ARRIVAL OF THE PATAPSCO.

News from Mexico, Venezuela, St. Domingo, Hayti, &c.

Another Insurrection in St. Domingo.

Rumored Reincorporation of Hayti with France.

PROGRESS OF THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

CAPTURE OF TAMPICO.

Departure of the Imperial Committee for Europe.

MIRAMON ADHERES TO THE EMPIRE

Serious Illness of Count de Saligny.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF VENEZUELA.

LOSS OF THE SPANISH FRIGATE PETRONILA,

&c., &c., &c.

The steamship Patapsco, which left Havana on the 3d of September, arrived at this port yesterday evening, bringing interesting news from Cuba, Mexico and St. Domingo.

Our Havana Correspondence.

HAVANA, August 29, 1863.

News has been received here by the authorities of another outbreak in the Island of St. Domingo, in the province of Cibao, precisely the same locality where it occurred before. When giving you notice of the former event, some months since, I gave a short geographical and historical sketch of the towns implicated in the revolt, and any one may be convinced, from the paucity and poverty of the population of those places, that an insurrection there never can become serious. A great fuss and splutter, however, is made over it, and troops and ships of war will be sent, and newspapers will be filled with accounts of the "heroic" manner in which a few hundred half starved smugglers of Dagabon have been put to flight. Of course the next news we receive from there will be that revolt No. 2 has been crushed. When revolt No. 1 was "suffocated," as the papers here say, a couple of columns of Spanish troops scoured the disloyal district, and, like a great political disinfecting agent, left it in such a cleansed condition that the evil of rebellion was supposed never to make its appearance there any more, and the authority of the Crown of Castile was reinstated in all its splendor and entirety. I suppose the cleansing process consisted in seizing arms and suspected persons, arms being necessary in such undertakings; but what happens then? Arms suddenly reappear the moment General Buceta turns his back, the organization recommences for another attempt, and Spain will be put to another considerable outlay in "suffocating" revolt number two. This is precisely what I predicted. Insignificant insurrections will break out from time to time until Spain will be worried finally into an abandonment of her costly and worthless colony. It is unfortunate for the republic of Hayti that these outbreaks have, up to the present, occurred on her borders, while the rest of St. Domingo remains perfectly tranquil; and there are not wanting those who think the instigators are faithful subjects of her Catholic Majesty, seeking a pretext to seize Hayti, and thus secure the entire island. Already this new outbreak is attributed to Haytian influence, and all the protests of Geffrard's government—past, present and to come—will not avail to protect it from such aspersions.

A third party comes in for its share of suspicion, and that is the present government of the United States. The following reasons are relied on to give color to the charge:—Hayti was never acknowledged till Mr. Lincoln came into power, one of the first of whose acts was the official recognition of that republic. An American company has been permitted by the government of Geffrard to establish itself on the island of Tortuga and explore its resources. Permission to establish a coal depot in some port of Hayti, for the convenience of the federal navy has likewise been obtained, and federal vessels are constantly coming and going at Cape Haytian. If these reasons are not sufficient, there is the additional one of the emoutiation scheme, under the direction of the Postmaster General of Hayti, Manuel Cruzat and a person who is called General Wm. Cazneau, who arrived there on the 5th instant, with a colony of forty emigrants from New York. These emigrants are to be settled in the neighborhood of Port Palenque, district of St. Cristopher, and have come provided with whatever tools and implements they may require. Spanish politicians begin to think that the United States government covets the island of St. Domingo, for the purpose of sending thither the vast number of negroes who have fallen or may fall into their hands during the war, and for whom some place must be found at any cost rather than have the Northern cities overrun with them. The suspicion, therefore, begins to prevail that if Hayti does instigate outbreaks in the Spanish portion, she is backed by some strong Power.

The steamer Pajaro del Oceano, which arrived yesterday, brings nothing additional in relation to the insurrection.

