GRANT.

How the Fourth was Spent Before Petersburg.

Salutes Fired with Shotted Guns, &c., &c., &c.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

Mr. S. Cadwallader's Despatch.

City Point, July 5, 1864.

THE FOURTH IN THE ARMY.

The great day for which devout Yankees believe "all other days were made" passed by in the most prosaic manner imaginable. It was ushered in by no gaudy pageantry, ringing of bells, or thunder of artillery. The stillness of the morning air was not even broken by the firing of a national salute; but the day opened and closed with but little manifest enthusiasm, and the ordinary army avocations were in most instances pursued all day. A pussy salute, from some asthmatic wheezy old navy guns, and a liberal display of bunting from the vessels here and at Bermuda Hundred, comprised the sole attempt to celebrate the day. It proved by far the quietest Fourth of July within my recollection—quieter here, surrounded by "grim visaged war," than in the humblest village of the North. The folds of our flags that greeted the first beams of the rising sun were soiled and battle torn, but dyed with the blood of heroic defenders. Our guns, which under other circumstances would have heralded the advent of the nation's birthday, were hacked, battered, rusty and silent. The heart of the army was warmly aglow with patriotic emotions and recollections of other anniversaries, but found no utterance in empty show or idle demonstration. The blood, carnage and desolation o the past two months are too fresh in the minds of our men to admit of vain display, rioting or debauchery in the very presence of the foe. The day was seriously, and all the more properly remembered and observed. Contrary to the general expectation, there was no attack made on either side during the day or night. The rebels expected an assault, as we learned in various ways, and made arrangements to resist us vigorously at every point. For two or three days Lee has been marching and countermarching his troops between Richmond and Petersburg. The precise object he has in view has not been ascertained. Some suppose it indicates an evacuation of the outposts and the concentrating of his entire army in smaller compass.

WILSON'S EXPEDITION.

The rebel papers of the 3d and 4th are jubilant at Wilson's departure, and claim a great victory because he retreated with his worn out band of cavalry in the face of a powerful force of cavalry, infantry and artillery. They admit he injured them badly. The general tone of the papers is as determined and defiant as ever.

THE REBEL GENERAL JOHNSTON—HUNTER'S OPPONENTS.

No allusions are made in them to the appointment of Johnston to command the army of Virginia. The former report was probably untrue. Nor do they throw any light on the strength or present location of the force sent in pursuit of Hunter. It is understood here to have been Ewell's whole corps, and is supposed to be on the upper Potomac, somewhere in the vicinity of Martinsburg by this time.

RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION.

Five locomotives and about one hundred cars are running continually between this and Clark's Station—six miles out on the Petersburg Railroad—transporting supplies and forage for men and animals. Other preparations are being made that point to a permanent occupation of City Point. A frame building, containing four rooms about fifteen feet square, is being erected near the dock to accommodate the United States mails and the employes of the railroad, which is one good sized straw showing the direction of the wind.

COMPLIMENTS TO GENERAL PATRICK.

The following order explains itself, and is a high compliment to the ability and integrity of General Patrick. No wrongdoer questions his vigilance, no calumniator disputes his honesty:—

SPECIAL ORDERS—NO. 48.

Headquarters, Armies of the United States, City Point, Va., July 4, 1864.

Brigadier General M. R. Patrick, United States Volunteer Provost Marshal General of the Army of the Potomac, is announced as Provost Marshal General of the armies operating against Richmond, including their lines of communications, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By command of Lieutenant General GRANT.
T. S. Bowers, Assistant Adjutant General.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch.

Camp Near Petersburg, July 4—Evening.

ANNIVERSARY OF GETTYSBURG.

The unusual quietude that has prevailed on this anniversary of the glorious Fourth has been the subject of universal remark throughout the army. Scarcely a shot has been fired along the lines from morning until evening. A Sabbath stillness has reigned all day. Last evening, being the anniversary of the closing scenes of our victory at Gettysburg one year ago, the First Division band of the Second corps proceeded to the headquarters of the army and discoursed appropriate music, while many officers called on General Meade and tendered their manifestations of respect and regard in honor of the achievements of the grand Army of the Potomac under his command on that memorable field.

THE ENEMY'S MOVEMENTS.

The operations of the enemy indicate constant watchfulness and activity on his part. A new camp has been visible to-day. While Beauregard holds the city the main body of Lee's army is massed on our left, in a line of works outside the regular chain of the defences of the city. It is said that Ewell's corps, two brigades of Hill's corps and the whole of Breckenridge's command moved away some days ago. This is believed to be the force that went to take Harper's Ferry.

There are no military movements to chronicle this evening.

THE SIXTH CORPS.

Mr. Chas. H. Hannum's Despatches.

Battle Field, Near Petersburg, July 2—P. M.

ALL QUIET ON OUR FRONT.

Since the return of the Sixth corps to its old position this morning everything has been remarkably quiet along this part of the lines. Even picket firing has ceased. The heat has been intense, and much difficulty is experienced in procuring a sufficient supply of good water for men and horses.

COMPLIMENTS TO GENERAL RICKETTS.

On the 1st of June last the Third division of this corps, under command of Brigadier General James B. Ricketts, charged the rebels at Coal Harbor, and the following message was forwarded to General Wright in relation to the gallant conduct of the Third division of his corps:—

By Telegraph from Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, June 1, 1864.

To Major General Wright:—

Please give my thanks to Brigadier General Ricketts and his gallant command for the very handsome manner in which they have conducted themselves to-day. The successes obtained by them are of great importance, and, if followed up, will materially advance our operations. Respectfully, yours, GEO. G. MEADE, Major General Commanding.

General Ricketts:—

Major General Wright directs me to say that he transmits the within to you with great pleasure. Respectfully, yours, R. F. HALSTEAD, Acting Assistant Adjutant General.

A misapprehension exists as to which division is entitled to the credit of charging the rebels on that occasion; but the above order will set the question at rest, and at the same time do justice to a brave officer and the gallant men under his command.

Battle Field, Near Petersburg, July 3, 1864.

A SABBATH OF REST.

This, according to the statement of many officers belonging to the Sixth corps, has been the most quiet Sunday they have enjoyed since leaving Brandy station, early in May last. Our picket line has been unmolested, and within the works bands have been playing, and officers and men have enjoyed a day of unbroken rest and quiet.

"THOSE EVENING GUNS."

On the right of the line we have occasionally heard a heavy gun fired. After sunset, when the air grew cool and pleasant, the firing increased, and, mingled with the loud reports of heavy guns, volleys of musketry were occasionally heard. The principal fighting was apparently in front of General Burnside's position.

THE WOUNDED.

