medical profession, heartly welcomed the

telegates to Chicago. A lecture was also delivered by Dr. Hildreth

on "Diseases of the Eye." Two lectures were delivered by Dr. McQuillen, one on "the Anat-

omy and Physiology of Vision," and the other other on "the Circulation of the Blood," spe-

cial applications being made in each to the

practice of dentistry.

During the session of the association, a num

common brotherhood,"Prof. Davis responded in an able and eloquent address, setting forth

cine; whilst favoring special lines of practice, he advocated the maintenance, by constant

study, of a thorough knowledge of the entire

The meeting was truly a national gathering

ringing together practitioners from all sec

ions of the country. The deliberations were

characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling, and they were of such a charac-

er as to exercise a powerful influence in advancing the interest of the dental profession.

The interest manifested by the leading medi-

eal practitioners of Chicago, many of whom

were present during the session, as well as the sindness and courtesy received at their hands, narks a new era in the relation which dentis-

try is to bear in the future to the parent

The next annual meeting of the Association

is to be held in Boston, Mass., on the last Tues-

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

ange of medical science.

lay of July, 1866.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 4, 1865.

We can take no notice of anonymous commu ications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our differen military and naval departments. When used, it will

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The official report of the public debt or the 31st of July, showing it to be \$2,757,253,275.86, with a balance of \$116,739, 632.59 in the Treasury, is universally regarded as a more favorable presentment than was anticipated, in view of the immense sums expended during the last few months in paying the soldiers and the heavy claims created during the gigantic campaign which crushed the rebellion. It is now tolerably clear that our whole debt, after all outstanding accounts are adjusted will not exceed \$3,000,000,000. A large portion of this bears no interest, and it is not likely that the annual charge for interest will ever amount to more than \$150,-000,000. The interest payable now is \$64,521,833.50 in coin, and \$74,740,630.78 in greenbacks, or less than \$140,000,000. Some writers suppose that ultimately the debt will be consolidated into a long four

per cent, loan, bearing an interest of not more than \$120,000,000. It will be seen by a telegraphic report, prepared from official data, which we publish this morning, that the receipts of the Government for the quarter ending with March, 1865, were-from customs, \$20,-519,000; internal revenue, \$65,263,162; other sources, \$4,211,700; or, in round numbers, \$90,000,000, which is at the rate of \$360,000,000 per annum. This sum is sufficient to provide for the payment of the interest on the public debt, supposing it to be hereafter \$150,000,000 perannum, and to leave a surplus of \$210,000,000 applicable to the current expenses of the Government. This simple fact is a striking and convincing proof of the ability of the American people to bear with ease the heavy burden thrown upon them by the war for the Union, and to set at rest forever and at once all doubts of the solvency of the nation. Our financial triumph is as complete as our military success. We conducted the most gigantic conflict of modern times without begging from abroad the aid of men, money, or munitions: and, though we necessarily resorted to loans from our own citizens to defray our unprecedented expenses, we established during the continuance of the conflict a novel and untried revenue system, which was sufficiently productive during the last quarter of the existence of the Confederacy to defray all the expenditures that will be required after order is thoroughly restored, and (probably) to provide for the payment of the national debt. Every American should be devoutly thankful for this grand proof of the patriotism and wealth of the nation. It adds new lustre to our glorious victories, and a most gratifying and invaluable assurance that we have not proudly outrode the storm of battle to be wrecked and ruined on a bleak coast of financial embarrassment. This one great main truth should and

will sink deep into the hearts of the people; strengthening their unalterable faith in the Union: renewing and increasing confidence in the public securities: and proving more conclusively than ever that loyalty "is the best policy," and that those who generously resolved to risk their fortunes in their country's service displayed, unconsciously and disinterestedly, as much more of worldly wisdom, as of patriotism, than the selfish speculators who traded upon the necessities of the nation, and who derided and endeavored to depreciate its credit.

That this truth may in no measure be weakened, much yet remains to be done. The public expenditures have already been greatly reduced: but this reduction should be continued until the lowest standard compatible with the requirements of our changed condition, and the stubbornness of the rebellious States, is reached. All unnecessary appropriations should be avoided, and all unnecessary officials, in the military, naval, and civil service, be dismissed as soon as possible. The nation wishes to pay every dollar it owes; but it does not wish to be called upon to pay a cent of future expenditures for which it does not receive a fair and essential equivalent. It battled for the Union regardless of the cost, and determined to hazard all for its preservation; it will battle now to preserve its credit untarnished, and to keep down its expenditures to the lowest point consistent with national

security, honor, and welfare. Our internal revenue system needs revision, to guard against the flagrant frauds which are frequently practised. Hastily constructed, it has been much more productive than the most sanguine could have anticipated. But many disreputable parties have managed to evade its provisions, particularly those applicable to excise duties, and it is probably not an exaggeration to estimate that under the existing laws the Government is defrauded of more than enough revenue to pay the interest on our national debt. Experience, the investigations now in progress, and careful attention to this vital subject by Congress and the Treasury Department, will no doubt enable our authorities to lighten some of the burdens which are at present most onerous and prejudicial, and yet at the same time to greatly increase the gross returns. It will be remembered, too, that no revenues from the South swelled the returns which we quoted at the commencement of this article. That section may be slow to recover its wonted prosperity, but it must soon be in a position to assist materially in defraying our public expenses. The earnest support which the project we have frequently advocated in these columns, of levying export duties, especially on cotton and tobacco, has received from the press and public men of many sections of the country, clearly indi- Cambridge, and the Prince of Leiningen. cates that it will eventually be adopted And then, when Southern industry is reorganized and an approximation to its former production is reached, we will be in a position to exact from foreign nations money enough to provide for the speedy extinction of the national debt. We will turn a mighty tide of wealth, wrung from as to the water used in the baptism. our foes abroad, into the national treasury, by wisely and honorably availing ourselves | tened, the King of Prussia was his godof the peculiar qualities of the soil and cli- father, and the water used was brought mate which were welded to the Republic by the valor and heroism of our brave soldiers. We will, in the end, without injury or injustice to future loyal and industrious cultivators of Southern plantations, extract, year dollar the rebellion has cost us is repaid to the nation by the unfriendly countries which fomented, assisted, and protracted it.

Honeful as our financial prospects appear, however, everything depends upon the continued prosperity of our industrial interests. The transition from war to peace necessarily caused many important changes. But various manufacturing interests, especially those connected with iron, have already suffered a marked and grievious depression. It is absolutely essential that the Nation should not be plucked and plundered, as of old, by foreign manufacturers, his wife have three names each, and the and that our own people should, Prince Imperial has five; but others of the ssible, have an opportunity to do all our own work. We welcome the citizens of all nations here, and are willing and eager to purchase the varied products of their industry, but on condition that they in turn shall live among us and become purchasers and consumers of our products. We cannot afford to continue an impoverishing traffic, in which a few raw materials are exchanged for a great many expensive fabrics. We want the labor that effects these changes to be performed here, so that all the profits may be retained at home, and that all classes of our citizens may have abundant opportunities for the display of their talents and capacities, and the honest enlargement of their in twenty-one names apiece. The King of every respectable medical college of the land. Saxony has sixteen—but the average of his in conclusion, Dr. Brainard, on behalf of the incomes.

THE SOUTHERN CLERGY. We yesterday published the letter of WILMER, the Episcopal Bishop of Alabama, to his clergy and laity, advising a new rebellion, by asking them to refuse to pray for the President of the United States until the military are removed, and the civil, which means the old rebel governments, are restored. The same course has been adopted by W. M. GREEN, the Episcopal Bishop of Mississippi, more offensively. In his letter, printed in the Mississippi Clarion, dated July 19, he says:

Being now convinced that the military au-thority at present over us has no disposition to interfere with our services, and wishing to conform, as near as may be, with the worship of our brethren in the more Northern dioceses, conform, as near as may be, with the worship of our brethren in the more Northern dioceses, I now request that, so soon as the military rule shall cense to be exercised over us, and our state Government shall be re-established in the exercise of her constitutional rights, you will use the prayer for the "President of the United States, and all in civil authority," as prescribed in the Prayer Book. To use that prayer at present would be equivalent to wishing the success and continuance of a domination which, even in its mildest form, is repugnant to the spirit of any people.

I will take occasion here to reply, as well as I can, to a question which has been frequently asked of me since the late reverse in our political affairs, viz.: "Will the Southern Church return to its former connection withour Northern berthren, or will she retain her present reorganization?" No satisfactory answer can be given to this question until the meeting of our next General Council. But, for my own part, I hesitate not to say that my decided preference is to remain as we are, two separate and independent organizations.

