osysiry.

About three headred prisoners arrived from the front

to day, some of these belonging to Longstaget's corps.

The enemy do not seem inclined to secept coneral She

ridan's invitation to battle on groun d of the latter se choos

ing. Meanwhile our army is no deposed as to cove, the fords of the Upper Potomac and the approaches to Har

per's Ferry, Suicker's, Ashby's and Manassas gape, and prevent any flank movement of the enemy.

Captain Manu was killed and Captain Schneider

wounded at Front Royal , both of the Fourth New York

WASHINGTON, August 19, 1864.
The reported movement of Gaueral Sheridan, in the

valley is not regarded here as a retreat, but a manceuvre

for an advantageous position, commanding all the .ave nucs of approach to the Potomac river. The topograwby

of that part of the country is so peculiar that if Sh. Vi-dan had continued his march beyond Strasburg the on

my might have been afforded an opportunity to get in his rear; and until the truth of the report of large reinforcements to Early's army was ascertained prudence re-quired that General Sheridan should take a position which would enable him to meet the enemy wherever they

The reconnectance now being made will immediately

ble Sheridan to move against them with entire confidence

Our Winchester Bespatch.

Once more military affairs are assuming a threatening

been reinferced, and that the rebel commanders are

aspect, with a fair prospect of a heavy engagement ere long. There is every reason to believe that the enemy

anxiously watching an opportunity to turn or flank our

To prevent any such marcouvre is our constant aim,

it would not be prudent for me to mention. General

Early is reported to have told a rebel lady in Winchester

that be intended to hold the valley permanently, and that he would be provided with force enough to do this as soon as certain movements were made in the Southwest, Judging from all the information that has come to hand, there is good reason to believe Early's statement as based on truth rather than more boastfulness.

THE SITUATION.

At this writing the distance between the two armies

At this writing the distance between the two sines in not great. The southing parties from each side baye fre-quent encounters. Taking in all the fighting that has occurred from the time of Early's last retreat and Sheri-dan's advance to this time, there do not seem to have been any heavy engagements, or even any particularly

BALTIMOFF, August 19, 1864.
The failing back of General Sheridan to a safer posttion meets with much favor here among the Unionists. In a former despatch we feared, under the impulse of his

past rapid movements, the General might rush on too hastily, until, encountering the strengthened columns of

the enemy, he might be overwhelmed and disastrously

driven back. Such, we are pleased to find, is not his in-

tention. It is not absolutely necessary that Sheridan

colonel C. P. Stone, United States Army, and formerly blef of Staff to General Banks, arrived in this city yes-cristy. He is here on some business connected with nilitary affairs.

ADVANTAGE OF REPRIDAN'S MOVEMENTS.

The successful pursuit of Early by Sheridan has de-prived Baltimore of much of its importance as a centre of

news. We are perfectly willing that such should con-

in Northern Virginia effected little material disarrange-ment of Gen. Grant's plans, the moral effect was not the best. Now that he has gone, we again turn our eyes to

the life and ceath struggle of the enemy at Richmond. It

s only to be regretted that Early was not

sorely beaten before being allowed to escape. Such an event would have obliged the aban-donment of operations between Winchester and

Prodericksburg. As affairs now stand, accepting Early's remark that he had an independent commission and au-

thority to do as he pleased, he may be expected back

the moment our forces are drawn off; for it is not probable he designs returning to the conflued compe of Richmond when the bread fields and mountains of Central Virginia present a more inviting sphere of duty.

Virginia present a more inviting sphere of duty.

Armost daily we witness the fruits of General Grant's operations in the passage through the city of prisoners. Testerday about five bundred arrived here and left very soon after oh the Northern Central Railroad for Elmira, N. W. The men were shockingly glothed, but physically presented a healthy appearance.

For the past few days we have been favored with a number of refreshing showers. Their effect upon the atmosphere has been charming, and has dispelled much of the lassitude attendent upon the severe heat which preceded. The effect of such weather would be very acceptable to the coldiers in the field. I hope it extends to the vicinity of Petersburg and down the valley.

Two Cours on the Vermony and Trum Pay.—The crew of the United States ship Vermont, whose terms of service have expired, have been granted liberty, and have been on above for several days without being able to obtain their pay. They are repeatedly requested to call for it, and are as often disappointed. Will not the Fourth Auditor, Admiral Paulding, or somebody do something for these States most

keeps the attention of the rebel

All quiet in this neighborhood this morning.

Our Washington Despatch.

the valley, have also reached shis point.

YORK HERALD, SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1861.

GRANT.

THE HERALD DESPATCHES.

THE SECOND CORPS.

Mr. Finley Anderson's Despatch. NEAR NEW MARKET, NORTH SIDE OF JAMES RIVER, August 17, 1864.

The only thing of general interest that has transpired in Hancock's front to-day has been the burial of the dead nder flag of truce. The dead belonging to both parties had remained since yesterday between the first line of rific pits, which we captured from the enemy, and which we hold, and the second line, which our troops retired from, until to-day, when General Hancock sent a note, under flag of truce, addressed to the commanding off or of the rebei forces in frost, suggesting that a truce should be arranged under which the killed of both sides between the lines could be buried. Major Mitchell, senior aid-de-camp to General Hancock, was the bearer of the flag. He was met by Captain span, of the rebei General Field's staff, and, after one or two preliminary interviews, it was arranged that two hours would be devoted to the pious purpose of burying the dead—from four till six o'choix this afternoon. And so the dead were buried near Fluster's mills.

six o'cleck this afternoon. And so the dead were buried near Flussier's mills.

Each party buried its own dead. Ours numbered about thirty The enemy's loss was greater than ours at this point, he consequence of the repeated attempts on his part to retake the works. All the wounded had been removed for none were found upon the field. The rebel General Geary was present at this interview, besides a number of officers on both sides.

We exhumed the remains of General Chambliss and delivered them over to his friends, and from the enemy for return we received the body of Colonel Plimpton. It was ascertanced that the rebel Colonel Gherardie, killed by our forces yesterday, had just been appointed brigadier general, in consideration of important services in sustaining the assault by Buruside on Petersburg, on the 30th July. At six P. M. the truce was ended, and the officers from both sides retired within their respective lines.

of the First Matne heavy artillery, was killed to day on Matters in this immediate vicinity remain in statu que.

