TIPTERS CREEK PER WARK, payable to the sarrier; Emiled to Subsaribers out of the city at Seven Dollars Per Americ, Terms Dollars and Frey Cents for Six Montes; Ose Dollar and Seventy-Pive Cents for THERE MORTES, invariably in advance for the time of Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. \$1 THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollians Fer Annua, in advance.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE

UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bonk has been authorized and is now prepared

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Con-Gress, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United tes Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable by years from date, IN COIM, dated March 1, 1864

FIVE PER CENT. per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all Bonds over \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, an-Subscribers will reseive either Registered or Coupon Bunds as they may prefer

Begistered Bonds will be issued of the denominations
of fifty dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$180), ave
Bundred dollars (\$500), one thousand dollars (\$1,000),
Eve thousand dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollars
(\$10,000), and Goupon Bonds of the denominations of
fifty dollars (\$500), one hundred dollars (\$100), ave hun-

ared dollars (\$500), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000). INTEREST will sommense from date of subscription, or the assrue Interest from the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, antil further notice, in U.S. notes or notes of Kational Banks, adding (50) fifty per cent, to the amount for pre-C. H. CLARK, President.

NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40".

JAY COOKS & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN, Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.

deemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the plea zure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS The issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the Five-Twentles. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable yearly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1854, the half yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of 2ach year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st March is required to be paid by purchasers in soin, or in legal enroncy, adding 60 per cent. for premium, until further notice. are issued for this Loan, of same den-

All other Government Securities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD-

SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES. BEVEN-THIETY NOTES, of the denomination of the and 100s, can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881. I the same denomination. For information apply at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

114 South THIRD Street, Phils. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CONlining a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. TRANSFER BOOK, ORDER OF TRANSFER, STOCK LEDGER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. DIVIDEND BOOK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, ACCOUNT OF SALES, good materials and at Low Prices. Moss & Co.,

432 CHESTNUT Stree DRUGS.

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, MO. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FRORT and SECOND Streets.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-MERAL STOREKEEPERS

Oan and at our establishment a full assortment of im poried and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-tent Medicines, Painte, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first-glass goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Undbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatte, Copperas, Ratrict of Lockwood, &c.,

FOR DY ERS' USE.

Always on hand at lowest net each prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME, for keeping elder sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-paration, put up, with full directions for use, in peckage containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with symmetatication, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WARRHOUSE. Wo. 119 MARKET Street, above FROMT. QOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

M. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZING PAINTS. Bealers and sonsumers supplied at my14-5m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BILconnection with their extensive Cabinet busing manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on hand a fall supply, flushed with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and flush of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

TO WILKESBARRE, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA BAILBOAD. TIME AND DISTANCE SAVED!

NEW ROUTE

A. M. EXPRESS TRAIN, PROM THE NEW RPOT, THIRD STREET, ABOVE THOMPSON, RRIVING IN WILKESBARRE 2.45 P. M.

RETURNING.

Leave WILKESBARRE at 1 P. M., making close con ection at Bethlehem with North Pennsylvania Ex n, and arrive in Philadelphia at 8.20 P. M. FARE \$4.25.

BAGGAGE CHECKED THROUGH. ELLIS CLARK, TOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM

WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
IT WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
IT WATER-HEATING Public Buildings and
Private Residences,
COM-STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELPHIA.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

41 South FOURTH Street,
L. M. PELTWELL, Superintendent Scrap Iron purchased and for sale. jy6.3m* SED PIGS FEET - 100 KEGS JOSEPH H. THOMPSON. Lambs Tongnes, 100 kegs prime.

Tripe, 100 kegs prime.