The latest dates from the Mexican empire are to the 6th, though two weeks later news are now fully due. On that day the expedition against Tampico sailed from Vera Cruz. French detachments are operating in various quarters against guerilla parties. One of these occupies Huacotalpam, where a gunboat took part in the fight. Another was sent to Tulancingo, where the guerilla chiefs Carbajal, Rivera and others had assembled. The French have also occupied Minatitlan, a small town of about five hundred souls, on the west bank of the Coatzcoalcos river, some twenty miles from its mouth, on the isthmus of Tehuantepec.

The *Estafeta*, of Mexico city, relates an attempt made to assassinate Gen. Doblado on the 28th of June, near the city of Guanajuato, by some of his own men. The perpetrators of the attempt escaped; but the General had their commanding officer immediately shot, supposing that he must have known the intention of his men.

You may remember that about three years since Gen. Manuel Robles Pezuela, formerly Mexican Minister at Washington, was shot by order of the government of President Juarez. The French authorities have determined to pay the highest honors to the memory of the deceased, by enrolling his name in the army as a general of division and having his remains carried to the capital for the purpose of interring them with the most imposing pomp.

In Yucatan the revolution initiated on the 28th of last March, by Navarrete, in the city of Izamal, has completely triumphed. Singularly enough, if I understand the secret machinery of that revolution, it is in principle directly opposed to that upon which the government of Juarez is based. The State is now enjoying a temporary tranquillity, the indians having chosen to retire to their strongholds whither their enemies dare not pursue them.

General Forey is soon to leave Mexico, if he has not already left. General Bazaine assuming provisionally the command-in-chief of the army. The thanks of the Assembly of Notables have been tendered officially to Messrs. Saligny and Forey, in the polite and flowing language usual on such occasions, and which I find published in *La Sociedad*; but which are not worth reproducing, for you can easily understand that Napoleon is the greatest monarch, Saligny the most enlightened statesman, and Forey the most brilliant soldier of the age. That is the sum and substance of the thing, and if the Notables had stopped right there, it might pass; but having a balance of "soft soap" on hand, and not knowing what to do with an article already pretty liberally dispensed to the distinguished representatives of French glory, &c., they concluded to bestow it upon a Mexican, and, of all, they selected perhaps the worst; for you know the character of Marquez as well as I. It may have been the suggestion of some superior authority; but anyhow Marquez received the extra soft soap, which was plastered on pretty thick. What an inexplicable unmeaning thing is human glory! Jeanne de Bourgogne was buried under an altar and the Abbe Dubois became a cardinal. May we not expect to see a church dedicated to St. John Brown or St. Jack Sheppard? The *Estafeta* despises all the efforts which the government at Washington can make to shake the new order of things in Mexico, but thinks matters would be in a safer position and afford less excuse for interference if the remnants of the Juarez government and army were utterly dissipated. Filibuster expeditions are looked for now and again, but nothing of a very serious nature. Who knows? And yet perhaps the *Estafeta* is right.

Leaving Mexico and going southward, where, just now, the "star of empire" seems to take its way, we touch Honduras, where matters are no better than elsewhere; but I believe your dates from there are later than mine by four or five days. It appears that the President, Montes, has left that country after surrendering his power to one Romero, and the republic is anarchy of the most frightful description.

Continuing our route we come to Venezuela, where we find that Falcon, who entered Caracas on the 24th of last month, has organized his government, composed of a government council, consisting of ten generals and three civilians, in addition to the usual secretaryships of the various State departments. The government council is to be presided over by the Vice President, Don Guzman Blanco, and the members are Dr. J. M. Garcia, Blas Bruzual, Valentine Espinal, civilians and generals; Jose Gonzalez, Laurencio Silva, Jose Austria, Desiderio Trias, Jose Lozo, Jose de la Cruz Paredes, J. M. Ayala Lugo, Pedro Tomas Lander, Francisco Mejia, and Andres Ibarra. Subsequently were added the names of Generals Mateo de la Plaza, and F. Vicente Parejo and Jesus Muoztomo Hurtada, civilians. It would appear that there are more generals than civilians in Venezuela, which is probable one of the evils of all the Spanish America republics. The secretaryships or ministries are filled as follows:—Interior, Dr. William Toll Villegas; Treasury, Mr. Santiago Gotticos; War and Marine, General Ramon Plaza; Public Works, Mr. Rafael Acevedo.

