THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. X.-NO. 44.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1869.

DOUBLE SHEET_THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION of the average attendance, the estimating of the

EDUCATIONAL.

Teachers are Gathering from Near and Far-A Beecher Representative-Something for Women Better than the Ballot-National De-partment of Education Demanded – The School and the Workshop-Criterion of Education.

From Our Own Correspondent.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 19, 1869. At the request of Miss Catharine E. Beecher, preferred yesterday, she was allowed the use of the Normal School room at 8 A. M. to-day. The ladies were especially invited, and they constituted four-fifths of the large assembly. Miss Beecher was introduced by the Secretary, whereupon she apologetically stated her voice would not allow her to speak publicly, but Miss Potter, of Oneida, N. Y., would read her address. As a preface, Miss Potter rebuked the audience vigorously for their lack of punctuality, and threatened to lock the door upon late comers. She herself, she said, had come with out her breakfast. Perhaps a cup of mild tea would have helped to soothe the lady's nerves.

The address was on the subject, "Something for Women Better than the Ballot." Now that negro suffrage is accomplished, the next political struggle that will agitate the country will be that of labor and capital, and, connected with it, the question of woman suffrage. There is something essentially wrong in the present condition of women, while the public mind is more and more perplexed with the diverse methods proposed for the remedy. In the medium classes, as it respects wealth, the unmarried or widowed women feel that they are an incumbrance to fathers and brothers, who often unwillingly support them from pride or duty. To such, also, there is no opening, no promotion, no career, and they must remain dependent chiefly on the labors of others till marriage is offered, which to many is a positive impossibility. The most nournful feature in this case is the fact that ost of these women have never been trained any kind of business by which they can earn independent livelihood. Woman's profession no provision made for its elevated duties.

otestant women, as yet, have been influd to endow institutions for men, rather than eir own sex. A little search revealed the at to six such colleges and professional schools alone women had given half a million dollars in the present century. But now an association of prominent ladies and gentlemen had been organized in New York city to establish institutions in which highly educated women shall be supported by endowments to train their own sex for the practical duties of the family state, and also to some business that will secure to them an independent home and income. When completed, it will comprise the following departments:-1. The Literary Department, for the main purpose of developing the mental faculties, in accordance with each girl's character and tastes. 2. The Domestic Department, which will aim to supply every deficiency in practical family duties, so as to fit the pupils to be economical, industrious, and expert housekeepers. 3. The Health Department, to train to preserve individual health, and also to superintend the health of a family, 4. The Normal Department, to fit out school-teachers.

cost of tuition and of the comparative salaries of teachers,

Mr. White, of Ohio, moved the appointment of a committee of five experts to confer with the National Bureau on that subject. The committee was constituted as follows .- Messrs. Henkle, Wickersham, and Johnson (State Superintendents), Rickoff and Creery (City Superintendents), and Mr. Sears' paper was referred to it.

On motion of Superintendent Wickersham, the following were adopted by a unanimous rising vote:-

Resolved, That in the death of Hon. Charles R. Coburn, late Superintendent of Schools in Penusylvania, and one of the originators of this association, the cause of popular education has lost an earnest advocate, and society a useful and worthy member.

Resolved, That the members of this association hereby express their sincere sympathy with the family of the deceased in the loss they have sustained, and hereby direct the secretary to forward to them a copy of these resolutions. Adjourned to 8 A. M., Friday.

The American Normal School Association held a special session from 8 to 9 o'clock this morning, which was opened with prayer by Rev. R. R. Diossy, of Louisiana. Professor Phelps, of the Business Committee, reported a seres of resolutions, which were adopted, as follows:-

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to report upon the conditions of admis-sion and course of training best adapted to the purposes of the Normal School work; that this committee prepare and submit a series of questions calculated to draw out the views of the members of this association on the points re-ported; and that, hereafter, this association will hold its meetings at some convenient central point, apart from those of all other bodies; and that the said meeting shall be held the week previous to the time fixed upon for holding the annual session of the National Teachers' Con-vention, and at the same place. Committee appointed—Professors Phelps, of

Minnesota; Hagar, of Massachusetts, and Regal, of Ohio. Adjourned to Friday morning.

Teachers' Morning Session.

The National Teachers' Association was opened at 9 A. M. by prayer by Rev. Joseph Atwood, of Trenton.

