THE DAILY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

2

Collision between Blacks and Whites at Drammondtown - Reconstruction of Boathern Churches-Address by Heary A. Wine-Fess Oaths Unconstitutional -Nothing but Vassalage for the South.

FORTRESS MONROR, July 16 .- A report reached PORTRESS MONROR, July 16.—A report reduced base yesterday, from Drummondtown, on the eastern shore of Virginia, to the effect that a serious disturbance had arisen there between the white residents and new res, originating in the former evinc ng a determination to disarm all negroes found carrying fire-arms and other deadly weapons. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Drummondtown, telegraphed to General Armstrong, Superintendent of this District, setting forth the facts of this disturb-ance, and stating that the civil authorities had been applied to, but were powerless to act in the matter. General Armstrong communi-cated with Licutenant H. S. Gansevoort, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to General Miles, who despatched Lieutenant Crosley, of the Twelfth United States infantry regiment, parrisoning the fortress, with a detail of men parrisoning the fortress, with a detail of men-consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and filteen privates, on the steam-ing Geneva, to the scene of the disturbance, with instructions to mee discretionary measures in preserving the peace and quiet among the inhabitants. The report was doubtless exaggerated, and origi-nated, it is supposed, in a groundless fear of the results of a hostile feeling entertained by the farmers and residents of the country against some of the returned Texan soldiery and other negoes, who had become possessed of arms, and negroes, who had become possessed of arms, and whom it was thought intended making an illegal nse of them.

On last Saturday evening, Henry A. Wise de-Hvered an address at the Opera House in Norfolk, the subject of which was the Churches of the South, embodying the propriety and duty of rebuilding and repairing those churches in Southern States which during the war had been injured, burned, and detaced. The attendance was very small, owing to the intense heat of the evening, and the address, tinctured with his well-known rebellious views, was not quite as bitter as his late one, delivered at Alexandria. During the address, the speaker, in recalling a statement of the Dedicatory Prayer of Solom in, alloded to the grievous oaths which had been required of himseli and other people of Virginia.

He endeavored to show that it was no spirit of insubordination, or rebellion to lawful au-thority, which forbade his taking the oath, but that the oath itself was false in its terms, in that it was a tacu admission that there had been a Rebellion : that he and others were Rebels, and therefore traitors; that there is an existing Rebellion, and that he had been false to the Oorstitution of the United States and the union of the States themselve. Whereas, for nearly half a century he had, by word and deed, in peace and war, battled for the Constitution and the Union ; and before the war began had been one and alone who had desired to nght the fight in the Union.

Those only were not necessary, could not accomplish any good result, and did but promete perjury, hypocrisy, and general demorali-zation, as being the condition precedent of even making an application for a pardon; it was an absordity and a crime. A man must swear, not before he is pardoned, but before he can even ask to be pardoned. In the kingdom of Greece, said he, whoever heard of such a monstrosity? For himself, he asked no pardon, for the reason that he had committed no offense for which to be pard ned. The asking of parlon admitted guilt, and for himself he was conscious of no ruilt. He had obeyed those who had the right to command.

The very article of the Constitution of the United States which was revoked to warrant the making war upon Virginia and the other Southern Stales, gave those States the authority to do all that might be re-quisite to detend themselves against invasion and insurrection. Virginia ordered him to the field of blood, and duty demanded that he should obey that call; and it was too late now to talk about there being no cause, when Virginia had been invaded in her every county, and every square foot of territory, and had been blasted, burned, destroyed; her courches be-fouled, even the graves of her dead worthies polluted, her houses burned, and her labor

stolen away. And yet, now that for peace her sons had surrendered at Appomattox and Greensboro, and had taken the amnesty offered them, they are

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATOR TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, July 18. The Freedmen in Georgia.

