Meeting of the Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association at West Chester.

[Reported for The Press.]

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The Association reassembled at eight o'clock.

There was an extremely large crowd in attendance, filling the aisles, gallery, vestibule, and stage. The ladies were out in stronger force than during the day, a great number of them standing in the aisle.

At precisely eight o'clock, the orchestra, under Doctor Cunnington, overtured a piece of music exquisitely operatic.

Dr. Taylor, the president of the Association, made a very eloquent and forcible address. They had assembled from different portions of the Commonwealth in annual convention, to consult, as to the education of the people. They esteemed this privilege an uncommon one. The year that had passed since the last meeting was a most important one. We as a people had been enjoying the blessings of peace, while the nations of the Old World had been engaged in a fearful conflict. It was a strange scene that war presented, comprising, as it did, more armed men than are engaged in teaching in the Western World; and while these soldiers were slaughtering in sanguinary contests, the teachers were enjoying the blessed privileges of instructing the people. [Applause.]

He knew his good old State of Pennsylvania had been backward in intellectual culture. Indeed, when he was a student at a New England institution of learning, he had several times been reproached with the sneer that Pennsylvania was the Botany of America. From present appearances that stigma would not last long. There was a spirit at work which would, he had no doubt, be productive of great and permanent good. Our fathers, when they came to settle this Western World, had a great work before them—but it was not a work of science, nor of literature. They had forests to cut down, lands to till, and houses to build. Their interests were more material ones; and they had done their work well. The smiling fields and fruitful farms that stretched within his sight, amply attested their industry and thrift. The people of this day had as great a work before them. Only by keeping in the train path could it be accomplished, and the Keystone State made to occupy, intellectually, the position she occupies politically in the arch of the Union. [Applause.]

The people of this day were people of a practical character. The influences that surrounded them contributed to make them so. They were, to use high a degree, worshippers of the practical and useful. Their opinions as to education were perhaps not entirely correct. He knew that a knowledge of the practical was indispensable; he knew that the doctrine of Benjamin Franklin were wise and good. But in this devotion to the practical, we often lose sight of the true nature of what we want. There were a great number of Gradgrids in this State—men who delineated the character of Dickens's, wanted nothing but facts. Gradgrind taught his scholars nothing but facts, and crushed out of the minds of those under him, every trace of fine and generous feeling. What we wanted was children of the highest character—discipline intellectually and morally. The great fault of the education of young people was their growing up without any regard to their mental, moral and physical discipline.

Examining more particularly into the instruction of youth, he might divide it into three departments, mathematical, 2d, natural science; 3d, linguistic studies. He valued mathematical studies highly, but we study them almost too exclusively in the schools of Pennsylvania. The question for the young mind was not so much whether the world had twenty millions or twenty-five millions inhabitants, as what were strange and wonderful powers of man, and how they could be developed. [Applause.]

Referred to material things, but there were things above it. The study of language, in its various forms, was the highest that youth could engage in. It was the only thing about man, except his soul, that was immortal. Language was the inheritance of every infant. We take it from our parents as unconsciously as the air we breathe. It was closely united with thought, and was a necessity in almost all studies. As Coleridge said, it is the "Armory of the human mind, containing the trophies of the past and weapons for future conquest." As the material universe is the revelation of Almighty God, so language is the highest revelation of man's genius, and the truest expression of the divinity that is within him. In the practice and study of the professors of divinity and law, language was a necessity. The greatest lawyers and divines were eminent philologists. [Applause.]

The work of education was vast and extensive. There was no danger of there being too many laborers. We need them everywhere. The time that many good citizens, and particularly farmers, were fashioned to think that the more the work of education progressed the more and more the danger of not having workmen to till their fields increased. He could not endorse such a theory, as he did not believe that it was necessary for a farmer to be as ignorant as the ox he drives, before he could properly manage his affairs. [Applause.]

"A new agent had come forth to assist in the great work of education. In olden times the work of instruction was monopolized by man; but now, thanks to the progressive spirit of the age, and the existence of a more extended feeling of liberality, woman had stepped forward to her position. [Applause.] He could not compliment rhetoric or empty compliments to utter in relation to woman, but she was, without a doubt, the best educator of her race. Medical societies had ruled woman out, in deference to a spirit of traditional ethics, but the teachers of Pennsylvania, not so jealous of their sisters, were glad to have their co-operation, and cheerfully ruled her in. [Laughter and applause.] He trusted they never would attempt to break her influence, or degrade her from her present high station.