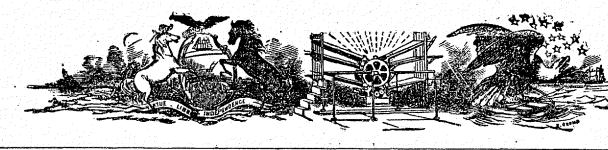
RHODES & WILLIAMS,

SHIPPI

1027 South WATER Street.

1029-1m SHIPPING COMMISSION MERCHANT,
And General Agent,
Ltd. 154 North DELAWARH AVERES.





slowly but surely coming into shape.—Pittsburg Ga

gold for greenbacks. At that moment our force revealed themselves with pistols in hand, and at the same moment the outside force rushed in. The robbers saw that they were taken, and offered in resistance. They were examined before our Police Court this afternoon and held to ball in the sum of \$40,000 to appear at the October term of the court in Machias, failing to find ball, they have been sent to Machias for sale keeping. They confessed that they were to rob the bank and afterwards burn the city, and that there are thirty more of them not far off. We have a strong guard of 180 rifles, and 2 six-pounders, and we think we can manage them. Thus has happily ended the first act of what might have been very sad in its consequences.—Providence Journal.

FRICTION MATCHES.—The manufacture of trice.

A Discovery.—The Malta Timessays: As some workmen, employed in making a new road to the Cathedral at Rabato, in the Island of Gozo, near

Cathedral at Rabato, in the Island of Gozo, near Malta, were digging in the ditch under the westorn wall of the fort they came on a line of cellars in the solid rock. Dr. Vassalo and Dr. Adams went to the spot, and found upward of twenty-four circular caverns, much like grain fosses. They vary in height from five to nine feet, and are about the same in diameter. Some of them were cleaned out, but no rollics were found. There is every reason to conclude that they were used merely as temporary hiding-places for the inhabitants during the fourteenth century, and subsequently, when those islands were subject to the incursions of Algerine pirates and Malomedans. As antiquarian rolics, they are not of any

lans. As antiquarian relics, they are not of any

great importance.

great importance.

John Morrisser, the notorious gambler and prize-fighter, who was in this city for two or three days previous to the boat race, for the purpose of getting bets, is said to be one of the shrewdest and most successful gamblers in the United States. How he succeeded here, we have no menus of knowing, but it is asserted that he had \$10,000 deposited to his order here, and that he bet freely. Since he left New York two suits have been instituted against him there to recover money lost in gambling. One of these claims is for \$31,750, and the other for \$23,000.—Pillsburg paper.

The Epie Canal Deving Up.—Anditor Bonton.

THE ERIE CANAL DRYING UP .- Auditor Benton,

In a circular to the collectors on the westorn division of the Eric Canal, says the water on the castern division, for the want of copious rains, will not the water of the want of copious rains, will not soft water, which is given water itself and the water is the course itself and the water of the water is the water of the wate

law, they take the risk of stopping navigation en-

THE sufferings of the loyal people of Missouri are becoming unendurable. It is estimated that forty Union citizens have been murdered in cold blood in the counties north of the river during the last four weeks, and it is proposed in some of the newspapers that an armod mass meeting of the loyal men of Northwest Missouri be shortly held, each man to bring with him twenty days rations, for the newspapers of the proposed in some of the proposed of the proposed in some of the newspapers.

for the purpose of organizing a combined movement against the marauders.

A HRAYN BAIN fell in front of Potersburg last Tuesday, but the dust in the roads, that had accu-mulated to a fabulous depth everywhere, was barely wet through—nothing more. A seven week's drought cannot be appeased by one days' rain.

Mightaber Oil.—There are thirteen factories in Rhode Island making menhaden oil, employing 250 men. They have made during the past year about 300,000 gallons, worth \$1 per gallon.

In the Newport Asylum there is a living female ohlid two years old, weighing only eight pounds,

나이 그는 그렇게 많은 한 일 말을 하셨다면 그 사람이 생기가 되었습니다면 말을 하고 하는데 하지 않다가 되고 하였다.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. VOL. 7.—NO. 305.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

> MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF

myl4-5m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. ARMY GOODS. FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS. 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hate, Caps, Can-teens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army and Navy Officers. A liberal discount allowed to the trade. je30-1m

CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY:

TAILORS, MO. 612 CHESTNUT STREET, (JONES' HOTEL.) BATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET;

Ears now on hand a somplete assortment of SPEING AND SUMMER GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

JOHN C. ARRISON, . NOS. 1 and 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and PRAWERS, GOLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE EGRIRRY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUBPENDEES, HANDKERCHIEFS, MANDKERCHIEFS, Se., Se.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continents

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE COUNTRY.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT O. ROBERTS, if Corner BLEVENTH and VINE Sts.