The Committee on Publication reported in favor of publishing the proceedings of the convention in book form. After discussion, the subject was referred to the Board of Managers, with power to so act if the convention be not responsible for the cost.

Superintendent Rickoff presented the resolutions previously passed by the National Superintendents' Association, concerning the National Bureau of Education, which were unanimously adopted.

Mrs. Randall, N. Y., spoke briefly and foreibly on "Natural Reading," advocating that Dame Nature be taken as the best schoolmistress. Observation, imitation, memory, artistic skill, and common sense were the essentials of good reading.

Hon. J. D. Philbrick, Superintendent of the Public Schools of Boston, spoke upon "The School and the Workshop." He claimed that the great educational need of this country was a complete system of technical schools, adapted, as in the Kingdom of Wirtemburg, to each individual art or science, and constituting as a whole a comprehensive, exhaustive university, Each State should possess at least one such university, containing separate colleges for architecture, agriculture in all its phases, etc.

General Howard gave a little history, in brief, SECOND EDITION | THIRD EDITION | LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. of his own connection with this work of education, commencing with the spring of 1865, when, during a delay in the movements of Sherman's army, near Savannah, he visited a school on St. Helena Island, established by three Massachusetts ladies to educate the chilof the freedmen there. dren He had believed all along that slavery would, in the providence of God, be destroyed. and he was glad to see this work in its incipiency in the extreme Southern country. On his arrival at Washington he was tendered the position of Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau. in accordance with the newly framed law; and, sympathizing heartily with that good work, he accepted the duties. Then he felt the pressing necessity of re-establishing a general system of schools for the freedmen's children; many citizens and associations urged him to follow out such a course; and he finally obtained permission to appoint superintendent. The work steadily grew, until now we have upwards of three thousand schools and more than two hundred and fifty thousand pupils, mainly the children of the late slaves. The act contains the word "refugee," and this was liberally construed to embrace the UnionIsts driven from their homes; and thus, for example, on Lookout Mountain a school-house is placed up 'among the clouds." The aid of the Government has been liberally tendered, principally through the transportation of teachers from their homes to the fields of labor, and also by the rental, repair, or construction of buildings for school purposes.

At one time, in Virginia, mobs surrounded the houses of the poor teachers, stoned them, beat them, reviled them; but these sentiments of opposition have died out. He had never seen on the globe other such examples of Christian constancy. There are no practical examples of the religion of the Lord Jesus Christ that will compare with its identification in this work. These teachers have the sympathy of the Christian people of this land; they have lived down opposition by their blameless lives, and now the people of the South are soliciting the extension of the schools. He had heard to-day that the Legislature of Tennessee was pleased to repeal the school law of that State. He would say, "Gentlemen, consider, every one of you, your individual responsibility to God, and break such an infamous pledge." Repeal the school law and go back to the days of darkness and death! Woe! woe be to them if that is their determination ! But they must think better of that, and pause before such an act. That school system needed a university at Washington to serve as a great vitalizing institution, teaching the highest branches, and providing the teachers needed for the schools established.

He would have the teachers ask-each one himself or herself-"What is the ultimate object of all education?" It is Christian training, Christian education. "What do we mean by Christian education?" We make a difference between emotional religion and the purposes of the heart. If a man has it in his heart to love the Lord his God with all his soul, and his neighbor as himself, no matter what his feelings may bethough his feelings may be up to-day and down to-morrow, he cannot guage it by his feelingsthen he is all right, and is fitted to teach pure, impressible children. In closing, he would say, Teachers, remember your responsibility to God. and that the souls of your scholars are to live throughout the ages!' Francis J. King, of Baltimore; S. S. Ashley, State Superintendent, North Carolina; B. G. Northrop, Mass.; M. H. Wygant, Superintendent, Arkansas, detailed the status of educational institutions in their respective States. The hymn, "My country, 'tis of thee," was sung by the entire audience, standing. Superintendent Hobbs, of Indiana, offered the following resolutions:---Whereas, Many of the Southern States have. during the late rebellion, lost, in various de grees, their public school funds; and whereas the happiness, prosperity, peace, and perma nence of our nation depend on the scientific literary, and moral instruction of the whole and whereas, the children of the Southpeople ern States who have thus been deprived of the means provided by the paternal bounty and wisdom of the nation for their education, are, in common with those of other States, objects of national solicitude and hope; therefore Resolved, That this Association requests Congress to take such action as they may deem best calculated to give substantial aid by grants of lands, or otherwise, to the educational interests of those States, in order that systems of popular education may be put into efficient operation as speedily as possible. Resolved, That a committee of three be ap pointed to present this expression of the senti-ment of this association to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States. General Howard seconded the resolutions, and they were unanimously adopted. A series of resolutions were presented by Superintendent Ogden, of Tennessee, expressing confidence in General Howard and his associates, and thanking them for the services conferred. and they were referred. Adjourned at 10.30 P. M. LAIRD.

