The Herald.

VOL. I. CHARLOTTETOWN, P. E. ISLAND, WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865. NO. 45.

ALMANACK FOR JULY.

MOON'S PHASES.

Full Moon, 8th day, 4h. 15m., afternoon.
Last Quarter, 15th day, 0h. 14m., afternoon.
New Moon, 22d day, 2h. 16m., evening.
First Quarter, 30th day, 2h. 57m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water	Moon sets	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
1	Saturday	4 18	7 49	4 2	morn.	15 31
2	Sunday	19	49	4 52	0 11	30
3	Monday	20	49	5 45	0 43	29
4	Tuesday	21	48	6 39	1 16	28
5	Wednesday	21	48	7 36	1 57	27
6	Thursday	21	48	8 30	2 42	27
7	Friday	22	48	9 21	3 33	26
8	Saturday	23	48	10 6	rises	25
9	Sunday	24	47	10 54	7 58	24
10	Monday	24	47	11 43	8 38	25
11	Tuesday	25	46	even.	9 14	21
12	Wednesday	26	46	1 12	9 49	20
13	Thursday	27	45	2 1	10 25	18
14	Friday	28	44	2 53	10 59	16
15	Saturday	29	44	3 50	11 47	15
16	Sunday	30	43	4 51	morn.	13
17	Monday	31	42	5 58	0 18	11
18	Tuesday	32	41	6 2	1 3	9
19	Wednesday	33	40	7 5	1 53	7
20	Thursday	34	39	8 1	2 47	5
21	Friday	35	38	9 51	3 53	3
22	Saturday	36	37	10 33	sets	2
23	Sunday	37	36	11 9	7 44	59
24	Monday	38	35	11 31	8 18	57
25	Tuesday	39	34	morn	8 48	55
26	Wednesday	40	33	0 36	9 16	53
27	Thursday	41	32	1 12	9 44	51
28	Friday	42	31	1 52	10 13	49
29	Saturday	44	29	2 34	10 42	46
30	Sunday	45	28	3 19	11 15	43
31	Monday	46	27	4 9	11 52	41

The New York *Tribune* says, "the reason why Drake's Plantation Bitters are so universally used and have such an immense sale, is that they are always made up to the original standard, of highly invigorating material and of pure quality' olthough the prices have so largely advanced," &c.

The *Tribune* just hits the nail on the head. The Plantation Bitters are not only made of pure material, but the people are told what it is. The Recipe is published around each Bottle, and the bottles are not reduced in size Atl east twenty imitations and counterfeits have sprung up. They impose upon the people once and that's the last of them.

The Plantation Bitters are now used in all the Government Hospitals, are recommended by the best physicians, and are warranted to produce an *immediate* beneficial effect. Facts are stubborn things.

"* * * I owe much to you, for I verily believe the Plantation Bitters have saved my life.

REV. W. H. WAGGONER, Madrid, N. Y."

"* * * Thou wilt send me two bottles more of thy Plantation Bitters. My wife has been greatly benefitted by their use.

Thy Friend, ASA CURRIN, Philadelphia, Pa.

"* * * I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and had to abandon preaching. * * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me.

REV. J. S. CATHORN, *Rochester*, N. Y."

"* * * Send us twenty-four dozen more of your Plantation Bitters, the popularity of which are daily increasing with the guests of our house.

SYKES, CHADWICK & CO.,
Proprietors Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.

"* * * I have given the Plantation Bitters to hundreds of our disabled soldiers with the most astonishidg effect.

G. W. D. ANDREWS,
Superintendent Soldiers' Home, Cincinnati, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of liver complaint, with which I was laid up prostrate and had to abandon my business.

H. B. KINGSLEY, Cleveland, O.

"* * * The Plantation Bitters have cured me of a derangement of the kidneys and the urinary organs that has distressed me for years. It acts like a charm.

C. C. MOORE, 254 Broadway."

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass, Nov. 24, 1863.