The republic has also received a new territorial division, the provinces to be called States, the cantons departments, and the parishes cantons. We have simply to see now how the machine will work. The only news from Puerto Cabello is that the port is blockaded by the steamer Venezuela and six schooners. The British war steamer Petrel was there, and her captain had been requested by parties in Laguayra not to leave the coast till some other foreign war vessel should supply his place. All persons in that city capable of bearing arms, between the ages of sixteen and fifty, had been called upon to arm.

Falcon has appointed General Juan A. Quistero Commander-in-Chief of the army; and, finally, the *Comercio* of Laguayra, of the 7th inst., informs us that as Secretary General Pedro J. Rojas was about leaving for the United States.

Let us take our leave, for the present, of those unhappy countries and come nearer home, reflecting as we go upon things that should make men wiser, but which seldom or never do; for between the north pole and Cape Horn I hardly know where one might find a quiet corner on the whole broad continent of America. This is sufficient subject for meditation. Here in Havana we are quiet enough; but we hear the whirr and turmoil of outside strife, and from every side the sounds of war come echoing. We have a blockade runner once in a while to tell us how many more have died among the "grand old woods" and pleasant fields that we all played in when we were boys a few short years since. Three of those melancholy messengers have visited us within the month, while as many more, at least, have been captured in the attempt.

Since the ceremony which inaugurated the removal of the walls, I know of nothing local worth recording, with the exception of the loss of the Spanish frigate Petronila, off the port of Mariel, in this island. She went ashore there on the 9th inst., and every effort was made to save her that the ingenuity of her officers could suggest. It is said that they succeeded in getting her afloat at one time; but during the night, a strong breeze having sprung up, she was thrown back on the rocks with more damage than before, and went to pieces in a few hours. She was one of the finest vessels in the Spanish navy.

The conduct of the Captain General, in the dismissal of the late Civil Governor of Havana and various other high officials, has been approved by the Madrid government, contrary to the expectation of many, who supposed such acts would work the removal of his Excellency.

The demolition of the walls progresses with inconceivable slowness.

HAVANA, Sept. 3, 1863.

The French mail steamer Tampico, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba, brings no later dates from Vera Cruz than the 15th. She took on board at Vera Cruz the committee which has been appointed to wait on the Archduke Maximilian, and make him a formal offer of the Mexican throne and crown.

The expedition against the port of Tampico, which left Vera Cruz on the 6th, arrived there and took possession on the 11th. It consisted of one thousand French infantry, one hundred and fifty Tampico volunteers and seventy mounted men, all under the command of Colonel Henrique, who now discharges the functions of commandant of the town. The vessels which formed the naval part of the expedition were the steamers Bellone, Almirante, Eure, Entreprenante, Brandon, Panama and Milan, under Vice Admiral Bosse. Resistance was made by the battery at the bar, but it was very slight and no casualties are reported.

The forces collected at Tulancingo, by Carvajal and others, were driven out by the French detachment sent against them, with scarcely any resistance. It is supposed the fugitives have gone to Acapulco.

The civil war between the rival governors of Jalapa continued, while the people suffer in the mean time all the bad consequences. Another forced loan of eight thousand dollars had been exacted from them.

From Guanajuato we learn that General Doblado's army amounts to about four thousand men, concentrated near that city. Contrary to the express orders of Juarez a conducta of $400,000 had left there on the 20th of July for Colima, some say under the escort of Doblado himself, who is the owner of the greater part of the specie. This general still keeps to himself the secret of his future movements and intentions, while in the meantime he spares no means to increase his army. The news of the recent attempt to assassinate him is denied by the Guanajuato papers; but this denial is not credited by the papers of the capital. It is a matter of very little consequence.

Letters from Guadalajara state that General Ogazon, ex-Governor and a staunch Juarista, has been obliged to leave that city. Many French residents who had been driven from there were returning to their houses. Arteaga, the present Governor, is said to be fortifying the city, and many residents were leaving through fear.