The New Cotton Crop-Safety of a Shipwrecked Crew-The National Educational Conventions at

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Trenton Closed - The Forthcoming Battle Reunion.

FROM THE STATE.

The Gettysburg Reunion. GETTYSBURG, Aug. 20 .- Quite a number of letters have been received from Southern Generals in reply to the invitation of the Battlefield Monument Association, stating that they should be present and assist in indicating this battlefield. Several of them take the view that such indication would tend to revive and preserve the memory of our recent strife, which ought to be forgotten, but others, and the majority of them. take a different and more favorable view of the proposed measure. One of them says:-"It is a matter of great historical importance to the participants and to posterity that this battle should be, in its details as well as in its general plans, truthfully and honestly handed down to future generations." There will probably be a general attendance of Southern officers.

Suicide of an Illicit Distiller.

WILLIAMSPORT, Aug. 20 .- The body of Martin Billmyer, of Northumberland county, who was convicted of illicit distilling at the last term of the United States Court and confined in jail here, was found back of the jail this morning with his throat cut. He had been missing since Tuesday evening. On account of aberration of mind he had been allowed unusual liberty by the jailor. He held the fatal knife in his hand when found.

FROM THE WEST.

The Campaign in Tennessee—Etheridge on the Public Debt and Repudiation. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

MEMPHIS, August 20 .- The negro route mall agent. Hopkins, recently appointed by the President, was arrested at Jackson, Tennessee, on Wednesday, and brought here on an indictment for forgery.

The Appeal's Brownsville (Tennessee) special last night says Hon. Emerson Etheridge spoke at Danville jesterday for nearly two hours. He opened with a historical review, showing that attempts to force a religious system upon the people have ever been odious, and have always been successfully resisted and overthrown. He passed thence to the defense of public virtue, and among historical parables was very severe on Andy Johnson, by referring to the trial of Mrs. Surratt, and reciting the ineffectual prayers of her daughter for mercy. On the subject of the public debt he said history showed that no great public debt had ever been paid, but that while he, in judging the future by the past, thought it possible for this country to pay its debt, but it would have to be under totally different management and regime. As for repudiation, he would not declare himself for it, except as an extreme measure, as a last resort, and he prophesied that

The Sub-Treasuries at San Francisco and New York, and the Question of Transfers-Important Revenue Circular - A Decree Against the Squatters on Government Reservations.

WASHINGTON.

Notice to Squatters. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The following general order received from the War Department is published for the information and government of all concerned :- Hereafter no squatter or citizen will be permitted to reside on a United States military reservation unless he be in the employment of the Government, in which case his residence thereon must cease upon his being discharged. All intruders on Government reservations will be given reasonable notice to quit by the post commanders, and if any remain after the expiration of said notice they will then be removed by force.

By command of General Sherman. E. D. TOWNSEND, Adjutant-General.

Postal Order System. The international postal order system which

has been agreed upon between the United States and Switzerland, it is announced, will go into operation on the 1st of September next, and Mr. Hitz, the Swiss Consul-General, has designated the post office at Basle, Switzerland, as the bureau where the rates of exchange will be fixed for that country, and Postmaster-General Creswell has designated the New York Post Office for the same purpose in the United States,

The Transfer of Gold from San Francisco to New York. Despatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The result of inquiry at the Treasury Department with regard to the transfer of funds from California to New York is, that J. & W. Seligman deposited with Assistant Treasurer Butterfield \$200,000 on the 12th of August, and on the 14th of August \$150,-000, two days before the telegram from Vice-President Colfax, Senator Stewart, and Dr. Linderman was received at the Treasuay Department, and two days before the application was made by Lees and Walter, of New York, agents of the Bank of California, which was not received here until the 17th, although dated the 16th inst. Their application through General Butterfield was for the deposit of \$300,000. The proposition was immediately accepted, and the parties so notified by telegraph.

