challenges our admiration and support, and, need I add, that the man who forsakes his country is very likely to forget his God.

Let us go back and adopt the sentiment of a distinguished son of South Carolina, Christopher Gadsden—would that his spirit and principles were predominant there now! "There ought to be," said he, "no New England man, no New Yorker, known on the continent, but all of us Americans."

Or take, if your prefer, the words of Patrick Henry, uttered in the hour of our nation's birth-throes: "All America is thrown into one mass. Where are your landmarks—your boundaries of colonies? They are all thrown down. The distinction between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, New Englanders are no more. *I am not a Virginian but an American.*"

We have heard much, during the present war, about the intervention of foreign powers, in the matter of this rebellion. What is the duty of our nation and people in regard to all such intermeddling?

We are bound to treat all the nations as friends—to ask from them nothing but what we believe to be right and just, and under no circumstances to submit to anything that is wrong. This has been the policy of the Government in the past, and has proved entirely satisfactory in its results. Under it we have advanced steadily and with rapid strides, to a position second to none. The destiny of this nation has not been accomplished, and it must not be cut short. As a divided nation we would be at the mercy of the despots of the old world; but united, we may defy Europe combined.

While we do not desire any trouble with the foreign powers, still our motto, our language must be "Hands off!" The United States need no aid, and she cannot permit any interference *against* her. When England does justice to her own subjects and releases her iron rod from the little island near home, then it will be time enough for her to look abroad. Should she, or any other power, attempt to aid this rebellion, by her or their interference, it will then be found that the blood of those who fought in the Revolution and in the war of 1812 still courses the veins of our people, and that while we are capable of taking care of home affairs, we know how to repel and punish interference in our domestic matters. This continent is to be governed and controlled by the American nation. Any interference on the part of England, might provoke some inquiry by what right she holds Canada, and it might be quite troublesome for her to defend it.

No, no, let the powers of Europe attend to their own business, and America will do likewise.

Americans! the eyes of the world are now resting upon you. Far away in distant lands, where the wail of oppression is heard, there ascend unto Heaven prayers for your nation's safety and glory. Let not the hopes, which your past career has created, be disappointed.

"Go forward," as become a great and mighty people. See to it that no harm befalls the government. The national heart is still sound, and its desire is that the Union shall be preserved, in the spirit of its founders, for the benefit of all. Let us remember that this country is too great, its history too rich in historic actions, and the future too grand to forbid our pursuing any other than a bold, manly and determined course towards those who now seek to overthrow it.

The past twelve months furnishes an instance of devotion to the Government, such as finds no parallel in history. An army, such as the world has never seen, has come into existence, almost by magic. It seemed

"As if the very earth again,
Grew quick with God's creating breath;
And from the sods of grove and glen
Rose ranks of lion-hearted men
To battle to the death."

Nor has this enthusiasm been confined alone to the native-born. The German war song, the Hungarian battle cry, and the hearty Irish cheer, have on every battle field mingled their notes with the stirring strains of our national airs.

How well they fought, with what courage and skill they have met and overcome greatly superior numbers, let the fields rendered sacred by their bloody struggles testify. These tell us that our nation shall stand to cheer and bless the world.

The clouds that gather across the horizon will disappear, the gathering storm has spent its fury, and all that treason, skill and cunning could do for our destruction, has been applied but in vain.

Our Union shall endure and its praises shall be heard when its assailants and protectors all sleep the sleep of Death. It shall be lisped in the earliest words, and ring in the merry voices of childhood, and swell to Heaven, upon the song of maidens—it shall live in the stern resolve of manhood, and rise to the mercy seat upon woman's availing prayer. Holy men shall invoke its perpetuity at the altars of religion, and it shall be whispered in the last accents of expiring age.

"Yon glorious bow
Of Freedom, bended by the hand of God,
Is spanning Time's dark surges. Its high arch,
A type of Love and Mercy, on the cloud
Tells that the many storms of human life
Will pass in silence, and the sinking waves
Gathering the forms of glory and peace
Reflect the undimmed brightness of the Heavens."

In no delusion of national vanity, but with a feeling of profound gratitude to the God of our Fathers, for His protecting care in the past, let us indulge the hope that our country and her people have been selected, and are yet to be preserved, as the instruments for preparing and maturing much of good yet in reserve for the happiness of the human race. Great good has already been produced by the solemn proclamation of our principles, and much more by the illustration of our example.