The Methodist Eishon of Georgia G. F.

lent organizations The Methodist Bishop of Georgia. G. F. PIERCE, not to be outdone in disloyalty, thus addresses the preachers and members of his Conference, under date, Sunshine, July 20:

July 20:

In various ways I have learned that some discussion has arisen, and that some anxiety is felt in relation to the future policy of our Church. The question has come up—if the Methodist Church North proposes reunion, shall we accept it? Opposed to this proposition, some have suggested that we seek refuge from strife in the bosom of the Episcopal Church. Now, I beg to say that the agitation of these questions it premature and fraught with evil. In the first place the Northern Methodists have not proposed reunion, and I predict will not, except upon terms so degrading and repulsive as to preclude even their entertainment—much less their acceptance. I found this opinion upon their past history—their antecedents before and during the war, and their policy as declared, in a recent meeting, by their Bishops.

As to the other alternative it is compassed with embarrassments. Many difficulties are involved. We have not been invited, and it is indelicate to presume upon a welcome. Withat these are questions of ctiquette and conscience—of canons or ordination and forms—of itheracy and discipline, which no man or congregation can settle. They belong to conferences and conventions.

These are the men who have been teach—

These are the men who have been teaching religion to the Southern people. The two first formally refuse, and advise their followers not to pray for the President of the United States, unless the rebel civil government is restored! The Mcthodist proposes to reject all terms of re-union with his old Northern associates, because the terms would be "degrading and repulsive "-including, doubtless, the Heaven-offending condition of opposition to the "divine institution" of slavery. Not the most gentle introduction to peaceful restoration of the Union! They are, however, good reasons for maintaining the provisional military governments in the lately secoded States, and for keeping out all representatives in Congress who do not come up to the full measure of obedience to the laws and the national au-

thority. If the Southern clergy preach and teach such criminal passions as these, the laity will not be brought to their duty until they have a new realizing sense of the stern determination of the Government. And if the laity can wait, we presume the Government will not be im patient or hasty.

NAMES AND NAME-GIVING. Of the Church of England, Queen Vic-TORIA is called "Head," because her amiable ancestor, HENRY VIII., received the title of "Defender of the Faith" from Pope LEO X., for having written a book against LUTHER, in 1521, whose doctrines, soon after and for the remainder of his cvil life, he endeavored to force upon the consciences of his subjects. To the Church of England belongs a regulated-by-law Book of Common Prayer only used-none other-in all her places of public worship. This was first given in English, (not Latin) in the time of King HENRY; was reconstructed by order of EDWARD VI.; was cast aside by MARY I.; was revived and revised by order of ELIZABETH; and has subsequently been revised, by authority, in the reigns of James I., Charles II., and VICTORIA; the latest and most sensible alteration being the omission, a few years ago, of the four State-services-for Gunpowder Treason, November 5; for King CHARLES' Martyrdom, January 30; and for the Restoration of CHARLES II., May 29. The Pretestant Episcopal Church in America, still using the English Book of Common Prayer with a few changes, long since rejected the three State services in question. They did not think, perhaps, that CHARLES I. was a "Blessed Martyr: that there was much cause for thanking God for allowing monarchs to be restored, in the person of CHARLES II.; and that GUY FAWKES had been burned so long in

effigy in the streets that it was full time to get rid of him in the Churches. The directions in the English Book of Common Prayer as to Baptism of Infants, are very specific-namely, that each male shall have two god-fathers and one godmother, and each female child two godmothers and one god-father. One might think that Queen VICTORIA, as "Head of the Church," would respect the regulations as set down in the Prayer Book for the orthodox who belong to the Church of England. Not she. The other day, at the baptism of the Prince of Wales' second son, Her Majesty personally assisted in violating the Rubric. What is worse, she allowed the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishops of London, Oxford, and Worcester, and the Deans of Windsor and Westminster to do so too. All of them, like other clergymen of the Church of England, had pledged themselves, at ordination, to observe these

Instead of having the regulated number of sponsors, the little Prince had seven, viz. the Queen of Denmark, the King of Hanover, the Princess Louise of Hesse, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duke of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, the Duke of Of these seven, only the two last were present. The others were represented by proxy-Queen Victoria standing up for the Queen of Denmark, the infant's other grandmother. It is not stated, in the elaborate description of this ceremonial, whether there was anything particular When the Prince of Wales was chrisfrom the river Jordan for that specific purpose, and was not, as might have been expected from the King's predilections, a liquid supplied by the Widow CLI-QUOT. The newly-made Christian, accordafter year, coin from cotton, until every | ing to the English custom, was let lightly off with only four names - George -FREDERICK-ERNEST-ALBERT. In Austria, the usual average of royal names is four; in Prussia, it is three; in Russia, it is two; in Belgium, there are eighteen names among three royal children. In Brazil, Portugal, and Spain each royal Christian's given names are so numerous that it must be quite an effort of memory to remember them. The Emperor Pedro of Brazil has fifteen names, his eldest daughter eight, and her sister the same number. In Spain five royal children have forty-four names among them. Napoleon III. and

BONAPARTE family have many more. The

ORLEANS children averaged five each,

and the Bounnons four. The Queen

of Hanover has twelve; VICTOR EMMA-NUEL, seven; his eldest son eight; and

his sister-in-law twelve. The deposed Duch-

ess of Modena also sports a round dozen.

The Prince of Orange, about to marry

Queen Victoria's daughter, has six names.

One of the Saxe Weimar Princes has

ten, but the Royal Houses of Portugal and

Saxony carry this absurdity of bearing

many names to the extreme. King Louis,

of Portugal, has nineteen names, while two

sisters and a brother have forty-two among them, and three more of that family rejoice

in twenty-one names apiece. The King of

House is one lower. Some of the inferio princely houses of Europe are very strong in the name line. Very much in contrast with the strange practice of loading children with a crowd of names, is the general practice in countries wholly or partly republican. Out of seven teen persons who have occupied our Presidential Chair, all except three had only one Christian name. In England, too, among

the great political rulers and leaders, the same may be observed : WALPOLE, the two PITTS, CANNING, GREY, PEEL, BROUGHAM GRATTAN, COBDEN, BRIGHT, DISRAELI, and a great number of one-named persons night be counted up, and a comparatively mall number of eminent men with more han one-though in this minority are Fox SHERIDAN, and CURRAN; Lords DERBY and PALMERSTON, and Mr. GLADSTONE Among the single names are the two Ba-CONS, (ROGER and FRANCIS,) SHAKSPEARE, IONSON, MILTON, COWLEY, MARVELL DONNE, DRYDEN, POPE, PRIOR, GOLD-SMITH, SAMUEL JOHNSON, COWPER, SCOTT ROGERS, MOORE, EDGEWORTH, SMOLLETT FIELDING, GRIFFIN, and DICKENS.

All this, however, is a digression from he original question, whether VICTORIA head of the Church," has not violated er own Rubric by giving seven instead o three sponsors to her little grandson? It is o be hoped they will make a good Christian of him, at any rate.

GENERAL Cox, the Union candidate for Governor of Ohio, has written a letter accepting the nomination of the Union party. which is calculated to excite much discussion by the frankness and the freshness of its suggestions. We print an article, giving condensation of the letter, from the Cincinnati Times, with the comments of that

THE SOUTHERN NEWSPAPERS that refus o yield to the national authority, and cirulate the speeches of disloyal and disafected preachers and politicians, copy the rticles of the New York World and News. s the best reading they can give to the Southern people. Thus, the rebel still bor rows hope in his new treason from his old sympathizing friends.

THE CONSTITUTION of Massachusetts contains the following article, defining the right of suffrage: ART. XX. No person shall have the right to vote, or be eligible to office under the Consti-tution of this Commonwealth, who shall not be able to read the Constitution in the English language, and write his fame.

JOHN S. DOUGHERTY, who died in this city few days ago—a partner in the enterprisin news and publishing house of Elias Barr, a ancaster-was one of the most esteemed an patriotic men in the State. His loss is severe ly felt by the community in which he was so seful and respected a citizen. "What of the Night?"

But a day or two ago I penned an article "The Under-Current") in relation to the pre-cent treasonable aims of the Southern leaders and the reasons for their readiness to adopt the theory that their States have never been out of the Union, viz.: that they now desire, as soon and as quietly as possible, to return to State Government, and then, proclaiming all their old theories again, to put them into practice, acting upon "State rights," and re-instating slavery, in one form or another, in spite of both the wish and power of the nation I did so not so much from any concerted, recent action on their part then known to me, as from my thorough knowledge of the animus with which the rebellion was commenced and as been carried on from beginning to end. I did it because I saw the whole North running mad with foolish theories of universal pardon and immediate universal suffrage, both full of error and ruin. Strange, indeed, that the ons of thirty years' agitat and murdering in Congress, the final treason, the four years' systematic butchery, and the tortures of Andersonville and Libby, have given no wisdom to Northern men, who have ot only looked upon but suffered by it all But strange and veracious verifications of mv declarations are before the nation almost before the warning is in type. The papers of to-day are full of Southern threats and treasons. North Carolina is not to come back unless she keeps her slaves. Tennessee is to

uniess she keeps her slaves. Tennessee is to do as she pleases, and Virginia to elect the idols of the rebel troops—or else, or else, what? Or else, they say, there is to be no Union!!! The announcement has come earlier than I supposed; but the spiritis exactly what I wrote it was.

