of small towns throughout the country, covering a proposition to furnish the means of a successful speculation, and offering for sale, at thirty cents on the dollar, imitations of the United States Treasury notes, which he promised should be so perfect as to defy detection. If the person addressed answered favorably, further correspondence ensued, a sample of the "imitation notes" (of the denomination of one dollar, genuine issue), would be sent, which in most cases would call out an order for a larger quantity of the notes, enclosing bank bills to pay them at the rate of thirty cents on the dollar. It is evident that he never furnished the "imitation notes" spoken of in his circulars; that the genuine one dollar note was employed as a bait to call out an order for a quantity of them, accompanied by a remittance in advance payment, which he would pocket. In this manner Webster has done a large business, and his correspondence shows that he has received hundreds of dollars from dupes in all parts of the Northern States.

Webster is about thirty-five years of age, and has long been a resident of this city. He has devoted much time to "dodges" such as that for which he is now under arrest, and always with marked success. It would seem that his study has been to live by swindling those who are willing or vicious enough to swindle their neighbors, and always to do this in a way that would save him from the penalties of the law. Thus far he has succeeded. He cheats none but those who place in his hands evidence of their desire to deal in counterfeit money, and they, of course, dare not come forward to prosecute him, because they would thus expose themselves to criminal charges.

Years ago he was in the employment of Ralph Osborn, alias Dr. Tossant, who published a paper here called the *Metropolitan*. Osborn was a notorious swindler and counterfeiter, and he used this paper, which had no local circulation, and which he distributed through the post offices gratuitously, for the furtherance of his nefarious schemes. He was for a long time successful; but in the spring of 1856 he and his wife, and one Abram Van O'Linda, removed to Camden, New Jersey, where they were soon after arrested on a charge of manufacturing bogus money. Soon after Osborn and Van O'Linda broke jail and made their escape. Some months later Osborn was arrested in Erie county for making counterfeit money. He was convicted and sentenced to ten years' imprisonment in the Auburn State prison, where he is now doing the State service. Webster remained here, and under the assumed name of Charles H. Lamertiene he issued circulars, of which the following are copies:—

November 7, 1856.

I am manufacturing quarters, halves, dollars, twenty shilling and five dollar pieces, and if you would like to make an investment in this kind of goods, I will be pleased to supply you. These coins are warranted so like the genuine in every respect, that in forty-nine cases out of fifty they will go as readily in any of the banks as though they were genuine. If you should feel disposed to give them a trial (which you need only do to satisfy yourself that this is no humbug), send on whatever amount of money you see fit, and for every dollar that you send me I will in return send you two, in either of the above named coins. Give them a trial. All matters of this character will be strictly confidential. Yours, confidentially, CHAS. H. LAMERTIENE,

Box 688 Post Office, Albany.

JULY 18, 1862.

I am the manufacturer of a "certain article" from which you can make a few thousand dollars per year, should you feel disposed to do so, with perfect ease and safety, without interfering in the least with your present business. Full particulars will be sent you by addressing, with one three cent stamp, or particulars and a specimen will be sent by addressing, with four three cent stamps enclosed, to E. H. Webster, Albany, N. Y.

To an elderly postmistress in the State of Pennsylvania, after sending her a specimen of his article to induce her to invest, he says:—

I mailed letters to two gentlemen in your State, in each of which was a sample the same as in yours, and since then I have seen one of them $3,500 and $5,000. It is no fault of mine that you have not done as well as either of these two gentlemen.

His plan at that time was much the same as it is now. Some dupe would send him one dollar for a specimen. He would return two genuine gold dollars. The dupe, passing these without difficulty, would send Webster a large remittance, for which Webster, of course, would make no return. Thus he made money. Once in a while he would catch a sharper. We remember one instance, a police officer, familiar with his scheme, sent him five dollars for a "specimen." Webster sent back ten good gold dollars, and, no doubt to his great mortification, that was the last he heard of that correspondent. His plan is precisely the same now, except that he deals in Treasury notes instead of gold. The following is his circular and one of the replies that were found upon him:—

ALBANY, July 7, 1863.

DEAR SIR—I will supply you, if you desire it, with United States Treasury Notes, in denominations of $1 at $30 per hundred. They are an exact imitation, and you can just as well as not make a few thousand dollars by dealing in them, and no one but yourself need be the wiser. Specimens will be sent you on the receipt of $1, or one hundred will be sent you on the receipt of $30. Trusting that my confidence as to secrecy in you will not be misplaced I am,

R. H. WEBSTER, Albany, N. Y.

REPLY.

CONCORD, July 11, 1863.

FRIEND WEBSTER—Enclosed you will find $30, for which please send the one hundred. I should have sent you $60, but it is not convenient just at this time. I shall want to deal with you right along on as large a scale as prudence will admit of.

M. W. B.

Later, by two weeks, this victim writes that he has received no package, as Webster informed him that he had sent one, and adds:—"It will be very hard for me to lose this with the rest I have lost. Did you register the package?"