General Tillson, of Georgia, forwards an application for permission to place Stewart county in that State under martial law, on account of the indispesition of the civil authorities to do justice to the freedmen. He writes :- "I have repeatedly called upon the civil authorities to enforce the law, and secure justice to all, and have offered military assistance. Cases are constantly reported where the authorities have joined with rioters in murdering freedmen after they have been arrested and bound over. Judge Robert Walton killed with his own hands a freedman who had been arrested and bound by the Sheriff upon tho warrant issued by this judge, the offense of the negro being that of defending himself against a gang of ruffiaus who came to his farm to rob. The freed people are refused protection of any kind, and it is impossible to impress the citizens and authorities that it is their duty to suppress this growing system of negro murders." The practice of whipping he cites as having been revived with all its former horrors, and a Dr. Slaughter is instanced as having frightfully mangled two women for non-performance of an allotted task, and he asks to be allowed to enforce the decisions of officers with military power, until such time as civil law in that county shall be meted out for the protection of all classes.



Senate. Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on a bill to

increase the pay of army officers. Also, adversely on a bill to appoint a Commission to investigate the subject of transportation between the East and West.

Mr. Sherman (Ohio) called up the bill to fund the public debt. It was taken up and amended, and then made

the special order for to-morrow.

The first and second sections, giving the Soc-retary of the Treasury authority to issue five per bonds, were stricken out.

Mr. Sherman, gave notice that he should call p the bill to-morrow, and press it to a vote. Mr. Fersenden (Me.) reported the Civil appropriat.on bill.

House of Representatives:

The reading of the journal having been dis-posed with Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of ill health.

On his motion, the amendment of the Senate to the House bill, creating the grade of General in the army, was taken up and amended by inserting instead of the words ' of the line," the words "of the regular army," so that the Gene-rals aides de camp shall be selected from the regulararmy. He said that that was the intention of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment as amended was concurred in.

Leave was also granted to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to file with the Clerk, the reports of the Memphis investigation, the same leave being also given to the minor ty. Mr. Washburne (111.) then left the Honse, apparently quite ill.

Mr. Etiot (Mass.) offered a resolution, which

was adopted, directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the Freedman's Bureau bill with the certificate of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that it was passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

Mt. McClurg (Mo.), from the Committee on Elections, called up the report on the contested election case of Koontz and Coffroth, from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. He said that Mr. Coffroth had left the city, and was will ng that the vote should be taken on the resolution without debate, provided that he was allowed to print an hour's speech. He, therefore, asked that privilege for Mr. Coffrolh, the privilege of a hall hour's speech for Mr. Koontz, and of a twenty minutes' speech for himself. The permission was given, and then the reso-lution declaring that Mr. Coffroth was not entitled to retain his seat, and that Mr. Koontz was entitled to it, was agreed to without a division.

AQUATION.

The Great International Scullers' Race in England.

DEFBAT OF THE AMERICAN CHAMPION. From the Manchester Examiner, July 5.

The great scullers' race between Kelley, of London, and Hamili, of America, for £250 aside, five miles, took place on the Tyne yesterday morning, and was won by Kelley, by nearly half a mile. Notwith-tanding the early hour of the race-half-past 7 o'clock-and the drawbacks of uncertainty which until Tuesday attended it, there were on the river and its banks all the usual characteristics of a great event on the Tyne. The weather was as mild as could be desired. Scarcely more than a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, the only breath of wind astir being a faint breeze trom breath of which detir being a faint breeze from the Gateshead side. More than a dozen steamers, all heavily laden, lay off the quays; the High Level and temporary bridges were thronged with people. The Rabit Banks and all the other favor te points of view were also crowded.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

It was evident from the early preparations that were made by the two competitors and their friends that both were in earnest, so that no imputation could be cast upon them for want punctuality.

Hamill was the first to put in an appearance, which he did shortly before seven o'clock, on Mansion House quay. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Hamill, Mr. J. Laughlin, and John Mackay, the latter carrying the sculls. Hamil' looked the picture of nood health action. Hamil! looked the picture of good health and sound training, and during the time that inter-vened between his arrival and when he had to get into his skiff, he walked leisurely up and down the quay.

At five minutes past seven Kelley came down the river in his cutter, which was steered by G. Drewitt. At the Mansion House quay he alighted upon the raft. He did not go ashore, but remained upon the timber, and personally oked after his skiff, which was rowed down close after the cutter. Precisely at half-past seven o'clock both men were in their skills, Kalley being the first to pull off from the shore, which he did amid loud cheers from those on board the steamers in the immediate vicinity.