I have suffered by this rebellion much, and expect to suffer more. I have as mad the right expect to suffer more. I have carned the right to speak my mind upon it; and both the right and duly remain the same, though the nation s determined to make itself both blind and caf, and will neither see nor hear. The warn ing shall be spoken all the same. It may come to its senses yet.

The Southern leaders never for a single mo-

ment have cherished an idea of giving up slavery, educating the negro, and returning in peace and with peaceful aims to the bosom of the Union. They do intend to return: but to cheat or bully the nation when they come, and to keep the old bone of discord in their midst, and do their work by slavery again. This may God and the nation forbid! He who gave us victory has given the strength to keep the grasp we are holding. The demon of treason is down, but is not dead. The nation's fingers are around its throat. She has the power to keep her grasp till it is strangled dead and cold. In Heaven's name n all the mourners at its grave! Let the nation, by its million voices, daily declare that treason must perish from the land, and with it all that stirs its ugly blood; that slavery is not only hewn down, but its roots must be dug up; that this is a Government of freemen, and shall so remain; that no power on earth shall step between the nation and its peace; that though the territory of the Southern States has ever remained within the Union, its rebellious inhabitants have put themselves beyond the pale of its protection and forfeited their every right; hat they can only resume them again through never reach those who are plotting further crimes; and that until they are mestored they will be restrained, and then the Government will enact the nation's will, and the war will not have been wholly in vain. But in all conscience let us hear no more of universal pardon and immediate universal suffrage, with treason still thundering at our doors, and

slavery wriggling back into life again.
August 1, 1865. GLO American Dental Association. [Special Correspondence of The Press.] CHICAGO, August 1, 1865.

The fifth annual meeting of the American

Dental Association, a representative body composed of delegates from State, county, and local dental societies and dental colleges in various parts of the Union, was in session for four days during the past week in Chicago, Ilinois, one hundred and forty delegates being present from Massachusetts, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Mis souri, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia. The Association assembled on Tuesday, July 25th, 1865, and was called to order at ten o'clock by the President, Dr. J. H. McQuillen of Philadelphia. An address of welcome, by Dr. W. W. Allport, chairman of the committee on arrangements, was delivered, and briefly responded to by the president. After the organization of the society, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, Dr. C. W. Spalding, of St. ouis: First Vice President, Dr. C. H. Cushing of Chicago; Second Vice President, Dr. James McManus, of Hartford, Conn.; Corresponding Sceretary, Dr. L. D. Shepherd, of Salem, Mass.; Recording Secretary, Dr. J. Taft, of Cincin-nati, Ohio; Treasurer, Dr. J. J. Weatherbee, of Boston, Mass. Dr. Spalding, on taking the chair, delivered brief address, thanking the members for the onor done him, and then called on the retiring President, who delivered a farewell address, embracing a concise but complete history of the formation and progress of the American Dental Association, in accordance with a resolution of the preceding meeting.

The reports of the various standing commit The reports of the various standing commit-tees on the Science and Art of the Profession were, in addition to a number of volunteer essays, made the subjects of discussion, eliciting thereby not only a great deal of interest, but proving also highly instructive to the members present. Drs. Fitch, Spalding, Atkinson, Chase, Buckingham, Ellis, Hill, Perkins, Taft, Watt, McQuillen, Shepard, Clark, Mc-Manus, Morgan, Forbes, and others, participa-At the request of the Association several lectures were delivered before the body. The first of these was by Dr. Daniel Brainard, Professor of Surgery in Rush Medical College, Chicago upon the "Special Branches of Medical, Surgical, and Dental Studies." The lecturer, in an

eloquent and attractive manner, sketched the

rom the time when it was considered a mer

due to the fact of its having been studied as

speciality; men having devoted their entire time and attention to its pursuit. This special study the lecturer considered to be of great

daptation in other branches of medica

cience. He considered the path of progress

n medical science to be by the way of special study; by this he did not mean to advise the

separation of the various branches, or to sug-gest that they should be distinct one from the

other. He believed that dentistry should not be separated from the medical profession, and bened to see the day when there should be a chair for diseases of the dental organs in

nce, and worthy of consideration and

echanical art to the present time, when it has developed itself into a most important special branch of the medical profession. This rapid progress he considered in a high degree

and progress of dentistry as a specialty

stop at the St. Lawrence Hall.

EX-GOVERNOR WESTCOTT, THE MAN WITHOUT A

COUNTRY.

Ex-Governor Westcott is a quiet, ordinary looking old gentleman, somewhat neglectful in his dress, of considerable ability, a little soured in his temper, yet retaining the frank demeanor of a gentleman. He professes to have very little association or sympathy with the more rabid Southerners; says that he has done nothing except defend the St. Atbans raiders, which he justifies on the ground of his profession, and declares that he should not hesitate to return home to-morrow, as the Government can have no charges against him.

But he is evidently distressed in his mind, and declares that he has no country; that the United States Government has killed his boys and taken from him all he loved, and that he only wants to spend the four or five years remaining to his life in peace. Does not his conscience sometimes tell him that upon him, and not upon the United States Government, rests the responsibility of his bereavements; that his example and his advice shaped the cureer and dug the early graves of his sons? Yet one cannot but sympathize with the bereaved, father, and mourn the terrible crime that entailed such suffering upon our countrymen.

THE NEGROS-UPPRAGU QUESTION.

Governor Westcott, like most of the Southerners here, favors the extension of the suffrage to the freedmen of the South. They are made free, he says, universal freedom has been proclaimed, and it is now a stultification to deny them the right to vote. He does not believe they will yote with their former masters, but they will give the South a larger basis of representation, and raise her in importance in the nation. He is peculiarly bitter on the Democratic party. They are cowards and traitors, too, he says, and he will never again in his life, if he votes at all, vote for a Democrat. He will vote for none but Republicans. There is no issue now, he argues, between the South and the Republicans. Slavery is gone—secssion is forever dead. The South should now unite Guerillas in Kentucky. The Louisville (Kentucky) Daily Union Press, The Louisville (Kentucky) Daily Union Press, of the 21st ult., has the following items:

We had thought that gacrillas had ceased to operate in our State. It has been some time since we have chronicled any outrages performed by them, and we had come to the conclusion that all who had not been arrested had left the State. We we mistaken. Yesterday, the military arrested a man by the name of David Fern, who lives in Jefferson county, and who is charged with operating in that line. line.
A United States detective arrived from Owensboro, last evening, with William Francis Spalding, a noted guerilla from that section of the State. Spalding is charged with burning the courthouse at Owensboro, and with having committed several nurders. He will be tried before a military commission. committed several murders. He will be tried before a military commission.

A STRANGE AND ROMANTIC CHRUMSTANCE.—Athalf-past two o'clock on Wednesday morning, while the steamer Philadelphia was entoute for Hilton Head, having on board the 131st New York Yolunteers, when about half a mile below Fort Pulaski, a citizen, clad in rebel uniform, for some unexplained reason suddenly grasped private Henry Cameron, of Company C, 131st New York Yolunteers; and attempted to push him over the deck-gnards into the river. Cameron supposing the fellow was joking, or trying to play some kind of a trick, clinched his opponent closely, and held on to his clothing; but he soon discovered that the man was in earnest, and really intended to put him overboard. Before he could extreate himself from the would-be murderer, both parties lost their balance, and, almost unobserved by the large number of soldiers on board, fell into the river. Cameron says he heard the cftizen strike the wood-work on the paddle-boxes, and in a few seconds heard stifled grouns, and he thinks the paddle-boxes, and in a few seconds heard stifled grouns, and he thinks the paddle-boxes, and in a few seconds heard stifled grouns, and he thinks the paddle-boxes and in a few seconds heard stifled grouns, and he thinks the paddle-boxes on the saw nothing of him after the occurrence. Cameron being a good swimmer at once struck out boldly for the shore, which was half a mile distant, experiencing great difficulty in stemming the swift current with his clothing, and pressed rapidly for the dim outlines of the shore, which he reached in a nude and terribly exhausted condition. Cameron landed on an extensive bed of oysters, cutting his feet budly, and here he remained till daylight, wathing, like Mileawher, for something to turn up. His eyes were gladdened at daylight, wathing, like Mileawher, for something to turn up. His eyes were gladdened at daylight, wathing, like Mileawher, for something to turn up. His eyes were gladdened at daylight, wathing, like Mileawher, for ANOTHER DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO INFLICT PERSONAL INJUST UPON GEN. GRANT.—It will be remembered that when Gen. Grant gave a public reception at the Astor House, New York, some time since, some distartly fellow made an attempt to wrench the General's arm out of joint, by seizing his hand with a vice-like grasp and twisting it around in a painful mannor. A similar attempt to injure the General was made at the Faneuil Hall reception, in this city, on Monday. While the throng of ladies and gentlemen were paying their personal respects to the distinguished hero, an individual approached him and seized his hand in the same manner that it was grasped in New York, attempting to give it a sudden twist, which the General succeeded in preventing only by forcibly withdrawing it. One of the Aldermon who witnessed the operations eized the man by the neck, but the rascal escaped from him, and was quickly lost in the crowd which was hut rying past. There is no doubt but that it was a deliberate attempt to inflict personal injury upon the General, and we understand, also, that he was identified as the same person who tried the same game in New York.—Boston Courier, 22d. ----