DEAR SIR:—I have been afflicted many years with severe prostrating cramps in my limbs, cold feet and hands, and a general disordered system. Physicians and medicine failed to relieve me. Some friends in New York, who were using Plantation Bitters, prevailed upon me to try them. I commenced with a small wine-glassful after dinner. Feeling better by degrees, in a few days I was astonished the coldness and cramps had entirely left me, and I could sleep the night through, which I had not done for years. I feel like another being. My appetite and strength have also greatly improved by the use of the Plantation Bitters.

Respectfully, JUDITH RUSSELL."

If the ladies but knew what thousands of them are constantly relating to us, we candidly believe one-half of the weariness, prostration and distress experienced by them, would vanish. James Marsh, Esq., of 159 West 14th St., N. Y., says, "he has three children, the first two are weak and puny, his wife having been unable to nurse or attend them but that she has taken Plantation Bitters for the last two years, and has a child now eighteen months old which she has nursed and reared herself, and boh are hearty, saucy and well. The article is invaluable to mothers," &c.

Such evidence might be continued for a volume. The best evidence is to try them. They speak for themselves. Persons of sedentary habits troubled with weakness, lassitude, palpitation of the heart, lack of appetite, distress after eating, torpid liver, constipation, diabetes, &c., will find speedy relief through these Bitters.

Every bottle for exportation and sale out of the United States has a metal cap and green label around the neck.

Beware of refilled bottles. See that the cap has not been mutilated. Any person pretending to sell Plantation Bitters, in bulk or by the gallon, is an impostor. We sell it only in bottles. Sold by principal dealers throughout the habitable globe.

P. H. DRAKE & CO.,
New York.

March 22, 1865.

Bank of P. E. Island.

(Corner of Queen and Water Streets.)

HON. THOMAS H. HAVILAND, President; WM. CUNDALL, Esquire, Cashier. Discount Days—Mondays and Thursdays. Business Hours—From 10 a.m., to 1 p.m., and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

NEW PHOTOGRAPH

GALLERY,

Corner of Great George and King Streets.

THE undersigned being an operator of acknowledged skill, acquired by practical experience of over twelve years in some of the largest cities in the United States, and also in the Provinces, is now prepared, with every facility, to prosecute his profession in this City, for the accommodation of the public, at MODERATE PRICES.

PICTURES made in every style known to the art.

CARTES DES VISITES.

Plain or Colored. Special attention paid to copying and enlarging old Pictures; also, for making Childrens' pictures for which his light is admirably suited, and in which he acknowledges no superior.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage, especially from those who have hitherto failed to get a good likeness. Pictures taken from seven o'clock in the morning until six in the evening.

Instructions given in the above art.

☞ Remember the place, corner Great George and King Streets.—Entrance on King Street.

C. LEWIS.

Ch. Town, May 31, 1865.

Dr. W. G. Sutherland

RETURNS thanks for the very liberal patronage extended to him since commencing the practice of his profession, in its various branches, in this city, and trusts by attention and assiduity, that the same may still be continued towards him.

By the latest arrivals he has increased his present stock of

Drugs and Chemicals,

Choice Perfumery, Toilet Articles, in variety; selected from the best London House by those competent of doing justice to the business.

The Dispensary department will be under his own immediate superintendence.

Dr. Sutherland begs also to observe, that he trusts the fact of having practised in Scotland several years, and nearly twenty years of extensive Colonial practise in every branch of his profession, combined with unremitting assiduity and personal attendance, will not fail to obtain confidence and ensure satisfaction.

☞ Advice to the poor gratis.

Queen-street, Ch. Town, P. E. I., Jan. 4, 1865.

ARRIVAL OF

NEW GOODS

AT

Bell's Clothing Store,

Queen Street.

THE subscriber has the honor to announce to his numerous customers in town and country, that he has just received, per "UNDINE," a

NEW and SELECT

STOCK OF GOODS,

suited for the PRESENT and COMING SEASON, and which he is confident will give satisfaction in

Style, Quality and Price,

to all who may favor him with their orders.

JOHN BELL,
Merchant Tailor.

May 24. 1865.

MR. WM. A. JOHNSTON,

Attorney and Barrister at Law,

NOTARY PUBLIC, &C.,

Has resumed the practice of his profession in Halifax.