ARCHER & REEVES,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 45 North WATER Street, and
No. 46 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large tect of Stockers Molasses, Coffee, Stockers Bridge, Tobacco, Tobacco, And Groceries generally, earefully selected for the sounity trade. sountry trade.

Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S

Extensive Fruit Cauning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J.

ap26-6m MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-saught fat fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbls. New Bastport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax derring.

Gerring.
2,000 boxes Lubes, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bbls new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese. &c.,
1astore and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,
1a19-tf — Mo. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

PICKLES.—100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAR.
60 haif bbls. Plakles in Vinegar.
61 lso, three-gallon and dye-gallon kees do
For sale by EHODES & WILLIAMS,
107 South WATER Street. S. HOUSMAN & CO.,

NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.,

MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,

INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARR THE BEST IN THE WORLD. MONE GRNUIME UNLESS BRANDED J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Mos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street,

Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to them-selees) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious favor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for

my26-tuths3m OOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON. BIG CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA. Maye now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES. of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

NAM PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRANSE SUMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHEA. Dysentery, and all disorders of the Bowels relieved at once by the use of Jardella's Syrup of Blackberry Boot and Rhubarb. Entirely vegetable, easily taken, very effectual. Try it. Prepared only by AMOS HAM-SELL, S. W. cor. TWENTIETH and MARKET Streets. 1830-1m² CHARLES MIDDLETON. BECOND AND WILLOW STREETS.

SCIENCE AND ART. -Photographers are acquainted with three or our different ways in which secondary images may appear in photographs. In the first place, when a ensitive glass plate has served its turn as a nega-

other prepared surface is removed from it, and it

may then be used for a wholly new photograph.

But it is found that, unless great care be used, some

faint traces of the former ploture still remain, and

these may appear as a sort of ghostly attendant

upon the figure forming the second picture. One photographer, in endeavoring to utilize an old plate which had fulfilled its duty as a negative of

the late prince consort, could not wholly erase the image, wash or rub as he might; there was al-

ways a faint ghost of the prince accompanying any

subsequent photograph taken on the same plate. Dr. Phipson relates that a friend of his received at

Brussels a box of glass plates, quite new and highly

that her likeness was covered with printed charac-

are now called, had done their work before the glas

quickly aside, and the furniture immediately b

hind him is then exposed to the action of the

light; as a consequence, a faint or imperfectly developed photograph of the man appears, trans-

little tact, a really surprising effect may be pro-

tive may be placed in contact with another, and

semi-ghostly sort of effect.

particular kind of light allowed to pass through

- Leutze has nearly finished a picture represen-

here and hereafter, this not of apostacy; the deep

abandonment to sorrow of the woman, shown more

idden from view; the frightened and supplicating

in her prostrate form than in her face, which is partly

looks of the young girl, and the decided but troubled

expression, not unmingled with hope and triumph,

in the countenance of the young man himself, are

the great fireplace with its carved wood-work and

the fire blazing in its recess, the silver salvers and

and the cloth spread over the table, are carefully

rendered. In the composition of the work, and the

pose and management of the figures, Leutze has

rarely been more successful.-New York Evening

- The lectures of M. Joly, on spontaneous gene-

hearers as did those of Renan, Minet, or Michelet, at the College of France. The problem which he

tries to solve has been debated in all ages. It has a

defenders have been M. Pouchet, of Ronen : M.