Census Statistics.—The following estimates are deduced from census returns now in progress of preparation, with a view to the publication of a volume on-manufactures. The work is being urged forward, and will probably be issued about the opening of Congress: New England represents an increase in the manufacture of woollen goods of sixty-two hundred per cent., the Middle States seven and three-tenths per cent., the Western States ten and two-fifths per cent., the Southern States one hundred and forty-three per cent., and the Pacific States—Oregon and California, which made no return of manufactures in 1850—report two hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars as the total manufacture of woollens. The total increase in the States and Territories is forty-two hundred per cent. on \$43,524,288 in 1850. All the States show an increase except New York, Delaware, Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois; and the only State from which there is no return for the manufacture of woollens is Arkansas.

STEEL LOCOMOTIVES—The Manyport and Carlisic Company have, for some time past, employed sized. to a great extent, in substitution STEEL LOCOMOTIVES.—The Manyport and Carlisle Company have, for some time past, employed sieel, to a great extent, in substitution of ordinary iron for the working parts of locomotives, and, as we are informed, with the most satisfactory results. The traffice, on the line is principally coal and mineral. It has been found that, with the ordinary iron tires on the engine wheels, the distance run was not more than 90,000 miles—in many cases not more than 60,000 miles—and the wheels require to be taken from under the engine for every 20,000 or 30,000 miles run, for repairs and "turning up." In the case of the steel tires, however, the wheels will run 100,000 miles before they require "turning up" or repairing. The result of a very correful examination of the effect of wear leads to the opinion that these wheels will run from 300,000 to 500,000 miles, or equal to some twelve or fifteen years' work of a daily average of about 100 miles. A SMART OLD LADY.—Mrs. Hayden, L. smart old lady of seventy-five, in Braintree, Mass., was out berrying last Wednesday, when she caught sight of a rattlesnake, with raised lead, about ready for a spring. Seizing a stick, she thrust it into his open mouth and down his throat, thus holding him to the ground; then drawing a stone to her by the aid of her foot, she, with stick and stone, despatched the "varmint" by severing the bread from the body. Shouldering the snakes she started for home, with a pall of berries in each hand, but concesses to being a "little startled" when the headless body was suddenly coiled around her throat, and concluded to transport her prize some other way. The snake measured nearly five feet, and had ten

REWARDS FOR THE CAPTURE OF THE ASSAS-SINS.—We hear it stated that Judge Holt, Ad-jutant General Townsend, and Assistant Se-cretary Eckert have been appointed by the Secretary of War a board to hear and decide claims on the Government for rewards for the capture of the assassins. These officers have been giving their attention to this business for several weeks, but no rewards have been paid out as yet.—Washington Chronicle, of yes-terday. THE CAPTURE OF KIRBY SMITH.—The story that General Kirby Smith was taken prisoner, with his four hundred companions, by a Mexican Governor, turns out to be untrue, as we were half inclined to suspect from the first. The information was received by one of our correspondents from a member of Cortinas' staff, but he has since learned that it was unfounded. We regret that the story obtained circulation birough our columns.—New Orleans Times, 2018.

— Italy now possesses a fleet of 98 vessels, 74 of which are ships of the line, and 24 are transports. The ships of twar consist of 18 iron-clads, 3 screw steamers, 25 paddle-wheel steamers, and 10 sulling vessels. The nominal power of the engines in the war steamers 123,140 horses; they reckon 1,260 cannon and 20,283 men. In the transport service, the engines are 4,350 horse-power, and the ships are provided with 45 cannon, and manned by 1,582 scamen.

THE SOUTHERN STATES. dvice to the Provisional Governor of Alabama—The Opinions of the People, as Expressed by a Mobile Journal—They Want Congressmen by the First Monday in December—The Ken-tucky Election—An Order from Gen. Palmer. From the Mobile Register, 22d ult.]

tucky Election—An Order from Gen.

Palmer.

(From the Mobile Register, 22d ult.)

We announced yesterday the arrival at Montgomery of the 16m. L. E. Parsons, the lately appointed Provisional Governor of Alabama. The intelligence will be received by a multitude of persons with great satisfaction. In the history of the State it has never happened to any one man too occupy a position in which the hopes, expectations, and interests of a whole people so largely clustered around him. He is the Palinurus whose skill is relied upon to steer the ship of State, lately wrecked upon to steer the ship of State, lately wrecked upon the billows of revolution, back to the safe port, from which, with excited pilots on board, and storm-sails set, she turned her prow seaward four years ago.

We need not impress upon Gov. Parsons the importance of as speedy a restoration of the Slate to the dominion of civil law as is possible. The present amplibious condition of things is embarrassing to all parties and injurious to all interests. We are a people in a period of profound peace, living under military government. According to the declared policy at Washington, we have never been out of the Union, yet, for any practical purpose we are not in the Union. The State itself is in a condition of complete political and civil architect appointed to reconstruct the broken edicine of Government, to re-assemble the law-makers, reinvest the judges with the ermine of their exalted offices; and to reinew the broken diellowship to her peers of the Federal Union. The sooner all this grave work is completed the botter, provided it be well and wisely done. We hope to see it finished, so that by the first Monday of December, the Senators and Representatives from Alabama may present their credentials in the Congress of the United States, and be there cordially welcomed by the sitting members of that body. And so they will be by all who have supported the late war upon its estensible ground, to wit that it was a war for the preservation of the United Sta During the session of the association, a number of entertainments were given in the evenings to the delegates, by Dr. W. W. Allport, Prof. Miller, and Prof. N. S. Davis, President of the American Medical Association. At the residence of the latter, to the following sentiment by Dr. Spalding, "Medicine, Surgory, and Dentistry, practical departments of a common science, whose disciples should constitute a common brotherhood upon Prof. Prog. Prog. psychologists. the importance and necessity, to special as well as general practitioners, of possessing a thorough and complete knowledge of medi-

OVEMENTS OF SOME OF THE REBEL CONSPI-RATORS. There are at present at Montreal, besides There are at present at Montreat, osakes George Sanders, ex-Governor Westcott, Bever-ley Tucker, Dr. Pallen, of Missouri, ex-Medical Director of the Western rebel army, and Gen. Carroll, of Tennessee. All these gentlemen stop at the St. Lawrence Hall. POYERNOR WESTCOTT, THE MAN WITHOUT A THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

THE ELECTION IN KENTUCKY.

General Palmer, commanding the Department of Kentucky, has issued the following order, in which the persons in this State who are disqualified from voting under the laws of the State and the act of Congress of March 3, 1853, are specified. He is determined to aid the civil authorities, by military force if necessary, to execute the laws strictly in every county of the Commonwealth:

Headquarters Department of Kentucky, Louisville (Ky.) July 26, 1895. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KENTIONY, LOUISVILLE (Ky.) July 26, 1885.
GENERAL ORDERS NO. 51.—The near approach of an important election, to be held in all the counties of the State and Military Department of Kentucky, renders it proper in the judgment of the General Commanding to require all officers commanding troops to give to the officers of the State, charged by law with the duty of conducting elections, and to the legal voters of the State, the most complete protection.

woters of the State, the most complete protection.

Martial law prevails in the Department of Kentucky, and certain classes of persons are especially under military surveillance and control. These are:

1. All rebel soldiers, whether paroled or not, and without regard to the fact that they have or lave not taken any of the oaths prescribed by law, or executive or military orders, or have registered under orders from the head quarters of the Department of Kentucky.

2. All guerillas and others who, without belonging to regular rebel military organizations, have taken up arms against the Government, or have in any way operated against the Government, or have in any way operated against the Government or people of Kentucky, or any other State or Territory.

3. All persons who, by act or word, directly or indirectly, gave aid, comfort, or encouragement to persons in rebellion. This applies to all persons who have voluntarily acted as secouts or spies for rebel or guerilla forces; who have voluntarily furnished any rebel force or person with information, food, clothing, horses, arms or money, or have harbored, concealed, or otherwise aided or encouraged them.