Let us then invoke upon our efforts the blessing and guidance of that Almighty Being "who is the Author of peace and the lover of concord," and we shall then find order springing out of confusion, harmony evoked from discord, and years of freedom, prosperity and happiness in reserve for our now bleeding and distracted country,

"When the weary years are halting
In the mighty march of Time,
And no new ones throng the threshold
Of its corridors sublime;
When the clarion call, 'Close up,'
Rings along the line no more,
Then adieu, thou blessed country,
Then adieu, and *not before*."

From the N. Y. Ledger.

HURRAH! FOR ALL THE STATES.

BY MRS. JOHN C. WINANS.

Our birthright is this noble land,
And our hearts with rapture thrill,
As lovingly we look upon
Each wooded vale and hill.
And we will protect it ever!
By heaven! we firmly swear,
We will conquer this rebellion,
And the badge of Freedom wear.
CHORUS.—Then gallant men arise!
Our country shall be free!
Hurrah for all the States,
Union and Liberty!

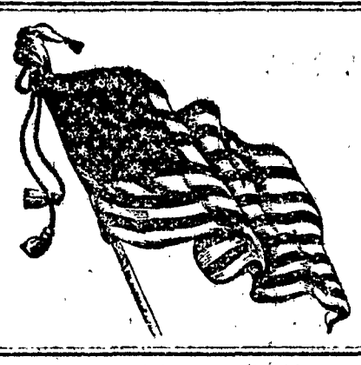
Our loyal souls are leagued as one,
And on east or western main
We willingly as brave men rise,
Our freedom to maintain.
The power god-like within us,
Gives strength and wondrous might;
And shall scatter in confusion,
Every foe that wars with right.
CHORUS.—Then gallant men arise!
Our country shall be free!
Hurrah for all the States,
Union and Liberty!

☞ The people of New London, Conn., are making an effort to have a navy yard at that place; and plead that its establishment will add greatly to the security of New York. Congress has authorized a commission to examine and report upon the subject.

LONG ISLAND FARMER.

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1862.

☞ "LET US HAVE FAITH THAT RIGHT MAKES MIGHT, AND IN THAT FAITH LET US, TO THE END, DARE TO DO OUR DUTY, AS WE UNDERSTAND IT."—*Abraham Lincoln.*



Forever float that Standard Sheet!
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's Banner streaming o'er us!

Union State Convention.

At a meeting of the Republican and Legislative Union Committees, held at the Delevan House, in the city of Albany, July 23d, 1862, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That a Union State Convention be held at SYRACUSE, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of SEPTEMBER, 1862, at twelve, noon, for the nomination of Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Canal Commissioner, Inspector of State Prisons and Clerk of the Court of Appeals, to be supported at the next November election, and that all Republicans, all Democrats and all loyal citizens, supporters of the policy of the Administration in a vigorous prosecution of the war for putting down rebellion, and responding to the principles and policy set forth in the address and resolutions adopted at the meeting of the Republican and Union members of the Legislature, held at Albany, April 18th, 1862, are invited to unite in the election of three Delegates from each Assembly District to such Convention.

Resolved, That we recommend that in all County and Assembly Districts, where there are Republican and Union District Committees, that they unite in one call, and that in those Counties and Districts where there is but one Committee, the Convention for the election of Delegates be called by that Committee.

REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE.

SIMON DRAPER,	WM. H. FERRY,
JAMES KELLY,	JAS. TERWILLIGER,
ISAAC SHERMAN,	JAS. K. BATES,
J. H. STEDWELL,	D. BOARDMAN,
CHARLES JONES,	GEO. W. ERNST,
R. C. McCORMICK,	S. P. RUSSELL,
B. H. MILLS,	S. T. HAYT,
C. R. RICHARDS,	C. J. FOLGER,
GEO. H. SHARP,	S. C. GAVIT,
WM. A. WHEELER,	R. WHEELER,
WM. A. DART,	W. L. SESSIONS,
URIAS G. PARIS,	WILKES ANGEL.

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE.

LYMAN TREMAIN,	R. W. JUDSON,
J. S. T. STRANAHAN,	ALEX. CAMPBELL,
EDWARD DODD,	D. L. FOLLETT,
ALONZO WOOD,	H. W. ROGERS,
W. S. LINCOLN,	E. M. MADDEN,
C. N. R. LUDDINGTON,	M. H. GRINNELL,
T. T. FLAGLER,	W. E. BONHAM.

Steady and Thoughtful.