Office, - - Somerset Buildings
25, Prince Street,
HALIFAX.

BRITISH PERIODICALS,

—VIZ:—

The London Quarterly Review, (Conservative.)
The Edinburgh Review, (Whig.)
The Westminster Review, (Radical.)
The North British Review, (Free Church.)

AND

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, (Tory.)

THE American Publishers continue to reprint the above-named periodicals, but as the cost of printing has DOUBLED, the price of paper nearly TREBLED, and taxes, duties, licenses, etc., largely increased, they are compelled to advance their terms as follows:—

TERMS FOR 1865:

	per annum.
For any one of the Reviews,	$4.00
For any two of the Reviews,	7.00
For any three of the Reviews,	10.0
For all four of the Reviews,	12.00
For Blackwood's Magazine,	4.00
For Blackwood and one Review,	7.00
For Blackwood and any two of the Reviews,	10.00
For Blackwood and three of the Reviews,	13.00
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	15.00

Subscribers in the British Provinces will remit, in addition to these prices, TWENTY-FOUR CENTS A YEAR for Blackwood, and EIGHT CENTS A YEAR for each Review, to cover the United States Postage.

The works will be printed on a greatly improved quality of paper, and while nearly all American Periodicals are either advanced in price or reduced in size—and very generally both—we shall continue to give faithful copies of ALL the matter contained in the original editions. Hence, our present prices will be found as cheap, for the amount of matter furnished, as those of any of the competing periodicals in this country.

Compared with the cost of the original editions, which at the present premium on gold would be about $100 a year, our prices ($15) are exceedingly low. Add to this the fact that we make our annual payments to the British Publishers for early sheets and copyright IN GOLD—$1 costing us at this time (Jan. 1865) nearly $2.50 in currency—and we trust that in the scale we have adopted we shall be entirely justified by our subscribers and the reading public.

The interest of these Periodicals to American readers is rather increased than diminished by the articles they contain on our CIVIL WAR, and, though sometimes tinged with prejudice, they may still, considering their great ability and the different stand-points from which they are written, be read and studied with advantage by the people of this country, of every creed and country.

THE FOUR REVIEWS FOR 1866.

A few copies of the above remain on hand, and will be sold at $5 for the whole four, or $2 for any one.

We also publish the

FARMER'S GUIDE,

By HENRY STEPHENS, of Edinburgh, and the late J. P. NORTON, of Yale College. 2 vols, Royal Octavo, 1660 pages and numerous Engravings.

PRICE $7 for the two volumes—by mail, post-paid, $8.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
PUBLISHERS,
No. 38 Walker Street, New York.

SELECTIONS.

The Boston papers severely denounce the cruelty of the attempt to drive a fine horse from Boston to Portland between sunrise and sunset. The Portland 'Argus' gives the following description of the affair:—

About two weeks ago, Mr Edward Brackett, of Roxbury, Mass., (formerly of this city) matched his family horse "Lyon" to travel in harness from Boston to Portland between the hours of sunrise and sunset for $2,000—Mr. Brackett putting up a thousand and the parties backing him a like amount. The matter has excited no slight attention from the horsemen of Boston, and the outside bets were estimated at $20,000. It was especially stipulated that the animal must be driven on the old stage route, and the distance to be gone over was calculated to be about one hundred and sixteen miles. The attempt to drive a horse this distance in a single day over a rough road is, we believe, unprecedented, although several noted matches against time are fresh in our memory. Two or more horses in this country have accomplished the feat of trotting twenty miles in one hour; and a few years since a man undertook to drive a horse one hundred miles in ten hours on one of the Long Island racing courses. The animal went some ninety-eight or ninety-nine miles well inside of time, but fell dead on the track with the feat so nearly accomplished. Mr. Brackett's horse had some minutes more than fifteen hours to do the 112 miles, and previous to starting the odds were that the feat would be accomplished.—"Lyon" was put in training ten days ago, and up to the day of the race easily did his exercise of sixty miles per day. He was in charge of his owner and the driver, Mr. Frank Briggs. The animal a gelding, large and thin as to flesh—apparently all bone and muscle; weighs some ten hundred, and stands nearly sixteen hands high. His age is ten years, his color black, and he was raised in this State. Men were sent ahead to keep the road clear, and the judges and assistants accompanied, all provided with relays of horses. "Lyon" was hitched to a sulky, and the driver weighed 140 pounds. With this extending preliminary, we come to the account of this remarkable attempt to beat distance and time.