THE FIFTH CORPS.

Mr. L. A. Rendrick's Despatch. HEADQUARTESS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE FETERBURG, AUGUST 18-6 A. M.

RIGHT ATTACKS
have been of such frequent occurrence during the present c myaign, that descriptions of them have become a thrice told tale. At two A. M. began, and for two hours continued, one of the severest cannon dugs we have had. In point of severity it nearly approached that following the mine explosion. The enemy was the attacking party. and very soon the canconading was quite general along our line. Taking into account the hour, the moon shining dimly through a film of clouds, the reverberating rear for ceramingted cannon and musketry, the lightning-like flashes from the bursting shells, and hissing and orasining of the scattered fragments, and hough a thrice toil scene, it was one that never can be faily and perfectly described. A desultory firing is still kept up as I write. The enemy failed totally in the assault. Our men stood up magnificently to their work. Thus far our loss has been very light.

ENGLIER GENRIAL BARTLETT, COMMANDING The Shells of First division, has gone home on sick leave. This is his first absence since entering on this campaign, although wounded twice in battle and having a good pertion of the time been unfit for active sorvice. our line. Taking into account the hour, the moon shining

A shower to day and one yesterday are the only two wrents of the past two days worthy of special mention.

THE TENTH CORPS.

Mr. Wm. H. Merriam's Despatches. August 17-11 P. M. BUTLER'S CANAL.

The story of to day's operations, though short, is in teresting. The work upon General Butler's caual was permitted to progress without serious annoyance from the enemy until about four o'clock this afternoon, when they opened a heavy fire on the scene of the canal construction, as well as Major Ludlow's position, taken last night at Cox's ferry. The firing was principally from one of the rebel rams that dropped down to the bend in the James immediately beyond Dutch, or Butler's Gap, towards Richmond, and from the resuscitated Howlett House battery, which, it will be remembered, our fire milenced on the 13th instant. The casualties, for the

Riouse battery, which, it will be reductively, or the heavy character of the cannonading, were very few; indeed, in any view they were by no means numerous. We resplied forcibly from Crow's Nest and the Monitors. DISTINGUISHED ARTHARY OFFICIALS ON THE FIELD—THE RESIDENCE.

Shortly after two c'clock the Commanding General of the department, accompanied by a portion of his staff, rode over to the scene of Major Ludiow's operations, where Major General Barnard, Chief Fuglineer of the United States army, and Col. Comstock, both of the staff of the Liceten at General commanding, had already arrived. These office, at once hed a prolonged consultation, at which Major Ludiow was present, and which resulted in a decision leading to the abandonment of our position at Cox's ferry.

THE ARANDOMENT OF COX'S FERRY took place the evening, just at dark, Major Ludiow quietly and effectively withdrawing his troops. The military provided the sevening loss at the position unnecessary to our plans, and in some respects unionable the free or the ferrary.

The spirit evinced by Major Ludiow, in perceiving advanced to the capital control to the capital control to the printer winces of the capital control to the capital control to the printer winces of the capital control to the printer winces of the capital control to the capital control

The spirit evinced by Major Ludiow, in perceiving advantages in helding the position that really existed when he advanced his forces upon it, drove away the enemy and took it, elicited general compilment from the officers whose consultation resulted in its abandonment only when reasons that arcse subsequent to its capture demanded it—which reasons were based upon new compli-

cations elsewhere.

THE WORK

upon the canal steadily and rapidly progresses, notwithstanding the various milliary movements that grow out
or its accomplishment. It is certainly a hazardous undertaking for those immediately executing the plan, but
when the labor is done the glory will be entirely proportionate.

after concluding their visit on the field of operations, proceeded aboard the flagship of the Commanding General—the United States steamer Grey bound—and proceeded to City Point. During the afternoon General Butler and his multiary friends were exposed, by way of their mearness to our outer skirmish line, to the fire of the enemy, several of whose shots came very near their persons.

THE PERMS OF CORRESPONDENTS.

Your correspondent met with a nerrow escape from injury by the explosion of a shell from the Howlett House battery this afternoon. I don't like shells, they are not friendly har bingers, besides, they el minate one's courage.

dampened all this region this afternoon, through the medium of one of these sublime thunder and lightning storms that characterize Virginia. The air is cool to night, nature is amply refreshed, and we are all enabled to move on comfortably again. For several days anterior to the storm the heat has been blighting to man, besst and vegetation.

TENTH CORPS HEADQUARTERS, August 18-3 A. M. Nothing of special interest transpired in front of Deep Bottom throughout yesterday or last night. The enemy accepted a flag of truce for two hours, based on seems accepted in as the recent battle. There has been some skirming fring. The position of the fenth corps is the same, and a general quiet provails. This is all I gather from this scenerof operations after careful in-

quiry.

LOSSES OF THE ENEMY ON THE 16TH INSTANC.

It has been satisfactorily accortained that the losses of the enemy in killed, wounded and prisoners in the engagement of the 16th instant, known as the battle of Deep Run, were clearly two-thirds greater than ourse. General A. H. Terry's division of the feath corps dealt out an awful slaughter to the recusant rebels, winning the name of the "rebel slaughtering division." It was grand old day for the gallant Tenth army corps, bearing witness, as it did, to the ancient prestige of this body of merican suddary.

AFFAIRS AT DUTCH GAP.

Mr. W. H. Merriam's Despatches. AT TUR GAP, August 16, 1864.