Lees & Walter were also authorized to make a further deposit of \$500,000 on account of the Bank of California; Messrs. Dabney, Morgan & Boone, \$1,000,000; and Seligman & Co., \$1,000,-000. The entire matter of transfers rests with General Spinner, who says he alone is responsible for what has been done in the premises, and he shows that the facts as they stand on the Treasury books entirely disprove the allegation that favoritism has been extended to any party, Messrs, Seligman & Co., the firm to which allusion is made in the San Francisco telegram as having profited by the public necessities, have for a long time conducted the transfers of specie between San Francisco and New York, and performed the service at a lower rate of premium than others, and always, it is said at the department, in th interest of the Government against all combined. Important Circular to Assessors and Collectors. Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Aug. 20 .- The following circular from the Internal Revenue Department has just been made public:---TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTER-NAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 20, 1860 .-It has been reported to this office that railroad companies, canal companies, banks, insurance companies, and other corporations, required by law to withhold and pay over to the United States a tax of five per centum upon dividends interest coupons representing interest, surplus and contingent funds, profits used for construction, etc., are accustomed to treat the amounts thus withheld and paid as an expense of busi ness, and to deduct these in all returns where expenses of business are deductible. This practice is erroncous, and should not be allowed, The amounts thus paid are not an expense of business. No such returns should be accepted until the assessor is convinced no deduction of this kind has been made. Former returns should be carefully re-examined. In all cases where there has been such a deduction with the fifteen months immediately preceding its discovery, there should be a reassessment.

U. S. District Conrt-Judge Cadwalader. In the case of the United States vs. one distillery and other property, claimed by C. McCarty, before reported, the jury rendered a verdict for the claim-ant. This was the last civil case upon the list. The Court then took up the criminal case of the United States vs. James Peoples, who was charged with the offense of interforence with a revenue offi-cer in the discharge of his duty. It was alleged that in July last Assistant Assessor Hail and Deputy Col-lector Foulkrod went to Richmond and seized a dis-tillery in Monmouth street, west of Salimon, and placed its contents out upon the sidewalk; and then a crowd attacked them and took the property out of their custody, and among the interfering party the defendant was very active. On trial.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 20, 1882. There is nothing promising in the present or pros-pective condition of the money market at the present time. The banks continue poor, and unable to meet all the wants of their customers, whilst in the open market there is a large amount of commercial paper which is generally negotiated at the banks. The market there is a large amount of commercial paper which is generally negotiated at the banks. The very best grades of this is not current at less than 9@10 per cent, the excuse for which terms is scar-city of supply. There is a failing off in call loans, in consequence of the demand for currency being chiefly for busizess purposes. The rates on prime collaterals average 7 per cent, all round. The gold market is without any material change. The premium opened and remained comparatively steady at 1323, up to noon. United States loans are rather dull, but prices very strong, with a decided upward tendency. The stock market was again dull but steady. State loans were neglected. City sixes were stronger, sciling at 97 for the old and 1013,@1013g for the new issues.

Reading Railroad was in better demand, selling at ash (6435); Pennsylvania Rairoad sold to a limited extent at 571; 1223 was bid for Camden and Am-boy Rairoad; 55 for Minehill Rairoad; 5655 for Le-bigh Valley Rairoad; 36 for North Pennsylvania. Railroad; 575 for Catawissa Railroad preferred; 3055 for Philadeiphia and Erie Railroad; and 49 for Northern Central Railroad of for Philadelphia Sorthern Central Railroad,

In Canal shares the only transaction was in Le-nigh Navigation at 36.

high Navigation at 36. Coal shares were in better demand, but the sales were unimpertant. 4% was offered for New York and Middle; 5% for Fulton, and 2% for St. Nicholas. Bank shares were steady, with sales of Girard at 57, and Manufacturers at 30%. Passenger Railway shares were without change; 46 was bid for Second and Third; 17 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for West Philadelphia; 12 for Hes-tonville; and 27 for Girard College.

tonville; and 27 for Girard College.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

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follows: --U. S. 68 of 1881, 122/a@1225; 5-208 of 1862, 1225;@1225; to., 1864, 121@1215; to., Nov., 1865, 121@1214; to., July, 1865, 119/a@1202; to., 1867, 11975;@1205; to., 1868, 1192;@1202; to., 1867, 114; Pacifics, 1037;@1095; Gold, 1323; MESSAS, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third

5. The Department of the Fine Arts, to teach how to adorn homes. 6. The Industrial Department, to train women in outdoor avocations suited to their sex, by which they can earn an honorable independence. Such an institution the American Woman's Educational Association propose to establish near New York, and they ask the lady teachers of this country to organize auxiliary bodies.