The horse left the Fitchburg depot, in Boston, at sunrise, at a gait of about ten miles an hour, which was kept up for some four hours, with two or three brief spells for breathing, sponging, and watering. He arrived at Portsmouth, about half way, and was taken out, rubbed down, rested and fed. He left there at 12:10 in fine condition; left Kennebunk at 3:30; and Saco at 4:45; and came on, apparently with ease, at a free gait, a full half hour within his time, until about four and a half miles from this city, when he staggered and fell, and although exertions were made to revive him, he died shortly after, seemingly in a fit.

Thus ended a heartless affair. To drive the noble animal to death was more than cruel—it was wicked. Such matches were on a par with the prize fight, and are simply brutal. Let us have no more such.

Some two or three thousand dollars changed hands in this city on the result—the bets being mostly at odds of two or three to one in favor of the horse.

It is stated that the horse had previously been driven ninety miles in a single day, and when taken out of the harness capered like a young colt.

THE MORGUE.

The Paris correspondent of the London "Star" gives the following interesting items about this famous receptacle of the dead:—

"The Morgue. The word itself has become the type of sorrow, sin, and dark despair. 'Tis here the wretched are brought, who, after a vain struggle, have failed in the battle of life, and have madly flung all hope away; and the guilty outcast who, perhaps, having yielded to some frightful temptation, sought annihilation in the deep waters of the Seine: and the young mother and the betrayed girl—in fact, the miserable, the starved, and the insane of every class and age—are brought here to be claimed by their family or friends, if any such remain to them. The bodies are laid on inclined slabs of marble, over which streams of cold water constantly flow. These are open to the inspection of the public, the clothes they wore being hung over each body in order to facilitate the recognition of the bodies. The dead remain exposed for three days; if not claimed, they are buried at the expiration of that time at the expense of the town. It is well known that the late eminent tragedian Rachel constantly visited the Morgue so as to study the various expressions on the countenances of the suicides, in order to reproduce every phase of human anguish while acting Racine's and Corneille's tragedies. The old Morgue received 25,000 corpses during a period of sixty years, of which number one-fifth were women. It had its celebrities as well as other public buildings, and its *souvenirs*. Among the first on the list was Louise Leroux, *la belle ecaliere*, to see whose dead body all Paris rushed as they would to a new piece at the Faubourg St. Martin. In 1827 great excitement was created by the murder of a shepherd girl at Ivry. Every one went to see her—her murderer, Ulbach, included. During the June days, no less than seventy-eight bodies were exposed.

The *fetes* given on the marriage of the Duke of Orleans, when the accident occurred at the Champ de Mars, caused the death of twenty-two individuals, who were taken to the Morgue. In the pockets of one of the corpses twelve watches were found, and one poinard. The *emeute* of 1839 brought in a still greater number of bodies, among others, that of a man named Joures, who had been condemned to twenty years imprisonment, and had managed to escape, and another, Guillaume Omet, in whose pocket was found a document signed by the conspirators, promising him the post of prefect de police in case of their being victorious. This worthy wore under his waistcoat a broad blue silk belt, edged with fringe and embroidery, destined probably to strike terror into the minds of the conquered party. The corpse of Joseph Anigot, murdered by Elicabide at La Vilette, excited the greatest curiosity. To gratify the public, the unprecedented measure was decreed that the child's body should be embalmed by Gannal. He was then dressed, and not laid on the usual marble slab, but on a little white bed, where he was exposed for two months and a half. The murderer, Elicabide, was condemned and executed. Even this *salle de depot* has its history. Duchatel, editor of the "Patriote de la Meurthe," and the "Siecle," found dead in the street, was brought there. The actor Lepeintre, who, after seeing "Le Perdu" acted, threw himself into the Canal St. Martin; another actor, Villers by name, a foreign Prince, and lastly, the charming writer, Gerard de Nerval, have all in their turn entered its gloomy portal. A good story is told by the porter, who was aroused at two o'clock one morning by the loud ringing of the bell. He found a tipsy man at the gate, who replied to his interrogations by "Dame! I have not been home for three days, and I really feel quite uneasy about myself, so I have come to see if I am here."

