OFFICE No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET. DAILY PRESS. Twelve Cents Per Wesz, payable to the Carrie Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX Dollars RE ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS,

ance for the time ordered. TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Turns Deb-SARE PER ANNEW, in advance.

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EXCURSIONS. TO NIAGARA FALLS AND BACK

FOR \$12. **美国国际部分科学 EXCURSION TICKETS** 

WILL BE SOLD DAILY THROUGHOUT THE SEASON, PHILADELPHIA TO THE FALLS OF NIAGARA FOR TWELVE DOLLARS.

Via Philadelphia and Reading, and Catawissa, Elmir and Buffalo Railroads, affording the opportunity to VISIT AND VIEW THE FALLS OF NIAGARA, AT THE MOST TRIFLING COST. TICKETS good for seven days prom date. As throughout are FIRST CLASS, and the Scenery along the route is unequalled

For information as to hours of starting, &c., apply a P. & E., Through-Ticket Office, N. W. Corner SIXTH AND CRESTNUT STREETS G. T. LEONARD, Ticket Agent.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the most delightful sea-side resorts in the world. Its bath ing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken beach nine miles in length) is nnegualled by any on the conthose of Newport or Faratoga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other sea-bathing place in the country.

Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RALL-

ROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF Philadelphia, daily, at 7% A. M., and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M., and 7:45 P. M. Fare, \$1.30 Round-trip tickets, good for three days, \$2.50 Disance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of the road. FOR CAPE MAY A 34D NEW

YORK. TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, and SATURDAYS, as 9% o'clock A. M.

New York and Fhiladelphia Steam Navication Company, Steamers DELAWARE, Captain Johnston, and BOSTON, Captain Crooker, will leave for GAPE MAY UNIX WORK, from first wharf being Navica at a start to the control of t pany, Steamers DELAWARE, Captain Johnston, and BOSTON, Captain Crooker, will leave for CAPE MAY and NEW YORK, from first wharf below Springe street, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY, at 94 A. M. A M. Returning, leave New York same days at \$ P. M. Returning, leave Cape May SUNDAYS. WEDNES-DAYS, and FRIDAYS, at \$ A. M. Pare to Cape May, Carriage Hire included. \$1 so Fare to Cape May, Season Tickets, Carriage Hire Exits. \$ 00 Fare to New York, Cabin. \$ 00 Fare to New York, Cabin. \$ 00 Steamers touch at New Castle going and returning. Preights for New York taken at low rates. Preights for New York taken at low rates. JAMES ALLDERDICE, Agent, 196-3m \$14 and \$16 Fouth DKLAWARE Avenue.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The FOR UAPE MAI.—Ine wift and comfortable Bay steamer 'GEURGE WASHINGTON,' Captain W. Whilldin, saves Arch-street wharf, for Cape May, every Moatay, Wedneeday, and Friday morning at \$4% o'clock, Returning, leaves the landing every Tuesday, Thursday, and Gaturday morning at \$6 o'clock.

Expression of the control of the cont

O Atlanti, when he was a cooper's Point by the Company will not be responsible for any intil received and receipted for, by their Agent, coint.

JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent, coint.

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n Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant as the country. A rare opportunity now offered to make purchases in this line for cash, at remarkably low prices, EARLE'S GALLERIES.

jy9-tf CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-Ro. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, n connection with their extensive Cabinet Banasan re now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, And have new on hand a full supply, finished with MODRE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIORA, Which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturor roler to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their persons.

WM. S. HELVERSON, UNDER-TAKER, has withdrawn from the old firm and is now at the northeast corner of ST. JOHN and COA: and Streets.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THATFORD vs. THATFORD—C. C. P

Dr. 1890. No. 52-DIVORCE.—The respondent will please notice rule to show cause why divorce. a secutio matrimosati, sheat d. not be decreed. Returnable on coptember 6. 851, at 10. 4 M.

To Harriet L. Thatford.

M. J. Mitcheson, aul-with IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

State of 6. NJA 11 N Mil. W. S. decased.

NOTICE 18 H & B EDY GIVEN that the widow of sid decedent has filed in the Orphans' Court her petition and appraisement of the personal estate, elected to be retained by her under the act of April 14 1851, and April 8, 1889, and that the same will be approved by the said Court on 5 EP NEMBER 21, 1861, unless \*Loopions are filed thereto.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREA

TN THE ORPHANS COURT FOR THE NOTICE.—The subscribers having com-

plied with the requirements of an act of the Legislature of Penner-Ivania relative to vendors of Mineral Waters and other beverages, hereby caution all persons against baying or selling tradicting or using any bottles marked "DODDY & CU.," under the penalties prescribed in the aforested acts and the supplement thereto.

1000by & CU.,
10

JUNE 19. 1861. COAL. GREAT REDUCTION. - LEHIGH
Hazieton) COAL, of a uperior quality.
Egg and Stove sizes at \$400 per ton.
Not

Nit and slove sizes at \$500 per the.

Whit be sold at the errets until the lat of Ootober, if
delive ed act of enth and nor helf Arch strees.

To have advan age of this kreat reduction in price,
each order must be accompanie, with the 'Lash.

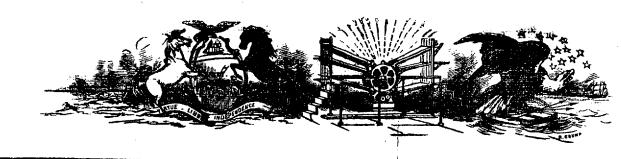
R. P. Gill NGham.

au5-13t\* N. E FRON I and PUTLAR Streets. MARSHAL'S SALE. - By virtue of ARSHAL'S SALE. — By virtue of a writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in a for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, in admiralty, to me directed, wit be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at wead-alley what, on 'AHURSDA'. August 19, 1851 at 12 o'clock M, 'AE SHIP GENERAL PARBHILL.,

Her tackle, app. rel, an i furniture, as she now lies at said what, the said ship tering about 590 tons burreen.