Joly, of Toulouse, and his pupil, M. de Musset.

nents in its support, and they firmly believe in this

All three have brought forward most ingenious argu

have led him to believe that there is no such thing

animalcule, adduced by Joly, is due to innumerable

germs which float in the atmosphere. The oppo-

nents of M. Pasteur have, they in turn allege, proved

- The value of soap-suds as a stimulant of vege-

able life cannot be too highly appreciated. It con-

tains the aliment of plants in a state of ready solu-

tion, and when applied, acts not only with imme-diate and obvious effect, but with a sustained energy

which pertains to few even of the most concentrated

measures. When it is not convenient to apply it in irrigation—the most economical method, perhaps,

of using it—it should be absorbed by some materis

which may be used as an ingredient in the compost

heap. Sods. muck, and other similar articles.

and laundry may find its way to them, and be ab-

sorbed, for the benefit of crops. In this way several loads of manure, suitable for the support and suste-

tankards on the beaufet, the dress of the young girl,

orcibly portrayed. The accessories of the picture,

TUESDAY, JULY 26, 1864. Pennsylvanians in Alabama—" Keystone Schools"-A Challenge-Jeff Davis' Prophecy-How it has not been Fulfilled-The Negro in Alabama - Successful Effort to Elevate Him-A Heroic Woman -Teacher of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association. The following is part of a letter from William F. Mitchell, superintendent of schools in Middle Tennessee and North Alabama, under the Pennsylvania

Freedmen's Relief Association, to the corresponding ecretary of that body. It cannot fail to be read with interest: NASHVILLE, 7 Mo., 20th. You may recollect that when Miss Randale and Mrs. Kilgoro passed through this city, en route for tevenson, Alabama, where they were to take charge of the "Keystone School." I gave them to nderstand that I would follow them and assist in he better organization of the school, in a few days. The distressing illness of our teachers, in Nashville, prevented the accomplishment of this purpose until within a week. In the meantime the two ladies proeeded to open the school, and organize it on the plan best adapted to the condition of the children. The average attendance was 160. At the end of a month Mrs. Kilgore left the post ill with whooping cough. Miss Randale was then left alone. About the same time Captain Kilgore, the quartermaster, in whose charge Miss Randale was more directly, vas ordered to Dulton, so that this lady was lef alone. There was no other lady in the camp; the shool had its strong enemies on the very spot, while hree miles distant, just over the Tennessee, lurked the guerilla waiting the opportunity to raid upon the station. For a time her life was one of great trial. We could get no assistance to her from Nashville, all transportation of teachers to points below being cut off, and the task of teaching alone 160 children was, to say the least, laborious. The change of commanders and troops frequently brought reckless men about the school, who would

the school-house, and indulge in coarse, vulgar. talk, and rude jesting. It was not an uncommon thing for her to find drunken soldiers in the school-room when she arrived, and in wet weather the floor of the house was overflowed by the water from the mountain behind it. Her own quarters were also much exosed. Alarms were of frequent occurrence. One of these took place on the night of my arrival. The commander of the post at Bridgeton telegraphed that "Stevenson was to be attacked that night by a large force of cavalry, which had crossed the Tennessee that afternoon." Every preparation was made for resistance, and I heard the colonel detail his plan for a line of battle in case the attack should be made before morning. The rebels did not come, however, but this was the fourth alarm of this character since this lady's residence here. Such was her situation—one of constant exposure

pnoy and frighten the children, and stand about

but, nothing daunted, she had been carried through it all. As the time had come for giving a vacation, and it was also desirable to make some improvement in the log school-house, an examination of the school was held on the 16th. There were no individual instances of remarkable progress, but in ten weeks one hundred children had learned to read. "A degree of emulation among our teachers is highly desirable," was a remark, I think, of your own; we, therefore, invite the teachers of Port Royal, Washington, or any other of the stations of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, to how better results, considering all the circumstances. On the morning of the 17th we held a Sabbath school in an orchard near the camp of engineers and mechanics. About 125 children were present. They profound attention to the addresses, which occupied

In the afternoon we held a meeting for the older people, and it proved a very interesting opportunity. And the very circumstances should have Alabama House, where, but two years since, Jeff Davis prophesied that "grass would grow in the streets of the great Northern cities." Now, an unarmed man, from one of the principal of these marks of commerce was practice builty and commerce was practice for the great Northern cities." Row, and as ardently defended by other Fronch savans. Its chief. Alabama House, where, but two years since, Jeff marts of commerce, was speaking boldly and freely to a free people of their rights and obligations. The scene was very impressive. The day was beautiful; the wide-spreading trees gave ample shade for those who listened. In front, up the hill side, were a hundred soldiers, while immediately before and behind the speakers the freedmen and freedwomen stood or sat listening with an eagerness that could be felt. I shall endeavor, when I see you personally, to show you how the address of the su-peristendent was arranged, so as to "ring in" the soldiers present, and be strong counsel for the freed