MAJOR LUDIOW'S CO-OF ERATIVE MOVEMENT. Shortly before noon to-day (the 16th) General Butler had issued his orders to Major B. C. Ludlow, commanding the United States forces operating at Dutch Gap, and to Colonel Woosier, of Foster's brigade, who comma the intrenchments at Deep Bottom during General Fos aer's absence at the front with the Tenth corps, directing a force under each of these officers to march se as gorm a junction at the head of Three Mile creek and the Ringsland road, a point nearer Richmond than Four Mile creek. The commanding officers were farther direct to drive before them, and capture, if possible, such force of the enemy as they might find, as well as to take and hold any works of the enemy that might fall in their way. The main object of the movement was to capture, if possible, a force of che enemy which was threatening and annoying the stroops engaged in cutting the canal at Dutch Gap. An additional collect was to drive any force of the enemy they met, if feasible, back to the New Market read, and into the lines of the Tenth corps, which held position on that turnpike. At about twelve o'clock liajor General Butler, accompanied by several members of his staff, left departmental headquarters for Dutch Gap, the scene of Major Ludiow's important operations, where he was goined by Brigadier General J. W. Turner and staff and the executive officer of the United States Monitor Chomelags. The party at once proceeded to make an extended reconnoissance of the enemy's position from Dutch Gap, proceeding thence to Deep Bottom, for the purpose of in structing Colone: Wooster in bis part of the movement. It was arranged that the James river fleet should open the enemy's position at the mement a should be observed that Major Ludiow had the enemy which was threatening and annoying the

taken up his line of march. Major Ludiow commenced his movement at four o'clock. His force menced his movement at four o'clock. His force menced to the movement at four o'clock. His force menced to alked's a portion colored troops. This, the troops being rapidly Landing, the transportation of the troops being rapidly Landing, the transportation of the movement was a made by the assistance of the movement who has been prearranged, opened a heavy fire on who shelling they as the command moved forward, the his directed to vigorously continued for two hours, and had formed low, having thrown out a line of skrimishers and formed low, having thrown out a line of skrimishers and formed his line of battle, moved forward carefully a will they his line of battle, moved forward carefully a will they have been been been a single of his line, taking the enemy is pickets were reached, when skirmishing ensued, resulting in the driving back of the enemy's pickets and the complete retreat from, and abandonment of, his position by the enemy, thus entirely relieving Dutch Gap and the work progressing there from the annoying presence of the enemy, and extending our own lines to a point two miles nearer Richmond, and about soven miles distant from the rebel capital in an air line. During the early part of the alternoon three rebel gunbeats, that were visible about three miles up the river from Dutch Gap, and about a mile and a quarter from the enemy's position, captured and held by our troops—(earing the whele movement was one to cut them oft—made haste up the river towards Richmond, without firing a shot. The casuatties incident to this movement were slight; but quite a number of prisoners were taken. Up to dark Colonel Weester's force had not made a junction with Major Ludiow, and, as no Bring was heard from him, it is probable he carried out his instructions as directed by the Major General commanding. As a result of this brilliant and successful movement we hold Cox's ferry and the north bank of the James down to the proposed c

Ampie preparations had been made to sinence it had it epened fire.

This was the condition of affairs at dark this evening.
To-morrow morning the several successes of to-day, so eminently complimentary to our arms and the gallant troops bearing them to the very face of the foe, will be further pushed, and the masterly work of placing the Stars and Stripes between Richmond and its defenders, already to a great extent actually accomplished by reason of our position to-night, will doubtless culminate in that long deaired result, which is due to a patient waiting for.

GENERAL BUTLER'S HEADQUARTERS, }

By messenger just from the extreme front I learn that everything has been quiet through the night. Our line on its motion has failen back a short distance from the Kingsland road, only to advance beyond it this morning. It is expected that vigorous work will be proscuted to-day.

THE PRESS DESPATCHES.

Desputches from the Army Headquarters.
HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, August 17-Noon.

The Second corps, having been unsuccessful in the attack on the enemy on the north side of the James river on Sunday, fell back to a safe position, which they occupied until yesterday, when another assault was determined upon and carried out successfully, the enemy having been driven from their works with heavy losses in killed and wounded, and several hundred prisoners who fell into our hands.

The Second corps also captured a few beavy guns, which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a

which the enemy had not time to carry off, besides a quantity of small arms.

Our loss was quite severe. Our troops still bold the position.

The cavalry under General Gregg had an engagement with the rebels and drove them from some works near the New Market road; but the rebels railled from the different forts with evicinity, and finally forced our cavalry to fall back upon their infantry supports. Colonel Gregg, commanding the Second brigade of the Second division of the cavalry corps, was severely wounded in the engagement. nent.

It is said that General Butler's troops had a slight en-ragement, but without much advantage to either side.

August 18, 1864. About one o'clock this morning the rebels opened the most vigorous fire that they have yet done since the

It commenced on the right and centre, and was directed towards a valley, where they seemed to imagine our troops were being massed, and finally extended along the entire line, from the Appomattox to the Jerusalem plank

entire line, from the appointance to the state of road.

The night was beautiful, the moon shining brightly and serenely, but no damage of any account resulted from the affair.

The firing lasted about two hours, and it was thought to be the preliede to an attack on some part of our line.

Heavy firing was also heard during the night in the direction of General Butlor's Perartment but nothing has been heard from that point concerning it.

The Fertress Monroe Despatches. FORTESS MONROR, August 18, 1864.
The hospital steamer Counceticut arrived here at noon

b) day, with four hundred wounded men, most of whom received their injuries in the battle of Tuesday last. They belonged to the Second and Tenth army corps. They were transferred to the bospital steamer Atlantic, at this place, which sailed for Philadelphia at four o'clock this alternoon.

Yesterday was a comparatively quiet day with the army on both sides of the James river.

While the Connecticut was lying at Deep Bottom, this morning, very heavy cannonading was heard up the river, commencing at the o'clock and lasting until halfpast two o'clock. The cause of it has not yet been ascertained. belonged to the Second and Teath army corps. They

FORTERS MOVEOR AUGUST 18-5 P. M.

The mail steamer Vanderbilt has just arrived from City

At one o'clock this morning the rebels made a furious attack upon our lines, or rather that portion of them consisting of General Burnside's corps, on the left The fight-ing was chiefly with artillery, and lasted two hours, when our works. Our loss was small.

Rumored Reconnoissance to Fair Oaks. WASHINGTON, August 19, 1864.

The mail steamer which arrived to-day reports there was a rumor at City Point, when she left yesterday, that a strong reconnoissance sent by General Hancock, had

THE INDIAN WAR IN THE NORTHWEST.

Murder of Families by Savages-Settlers Fleeing for Protection-Preparations for Defence, &c. DENVER CHY, August 18, 1864.

A regiment of one hundred days cavalry, authorized by the War Department three days ago to fight the Indians, is already more than half filled, and it is expected that it will be filled in less than ten days. It is to operate along the Platte valley and to protect the overland mail and wagon trains. In this they are to have the cooperation of troops from the East. It is hoped that the route will soon be re-established and the Indians severely At present all the trains and mail coaches are stopp ed

Friendly Indians report that extensive combinations exist among the Cheyennes, the Arrapahoes, the Klowas,

exist among the Cheyonnes, the Arrapances, the Nowas, the Sloux, the Camanches, the Utes and the Snakes, and that they intend to wage a war of extermination against the whites.