There was another great influence abroad exerting a wonderful power in education. The press was the great schoolmaster of the age. [Applause.] When he looked at the general character of the press and of the men engaged in it, we could not be astonished at its power and progress. Many of the leaders that we read in the morning newspapers displayed more power and rhetoric than the "Spectator," the "Rattler," or the "Guardian"—works that have gone into our literature. The speaker, in illustration of his position, read from a work published in 1795, some intelligence about the movements of Bonaparte, which at that time was five months old. In this day we grumble at any intelligence of the present Bonaparte, if but four days old. The press in this day sends its agents and correspondents all over the Continent. If Senator Rankram goes to Buncombe to make a speech, we find the reporters there. If the spirit-rappers hold a meeting in Boston, the reporters are there. They attended, and chronicled every demonstration, from a fight between Louis Napoleon and Francis Joseph to a fight between two dogs in the highway. The existence of the press was dependent, in a degree, upon the presence of national education. The speaker produced a copy of the *Heidelberg Journal* of a late date, and compared it with a copy of *The Press*: that happened to be lying on the table. The one was a small, inconsiderable sheet, containing such items of intelligence as pleased the German censors; the other was a broad, well-printed sheet, containing intelligence from every quarter of the globe, and well-written comments upon it.

The speaker continued at much length, and in an eloquent manner. There were two forces at work in carrying out our destiny, and both stood in antagonistic positions. One power was to develop the internal power of the State, and the other to expand, and acquire territory by conquest or purchase. As a people, we do not want to extend our empire. There were Cubas within us, which we should control before starting off to conquer the Cubas in the far off seas. [Applause.]

In conclusion, he asked those before him to act a man or a woman's part. Let them continue in the good work, fired with honest zeal; and imbued with strange energies, and when at last they fell asleep, and ended their works with life, they would feel in dying so that they had not labored in vain. [Applause.]

The address of Dr. Taylor occupied some forty minutes in delivery, and was universally admired, both for its composition and delivery. Of course in the brief report that furnished, we have merely noticed the main ideas of the speaker, our space preventing us from inserting a full report.]

The orchestra, under the Doctor, performed that musical novelty, the Anvil Chorus, very well, if we except an unusually loud hammer accompaniment. It was loudly applauded, and after another piece from Kreutzer, which was also applauded, the president introduced the Hon. John M. Read, of the Supreme Court, who was received with loud applause.

Judge Read said it was fifty years since a Pennsylvania Legislature made provision for the education of the children of the State. He well recollected the time when the best schools were parochial schools, and even those were of a very inferior character. At that time the great University of Pennsylvania was little more than a well-regulated grammar school. The large collection of teachers before him gave an education to their scholars better than could have been obtained at that time in our colleges. He would confess to having been agreeably disappointed when he came to the meeting. He expected to see a thousand gentlemen from different parts of the State—not one of the fair sex being present. He was glad, however, that instead of the black coats of men, a majority of those present were clad in the lighter dresses of women.

He looked back to the year 1812, when, about fifteen years of age, he was a student in the University of Pennsylvania. His education consisted of a little Latin, a little Greek, and a smattering of trigonometry. [Laughter.] What was at so low a position then is now so high. Everything has improved, and education has not been behind. Philadelphia, which was then a town of 40,000, is now a vast metropolis of over 600,000 people. The population of the State then was composed of 434,000 souls, two-thirds of what is now the population of the city of Philadelphia. The State had also increased in mineral wealth, industrial resources, and the improvement of her people. Before, a distinction was inadvertently made between the rich and poor. That distinction has been abolished, and now the schools are equally open to all. He remembered the opposition that was made to the introduction of public education—how it even convulsed the politics of several portions of the State—but he was proud to say that no trace of this was remaining, and that no public man would have courage enough to attack the system as it is at present.

We had now both sexes mingling in the same pursuits, and engaged in the same work of education. It was clear to him that, in some branches of education, the female was vastly superior to the male. In the Girard College, of Philadelphia, a large portion of the duties were performed by females. Without the aid of females that college could not exist, and under its present administration it was an honor to the State, and to the memory of Stephen Girard. The profession in which he was engaged had kept him in certain limits; yet, he had seen enough in the instruction of lawyers to convince him of the great and untold utility of education. The speaker concluded by thanking the Association for its kindness towards him, and wished its members the greatest prosperity.

A vote of thanks were passed to Judge Read, after which the Association adjourned.

YESTERDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The Association resumed its sessions in the Horticultural Hall at 8 o'clock. The attendance was as large as during the previous day.

Rev. M. Newkirk read a portion of the twenty-ninth chapter of Job, and made a very earnest prayer.

The report of the committee on revising the constitution was taken up and discussed at some length. The beautification after a little amendment was adopted as it came from the committee.