WILLIAM MILLY ARD,

jyZ-sw-4t U. M. Marshal E. D. of Aenna.



Hrrdd.

VOL. 5.—NO. 9.

OFFICIAL.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1851. Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Bag-age Wagons

Inches wide, and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches wide by two and three-quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up, the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front hounds, to be six feet two inches long, three mohes thick, and four inches wide over azietree.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861,

DROPOSALS FOR ARMY BAGGAGE

Peerages from the People. It is well known that several of the British

SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1861.

eerages, even of the highest grade, have sprung from trade. Most of the law-lords, s they are called, were sons of petty tradesmen. Lord Thurlow, when Chancellor, was applied to by the Heralds' College for particulars of his family, that his arms might be "exemplified," and his pedigree set forth. The genealogists made him descended from Secretary Thurloe, who was famous during the Protectorate. "There were two of my name," said

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Haggas Wagons
Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the phoses of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Gindinasti, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one work.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hust ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; thad wheels four feet ten inches high, hust ten and a quarter inches long; fellies two mades and the action and course and a quarter inches long; fellies two mades and a feet of a strong pipe boxes twelve inches feet, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; fellies two mades and a half unches at the large end and one and seven-eighths nich as timelend and two and three-quarter inches long; feet from defects; each wheel to have a sand band on and inches wide be five-eighths of an moth rhick, fastened with one screw bolt and fellie of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band one and a quarter inche by one-quarter inch thick; the hind wheels to be made and oxed so that they will measure from the inside the four wagons all the track five feet from center to centre of the wheels. Axistirees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches quarter fined wheels. Axistirees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches against the maddle, with a solve the cherce, so as to have the wagons all the track five feet from centre to centre of the media, with a shole in chew the cherce of the large state of inching both to lear each axistic to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches quare at the shoulder, tapering down to one and he, "in my own county of Suffolk: Thurloe, the secretary under Cromwell, and Thurlow, the carrier. I am descended from the carrier." Lord Macclesfield, who, like Francis Bacon, was found guilty of venslty and extortion, as Chancellor, was son of an atterney; so was Lord Hardwicke. Sir William Blackstone, greater than a peer, as author of the "Commentaries on the Laws of England," was son of a silk-mercer in London. Lords Stowell and Elden were sons of a coal-fitter. Lords Tenderden and St. Leonards were sons of hairdressers. Lord Lyndhurst's father was a paint er. Lord Gifford's father was a grocer; and we might readily extend the list, had we Burke's Peerage at hand-

William Cavendish, who founded the peerregt on a level surface.

The front hounds, to be six feet two inches long three inches thick, and four inches wide over ariteree and to retuin that width to the back end of the tongue leave of the hounds one fold eight here so and three inches shick, and four inches wide of the tongue leave of the hounds one fold eight here of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths of an inch thick, fastened on top of the hounds over the back end of the tongue with one half-inch sorew bolt in each and, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at front end of hounds, with half inch sorew bolt through each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue and hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivers, and as plate of same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds run together, secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighthe of an inch round iron to extend from under the front ariested in like manner; a brace of seven-eighthe of an inch round to continue to the back part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, and one through the silder and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inche wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, with a bolt in each end to fasten it to the hounds; the opening between the jaws of the hounds, to receive the tongue, four and three-quarter inches long, two and four and a half inches at the back part of the jaws.

The hind hounds four feet two inches long, two and three-quarter inches wide positions and fastened on each end with three the only in the surface of the books and force and a half inches wide so one foot long where they clasp the coupling pole; the bolster four feet five inches long, two and fastened on each end with three inches wide. Book and age now enjoyed by the Duke of Devonshire, now one of the wealthiest nobles in England, was first page and then gentleman-usher to Cardinal Wolsey, himself son of a butcher at Ipswich. The Duke of Leeds descends from Edward Osborne, who was a petty tradesman n London, of which he rose to be Lord Mayor. The late Lord Melbourne's wealthy ancestor, who founded the family, was a tradesman. The Mr. Smith who was made Baron Carrington by Mr. Pitt, was son of Abel Smith, a country banker. Sir John Wrottesley, the Wolverhampton banker, was raised to the peerage, as Baron Wrottesley, in 1838. Mr. Samuel Jones-Lloyd, the Manchester banker, was created Baron Overstone, in 1850, by advice of Sir Robert Peel, who had previously converted Mr. Alexander Baring into Baron Ashburton, and one of the newest of the Victoria peerages is the Baron of Taunton, conferred upon Sir Henry Labouchere, whose father, little more than twenty years dead, was partner in the mercantile house of Hope &

Co., Amsterdam and London. In fact, as fast as the old peerages die out new ones are created. Law contributes largely to swell the roll of the House of Lords, for every Chancellor must be a peer. There are numerous peers who have obtained their honors by valor in war. The latest of these of from £2,000 to £5,000 a year, for three and what we had to fear among those abroad. is Lord Clyde, formerly Sir Colin Campbell, who completed poor Havelock's gallant attowart to regist and guall the Indian revolt.

of from £2,000 to £0,000 a year, for times It adjourned just in time, for had it continued its sessions a week or two longer, we do not know in what embarrassing position it might and bishops with seats in the House of Lords; and about half of these have sprung from the middle rank of life. Science has no representative in the Upper House, and Lord Macaulay stood alone, as the first and the last, ennobled on account of his achievements in

At one time, if report be true, George the

Fourth was anxious to show his regard for his physician, Sir Henry Halford, by raising him to the peerage. He mentioned his intention to Lord Liverpool, then Prime Minister, who did not much relish the idea of having a mecratty to openly cross the King's desire. "I an illustrious precedent in Italian history.