Hamill lost no time in tollowing suit,

THE CUTTMES.

Meanwhile the cuttors of the respective men rowed to their stat ons. That belonging to Kelley, with Drewitt in the bow to coach him up, took up her position at the second pier of the High Level bridge from the north shore, that being Kelley's side, according to the result of the toss. Hamill was attended by Jack Clasper in another eight, stroked by George Strong. Both men paddled off to their respective cutters, and at once prepared themselves for the coming contest. Not much time was lost by either of tuem, Keiley soon doffing his flannels and straw hat, which he handed into his cutter, and then laid his boat end on to the stream. Hamili not baving any superfluous clothing of which to divest himself, allowed his skid just to lie athwart the stream until Kelley should be ready.

THE START.

Only a very few minutes were spent in getting prepared, so that at exactly twenty-one minutes to So'clock, the cry was raised, "They're off! they're off!" and so indeed they were, but so casy did they get away that it was almost imperceptible.

At the first two strokes Kelley's skiff shot out ahead, and in a few more he had her stem clean past Hamfli's. Kelley pulled his usual long, launching stroke, while that of Hamill was short and quick, at something like nearly two to one of Kelley's. It was plainly apparent from the start that these would have but little effect when pitted against those of the English champion, for although at first he had the appearance of coming up to Kelley, the latter soon shook him off, and not only so, but at the Skinnerburn was leading the American by about a length. The latter, however, nothing daunted, gave way a will, his strokes now settling down to about three to two of Kelley's, but although he pulled vigorously, his strokes seemed to have but title effect. The cheering on b ard the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily to their respective mento urge them on, the friends of the American still thinking that he had a chance.

By the time they arrived at the Grindstone Quay, however, Kelley's long and powerful sincke was telling immensely in his favor, so much so, indeed, that at this point he had his

forty lengths behind Hamil, on entering the strait for the Meagows, seemed to improve his course somewhat, and also pulled with greater regularity than he had done since leaving Clas

per's boathonse. This gave new hopes to the sympathizers o the American, and an attempt to renew the ex-citement was made by the throngs who followed in the wake of the competitors; but this was short-lived, for on glancing onward to the lish champion, it was evident that he was fully prepared for and equal to any improvement in the condition of his antagonist. When Kelley saw Hamill's spurt he increased his own strokes, and continued to draw steadily ahead, and sinuly banished all hope from the breasts of these who sported the American colors.

The confusion which had, ever and anon, prevailed up the course to this point among the steamers, was now obviated by the great width of the river, and likewise from the fact that the anxious excitement as to who would win, which imparted a species of wildness to the actions of the crowding spectatore, was now completely altayed; the only object being to ascertain by how many lengths Kelley would go in first. FAILING.

The steady pulling of Hamill was of short duration, for when alongside of Derwent Haugh he scain relaxed into a zigzag course, and his strokes seemed even more irregular less powerful than in any previous part of the con-test; Kelley, on the contrary, kept a most per-fect course from the Meadows to the suspension bridge, and his pulling never varied from the beautiful long powerful stroke with which he started. Long before approaching the bridge the race was virtually over, as it was impossibl within the distance for Hamill to overtake his antagonist. Kel ey pulled steadily onward, and seemed alightly to increase his lead without serious effort, Hamill keeping up the same rate of progression which he had muintained through out, both men keeping well in with the south shore. There was no change in position to the end of the race. Kelley passing the flag at Le mington point the winner by fully six hundred yards. As he turned his boat, his victory was bailed by a simultaneous cheer from the steamers and the assembled crowd which tringed

either shore. DEFEAT AND & MANLY GREETING.

Kelley lay upon his oars until Hamill came up. and then pulling alongside, the gallant competitors of the day shook hands in the most cordial manner. The friendly ac! was hailed by another cheer. Both men were then taken on board the referee's boat-the Louise Crawshay-and the steamers at once set out on their return to New-

castle quay. Time, 33 minutes 29 seconds.