It is expected that large numbers of men who were only slightly wounded during the recent battles will return to duty within a short time. They will give additional strength to this already strong army, and aid in bringing the campaign to a speedy and victorious conclusion.

THE FOURTH OF JULY

is likely to be celebrated right merrily by the Sixth corps, if no important military movements take place to prevent the anticipated festivities. Already the woods echo with the sounds of patriotic music, both vocal and instrumental, and I have heard many anxious inquiries as to when the supply trains may be expected up, and always accompanied with the remark, "for to-morrow is the Fourth of July, you know." Which, being interpreted, means, "I wish to get something to celebrate it with."

A SOLDIER'S DIARY—WHAT GENERAL WRIGHT HAS DONE.

My very recent connection with the Sixth corps of the Army of the Potomac renders it impossible for me to give a personal summary of what General Wright's command has done during the last month. Taking advantage, however, of this quiet day, I made inquiries as to who had kept a diary, and was at last fortunate enough to find such a person. It was Sergeant J. M. Read, of the Tenth regiment Vermont Volunteers, who is employed as a clerk in the office of Captain Adam E. King, Adjutant General on the staff of General James B. Ricketts, commanding the Third division of the Sixth army corps. On the 1st of June last the Sixth army corps commenced to move at one A. M., and after a march of sixteen miles reached Coal Harbor at ten A. M., where they relieved the cavalry, who had held the place for two days. Shortly afterwards they moved to the front, and formed in line of battle—the Third division being on the right, the First in the centre and the Second on the left—the order for attack being in four lines. About six o'clock they advanced to the attack through narrow strips of wood, and then across a ploughed field, where the rebel skirmishers lay behind rail breastworks, and finally into a wood, where the rebel works were discovered. These were captured, together with about six hundred and fifty prisoners. During the night the rebels made several attacks for the purpose of regaining the works, but were repulsed. Next day strong works were thrown up, and there was heavy skirmishing along the line. On the 3d of June the line was still further advanced, where the Third division held a position slightly in advance of that gained on the 1st. From the 4th to the 10th the corps was engaged in throwing up works and advancing gradually, by zigzags and parallels. On the 12th they commenced to withdraw to the line of works which had been thrown up in the rear of the advanced position which they held until the remainder of the troops had started on the march, when the Sixth corps moved off, by way of Hopkins' mill, Providence church and Emerson's church, to the Chickahominy, at Jones' bridge, and at eight P. M. on the 13th camped about three quarters of a mile south of the bridge. Next day the corps started in a southerly direction, and, leaving Charles City Court House to the right, it took up a position near Mrs. Sheffield's, about three miles from Powhatan Point, on the James river. On the 15th the corps moved about a mile to the eastward, and on the following day it moved about a mile to the southwest, and took up a position in front of the Jones' House to cover the passage of the army across the James river. Breastworks were thrown up at this place. At five o'clock in the evening they marched to the landing and embarked for Bermuda Hundred. Until the 18th the Sixth corps remained inside the intrenchments, protecting Major General Butler's position. On the afternoon of the 19th they crossed the Appomattox, and then marched to a point in the rear of the lines before Petersburg, west of Point of Rocks. On the 21st the Sixth corps marched at five o'clock in the evening, and after crossing the Petersburg and Norfolk Railroad, and reaching the Jerusalem plank road, threw up breastworks to the west of it. The position is almost exactly the same as that occupied by the Sixth corps to-night, and its operations since that time, including the march to and from Ream's station to support Wilson's cavalry, have been too recently written to need repetition at this time.

THE NINTH CORPS.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatches.

Ninth Army Corps, Before Petersburg, Va., July 3—P. M.

THE PICKETS.

A more friendly disposition is now manifested between the pickets on our front. In the other corps the *entente cordiale* has been in existence nearly all the while; but for some reason the rebels have been very bitter in their hostility to our corps, and constant picket firing has been in progress in its front when elsewhere the combatants were on the most friendly relations, at times, it is said, even meeting to play a game of "draw" or "old sledge." Whether it has been on account of the negro troops, who constitute a portion of the corps, as some think, or for other reasons, I cannot say; but certain it is that the rebels have shown themselves most hostile to us. Within the past few days, however, they seem to be better humored and seldom fire. This remark applies to operations by day only. As soon as night comes a most annoying popping and banging commences and continues with little intermission until daybreak.

THE REBEL MORTAR BATTERY.

The rebels have a mortar battery in position, from which they periodically throw shells, but without anything like precision. At night they are plainly discernible by the burning fuse, which passes through the air like a spark of fire. In front of their breastworks they have spread a network of wire to entangle the feet of any column which may essay an assault. This wire is distinctly seen in the morning, when it glistens in the sunlight. A *cheveaux de frise* of pointed stakes also contributes to the strength of these works.

LEE ON THE FOURTH.

Lee is going to do something terrible on the Fourth; at least so prisoners state. They say that General Lee has informed the army that something was to occur on our national anniversary which would surprise not only the rebels, but the "universal Yankee nation." We have not the remotest idea of what this something is.

We intend celebrating the Fourth in the most enthusiastic manner. Any quantity of salutes will be fired, and it would not be surprising if the usual number of guns was considerably exceeded. I have no doubt that the artillerists will be careless enough to put shot and shell into their cannon, as well as to aim the pieces somewhere in the direction of Petersburg.

To-night has been very noisy. The pickets are shooting very briskly, and the batteries are blazing away in a deafening cannonade.

Before Petersburg, July 4—A. M.

There is an ominous stillness this morning.

Weather delightfully cool, with prospect of rain by noon.

Before Petersburg, Va., July 5—A. M.

AMUSEMENTS IN CAMP.

The celebration of the Fourth was a most tame one. Those who had it, drank lemonade, and where it was possible "stone fences." The only show of enthusiasm was at headquarters, where a grand scrub race took place between officers horses' for a sweepstakes of five dollars each, distance half a mile. The following were the entries:—

Horses.	Owners.	Riders.
Slow Coach, b. g.	Capt. Hutton	Owner.
Eagle, g. g.	Lt. Col. Monroe	Owner.
Betty, b. m.	Capt. Boyd	Owner.
Ugly Mug, bl. g.	Lt. Col. Cole	Capt. Mallam.
Chateau Margeaux, b. g.	Capt. Rathbone	Owner.
Kate, b. m.	Capt. Paine	Owner.
Pagoda, s. g.	Lieut. Aiken	Owner.
Susie, s. m.	Lieut. Ferris	Owner.
Colonel, s. g.	Gen. Burnside	Maj. Neill.
Dixie, br. g.	Maj. Lydig	Owner.