The Medici, once so famous in Italy, derive their family name for the model of the model. their family name from the profession of their founder, and the three pills on their armorial bearings perpetuate the fact." Lord Liverpocl quietly asked: "Has your Majesty thought of a title for Sir Henry?" The King answered that he supposed, as was usual, the new peer would assume the name of his landed estate. "Because," continued his lordship, "whatever name he may assume, people, remembering his obstetric profession, will certainly call him Good Lord deliver us!" " That was quite sufficient. No man was more afraid of ridicule than George the Fat and Fourth, and, rather than have the laugh raised at his expense, abandoned his intention of elevating Sir Henry Halford to the

The peerages of Ashburton and Taunton are connected with each other, and, independent of the Ashburton treaty, there are other causes why Lord Ashburton should be considered with some interest in the United States: His wife was a Philadelphian. Lord Ashburton, who negotiated the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, in 1842, was originally Sir Alexander Baring, second son of Sir Francis Baring, long the prince of London capitalists. Two hundred years ago, one Peter Baring lived at Groningen, in the Dutch province of Overyssel. One of his sons-Franz Baring, minister of the Lutheran Church at Bremen-was called to take charge of a congregation in London. He had a son, John, who was well acquainted with the art of making cloth, and, settling at Larkbeer, in Devonshire, there established a factory. This cloth The latter married the celebrated lawyer, ugly John Dunning, who was created Baren Ashburton, in 1782; but on the death of his only

son, the second Lord Ashburton, 1823, the

title became extinct. John and Francis Baring, eldest and third sons of the cloth-maker, established themselves in London, with the double purpose of selling his manufacture and of importing the wool and dye-stuffs necessary for its production. After a time, John withdrew with a modest competency, and Francis, born in 1740, largely and boldly extended the business of the firm—first known as Francis Baring & Co., and subsequently as Baring, Brothers, & Co. During the ministry of Lord Shelburne, father of the present aged Marquis of Lansdowne, Francis Baring, who had become very intimate with him, was consulted very confidentially upon the financial operations of the Government. At the age Francis Baring received the title of baronet. His three eldest sons, Thomas, Alexander, and Henry, were in the firm when Sir Francis Baring died, in September, 1810. The eldest. who then became Sir Thomas, soon withdrew from business. The third, who would be called fast" in our days, was a dashing gambler, delighting in playing boldly in the salons of Paris, and was bought out of the house; which then remained solely represented by Alexander Baring, who had received his

OFFICE OF SECRETARY AND TREASURFR, SOLDIERS' HOME, NEAR THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.
SEALLED PHOPOSALS will be received at this office until 'UEBDAY, (noon,) the 20th of August, 1861, for the construction of two Buildings, at the Soldiers' Home, somewhat similar to the two now there known as officers' quarters.
The plans and specifications may be examined at this office, where all information relative to the location and character of the buildings will be given.
Every offer for the construction of these buildings must be accompanied by a responsible written guarantee that, if the bid should be accepted, the paty or parties will, within ten days, enter into an obligation, with good and sufficient security, to creek the proposed buildings according to the plans and pecifications which have been of may hereafter be furnished and stopped. mercantile education in the great House of Messrs. Hope, of Amsterdam. Towards the close of the last century, Alexander Baring visited the United States, where he bought large tracts of land in western Pennsylvania, and also, to the amount of \$100,000, in Maise. Moreover, in August, which have been or may hereatter be furnished and adopted.

The proposals will state the difference between facing the walls with white stone or marble, similar to the buildings already erected, or facings with the best pressed bricks; or bidd-rs may, in addition, make such proposals as to other materials as their experience may in the United States. It is said that, by Sepressed bricks; or bidd-rs may, in addition, make such proposals as to other materials as their experience may suggest.

In deciding on the bids, right will be reserved by the Board of Comm scioners of the Soldiers' Home to accept such offers only as may be deemed most advantageous to the institution; and also to reject the whole should none of them te de-mrd acceptable.

All bids to be scaled and endo sed 'rioposals for Building,' and address dto BENJAMIN KING.

Ass't Surgeon, Secretary, and Tressurer.

"jy30-tau17"

then Senator, and reputed the wealthiest man in the United States. It is said that, by Senator such as the said that, by Senator such as the said that, by Senator such as the united States. It is said t sident of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint during Sir R. Peel's short administration, in 1834.5, and on April 10, 1835, was raised to the peerage, as Baron Ashburton—Interest of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint during Sir R. Peel's short administration, in 1834.5, and on April 10, 1835, was raised to the peerage, as Baron Ashburton—Interest of Secretary and Remucky, 2c. Collection in the United States, in 1823 without male instruments of Secretary and Remucky, 2c. Collection in the United States, in 1823, without male issue, the peerage became extinct. His diporation of the Board of Trade and master of the Mint during Sir R. Peel's short administration, in 1834.5, and on April 10, 1835, was raised to the peerage, as Baron Ashburton—Adam and Ere had none left to bestow taking that title, as first cousin to the gentleman by whose death, in 1823, without male issue, the peerage became extinct. His dipomatic mission to the United States, in 1842, is historical. By his death, in 1848, his listed escended to his eldest son, William Bingham Baring, grandson of Senator Bingham, of Philadelphia. On receiving the peerage, Lord Ashburton retired from business, at the make, and material, as happened to the peerage of Taunton, conferred upon Mr. Henry Labouchere, in 1859, is curlously

\*\*WATERILLA SHOTHER\*\*

ALANCASTER.\*\*

\*\*ACCORDING OF TRAIL OF THE ACCORDING OF TRAIL O sident of the Board of Trade and master of the

connected with the Barings. Lord Taunton | has filled various high offices in the British Government, from 1832 to 1858, namely Lord of the Admiralty, Master of the Mint, Chief Secretary for Ireland, President of the Board of Trade, and Colonial Secretary. He Congress. For we have passed at last through the necessary preliminaries of the war, and we our eyes. Mountains and valleys lays stretched

At the time of the revocation of the edict of Nantes, the family of Labouchere quitted France, and became established in Holland. Peter Casar Labouchere, born at the Hague, was taken into the great house of Hope & Co., Amsterdam, as French correspondent, at the age of nineteen, on a good salary. He had frequent occasions to visit England, and was an acceptable visitor at such times, to the family of the late Sir Francis Baring-it would seem particularly acceptable to one