No doubt he will escape punishment, as he deals only in good money, and defrauds only those who are dishonest and who dare not come forward and enter a complaint or testify against him.

Robbery of the Cleveland Post Office.

NEW YORK PACKAGES STOLEN BY A CLERK.

A young man named Joseph Carr, a clerk in the Cleveland Post Office, has been arrested for robbing the mails. A number of letters opened by him were found in the lake. The Cleveland *Herald* says:—

Carr says he took no letter out of any time except on one occasion, which was last Saturday night, when he took three or four packages, concealing them in his valise. He slept in the Post Office that night. The packages were all for New York and contained from twenty-five to forty letters each.

Carr claims that he only obtained $60 in money from the letters. Fifty of it was in one bill, a greenback. A number of the drafts found in the water are too much mutilated to ascertain their nature or amount. There is one draft on the Mad River Valley Bank, Springfield, Ohio, for $69 84, payable to the Manhattan Company, and two more on the same bank, one for $180 and another for $139 60, parts only remaining. There is a draft on John Parker for $150, payable to J. W. Seeley; a $1,000 draft on Ketcham, Berdan & Hubbard, besides numerous drafts for small amounts. A government draft for $489 50 on the Assistant United States Treasurer at New York, payable to William McLain, assignee, has been returned to the Springfield Bank.

The Springfield (Ohio) Bank claims to have lost, through the mails, $1,700 since the 9th of July last.

Carr is only about twenty years of age, and an intelligent, good looking young man.

Interesting from California.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 18, 1863.

We had a new sensation to-day. A suspicious schooner was reported to have been cruising for four days off the heads, supposed to be a tender to a pirate steamer farther out. The schooner was seen apparently to chase a bark leaving the harbor, when both were lost in the distance. Gen Wright and Collector Low were warned of the circumstances, and the revenue cutter Shubrick was despatched to learn the character of the strange vessel. Meanwhile the town was filled with absurd rumors. In the afternoon the Shubrick returned. The mysterious schooner was found to be only a harmless whaler cruising.

Arrived 15th inst., Mazeppa, from Liverpool. This evening steamship St. Louis, from Panama.

Arrived 16th, Conquest and Belle of the Sea, both from New York.

Arrived 17th, Daring, Henry, from New York. She brings a large quantity of war material for the government, including one eleven-inch gun, three hundred and thirty barrels of gunpowder and one thousand packages of ordnance.

Sailed 17th, Hamburg bark Hamburg, Thomson, Otago.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

DAY—BRYANT.—At Mendham, N. J., on Thursday, August 13, by the Rev. Wm. H. Babbitt, A. L. Day, Principal of Mendham Institute, to Miss LETTIE C. BRYANT, daughter of S. A. Bryant, Esq.

PHILIPS—HOLMES.—On Tuesday, August 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Samuel J. Corneille, HENRY S. PHILIPS to LIZZIE A., daughter of James E. Holmes, all of this city. No cards.

SARVENT—BLAUVELT.—At Palisades, Rockland county, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, August 11, by the Rev. J. D. Cole, JOHN V. SARVENT, of Piermont, to MRS. CAROLINE P. BLAUVELT, of the former place. No cards.

WARD—TURNER.—At Berne, Switzland, on Wednesday, July 29, PRESCOTT H. WARD, to MARIAN POYNTELLE, daughter of George W. Turner, all of America.

Died.

ASHTON.—In Piermont, on Monday, August 17, suddenly, of cholera infantum, EDWARD ASHTON, infant son of William B. and Henrietta Watkins, aged 10 months.

BURYS.—On Monday, August 17, from a rupture of a blood vessel, JAMES BURYS, aged 28 years.

The relatives and friends, also the members of Humane Hose Company No. 20, of which he was a member, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 76 Henry street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock, without further notice.

BLAIR.—On Tuesday morning, August 18, DAVID BLAIR, aged 42 years.

His friends and also the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from his late residence, No. 337 Madison street.

BELL.—At Susquehanna Depot, on Monday, August 17, MARY ANN BELL, wife of James Bell.

Carriages will be in waiting at the Erie Railroad depot for the friends of the family, at ten o'clock, this (Wednesday) morning. The body will be interred in Greenwood.

CROTTS.—On Tuesday, August 18, MRS. CATHARINE M CROTTS, aged 70 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Peter's church, Grand street, Jersey City, at four o'clock, this (Wednesday) afternoon.

COONEY.—MAY, youngest daughter of Peter E. and Alice Cooney.

CRAWFORD.—On Monday, August 17, after a long and painful illness, PETER CRAWFORD, Esq., aged 65 years and 10 months.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the friends of his sons and son-in-law, J. B. Archer; also members of Washington Chapter, No. 2, Order of United Americans, and the Masonic fraternity are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 112 Varick street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

CALHOUN.—Suddenly, at Point Pleasant, Ocean county, N. J., on Wednesday, August 12, H. MEREDITH CALHOUN, aged 16 years, son of Commander John Calhoun, United States Navy, and grandson of the late John C. Clarkson, of New York.