Judges—Lieutenant Colonel Loring, Major Cutting, Captain Van Horn, Captain Harris. Steward of the track, Lieutenant Van Vliet.

The stakes were easily won by Pagoda, belonging to Lieutenant Aiken, of the Eighth infantry. Major Lydig's Dixie came off second best in the race. General Burnside's Colonel and Captain Paine's Kate were withdrawn, and did not participate when "time" was called.

In the evening there was brisk cannonading, with the usual accompaniment of small arms by the pickets.

This morning the artillery has been very still, but the pickets keep up their usual rattle.

THE EIGHTEENTH CORPS.

Mr. John A. Brady's Despatches.

Headquarters, Eighteenth Army Corps, In the Field, July 2, 1864.

ARTILLERY BATTLE.

To-day witnessed one of the most exciting artillery battles of the war. The artillery attached to the corps, under the direction of Colonel Burton, of the Fifth artillery, splendidly posted and admirably manœuvred, succeeded, after two hours' cannonading, in completely silencing the rebel batteries and driving the gunners from their pieces.

THE REBELS OPEN FIRE.

At three P. M., in the most unexpected manner, the rebels commenced furiously shelling our first and second lines, with two Whitworths and four ten-pounders, from the heights on the north bank of the Appomattox. Howell, whose guns had been run almost to the water's edge, immediately replied with salvos from his ten-pounders, and was almost instantly joined by Lee's battery, which dropped its shells with splendid accuracy. This seemed to be a moment waited for by the rebels, and every gun from Petersburg to Fort Clifton was instantly opened upon these two batteries.

THE HEAVY PIECES ENGAGED.

Burton and How came to the rescue with their twenty and thirty pounders, and almost simultaneously the eight-inch mortars opened upon the enemy. In half an hour the enemy's line of works were one continuous cloud of dust, raised by the innumerable explosions of our shells. The rebel gunners could be seen running from their pieces to seek places of safety further to the rear. A rebel caisson opposite to Howell's battery was blown up during the fight, and caused considerable confusion among the enemy. During the continuance of the action the Coborn mortars were busily engaged shelling the city, assisted by the thirty-pounder Parrott, to which has been assigned the duty of dropping a shell in the streets every fifteen minutes.

THE REBELS SILENCED.

After two hours of fighting every rebel battery that was near enough to reach our lines was silenced. In many places their works were badly damaged, and everywhere they found it impossible to make a stand against the terrible fire we could so easily concentrate at any point of their line.

OUR POSITION.

The batteries have been placed in positions selected with great care, in order that the greatest possible number of guns may be concentrated on any point, while at the same time every advantage is taken of the formation of the ground to render the rebel fire harmless. Science has been called to the assistance of nature, and our batteries are invulnerable. Were it not for the sharpshooters there would be but little danger of wounds or death to the men working the guns. Yesterday privates Shellman, Jonathan Hanford and Jno. P. Austin, of Howell's battery, were all wounded by sharpshooters firing through the embrasures of the battery.

THE CORPS STAFF.

There is no permanent staff as yet with the headquarters of this corps. General Butler, having originally been in immediate command of the corps, has retained all the chiefs of departments as staff officers for the Department of Virginia and North Carolina. Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Bowen, acting as chief of staff for General Smith, is about going North on sick leave. The Colonel has been in bad health ever since the opening of the campaign, but has resolutely remained at his post until every prudential consideration for his health required that he should retire, at least for a time, from active duty. The staff has been raised to its maximum number by the return to duty of Major Tyler and Lieutenant Duer—the former from absence under orders, and the latter from sick leave.

THE REBEL PROJECTILES.

The rebels, either from a lack of projectiles or from sportive considerations, occasionally astonish our line by dropping peculiar shells in our midst, of a shape and description entirely unauthorized by the War Department of any civilized community. The last was an empty tin bottle, which was badly shattered by coming in contact with a tree. The other day they favored us with bars of iron, of no particular shape, which whistled through the air with so peculiar a noise that even our oldest artillerists were at first puzzled to determine their nature.

EFFECTS OF SHELLS IN THE CITY.

From deserters we learn that many of the inhabitants of Petersburg have been injured by our shells, and that a grand skedaddle commenced some days since. The Mayo House, at which Lieutenant General Scott was married, and which belongs to the family of his wife has been reduced almost to ruins. Several shells have struck the gas house, and the Weldon Railroad bridge across the Appomattox has been rendered impassable.

In the Field, July 5, 1864.

HOW WE CELEBRATED THE FOURTH.

Throughout the morning picket firing had entirely ceased; a state of absolute repose was arrived at very similar to that we sometimes attain on Sundays. Even the "Petersburg Express," the thirty-pounder that has been so devoted and regular in its attentions to the city, maintained an unbroken silence. At meridian, however, Captain Burton opened his thirty-pounders at intervals of ten seconds, and fired the national salute of thirty-four guns. Every gun was shotted, and the explosion of the shells in the city must have convinced the rebels that the Yankees had not forgotten to celebrate the Fourth of July. Dow's battery of twenty pounders commenced as soon as Burton had concluded, and fired at intervals of thirty seconds. The first shell fired at the city dropped into a party of the rebel signal corps, and, killing several, compelled the remainder to beat a hasty retreat.

THE MORTARS.

Immediately after the salute had been fired, Hall's eight inch mortar battery opened, with the intention of obtaining the range of the Richmond Railroad. Between the battery and the road there was a considerable extent of high ground, covered by dense woods. It was impossible to tell the effect of the shot without the assistance of the Signal corps. Men however, were stationed with their flags in elevated positions, and after eight shots had been fired the range was obtained, and nearly fifty pounds of iron is dropped every time upon the road, which at this rate will soon be rendered impassable to the enemy.

DESTRUCTION OF A CHURCH CLOCK.

For a long time many of our officers have been in the habit of creeping to the extreme front and setting their watches by a large clock upon one of the church steeples. It was considered quite an amusing thing to be able to give an inquirer "Petersburg time." After escaping all the dangers of war thus far, a shell from a thirty-pounder went through the dial yesterday, and inextricably confusing the works, put the clock entirely out of order.

The Loss of Prisoners in Barlow's Division.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Headquarters, First Division, Second Corps, June 30, 1864.

The statement which appeared in your paper of June 28, telegraphed from Boston, that the loss of prisoners, &c., in Gibbon's division of this corps, on June 22, was caused by or had any connection with the falling back of this division, is utterly without foundation. The whole statement is grossly incorrect. The facts of the case and the truth of this denial can easily be ascertained by inquiry at the proper sources. I may add, to save further misapprehension, that this division lost neither guns, colors nor regimental organization, and but few prisoners. Respectfully,

FRANCIS C. BARLOW, Brigadier General Commanding Division.