At the age of twenty-two, when his engagement with Messrs. Hope was nearly ended, he sought an interview with the senior member of that firm, and, without preface, asked, Would you give me a partnership, without went to England, and formally had an inter his daughter, Miss Dorothy Elizabeth Baring. Sir Francis responded that, personally, he had no objection, but it was impossible that he could bestow his daughter's hand and fortune on a gentleman who, however estimable, was only a clerk in Messrs. Hope's house. Yes," said Labouchere; "but when I marry, I am to be admitted as partner." The marriage took place, and so did the other partnership; for Mr. Hope and Sir Francis kept to their word, and thus made the trick successful. This occurred in 1796. Mr. Labouchere eventually settled in England, where he died, in 1839; and his eldest son, now Lord Taunton, inherits his great estates in Somersetshire.

Thus endeth this chronicle of peerages

sprung from trade. One additional remark may be made: In all cases, that of the lawlords excepted, it is necessary that the recipient of a peerage shall have ample fortune to support "the dignity" of the title. The minmum was fixed by George III., we believe. It is understood that, before a commoner can through it, and it was torn to tatters. Then be elevated to the rank of baron—the lowest grade of nobility, as a baronet is not a nobleman-he must show his ability to set by, in perpetuity to the whole succession of eldest sons who will respectively inherit the title, an annual income of not less than £10,000 a year. The other ranks run thus: for a viscount. £20,000; for an earl, £30,000; for a marquis, £50,000; for a duke, £100,000 a year. When a peerage is conferred for military or naval morning. For, among other things, it taught of his son and grandson, is £4,000 a year. The Lord Chancellor is invariably made a baron, when he takes "his seat on the woolsack," with a salary of £10,000 a year, and when he quits office he gets £5,000 a year for life—her cause the etiquette of the English bar prevents a judge from returning to practice in the courts. There are now five exchangellors "We commit the Republic to your keeping," courts. There are now live ex-chancellors "We commit the Republic to your keeping, thus pensioned—Lords Landburst Broadburst and we charge you to see that to it comes no thus pensioned—Lords Lyndhurst, Brougham, harm." And the people pour out their trea Cranworth, St. Leonards, and Chelmsford. sure, lay their lives at his feet, and say to the Lord John Russell, who has just been cre-voice of their Representatives, "Amen." ated earl, would, probably, have been shelved in the House of Lords, years ago, but for the Mr. Cox gave us his "rational means," but fact that, until lately, his private income was the "rational beings" of Congress could not never more than £2,000 a year. His brother, the Duke of Bedford, who died a few weeks

Income Tax. If or The Press 1

It strikes me, as perfectly plain, that the act means to allow the benefit of the \$800 to all parties. Section 64 fixes the rate of three per cent. on income, by the use of the following words: "beyond the sum of \$800;" and the ear of the House and command a respective there on, in the same section, adds, "and in the same section, adds, "and the ear of the House and command a respective to repeat his obnoxious proposition. This is there shall be deducted, besides the sum of \$800; at least the general opinion of those who know as aforesaid, all local taxes," &c. It is evi-dent, from the wording of the section, that haved upon many propositions which in other the \$800 shall be deducted in computing the same, with the object, I presume, of equalizing taxation in this respect—otherwise, an individual with an income of \$801 would be who are preparing to sting that State and send compelled to pay a tax of \$24.03, while another, with an income of but a dollar less, The Maryland Legislature, and of that body I would go tree. Such a construction would be speak, does nothing but engender an angry would go tree. Such a construction would be speak, does nothing but engender an angry so evidently unjust that I could not believe it and discontented feeling among its constitu-

so intended, even if the wording of the sec-A. D. This interpretation appears to be correct; but, in the collection of the British Income Tax, whenever the exemption limit is excoeded, the impost is levied on the whole amount. Than this nothing can be more unjust. We are glad that a fairer principle is adopted here.—ED. PRESS.]

The Spirit in Kentucky. EDITOR OF THE PRESS: The extract below is from a business letter written by one of the most espectable firms in Central Kentucky. It breathes the right spirit, and is but a sample of the loyal and patriotic expressions we daily re-MARKET STREET

coive.

MARKET STEET

"Our election comes off on Monday, and we intend to give the Rebel party such an almighty whipping they will never again raise their heads in old Kentucky. Our firm are all unconditional Union men. We are in favor of Kentucky not only furnishing men, but money too. When it becomes necessary, our firm will have a representative in the field. Our little city has now nearly a full company for the service of the Federal Government, and it will be full and on the march as soon as the election is over. We intend to increase our majority over that given Mr. Crittenden, one hundred."

For The Press.] Our Female Reserve.

O, not to man, alone, the honor yield Of the well-won or well abandoned field! Women we boast, whose bosoms' every nerve Thrilled with a daring which disdained to sw ne from among these Geddesses of War When the word was that which, at Fort Clinton, flung The last death shot the scaling foe among?

"Twas Woman's breast opposed the deadly spot—Her rose leaf hand that fired the latest shot!

Whence, churis would prove that ladies, now, as then. Love the last word in skirmishes with men.

Howe'er that be, all praise to her we yield, However that he, an praise to het we praise.

The mistress of her spouse, if not the field;

Dubbed Captain Molly, worshipped by the ranks,

The lapse of years augments the nation's thanks.

To Monmouth's field her woman's love she brings,

Pure as the wave she scoops from neighboring

springs—
Death, in a thousand forms, she hovers nigh,
And blesses lips, which never can reply;
Thrills many a breast, which bleeds away its life,
With visions sweet of sister, mether, wife
And when her own mate drops beside her, dead,
She mong not. wears not o'er the manufal her. She moans not, weeps not, o'er the mangled head, But stores her tears, (they would but mock the brave), And fires the cannon o'er her loved one's grave. Worthy such soul to curse the royal George,
And patriots bless, who starved at Valley Forge!