The action of Congress, the Proclamation of the President (published below), the conference of our brave Generals, all indicate that important events are close at hand. The government and the people are unusually thoughtful, and the steady purpose is to go on with the war, as if war was meant. The time for fault finding and contention among ourselves has passed, and the universal opinion of loyal men is "Let us be up and finish the war." There are some men whose sympathies have been and are now with the southern treason, who would like to create discord in the ranks of patriots, but now their occupation is gone, and the most thoughtful among the people are of the firm determination that such men will not be, must not be tolerated much longer. In every community, *here* and elsewhere, the determination is coming to a head that such men must stop even their semi-treason, or fare worse. Military orders are removing traitors beyond the lines of our army or putting them in prison; and public sentiment at the north will soon remove the sympathizers with treason from their midst or silence them. A steady purpose, on the part of all thoughtful and loyal men, to silence the few cravens who are sneaking around, abusing the government, discouraging enlistments, and croaking over disaster, will succeed, and it will succeed the sooner, if the community generally would "taboo" every soul mean enough to disparage his country's cause in the hour of its greatest need.

The significant action of the government, the energy of military men, the rapid accumulation of men and money, are signs calculated to encourage the public heart. The pulse of the country beats steadily *now*. Men, universally, are thoughtful *now*—party strife is hushed *now*—the nation has determined *now, to go to war;* and one and all (except the small class above alluded to) are hastening to this point—"the last dollar and the last man if necessary to save the Republic."

Enlistments, to fill up old regiments and to form the new, are going on rapidly; and capitalists all over the land are pouring out their money to help the enlistments. Governors—Legislatures—Corporations and Individuals are vieing with each other in the measure of their Bounty; and the munificence of the country is just beginning to appear.

We have no cause to fear now. The war, by the direction of Halleck, McClellan, Burnside, Pope, *et omnes*, always including our gallant Navy, will be called *war*, hereafter; and it will be war to the end of the chapter.

Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, has proved himself to be one of the greatest living statesmen. He acts steadily. He turns neither to the right or the left to favor the clamor of interested politicians. He thinks and he acts. He will do all that can be done to subdue the Rebellion, and *he will subdue it.* His way will be found to have been the best way; and without revenge he will sweep the Rebels, if necessary to save the Constitution, from the face of the earth.

Our leaders are not discouraged, why should any of the people be? Does McClellan think of leaving the Peninsula because he has met with disaster? oh! no! He and his noble army are more determined than before. His steady purpose is to conquer—and he will conquer. The energies of the country have been summoned to meet the crisis, and it will be met.—The forces are gathering again for the mighty blow. Who would not share in the glory of saving our country?

The following is the

PROCLAMA[illegible] THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED [illegible]

In pursu[illegible] the sixth section of the act of Congress entit[illegible] act to Suppress Insurrection, to Punish Tre[illegible] Rebellion, to Seize and Confiscate the propert[illegible] other purposes," approved July [illegible] 1862, and which Act, and the Joint Resolution [illegible] atory thereof, are herewith published, I A[illegible] Lincoln, President of the United States, do h[illegible] proclaim to, and warn all persons within the e[illegible] ation of said sixth section, to cease participating [illegible] ing countenancing, or abetting the existing rebe[illegible] or any rebellion, against the Government of [illegible] ited States, and to return to their proper allegi[illegible] the United States on pain of the forfeitures a[illegible] ures as within and by said sixth section provi[illegible]

In testim[illegible] reof I have hereunto set my hand and caused th[illegible] of the United States to be affixed.

Done at [illegible] of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand [L. S.] eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh. ABRAHAM LINCOLN,

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

THE SIXTH SECTION.

Annexed is the 6th section of the Confiscation act referred to by the President in the above proclamation:

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding or abetting such rebellion, shall not, within 60 days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such persons shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid; and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all sales, transfers, or conveyances of any such property after the expiration of the said 60 days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

War Meeting at the Court House.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the people of the county was held at the Court House, on Saturday afternoon last, at the invitation of the Board of Supervisors, to determine in what way money and men might be raised to fill the quota from this county of the 300,000 men called for by the President. Hon. John A. King being called to preside, addressed the meeting in the most eloquent and patriotic manner for which he is so much admired, and which repeatedly called forth the applause of the assembly. Short addresses were also made by Richard Busteed and John J. Armstrong, Esqs., and by Hon. Elias J. Beach, which elicited rounds of heartfelt cheers from the Union loving people of Queens county.