The address was heartily applauded, and at its conclusion the audience voted to meet for discussion at S A. M. on Friday.

The National Superintendents' Association held an adjourned session at 8 A. M. The following nominations for officers of the association for 1869-70 were read and confirmed:-

President, J. P. Wickersham, Pa.; Vice-President, S. S. Ashley, N. C.; Warren Johnston, Me.; B. C. Hobbes, Ind.; Secretary, William R. Creery, Md.; Treasurer, James Cruikshank, N. J.; Executive Committee, L. Van Bokkelen, Md.: Thomas Smith, Ark.; E. A. Hubbard, Mass.; W. D. Henkle, Ohio: William O. Rogers, La.

Superintendent Rickoff Cleveland offered a series of resolutions in reference to the National Bureau of Education, which being amended, were adopted unanimously as follows:-

Whereas, It was in consequence of the earnest and often repeated recommendation of State and National Teachers' Association, and especially of the action taken at the session of the Asso ciation of School Superintendents held February 6, 1866, in the city of Washington, that Congress finally established the Department of Education.

And whereas, The more recent action of the Senate and Honse of Representatives seems to indicate a want of confidence in such a department as a useful agency in promoting the cause of education; therefore be it Resolved. That this association appoint

committee of three, to act in conjunction with a similar committee from the National Teachers' Association, with instructions to confer with the authorities at Washington in regard to the best interests of the "National Bureau (or office) of Education.

Resolved. That the joint committee appointed as above be instructed to represent to Congress that it is the unanimous opinion of the members of this association that such a department at the seat of the General Government, clothed with all the powers and having all the facilities contemplated in the law by which it was originally established, would be of almost incalculable utility in collecting and disseminating information for the use of the great multitude of schoo officers, of every rank, who are now, or who may hereafter be, concerned in the organization and management of schools and school systems in scores of States and thousands of cities and towns throughout the length and breadth of a territory which already covers almost a continent.

Resolved. That the said committee be further instructed to urge upon Congress that the causes which have impaired the present usefulness of the said department, whatsoever they may be, be not permitted to weigh against the continuand liberal support of the department itself.

Resolved, That in petitioning Congress for the creation of a Department of Education in con-nection with the General Government, this assoclation contemplates neither the establishment of a national system of education, nor any interference whatever with the systems of education established in the several States.

Resolved, That the National Teachers' Association be requested to concur in the foregoing preamble and resolutions.

Superintendent Sears, of Newark, read a paper enforcing the necessity of school statistics, including the numbering of children of "school age," the enrollment of pupils, the computation | was heartily applauded.

Truly, that nation which has the best schools is the first nation; if it is not so to-day it will be to-morrow.

Professor James McClintock, of Philadelphia, was complimented with the allowance of ninety minutes' time of the association. His subject was "Physiology as a Part of Common-School Education," and his remarks were illustrated by a complete series of anatomical models. The phases of common diseases were explained, the quackery of nostrums denounced, and the hope expressed that if people must be medicated and will die they will do it secundum artem, on scientific principles.

The convention adjourned on singing the 'Star-Spangled Banner."

Atternoon Session.

Taylor's Hall was again filled this afternoon, The teachers in attendance on the convention would alone constitute a large audience, as over one thousand teachers have already registered their names. The opening exercise was the singing of an adapted hymn, "The teachers are gathering from near and from far."

Professor Woodman, Dartmouth College, N. H., spoke upon the topic, "Drawing as a Branch of Elementary Education." The importance of the subject, the great deficiency of its knowledge among us, and the remedy that is to be applied, were ably treated by the speaker. Drawing is not a mere fanciful and effeminate branch, for it is a physical embodiment of art. And art is a representation or activity by which something internal or spiritual is revealed to sense. The practical training in drawing in the elementary schools was illustrated by examples on the blackboard, and urged as one of the most necessary requisites for American scholars.