4. All deserters from the military or naval service of the United States who did not return to said service or report themselves to some provost marshal within the sixty days

service of the United States who did not return to said service or report themselves to some provost marshal within the sixty days limited in the proclamation of the President of the United States, dated the 11th day of March, 1895; and all persons who deserted from the military or naval service of the United States after the 3d day of March, 1865, and all persons duly enrolled who departed the Jurisdiction of the district in which they were enrolled, or went beyond the limits of the United States to avoid any draft All persons who were, or have been, directly or indirectly engaged in the civil service of the late so-called 1 Confederate Government, or of the so-called 1 Provisional Government, or of the so-called 1 Provisional Governments—all such persons are disqualified from voting by the laws of the State of Kentucky and the act of Congress of March § 1895. All persons of the classes aforesaid are required to abstain from all interference with elections—runt with it they shall in any manner interfect therein, by voting or attempting to vote, or by appearing at the polls, be at once arrested and field for military trial.

It will be given to the civil authorities to enforce the laws and to preserve the peace. Any person who shall counsel, advise, or encowinge any indige of any election, or any other person, to disregard or disobey the law, as declared in the proclamation of the Governor of the State, will be at once arrested. The peace of the country can be secured only by ebedience to the law.

E. B. Harlan, Capt. and A. A. G. Official: Ben. W. Sullivan, Lieut. and Act. A. G.

Brick walls are gradually rising in every direction in the burnt district along Main and Cary streets, and taking the place of the mournful ruins left by the April fire.

The Governor appointed, on Monday, J. M. Perdue notary public for the town of Manchester and the county of Chesterfield.

The 14th United States Regulars left Richmond on Wednesday for New York. RICHMOND. PETERSBURG.

mond on Wednesday for New York.

PETERBURG.

The 6th New York Artillery was yesterday relieved from duty in this city, and left for Norfolk last evening. The 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Artillery takes the place of the 6th.

Lieutenant Colonel B. F. Winger, commanding the 2d Pennsylvania Veteran Artillery, relieves Lieutenant Colonel Stephen Baker, as commandant of this post.

Captain B. F. Everett, 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, has been appointed Provost Marshal of the city, in place of Captain E. Getman, relieved.

The city of Petersburg has, by order, been embraced in the Sub-District of the Blackwater, General McKibbin commanding. The system of having Assistant Provost Marshals in the several districts of the city is abolished. There will be only one Provost Marshals in the city, with an assistant in his office.—Express, 1st.

During the month of July there were twenty-eight marriage licences issued at Petersburg. This number is almost unprecedented in the hymenial annals of Petersburg, and it may be considered the more remarkable in view of the fact, that for ten days during the month the cierk was prevented from granting licences, because his office was declared vacant by the Governor. He can only account for the large increase of marriages on the ground that better times are here, everything is cheap, our population is increasing, and the negroes adopting the system of marriage.

Atlanta.

Sales of cotton took place in our city on

Sales of cotton took place in our city on Tuesday last, the 26th instant, at the following prices: Middling fair, 37% cents; good middling, 35 cents; middling, 35 cents; strict middling, 30 cents; ordinary, 27 cents. We believe this range of prices is higher than any other point in the interior of our State.—Intelligencer, 29th. ATLANTA.

THE RUINED DISTRICT.—We are glad to see that the energy of property-holders in the district which was the scene of the late desolating explosion is being exerted in the repair of damages and reconstruction. That was the most cruel blow Mobile received during the war. It ruined many and reduced others from comfort and affluence to straitened circumstances.—Register and Advertiser, 22d. CHATTANOOGA.

Wonder what has become of the forty-four men whose names were enrolled by Colonel W. B. Stokes, in 1861, when he boasted of "resisting Lincoln and his surpation" at "the point of the bayonet?" Will some of Colonel Stokes friends be kind enough to furnish this desirable information to the loyal men of this section?—Gazette, 30th. ANOTHER MISSIVE FROM EX-SENATOR FOOTE-NEGRO SUFFRAGE ADVOCATED .- Ex-Senator Foote, of Tennessee, who is now reluctantly chewing "the cud of sweet and bitter fancy" in Canada, for want of permission to return to the United States, and who has inflicted a nail the Thirm newspapers with anneather put literation to Florence.

Buckle's Remains.—There appears to be chance that a further portion of H. T. Buckle' "History of Civilization," which the authodia not live to complete, will soon be put lished. nessee. He discusses the state of the South in general, and the subject of negro suffrage in particular. He says slavery is clearly now at ished.

THEODORE PARKER.—It is stated that M. Reille, a writer in the "Revue des deux Monles," and a rationalist preacher in Holland, is
about publishing a life of Theodore Parker. an end, and its levival impossible, as sooner the South realizes this fact the better. But, more than this:

"We must, in order to be free ourselves, agree never hereafter to interfere with the freedom of others. We must amend our State Constitutions as soon as possible, and embody therein our consent that the four millions of bondmen and bondwomen heretofore existing upon Southern soil shall be henceforth as free in all respects as those of the white race who lately dominated over them; in other words, we must formally recognize the state of things already existing, and bind ourselves to do nothing to disturb it in all future time. We must, in order to assure our own return to liberty and happiness, not only recognize the colored denizens of the South as now free, but we must allow them the same means of preserving their freedom that we ourselves desire to possess. They must be freemen in fact as well as in name.

THEODORE PARKER.—It is stated that M. Reville, a writer in the "Revue des deux Mondes," and a rationalist preacher in Holland, is shout publishing a life of Theodore Parker. Rousseau.—A collection of letters addressed to J. J. Rousseau has been discovered in the town library of Neufchatel, and has been published in Paris.

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Rousseau.—A collection of letters addressed t sooner the South realizes this fact the better. we must allow them the same means of preserving their freedom that we ourselves desire to ploesess. They must be freemen in faith as well as in name.

"We must consent to their being invested with the elective franchise; and this must be done, too, no matter what cherished notions we may entertain in regard to the mental inferiority of those whom some of us have heretofore regarded as the doomed posterity of Ham. Nor can we now safely talk about carrying them through a course of special tutelage and probation, such as I understand you to recommend, ere we make them our own equals before the sword and the purse of the nation.

"I tell you, my dear sir, and through you I wish to urge upon the whole mass of my follow countrymen of the South, that these things must be done by us, else our States will not be allowed to have Senators and Representatives in Congress, or even be permitted, without molestation, to administer their own municipal concerns. This, I say to you emphatically is a settled matter; it is resjudicata, and there is no appeal for us in the ease."

"Mr. Poofe concludes with a plea for equal rights to negroes, on the ground that it will open a glorious era for the South.

"Our true friends and our future allies in "Our true friends and our future allies in "Flour, bbls... 2,266 20,563" FOREIGN EXPORTS .- The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports for the week ending August 3, 1865:

the North are those who are now pleading in our behalf for justice and for a kindly and politic forbearance as to the past. If we fail not to be equal to the demands of the present critical exigency, we shall in a few short years at most find ourselves once more happy, and safe, and prosperous. For I am not among those who at all doubt the complete success of the new system of labor now being introduced in the South; nor do I agree with those who apprehend any great injury of any kind as likely to arise from the proposed extension of the elective franchise to both classes of our Southern poulation alike. Address to a Veteran Regiment. The elective franchise fo both classes of our Southern population alike.

"I doubt not at all that with proper judgment, diligence, and thrift, Southern plantations will be as prosperous under the new system of agricultural labor as they ever were under the old one; and I am decidedly of an opinion that there will be as little of fraud and unfairness in our elections hereafter in the Southern States, and upon the whole as judicions and beneficial an exercise of the right of suffrage as there has ever heretofore been."

dovernor Sharkey, of Mississippi, Taxing Cotton. ing Cotton.

Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, recently placed a tax of one dollar upon each bute of cotton sent to the market, for the purpose of assisting in paying the expenses of the coming State Convention, and several persons refusing to pay the tax, Governor Sharkey has issued the following order doubling the tax, and ordering the sheriff to seize the cotton and sell it at public auction, in cases where parties refuse to pay the tax:

and sell it at public auction, in cases where parties refuse to pay the tax:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
JACKSON, MISS., July 21, 1815.

Whereas, It has been represented that merchants refuse to pay the tax of one dollar imposed on each bale of cotton taken or sent to market, as required by the ordinance of the 17th instant, it is therefore ordained and declared that a tax of two dollars per bale shall be assessed and collected on every bale of cotton taken or sent to market the owner of which refuses to pay the tax of one dollar per bale; and the sheriff shall seize and immediately sell at public auction sufficient cotton to pay the taxes. And in all cases when a tax of five per cent. ad valorem is ordered to be assessed and collected on property purchased during the war, by the ordinance aforesaid, double taxes shall be assessed and collected when parties refuse to pay the taxes, or render a false report to the assessor; and the sheriff shall, in all cases for non-payment of taxes, seize and sell at public auction, five days notice in case of real estate, and immediately in case of personal property, sufficient to pay the taxes.

Given under my hand and the seal of the State, the day and year aforesaid.

By the Governor: Wa. L. Shahkey.