Martial law is being enforced here, and all places of business have been closed until further orders.

Several independent military@companies are about ready to start out, and a few days will demonstrate the truth or falsity of the many wild and alarming rumors floating about. Provisions of all kinds are very high and rapidly advancing.

Unless communication with the States is speedily resumed there will be much suffering, if not actual starys-

The Indians murdered soveral families and burned a number of houses on Cherry creek, twenty-five mines from here, last hight.

Settlers are fleeing to this city for protection. The commander of this district to-day issued a special order for the enrolment of all able bodied males of over sixteen years of age.

Dearting to fill the one hundred days regiments will be commenced immediately.

Commenced immediately.

A line of blockhouses is being erected around the city.

The fact that the telegraph wires are unmolested leads to the belief that no white men are engaged with the indians in their work of destruction.

More Atrocities by Indians.

Sr. Louis, August 19, 1864.
Information from Fort Riley, General Blunt's head-quarters, says that three ranches near the Little Blue river have been burned by the Indians, the stock run of

and the inhabitants killed.

The Indians left behind them nothing but the bones of their murdered victims and the sakes of the buildings

destroyed by them.

The citizens of Washington, Republic and Clay counlies have been armed by General Blunt. Four hunters were killed by the Indians at Salina, fifty

miles west of Fort Riley. Between sixty and seventy dead bodies of white men were seen between Milisburg and the Little Blue. No ranches are left standing between the Big Sandy and the Little Blue.

The inhabitants of the places between Fort Kearny and Denver have all fied.

Four trains were captured by the Indians on the Little Blue, and all the stock, consisting of four hundred and fifty head of cattle and a large number of mules, were

fifty head of cattle and a large number of mules, were driven off.

The Indians are well mounted, and most of them are armed with long range guns.

Captain Thompson, with seventy-five men of the Sixteenth Kansas cavairy and one howitzer, is moving in pursuit of the Indians who committed the outrages on the Little Blue.

Despatches from him, dated the 4th instant, say that the Indians moved towards Republican river with one thousand oxen and large berds of horses and mules.

General Sherry, of the Kansas militis, has also joined

in pursuit of the Indians. He is moving north of Thompsou's command.

Eight days have elapsed since communication has been had with points further west than fourteen miles from the Little Bins.

Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been massacred by the Indians and overy dwelling hursely.

Within that distance sixteen men, women and children have been managed by the Indians and every dwelling hursed.

The families of a number of settlers have been sent off to places of safety, while the main heads of them have turned out to find the Indian trail.

General Bunt has sent orders to Forts Larned, Zerah, Elisworth and Salina for the commanders at those points to send out scouts in the direction taken by the Indians, and to keep their forcer ready to join in the peneral pursuit when the trail of the Indians is discovered to be directed to send out soon and to keep their forcer ready to join in the peneral pursuit when the trail of the Indians is discovered to be directed to the property of the proper

TRUE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.

Important Letter from General Trumss TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

NEW YORK, August 19, 1864. I have just received the following most interesting letter from General Truman Seymour. As it is of the greatest consequence we should know just the condition of the South, I beg you will publish it. General Soymour is an old West Point officer, stationed many years at the South, was with General Anderson at Sumter in the beginning of the war, and knows the Southern people well. He was one of the Union generals placed under fire at He was one of the Union generals placed under fire at Charleston, and has just been released. He is a brave, true soldier, devoted to the Union, and, although scoused of too close adherence to his old principles as a democrat, he proved by his plucky speech to the rebels at Gordons-ville that he was every inch loyal to the old fag.

Yours, &c., W. E. DODGE, Jr.

CENERAL SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Moss., August 15, 1864. My Dans Siz.—You ask for my impressioned the preshall have them. For the benefit of our cause I wish they might be impressed upon every soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my three months observations in the interior of the South might be mared by every man who has the least connection with the esponsibilities of this struggle; and I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myself. Every same; every one of our men, whether from the jails of Charleston or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will

confidently tell the same story.

The rebel cause is fast falling from exhaustion. Their two grand armics have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land every old man and every boy capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the front. Lee's army was the first so straugthened. It was at the expense of Hood's. Governor Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter; but it was none the less truth. Let me extract a Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter; but it was none the less truth. Let me extract a few preminent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the reserved militia of Georgia.—

"A late correspondence with the President of the Conglederate States estisses my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own recources to supply the reinforcements to Georgia Johnston's army which are indiaconsable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under the command of the federal general upon our soil.

"But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston. * and it becomes my duty to call out every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to sid in the defence of our bomes and altars and the graves of our necestors.

"If the Confederate government will not send the large cavality force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nashville, and thus compel him to retreat with the less of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in proportion to population than those of any other State in the confederacy, must, at all hazards and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If General Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown, open 10ths enemy, and we are ruined."

There must, indeed, have been despende weakness with of holding Grant to the Petomac or the James; and the people of the Southers intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebal to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another, that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I

my fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:—

"Very few persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul sick and heartly tred of this hateful, honeless strife.

"They would end it if they could; but our would-be rulers will take goodcare that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny and by the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end; and of sheer deple tion it must end before long. We have had enough of ortpples and corpses. There is an ebundance of bereaved parents, treeping widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to aggrandize themselves, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this crast war upon a peacoful and prosperous country, will have to render a fearful account of their misdeeds to a wronged, robbed and outraged people. Farth has no punishment sufficiently meet for their williamy here, and Hell will hardly be not enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly no small proportion of the Southern people—despite the lying declarations of their generals, as we had good eccasion to learn—that not only fevers the progress of our arms, but that daily page that this

people—despite the lying declarations of their generals, as we had good occasion to learn—that not only fevers the progress of our arms, but that daily prays that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success.

They have had too much of despoisin, not enough of the triumph premised them. Many intelligent Southern cautemen do indeed express strong hopes of their utilities.

gentlemen do indeed express strong hopes of their ulti-unate independence; but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not-being ac-knowledged by foreign Fowers, more bitterly disappoint-ed in their general expectations that Northern cowardice, it dissension, would secure their ends, but a single phance remains, and that is the result of our next elec-ion for President. If a democrat succeeds to Mr. Lin-coln, they profess. chance remains, and that is the result of our next elec-tion for President. If a democrat succeeds to Mr. Lin-coln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations and their confederacy. They believe a democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation; for the war must then continue, and coa-tinuances is their failure and usin

annihilation; for the war must then continue, and coatinuancs is their failure and ruln.