The umpires were Mr. C. Bush for Kelley, and Harry Clasper for Hamill, Mr. G. B. L. Hawks fliciating as referee. Kelley, after getting on board the referee boat, generously made a col-lection for the losing man, which amounted to The betting at start was 6 to 4 on Kelley. Afterwards any odds might have been had upon him.

General Sherman's | Progress Through

New Hampshire-Reception by the Gov-Berner-Chief Instice Chase with the Party.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17 .- Governor Smythe, adjutant-General Head, and other distinguished gentlemen of New Hampshire, met General Shernian this morning at Manchester, and tendered him the hospitalities of the State. Chief Justice Chase join d the party, and all took breakfast at the residence of Mr. O. Stearns. Admiral Bailey accompanied the party from Portsmouth. The usual proceedings were had at the S ate House. Chief Just ce Chase goes on to Dartmouth, to visit his Alma Mater.

DRY GOODS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, \$3'50. Shetland Shawls, \$4.00. Shetland Shawls, \$5'00.

LUBRICATIVE PACKING.

FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF

STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over two hundred and ff:y Railtonds, and on trial over five hundred others. ADOPTED BY 20.000 STATIONARY ENGINES. I

is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company

SOLE MANUFACTURERS.

723 CHESNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.

SOLE AGENTS. 26 DEY Street, New York.

28 Sp

SOID BY DEALERS GENERALLY.

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.
 MI This is the musim covered, should y filling, stuffing-box packing.
 SIXTY CENTS PER POUND

 For sale by
 WILLIAM 1., MILLER, Sole Manufecturer for the United States, Ecar of 723 HS NUL Street, Philadelphia, Peans.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEBIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM,

THE LEHIGH UNIVERITY, BETHLEHEM, FENNA. This new institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. As a Packer, or Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical ed.ca.ion suit d to the requirements of the size will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the ist of September, 1996 The location is beautiful, and proverbially healthy, and it is situated in the mids' of varied industrial inte-rests, all of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction.

rests. ail of which will be subsidized for the purpose of instruction. The Course will consist of two parts. First TWO YEARS OF TREPARATORY INSTRUCTION in Ma-themstics. Chemistry, and Languages (especially the modern innunges), studies which every young man shou d pursue, for what yet profession he be in ended. Second TWO AI DI IO'AL YKARS in one of the following schools in each of which is additional special degreen's conserved :-I. The School of General Literature. 2 The School of General Literature. 3 The School of Metallurgy and sining. 4 The School of Metallurgy and sining. 4 The School of Metallurgy and sining. 5 Applicants for admission will be examined from the list to the 15th of August on presenting themselves to the Freshen at Bethlehem of on the opening day. 6 Circulars giving terms, e.c., may be had by ap ying to Mesers, i. H. BUILES & CO.NO. 137 S. FOURTH Street, Philadeiphia, or to Hr NRY COPPEE, President. Bethlehem Pa. 7 HE D. A.B.A.Y.

H E G A R A Y I N S T I T U T E. ENGLISH AND FRENCH. Boarding and day publis. Nos. 1527 and 1529 SPRUCE street, will reopen on "HURNDAY September 20. French is the instruge of the family, and is constantly poken in the Institute. Primary 1 epartment 86% per annum. Pay Schol.rs per annum \$160. Day Boarding Pupis \$200. Day Boarding Pupis \$200. MADAME HERVILLY, 6 22 fmw4m

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS

ON THE SCHUYLKILL.

The steamer

"SILVER WAVE," Now running trem Fairmount to Falls of Schuvikill will leave Fairmount as to loss. viz. :- xt 7.23. 8.43. 16, 11-20 A. M. And at 12 40 2 3 20, 4 40 and 5 P. M. Returning, leave the Falls at 8, 9-20, 10 40, 12 M.; and 1.20, 2 40, 4, 5 20, and 6 40 P. M. FARE .- To Laurel H11 and the Falls, 15 cents: Columbia Bridge or Washington Retrett 10 cents. [5 %p ws

RHEUMATISM GOUT, NEURALGIA, ASTHMA, CONQUERED AT LAST. A CURE WARBANTED, OR THE MONEY BETURNED NOTHING BISKED BY TRYING IT. SUFFERERS FOR YEARS NOTICE. USED INWARDLY. The following wonderful remedy for the posttive cure of Rheumatism. Gout, Neuralgia, and Asthn a, was discovered after the study and practice of a lifetime, by

MEDICAL.