C. W. Deane, of Delaware county, read a report on "the methods of securing regularity and punctuality of attendance at schools." In the system of education, nothing was so necessary as punctuality. The loss of important lessons necessarily set the understanding of the following ones, and the child was left behind and unintelligent. Irregularity was a great obstacle, and often produced vexatious results. A good teacher should produce scholars; but how can he when other influences are exerted at home on the children? Teachers were often blamed for what are the faults of parents. The boy is father to the man—the irregular boy is the man who does not meet his engagements, and shirks the responsibilities of life.

The prominence of the evil of truancy is a serious one, affecting society and the best of schools. How can it be removed? The root of the evil is far from us. The evil must be corrected by either moral or compulsory means. He would not recommend the compulsory method. If frequently hardened the evil, instead of correcting it, and should only be used on extraordinary occasions.

The teacher should in the first place regard truancy as a breach of courtesy, and impress on the minds of the scholars the idea that to be absent was to be guilty of a discourtesy. In the second place, the teacher should visit the home of the delinquent pupil, and impress upon his parents the necessity of sending children to school. Thirdly, there should be good government in the school; teachers should not be despotic, for scholars dislike tyrants as well as men. Fourthly, there should be a registration of the pupils, and reports of the conduct and standing of the pupil. Parents should examine these reports with care and act on them. Fifthly, absence, when persistent in their conduct, should be placed in a lower class.

A legislative enactment had been suggested. He would not debate that question now. The means he had suggested were in the hands of every teacher. No one would question their exercise, as they were mild measures, and only contained a show of penalty.

The essay was loudly applauded at the close.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered:

Whereas, The perpetuity of our free institutions, and our well-being as members of society, depend in a great measure upon their right training and the right development of the powers of the mind, and inasmuch as the Legislature has made provision for the education of all the children within her boundaries:

Resolved, That it is the solemn and imperative duty of all having children and youth under their care to give them an opportunity to get such an education as shall enable them to become intelligent business of life, and intelligent citizens.

Resolved, That when parents and guardians refuse or neglect to perform this duty, the State should be compelled to its performance by legislative enactment.

Resolved, That females should be educated in the same schools with males, and to the same extent.

Mr. Thomas, of Chester, was for four of the resolutions. He was in favor of democracy in schools, and did not think any good could result from a law such as was contemplated. In some instances the adoption of this law would be productive of an absolute despotism. Nothing could be gained at all by any law of this character, as it would inevitably disgust the people of the State with the common-school system.

Mr. Darlington did not think that a parent had a right to deprive the child of an education. The child had rights, and one was an education. If the parent refuses to sustain the physical condition of the child, the law will take hold of him. Why then, should not the parent be compelled to support his mental life? Education was a preventive of vice. We are taxed for education; a school is opened, and a teacher employed. Children do not come. How are we to educate the youth when they are not at school to be educated? If we do not make the youth attend, we swindle citizens out of education-taxes. It is not despotic in the law to compel parents to clothe their children, and it is quite as just that parents should be compelled to clothe their mind. He was in favor of liberty; but not of that liberty which would permit the teacher to refuse an education to a child. When it came into the world it demanded an education. Education was as essential to the mind as the air we breathe to physical existence.

Mr. McCalister thought we might as well compel children to go to church by a legislative enactment as to go to school. If you want one-third of the children to be kept from school, pass a law compelling parents to send them. He would not like to be interfered with in his relations to his children by any body of men, or any legislative enactment.

Prof. Coburn, of Bradford, said we had heard, last evening, from the first judge of the State, the assertion that the duty of Pennsylvania was to educate children. He agreed with his Honor in this. He did not think it was tyranny in the State to compel an education. There was a neighborhood in his county where the school had established a school and were compelled to discontinue it, as children would not attend, and yet from that place, last year, five persons were sent to State's prison. The law was not intended for those who do send their children to school, but for those who would deprive them of an education.

The consideration of the resolution was postponed for the present.

Dr. Joseph Parrish made an address on Education for the Times. He asked for it a candid consideration. Teachers should belong to the select class of philomaths! They should teach that they might learn, and learn that they may teach. We had a nation of children in our midst. They were in all stations, from the President to the laborer. The object of education is to make manhood complete and life honorable. There were two subjects to be studied by the teacher. The first of these was self-teaching. A teacher should not violate the laws of his body. The great basis of education was physical exercise. In the second place he should magnify his office. The teacher should be honored, and that he may be honored he should honor himself. He should magnify his office by an elevated tone of morality and refinement.