Finally, we learn that the restless Miramon, who had lately arrived at Brownsville, Texas, had found his way to the capital, and immediately addressed the following letter to General Forey, giving his adhesion to the French intervention:—

MEXICO, July 30, 1863.

To his Excellency General FOREY, Senator, Commander-in-Chief of the Expeditionary Army of Mexico:—

MOST EXCELLENT SIR—In the interview which your Excellency did me the honor to grant me on my arrival at the capital, I acquainted your Excellency with my convictions in regard to the noble and generous intervention which France has thought proper to offer my unhappy country in order that she might, without danger to her sovereignty and independence, elect the form of government she should judge most suitable. Instructed by the experience I acquired, during the period in which the nation entrusted its destinies to my care, by placing me at the head of the government, in the disastrous effects of revolutions and the bloody footprints it has left behind it during an interval of more than fifty years, without it being possible to establish a solid and stable government, I cherish the intimate conviction that in the state of abject ness and misery which Mexico has reached, she could not be raised to the rank to which Providence appeared to have destined her, if a powerful and friendly hand had not come to lend her the aid she needed. This aid she has found in the magnanimous protection of his Majesty Napoleon III, Emperor of the French. In these circumstances, the Mexican who wishes for the salvation of his country and the preservation of her independence, who has consecrated to her his best days and sustained her rights with his sword, cannot do otherwise than accept the means which Providence had yet reserved for his country to arrest her on the brink of an abyss. This has induced me to say to your Excellency, and I repeat it here, that I accept the intervention which comes to afford my country the means of consolidating her independence, of maintaining her independence and marching in the pathway of order and true civilization.

In regard to the question of the form of government, having been absent from my country and unable to become acquainted with the opinions of my fellow countrymen, naturally called upon to decide this grave question, I informed your Excellency that not being conversant with recent events, I desired to inform myself conscientiously of the manner in which public opinion should declare itself, promising to make, afterwards, a declaration of my own ideas. I proceed, then, according to the promise made your Excellency, to declare my conviction that public opinion has declared itself generally and spontaneously for the monarchical form, in all points of the country relieved from the pressure of the demagogue party; that no sane man can doubt such to be the general will of the nation. This will has been manifested by the organ of the numerous Assembly of Notables. Assembled after the form consecrated by our customs and respected in all times by the country, that Assembly has thought proper to adopt among the various forms of government, a moderate, hereditary monarchy with a Catholic prince, and to offer the imperial crown of Mexico to his Imperial Highness Maximilian, of Austria, as the wishes publicly expressed by the country required. I cannot, therefore, hesitate to adopt in all its parts and unreservedly approve the solemn declaration of the Assembly.

Having to make this frank and spontaneous declaration of my convictions to your Excellency, I embrace this occasion to offer you the assurances of my distinguished consideration.

MIGUEL MIRAMON, General of Division.

The influence of great men is so wonderful that I am afraid John Smith, of the great Smith family, may come out some day in a letter which may set all Europe by the ears, knock the continent of America into a cocked hat, and set the Atlantic Ocean on fire. How awfully grand it sounds to hear this far-famed Mexican talk in his sublime way about "the destinies of a nation entrusted to my care," and then his touching abhorrence of the "bloody footprints" of revolution, and that quiet remark about his sword and the devotion of his best days to his country. So stirringly patriotic, so refreshingly cool. How eloquent his allusion to that "powerful and friendly hand," the fingers of which not long ago morally and figuratively tweaked his nose severely. Oh, flunkeyism, stand forth and claim the world for your own. Poor Miramon, you are not the worst of flunkeys, perhaps; for where there are so many it would be difficult to decide, and you have a million and a half of your countrymen to compete with; but never mind, strike and despair not; you will be a duke yet. Perseverance and the Assembly will put you through.

I have but one or two more items to add to this Mexican news. M. Dubois de Saligny, the French Minister, was lying dangerously ill at the capital, according to letters from there.

The 15th ult. was celebrated in Vera Cruz, and no doubt the capital shared in the enthusiasm with which the birthday of a foreign monarch should fill every Mexican bosom.