THE PHILOSOPHY OF BATHING.

There are in the human body 2,700,000 glands and 7,000,000 pores, from 2,000 to the square inch in depth—making 28 miles of human drainage. Five-eighths of all that is eaten passes off through the pores, and but one per cent. of all perspirable matter consists of solid substances. The change in the muscles, tissues and pores occur in from one to ten years, and in the entire body from six to seven years. If this old material be retained, it causes disease—it is a real virus. Some diseases are relieved almost instantly by opening the pores. Diarrhœa is frequently cured; matter from mucus membranes is expelled through the skin; tobacco, opium and mercury have been thus exuded. Whatever through the skin the body can expel, it can absorb. Hold the end of your finger in spirits of turpentine—it is absorbed, goes through the system, and may be detected by its odor. Constant handling of arsenic has produced death by absorption. Dr. Crook, a student of Sir Astley Cooper, once poisoned a dog, which immediately plunged into a neighboring river, and he remained for some time with his body entirely submerged, after which he left his watery hospital and ran home cured. Dogs have been repeatedly cured of hydrophobia by holding them in water. Thirst has often been relieved by emersion, even in salt water—the salt probably being excluded during the process of transudation. Mutton bones boiled a long time in soft water, with a slight addition of calcined potash, made fresh every day, have imparted to the water such nourishing properties that the patient bathing therein daily, and taking nothing save a few tablespoonfuls of tea twice a day, and one tablespoonful of tonic syrup, gained 15½ pounds in as many weeks, simply by absorption. Respiration is eliminated from all parts of the body, and the excretions, cutaneously forced, may, from some parts of the surface, be re-admitted to the circulation, and if poisonous or injurious, whenever the blood visits it, it must carry disease. Nature keeps her side of the interior clean and soft, and demands an unobstructed exterior, and exudes to the surface the refuse matter for removal and evaporation. A dry, light powder, mixed with sweet oil from the glands and dust, clogs the pores. As all parts of the cuticle have pores, as well as the face and arms, all the body should be bathed at least one-third as many times as those are. On board a slave ship the small-pox suddenly broke out. Medical aid was powerless. Every morning the dead in great numbers were thrown overboard. In the midst of their terror the negroes cried out, "Let us do as we do in our own country with the sick," and permission being given, they gently lowered their sick companions into the sea, letting them remain a few minutes, and then raised them and placed them in the sunlight on the deck until dried, when the disease left them and they were cured. At Charleston, S. C., during the recent epidemic among several northern mechanics who had gone thither in company, but one escaped the prevailing fever, and he alone bathed frequently, and never slept at night in any of the clothes worn by day. The others cast off only the outer garments, slept in their respiration and died. Dr. Currie used fresh water generally, and by long and careful experience, he found that bathing prevented or cured most diseases.

THE BLACK DEATH.

The Black Death, like many other plagues of its class, can be traced far back into the remote East; and there is no doubt but that it is the same disease which ravaged China and Tartary in 1333, 15 years before it arrived on the shores of Europe. There had been a great famine in China, preceded by floods and earthquakes, which alone destroyed 400,000 persons, and in the following year no fewer than 5,000,000 died there of this plague.—From the remote East it made its way into Europe some years later, for pestilence often travels slowly, accompanying the emigrations of men, and being carried about in their clothing and merchandize. It did not arrive in Europe until 1347, 15 years after its outbreak in China. "From China," says Hecker, "the routes of the caravans lay to the north of the Caspian Sea, through central Asia, to Tauris. Here ships were ready to take the produce of the East to Constantinople, the capital of commerce and the medium of communication between Asia, Europe and Africa." Contagion made its way along these channels, and Constantinople and the seaports of Asia Minor were the foci whence the disease was carried to every country of Europe. Making its way across the European continent, it committed its great ravages—save, perhaps in England—in Italy, raging terribly at Florence, where it was observed and described by the poet Boccaccio. Passing along the shores of the Mediterranean, it invaded France by way of Avignon, spreading thence to England on the one hand, and to Germany on the other; whence, like the cholera of the present day, it doubled back, two years later, to Russia, and so back to the East.