The subject to be educated is man in childhood—a living, moving, physical being, curiously and wonderfully constructed—a moral being, responsible to God—an intellectual being, with marvellous powers of thinking, conceiving and acting—a being who can say "I dare do all that may become a man." The body must first be improved and prepared for the intellect. Luther was enabled to do his great work by his digestion. Wesley attributed all his great intellectual feats and labor to his careful habits of eating. How many of our great men are buried before they are ten years of age, because of the negligence of doating mothers? Children go to school and return home to go to work, at about the time they should first open a book and commence to study.

The speaker's first proposition was, that the primary department of a school should provide nursery care for children, and ignore the use of books and letters. The day is at hand when the foundation of public school education will be rebuilt, the chief corner-stone of which will be physical education. He hoped the day would soon come when the primary school would consist of two large nurseries, with a piano. Children learn a great deal by physical education. They become wearied by the paraphernalia of arithmetic and grammar. At seven or nine, and not before, should intellectual education commence.

The moral education of the youth should be also carefully attended to. As the young is committed to the teacher, he should lay the foundation by a course of physical education.

The speaker was not opposed to the present system of school-teaching. There were many things to be learned, and many to be changed. The system was too cheap, and like things that are too cheap, are worthless. There is another teacher in the community, a good teacher too, whose name is Experience. He is teaching the farmer, the laborer, and the lawyer that, to succeed, we must be skilled. That the laborer is worthy of his hire is felt in all stations, and is beginning to be felt in education. If we would cleanse the coming generation of the stains of the present, we must elevate the system of public education.

We should not cultivate one part of education at the expense of the other. We must maintain the equilibrium of the education, if we would educate justly. A wholesome education of the young is the main feature that should be cultivated. Education should become a real science, and until this is done it will never occupy the position it should.

On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to Dr. Parrish for his excellent address.

Dr. Taylor, the president, said he had a most painful announcement to make, and amid the deepest silence he read a telegraphic despatch from *The Press* of yesterday morning, announcing the death of Hon. Horace Mann. The Doctor alluded to Mr. Mann's devotion to the cause of education very feelingly, and suggested that the society take some action on his decease.

Mr. Deans moved the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions. Agreed to.

The president appointed the following persons on the committee: *Messrs.* Dean, Burrows, and Hickok.

The Association adjourned until two in the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The hall was densely crowded in the afternoon, the aisles, steps, and every available foot of standing room being occupied. The weather was intensely warm, the ladies vainly endeavoring to keep up an artificial current of air by their fans.

The orchestra played a very beautiful piece of music by way of a prelude, after which the meeting proceeded to business.

J. N. Pierce, of Lancaster county, read an essay on the rights of pupils. After a few preliminary remarks on his theme, he directed the attention of teachers to the following points:

1. What are the rights of pupils?
2. What are those rights?
3. To what extent should these rights be respected?

In the discussion of these points, the speaker read a very elaborate and well-written essay.

Mr. Wickersham took pleasure in introducing his old friend and preceptor, Jonathan Gause, to the audience. Mr. Gause is said to be the oldest teacher in the State.

Mr. Gause, in coming forward, said that he commenced his profession in 1807, when Fulton ran his first steamboat on the Hudson. The speaker had outlived poor Fulton; but he felt that the steamboat would outlive him. He had been uninterruptedly engaged in his profession for fifty-two years, without losing a single week from sickness or otherwise. He had, however, during that time been a deep student of the laws of health. He was old now, and the audience might see in him a mere skeleton. [Great applause and laughter. The speaker is very stout.] It was very true, that few had endured as he had done, but he had only to thank an iron constitution. He would say to his friends, however, that a study of health was indispensably necessary to proficiency in teaching.

When he commenced teaching, he had much difficulty in the pronunciation. They did not pronounce then as now—would was called *wooled*, should *schooled*, could *cooled*, have *hayve*. He took Walker for his standard, however, and after some trouble, he succeeded in giving satisfaction. He thought he had found the great secret of success in teaching, and that was the inspiring of the pupils with the importance of study. He should be on friendly terms with his pupils, should treat them kindly, and expect these kindnesses were reciprocated.

A great trouble arose in the early part of his career as to the introduction of grammar as a study. "We don't like this grammar—we can't understand these verbs, nouns, and conjugations—we don't see any sense in them." This difficulty was overcome. In his day there was a great prejudice against female teachers—and even against female learning. He remembered urging upon a young lady, a number of years ago, the study of algebra. She hesitated at first, as it was not fashionable. Finally she consented, and quickly acquired a knowledge of the science. In this day, there was scarcely an educated young lady in the State unacquainted with algebra.