Such deeds that age became, 'tis said; but now, If husbands would, the fashion won't allow. Some belies, unsated yet with slaughtered beaux, Ply "killing arts" upon their lovers' foes. Hearts pierced by love, to them are but a jest; A musket ball would do the business best— Sharp words-Sharp's rifles-form their ammuni-With Colt's revolvers, just for competition. In Love, as War, the aim may be the heart,
And bullets deftly act the billets' part.
In War, as Marriage, widows woo michaps,
And all the "oaps" set are percussion-caps.
The heaviest "charge" e'er was, or will be n
is that of females of the Light Brogade

A. LANCARTER.

WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861. can now calmly look upon it in all its aspects, calculate its cost, and anticipate its inevitable results. With the adjournment of Congress, legislation ceases—and when the time of deliberation is over the time for action commences. The career of the Republic has thus tar been an experiment, and necessarily an ex-periment. We are a great people, but still in many of those things which give greatness to Commonwealths we are inexperienced. Our experiences have been purely peaceful—and in the ways of peace we have advanced to the very front rank of nations. We have built the railroads, the telegraphs and great ships; we have patented more inventions than England and France combined; we have given cotton to the Old World, and improvised a literature which will enter into a comparison with any literature existing; we have taught man the rights of man; we have made the wilderness blossom and bloom as the rose, and on the demanding capital, if I were Francis Baring's sahes of romantic and barbarous communities son-in-law, with his promise to throw the bulk we have established the fabric of the most of his foreign business into this house?" The perfect Government the world has ever som, and developed free institutions into the snawer was in the affirmative. Next day, he the purest and best form of republican democracy. We have done all this, and yes view with Sir Francis Baring, from whom he eithout meeting one of the stern lessons of a demanded permission to pay his addresses to nation's life—for the life of a nation has its stern lessons as well as the life of a man. We have not had a war which would fill more than ten pages of the History of America written in the year of our Lord 2061. None of those landmarks which trace the path of English greatness from the battle field of Has-tings to the battle field of Waterloo; none of those landmarks which show the rapid strides

of the Gaul from the sovereignty of Charle-magne to the dictatorship of Napoleon; none of those landmarks which carry the eye of the student from Rome to Greece, from Greece to Carthage, and back to the uncertate were of the early Pharachs, rise along the smooth and unbroken road over which America has been travelling since she parted company with Great Britain. In fact, we have not been tested as a nation, and our first test will be the severest, for no calamity can fall upon man more terrible than civil war capable of passing through any possible trial which can befal it. With the adjournment of Congress the time

for experiment closes. Mr. Buchanan experimented on forbearance and failed. Congress tried the experiment of compromise, but the cannon balls of Fort Moultrie wen we had an experimental war, in which the world was to behold the novel spectacle of an army in Washington, commanded by valiant newspaper editors in New York. This experiment also tested the value of a scanty commissariat, reckless quartermasters, in-competent generals, insufficient artillery, and undisciplined volunteers; and it closed under the hills of Manassas, and closed forever Then we had the legislative experiment which terminated in a success yesterday

The Peace experiment has been a failure with this, the whole of his income is but a fourth of what earls are usually expected to very last minutes of the session he begged have. hope he is sincere, which I am frank to say I do not think. He fell into very bad company

ents. It is controlled by men who are as ini-mical to this Government as Mr. Yancey or Mr. Wigfall. You know how they attempted to calling them together, and how, after they massacre and anrchy of April, they attempted to take from him the powers of government and divest him of every efficient power with

which the Constitution clothed him. They have been holding frequent and brief sessions, and at each session they transact no business but that calculated to annoy the Administra-tion. At their present session they are making arrangements to inaugurate a thorough Disunion campaign, and for that purpose have called their Convention to meet in Baltimore, September 10. Why should General Dix no be present as a delegate from Fort McHenry His counsels and his example would be inva-

Letter from South Pass City Cirrespondence of The Press !

CAMP NEAR SOUTH PASS CITY, July 26, 1861. My DEAR SIR: The Oregon Escort under command of Captain H. E. Maynadier, which left Omaha, N. T., on the 1st of June last, consisting of about sixty mounted men, and elèven wagons, drawn by five yoke of oxen esch, has at length reached this point, after a tip of nearly two months. the most part monotonous, and devoid of in-terest, being over a level prairie country, with bit little to relieve the routine of travel.

To one unaccustomed to this kind of life the birdships, but so much interspersed with novelties and many new enjoyments, that the time passes away pleasantly, and all trouble is firgetten. The air of the Plains, and especially when in the mountains, is so dry and pire, that it strengthens the lungs, and in fises life, health, and vigor into everything around, so that it is impossible but to feel in

tle best of spirits. Our expedition reached Fort Laramie on the 5th of July, where we were elegantly entrained by the officers of the Tenth Infintry. We remained here a day or two, and tien continued our journey up the north side of the Platte river, to the Mormon Ford,

the continued here a day or two, and the continued our journey up the north-side field of the Platte river, to the Mormon Ford, and the continued our journey up the north-side field of the Platte river, to the Mormon Ford, the Platte river, to the Platte river, to the Mormon Ford, the Mormon Ford, the Platte river, to the Mormon Ford, the Mormon Ford, the Platte river, to the Mormon Ford, the Mormon F

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON. From our Special Correspondent.

Independence Rock. This is a solitary rock, | RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE standing out from a spur of the Rattlesnake Mountain. It is about two hundred feet in WASHINGTON, August 6, 1861.