COLE.—At Tappantown, Rockland county, N. Y.; on Sunday morning, August 16, ANN M. SHATZEL, wife of Rev. Isaac D. Cole, in the 66th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at the Reformed Dutch church at Tappantown, this (Wednesday) morning, at eleven o'clock. Cars leave Jersey City at a quarter-past nine A. M.; returning, leave Tappantown at half-past three P. M.

DORNAN.—At David's Island, on Sunday, August 16, JOHN DORNAN, son of Constantine Dornan, architect, of Coleraine, county Derry, Ireland, aged 18 years.

The friends of his father and family are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father, 101 West Nineteenth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock.

Coleraine and Belfast (Ireland) papers please copy.

DUFFY.—On Tuesday, August 18, after a short illness, ALICE DUFFY, daughter of Francis and Margaret Duffy, aged 5 months and 18 days.

The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past one o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 239 Eighth avenue.

DAW.—On Tuesday evening, August 18, PATRICK HENRY, son of James and Julia Daw, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends of the family and those of his uncle Michael are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 16 Doyer street.

DRULAN.—On Tuesday, August 18, THOMAS DRULAN, of consumption, in the 19th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his uncle, Morgan Drulan, and also the members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society of St. Patrick's Cathedral, and also of St. Mary's, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 22 Prince street, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock. His remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

DONNELLY.—On Tuesday, August 18, CATHARINE DONNELLY, the beloved wife of Andrew Donnelly, a native of Ballinacariga, county Westmeath, Ireland, aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, 109 Worth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral.

FLOOD.—On Tuesday, August 18, MARY, youngest daughter of Bernard and Catharine Flood, aged 9 months and 4 days.

The funeral will take place from 23 William street, Brooklyn, to Calvary Cemetery, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

GULAGER.—At New Rochelle, on Sunday, August 16, HENRY GULAGER, aged 66 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, New Rochelle, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at one o'clock. A train leaves the depot of the New York and New Haven Railroad at half-past eleven A. M. for New Rochelle.

HAIGHT.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, August 15, JANE HAIGHT, eldest daughter of the late Benjamin Haight, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity chapel, New York, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

HART.—The funeral of the late HENRY I. HART will take place from the Wooster street synagogue, between Spring and Prince streets, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock, to which his relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

INGHAM.—At the residence of her son, Charles C. Ingham, MRS. JANE INGHAM, widow of Thomas Ingham, in the 86th year of her age.

The friends of her sons Charles C. and Thomas Ingham, are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 351 West Thirty-fourth street, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at four o'clock, without further notice, or at Trinity Church Cemetery, where the funeral service will be performed.

JONES.—On Tuesday, August 18, MARY ANN, the beloved wife of Henry R. Jones.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at two o'clock, from St. Stephen's church, corner of Broome and Chrystie streets.

LILLY.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, August 18, E. LILLY, Orderly Sergeant North Carolina Marine corps, aged 55 years, 2 months and 9 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LOUGHRY.—On Tuesday, August 18, JAMES, infant son of John and Catherine Loughry, aged 22 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from 378 Bleecker street.

LUCAS.—On Tuesday, August 18, at her parents' residence, 29 North Moore street, MINNIE DE WILTON, only child of De Witton H. and Minnie Lucas, aged 1 year, 3 months and 25 days.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

MILLER.—On Tuesday morning, August 18, JOHN A. MILLER, in the 74th year of his age.

The friends are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from 149 Madison avenue.

MAHONY.—On Tuesday, August 18, of inflammation of the bowels, ANNIE, the beloved and youngest child of James and Anne Mahedy, aged 6 years, 10 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock, from the residence of her parents, 32 Prince street, Brooklyn, without further notice.

MANSFIELD.—At Harlem, on Tuesday, August 18, WILLIAM MANSFIELD, formerly of Leicestershire, England, aged 56 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at five o'clock, from his late residence, 120th street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

MILLER.—On Sunday morning, August 16, JANE MILLER, widow of Richard Miller, aged 77 years.

MOORE.—At Newport, on Saturday, August 15, ADAM GORDON, youngest child of George Moke, aged 2 years and 1 month.

MORRISON.—At Vicksburg, Miss., on Tuesday, July 21, of bilious fever, GEORGE, eldest son of Harriet and the late Henry Morrison, in the 28th year of his age, formerly of Orange county, N. Y., and late of Wisconsin.

Dear son and brother, thou hast left us,
We thy loss do deeply feel;
But 'tis God who has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Orange county papers please copy.

MULFORD.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, August 17, NINA MULFORD, only daughter of David G. and Kate Mulford, aged 5