In military sfiars it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires. Is it not equally true in politics? Certain it is that the remaining hope of the South lice in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. Their wish sione may be the parent of their belief. But assured all who expressed that belief that the North, as a mass, is as duited, as the South; that no democrat could be elected on a peace platform, and that any Fresident who would inaugurate any measure leading to peace, on the basis of Southern independence, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp post in front of his own Fresidential massion.

independence, would be promptly hing, by loyar acciamation, to the lamp post in front of his own Presidential imansion.

However that may be, if we are but true to ourselves there can be but one result. What we now need is men, only men. Not substitutes or intellogs, who go forth with any motive but their country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies; but men, such as really constitute the State, and bonet of bring freemen and sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are inworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileges. But if bounties be paid let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold, and armies of emigrants, whose sone may aspire to win the rule of the natios, will cross the less to win the broad acres that disloyalty has forfeited to the State. To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all those indecisive campaigne, on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question continuely arises, with tuching force, why we do not overwhelm our-enemies.

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is no disproportionatelly less than that against which we buttle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, when we might well have four to one. The cest to us in blood and treasure of a prolonged war can bardly be foreseen; the conorny is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put rertb.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal, it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Giance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had

will submit to such preparent accupations. If Sherman had Giance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but fifty or seventy five thousand more men the South would be lost, because Hood would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring, with reserves of seventy-five to one hundred thousand men, Lee would have been hopelessly grushed. Even at this moment a third column of forty to fitty thousand mee, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the confederacy from which she

bopelessly gruned. Even at this moment a trid column of forty to fity thousand mee, rightly moved, would give unopposed blows to the confederacy from which she could never right.

What folly, then, to struggle on in this way, when we can send to the field five times the force already there! What weakness to think we cannot conquer the South! Behind the James only boys and old mon are to be seen, while here men buy and sell as in the olden days of quiet, and regiments of able bodied citizens crowd the streets of our cities.

There is but one course consistent with Northern safety and honor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively triding exertion of such effects as alone is worthy of the great North, and the rebellion will crumble before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly with good and true men, send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer san or 1865 will shine upon a respectated land.

There are some who speak of peace. Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns hose who do not sight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they de their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet lodeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anneaby and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once fall saunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven afield, under negro cowners, to hoe corn and estos for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short-sighted policy can set aside the earnel decrees of the Almighty, who has planted no like of division between the Aliastic and the Western that signify His will that we should be peacaled; and unless so separated pace is a delugion, and its advocery a treason against the wisest and hollest interests of our country.

niese so separated to wisest and holiese move of treason against the wisest and holiese move of the country.

15 has been with a trust that renewed hope and viger might be given—when viger and hope are needful—that high to given—when viger and hope are needful—that I have written, and you have my consent to using this as I have written, and you have my consent to using this as you please; and I am, very truly, yours, IRUMAN SEYMOUR, IRUMAN SE Brigadier General United States V

SHERIDAN. THE KEARSARGE AND ALABAMA.

Captain Winslow's Detailed Report of the Action. United States Stramber Krassands, Regulas Change, July 30, 1864. Siz.—In obodience to instructions of the Department, I Mr. M. Davida. n's Despatch. HARPER'S PART, August 19, 1804.

have the honor to make the following supplementary report of the action between the Kearsarge and Alabama - On the morning of the 19th cit, the day being due, with a hazy atmosphere, wind moderate from the west-ward, with little son, the position of the Keeraarge at ten o'clock was near the buoy which marks the line of shoais to the eastward of Cherbourg, and distant about three miles from the castern entrance, which bore to the south ward and westword. At twenty minutes alto tes o'clock the Alabama was descried coming out of the western entrance, ascompanied by the Courones (iron-clad). I had, in an interview with the Admiral of Cherbourg, assured him that, in the event of an action occurring with the Ala bams, the position of the ships should be so far off shore that no questions could be advanced about the lies jurisdiction. Accordingly, to perfect this object, and with the double purpose of drawing the Alabama so far off shore that, if disabled, she could not return, I directed the ship's head neaward and cleared for action,

directed the ship's head neaward and cleared for notice, with the battery pivoted to starboard. Having attained a point about seven miles from the shore, the head of the Kearsarge was turned short around, and the ship steered directly for the Alabama, my purpose being to run her down, or, if circumstances did not warrant it, to close in with her.

Hardly had the Kearsarge come round before the Alabama sheered, preschied her starboard battery and always her engines. On approaching her at long range of about a mile, she opened her full broadside, the shot cutting some of our rigging and going over and along-indexing some of our rigging and going over and along-indexident and loaded and ogen first another broad-

minoper us.
Investitately I ordered more speed; but in two minutes
the Alebiera and loaded and again frest another broadside, and following it with a third, without damaging us

the area and following it with a third, without damaging us except to rigging.

We had now arrived within about nine bundred yards of her, and I was apprehensive that another breads dencarly raking as it was—would prove disastrous. Accordingly I ordered the Kerrarge sheered, and opened on the Alabams. The position of the vessels was now broadside and broadside; but it was soon apparent that Capt Semmes did not seek close action. I became then fearful lest, after some fighting, that he would again make for the shore. To defeat this I determined to keep full speed or, and with a port beim to run under the stern of the Alabama and rake her, if he did not prevent it by sheering and keeping his broadside to us. He adopted this mode as a preventwe, and as a consequence the Alabama was forced with a full head of steam into a circular track during the ongagement. WINCHESTER, Va., August 17, 1864.
Two hundred of four hundred captured prisoners arrived here to-day. They were taken by the cavalry. A general hospital for wounded has been catabilished at Mr. Theodore C. Wilson's Despatch. IN THE FIELD, SHENANDOAN VALLEY, August 17, 1864.

with a full head of steam into a circular trace during the eigagement.