It was certainly with a feeling of relief that our people looked upon the adjournment of its summit during the evening, and were congress. For we have passed at lest through out before us for miles and miles in one long continued vista. Several of the emigrants connected with the different trains under escort had brought up their musical instruments with them which sounded beautifully in the cool night air, far above the busy camps beneath. On the west of the rock is a large alkali lake covering an area of several acres. The Mormons of Salt Lake annually transport wagon loads of the saleratus which abounds it these lakes, for which they receive 25 cents per pound. Our men laid in large stocks of it for baking purposes, a very cheap and profitable investment. The next morning we came to the Devil's Gate, which

river runs between two perpendicular cliffs in the Rattlesnake Mountain, about five bundred new English Lutheran church was dedicated in feet in height, and the goige thus formed furnishes a most singular and striking view. Several of us travelled through it, but our journey was attended with considerable difficulty. The water keeps up a terrific roaring over rocks and immense boulders of granite to the extent of about two hundred feet, when it resumes its usual calm and placid appearance. Since leaving the Devil's Gate we have passed through several canons, but lit. The following, from the Boston Journal, none of them compared with that I have referred to. We now travelled up the Sweetwater until we reached our present encampment. This point is within four miles of South Pass City,

and about forty miles from South Pass—the dividing line between the waters of the Pacific and Atlantic Ocean. Here the altitude is about 7,100 feet above the level of the sea, and is the summit or extreme height of the plains Heretofore, we have travelled up all the rivers, but after leaving South Pass we will proceed lownwards towards the Pacific. We will shortly take Col. Lander's cut off, down the Green, and around the Wind river mountains, thence down the Snake river to the Wallah Wallah river, and thence down the Columbia river to the Dalles. We expect yet to be over two months on our route. The Indians we have met thus far have been very kind, and disposed to friendly relations, although, I think, more from policy than otherwise, as the appearance of our train is rather formidable. however, anticipate but little trouble from them, as we keep a sharp lookout, and they are terrible cowards when they imagine there will be anything approaching to a fair fight. We have several large emigrant trains under our charge, and will have several more after leaving here. The Indians frequently attack emigrants when unprotected, but the appearance of United States troops keeps them s bay. We have had delightful weather, cold nights and warm days. The health of the

Letter from Cresson Springs. CRESSON SPRINGS, Cambria Co.,

camp is excellent, and we are all in first-rate

P. R. F.

August 7, 1861. On the 30th ult, an exciting scene occurred at the Allegheny tunnel station, on the arrival of Col. Cutler's regiment of Wisconsin volunteers, en route for the seat of war. In order where after an hour's ramble on the mountain top, enjoying the beautiful views of surroundday was warm, the troops well tired with their prolonged travel, and as the train stopped many were hastily looking where water could be had. Their surprise and gratification were alike excited by the prompt appearance of our lady visitors bearing tin pails filled with pure mountain spring water in ample supply for all their wants. As the pails were emptied new supplies were brought by others, and as the train was detained about five minutes, we enjoyed the gratification of having supplied them even to the replenishing of their emptied canteens. During this scene and our heroic troops would in response hur-rah; but imagine, if you can, their excite-ment when, perceiving their colonel gallantly escorting a young lady bearing and gracefully each car, he called on the boys to greet the daughter of "the Hero of Fort Sumpter." The announcement that it was Miss Anderson who was modestly and majestically bearing only the sincere and the earnest can give utterance to. It was truly a scene which me-mory will gladly treasure up. As the train ladies cheered and waved their "white ban-ners," the gentlemen halloed; but the regi-

welcome surprise; nor can it be that any one witnessing it can ever forget it. Our only regret was, that we had not prevailed on Gene ral Anderson to have joined our party. This would have filled the measure for our Wis-The company here ranges from ninety to one hundred and twenty. Our hest, G. W. Mullin, is winning golden opinions from his guests. This place is destined to be a centra the West and East will meet on the true plat form of a social equality. It abounds in all the needed resources for health and pleasure, and not the least among these are the facilities for frequent communication East and West through the medium of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and the telegraph companies.

hurrah and tiger. Believe me, no pen can describe the effect of such an unexpected but

Yours truly, The Kentucky Election

The Kentucky Election

[From the Louisville Journal.]

We yesterday touched upon the significance of the victory of Monday as respects the State; we now propose to say a word touching the significance of the victory as respects the cenury.

In this relation, twe grand points were made by the Union candidates throughout the State; namely, first, that the independence of the insurrectionists ought not to be recognized; and secondly, that the insurrectionists ought to be compelled to recognize the supremacy of the Constitution, and the inviolability of the Union. In other words, the Union candidates everywhere in the State announced that the thought of accepting the destruction of the Repubeverywhere, in the Ntate announced that the thought of accepting the destruction of the Republic as a fact was not fit to be entertained, but that the Republic, at whatever necessary cost of treasure and of blood, must be preserved. Furthermore, the Union candidates universally approved the action of the Union Congressmen in voting men and money to prosecute the war for the chjects defined in the resolutions introduced by the illustrious Crittenden and adopted with all but absolute unanimity by both Houses of Congress. The action of our den and acopted with all but assolute unanimity by both Houses of Congress. The action of our Union Congressmen entered into, and constituted a part of, the position of every Union candidate in the election of Monday. On the other hand, the Secession candidates declared universally in favor of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and against the prosecution of the war, for any object of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy and against the prosecution of the war, for any object. They openly contended that the nation ought at once to submit quietly to its own destruction, by J. ff Davis and his rebellious cohorts. They declared for peace on the basis of the overthrow of the Republic. With the issue thus made up, and made up thus unequivocally, the Union candidates, as we have seen enough to know, were elected by a nonline majority completely overwhelming. The a popular majority completely overwhelming. The strong probability is, that the popular majority of the Union candidates is unparalleled in the history

TWO CENTS.