THE CASE OF ARGUELLES.

Opinions of Judge Russel and Recorder Hoffman—The Motion to Remove the Indictments Against Marshal Murray and Others to the United States Circuit Court Denied—An Application to Quash the Indictments to be Argued next Saturday—Empanelling of the Grand Jury, &c., &c.

July 6.—At the opening of the Court this morning the attendance was large, the announcement having been made that a decision would be rendered this morning on the motion made last month to remove the indictment of Marshal Murray and others for kidnapping Arguelles to the United States Circuit Court. Attorney General Cochrane, Judge Parker, Mr. Jas. T. Brady and District Attorney Hall were present.

Judge Russel said:—In this case of the People against Murray we have prepared our decisions. His Honor then proceeded to deliver the following opinion:—

JUDGE RUSSEL'S OPINION.

The People vs. Robert Murray and others.—It was not controverted on the argument that the indictments against the defendants were for acts claimed to be a violation of a criminal statute of this State. The ground taken was that whatever violations of the laws of this State the defendants had committed proceeded from obedience to an order of the President of the United States, for which, under the act of Congress of March 3, 1863, they were not responsible to the tribunals of this State. The motion made on the part of the defendants was for an order of this Court sending the indictment to the next Circuit Court of the United States for this district, in pursuance of section five of that act. The question is, is this Court bound or ought it to grant such a motion. At first blush it would seem strange that the courts of this State had not the right to take cognizance of offences against its laws without reference to the social, political, official or other standing of the parties charged. They certainly are the most appropriate tribunals to entertain such a jurisdiction. The State makes its own laws, and its courts should see that they are enforced. If justice is supposed to be administered without reference to position or complexion, or any other extraneous consideration, the defendants, it is fair to presume, will be treated as other citizens, entitled to the same rights, and subject to the same legal accountability. Without discussing the question of State sovereignty, it is not improper to refer to the instances showing that this State has been considered capable of impartiality to all, and proving that it has uniformly asserted its rights to vindicate and enforce its own laws. One is the celebrated case of the People vs. Croswell (3 Johns' cases, 336), where the defendant was indicted and committed for a libel upon President Jefferson, in a newspaper published in the city of Hudson, in this State. The other is the familiar case of the People vs. McLeod (1 Hill, 377), where the Supreme Court of this State (composed of Nelson, Chief Justice, and Bronson and Cowen, J. J.) remanded the defendant, upon habeas corpus, for trial upon an indictment for murder, though the act charged upon him had been adopted by the British government (of which he was a subject), and had become the subject of diplomacy between that government and our own. If, notwithstanding these precedents, Congress had the power to take away the jurisdiction of this Court in the present case and confer it upon the Circuit Court of the United States, and has done so, this Court would readily yield its obedience to such a law. On the argument of the present motion the prosecution discussed two points:—First, as to the constitutionality of the act of March 3, 1863; and, second, as to whether, even if Congress could constitutionally enact such a law, the law as enacted was so framed or worded as to amount to a constitutional exercise of its power. Whatever may be my views upon the first point presented, I do not deem it necessary to pronounce upon that point; for it coincides with the views of the prosecution as to the second point urged. Assuming that the act, as drawn, gives the Circuit Court of the United States the power to try the present indictment, it is not easily seen where that court would get the power to punish, in case of conviction, or who, in the event of conviction and sentence, would have the right to pardon. If we suppose that the present prosecution could be transferred to the federal courts, and could be directed to be there continued with the same effect as if it regularly proceeded in the courts of this State, that does not obviate the present difficulty. The trouble is Congress has not so said. Though the fifth section of the act uses these words:—"That if any suit or prosecution, civil or criminal, has been or shall be commenced in any State court," &c., when it comes to provide for the powers of the Circuit Court over the matters removed to it, it uses terms applicable solely to civil proceedings. The provision is as follows:—"And such copies (meaning of the process and proceedings against the party seeking the removal in the court of original jurisdiction) being filed as aforesaid in such court of the United States, the cause shall proceed therein in the same manner as if it had been brought in said court by original process, whatever may be the amount in dispute, or the damages claimed, or whatever the citizenship of the parties, any former law to the contrary notwithstanding." All the expressions in this sentence are such as are used to designate civil proceedings. Criminal proceedings are not commenced by original process, nor does the amount in dispute, nor do the damages claimed, nor does the citizenship of the parties, at all affect them. Civil proceedings are affected by such matters. If it is granted that, in the outset of section five, Congress meant to transfer criminal as well as civil proceedings to the federal courts in the cases named, it has only accomplished its intention in reference to civil proceedings. If the present indictment is transferred to the Circuit Court, the power to try it is not even given; and even if it is, expressly or impliedly, the power to punish is certainly not given, and that power cannot be exercised by implication. If this be the correct interpretation of this act, to transfer a criminal prosecution under its provisions to the federal court would be to terminate it. A guilty party could not be tried, or, if tried and convicted, could not be punished. Such a law must be unconstitutional. The principle by which this act of Congress is to be construed is a severe one. No court of competent jurisdiction is to be interfered with in the assertion of its authority, unless the legislative power has so said in a law validly passed, and couched in plain, intelligible and unambiguous language. Under the Judiciary act of September 24, 1789 (1 Statutes at Large, p. 73; section 12, p. 79), provision was made for the removal of certain civil actions commenced in the State courts into the Circuit Courts of the United States, and the formula by which that was to be done was carefully prescribed. In this State, in Redmond vs. Russel (12, Johns' R., 153), it was held as early as 1815 that this provision of the Judiciary act of 1789 must and would be strictly adhered to and observed: that the one set of courts could not lose, nor could the other set acquire, jurisdiction but in the very mode prescribed. See also Conkling's Treatise (3d ed., 173, 174, 476, 480). The Supreme Court of the United States have also held that if a cause is improperly removed to a Circuit Court it is its duty to remand it to the State court (Pollard vs. Dwight, 4 Cranch, 421). Under the Judiciary act of 1789 the proceedings for removal, as under the act in question of 1863, are to take place in State courts. Under the act to provide for the collection of duties on imports of March 2, 1833 (4 Statutes at Large, 632), the jurisdiction of the Circuit Courts of the United States was extended to all cases, in law and equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States; and, if any suit was commenced in a State court for any matter growing out of these laws, the application for its removal was directed to be by a petition to the appropriate Circuit Court. It would seem by this that Congress has had before its mind the subject of which of the two sets of courts should be the instruments, through or by which the jurisdiction of one of them is to be transferred to the other. In some instances the State courts are preferred, and in others the federal, the argument is deducible that there is some reason for these respective preferences. There must be some amount of confidence and discretion reposed in both sets of courts in the performance of this duty. In Gordon vs. Longest (16 Peters' R., 97) the Supreme Court of the United States held that the Judge of a State court, to which an application is made for the removal of a cause into a court of the United States, must exercise a legal discretion as to the right claimed to remove the cause. As I understand this decision, the Court is to be satisfied of two things:—First, that the law under which the removal is sought is valid; and, second, that it has been literally adhered to in the steps taken to accomplish the removal. The discretion is not arbitrary, but must yield to the law. In this case I am not satisfied that the fifth section of the act of 1863, so far as it affects the transfer of criminal prosecution from the State to the federal courts, is valid, and must therefore deny the motion on the part of the defendants. This conclusion does not at all conflict with the judgment of the general term of the Supreme Court of this district, in the case of Jones vs. Seward (26 Howard Pr. R., 433), nor does it conflict with the constitution of the United States in its declaration that that instrument, and the laws made in pursuance of it, and the treaties of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, nor with the provision that the judicial power of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law and equity, arising under that instrument, or the laws or treaties of the United States. The case of Jones vs. Seward was a civil proceeding, and did not involve the question submitted to this Court. As the constitution of the United States does not execute itself, but becomes effective by the action of Congress, which body must pass the proper laws in execution of the powers it gives, the defendants cannot place themselves upon that instrument. This subject will be found fully considered in the matter of Metzger (1st Barbour's S. C. R., page 248). I come to the present conclusion more willingly because the defendants, on the trial of the indictment, can claim the benefit of the same legal principles and rules as would be applicable in the United States Court. The Judiciary act of 1789 (4 Statutes at Large, page 85, section 25) provides for the review, upon a writ of error, by the Supreme Court of the United States, of the final judgment or decree, in any suit, of the highest court of law or equity in any State, "where is drawn in question the validity of a treaty, or statute of, or an authority exercised under, the United States, and the decision is against their validity; or where is drawn in question the validity of a statute of, or an authority exercised under, any State, on the ground of their being repugnant to the constitution, treaties or laws of the United States, and the decision is in favor of their validity; or where is drawn in question the construction of any clause of the constitution, or of a treaty or statute of, or commission held under, the United States, and the decision is against the title, right, privilege or exemption specially set up or claimed by either party, under such clause of the said constitution, treaty, statute or commission." This provision of the Judiciary act came under consideration by the Supreme Court of the United States in Cohens vs. the State of Virginia (6 Wheaton 264), where it was discussed and illuminated by Chief Justice Marshall, in one of the most masterly opinions which ever emanated from his great mind. Should any injustice be done to the defendants by the courts of this State, it can be corrected in the mode designated by this provision of the Judiciary act. No such apprehension ought to be indulged: for it can hardly be possible that this State, which has so promptly and effectually sustained every legal effort of the general government in the present emergency, will consent to do wrong to any of the agents of the general government for yielding obedience to any of its lawful commands.