The effect of this measure was such that at the last of the action, when the Alabama would have made off, she was near five miles from the shore; and, bad the action continued from the first in parallel lines, with her head in shore, the time of jurisdiction would no doubt have been reached. The firing of the Alabama from the first was rapid and wild: towards the close of the action her firing became better. Our men, who had been cantioned against firing rapidly without direct aim, were much more deliberate; and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water inc, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

much more deliberate; and the instructions given to point the heavy guns below rather than above the water inc, and clear the deck with lighter ones, was fully observed.

I had endeavored, with a port helm, to close in with the Alabama; bus it was not until just before the close of the action that we were in position to use grape. This was avoided, however, by her surrender. The effect of the training of our men was evident; nearly every shot from our guns was telling fearfully on the Alabama, and on the seventh rotation in the circular track she winded, setting foretrysail and two jibs, with head in shore. Her speed was now retarded, and by winding her port broadside was presented to us, with only two guns bearing. Dot having been able, as I learned afterwards, to shift over but one. I now saw that she was at our mercy, and a few more guns well directed frought down her flag. I was unable to ascertain whether it had been hauled down or shot away; but a white flag having been displayed over the storn our fire was reserved. Two minutes had not more than elapsed before she again opened on us with the two guns on the port side. This drew our fire again, and the Kearsarge was immediately steamed nhead and laid across her bows for raking. The white-flag was still flying, and our fire was again reserved. Shortly after this her boats were seen to be lowering, and an officer is one of them came alougside and informed us the ship had surrendered, and was fast shing, In twenty minutes from this time the Alabama went down, her mainmast, which had been abot, breaking mear the head as she sank, and her bow rising high out of the water, as her stern rapidly settled.

The fire of the Alabama, although it is stated she discharged three bundred and seventy or more shell and shot, was not of serious damage to the Keargarge.

Some thirteen or fourteen of them had taken effect in and about the hull, and sixteen or seventeen about the maste nater of surprise that so few were injured, considering the number of projectiles that came been any many engagements of veter any particles serious ones.

Inst night received information of the presence of a band of guerillas in the neighborhood of Charlestown. He immediately despatched a mounted force to strack them, as they are reported threatening our trains and communications between Codar creek and Harper's Ferry. This guerilla band is supposed to have come from the neighborhood of Loudon, crossing at key's Ferry Gap.

ENGABLER GENERAL JOHN D. STEWENSON has assumed command of the District of Harper's Ferry. He was born in Virginia and appointed from Missouri. He was noted during the operations of the armies under Grant for the reduction of Vicksburg.

CACGIT. He was noted during the operations of the armies under Grant for the reduction of Vicksburg.

CATGIT.

William Showers, a clizen of Martinaburg, has been reported to Provost Marshal Captain Crawford for dealing and trading with the rebols. Showers is reported to have tanned leather at Martinaburg while the Union forces held the place, and to have subsequently sold it to the rebols for \$18,000 and some tobacco, the latter of which he took in trade.

The American Telegraph Company reopened its effice in Martinaburg yesterday.

The unconditional Union men of Martinaburg bave just held a meeting. S. B. Meade, Exq., was called to the chair, and Mr. S. H. Laise appointed secretary. On the meeting being organized, the object of the gathering was stated to be for the purpose of furnishing the Provost Marshal with the names of prominent rebel clizens, and suitable Union men to act as vouchers. It was resolved that a committee be appointed to wait on the Provost Marshal and state their grievances as unconditional Union man and supporters of the Union, "driven from home, their property destroyed, and their families insulted."

Mr. DeB. Kandelph Keim's Despatches.

The fire of the Kearsarge, although only one hundred and seventy-three projectiles had been discharged, according to the prisoners' accounts, was torride. One shot alone had killed and wounded eighteen men and disabled a gun. Another had entered the coal bunkers, exploding and completely blocking up the engine room; and Capt. Semmes states that shot and shell had takes effect to the sides of his vessel, tearing large holes by explosions, and his men were everywhere knocked down.

Of the casualties in the Alabama no correct account can be given. One hundred and fitteen persons reached the shore, either in Eagland or France, after the action. It is known that the Alabama carried a crew, officers and men, of about one hundred and fitty, into Cherbourg, and that while in the Southern ocean her complement was about one annorm and seventy a but descritors had reduced this complement. The prisoners state that a number of men came on board at Cherbourg, and the night before the action boats were going to and fro, and in the morning strange men were seen, who were stationed as captains of the guns. Among these there was one Lieutenaut (Sinclair), who joined her in Cher-

tention. It is not absolutely necessary that Sheridan should fight. If he keeps the attention of the rebel force occupied he is doing a valuable work, by depriving lee in Richmond of just so many troops as are required to hold Central Virginia. All that is required to hold Central Virginia. All that is required in the peak of the force south of Winchester. In gineding at the map it will be seen that the present position of Sheridan is one excellently adapted to the holding of the northern end of the valley. On the west extend the North Mountains, and on the east the Shenmadah river and the Blue Ridge Mountains. With his farks protected he can put on a strong front, and if ever forced from his position, is will be through strength of numbers and not feetbeness of resistance.

If the reported arrival in the vicinity of Front Royal of two divisions of Longstreet's corps be correct, the determination of Lee to change the scene of operations is all the more convincing. The persistency of General Grant no doubt alarms the rebel commander, and he is willing to hazard the weakening of his force still more in order to distract the attention of the obdurate Grant. This being the case, it is advisable that more men should be sent to the dominander of the middle division. Let these men be fresh troops. To frantrale Early and continue to press likhimoud, would soon terminate in the entire failure of the enemy to hold Virginia.

This rumored moving of Lee's army is not credited here by persons interested in the success of that General's operations. It is thought that the reinforcements to Early are the only troops that have left Richmond, as undertaking any changes of a material nature. The prisoners probably mistook the shifting of position to meet General Grant's last side mensification for a general move on the part of the whole rebel army.

Liferpot to mention vesteraday that Colone N. L. Jeffries, Thirtieth New York infantry, and for some time the much respected Provos Marshall of this district, was relived to a new fai was one Lieutenant (Sinciair), who joined her in therbourg.

The Alabama had been five days in preparation. She
had takes in three hundred and fity tons of coal, which
brought her down in the water. The Kearsarge had
only one hundred and twenty tons in; but as an office to
this her sheet chains were showed outside, stopped up
and down, as an additional preventive and protection to
her more empty bunkers.