DR. J. P. FITLER.

One of Philadelphia's oldest practising physicians. wi o has made these diseases a specialty, and having fully tested its remarkable curative power for a number of years, now offers it to all afflicted and suffering, with the liberal condition that if any case can possibly be found that it infa lible power cannot overcome, HE WILL refund to such case or case the fall amount paid in the trial of this remedy. In credible as this offer may seem, the proprietor know full well from experience the merits of the remedy and the safety of his offer.

It contains no Mercury, Colchicum, Minerals, Metals, nor anything injurious or unpleasant. Mrice S. 60 per bottle Prepared only at the Prin-cipal Decot, No 29 South FOURIH street, above Cheshut, where Dr FiTLER may be personally con-sulted, inve of charge. Fighest references of wonderful cures accompany

each bottle.

CERTIFICATES.

Among hundreds or Testimonials of its efficacy, the following respectable gentlemen have kindig consented to answer any inquiries respecting its wonderful cure of the treat Kheumane Remedy which may be required of thom :-

which may be required of them:-Conrad F. Clothier, Esq., No. 23 N. Water street.
Wittim Anspach, Esq., No. 25 N. Third street.
Thomas Allen, Esq., Soventh street above Brown.
T. B. F. Dixey, Faq., No. 622 Chesnul street.
George J. Weaver, Esq., No. 827 Wainut street.
Joserh Stevers. No. 583 Owen street.
Joserh Stevers. No. 583 Owen street.
George Lancel, Esq., No. 105 Green street.
Samuet W. Jacobs, Faq. Arch st above Sixth.
Michael W raver Esq., No. 1606 Green street.
Joserh Bakei Esq., 828 N. Fifth street.
W. J. Stillwel, Bridesburg.
Joserh Comby, Frankford
Rev. J. Hallburg, Vicksburg. Miss., 16 27

16 27

Rev. J. Haliburg, Vicksburg, Miss,



		Compl	aint	ICE a au	dinis
	t remedy for WHOLESA	LE A	ease IEN	s of TS.	the [Stoma
7 10 Im*	SEC				M & CO., LOWHILL
STREFT. Acknowled MO in the treatm TEOECUGH Case Bomo	ABOVE FII A CO by al pa 17 SUCCES ent of Direas , and perma mb r 1 B H ² and genuite a	BERT FL s in FUL is in l is nl cu NT & R u his of	PHY has a res g	ILA sicd sich perio uara siebri abils	as hy far the

CLOTHING.

STORES

ts to Pare

Clothing.

80

CHAS

606

(5 31 3m

793

3

told that, although they could not leave the Union, nevertheless they are not in the Union, and shall not come into the Union until they consent to submit to terms of degradation than which death would be a blessed boon. Ay, the grave of George Washington is to day out of the Union, we are told. Those sacred rence at Mount Vernon are not in the Union, but Virginia, once the "mother of States and of statesmen," dismembered and disman'led, is to e held in vassalage and a condition of territorial dependence. The terms of the amnesty oath were still

further criticized, especially that clause re-ferring to the laws passed and proclamations issued during the war. The speaser avowed that with the result of war in the extirpation of slavery he had no quarrel. It was cause or de-tont toanks to God that he had been released from the presence of negrodom and nurgerdom alike. But while thus rejoiced at the result, and while he would not alter that result if he could, never would he concede the rightfulness of the means employed to effect that end.

How forcible to the Southern people, circumstanced as they are, the appeal to rebuild, reconstruct, rededicate the houses of prayer, temples of the living God, to pray for their bleeding, scarred, stricken country, for their States, for the rulers of the country, that they may have, not riches, wealth, and long hie, but that they have wisdom and knowledge to go in and out before all the people, and to govern rightly these lands for all captives, and especially for that captive in Fortress Monroe, who endutes suffering and privation like a Christian hero, and that God may so guide, govern, direct, and control all men and all events, that the peace, pro-perity, and glory of this country may be perpetuated through all generations !