Recorder Hoffman—This motion, although it was presented at the court held by the City Judge, who has just rendered his opinion, was also heard by myself, at the request of the City Judge; and at his request I have reduced my opinion to writing, and the reasons and conclusions to which I have arrived.

Judge Hoffman then proceeded to deliver his opinion, in which he concurred in that given by Judge Russel.

Mr. James T. Brady remarked that the only form in which, by any possibility, the determination of the Court could be investigated, would be by an application to the Circuit Court of this District for a mandamus; but no such step would be taken by counsel. The counsel for the defendants thought it due to the case, to the court and to the general judiciary of the United States, that this application should be made.

It was agreed that the motion to quash the indictments would be made next Saturday at ten o'clock.

EMPANELLING THE GRAND JURY.

As soon as this question was disposed of the list of Grand Jurors was called, and the following gentlemen sworn to serve during the present term:—

Benjamin H. Day, Foreman.

John Jacob Astor, Jr.,	Arthur W. Gabadan,
Chas. Abernethy,	Nathaniel A. Knapp,
James Conway,	Samuel Knapp,
Wm. H. Christie,	Wm. A. Kettletas,
Hugh Crombie,	David Quackenbush,
Andrew Clark,	Abram B. Rapelye,
Thomas H Geraty,	Emory Rider,
Austin D. Thompson,	Henry L. Terbell.

Judge Russell proceeded to charge the Grand Jury, briefly observing that none but the ordinary routine of cases would be presented to their consideration at the present term. He requested them to adopt the rule which the Court intended to be governed by, which was to sit till the calendar of each day was disposed of. If that rule were acted upon the business of the court would be finished in a few days. After calling the attention of the Grand Jury to certain special enactments, such as statutes against usury, lotteries and extortion, and to the laws relative to the purity of elections and the passenger act, they proceeded to discharge their duties.

The petty jury were called and the Court refused to excuse any, stating that if jurors had legal excuses to offer they must apply to the Commissioners of Jurors. A number of gentlemen who failed to answer to their names were fined twenty-five dollars each.

Assistant District Attorney Stewart will conduct the prosecution this term.

Fine Arts.

BRADY'S PHOTOGRAPHS BEFORE PETERSBURG.

Mr. Brady has just returned from the Army of the Potomac, where he has been spending the last three weeks in taking photographs of all the points rendered historic by the events of the present campaign. Many of these views were taken within range of the enemy's guns, the intrepid artist exposing himself freely to danger in order to secure them. In no way can so clear an idea be formed of the obstacles which General Grant has had to encounter as by an inspection of this collection. Written descriptions fail to convey an adequate notion of their character. To the illustrations thus obtained the future historian will owe more or less of the truthful and impressive features of his narrative.

In addition to these acquisitions Mr. Brady has brought back with him numerous groups of the leaders of that heroic host upon whose valor and endurance the country so confidently relies. We have Grant leaning against a tree in front of his tent, his gaze fixed upon some object in the distance, the attitude otherwise being one of careless repose. The portrait is one of the best that we have seen. A most interesting group is that of Hancock, Birney, Barlow and Gibbon, all men who have proved their devotion to the republic by their gallant deeds. Although the figures are little more than an inch in size, the impressions are as clear and well defined as if they were taken on a larger scale. General Baldy Smith and staff, General Willcox and staff, and General Grant and staff, at Coal Harbor, form the subjects of three other striking pictures, the only ones of this character that have been worked off. In another day or two numerous additions, in the shape of groups and single portraits, will be ready for inspection, making the collection the most attractive and valuable of any that has been exhibited by this establishment since the commencement of the war.

The Park—The First Wednesday Evening Concert.