A committee of two from each town, in connection with the Board of Supervisors, was chosen to retire and present suitable resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, and who reported in substance, the recommendation to said Board of Supervisors to provide a sufficient sum to pay to each volunteer $25 as a bounty, immediately on his being mustered into service, and to provide also sufficient to aid the families of those who leave their homes to fight the battles of their country; such sum or sums of money to be raised immediately upon loan based on the credit of the county, such loan to be repaid by a tax levied on the real estate of the county, the power so to do to be secured by a special act of the Legislature, if necessary. This is a most excellent idea, as the tax will fall equally and give all an opportunity to contribute to their country's cause, and also compel those who would not otherwise contribute to do so, however much their traitor proclivities might revolt at the idea. A series of patriotic resolutions were offered by Richard Busteed, Esq., and unanimously passed, and after nine cheers for the old flag the meeting adjourned.

We forgot to mention one interesting feature of the meeting which was the presence of Major Quarterman, who, although suffering from his wounds, yet could but respond to the call of his fellow citizens, and who was received with shouts of heartfelt applause by the sons of old Queens county. Long may he live to defend his country's flag in her hour of peril, and afterwards enjoy the delights of peace which his brave arm has done so much to restore.

To Grocers, Farmers, Gardeners, and Market Men.

The Sanitary Committee will send a vessel in a few days to the SEAT OF WAR, loaded with provisions to be distributed gratuitously to the army. They particularly request contributions of

Potatoes, Onions,	Oranges, Lemons,
Canned Fruits, Chocolate,	Dried and Preserved Meats,
Canned Vegetables,	Salt and Smoked Fish,
Preserved Fruits,	Pickles, Eggs, Butter,
Dried Fruits, Sauer Kraut,	Cheese, Oat Meal.

The health of the whole army is suffering from a monotony of diet, and the men are driven by a natural craving for a healthful variety, to purchase unwholesome food and drink at exorbitant prices.

These articles are not therefore needed as luxuries, but as essentials to health. They will be received on board the canal boat Alice Beach, lying at the foot of Dey st.

HENRY W. BELLOWS, Pres't.
WM. H. VAN BUREN, M. D.
[illegible] ASHLEY, M. D.,
[illegible] SCOTT GRENE, M. D.
[illegible] LAW OTTERBURN,
[illegible] Committee.
[illegible] Committee.

New-York, July [illegible] N. Y. Office.

Farmers and [illegible] just look at the above notice. We know that you are *prosperous*, that you are *liberal*. How pleasant it would be to say "that the Farmers of Jamaica (or any other town) have contributed so many wagon loads to the *army*. We could name some farmers who would cheerfully lead in this matter. Who will undertake to gather a basket or two of potatoes from every farmer in the town? It would do every body good to see the happy men driving such a procession of wagons, laden with "earth's bounties," to be eaten by the army of the Potomac.

TRIP TO FIRE ISLAND.—We are authorized to state that the Hon. John J. Crittenden of Kentuckey, will receive his friends at the Surfside Hotel, Fire Island, on Thursday next, 31st. Through tickets can be obtained at the Jamaica and [illegible] for those who desire to return the same evening. Trains leave the Island [illegible] hours at [illegible] o'clock, A. M.

☞ The summer [illegible] Public School terminated on [illegible] last. It will re-open for the winter [illegible] 1st of September.

A QUESTION FOR LEARNED PUNDITS.—We are credibly informed of a curious physiological phenomenon that occurred in Grace Church in our village during the religious services of Sunday the 20th inst. It may be remembered by such of our readers as worship according to other formula than the Episcopal Church service, that the Bishop of this diocese has appointed a prayer to be read for the success of our arms and the health and safety of our soldiers upon the battle field, and that this prayer is part of the regular service of the church. During the reading of the prayers that preceded the one referred to, a gentleman well-stricken in years was heard to join fervently in the responsive "Amen," which the Episcopal ritual prescribes for the laity, but when the officiating minister commenced the petition to God upon behalf of the country and her defenders, this person was observed to start suddenly from a suppliant posture, and, sitting erect, exhibit dissent through dilated nostrils, angry brows, and compressed lips. The prayer said, the old gentleman again crooked the hinges of his knee, and with bowed head and face hid in hand, relapsed into his devotional mood. For this singular conduct, which has caused not a little scandal in church-going circles, we have heard several explanations. Some affirm that it was the result of a sciatic twinge; some that it was the effect of the weather; and some attribute it to a want of piety; while among the profane, *bets* are freely offered, (at least so we are informed) without finding takers however, that none of these truly account for the conduct in question. *Nous verrons.*

POSTAGE STAMPS AS CURRENCY.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Mr. Boatwell, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, in order that the act of Congress of the 17th of July inst. may be carried into effect more speedily, on Friday last submitted the following proposition for the consideration of the Postmaster General, who has considered and adopted them, namely;

First:- That the Post-Office Department furnish the Treasury Department with such postage stamps as may be needed for currency—that Department paying to the Post-Office Department the net cost thereof.