Professor E. E. White, editor of the Ohio Educational Monthly, read a cultured paper upon the "Criterion of Education." The extreme partisans of classical and scientific studies have repelled each other to the opposite poles, each believing his own segment of truth to be the whole sphere-the full-orbed truth. Both of these must be developed and made to harmonize with each other. The true inquiry is, what is man's chief aim in the pursuits of life? The ultimate answer is, the soul is the supreme human fact, and the perfection of that soul is man's supreme personal duty. And the two comprehensive criterions to determine the value of each school study are-1. What is its value as means of mental discipline-of soul culture? 2. What is the value of its knowledge for guidance in life's work ?

A paper by Mrs. Lincoln Phelps, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, was read by Professor Phelps of Minnesota. Subject: "Popular Science." The study of botany was dwelt upon and urged for its æsthetic culture. Its investigation was declared to be declining in the schools and academies, owing to the fact that teachers, fearing to be behind the age, have attempted to begin with the so-called natural system, laying aside the simple method of Linnæus.

Evening Session.

An excellent series of practical remarks on Southern State educational interests was heard this evening in Taylor Hall, before a great ssemblage.

Major-General O. O. Howard, U. S. A., spoke, by invitation, upon "Education in the South," with reference to the colored population, and



Will He Attend the Gettysburg Reuniou? The Richmond Enquirer, in an article urging General Lee to be present at the Gettysburg meeting, says:-

It must be conceded on all sides that no man living knows so much about the battle of Gettysburg as Robert E. Lee. Differences of opinion as to locations have discovered themselves among the Federal officers which cannot be reconciled by a reference to General Meade. Now, General ee cannot only set these differences at rest, but by fixing the location of his own forces, ribute a measure of justice to them, of which they may otherwise be shorn.

That a kindly and fraternal feeling and mu and respect exist between both the officers and aen of the old Army of Northern Virginia and the Army of the Potomac, is not questioned by any one who belonged to or has asso-lated with either side. But the spectacle of the officers of those two armies meeting upon one of their most desperately contested fields, and discussing with mutual amity its various features. and uniting in designating those peculiar characteristics and points of interest which possess a value to the historian and the student of military science, would do more to heal the bitterness between the sections than perhaps any other event that could possibly The whole Christian world would applaud the scene, and statesmen, financiers, and nterested men of every calling everywhere would see in it an udmistakable indication that the American Union is now re-established as firmly as it ever was or ever will be.

 A newspaper advertisement calls for a "plain ook, able to dress a little boy five years old."
A robust Georgia lad is pnzzling the doctors by took. drawing his breath only four times a minute. —A rastor of one of the Knoxville churches was at one time worth \$250,000-all sunk in an oil well.

in less than two years, however, repudiation would be the doctrine announced from every forum by candidates for office.

The New Cotton Crop. CINCINNATI, Aug. 20 .- The first bale of new cotton was received by a commission merchant here yesterday, and will be sold on Change today. It was grown near Natchez. Mississippi.

FROM BALTIMORE.

A Shipwrecked Crew Picked Up at Sea-Po-litical Movements in the City. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20 .- The body of a man supposed to be Joseph J. Pattinson, a clerk in the Paymaster's Department, wasfound in our basin vesterday afternoon.

Andrew Armstrong, an old Baltimore defender, died vesterday.

Captain Murray, officers, and erew of the schooner Sclah B. Strang, from Charleston for Delaware City, and which foundered at sea, were picked up at sea by the English barque Churchill. and brought safely here yesterday. The workingmen are moving actively here,

and are determined to nominate a workingmen's ticket for all the offices. The Democrats are moving, but without unanimity.

It is intensely hot, being now 92 degrees.

The Baltimore Produce Market.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 20.—Cotton very firm. Stock very scarce. Sales at 34@34c. Flour quiet; low grades scarce: Howard street superfine, \$650@7; do. extras, \$7 25@8 25; do. family, \$8 50@9 50; City Mills superfine, \$7 25@8 50; do. extra, \$7 25@8 25 do. family, \$8 75@ 10 75; Western superfine, \$6 50@ 675; do. extras, \$725@775; do. family, \$8@850. Wheat irregular; prime to choice red, \$150@165. Corn firm; prime white, \$115; yellow, \$116. Oats dull at 53@58c. Pork firm at \$34. Bacon quiet; rib sides. sides, $10\frac{1}{3}$, c; clear do., $10\frac{1}{3}$, $610\frac{1}{3}$, c; shoulders, $16\frac{1}{3}$, $616\frac{1}{3}$, c. Hams, $24\frac{1}{6}25c$. Lard firm at 20@21c. Whisky sells at \$1.15, with a fair demand.