The first of the Wednesday evening concerts took place yesterday on the upper lake of the Park. The evening was charming, with a slight, but pleasant breeze. The Park cornet band, under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Dodworth, occupied a large boat, which was kept moving about on the lake. The concert commenced at half past four and continued till half-past six, when an intermission took place for an hour. At half-past seven the band boat was again occupied, and the concert resumed. As the twilight diminished and darkness began to set in, the effect of the music, especially of the solo pieces, was very pleasing, the musicians being concealed from the view even of the passengers in the boats that followed in their wake. Those who did not choose to hire boats occupied places in the Ramble, in all parts of which the music could be plainly heard. The idea of Wednesday evening concerts is a good one, and the experiment has proved it to be a success. The boats for hire are under the charge of Mr. Dick, and the rates regulated by the Park authorities as follows:—Call boats for private parties, flying a blue flag, when hired for one or two persons, thirty cents per half hour. For each additional person, ten cents. Children under ten years, five cents. Circuit boats, flying a red flag, and making a trip of about two miles, are for general hire at ten cents each person, and five cents for children under ten years. There are seven landing places around the lake, viz:—Three on the shore of the Ramble, two at the west Drive, two at the Terrace, and one at the Carriage Circle. The principal of these are at the Terrace. The Park authorities have taken into consideration that a number of foreigners visit the Park, and waiters have been engaged at the Casino speaking French, German and Italian. This is a wise forethought.

An Invisible Charm, which Nothing that merely pleases the eye could confer, accompanies and surrounds the lady of fashion who uses PHALON & SON'S extract of the "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS," and moves through the mazes of the dance enveloped in its fragrance.
PHALON & SON, New York.
Sold by all druggists.

Chaste as Ice and Pure as Snow.—The fragrant SOZODONT is a scientific composition of the purest and choicest ingredients of the Oriental vegetable kingdom. Every ingredient is well known to have a beneficial effect on the teeth and gums. It removes all disagreeable odors—even that of tobacco. It speedily removes those ravages which children sustain in their teeth, owing to improper use of sweet and acid articles, which imperceptibly destroy them.
Sold by all druggists.

Address to Smokers.—Pollak & Son, Meerschaum Manufacturers, removed from Broome street to 692 Broadway, near Fourth street. Wholesale and retail. Pipes cut to order and repaired.

Murray, Eddy & Co.—Covington, Ky.
KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 413—July 6, 1864.
32, 65, 76, 21, 35, 46, 30, 12, 71, 45, 34, 5, 4, 18.
KENTUCKY, CLASS 416—July 6, 1864.
27, 52, 63, 22, 53, 17, 71, 20, 50, 46, 29, 60.

Z. E. Simmons & Co.—Covington, Ky.
SHELBY, EXTRA CLASS 319—July 6, 1864.
16, 14, 60, 44, 74, 20, 45, 69, 37, 56, 47, 65, 43, 63.
CLASS 320—July 6, 1864.
37, 22, 31, 52, 57, 63, 24, 1, 46, 4, 28, 69.

France, Ellis & Co.—Managers.
LIBRARY, EXTRA CLASS 165—July 6, 1864.
18, 73, 65, 37, 41, 42, 3, 55, 67, 49, 2, 23, 24, 52.
CLASS 166—July 6, 1864.
21, 28, 13, 62, 67, 55, 12, 3, 34, 75, 36, 38.

Official Circulars in Shelby College Lottery furnished by SIMMONS, ROGERS & CO., New York Post office.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given. GALLAGHER & BENJAMIN, Brokers 310 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official Drawing, July 1, on another page. TAYLOR & CO.

Royal Havana Lottery.—60 Per Cent premium paid for prizes; information furnished. The highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. Y.

Lottery Tickets Cashed.—Information given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, room No. 1, 11 Wall st.

Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Lotteries and information given by JAKE, Exchange Office, 176 Broadway, New York.

Prizes Cashed in the Royal Havana and all legalized Lotteries. ALECK & CO., Brokers, 24 Pine street, N. Y.

All in Order.
THE PHRENOLOGICAL ROOMS OF MESSRS. FOWLER & WELLS, 389 Broadway,
are open and free to visitors.
The illustrated PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for July, with Phisiognomy, Physiology, Ethnology and Psychology, sent by first post for 20 cents.

And Lo the People are Grievously tormented with catarrh. Behold WOLCOTT'S Instant Pain Annihilator permanently cures you. Sold everywhere.

A Beautiful Complexion.—Laird's Bloom of Youth surpasses everything for preserving and beautifying the complexion and skin. 483 Broadway, and druggists everywhere.

A Certain Cure for Hernia or Rupture.
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
WHITE'S "PATENT LEVER TRUSS,"
Is light, clean and easy. No pressure on the back or cord. Pressure is inward and upward. Cures warranted. Send a stamp for a Pamphlet. GREGORY & CO., 609 Broadway.

After Swallowing Enough Sarsaparilla decoction to turn your blood to water, buchu extract to destroy your virile powers, and Indian doctors' roots until you feel like burying yourself instead of the hatchet call and consult Dr. HUNTER, No. 3 Division street, New York, since 1834. Eight rooms and a private entrance. Open from eight o'clock A. M. until nine at night. He cures chronic eruptions and spots on the skin, ulcers of all kinds, the most poisonous impurity of the blood, fistula, all diseases pertaining to the urinary organs, rheumatism, &c. Work on Human Frailty, Nervous Debility, Early Indiscretion. Consultation gratis.

At 453 Broadway, below Grand, Gouraud's depot, can be had the Italian Medicated Soap to remove tan, freckles, eruptions, sunburns, redness, sallowness, &c.

Batchelor's Hair Dye—The Best in the world. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. The only perfect dye. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 81 Barclay street.

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

Chevalier's Life for the Hair.—Restores gray hair to its original color, stops its falling out in three days, keeps the head clean, cool and healthy, will not stain the skin or soil the whitest fabric. The best hair dressing every offered to the public. Can be used freely; contains nothing injurious; strengthens and promotes the growth of the weakest hair. Is recommended and used by the first medical authority in New York. All are freely invited to examine this wonderful triumph of science. Sold at all the drug stores, and at my office, 1,123 Broadway, where advice as to treatment of the hair will be gratuitous. $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.
SARAH A. CHEVALIER, M. D.

Corns, Bunions, Enlarged Joints, and all diseases of the Feet cured by Dr. ZACHARIE, 760 Broadway.