There was an extraordinary change since the days when he commenced school-teaching. A flood of light had burst upon the scene. Everything was changing or had changed. Life, and society, and education were changing with them. The philosophy of Bacon had overturned the philosophy of Plato; and the present aspect of science and art, and literature and life, all reminded him that he lived in a different age. When he looked at the future he felt glad. The dark clouds had rolled away and the dazzling light of truth overcome all.

The improvements in his day were astonishing. He recollected saying in a lecture before his students a number of years ago, that it was very probable that in the course of time the lightning would be made the conductor of intelligence. That idea was ridiculed then, and the speaker was treated as being very wild in his theories. The good old people of those good old times did not think the lightning a fitting subject to meddle with, and strongly condemned the impious practice of putting up lightning rods. The speaker continued in a very humorous vein for some minutes, and concluded amid loud and prolonged applause.

A report was read by Professor F. A. Allen, of West Chester, on the best method of conducting teachers' institutes.

[We regret being compelled to omit the reporter's abstract of this address on account of the want of room.]

The Association adjourned to meet in the evening at eight. Addresses are announced to be delivered by several distinguished speakers.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 3, 1859.

The Express Companies are great regulators of inland exchange. Before the establishment of them, the rates of exchange in the several inland towns were enormous. But simultaneously with the opening of the express office at any point, came a reduction in rates.

In 1857, when bankers as well as merchants were strapped, as the phrase goes, the Express became the medium of collection of drafts, and the instructions, "Protest if not paid in gold," were by them fulfilled to the letter.

Driven to the wall by the new agency, the country banks struck back, and so used their influence that some of the expresses declined any longer to *present drafts on banks*. Packages of bank-notes were also refused, except they were transmitted *for deposit*.

The expresses will do the business community a favor, and make money by it, if they will resume the practice of demanding payment for bank-notes and checks. The uncurrent, now ranging from ½ to ¾ per cent. discount, can be collected at a profit for the cost. The Farmers' and Mechanics' bank, indeed, did not make much by their effort; but they *cashed* the notes, and had to wait for their returns through special agents. But the expresses have the machinery already, and can do the work at a trifling additional expense, and are not expected to pay until the returns are in their hands.

A tale is told of a merchant who, vexed at the daily shave on the currency he received in regular business, determined to carry the war into—well, Africa. We don't want to be too particular in naming the place, lest his good fortune might tempt somebody. He bought up the currency of the bank, and twice or thrice a week despatched his clerk thither with a bundle of their promises. They bore up for a while under the infliction, but finally proposed terms, if he would cease *running* them. It was outside of his regular business; the proposition met his views; protecting him from the daily loss on currency, or giving him an equivalent, and he drew off his forces.

The steamship Africa sailed at noon to-day with $450,000 in specie. It is expected the shipment on Saturday next will be larger, although the total will fall short last week's shipment, which was $2,344,040.25.

Including to-day's, the export of specie for 1859 is $43,632,600.

Much of the speculative movements of the past season may be traced to Boston, and it does not surprise us to hear that her banks are on the verge of the lowest specie line allowed them by law. Boston must not be too fast.

Besides our abundant crop, we feel specially thankful for another thing, and that is the low estimation our moneyed men put upon railroad stocks. Most of these stocks are held abroad, and nothing but the utter contempt into which they have fallen prevents us being ruined by an importation of railroad stocks—an importation which, unhoarded by the custom-house reports, would, when sold at our stock boards and borrowed on as collateral in our banks, sink us lower than plummet could sound. Touch not, taste not, handle not.

Shipments of coal by the Barclay Railroad and Coal Co., for the week ending July 30.. 991 tons.
Previous shipments.....11,588 "

Amount for the season.....12 579 "

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

August 3, 1859.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK-NOTE, STOCK, AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

400 City 6s PRR	99½	4 Reading R.	22
100 do	99¾	100 do	22¼
2000 N Penna R 6s	85w.64½	100 do	22¼
500 do	85w.64¾	50 do	22¼
4000 do	85w.64¾	100 do	cash.22½
1000 do	85w.64¾	100 do	cash.22½
2000 Read R 6s '76	69¾	100 do	5w.22½
1000 do	69¾	100 do	5w.22½
500 Harrisburg R 6s	93	2 Penna R lin loan	74
600 Sch Nav 6s '95	69	20 Lexington R	s5.67
400 Cam & Am 6s '67	83	2 Norristown R	49
1000 N Penna R lin	57	12 Harrisburg R	50¼
500 do	57	23 do	50¾
1000 Elmira 1st m 7s	67¼	5 City Scrip	95
1000 Penna R 2d m 6s	87	100 Lons Island R	s5.10½
2000 Norristown R 6s	96	6 Cam & Am R.	cash.118¾
5 Minehill Scrip	135¼		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

500 City 6s New	102¾	3000 P. Pt W&C C 7s	2d.80¾
20000 Sch Nav Imp 6s	75	1000 Penna R 2d m 6s	87

SECOND BOARD.