On the 8th rumors were prevalent in Vera Cruz that Matamoros had declared for the empire after the people had disarmed the few Juarista troops that were there. Since the papers of the 15th do not confirm this rumor, we are at liberty to discredit it.

The regency has re-established the law of November 29, 1854, relative to Courts of Justice throughout Mexico. The town of Modellin and a number of other towns and villages have declared their adhesion to the new government.

POSTSCRIPT.

We are in possession of dates from St. Domingo to the 28th ult. by the arrival here of the war steamer Isabel II. She comes from Puerto Plata, to which point she took troops from Santiago de Cuba, and on her arrival there on the 27th it was found to be in possession of the insurgents, while the Spanish garrison had shut itself up in a small fort. The troops were landed from the steamer, consisting of one battalion and one field battery.

An immediate attack was ordered and the men advanced, led by Colonel Arizon y Castro, of the Engineers, commander of the expedition, who behaved with the greatest gallantry, and fell, shot through the head, before the enemy's works were reached. The works were carried by storm and the insurgents fled, leaving a number of prisoners in the hands of the victors. Spanish loss, one killed and twelve wounded. The Colonel, who was the only one killed, lingered till next morning.

Nearly six hundred troops are leaving to-day by the Parana for Monte Cristo, but their presence will not be needed. This insurrection is over. In real war we shall hear of it, say, in about six months. The government have enough to say more regard to the comfort of the travelling public than to send troops by a passenger steamer, when there are so many wounded here lying idle.

I went on board the Parana last night, and found that a number of persons who had paid their passage had returned their tickets, preferring to wait till an other opportunity. It is far from pleasant to be cooped up for five or six days in a steamer like the Parana, at this season, especially when there are at least eight hundred persons on board, including passengers, crew, soldiers, Chinese and negroes. It is quite strong.

The *Diario*, of Santiago de Cuba, of the 26th ult., has the following extraordinary paragraph:—

Though a sufficiently authentic source, we are assured that the republic of Hayti is about to be incorporated with the French empire in connection with which movement the Haytien government is practicing the utmost secrecy.

Make your own comments, and let us hear what you have to say. The philosophy of action and reaction in receiving many illustrations now a days, and perhaps we should not be astonished at the conduct of Hayti, even though favored outwardly by the powers at Washington. Mr. Lincoln's magnanimity has done them no good if the above news be true, for it is a clear indication of distrust rather than confidence, to accept a species of servitude under France in preference to independence and equality under the favor and protection of the ægis of the United States. But by all means give the Haytien Minister his papers and let him go. He has no business there any longer.

The weather here, it is needless to say, has been extremely hot. Cholera is over. The fever, too, has been at work, and counts many victims. The special correspondent of *La America*, of Madrid, was buried this morning. He was a worthy brother of the press confraternity. May he rest in peace.

A hurricane of formidable proportions was promised us on the 28th ult.; but it appears to have postponed its performance. The good people of Matanzas were badly scared that day by a heavy cloud and strong gust of wind. Every house was immediately barricaded and lighted candles placed before the little shrine of each family saint. The parade being appeased, the threatened storm disappeared, and tranquillity reigned in the City of Rivers.

Business could scarcely be duller. Exchange on New York from 24 to 26 per cent discount.

The Melville arrived yesterday from your port, but as every mind was made up that she was lost. The Patapsco leaves to-day. My thanks are due and heartily tendered the worthy purser of this steamer, Mr. Holloway, late of the Roanoke, for the prompt and obliging manner in which he delivered me my packages.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9, 1863.

INVESTIGATION OF FRAUDS IN THE ARMY BUREAUS.

A military commission, composed of Major General Augur, Brigadier Generals Ketchum, Paine and Barnes, and Colonel Thom, of General Halleck's staff, met here today for the purpose of prosecuting an investigation into certain fraudulent transactions connected with the several departments of the army. Owing to the non-arrival of the Judge Advocate, Major Hastings, the commission, without taking up any cases, adjourned until Friday.

GENERAL HUNTER'S NEW COMMAND.