FROM NEW JERSEY.

The Educational Conventions at Trenton-The Last Sessions. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 20.-Owing to the unpunctuality of Miss Beecher and friends this morning, the contemplated discussion on forming a branch os the American Woman's Educational Association was not held.

The Normal School and National Superintendents' Associations, after routine business, adjourned sine die. The National Teachers' Association by resolu-

tion resolved to print their proceedings themselves, and not solicit the financial aid of schoolbook publishers. After a further sories of papers and discussions the association will finally ad-

The New York Stock Market. New York, Aug. 20. – Stocks active. Money steady at 6667 per cent. Gold, 132%; 55-308, 1562, coupon, 122%; do, 1864, do., 120%; do, 1866, do., 120%; do, do, new, 195%; do, 1867, 119%; no. 1868, 191%; 10-408, 113%; Virginia sixes, 60%; Missouri sixes, 86%; Canton Co., 58; New York Central, 205%; Erie, Canton Co., 58; New York Central, 205%; Chi-Central, 30%; Michigan Southern, 167%; Illinois Central, 38%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 106; Chi-cago and Rock Island, 116%; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 51%; Western Union Telegraph, 38%.

Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

C. DELANO, Commissioner.

FROM NEW YORK. Sulcide of Samuel Ramsey.

NEW YORK, Aug. 20 .- Samuel Ramsey, brother of General Ramsey, of the Union army, committed suicide by shooting in Jersey City today. A combination of domestic troubles and rum was the cause. He leaves a family. Personal.

Reddy the Blacksmith arrived here to-day from California.

Fire in Rochester.

ROCHESTER, Aug. 20 .- A fire here to-day detroyed property valued at \$15,000. Mr. Wanzer, dontist, is the heaviest loser. The fire was started by burglars, who robbed Wanzer's sale of \$170.

The Weather at the Sea-shore.

The following was the record of the weather t the sea-side this morning:-Cape May, clear, wind south, 72.

Atlantic City, clear, wind southeast, 65,

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Quotations.

Sy the Anglo-American Cable. LONDON, Aug. 20-Noon.-U. S. 5-20s, of 1862, S3%;

of 1865, old, 823; ; of 1867, 812; LIVERPOOL, Aug. 20-Noon.-Corn, 328, for Euro-pean ; California Wheat, 118,2d. ; red Western, 98,10d. @98. 11d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 20-P. M. - The weather is fair and favorable for the growing crops. American securi-tics are firmer; Eric Railroad, 1935. LiveRroot, Aug. 20-P. M. - The cotton afloat is estimated at 680,000 bales, of which 20,000 bales are American

American. Corn is easier but not lower. The receipts of Wheat

Corn is easier but not lower. The receipts of wheat at Liverpool for the past three days have been 30,009 quarters, whereof 15,000 quarters were American. Lard is quoted at 78s. Bacon, 65s. Tallow, 47s. 3d. LONDON, Ang. 20-P. M. Sugar is firmer at 39s. 6d.@39s. 9d. on the spot, and 27s. 9d.@25s. aftoat. Liverpool, Aug. 20-1 30 P. M. The sales of cot-ton to-day will not exceed 18,000 bales. Yarns and labrics at Manchester are firmer at better prices.

DESSUES, DE HAVEN & DROTHER, NO. 40 S. THITG street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations: -U. S. 6s of 1881, 122½@122½; do, 1862, 122½@122½; do, 1864, 120½@121½; do, 1865, 120½@121½; do, 1865, new, 149½@120; do, 1867, new, 149½@120; do, 1868, 119½@120; do, 5s, 10-408, 113½@114; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Cy., 108½@109½; Due Comp. Int. Notes 101. Cold 13912@1395. Silver 1982@130 Notes, 195; Gold, 1323, 62133; Silver, 128(2130) SCHUYLKILL NAVIGATION COAL TRADE for the

week ending Thursday, August 19, 1869 :---

rom Port Carbon	5,658 418 12,732 831	00 00 10
Total for week. Previously this year	19,639 417,961	
Total	437,600	14
To same time last year	488,749	09

THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New ork money market yesterday :--From the Herald.