Colton Dental Association.
"This may certify that the COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION of the city of New York have, after administering to us the NITROUS OXIDE GAS, extracted for us without pain, the number of teeth and at the dates opposite our respective names. The gas was pleasant and the operation satisfactory."
The above certificate has been signed by four hundred and thirty patients since the 4th of February last (as can be seen at our office), embracing many distinguished ladies and gentlemen. No patient has ever hesitated to sign it.
Office 22 Bond street, New York.

Care at this Season
WILL SAVE YOUR HEALTH.
When you feel peculiar pain, at this season, in the head, with some confusion of ideas, having been previously in a fair state of health, lose no time, for the case will seldom bear it, but swallow at once four, six or eight of
BRANDRETH'S PILLS.
Your life will be saved, and your health soon re-established by this course. During hot weather the secretions of the bowels are often scanty, always a sign of great danger; but BRANDRETH'S PILLS soon restores them to healthful regularity. Sold at No. 4 Union square, New York.

Deafness, Impaired Sight,
NOISES IN THE HEAD,
CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE THROAT,
CHRONIC CATARRH,
CATARRH OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE
CURED.
CROSS EYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE.
And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EISENBERG, at his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street.

Don't Fail to Procure Mrs. Winslow's
SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. It has been used for thirty years with never failing safety and success by millions of mothers for their children. It corrects acidity of the stomach, relieves wind colic, regulates the bowels, and gives rest, health and comfort to mother and child.

Deafness, Catarrh, and all Diseases of the Ear, Throat and Air Passages, successfully treated by DRS. LIGHTHILL, 34 St. Mark's place.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh and Headache Snuff is a fragrant and agreeable remedy for all diseases of the head. It opens and purges out all obstructions. The sensations after using it are delightful and invigorating, and the relief immediate. Sold by all druggists. Try it.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines, 495 Broadway, New York, and 235 Fulton street, Brooklyn.

Gouraud's Poudre Subtile Uproots Hair from low foreheads, or any part of the body; $1; warranted at his depot, 453 Broadway.

Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Machines. WHEELER & WILSON, No. 625 Broadway.

Hill, Inimitable Cutter of Hair—Styles neat and suitable; executed in the best manner only. Shaving, 10 cents. No. 1 Barclay street.

Jewelry and Watches
OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS
for sale by GEORGE C. ALLEN, 415 Broadway, one door below Canal street, formerly 11 Wall street. Closed on Saturday at 3 o'clock.

Nervous and Virulent Diseases and Physical Weakness, arising from Specific Causes—New and reliable treatment—in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. Skillin Houghton, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth street, Philadelphia, Penn.

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, &c.—Marsh & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office only at No. 2 Vesey street. Lady attendant.

We Would Call Attention to the Sale of a handsome Country Seat, at Throgg's Neck, Westchester county, and valuable property southeast corner Third avenue and Thirty-fifth street; also property on Hudson street, near Barrow, to be sold at auction by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., this day, July 7, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange salesroom, 111 Broadway.

MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

Married.

Birch—Harvey.—On Sunday, June 26, by the Rev. Fernando Putnam, Mr. Clair Birch to Miss Mary E. Harvey, only daughter of the late A. L. Harvey, all of Bergen. No cards.

Bremen papers please copy.

Bricher—Hansee.—On Wednesday, June 29, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Mr. Lindsay, John W. Bricher to Miss Mary E. A. Hansee, all of this city.

Carelia—Conkling.—At Greenpoint, on Thursday evening, June 30, at the residence of the bride's father, by the Rev. G. W. Peak, W. S. Carelia to Emma, daughter of Abraham Conkling, all of Greenpoint. No cards.

Norwalk (Conn.) papers please copy.

Chamberlain—Luffbery.—At Rahway, New Jersey, on Thursday, June 30, at the residence of the bride, by the Rev. John Dowling, of New York, William Chamberlain, of New York city, to Maggie, daughter of John H. Luffbery, Esq., of Rahway, New Jersey.

Davies—Thomas.—In this city, at the residence of the bride, on Wednesday, July 6, Mr. Wm. D. Davies to Miss Hannah Thomas, both of New York.

Fenn—Bloomfield.—On Sunday, July 3, by Rev. Newton Heston, Frank A. Fenn to Lillie C. Bloomfield, daughter of the late Wm. L. Bloomfield, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

Gardner—Suydam.—At Yonkers, on Thursday, May 26, by the Rev. J. C. G. Clark, Warren A. Gardner, Esq., of Texas Valley, Cortlandt county, N. Y., to Miss Elvira Suydam, daughter of Wm. B. Suydam, Esq., of this city.

Hobby—McLaughlin.—At Harlem, by Rev. George B. Draper, D. D., John H. Hobby, Esq., to Miss Nellie J. J. McLaughlin, all of this city. No cards.

Reiley—Campbell.—At New Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, by the Rev. W. R. Campbell, D. D., assisted by the Rev. Dr. Rotley, Professor D. T. Reiley to Miss Katharine V. B., second daughter of the Rev. Dr. Campbell.

Scholefield—Cromwell.—In Harlem, on Wednesday, June 29, by the Rev. Mr. Crookman, Mr. Ezra B. Scholefield, of this city, to Miss Sarah A. Cromwell, of Brooklyn.

Stranahan—Beckwith.—In New London, on Tuesday, July 5, by Rev. G. B. Willcox, Geo. N. Stranahan, of Athens, N. Y., to Lucia J., daughter of Eldridge P. Beckwith, Esq., of the former city. No cards.

Died.

Bailey.—On Wednesday, July 6, Frank, youngest child of Walker and Mary E. Bailey, aged 1 year, 5 months and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 159 West Forty-third street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Batchelor.—Suddenly, on Tuesday evening, July 5, Charles J., son of Charles Batchelor, Esq., in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral in to-morrow's paper.

Washington papers please copy.

Curry.—Of consumption, on Tuesday morning, July 5, Elizabeth Curry, aged 43 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at one o'clock, from her late residence, No. 320 West Nineteenth street. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

Carroll.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, July 6, of intermittent fever, Charles Kimberly, only child of Mrs. Anna B. Carroll, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, this (Thursday) afternoon, at four o'clock, from the residence of his uncle, Mr. Joseph Moca, No. 90 Cherry street.

Campbell.—At her late residence, No. 49 Madison street, Sarah, wife of Robert Campbell, in the 45th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. Her remains will be taken to New York Bay Cemetery for interment.

Philadelphia papers please copy.

Cunningham.—On Wednesday, July 6, Charles Cunningham, son of James and Amora Cunningham, aged 2 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his brothers John, Michael and James Cunningham, and brothers-in-law H. P. Clark and Charles A. Shelby; also the members of the Father Mathew Society No. 1, and the Gouverneur Social Club, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 71 Gouverneur street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock precisely.