500 City 6s New	102¾	1000 Cam & Am 6s '70	82¼

CLOSING PRICES—DULL.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Phila 6s	99¾		Schuyl Nav stock	8	8¼
" R	99¾		" pref	17	17¼
Penna 5s	85	85¼	Wmsp't & Elm R	3¾	4
" R	57	57¼	" 7s 1st mort	67	68
Read R	22¾	22¾	" 7s 2d mort	80	80
" 6s '70	82	82¼	Penna R 6s '80	87	87¼
" mort 6s '60	91		" 2d m 6s	87	87¼
" 6s '86 m off	70		Catawissa R	2	4
Penna R	39	39¼	" pref	35	35
" 2d m 6s	86¾		Cam & Am R	118¾	119
Morris Canal	35¾	35¾			
" pref div off	104	105			
Schuyl Nav 6s '92	69¾	69¾			
" Imp 6s	75	76			

New York Exchange Sales—Aug. 3.

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Missouri St 6s	82¼	50 Mich Cent R	41¾
25000 Penn 6s '90	85¾	50 Mich So & N Ia	20¾
1000 Erie R 2d m	90	100 Hud R Cons	80¾
3000 Harlem R 1st m	92	5 Panama R	113
83 Del & Hud Co	93¼	100 Illinois Cent R	s30.65¾
300 Pacific M S Co	b10.72	100 Gal & Chi R	s30.65¾
50 do	71½	12 Clev & Toledo	23
50 N Cent R	26¾	200 do	s30.61
400 do	P&C.73¾	50 do	s30.60¾
176 Erie Railroad	24¾	100 do	60
200 do	25	100 do	s30.61
25 Harlem Railroad	9¾		

CITY ITEMS.

ATLANTIC CITY.—Ashland House, for the balance of the season, the terms have been reduced to $8 per week. Dinner 75 cents. The same excellent table kept as usual. M. A. SAVAGE.

TALKERS.—A witty editor thus classifies the different classes of talkers: "There are the literary talkers, who know Whipple, and lugged Carlyle and Auton's Encyclopedia; the legal talkers, who regard you as jury of twelve men, before whom they argue *pro or con* for a consideration; the one-idea talkers, who fasten you by the button-hole to their hobby—generally a young gentle, who say (and say little else) 'I's go take suth'n;'" while there are sensible talkers who constantly advise you to procure your own and your son's garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, and to Sixth.

"THE EDUCATION forms the infant mind,
Just as the twig is bent the tree's inclined."

The importance of good precepts is not overrated in the above couplet; but still, precept without example is not of much effect. Hence, we say to the readers of *The Press*, "*do as we do*," and buy your clothing at Oak Hall. Eldridge's, "Old Franklin Hall Clothing Emporium," No. 321 Chestnut street, who is disposing of his entire stock of ready-made summer clothing, preparatory to removing into his new store at Chestnut and Eighth streets.

SHARKS—NEW STYLE.—At one of our fashionable watering places recently a party of gentlemen captured a shark ten feet long, seven and a half in circumference, and weighing over 700 pounds. It took seven men to drag the monster ashore from the water, and nine blows; and they were seven hours in getting him on board and bringing him into port. In his stomach were found seven large stones, supposed to have been swallowed for ballast. A large iron hook, supposed to have been swallowed with bait attached, about six feet of new Manilla rope, and a pair of Pantaloons, in one pocket of which was a card, inviting everybody to buy their clothing at the splendid store of Granville Stokes, No. 607 Chestnut street. The owner of the latter can have a pair just like them by paying for this advertisement.

IMPORTATIONS.

BOSTON—Schr Pearl, Chase—170 hhds sugar Field & Keshaw.

CALAIS—Schr Alvarado, Stanley—400,000 laths 75,000 cedar pickets Gaskill & Galvin.

COLUMBIA, NC—Schr Joe Noream, Hooker—157,000 shingles Sawyer, Collins & Co.

MEHERREN RIVER, NC—Schr David Carter, Hoover 50,000 three-foot heart, 20,000 do sap cypress shingles Norcross & Sheets.

DEEP CREEK, Va—Schr Southerner, Dunbar—40,000 three-foot heart, 30,000 do sap cypress shingles Norcross & Sheets.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Boston, Sellew, 24 hours from New York, via Cape May, 36 hours, with mdse and passengers to Jas Alderdice.

Schr Slate, Facemire, 5 days from Troy, with mdse to captain.

Schr Geo. Edward, Baker, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to N Sturtevant & Co.