"There was considerable activity in the gold There was considerable activity in the gold market, the opening sales ranging as high as 133% (%) 133% before the news of the reduction in the Bank of England discount rate had been received, suc-ceeding which there was rather a sharp decline to 1323. The feeling later in the day was unsettled and the popular impression that a large decline is at hand was checked by the sales of bonds on foreign account, and by the shipment of gold to California by prominent houses. There has been a great mone-tary distress in San Francisco lately, and as high as per cent, per month paid for discounts. On this count the Secretary of the Treasury has instructed the Assistant Treasurer here to receive gold to the extent of \$4,000,000, to be disbursed from the Trea-sury in San Francisco, for the accommodation of the merchants and the money market in that city.

"The Government gold sold by Assistant Treasurer brought fair prices, as will be seen by the following awards:-\$50,000 at 133-15, \$50,000 at 133-10, \$50,000 at 133.07, \$100,000 at 133.06, \$50,000 at 133.13; \$100,000 at 183 05, \$50,000 at 133 04, \$50,000 (at 133 06, \$50,000 at 183 05, \$50,000 at 185 10, \$50,000 at 185 12, \$50,000 at 133 12, \$50,000 at 133 04, \$50,000 at 133 03, \$7000 at 130 00 \$4,000,000

Governments were steady after the dearth of "Governments were steady after the technological offerings yesterday, but the proposals for the remnant of the two millions being plentful to-day prices weakened and the whole market broke with the de-cline in gold and reported heavy sales of bonds on foreign account. The bonds purchased for the complement of the two millions were in the lots and at the prices following:-\$50,000, 1865, coupons, new, at 118-05; \$35,000, 1862, registered, 119-35; \$3500, 1864, coupons, 119-35; \$3000, 1862, registered, 119-35; \$325,000, 1862, registered, 119-40; \$442,000, 1864, regis-tered, 130,00 ered, 119-40,

"Foreign exchange was weak and lower under the effect of a better supply of bills, the prominent houses being free sellers in order to get gold for houses being free sellers in order to get gold for shipment to California, but the weaker feeling was more manifest in the sixty day sterling bills, which the drawers expect to cover by shipments of Cali-fornia produce. The range of quotations was as follows:-Sterling, sixty days, commercial, 109% 109%; bankers', 109% and 109%; short sight, 110% allow; Faris, sixty days', 547% a545/15; short sight, 543% 543%; Antwerp, 545% a546%; Switzerland, 548% a546%; Hamburg, 55% a546%; Switzerland, 548% 40%; Frankfort, 40% a40%; Bremen, 78% a79; Prussian thalers, 70% a71."

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, Aug. 20 .- The demand for Flour has somewhat fallen off, and only 800 or 900 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5.50 for superfine; \$5 50 a 6 for extras; \$6 50 a 7 75 for Northwestern extra family; \$6-25:07-25 for Pennsylvania. old and new do, do, ; \$6 75(28 for Ohio do, do, ; and \$8-256010-50 for fancy brands, according to quality.

Ryce Flour is steady at \$6.37% ⊕ barrel. There is less demand for Wheat, and prices favor buyers. Sales of new Pennsylvania and Delaware red at \$1:0061:65; and white at \$1:76@1:80. Ryc is quiet at \$1:2061:25 ⊕ bushel for Pennsylvania and Western. Corn is steady at a further advance. Sales of 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1:16@1:18; and yellow at \$1:19@1:20. Oats are unchanged. Sales of old Western at 66c.@\$1; and new Southern and Pennsylvania at 55@58c.

Sales of old Western at 68c.(681; and new Southerin and Pennsylvania at 55645sc. No sales were reported in Barley or Mait. Bark is offered at \$40 \$2 ton for No. 1, Quercitron. Seeds—Cloverseed may be quoted at \$250(6255). Timothy at \$4:25(64:50; and Flaxseed at \$250(6255). Whisky is firm, with sales of 150 barrels Western and Pennsylvania at \$1:18(61:20) for poor and good wood bound; and \$1:38(61:20) for poor and good wood bound ; and \$1 20(81 21 for iron bound.

journ this evening. The New York Stock Market.