The number of the crew of the Kearsarge, including
officers and sick men, was one hundred and sixty-three;
and her battery numbered seven gang—two eleven-linch,
one thirty-pounder rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder gaus.

one thirty-pounder rifle, and four light thirty-two-pounder guns.

The battery of the Alabama numbered eight guns—one heavy sixty eight, of nine thousand pounds; one one-bundred-and ton-pounder rifle, and gix heavy thirty-two-pounder guns.

In the ergagement the Alabama fought seven guns and the Kerraarge five, both exercising the starboard battery, until the Alabama winded, using then her port side with one gun, and another shifted over.

The collateral execute connected with this action have already been isid before the Department.

I enclose a diagram, showing the track which was described during the engagement by the rotary course of the vessels. the vessels.

1 have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obdient servant.

Hon. Gideon Waller, Secretary of the Navy, Washing
ton, D. C.

The Prize Ring.

The Prize Ring.

JOB COBURN'S MATCH WITH JEM MACE.

[From Bell's Life in London, August 6.]

Joe Coburn and Jem Mace completed a further stake of £50 a side on luesday evening, August 2, at Harry Brunton's, George and Dragon, Seech street, Barbican. The house for the next depast is not yet determined on.

Joe Coburn has been received with much applause by the Liverpoot sporting world at the American Opera House, where he has displayed his abilities with the gloves in a most satisfactory manner. With Joe Goss and Bill Ryall'se has provad himself swift and steady, and to some people's nostone has had all the bestgot it. With Jack Rooke, too, he has surprised even his own admirers. Ecoke's constant practice with the gloves, however, stood him in good stead, and he was able for a long time to stall off the determined attacks of the American hero, but the bouts generally ended in Rooke being driven behind the scenes. Coburn has also exhibited with Sam Hurst the Staleybridge Infant), but of course the latter, however powerful, cannot in any way be regarded as a tiral horse, as between the respective merits of Coburn and Mace. Each night of Joe's appearance the house has been crowded, and we are bound to say, so far as can be judged by his performances, there is every reason to believe his backers were justified in bringing him forward. He and the quarteite with whom be harred were to take a join benefit stat night at Liverpool.

Mace still remains in private, taking plenty of exercise. THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Marsden and Wormald have each man staked £8 on Thursday, August 4, at Bes Tyler's, Founders' Arms, Geborn street, Whitechapel. Similar amounts will have to be transferred by them to Beb Travers, at the Sun and Thursday, August 11.

City Intelligence.

NEW YORR WORKINGMEN'S ARROGATION.—At a meeting of the Executive Committee of this association, on Wedof the Executive Committee of this association, on Wednesday night, a number of interesting letters were read from Senators Conness, of California; Trumbuli, of Ilinois, and Frester, of Connecticut; D. 3. Dickinson, Hon, Lygman Tremains and others. Resolutious were passed appealing to the workingmen of the South to declare for the Union, and instructing the Printing Committee to furnish a full supply of publications to the numerous rebel prisoners within the Union lines. On metion, it was also resolved that the true interests of workingmen were to be found in the maintenance of order and a strict obedience to law, and that the best and noblest appeal for the redress of real or supposed grievances was the ballot box.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-FIFTH STREET.-Shortly after one o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke cut in the varnish manufactory of Smith, Baldwin & Co., No. 206 East Twenty-fifth atreet. It was caused by a kettle of varnish taking fire. A workman, named John Whittman, was very badly burned; he was taker, to the hospital by the police. The damage to the stock will be about \$2,500; fully insured. The building is ov, and by J. Vanderpoet. It is damaged about \$500; sair, to be

The Eric Ratirond.

BUTALO, August 19, 1864.

The Superintendent of the Eric Ratirond states that that road is free from obstruction, and that trains to high York are rupning regularly.

Interesting from New Orleans.

OUR NEW ORLEANS CORRESPO New ORIGANS, August 10, 1864. PIRING OF A NATIONAL SALUTE ON THE LEVEL

A national salute was fired on the leves at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, in honor of the victories in THE THAPH TO MOBILE HAY The line is now working to Fort I like, twosty six miles

rom New Orleans. It w'll be extended across Pass Ri .. lette, thence along the shore to and across Bay of BL

lette, thence along the shore to and across Say of St.
Louis, thence to and across Ray of Biloxi, thence via Pascagoula to Grant's Pass. The line from Pascagoula to Mobile has been worked by the rabels.

ACCEPTANCE OF THE UNITED STATES MARSHATERIF.
Cuthbert Rullitt, having had the subject under advisement, has accepted the United States Marshaterif. Note that the will enter upon the dust thereof between the present time and Semionber I.

JEANING THEIR HOMES

Since the promultant not the order for the enrolment of citizens in this department some three or four handred persons liable to do military duty involofs. New Orleans to take commanding an infantry before at St. Charles, on White river, has been ordered to New Orleans to take command or a carriery divisor. When he gets into the field there will be raising due to an extensive scale.

United States Bulkley, who is appeared endent, in the place of Captain Bulkley, who is appeared endent of the construction of the Russian-American totals, in his acceptance of the Russian-American telegraph has

News from California.

Man Francisco, August 18 1868.

Arrived, steamer St. Louis, from Panama.

The steamer John L. Stephens, from Marshen, brings \$270,000 in bullion and a large quantity of allver ore.

The Franch occupy laurange.

The reach occupy laurange.

The maws that General Grage has made his peace with
the imperalists is confirmed.

The country between Guanajunto and the city of Mexico
is in a dreadful condition.

The steamer Sterra Nevata has salled for Or from and sadfol condition.

mmer Sierra Nevada has sailed for Or won and
olumbia with a large amount of merchan vectors.

machinery
The Northern mining news is good.
Charles Weiter has been released from Fore Aleat Young taking the oath and giving bonds to \$25,000.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

the Country. The WERRLY HERALD, for the present week, ready this (Saturday) morning. Terms—Single subscriptions, \$2; Three copies, \$5; Free copies, \$5; Ten copies, \$15. Single copies Five Censes

The Best and Cheapest Newspaper in

such. A limited number of advertisements inserted To Paper Manufacturers.
Cash will be paid for 10,000 reams of good Fourdrings
Paper. Size; 32x46-48 lbs. Apply at this office.