James Is, Yerder, Secretary of State. THE PLANTERS AND FREEDMEN ON THE RED RIVER Assistant Superintendent of Freedmen, Lieutenant W. B. Stickney, makes the following

report on the condition of the freedmen and planters in Western Louisiana: Freedmen's Bureau, Shreveport, La., July 15, 1865. Copt. Thos. W. Conway, Assistant Commissoner:
Sin: I am happy to be able to report that the planters and freedmen in this section are generally entering into written contracts, which are binding for the rest of the year. When there are non-winfirm and helpless to sunorthere are non-winfirm and helpless to sunorthere. are binding for the rest of the year. Where there are many infirm and helpless to support, and the planter has but a small crop to secure, the contract is for food, clothing, houses, fuel, and medical attendance; but working hands are receiving as compensation from two to twelve dollars per month in some cases; in others, from two to thirteen and a half bushels of corn per month, or a share of the crops, varying, according to circircumstances, from one-fourteenth to one-quarter and one-third of the whole amount raised. There is a great demand for labor now, and there are no idle freedmen about the city. Not a ration has been drawn for any freedmen here, except the sickand attendants at the Freedmen's Hospital.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

From the Chicago Tribune we take the a "Free trade and tariff is, in fact, only a question of work and wages; for free trade forces us to compete with the pauper labor of Europe, while a judicious protective tariff brings those laborers to us, shelters, feeds, clothes, and educates them, as they can never be sheltered, fed, clothed, and educated where they are, and converts them, and their posterity from paupers into good citizens and valuable members of society.

"Free trade carries the farmer's grain across the ocean, and takes the price of transportation out of his pocket, while a judicious protective tariff takes his wheat, his corn, his costs, and every other thing that he raises but cannot send away, sells them to the manufacturer at his own door, and puts the price of transportation into his pocket.

"Workingmen of our country, keep your money, and close your ears to the sophistry of English traders and their aiders and abettors, who, having burned our ships and ruined our commerce, under the pretext of 'neutrality and beligerent rights,' are now ready to spend millions to force us to buy our goods in their market, and thus freight their ships both ways over the occan.'

"It is a remarkable fact that the Board of "Free trade and tariff is, in fact, only a que wer the ocean!
"It is a remarkable fact that the Board of Trade Convention, comprising about four lundred of the most notive and intelligent business men from all parts of the United States, voted by acctanuation and with but one dissenting voice for Congressional discrimination in favor of American manufactures. "Such unanimity in favor of a great National question, that has vexed politicians during the past generation, and one, too, upon which commercial men have generally been on the free trade side, is a most significant fact, and indicates the growing sentiment of the people in favor of an ample tarin on foreign manufactures.

in tayor of an imple tarm on foreign manufactures.

"Every other question that was brought be fore the Convention was discussed with zea and ability, and with strong parties on eithe side. But the great question of protection to American industry raised but one feeble No in that great assemblage of the most practica talent in the United Statos.—Let Congress how the signs of the times, for the people are moving in the right direction."

W. News of Foreign Literature. News of Foreign Literature.

(From the American Publishers' Circular.)

CLERICAL ACCURACY.—A writer in the London Athenaeum, of July 8th, says: "One of the most interesting and readable accounts of Cordova may be found in a book upon Spain, written by Mr. Slidell, of Trent notoriety, when a very young man." It happens, however, that the book referred to, "A Year in Spain, by a Young American." published in 1823, was written by Alexander Slidell, who took his mother's name of Mackenzie, in 1837, and who died in 1848. John Slidell, "of Trent notoriety," is a lawyer, who never published anything but a political speech, and who was "Confederate" minister in Paris during 1892-65. 1602-05.

Liverature in Parliament,—Among the members of the House of Commons) lately elected, are John Stuart Mill, for the city of Westminster, Thomas Hughes, (author of "John Brown's Schooldays,") for the borough of Lambeth, and Sir Charles Bright, the electricism, for Greenwich. Sir Charles Wentworth Dilke, proprietor of the Atheneum, has also been elected for the borough of Wallingford.

been elected for the borough of Wallingford.

NATOLEON'S CASAR—It is said that the second volume of this political biography, now
in the press, will be prefaced by a memorandum giving its Imperial author's views upon
the civil war in this country. Napoleon has
published, for private circulation, one hundred copies of a pamphlet upon Algeria, with
plans for its future government.

CROOMET LATERATURE—About twenty trees plans for its future government.

CROQUET LITERATURE.—About twenty treatises upon the now fashionable game of croquet have been published in England, and four or five in this country. It is now declared that this is only the old game of Pall Mall (hence the name of a street in London), which Charles II. was so fond of playing in St. James' Park, as Pepys mentions.

HIGMER.—Two new translations are forthcoming in London: Of the Hiad, put into English yerse in the Spenserian stanza, by Phillip Stanhope Worsley, M. A., Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Oxford; and of the Odyssey, in blank yerse, by the Rev. George M. Musgrave.

Altograph.—Among the gems lately sold by injured the present crop. grave.

Autograph.—Among the gems lately sold by auction in London was an autograph letter from Anne of Cleves, fourth wife of Henry III., of England, whom, disliking, he repudiated and sont back to Germany. Only two other autographs of this princess are known.

Mr. Thompson, the keeper of the Royal Museums of Copenhagen, is dead. His works on numismatics and archaeology have made his name famous in the learned world, and he was the founder of the celebrated society of Scandinavian Archæology.

Theres, the Historian.—It is rumored that preme Court. York gold operators for a rise in the premium on coin. The argument is this: That the dis-bursements of the national treasury will ple-Scandinavian Archeology.

THIERS, THE HISTORIAN.—It is rumored that Mr. Thiers, who has been for many years making collections for such a work, is writing a "History of the Restoration from 1814 to 1830." the first volume of which may be expected early next year.

THE late P. J. Proudhon left seventeen works in MS. behind him. The first, "The Political Capacity of the Working Classes." has appeared; the second of them, "The Principle of Art," is in press, and the others will appear as soon as may be. thorize the money market, and, as there is no national loan now to absorb the surplus, a demand will be created for gold for the purpose of hoarding until such time as another Govern-ment loan may be authorized, which cannot

Dear as soon as may be.

BRETHOVEN.—Eighty-three letters from the great musical composer to the Cardinal Arch-duke Rudolph of Austria, a great patron of pinnists, have been discovered, and will soon be published. Their existence was wholly unlions upon the market, or any amount sufficient to break down the operations and untielpations of the bulls. Drexel & Co. quote: Suspected.

Christopher Columnus is to be canonized for a saint. The first steps have been taken at Rome to give him this honor. Who would ever have dreamed that Washington Living would one day be a contributor to the "Acta Sanctorum?" S. Bonds 1881, new... S. Certif. of Indebtedness, new. S. Certif. of Indebtedness, old... S. 78-10 Notes, new... uartermasters' Vouchers..... rders for Certif. of Indebtedness torum?"

History of Scotland.—Mr. John Hill Burton
announces a new "History of Scotland, from
Agricola's Invasion to the Revolution of 1883."
As one of the best Scottish antiquarians, Mr.
Burton is well qualified for this self-imposed ANTIQUITY OF MAN.—Sir William Denison, who has been successively Governor of Van Dieman's Land, New South Wales, and Madrus, Colonel of Engineers, has published a brochure entitled, "Man not so Old as Supposed." Sales of Stocks, August 3. SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD. FIRST CALL. Newspaper Exodes.—In consequence of Florence becoming the capital of the kingdom of Italy, Turin loses that distinction. More than half the Turin newspapers will shift their publication.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD.

55 US 7-30 TxN2d sr 9924 100 Mapte Shade....
1000 City 68 Mimicipal 9176 200 do...lots
5 Lenigh Valley... 63 100 do...lots.b30 100 do...lots.b30 100 do...lots.b30 100 Catawss R. 1234 100 do...lots.b30 100 Cataws R. 1234 100 Ca \$21,704 100 Clinton Coal.... M 100 Caldw 100 Maple Shade. bas 836 AFTER BOARDS. 1000 City 6s new ... 1134 700 Daizell Oil ... 1530 43 100 Reading R ... 1510 52.154 300 St Nicholas Oil ... 15 100 do ... 155 500 Big Tunk bio 14 300 Rending R bio 53
500 Royal bio 14 300 Rending R bio 53
500 Reading R bio 53
100 do 55
100 do 65
100 Tarr Homestead 44
110 Now York Post Of Yesterday, says:

Gold is steady and not very active at 1414@

Address to a Veteran Regiment.