Schr Lancet, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Curran.

Schr Robert Gilfillan, Smith, 5 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Fred'l Chase, 5 days from Boston, with 170 hhds sugar to Field & Keshaw.

Schr James Noream, Hooker, 5 days from Columbia, NC, with shingles to Saml Bolton & Co.

Schr Alvarado, Stanley, 12 days from Calais, with laths and pickets to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr T P McColley, Deputy, 1 day from Milford, Del, with grain to J M McColley.

Schr Telegraph, Hazel, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with oats and rye to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mountaineer, Cam, 1 day from Pennsville, NJ, with rye and corn to L F Peterson.

Schr Wm George, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr John W Hall, Morris, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr David Carter, Hoover, 5 days from Newborn, NC, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Southerner, Dunbar, 3 days from Deep Creek, Va, with shingles to Norcross & Sheets.

Schr Ocean Bird, Quillin, 4 days from Laurel, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr Virginia Corcoran, 3 days from Fredericksburg, Md, with railroad ties to J W Bacon.

Schr Zeno, Fields, 3 days from Greensboro, Md, with ship timber to J W Bacon.

Schr J L Lewis, Kennerly, 4 days from Vienna, Md, with wheat to J W Bacon.

BY TELEGRAPH.

(Correspondence of The Press.)

NEW YORK, AUG 3.

Arrived, ships Onward, Greenock, and Prima Donna, from San Francisco.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Kennebec, Hand, hence, arrived at N York yesterday, and cleared to return.

Steamship City of Richmond, Mitchell, sailed from Richmond 23 inst. for Philadelphia.

Ship Iowa, Urquhart, from Charleston, at Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship Wm Chamberlain, Knapp, for Marseilles, cleared at Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship Wallace, Lane, for Philadelphia, cleared at Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship Alliance, De Forrest, from Charleston, was off Queenstown 19th ult.

Ship Granite State, Weeks, for Boston, sailed from Calcutta June 11.

Ship Bridgewater, Barstow, cleared at St John, NB, 30th ult. for Liverpool.

Bark Mary & Elizabeth, Norgrave, from New York, was at Salt Cay 22d ult.

Bark Chester, from Canary Islands, was at Salt Cay 22d ult, to load for Boston.

Bark Tacony, Lyle, from New York, arrived at Richmond 2d inst.

Brig T W Lucas, Perkins, for Philadelphia, cleared at Wilmington, NC, 2d inst. for Philadelphia, with lumber.

Schrs Sally Smith, Harvey, hence, and M B Mahony, Lake, do for Salem, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schr J H Deputy, Whitman, from Georgetown, arrived at New York yesterday.

Schr Ann English, hence, arrived at Boston 2d inst.

Schr Jane N Baker, Henderson, hence, arrived at Portsmouth 1st inst.

Schr Smith Tuttle, Mayo, hence, arrived at Barnstable 28th ult.

Schr Fannie, Stokes, cleared at Baltimore yesterday for Philadelphia.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS.

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

GIRARD HOUSE—Chestnut street, below Ninth.

Albert H Miles, Cincinnati
Thos Webb, Cincinnati
D C Butler, Cincinnati
Wash McGrew & wf, Cin, O
J A Miller, Louisville
Edw Kistner, Cincinnati
L J Berry, Pa
Miss Gray, Cincinnati
W Royal, Dayton
W S Ash, N C
J Hartman, La
Miss L Schindler, La
J Thos Drury, Baltimore
P D Lothier, Pa
D T Morgan, Washington
W H Conly & wf, Baltimore
W Lockwood, Cincinnati
A J Drake, U S A
S A Whitney, N J
J E Hipster, Lanc
Miss M T Eshleman, Lanc
J Dykins, Ala
H Baker, Cinn
H S Smith, New Bedford
Geo C Smith, Chicago
Chas Huff Grew, Baltimore
Nelson Loy & w, Ill
F P Fischer, Carlisle Spgs
R T Fogler, Richmond
John H Briggs, N Y
John Stevenson, Va
W W Fairbanks, Taunton
E Cooper, N Y
R S Chilcoock, Balt
D McCullock, Louisville
Jas Dunlap, Cincinnati
J S Gold, Cincinnati, O
J H Dickinson, N Y
Miss Croxsdale, Liberty, Mo
W Glenn, Cinn, O
P H Gordon & l'dy, St Louis
G E Wetherell, Balt
J F Roe, St Louis
G P Rhodes, Miss
H Hodges, Balt
S A Frost, Balt
Mas Bennett, N O
J B Howe, Washington
S Jones, N O
Mrs Winslow, Ky
Dr W M Turner & lady, Va
W D Bell, N Y
Mrs Tatum, St Louis
J Tatum, St Louis
J Hutchinson, Va
J A Nathans, Charleston