The New Perfume for the Handker chief.
PRALON'S "NIGHT BLOOMING CEREUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT RLOOMING CERRUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT RLOOMING CERRUS."
PHALON'S "NIGHT RLOOMING CERRUS."
The great popularly attained by this new and elegant purfume has induced many worthless indications and coupled feits. Reware of them, and see the buttle has blown in the glass, "PHALON & SON. Ferfuners, New York." Baware of counterfeits. Sold by all druggists.

Stand not Upon the Order of Your going, but go at once and buy a bottle of the fragram SOZDDONT. You will never regret it. It not only beauties and preserves the Teath, and arrests decay, but leaves the mouth cool and the breath as fragrant as a rose.

Royal Havana Lottery .- 75 per Cemt premium paid for Prizes. Information furnished. The highest rates paid for doublooms and all kinds of gold and allyan. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, 16 Wall street, N. T.

Lottery Prizes Cashed .- Information Prizes Cashed in All Legalized Let-teries, and information given. GALLAGRER & HES-JAMIN, Brokers, 310 Chestnut street, Philadeiphia.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Loc-eries, and information given. JACOB, Broker's Office. 176 Broadway, New York. Address to Smokers.—Poilak & Son, kee fork, and the state of 8 mokers, removed from Resemble of 62 Broadway, near Fourth atrest. Wholesse and retain Pipes cut to order and repaired.

A Perfect Hair Dve-Miller's. 50 Cents. letter and more in quantity than any \$1 size. Sold by

A Sure Cure.—Rene's African Pever and Ague Cure. It never fails. Depot 30 Liberty struct. About 100 Certificates from Medical men in this city recommend WOLCOTT'S Instant Pala Abuitilator. Comment needless. Sold everywhere.

At Cost—Dock Vests, \$5.
Fianuel Suits, \$15 to \$20: Walking Coats, \$16.
CLARKE, 112 and 114 William street

Boots, Shoes. Buckled Balmorals—411 arries, present cost prices FRREIS & SON, Boot Makers, 81 Nassau street and 094 Broadway.

Campbell, Chemist and Apothecary, corner of Eighth arenue and Twenty-eighth street, Finedicines dispensed with care.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Preservative and Wig Denot, wholesale and retail, No. 6 Astor House. The dys applied by skinfoi artists.

Corns, Buntons, Natis, Enlarged Jointo, all decases of the feet, cured by Dr. Zacharie, 70 Broadway.

Dr. Cheeseman's Female Pills Are the most safe and reliable remedy ever known for com in 1833, they have stood the test of the most eminent physiclans. No new experiment without merit. Explicit drees tons, stating when they should and should not be taken

One dollar per box, centaining fifty pills. Sold by all drug HUTCHINGS & HILLYER, Proprietors, 81 Cedar street, New York Desfaces, Impaired Sight,

NOISES IN THE HEAD, CATARRHAL AFFECTIONS IN THE CHRONIC CATARRIE, CATARRE OF THE TYMPANIC MUCOUS MEMBRANE, OBSTRUCTIONS OF THE EUSTACHIAN TUBE CURED.

CROSS BYE STRAIGHTENED IN ONE MINUTE. And every disease of the Eye and Ear requiring either medical or surgical aid attended to by Dr. VON EISENBERG. as his consulting rooms, 816 Broadway, near Twelfth street. Diamond Rings—Of All Descriptions, from twenty-free dollars to seven hundred dollars cach, for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 416 Broadway, one door low cana, street, formerly No. 11 Wall street. Closed on Saturday's at 3 o deed.

Saturday at 3 of care.

Definance Fire and Burgiar Proces
Safea.—Also sideboard and parlor Safes, for silver plate,
4c., at 65 Murray arrest, corner of College place.
II. M. PATRIOE. For the Hair and Skin-Barry's Tra

gista.

Gilt Combs.—New Styles, Just Received, two, hres, four, five to twenty dellars each, for sale by GRORGE C. ALLEN, its Broadway, one door below Canestreet. Store closed on Saturdays at three o'close.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Esatic Silton Sewing Machines, 420 Bloadway, New York, and 235 Fulton street, Brooklyn. R. Goedale's Catarrh Remedy and mode of treatment is the seme of perfection. No form of catarrh can withmand he searching powers, and no mode of treatment aver afforded such inomediate relief or gave such universal satisfaction. Price \$1 per bottle. Send a tamp for a pampinet. NOSTON & CO., Sole Agent, 75 Bleecker street, one door west of Broadway. Sold by droggists.

"Her Rajecty" Champagne for Sale-Highest Premium Lock Stitch Sewing Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children Teething, cures Dysentry and Diarrhora, regulates

the Stomach and Bowels and cures Wind Colle.

No More Gray Hair or Baldmass.—Forty free years constant study, Consultation free, by Dr. GRAND JRAN, Aster place.

Scient Bearding and Day School feet Young Ladies, to Puttadeiphia.—Miss Many E. THROPP Will reopen her Ruglish and French Boarding and Day Will reopen her Ruglish and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at 1,81 Cheanut street, Puttadely School for Young Ladies, at 1,81 Cheanut street, Puttadely Date, on the 12th of September, For circulars, until the Ladies of September, address Miss Thropp, Valley Forge, Pannay Vanis. Hee advertisements in another part of the paper.

Speranza Cures Intemperance-Costs
only \$1 by mail anywhere.
PARNEWORTH & CO., 78 Cedar st. New York.

The Balm of a Thousand Flowers is a delighard compound, highly and deligately scented, for use it is to stollet, imparion beauty, comfort and health to the in the toolet, imparion beauty, common and health to the rate, common and the rate of the rate from which infants sufficient those crupices of the rate from which infants sufficient those crupices of the rate from which infants sufficient those crupices of the rate from which infants sufficient those crupices of the rate from which infants sufficient those crupical water will never fail to circ and sooths. It is of pure cold water will never fail to circ and sooths. It is of pure cold water will never fail to circ and sooths. It is of pure cold water will never fail to circ and sooths. It is of pure cold water will never fail to circ and sooths. It is of pure cold water will never any increase and sooths. It is of pure cold water will never sufficient to the control of the rate of the rate

Trusses, Elastic Stockings, &c. - Marsh & CO. Office only at No. 2 Vessy street. Lady attendant Wigs, Toupees, Hair Dye, Hair Dye, ing and Holdsvin Oream, for beautifying the hair. W. & SAUGRALOR 8, 16 Rend street.