Headquarters 50th Pa. Vet. Vol.,
Harisburg, August 2, 1805.
Officers and Soldiers: The great work is finished. By your gallantry in action, and steadfast devotion in the service of your country, you have won a glorious victory, an honorable peace, and an illustrious name. The tendris that have wound around our hearts, and held us together, in stronger than fraternal affections, are about to be severed. Companions in war, we will be friends in peace. The story of the old regiment, with the incidents of the past four years, will always be remembered and cherished with the memory and virtues of our noble comrades, whose remains are mouldering in ten different States. Your deeds of valor and trials of endurance, with the achievements of thirty-two battles, will brighten many pages in the annals of your country's fame. You will be welcomed to your homes to enjoy the advantages of the Government you have so faithfully protected. In civil life guard carefully what you have gained and so well sustained in battle; let moral goodness and integrity characterize your course, and a grateful people will bless you, and a proud nation claim and reward you as her most deserving citizens. With sincere thanks for your uniform courtesy and cheerful cooperation in the performance of mutual duties; forvent prayers to Almighty God for your happiness and prosperity through life, and warinest sympathies for the bereaved families of the heroic dead, your Lieutenant Colonel, Cond'g Regiment.

Dr. J. A. Ray President and Chief of the Six Nations, who fought for the rebels, passed Evansville en route for Washington on Thursday. He is a half-breed, and was born in Virginia. He was dressed in ordinary civilians' costume; wore his hair long, and combed behind his cars; has large, eagle-like eyes, high cheek bones, and receding chin, and in height stands about five feet eight inches. He reports a high state of civilization among his race, and says that scholastic institutions are rapidly springing up among them. His secretary is a white mun, the wife of whom is nearly a fulblooded Indian woman.—Fart Wayne (Ind.) Gazette, July 31.

A Newspaper Suspension.—The Buffalo Sentinet (weekly) has been suspended. The pub-

A Newspater Suspension.—The Buffalo Sentiaci (weekly) has been suspended. The publisher, Mr. Hagan, gives as a reason that the Hon. John Magee has brought against him three suits for alleged libel, the damages claimed being respectively \$100,000, \$25,000, and \$75,000; that it is not convetilent for him to furnish the bail required, and, that, as he does not wish to go to prison, he cannot remain in the city and attend to his business. It is understood that Mr. Hagan is now in Canada.

CITY ITEMS. THE BEST FITTING SEIRT OF THE AGE IS "The Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work-done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Good annot be surpassed. Prices moderate. THE "CHINESE SUN HAT," sold by Wood & CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is really indispensable to every lady about leaving the city Their entire stock of Straw and Fancy Good is now selling off at much below cost. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide

hemselves with Barning Dresses from JOHN C. ARRIBON'S, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street Dress at Saratoga.-Shoddy is cutting queer figure at Saratoga; some of its disciple making a sad mess of it in respect to dress reminding beholders of premium cattle be decked for agricultural fairs. One unfortu nate dunce of oleaginous development, actu ally went through the martyrdom of dressing fifteen times before supper on Tuesday. Senchanges, especially where they have sufficient good taste to procure their wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill

sible men, upon the other hand, need but few & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street bove Sixth. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT and portion of rent applied to purchase. Also, new and elegant pianos for sale on

odating terms.
Seventh and Chestnut. jy14-2m FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The stock market was moderately active esterday, but prices were irregular. Govern ment loans were generally weak. The five-twenties sold to a limited extent at 103%, and he ten-forties were steady at 96. The second series of seven-thirties brought 991/2. State and city loans were dull. State war loan sixes sold at par. New City sixes declined 1/4; the municipals sold at 91%. The share list was inactive, excepting for Reading, which sold to the extent of 3,100 shares, opening at 52%, and subsequently advancing to 53%, and closing at 53. Camden and Amboy sold steady at 123; Catawissa common at 12%, and Lehigh Valley at 63 99 was hid for Little Schuylkill: 56 for Norristown; 57½ for Pennsylvania Railroad 54% for Minehill: 24 for North Pennsylvania: 45 for Elmira preferred; 121/4 for Catawissa common; 25 for preferred do; 221/4 for Philadel. phia and Erie, and 44% for Northern Central. The Coal Oil stocks were moderately actives

prices generally being firm. Maple Shade closed at about 8%. The report of the failure of the Coquette Well depressed the price of the shares, but the Company have resorted to pumping, and it is believed the well will soon be in good order. The Coal stocks continue in active. There were sales of Clinton at 16, and Fulton at 6. Passenger Railroad, Bank, and Canal stocks are very dull. A sale of Heston-yille Railroad stock sold at 1514. Company bonds are saleable only at a concession in prices. Lehigh 6s of '84 sold at 95, and North Pennsylvania 6s at 84%. A lot of Alleghen county coupon 5s brought 73.

The following were the quotations of gold esterday, at the hours named:

Hewes, Miller, & Company report a new coun terfeit, which made its appearance on the treet yesterday, as follows: It is on the Thompson Bank of Connecticut, vig. two fe males, shicid, eagle, &c.; a female, 10, and X on right end, and 10 on left. The apprehensions of a short crop in wheat and barley are exerting a strong influence, as it is evidently believed that the crop will not each much more than one-half what was first expected. The effects of this may be seen in n advance of forty cents per bushel on wheat in thirty days, and a speculation which made a temporary advance of sixty cents. This effect is not usually felt until the last half of the year, for we have enough grain gathered to live on this year, but for this season an exception is made, and we shall have to pay the price for wheat grown last year on account of the heavy rains last month, which so greatly injured the present crop.

It is stated that the committee of New York brokers had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury on Monday, asking a reconsideration of the order directing the brokers' tax to be collected, and that Mr. McCulloch having fully considered the matter with Mr. Orton, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, has decided adversely to the application of the committee representing the brokers and bankers of New York, for a postponement of the collection of taxes on sales for themselves, pending a decision of the United States Su-There is a strong feeling among the New

take place until Congress meets in December. The increased importations have also a tendency to raise the price, under the anticipation of a foreign demand. On the other hand, it is held that the Government, with a surplus of twenty-five millions, can at any time pre ent a rise by throwing from two to five mil-

 100 Crescent City....
 %
 100 Walmut Isl'd.530
 .94

 100 McCrea & Cherry
 330 Eureka
 .4

 Run
 .4
 .40
 .81

144%. Foreign Exchange is dul 108@108½ for bankers, and 107% of The loan market is moderated cent. Commercial paper is in . cent. Commercial paper is in passes at 7@9, the supply not dant. The stock market open active, and closed steady. G stiffer and the holders have ailread shares are irre J. S. 6s coupons, '81... J. S. 5-20 coupons.... J. S. 5-20 coupons, new J. S. 10-40 coupons.... J. S. Certificates.... After the Board, there was of 1/634, receding 14, and ch York Central at 92, Eric at a Reading at 1051/2. Later, Eric Philadelphia Markett Lieutenant Colonel, Comd'g Regiment.

The Flour market is very duly mer rates; 300 bbls fancy family vate terms. The retailers and buying in small lots at from superfine, \$7.50@8 for extra, \$8.50 family, and \$10@11 # bbl for fur cording to quality. Rye Flour small way at \$5.50@5.75 \$ bbl. dull, and we hear of no sales.

Granz.—There is more Wheat a the market is dull and drooping to the market is dull and drooping bush red sold at 190@20te for furt is southern, and 200@20te of his for sylvania and Western. In will nothing doing. Byo is selling in at 105@10c # bush. Corn is rather bush sold at 98c for yellow, allow white. Oats are also lower, with 55c for new, and 68@70c # bush for Bark.—First No. 1 Queretron in demand at \$32@32.50 # ton.

Gotton.—There is less doing, as is dull; small sales of middlings. dull, and we hear of no sales

Cotton.—There is less doing, and he is dull; small sales of middlings are; at 47% by g h, cash.

Groceres.—There is more doing at full prices; 600 hinds Cuba sond atto 8% c ft, in gold. Coffee continues sea we hear of no sales.

Petroleum.—Prices remain about a sa last quoted; 1,800 bbls sold, in ho. 32% 25 for crude; 51% befor refined; and free at from 70% 72 % gallon, as to Seene.—Cloverseed continues seather and free at from 70% 72 % gallon, as to Seene.—Cloverseed continues seather at \$5% 5.25 ft bus. Flaxseed is selling in way at \$2.45 ft bus.

Provisions.—All kinds, as we have for several weeks pust, continue very the market is firm and prices are well at \$4% 55 ft bbl. Bacon Hams are selling at from 20% 50 ft brok are: at \$36% 55 ft bbl. Bacon Hams are selling at from 20% 50 ft for bitieress.

Whiery.—The demand is busted. WHISKY.—The demand is limited, by are unchanged; small sales of bils are ed at 225c # gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flo Grain at this port to-day:
Flour.