Effects of War upon Religion Whatever may be the ultimate effect of the preent war, it has thus far placed no check upon the prection of church edifices. From accounts, the number of new churches about being commenced, now building, or that have just been conscorated, new churches have been consecrated by the Lu-Forest, three new churches have just been com- to 6 per cent; business paper of the best grade, pleted, and the corner-stone of a fourth, at New- with good endorsers and having short time to run, bury, in the same State, has just been laid. Contracts have been closed for building two Episcopal churches, to be completed in autumn, one at Kankakee, and one at St. Anne, missions among the the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Rail-French colonists, in upper Illinois. Last month | road, for the week ending Wednesday, August 7, the Westminster Presbyterian Church, at Balt 1861, and since January 1, 1861: Point, New York, laid the corner stone of a new is considered one of the greatest natural curi-osities of the plains. Here the Sweetwater Church, Detroit, was laid by the Bishop of the dio-Church, Detroit, was laid by the Bishop of the dio-

cess-to be completed by November, 1862; and a Minerva, Stark county, Ohio. St. John's Episco- phia, during the week ending August 8, 1861, were psi-Church, Brooklyn, is now undergoing altera tions, which, when completed, will cost about \$12, 000 The Methodist Episcopal congregation at Allegheny, Pa., are execting a new church : the corner stone of a Baptist church, at Farmer, New York, shows that the "American Athens," and its en virons, are contributing their full quota to this ca-Eleven new churches are going un in Roston

and its vicinity. Four of these new edifices are in Boston, namely, the elegant Methodist church on Tremont street, the Rev. Mr. Hale's on Union Park street, Dr. Ganneit's ou Arlington street, and Dr. Huntingdan's on Newbury street. Two new physical are also are also and Park in the street. obrighes are going up in-Brookling, namely, a tasteful structure in Longwood, and a Swedenbeer gian church near the territory held by the Brookling Land Company. The Methodists in Cambridgeport are building a neat brick church on Harvard street; the Catholice of Chailestown have a spacious church nearly completed on Bunker Hill. The Universalists of Brighton have erected company. a small and neat church which is to be dedicated next Wednesday. The Trinitarian Congregationalists of Watertown are building a handsome church on the site of one destroyed by fire some months since, and the Universalists of Chelsea are building a beautiful and convenient church which will be completed in a few months."

CURTAILING ITS ISSUES .- The American Presyterian (New School) in a "word with its friends," in the present number, says that "beyoud their expectations they have been enabled to get out two papers in succession," adding that Wheat and Oats, prices are better; but Flour, they call upon their friends to come to the rescue firm Metals are very quiet Cotton is rather promptly and help them through these dark days. The American Presbyterian is an enterprising news journal, conducted with spirit, and soundly "Union," and it is to be hoped will not be allowed to succoumb to the financial pressure of the hour.

The Sabbath School Convention of t on the 20th instant, at four o'clock P. M , for reseiving reports from all the Sunday schools of the

other good results accruing from the war, the fact former for Chicago; and \$4 50a4 75 for late in that it has crushed out the Lottery Company of spected and fresh ground Pannaulania.

English correspondent states that nineteen of these "midnight meetings had been held, and through their influence more than six hundred women rescreted. The movement is said to be spreading in all the large cities and towns. Of those rescued eighty-nine have been restored to their friends; seventy five placed in service; six married; two reconciled to husbands; two emigrated; one placed in business; eighty-one now in homes. Many have been induced to abandon a life of hin and seek a way of escape for themselves, in various ways. Judging from the published accounts, these midnight meetings of England are new for Powk since unlast report. We noticed asies these midnight meetings of England are new rivalling, in their visible fruits at least, the noonlay meetings of America.

They will Marky—Rev. Dr. Robinson, in his address to the graduating class of the Rochester Theological Seminary, at the recent commence ment, advised them to follow the example of Dr. Emmons, the great theologican, whom he had presented to them as an exemplar, and be in no haste to marry. But, since the commencement, three of the class of ten have gone into matrimony, and dress, thus showing the shrewdness of the remark of one of the professors of the University at the time, that the Doctor was "too late! too late!"

STATISTICS OF THE REFORMED DUTOR CRUECH.—From the minutes of the General Synod, just published, we gather the following summary of the present ecclesiastical condition of that denomination in America:

Number of churches.——122

Number of churches.——122

There is a good damend for Capacition.

Number of churches..... 

 On confession
 2 519

 On certificate
 1 632

 Number in communion
 50 000

 ........ 

CALVINISTIC METHODISTS .- The Religious Intelligencer (St. John) says, concerning the great revival which has been in progress in Wales durevival which has been in progress in Wales during the last two years:

"As to figures, it appears that the Calvinistic Methodists, who are probably the largest body in Wales, have had the greatest accession to their numbers; 36,000 have been added to them, over 30,000 to the Independent body, 10,000 to the Bantists, 4.500 to the Wesleyan Methodists, and 20,000 to the Enjaconal Charach, thus myking one handed

o the Episcopal Church—thus making one hundred nousand in all." CHURCHES IN CITIES.—New York has 214 burches, Philadelphia 246, Baltimore 99, Boston 14, Cincinnati 73, Chicago 67.

The Mexican Postal Treaty The Mexican Postal Treaty.

The following are the terms of the postal treaty made between Senor Romero and Postmaster General Blair and ratified by the Senate:

1. An exchange of mails by means of packets plying between New York and Havana and Vera Cruz, the expense of such transportation to be equally divided between the two Governments.

2. The post office at New York and the post officer Vera Cruz, and such other ports as shall be hereafter mutually agreed upon, shall be the offices of exchange.

3. The international letter postage between the two countries on all letters transmitted to their destination in each, shall be as follows: Under half an ounce, twenty-five cents; half an ounce and less than an cunce, fifty cents, and so on, an and less than an ounce, fifty cents, and so on, an additional twenty-five cents for every additional fraction of half an ounce. In all cases the postage o be paid in advance.

be the established inland rates of the two countries, and a sea postage of one cent on each newspaper, and one cent on each ounce of other printed material. The despatching country to collect its own inland and the sea postage, and the receiving country its inland postage only.

5. The United States guaranty to the Mexican States the transit, in closed bage, free of all duties, tax, detention, or examination, of all mail matter sent through the United States, and also proper protection to any mail agent sent by the Mexican sent through the United States, and also proper protection to any mail agent sent by the Mexican Government to guard said mails.

6. The Mexican States give the like guaranties for the free transit of all mail matter sent from one part of the United States to another, and passing through Mexican territory.