An excellent address upon the subject of equality was made by Capt. D. G. Kilgore, formerly super-intendent of schools, Madison, Wisconsin. At the close of the meeting, the leading colored men assured me that the school-house should be put in order for winter, those who could not assist porsonally promising to contribute money for that pur-pose. One colored family prepared us a dinner, and another a supper, and on both occasions proved the correctness of Mrs. Stowe's remark, "The colored people are born cooks." It is the intention to open this school early in September. In the meantime, the commander of the post has secured to the colored people full possession

of the building as a place of worship.

In all probability the freedmen will not romain at this point more than one year longer, but in that period how much may be done to educate and train them for a life of freedom! As It has been impossible to get teachers to them, so it has been difficult to send supplies of clothing, and many of the children are very destitute. Permission has just been obtained to transmit a few boxes of goods to them, and we know, from personal observation, that they will All of the progress which has been made in Tennessee and Alabama has been through conflict.

Most of the teachers came out too late in the season, and the sudden stoppage of transportation obliged them to stop in Nashville, where, in crowded quarters, they suffered in health. The whole field has at times swarmed with guerillas, and the milltary authorities, with the machines of war constantly men. Yet, much has been accomplished, and the plan of the association for the coming season embraces a line of schools from a point one hundred miles from the month of the Tennessee to Chatta-

The Tribune on the Peace Conference, The N. Y. Tribune does not believe the recent peace negotiations" at Niagara are to be regarded as altogether fruitless. It says:

nooga and beyond.

hold that a great step has been gained toward peace by eliciting the President's manifesto. Let us reconsider it:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1884.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abundonment of slavery, and which comes by and with an authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points, and the bearer or bearers of it shall have safe conduct both ways.

Here the President insists upon but two cardinal points, intimating that on all others he is ready and willing to treat on "liberal terms." This overture of the President will, of course, be disseminated at the South, and will go far to disabuse the rebel soldiers of the delusion, which has been sedulously inculcated by their chiefs, that no terms can be made with the Government—that they have no choice but that between persistent fighting and unconditional surrender. Not one-tenth of those soldiers has any interest in slavery, save to get rid of it; while tons of thousands of them recard the rebellion as inerinterest in slavery, save to get rid of it; while tens of thousands of them regard the rebellion as inexcusable, and know that its authors richly deserve hanging. "But," they say, "we are standing between our homes and devastation; between a ruthless, hostile soldiery, and our wives and rehildren; and here we must stand till we die." If the South really know the actual state of feeling at the North, the rebellion would not stand another month. The zanies in the loyal States who talk as though a broad empire could be subjected to military execution supply the venomous, desperate traitors in Dixie with the very allment they need, and we destrict that one of the reason of the late Baltimore Convention seems calculated to give them a lift. Gen. Fremont did a wise, generous, manly act, in stamping instead of standing on the wholesale confiscation plank of the Cleveland platform, thereby aiding to smooth the path to peace. Mr. Lincoln, in the paper above given, has gone much further on the same way, taking ground radically different from that of unconditional submission. His indispensable bases of peace are just right—are those on which it becomes him to insist though it does not from that of unconditional submission. His indispensable bases of peace are just right—are those on which it becomes him to insist; though it does not follow that the rebels should be precluded from proposing any other, nor that all negotiation should be barred until they shall be prepared to concede, as a preliminary, all that is essentially in dispute.