The Black Death, so called from the rapid putrefaction of the bodies of his victims, was of the same nature as the Oriental plague—viz., a putrid typhus, only a greater in malignity. The boils and buboes of the latter disease were found in the former whenever the patient lived long enough to permit their developement. The inhabitants of Europe at that time have been computed at 100,000,000.—a high estimate. Of these 25,000,000, or one-fourth of the whole, perished. In England it was still more fatal, owing, probably, to the ruder habits of the people. During the term of one year—viz., from August 1348, to August 1349, three-fourths of the whole population perished. Indeed, if we were to credit the annalists of the period, not more than one-tenth escaped. Many succumbed in a few hours, like Sennacherib's host; none endured for three days. In France numbers died on the spot where they were first smitten, as if struck by lightening. This terrible scourge, having swept over the then known world, committing such destruction of life, and leaving behind it such misery and poverty as the world never saw before or since, at length died out; never again, we trust to revisit the earth. It spared neither age, sex nor condition; the rich and the poor alike succumbed. There died in Venice the aristocratic, no less than 100,000 persons; in Florence the refined, 60,000; in Paris the gay 50,000; and in London the wealthy, 100,000; while in busy, rich industrious Norwich, there died the almost incredible number of 500,000 persons—nearly the whole, one would suppose, of its inhabitants. At Avignon the deaths occurred with such rapidity as wholly to baffle the attempts of the living to inter their friends and relatives; and the Pope was obliged to consecrate the Rhone to allow of the dead bodies finding a hallowed resting place upon the bosom, until it finally committed them to the great deep.—*Cornhill Magazine.*

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE OF FRANCIS JEHIN BRUME.—Brume was born at Spa, Belgium, on the 18th April, 1839. At the age of three he commenced his musical studies under his father's directions; at four years and a half he began to study the violin under Prof. Jervais. His father had made a vow to present a silver lyre to the Chapel of the Blessed Virgin of the Church of Spa, if his son was able to give a concert before he was seven years old. When Francis was *six years and a half*, he gave his first lively interest concert; his father faithfully fulfilled his promise, and presented a splendid silver lyre which adorns the statue of the Blessed Virgin on Holydays. He then entered the "Conservatoire" of Liege, and two years after his admission obtained prizes over competitors of the age of twenty. Spontini heard him, and was so pleased that he gave him a wreath after his performances; and musical societies of Liege serenaded him. Count Cornelissen, a munificent patron of the arts, proposed to his father to send him to the Conservatory of Brussels. Two years after he obtained the first prize for the violin; this was indeed an honor worth contending for, three thousand auditors proclaimed him the laureate. His native town gave a festival in his honor, and Meyerbeer, who happened to be present at the performance of the fantasia on the "Etoile du Nord," congratulated him. At the age of sixteen he visited the principal cities of Europe. At St. Petersburg, Alexander II. wished to hear him, and complimented him warmly after his performance, and gave him the title of first soloist. He is at present in Mexico, where he has received a brilliant reception. He has a very benevolent disposition, as an evidence of which it may be stated that being one evening in a large hotel at St. Petersburg, a blind man came in with his daughter, and played the violin and harp, after which the blind man, led by his daughter, made the circuit of the room, hat in hand. Scarcely anything fell in it. Indignant at the want of pity, Prume took the violin from the poor wanderer's hand, played one of his delightful compositions, and then went with the hat as his predecessor had done with such ill-success; the result was over two hundred roubles, which were duly handed to the poor blind man Prume is as remarkable for his execution as for his compositions, which are conspicuous for melody and originality.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SAMUEL FRANCIS DUPONT.