Second; That the arrangemement shall cease at the option of either party, or when the Treasury Department is prepared to issue its own stamps as currency.

Third: The stamps to be so prepared that they can be distinguished easily from the ordinary postage stamps.

Fourth: The stamps to be redeemed by the Treasury Department, as contemplated by the act of July 17, 1862.

Fifth: Such stamps to be received by the Post-Office Department for postage, and to be at all times exchangable for ordinary postage stamps.

Arrangements will be immediately made to carry the above propositions into effect.

POSTAGE STAMP AS LEGAL TENDER.—The following is the law passed by Congress to authorize payment in stamps and to prohibit circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish to the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositaries of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars, and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid in sums not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by both, at the option of the court.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—The appointment of Mr. McCormick to a prominent position in this Department is heartily commended by many of the journals; The *Saratoga Daily News*, says:

"A CAPITAL APPOINTMENT.—In the organization of the new Department of Agriculture a Mr. Newton, of Pennsylvania has been appointed as the head of Department, and Richard C. McCormick, Esq., of New York, as chief Clerk and Deputy. We don't know anything of the qualifications of Mr. Newton, but Mr. McCormick we do know, as an active and energetic man, well qualified for the position he holds, in every respect. We congratulate the Agricultural interests of the country upon the good choice of the government in this resspect. He will not be likely to humbug them as the man in charge of the old Patent office bureau has done."

The *Brooklyn Star* exclaims:

"A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—We observe that R. C. McCormick, is appointed to a place in the Agricultural Department at Washington. It is a position for which he has all the aptitudes uniting to industry, genius, and to genius a taste for Agricultural pursuits to which he has for years been devoted. In the Queens County Agricultural Society he is an active member, and delivered a few years since one of the best of the addresses which these societies have educed."

The venerable *National Intelligencer* has the following:

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.—Richard C. McCormick, Esq., lately of the New York *Evening Post*, has been appointed Chief Clerk of the new Department of Agriculture. The position is a responsible one, but we speak from personal knowledge of Mr. McCormick when we say that he brings to it a reputation for intelligence, industry, and familiarity with agricultural pursuits which is a guarantee that he will fill it with credit to himself and usefulness to the country.

GOLDSMITH'S PENMANSHIP.—All who have attended Mr. Goldsmith's Writing Academy during the past week testify to the vast improvement they have made in this important accomplishment, and their testimony is corroborated by a comparison of their previous style of writing with that after the ten lessons have been completed. In order to give all a chance Mr. G. has concluded to stay one week longer, and has also reduced the price from $3 to $2. Persons wishing to take lessons must apply immediately, and take two lessons a day in order to finish the course this week. The hours during which the academy is open may be ascertained by referring to his advertisement, which have been generously distributed throughout the village.

PARSON BROWNLOW'S BOOK.—The seasonably-expected narrative of the origin of the Rebellion, and of personal experiences among the Secessionists of Tennessee, by Rev. W. G. Brownlow, LL. D., is now ready for delivery. It contains nearly 500 pages, printed on fine, white paper, in large, clear type, handsomely illustrated with twelve superior woodcuts, a fac-simile of a characteristic letter of the author to J. P. Benjamin, Confederate Secretary of War, and a fine steel portrait of Mr. Brownlow. The typography, mechanical execution, and size of the work render it one of the cheapest publications in the market.

Apart, however, from these attractions, the intrinsic merits of the book will commend it to every intelligent and reflecting mind in the country. Its style is throughout, bold, vehement, and pelated. Its denunciations of hypocrites and traitors, North and South, are unequalled in fearlessness and pungency. The political information it contains will insure the attention of every reader. The origin of the Rebellion is traced back to its source in causes which sprang into existence in a former generation, and the stimulating motives, ulterior designs, and the bearings of the last Presidential election upon the present result, are all depicted with an acuteness and truthfulness surprising.