Duffy.—On Tuesday, July 5, after a short but severe illness, Daniel Duffy, a native of the parish of Killmacune, county Sligo, Ireland, aged 60 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of his son-in-law, William Kelly, are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 108 Mulberry street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

Chicago and Washington (D. C.) papers please copy.

Dencke.—On Tuesday morning, July 5, of inflammation of the lungs, William T. Dencke, a native of Brunswick, Germany, aged 65 years and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from his late residence, No. 114 South Fourth street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Williamsburg.

Kansas and California papers please copy.

Harp.—On Wednesday, July 6, after a long and severe illness, Washington Harp, in the 53d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his sister, Mrs. Bryant, Van Buren street, three doors above Van Nostrand avenue, Brooklyn, E. D., without further invitation.

Kemble.—At Irvington, N. Y., on Tuesday, July 5, at seven o'clock P. M., of diptheria, Charles Abram, eldest son of Thomas W. and Caroline L. Kemble, aged 9 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from St. Barnabas church, Irvington, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. Hudson River Railroad cars leave Chambers street at twelve M. Carriages will be in waiting at the depot, Irvington.

Limberger.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, July 5, after a long and painful illness, Charlotte Jane, daughter of Augustus F. and Sarah Ann Limberger.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 34 Meserole street, Williamsburg, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock.

May.—In Havana, on Wednesday, June 15, George May, aged 34 years.

Brooklyn Eagle please copy.

Moor.—On Tuesday, July 5, after a short but severe illness, Abraham Moor, the beloved son of Thomas and Mary Moor, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 18 Thompson street.

Morris.—On Wednesday, July 6, General George P. Morris, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the press generally, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday noon, at twelve o'clock, at Trinity church, West Twenty-fifth street, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Cold Spring for interment.

McPherson.—On Monday, July 4, after a short and severe illness, Laura Clifton, only daughter of John and Sarah L. McPherson, aged 2 years, 5 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of her grandfather, Harmon B. Lyng, and her uncle, John R. Lyng, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 111 Prince street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock, without further invitation.

McNamee.—On Tuesday, July 5, Mary, wife of Edward McNamee, aged 49 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, 108 West Nineteenth street, this (Thursday) afternoon, at two o'clock.

McNamara.—At sea, of yellow fever, on Wednesday, June 22, on board the United States steamer Tioga, while on her way from Key West to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Second Assistant Engineer James B. McNamara, a native of Killeagh, county Cork, Ireland, aged 23 years. He was a citizen of New York; but sleeps the calm sleep of peace in the deep, deep sea.

None knew him but to love;
None named him but to praise.

Peckham.—Suddenly, at Yonkers, on Tuesday, July 5, Lizzie C., second daughter of Elizabeth and the late Alfred G. Peckham, aged 22 years.

Her young friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's church, Yonkers, on Friday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting the arrival of the twenty-two minutes after eight train from Thirtieth street.

Providence papers please copy.

Plumb.—At Washington, on Monday, July 4 of his wounds, Captain Isaac Plumb, Jr., of the Sixty first regiment New York Veteran Volunteers, First brigade, First division, Second army corps, aged 22 years.

His remains will be taken to Chenango county for interment. His friends and old comrades now in the city can view them at the store of E. H. Senior, No 79 Carmine street, this day (Thursday), between twelve and three o'clock.

Robbins.—In Williamsburg, on Tuesday, July 5, Emma Jane Robbins, daughter of Wm. and Mary Robbins, aged 3 years, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 218 Fifth street, Williamsburg. Her remains will be taken to Newark, N. J., for interment.

Rogers.—On Wednesday, July 6, at his residence, at Pelham, Westchester county, N. Y., P. L. Rogers, from injuries sustained by being thrown from his carriage, on the 4th inst., aged 50 years.

The funeral will take place from St. Stephen's church, corner of East Twenty-eighth street and Lexington avenue, on Saturday morning, at half-past ten o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

Stouvenel.—On Tuesday, July 5, at Milford, Pa., Josephine, eldest daughter of J. B. Stouvenel, Esq., aged 22 years and 8 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the foot of Chambers street, North river.

Scott.—On Tuesday night, July 5, of congestion of the brain, after an illness of two days, Mary Ella, only daughter of George and Mary M. Scott, aged 6 months and 16 days.

She died to sin, she died to care—
But for a moment felt the rod;
Then, rising on the viewless air,
Spread her light wings and soared to God.

The friends of the family, and the members of the Commonwealth Lodge No. 409, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Harrison street, Brooklyn.

Sheridan.—On Tuesday, July 5, from wounds received before Petersburg, John Sheridan, a native of Mount Nugent, county Cavan, Ireland, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers James and Peter, and of his brother-in-law, Henry B. Mulhall, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, 196 East Thirty-third street, this (Thursday) afternoon at two o'clock, without further notice.

Schroeder.—On Wednesday, July 6, William Louis, son of Henry and Rose Anna Schroeder, aged 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at three o'clock, from the residence of the parents, No. 11 West street.

Tucker.—On Wednesday morning, July 6, at five o'clock, Miss Hannah Tucker, youngest daughter of the late John and Ann Tucker, a native of the parish of Drumcliff, Sligo, Ireland.

The friends of the family and those of her brothers, John, James and Joseph J. Tucker, also those of her brothers-in-law, Mr. Peter Hunt and Michael Martin, are invited to attend the funeral. Her remains will be removed from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Hunt, 64 Mulberry street, on Friday morning at ten o'clock, to the Church of the Transfiguration, corner of Mott and Park streets, where a requiem mass will be offered for the repose of her soul, thence to Calvary Cemetery at one o'clock P. M.

Walsh.—On Wednesday, July 6, after a short illness, Laurence Walsh, aged 38 years.

His friends and the members of the Sixty ninth regiment, N. Y. S. M., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at half past one o'clock, from his late residence, Fifth avenue and Twenty-first street, Gowanus, Brooklyn.

Wheeler.—Killed, at the battle of Culp's Farm, Georgia, on Wednesday, June 22, Capt. William Wheeler, of the Thirteenth New York battery of artillery, son of the late Russell G. Wheeler, Esq., of this city.

The funeral services will be held at the Mercer street church, this (Thursday) morning, at half-past [illegible] o'clock. His friends and those of his family are invited to attend without further invitation.

Walton.—Killed, in the assault on Petersburg, on Saturday, June 18, Corporal [illegible] Walton, [illegible] United States Infantry, son of [illegible] Walton, of Fordham, N. Y., in the 22d year of his age. [illegible] Friday afternoon, at [illegible] o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch church of Fordham.