Admiral Dupont, the hero of one of the earliest and most brilliant naval victories of the war, died suddenly on June 23, at the La Pierre House, in Philadelphia. He was a native of New Jersey, but received his appointment in the navy from the State of Deleware, of which he was a citizen, in December, 1815, nearly half a century ago. Up to the time of the Port Royal expedition, he had spent twenty-two years in active service at sea, and about eight years in duty on shore, the balance of his time having been unemployed. Among the important positions filled by the late Admiral were the following:

In June, 1836, he commanded the Warren, attached to the squadron of Commodore A. J. Dallas, cruising in the West Indies. He then bore the commission of a Lieutenant. In 1845 he commanded the frigate Congress. She was at that time the flagship of Commodore Robert F. Stockton, and carried out Mr. Tenayck, United States Commissioner to the Sandwich Islands. In 1846, he was Commander of the sloop-of-war Cyane, at the time attached to the squadron of Commodore Schubrick, in the Pacific. During the Mexican war, he saw some active service on the coast of California. In February, 1848, he landed at San Jose, with one hundred marines and sailors, and defeating and dispersing a Mexican force five times as numerous, rescued a small party under Lieut. Haywood, who had been beleaguered in the mission house. In 1856 he attained the rank of Captain, and in the succeeding year was placed in command of the steam frigate Minnesota, which conveyed Mr. Reed, the American Minister to China. After a cruise of two years in the China waters, he returned to the United States. Just previous to the breaking out of the rebellion he had command of the Philadelphia navy yar.

The most brilliant event connected with his name was the capture of Port Royal, in November, 1861. He had been consulted by the Secretary of the Navy with reference to the occupation of some central harbor or depot on the southern coast, and, having recommended Port Royal, he was put in command of the South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, and entrusted with the special duty of attacking that place. He sailed from Fortress Monroe on Oct. 29, in his flagship, the Wabash, accompanied by a fleet of 50 sail, comprising the vessels of war of his squadron, and transports conveying the land forces under Gen. T. W. Sherman. On November 4 and 5 the fleet, after having been scattered by a violent storm, rendezvoused off Port Royal, and on the 7th an attack was made upon two strong forts at Hilton Head and Bay Point, which defended the harbor. After a severe engagement of four hours, in which the squadron, led by the Wabash, steamed thrice in an eliptical course between the forts, delivering their fire at each in turn, the enemy evacuated their works, abandoning everything but their muskets. Flag-Officer Dupont followed up this advantage with vigor at different points along the southern coast, the naval operations against which were invariably attended with success. He also succeeded in enforcing a more effective blockade than the Union fleets had been able previously to maintain. In August, 1862, he was nominated by the President one of the nine rear-admirals on the active list.

Admiral Dupont's services have not been confined to the sea. He has served on various important naval boards, including the Lighthouse Board, the Naval Retiring Board, and the Boards for providing a code of rules for the service and examination of midshipmen. The organization of the naval school at Annapolis was mainly his work. As a naval writer, he was much respected. His report on the use of floating batteries for coast defence attracted great attention in England, where it was republished.

THE GREATEST MILITARY MARCH EVER KNOWN.—The N. Y. *Post* of the 8th ult., contained the following notice of a movement of troops then in progress, which has since been successfully and speedily accomplished. "The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company are called upon by the general government to perform the most extraordinary movement ever known in the annals of railway transportation. They are required to convey 120,000 men from Washington at once northward and westward towards their homes.—They began on Tuesday, the 31st of May, and at the close of the week had moved 40,000 men with 11,000 horses and almost a million pounds of baggage.

Part of the troops going west the way of Harrisburg and Pittsburg; but Gen. Logan's soldiers, about 50,000, who are to go to Louisville, are now moving to Parkersburg, where they take steamers for their place of destination.

About one-third of the work has been already effected, and with a promptness almost incredible. The operations have been under the superintendence of Mr. Prescott Smith, master of transportation, and have been conducted so perfectly as to indicate the entire success of the undertaking.

No movement during the war has equalled this in dimensions or the shortness of the time of accomplishment. It exceeds anything in America or Europe in the was of wholesale transportation. Military men and railroad managers are observing this grand military march, the last and greatest of the war, and the largest in the history of warfare, with the most lively interest."