Major General Hunter is about being sent back to his old command, the Department of the Missouri. His success during his former administration in quelling guerilla forays and keeping the peace of the Kansas and all other frontiers will be remembered. It is felt that if any one can keep Senator Jim Lane in order, General Hunter is the man. He knows the Kansas outlaw, hair and hide, and will take measures for his suppression.

AFFAIRS ON THE LOWER POTOMAC.

Steamers arriving from the Chesapeake report all quiet on the Potomac, with no indications of rebel batteries. A few cavalry are seen from time to time, but no attempt has been made to interfere with the navigation of the river, nor has anything been heard from the rebel force sent out to make additional captures of gunboats.

LIEUTENANT JAMES BRANNAN KILLED.

The shooting of Lieutenant James M. Brannan by policeman Charles W. Thompson, on Pennsylvania avenue, at a late hour last night, has caused considerable excitement here to-day. From the evidence developed at the inquest it would appear that Brannan first drew a pistol and threatened to shoot two policemen, who were in the discharge of their duty, and that the fatal shot was fired in self-defence. Thompson has been arrested and committed to the Old Capital, and probably the case will be investigated by a court martial. Brannan is said to have had a large sum of money in his possession at the time he was shot, variously stated at from five hundred to one thousand dollars, which has disappeared since, having probably been stolen from the body after he was shot. Deceased was a lieutenant in the Tenth New Jersey regiment, detailed as one of Captain Johnson's detectives, and belonged in Freehold, Monmouth county, N. J.

THE REPORTED DESTRUCTION OF THE VANDERBILT.

The reported destruction of the Vanderbilt by the rebel steamer Alabama is not credited at the Navy Department. The Alabama was last heard from on July 24 at Rio Janeiro. She is reported to have been destroyed in latitude 45, longitude 47, but whether south or north is not stated. If south, it would bring her off the coast of Patagonia, and it would have been impossible for the news to have reached either England or the United States within the time that has elapsed; and if north, she would have been off the coast of Newfoundland, which it would have been impossible for her to have reached at the date of the report. Besides, the naval authorities are confident that the Vanderbilt would prove more than a match for the Alabama or any other rebel vessel afloat in a fair fight.

NEWS FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

A recent letter from a naval officer off the coast of North Carolina states that the First District of Columbia regiment of colored Volunteers, whose sudden departure gave rise to so many surmises as to their destination, have turned up at Elizabeth City, N. C. He also reports the sanitary condition of the Union troops as being unfavorable, fever and ague prevailing among those stationed along the coasts and swamp lands of that State.

THE CASE OF GENERAL MILROY.

The Court of Inquiry in regard to the evacuation of Winchester is now engaged in an investigation of the evacuation of Martinsburg by Brigadier General Tyler.

Drafted.—If You Have Escaped the draft; if you have been drafted and have furnished a substitute, or if the substitute of an exempted man, or the exemption from military duty, buy one of Knox's elegant fall style of Hats, for you are clearly a lucky individual who should rejoice. KNOX is at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, and his latest style has just been received.

Army and Navy. Picture Gallery of the soldiers of the Union. Ambrotypes and Photographs, at 563 Broadway.

Eye Preservers and Spectacles to Strengthen and improved the sight of old and young, by day or night, without pain or fatigue. Highly recommended by the medical faculty. At SEMMONS', Oculist-Optician, 6 3/4 Broadway, opposite Bond street.

Brilliant, Powerful, Day and Night double Perspective Glasses for the field, sea, opera and tourist's use, compact portable and efficient. A splendid assortment at SEMMONS', Oculist-Optician, 6 3/4 Broadway, under the Lafarge House.

Watches at Manufacturers' Prices.—By sending $12 50 to ARRANDALE & CO., 15 Broadway, you will receive per return mail a splendid Gold Lever Watch, medium or small size, beautifully engraved cases, full jewelled, warranted to keep good time. The money returned if not approved.

To Bottle Manufacturers.

We invite proposals for supplying us with Bottles of the best quality, made in our own moulds and well annealed. Want a supply in September, and as fast as they can be delivered afterwards. Please state price for pints and quarts, delivered at Saratoga; warranted to bear the pressure of bottling and testing with Congress water. Terms, cash on completion of contract.