New York Markets, August Western Flour is rather more stee 5,500 bbls at \$5.5966.15 for superfine 8 6,500 bbls at \$5.5966.15 for superfine 8 66.70 for extra State; \$6.7566.5 for \$5.9566.50 for superfine Western; \$6.7566.50 for super 55.456.50 for superfine Western; \$5.056.50 for superfine Western; \$5.050 for common to good shipping by round-hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour is firmer; sales; \$6.706.95 for common, and \$769 for choice extra. Southern Flour is mosales 450 bbls at \$7.708.75 for common and \$7.70 for commo sales 450 bbls at \$47.708.75 for continona. (£12.25 for fancy and extra. Ryo Floura. Corn Meal is quiet and dull.

Wheat is quiet and diff.

Wheat is quiet and firm, closing rate sales 90,000 bus at \$4.40@1.45 for Milwankes. And the sales 90,000 bus at \$1.40 for amber Milwankee, and \$1.45 for amber Milwankee, and \$1.45 for whiter red Western.

Rye is quiet. Barley is dull. Barley dull. Oats are dull at 60%@66 for w. The Corn market is dull and drooping 79,000 bus at 80@88c for unsound, and sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is ales 7,000 bbls at \$35.25@36.55 for ner \$29.25@30.25 for for prime mess.

The Reef market is quiet; sales 300 is about previous prices.

The Beef Market is quiet; sales 39-30 about previous prices.
Beef Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are sales 570 packages at 15@17c for Shoulde 20@23%c for Hams. The Lard market and steady; sales 1,170 bbls at 19@24%. Whisky is scarcely so firm; sale; Western at \$2.19@2.20.

Tallow is firmer; sales 250,000 be at 124%c. New Orleans Markets, July TTON.—The letters by the stea COTTON.—The letters by the steamers to have stimulated the movement, to-day summing up fully 2,000 biles here to-day summing up fully 2,000 biles here to-day summing up fully 2,000 biles here to the summing up fully 2,000 biles here to the summing up fully and 500, 400, and others. Factors met the demand in the buyers were enabled to obtain furthere sions of about Le \$\mathbb{B}\$. We now quote at 2260 biles and middling at 100 and diling at 300 control of 400 at New York yestering generally known some time before the dusiness, but did not appear to have an ence, except to make holders offer their more freely.

Sugan and Molasses.—The market to of Molasses. The stock of Sugar is very and the business doing is altogether of character, at 11@120 \$\mathbb{B}\$ for common by sugar, 14@1440 for fully fair, and if strictly fully fair to prime. City is Molasses is retailing at 100 \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon.

MARINE INTELLIGENC PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. SUN RISES..... 5 08 | SUN SETS....

Ship John S Harris (Br), Chase, 9 days Sagua, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Bark Dency, Smith, 6 days from Charle in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Bark Chas Gumm, Gallison, 3 days from port, 111, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Baig Cuba (Br), Holmes, 18 days from 5 sor, NS, with 560 tons plaster to C Vass Brig Abby Ellen, Glimore, 7 days from fast, in ballast to Biakiston, Graff, & Co.

Brig Omaha, Robinson, 3 days from York, in ballast to C A Heckscher & C.

Schr American Engle, McCarland, & Schr American Engle, McCarland, From St George, NB, with lumber to best Galvin, Fidelia, Haley, 5 days from N Galvin,
Schr Fidelia, Haley, 5 days from No.
NJ, with mose to captain.

Schr R M Price, Kelly, 5 days from Schalast to J T Justus.
Schr Active, Foxwell, from Dorchest ballast to J T Justus.
Schr S A Parsons, Sharp, 5 days from Sich schr S A Parsons, Sharp, 5 days from Sir ballast to Day & Huddell.

Schr Chase, Palmer, 1 day from Sinval with oats to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Sir Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Julia, Tapley, 19 days from Modification to H Sloan.

Schr Jos Maxfield, May, 5 days from Sir With hemp to Fitler, Weaver & Co.
Schr Georgie Deering, Willard, Schr Los Maxfield, with mose to Complete, Schr Wostover, Eldridge, 5 days from Sir th lumber to M Trump, Son & Co.
Schr Westover, Eldridge, 5 days from Sir th mase to captain.
Schr W C Nelson, Rose, from New Schr Mailance, Shannon, from Fortestoe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Alliance, Shannon, from Fortestoe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Elzzie Maul, Frambes, from Bot ballast to Captain.
Schr C R Vickery, Babbitt, from Digit Schr C R Vickery, Babb roe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Lizzie Maul, Frambes, from Berballast to Captain,

Schr CR Vickery, Babbitt, from Dightballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellingfschr John Rodgers, Roethel, from Boshballast to La Audenried & Co.

Schr Lampa, Johnson, from New York ballast to Bakiston, Graff & Co.

Schr Lampa, Johnson, from Boshballast to Ca Heckscher & Co.

Schr Lo Scheren, Conson, from Boshballast to Ca Heckscher & Co.

Schr Lo Schr Conover, Jones, from Merven, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr Pearl, Brown, from Bevorly, in to Win H Johns.

Schr S S Lee, Somers, from Boston, in to Win H Johns.

Schr S S Lee, Somers, from Boston, in to Win H Johns.

Schr Eilza Neal, Weaner, from Besbballast to Quintard & Ward.

Schr H A Rodgers, Frambes, from Besbballast to Quintard & Ward.

Schr Louiss Frazier, Steelman, from ballast to Quintard & Ward.

Schr H Coniss Frazier, Steelman, from ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellast Schr Rockingham, Frisbee, from Potts in ballast to captain.

Sept Maria Fleming. Williams, from Potts in ballast to Captain. Schr Rockingham, Frisbee, from Potts.
in ballast to captain.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, frex wich, in ballast to captain.
Schr Annie Sheppard, Bowditch, from Idence, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & 19.
Schr Louisa Gray, Bowen, from Rosta, ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Fly, Cheeseman, from Lym, in to to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Fly, Cheeseman, from Providence balast to Bancroft, Lewis, & Co.
Schr F R Baird, Ireland, from New Harballast to Whunter, Jr, & Co.
Schr F R Baird, Ireland, from Providence Blast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr A Pharo, Shounds, from Providence Balast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr D Townsend, from Boston, in balastinnickson & Glover.
Steamer E N Fairchilds, Tront, 24 hourd, New York, with midse to W Maird & Co.

Bark M E Corning, Thomason, Crousi-Brig Glendale, Guthrie, Boston, Brig Pecriess (Br.) Bonhoff, Matanzas, Brig Valencia, Small, Boston, Brig Omaha, Robinson, Boston, Brig Abbic Ellen, Glinore, Belfast, Schr Pocahontos, Reper, Roston. Schr Pocahontas, Berry, BostonSchr Pocahontas, Berry, BostonSchr R M Price, Kelly,
Schr J A Parsons, Sharp,
do.
Schr J S Lee, Somers,
Schr A Tirroll, Higgins,
Schr J S Weldon, Weaver, Danve
Schr Georgia, Gilchrist, Newbur,
Schr Ben Vanderbilt, Mission,
pure, Va. burg, Va.
Schr W P Cox, Houck, Providence,
Schr A Pharo, Shourds,
Schr A Sheppard, Bowditch,
Schr A Sheppard, Bowditch,
Schr Zampa, Johnson, Salishury,
Schr W C Nelson, Rose, Applieger
Schr D Toxynsend, Townsend Bost Sohr Zampa, Johnson, Saltsbury.
Sohr W C Nelson, Rose, Applingous, Sohr W C Nelson, Rose, Applingous, Sohr D Townsend, Townsend Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maul, Frambes, do.
Schr Eliza Neal, Wenver, do.
Schr Eliza Neal, Wenver, do.
Schr HA Rogers, Frambes, do.
Schr HA Rogers, Frambes, do.
Schr E Mugec, Magec, do.
Schr E Right, Ireland, do.
Schr E Right, Ireland, do.
Schr H Newell, Gould, do.
Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, do.
Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, do.
Schr H W Godfrey, Weeks, do.
Schr E J Mercer, Sabbitt, Dighton.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, Schr John Rodgers, Roethel, Nakall. schr John Rodgérs, Roethel, Namanschr Fly, Choeseman, Lynn, Salent Sydney Price, Godfrey, Salent Schr Foarl, Brown, Boverly, Schr Poarl, Brown, Boverly, Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Nara Schr Elwood Doron, Jarvis, Salishur, Schr Geo R Conover, Jones, Washing Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Bultimore, Str Commerce, Crosby, Sassafras in Memoranda. Bark Zulma, Hewitt, hence at Tri

Cleared.

ult.

Bark Eliza, Holloway, hence at 5t. 132 ult, and saited 21st for New York.

Eark Helen Mar, Knap, cleared at 180 to inst for Valparaiso.

Brig S V Merrick, Norden, hence at 180 St hult. Brig SV Merrick, Norden, nonce we 20th ult.

Brig L T Knight, Stout, salled from Car 25th ult for this port.

Brig Sen Lark, Collins, sailed from it 25th ult for this port.

Brig Sussex, Lawrence, sailed from it 26th ult for this port.

Sohr Thomas Jefferson, Phillips, sailed Cardenas 27th ult for New York.