The narrative has the attractive charm of a personal experience, and the author vouches for the accuracy of its statements. The public may therefore accept it as not only a reliable but a peculiar chapter in the general history of the times.

One volume, 12mo, fully illustrated, handsomely bound in muslin, upwards of 450 pages, $1.25. Sent free by Mail on receipt of price. Address George W. Childs, Publisher, 628 and 630 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

DEATH OF MARTIN VAN BUREN.—We are called to announce the death of Ex-President Martin Van Buren. He expired Thursday, at Kinderhook, his late residence, after a lingering illness, in the 79th year of his age. This event, not unexpected by the country, in consequence of the advanced years and increasing infirmities of the deceased, marks the departure of one who, after having won the highest honors of the Republic, was permitted to outlive the political animosities which attended his earlier career in official stations. And, whatever may have been the just or unjust judgments of his contemporaries with regard to particular measures of public policy during his Administration, it is not to be denied that his Administration contributed its contingent to the increasing wealth and prosperity of the nation.

JOHN BELL REFUSING THE PROTECTION OF THE AMERICAN FLAG.—In May last Gen. Mitchell received a letter from Mrs. Bell, asking him for a passport for her husband from Blount Springs, Alabama, to Nashville.

The general granted the request, and Nicholas Davis waited upon Mr. Bell, to communicate to him the wishes of his wife and the assurances of the General. The courtesy was declined; the leader of the late American party evidently preferring to remain on rebel soil, to the acceptance of the protection of the American Flag.

WHY LETTERS MISCARRY.—The reason why so many letters miscarry is oftener to be found in the carelessness of the writers thereof, than in the short-comings of our postal system—incomplete though it may be. The most fruitful causes of accidents in mailing letters are, incomplete and illegible directions; insecure sealing; non-prepayment of postage; sticking the stamps on the envelope carelessly; and enclosing the letter in too small an envelope, thus causing it to slip between the folds of newspapers, packages, etc. The general use of stamped envelopes would, of course, obviate the fourth named difficulty, the extent of which, in our own country, we have not ascertained, though we see by *Chambers' Journal* that, in the London Post Office, in 1860, more than fifty thousand postage stamps were found in letter-boxes and mail bags, rubbed from their proper places on letters and newspapers.

From the same source we learn, although their city postal system is undoubtedly far in advance of that endured by the citizens of New York, that in London, at the chief office alone, two hundred letters are posted every day unsealed and unfastened. Sixty thousand letters were refused by the addressees in 1858, on account of the postage not having been prepaid; and, at the present time, more than twenty thousand letters arrive *daily* at the chief office bearing only the name of an addressee, with the simple addition of the word "London," but without any street or house being denoted.

THE FAIR AT WOODHAVEN.—One of the most tasteful chapels we have ever seen is that just erected at Woodhaven, through the exertions of the ladies of that place. It is neat and attractive in the extreme, and a model building of its kind. The fair at Woodhaven on the 6th of August, to which we called attention in our last, will be held for the purpose of raising a fund to furnish this beautiful place of worship. We need hardly commend an enterprise so laudable. We will only say that all denominations should be glad to lend it a helping hand as the chapel is to be equally free to all. Let the ladies of Woodhaven have substantial reason to know that their noble efforts are widely approved and applauded. Let Jamaica be liberally represented at the fair. A large and excellent variety of useful and ornamental articles will be offered at prices suited to the times.

☞ The annual Pic Nic of the teachers, scholars and friends of the Sabbath School of the M. E. Church, of this place, will take place at Lynch's, Van Zandt's Point, to-morrow, 30th inst., starting at 8 o'clock, A. M. Tickets 50 cents.

GREAT YACHT RACE.—A donation of a silver cup, valued at $10, was made by Mr. James S. Benson, the proprietor of the Sea Side House, on Saturday last, to the fastest sailing yacht in Jamaica Bay. The yachts entered were the "Island Queen," 24 ft. 6 in. long, by John H. Hendrickson; "Hiram Woodruff," 27 ft., by Lott Van Wicklen; "Telegraph," 26 ft., by John Wicklen, and the "Whistler," 20 ft., by Mr. Baylis, of Canarsie. After a pretty exciting race, the "Island Queen" came in ahead, thus winning the prize. The distance sailed was about ten miles.

☞ Rev. J. H. Morrison of Ludlow, for 35 years a Missionary in India, and who was there during the great rebellion will speak on the subject of [illegible] and of his personal observations in the Presbyterian church next Sabbath evening.