The speaker opened the address with a refe-rence to Solomon's Temple, giving a graphic description of its construction, and an analysis description of its construction, and an analysis of Solomon's Dedication Prayer. The peculiar appositeness of that petition to the condition of the people of the Southern States was then pointed cut, which naturally led to the consideration of the importance and advantage of rebuilding the more than twelve hundred churches which had been utterly desire ed in the Southern States during the war, and the many others which had been more or less polluted, defield, defaced, and impaired. The daty of restoring the louses of prayer, and of returning to them with penite ice for past weaknesses and wickedness, and with earnest petitions for future guidance and direction, was urged with great force of argument and per-

The address lasted over an hour, and was continually applauded by the audience.

The Emigration of Women to Australia.

Miss Rye writes to the London Times :--

"Sir:--I have to thank you for announcing the fact that I am sending one hundred work-ing-women to Australia in August next. May I now, in answer to many inquiries on the subject, he permitted to state that on the arrival of the girls in Victoria they will be received into ex-cellent barracks, and kent there free of expense cellent barracks, and kent there free of expense until situations are provided tor them, and that I have every confidence in the master and mis-tress of the barracks? Single women warrant-holders for Victoria are not. I dare say, aware that they can go to their triends in my next ship; and as I have no means of communicating this fact to them, from the circumstance of their being scattered all over the United Kingdom, and there being no list of addresses in this coun-try, I can only give them this information, and lmarn (to me a very important point) how many imtend going, by your kindly announcing the intend going, by your kindly amouncing the manies and by country papers copying this letter. "Yours, very faithfully. MARIA S. RYR."

Mr. Koontz was therefore sworn in as a member.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the consideration of reports from committees.

Mr. Welker (Ohio), from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported bills as foi-

The Senate bill relating to the oublic schools of the District, providing that the school fund shall be apportioned equally for the education of white and colored children. Passed. The House bill authorizing the construction of a jail was passed. The House bill to amend the act extending the harter of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, autnorizing the construc-tion of a track from Maryland avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, through Sixth street, was passed. The Senate bill to amend the Metro-politan Police Act of the District was passed.

The Atlantic Cable.

VALENTIA. Ireland, July 7 .- D. H. Craig, Associated Press, New York .- The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid to-day. CYRUS W. FIELD. All well.

Sailing of the "Cuba,"

BOSTON, July 18 .- The Ouba sailed at noon, with 115 passengers for Liverpool, and \$275,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 18 .- The Cotton Market is firm. Four is dull, and the quotations are 10.220 conts lower; sales of 4000 barrots at \$(210 ior state; \$85(21240 ior Onio; and \$3(2140 ior Western The prices for Southern are drooping; \$0) bbls, sold at \$975(21575 (analism Mour lower; 280 bols, sold at \$870(21270) Wheat dull, and nominally lower Corn ha a declining tendonev; 20 000 bush. so'd at 83j@84c Pork heavy at \$31 25 for Mess, Lard firm a 18j@20jc Whisky firm.

Lard firm at 18/6201c Warsky firm. NEW YORK JULY 18 — Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 97; Itimois Central, 124; Michican Southern, 83; New York Central, 1013; Pennssivania Coal 57; Reading, 1103; Eric, 663; Western Union Lelegraph Comp ny 58; United States Regi terd bonds of 1881, 1094; Coap us of 1862, 107; do 1865, 1065; Freasury 7.30s, 1084/0104; Goid, 1495; Sterhog Exchange quist; at sight, 10 per cont, premium. per cent. premium.

per cent, premum. BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour is dull; family brands are quoted at \$16 per bbl. Wheat dull and Scafe. lower. Corn dui; ve lo v 350.; white \$1.12@ \$1.14. Provisions quiet, but unsettled Oats very quie; Western 55@60e. Sugar steady. Whicky dul; Western is quoted at \$2.26.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 18