7. The means of transportation of the mails provided by acceleration of the mails provided by acceleration of the section.

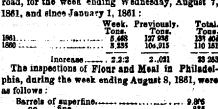
THE WEEK! V For a Club of Twenty eas Eira copy to the getter-up of the Givb

THE WHEELY PARSE. CALIFORNIA PERS issued three times a Month, I tiles for the Paris or a

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 9, 1861. A very light business was transacted at the Stock Board to day. State fives and City sixes remain uschanged. Camden and Amboy Railroad shares fell off. Pennsylvania and Reading Railis unusually large throughout the North Several road stocks are steady at yesterday's quotations. The money market is unchanged in any of its theran Synod of Wisconsin, within the past few features Loans on call, with first class collateral, weeks At Beaver Dam, Hellenville, and Town | are freely made, when customers are found, at 5

> sells at 6 per cent ; second-class paper still meets with no jurchasers. The following is the amount of coal shipped over



Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales. August 9, 1861

eported by S. E. Slaymaker. Merchants' Exchange FIRST BOARD. 800 Hazleton 6s. ... 50 | 1 Cam & Amboy R... 110k 14 Minehill R....... 50 | 1 Cam & Amboy R... 110k 8 Cam & Amboy R... 1100k 11000 City 6s new...... 95 BEGON 1: BOARD. CLOTING PRICES-DULL.

Weekly Review of the Philade phia Markets.

PRILADELPHIA, August 9, 1861. The duliness previously noticed in all departments of trade still characterizes the market. Barks is wanted. Breadstuffs are steady and firm. they will issue no paper next week. Meanwhile, Meal, and Corn are quiet Coal is less active, but better. Fish and Fruit are more active, and prices ment, and cottons of most kinds are held tal cent higher.
The Breadstuffs market is without any material

State, and transacting other business in the interest of Sunday-school cause.

"Good from Serming Evil."—The Christian Chronicle, of this city (Baptist,) extracts, among unable to meet its semi-annual payment to the State of \$18,000, by which delinquency its charter is forfeited.

MIDNIGHT MEETINGS IN ENGLAND.—The midnight meetings, commenced by Christian philanthropists in Great Britain some time since, have attained the dignity of a "movement." An English correspondent states that nineteen of these "midnight meetings had been held, and through PROVISIONS —There has been a limited inquiry for Pork since our last report. We noticed sales of 1,000 bbls Mess, mostly city packed, in lots, on terms not made public, and small lots at \$16 per bbl. A lot of Mess Beef was taken by the Government on private terms; sales of lots for ship's stores of city packed do at \$14s16 In prime nothing doing. In Bacon there is very little movement. Among the sales we notice plain and fancy Henry at \$310, and some sides at 788, on time

months.

Bark — There is a good demand for Quercitron 

CANDLES —City made Adamaptine are selling in a small way for home use at 17a193, four months. Sperm and Tallow Caudies are very duil at 11a12. per pound

COAL —Prices remain unchanged, and the demand from the East and for home use is limited;
the scarcity of vessels somewhat restricts shipments

ments

Coffee — The market is very firm, but the want of good stock tends to restrict operations; small sales of Rio are reported at 13½-15½, and 500 beg: Laguayra mostly at 170, four months

Coffee — There is a firmer feeling in the market, and most holders are indifferent about realizing at present quotations, as the stock is becoming reduced; a few smill sales of good middling Uplands have been made at 16½-170, and samples at 15½; of middling fair Uplands and Gulf the market is nearly bare.

DRUGS AND DYES continue firm, with further sales of obtaineds and Indigo at full prices; a sale sales of chemicals and Indigo at full prices; a sale of Castor Oil was made at 92c, on time. FEATHERS are unchanged; sales of Western at

FRATHERS are unchanged; sales of Western at 36 38s per lb.

FISH — Mackerel are coming forward more freely, and the demand is limited; sales of 400 bbls old 2: at \$5 25. The store quotations are \$13, \$6a \$8 56, and \$3 50a4; the latter for small 34, and \$6 50 for large do Pickled Herring range from \$1 75 to \$2 75 per bbl, as in quality, and Dry Cod at \$3 50a4 the 100 lbs.

FRUIT.—Oranges and Lemons continue very scarce; the latter sell at \$4.5 per box, as in quality. Pine Apples range from \$6 to \$8 per 100. There is no movement in Raisins, Carrants, or Ottron. Domestic Fruit is more abundant Green Apples are arriving and selling more freely at 50a 75c, and Peaches at 50a1003 per basket.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpoul there is very little offering, and the rates are unchanged To Halifax and St. Johns the rate is 253 per bbl. To Barbadoes the last engagement was at 60s per barrel. does the last engagement was at 60s per barrel. In Coal freights there is less doing, and rates are 90s to New York, and 95a100s per ton to Boston. GUANO is moving off rather more freely, bu prices are unchanged, and Peruvian is firm at que GINSENG -A small sale of crude was make at 40c per peuud, cash.
HEMP.—There is no stock in first hands, and no sales are reported. Hops are held with more firmness, with small new at 60±703 the 100 lbs.

HIBBS AND LEATHER—The former is quiet; there is a good demand for the latter, with sales of light slaughter at full rates.

LUMBER.—The transactions have been very small; among the sales we notice Surgeehanna boards at \$11a14, and Lehigh do at \$9 50a10 Spruce boards are rather scarce, and of joint there are very few here. There is no better the sales were trained for Spruce boards are rather scarce, and of joint there are very few here. There is some inquiry for laths at \$1.25 per M.

Molassus.—The market continues very quiet; sales of a cargo of clayed Guba at 193, and some prime early crop Matabuas on terms kept secret. Naval Storms.—The stock of all kinds is very much reduced, and the market excited. Sales of common Resin at \$4:4.25, and No. 1 at \$6 per bbl. Tar and Pitch are steady at \$3 50a4. Spirits of Turpentine has advanced by the barrel, selling at