AUGUST 19, 1863. CLARKE & WHITE, Congress Spring.

Iron Stable Furniture, Iron Mangers, Hay Racks, Horse Guards, Feed and Water Boxes, Hitching Posts. HUTCHINSON & WICKERSHAM, 239 Canal street, east of Broadway.

Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dyeing and Moldavia Cream, for beautifying the hair, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S, 16 Bond street.

Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

When all other Scrofula Medicines have failed, try this old standard and popular remedy. It never fails in curing Scrofula, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Ulcers, Scabs, and Eruptions of every name and nature.

Diseases of the Nervous, Seminal, Urinary and Sexual Systems.—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association—sent in a sealed letter envelope free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, Philadelphia.

Christadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig depot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dye applied by skilful artists.

For the Hair Barry's Tricopherous.— The best and cheapest article. Sold by Druggists.

Trusses.—Marsh & Co., Radical Cure Truss office, only at No. 2 Vesey street, Astor House. Silk Elastic Goods, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. A lady attendant.

Bogle's Hyperion Fluid Restores and dresses hair. Bogle's Electric Hair Dye, best in use. Try. Be convinced. W. BOGLE, Boston. Sold everywhere.

Diseases of the Nervous, Sexual and Urinary Systems. Most modern and approved treatment. See "Coins and Ours," plates; price 20 cents. Sold by MILLER & CO., 423 1/2 Broadway, and by the author Dr. WATSON, 659 Broadway. Consultations from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

The Finest Tonsorial Establishment in the world, is the Franklin Hair Dressing Saloon, corner Broadway and Day street.

Hill's Hair Dye Fifty Cents, Black or brown—natural, reliable. Depot No. 1 Barclay street. Sold by all druggists.

Oriental Drawings of Murray, Eddy & Co.'s Kentucky and Improved State Lotteries.

KENTUCKY EXTRA DRAWN 5.—Sept. 8, 1863.
58, 72, 61, 7, 14, 44, 68, 6, 64, 3, 25, 43.

KENTUCKY CLASS G.—Sept. 9, 1863.
71, 5, 36, 12, 27, 48, 35, 46, 16, 55, 19, 42, 21, 67, 59, 44.

Circulars sent free of charge, by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

EXTRA DRAWN 5th—Sept. 9, 1863.
36, 21, 47, 17, 23, 61, 53, 49, 69, 34, 29, 63.

CLASS G—Sept. 9, 1863.
59, 68, 15, 1, 20, 26, 3, 42, 60, 76, 46, 62.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Covington, Ky.

Official Drawings of the Library Association Company's Lottery of Kentucky.

EXTRA DRAWN 30—Sept. 9, 1863.
68, 77, 32, 13, 30, 41, 35, 2, 48, 47, 54.

CLASS H—Sept. 9, 1863.
67, 22, 53, 28, 69, 65, 63, 17, 75, 57, 26, 33, 38.

Circulars sent by addressing FRANKIE, ELLIS & CO., Managers, Covington, Ky.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries. Information given. J. B. CLAYTON & CO., 13 Wall street, room No. 6.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries. Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, 11 Wall street, room No. 1.

Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Sewing Machines, Foote's Patent Umbrella Lock Stands, 505 Broadway.

Ferris & Son's Boots and Shoes, All styles, 81 Nassau street and 505 Broadway, two doors below Fourth street.

Grover & Baker's FIRST PREMIUM SEWING MACHINES, SALESROOMS 495 BROADWAY.

Trusses.—Marsh Brothers, Corner Broadway and Ann street. Leather and Silk Elastic Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages and Silk Elastic Stockings. A lady attendant. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, &c., applied at 44 Vesey street. A female in attendance. WADE & FORD.

Tan, Freckles, Sallowness, Eruptions, Spots, Specks and all Skin Blemishes cured by GOURAUD'S Italian Medicated Soap, 453 Broadway.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from upper lips, low foreheads, or any part of the body. Warranted. 453 Broadway.

Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth, or Liquid Pearl, for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 453 Broadway. Sold everywhere.

MISCELLANEOUS.

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