Reported by Do Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street, BEIWEEN BOADDA

DE1 WEEK	BUARDS.
\$4000 City fanew 97	100 sh Read b5int 55
\$20/0 Co 97	100 sh do 55
\$2000 do 97	10 sh do 55
\$700 do 97	100 sh do b60 55
\$500 Reading m 6s. 90	
\$500 U S 7808 F&A 104	
881 mA & ma' 1 da 9	800 sh Gata pl 86
200 sh N Central 46	200 sh dob5int 83
100 sh Susq Can b60 151	500 sh dob5int 33
SECOND	BOARD
\$600 City 6: ola 94	276 sb Penu R 56
80r0 do	100 ah Sch N pf b30 35
SHOOD U B 5-208. 65105	a second s

boat completely clear by upwards of a length and was giving Hamill the benefit of his backwater. The cheering on board the boats was now taken up by the people on the shore, who ran in a body along the quay in pursuit of the two skifls. Opposite the lead factory both men had settled down into a steady stroke, that of Hamili being now scarcely so rapid as at the commence ment. Kelley had evidently the advantage in style, as each stroke seemed to make the interval wider and wider between the two boats, until at the gas works he had added another length to the gap between them.

Hamill, however, was pulling a plucky stern race, for his strokes, after once setting down to their regular averages, never faltered in the slightest, notwithstanding the fact that Kelley was leading him to the extent he was, the English champion gradually improving his posi tion until getting to Waterson's Quay.

KELLEY AHEAD.

Here Kelley was fully four lengths ahead, and there were cries that Hamill was done These were met by the assernon, and perhaps belief on the part of some, that he was only saving himself for the finish. This belief, how was a delusion, for Kelley, admirably piloted by Drewitt, gradually increased the ga between the boats. Jack Clasper did all he could to keep Hamill straight, but could not succeed. At Clasper's boathouse, Harry shot ahead magnificently, so much so, indeed, as to obtain a lead of at least ten lengths. Hamill here steered to the north side of the course, to gain some slight advantage if possible, and the movement cost bim some little ground, while Kelley, amid tremendous cheering, was still gaining. At the lower end of the Annie great cheering burst forth, as it was seen that the American looked ahead, and then pulled vigorourly for about a score of strokes. He might possibly by this gain perhaps a length, but Kelley saw the move, and did the same. Here Kelley was, at a modest reckoning, eight or nine lengths ahead. The steamers were in no way pressing on the last man, and a good course was kept for the competitors. At Armstrong's blast furnaces the position of the rowers had much altered, for Kelley had by this time got twelve lengths in iront, and he now seemed to case himself a triffe, although he was yet pulling as fast as his opponent. On passing the blast turnaces there were loud shouts that it was all over, and that Hamill would never last, as ne was continually lo-ing ground. Armstrong quay was next reached, where Kelley had gained in a very short space of time three or four more lengths; and when the dist man was opposite Coventry Tavera, on the King's Meadows, Hamill was abreast of Armstrong.

A LEFT-HAND EFFORT.

Here Hamill pulled with his left hand as if he were going to land, but his erratic course was quickly altered under the direction of J. H. Otasper; while at the same time Kelley, who would hug the north shore, was likewise ordered by Drewitt to keep a better offing, and he accordingly pulled a triffe to the south. Above the Meadows House a tew yards Hamili, by some misadventure, nearly caught a "crab," and ne seemed to founder somewhat in his boat. He thereby lost a couple of strokes, and seeing his mishap for the next tifty or sixty yards-for boat lengths seemed now out of tue questionboat lengths seemed now out of the question-he pulled away rapidly. When Kelley was passing the top end or the Meadows, Hamili was abreast of Armstrong's top quay, losing ground almost every stroke, and at this point the race seemed virtually over, as it was almost impossible that the American could recover the lost ground. Notwithstanding that he possessed such a commanding lead. Kelley he possessed such a commanding lead, Kelløy continued to exert himself, and almost every stroke added some little to the great advantage he already possessed; and when his craft was opposite Paradise that of Hamill was only clearing the Meadows, and must have been at least