MERCHANTS' HOTEL—Fourth street, below Arch

T F Crofton, N Y
J Brownlie, Ind
A M White, Pa
Chepenyl, Ill
F E Green, Wisconsin
Jos Reed, Pittsburg
E Neffner & la, Pa
W D Sprecher, Lancaster
C K Hilton, Pa
A M Hart, Reading
Jno C Buckley, N J
R K Fogarty, Phila
J L Blackwell, N Y
J J McCombs, Pittsburg
Lyman Husted, Galena
Mrs A Smith, Pa
J A Moore, Pa
J A Moore, Pa
Chas Dorland & son, Easton
R Colburn, N Y
H Woods, Ohio
G W Shelton, Conn

JONES HOTEL—Chestnut st., above Sixth.

S Martin, Phila
B Figinous, Charleston, S C
Jas Hamilton, Ark
A Jones, Knoxville, Tenn
Hugh Sisson, Balt
J Hoffman, N Y
E L Daix, Balt
W P Poulter & la, Balt
John O Price, Balt
J Smith & lady, Baltimore
David Curtis, N Y
C H Bradford, Cal
J A Hickman, Balt
Henry McLear, N Y
Chas Doxon, N Y
Miss Jones, N Y
J S Gavit, Boston
Jas Dunlap, Pa
James Wallace, Mass

AMERICAN HOTEL—Chestnut st., above Fifth.

R A Armstead, Va
A Quidilion, W Chester
Mrs J Thomas, Reading
J P Cogeshall, Pa
J B McCreary, M Chunk
J B Stone, Penn
Jas Dunlap, Pittsburg
L Hoops & la, N Y
John Carter, N Y
W D Weed, N Y
T W Valentine, Brooklyn
C B Lee & la, W Chester
John Drake, Easton
Geo W Freeman, Boston
Hiram H Stevens, Ohio
Thomas F Fraley, Phila
H H Clark, Mobile, Ala
S K Pierce, S C
J Hankins, Phila
R Campbell, Va

FRANKLIN HOUSE—Chestnut st., above Third.

W P Cole & la, Balt
P J De Bois, N Y
Geo Jas Cornell, Louisville
D F Janney
Geo Warner, N Y
Jno P Alger, N Y
J Foss, Troy, N Y
J C Davis, St Louis
J M Worcester, Conn
Jno P Knowles, N Y
M Gregg, St Louis

UNION HOTEL—Arch street, above Third.

Geo O Henry, Laurel, Ind
T Shoots, Clinn, O
G Gimther, St Joseph
W S Dawson & la, N J
T Hoffman, Md
E L Welling, N J
W C Connelly, Pittsburg
J H Smith, Phila
L L Day, Ill
J F Ferguson & la, N J
E Peck, New Britain, Pa
A Corbin, Pa
J B Moore, Balt

NATIONAL HOTEL—Race st., above Third.

J Whitaker, Hazleton, Pa
T S Cadwalader, Pa
Chas Hopkins, Bucks co
M Y Cohn, Pottsville
A M De Hart, Reading
J H Conning, Pottsville
N F Medler, Tamaqua
Jno Cooper, Milton
S B Williams, Pa
Jas Bomer, Pa
H T Yearick, Mt Pleasant
J Shearer, Milton, Pa
J Rittenhouse, Bucks co
W W Gillespie, Bucks co
Dr J Royer, Pottsville
G Knecht, Phila
Jno Yost, Junia co, Pa
Jno Melin, Lebanon, Pa
Dr G H Simonton, Pa
Geo Wm Williams, Pa
E J Saeger, Allentown

EAGLE HOTEL—Third street, above Race.

J Yeager, Lancaster co
W Simmons, Easton
C Blair, New Haven
J Wilson, Lancaster co
B Gray, Chester co
N Gray, Chester co
S Scott, Chester co
G Hartman, Chester co
J D Lapp, Lancaster co
J Donaldson, N Y

STATES UNION HOTEL—Market street, above Sixth.

John Kennedy, Lewistown
Robt McFarland, Pa
W H Lewis, Pittsburg
David Neff, Reading
Geo Wm Hoffman, Pa
W S Ferree, Lancaster co
Jas Bird & la, Tarrytown
Miss Jane Wallace, Buck co
Wm James, Bucks co, Pa
Jas Bird & la, Tarrytown
Miss Jane Wallace, Buck co
Wm James, Bucks co, Pa
J Cronenberger, Conn
C McCarter, Lancaster
Miss S McVey, Harrisbur