Wesley, reproved by one of his brethren for the light, lively character of some of the tunes to which he set his hymns, wisely responded that he disputed the right of the devil to a monopoly of all the best music. We feel very much like this when we hear the most veciferous champions of the sneaking theft aggression which has insgrated our country's history, now groaning over the horrors of war and descanting on the Christian blessounces of peace! What they really seek is a rehabilitation of the slave power; if this war were only making slaves instead of emancipating them—or if it were adding a new empire like Texas to the department of the slaveholders—they would become with nain of the slaveholders—they would observe with compliacency its prosecution throughout the next en years. It is not war that they hate, but a war wherein slavery is gotting worsted. But the hatred

cen years. It is not war that they hate, but a war wherein slavery is gotting worsted. But the hatred they affect, we feel; and we would have the people freshly assured that we are struggling for national-existence against the most wicked and wanton rebellion that the world ever saw—that, if we continue at war, it is only because a few months more of wholesale agonies and devastations are the necessary produce to a century of true, beneficent peace. ceesary prelude to a century of true, beneficent peace.

It seems to us that the time, if it has not already come, must be near at hand, wherein the North and the South will be ready to exchange glances otherwise than over the crests of their rival entrenchments along the sights of their respective muskets—a mode of regard not conducive to geniality of tomper, graciousness of manner, or comeliness of visage, in that day the South will be made to comprehend that the North requires the extinction of slavery in no envious, inhined spirit; requires the because its continued existence involves the chorishing of inbred though smothered jealousles, antagonisms, antipathies; because cordial Union, lasting peace, are attainable only through homogeneous institutions, based on liberty for all. And, if the superficially abortive effort at Niagara shall have served to hasten by but a week this most desired consummation, it will by no means have been made in vair.

de Garde," 28,700f., &c. Horace Vernet's "Cem bat entre les Brigands et les Dragons du Pape" was sold at the same time for 29,000f -There was recently found at Dover a curious sun dial and ring of the Roman Empire, and a fine intaglio, representing a horse feeding, with the owner's name below. The ring was excellent work tive—as many paper positives as may be needed having been taken from it—the film of collodion or of Greek origin.

papers.

— Tanner's bark is said to be a good thing for surrounding strawberries when fruiting. It is also a preservative against slugs. LITERARY.

polished, each wrapped in a piece of the Inde-pendance Belge newspaper; a lady sat for her photograph, taken on one of these plates, and both the hotographers and the lady were astonished to see ters, easily to be read—the ghost of a political article, in fact. In this case, actinic rays, as they was exposed to the camera. By another mode of manipulation, a photographer may produce a ghost-like effect at pleasure: a sitter is allowed to remain in the focus of the camera only half the time necessary to produce a complete photograph; he slips parent or translucent, for the furniture is visible apparently through his body or head. With a duced in this way. As a third variety, one negait for a time; there results a double picture on the lower negative, one fainter than the other. It is known, moreover, to the more scientific class of

The twenty-inch navy gun, recently cast at the High-Chinese siang, extensively spoken amongst our sgafaring population; the stang of "the turn" and fishlönable sporting society; and the phrases used by gamblers, card-tricksters, and others who hay at games of chance. The work will contain about ten thousand words and phrases which are said to be do novery-day use, but which are contained in no English dictionary.

"Uniform as to size and type with his illustrations," Mr. Collier, has commenced a new series of reprints, under the general title of "Old English Literature." The opening piece is called "The Lamentacyon of a Christen against the Citye of London, for certain grate Vyces used therein." The date of this tract is 1848, and it seems to have been printed abroad—perhaps in Nornberg. The matter is often curlous. Thus we read that pardons were openly sold in a shop in Lombard street; sold like pies, says the anonymous author.

— A leading New York publishing bouse will soon issue a popular history of Florida, by the Hon. L. D. Stickney, United States district tax commissioner for that State, giring resources, soil, climate, and capability of the State. The work is in able hands, and it will-confirbut greatily to the settlement of Florida by emigrants from the free States.

A history of the Protestant Episcopal work. "The Proposition of the State of the Churchard its Restoration," has lately been published in London. It is made and the surface of the Boston Absertiser:

"Cannyamen: Having seen an article copied in the State when the contractors of the new Hight-Draught in the diocese of Massachusetts will soon be written by Ticknow & Piedla.

Donald McKay, on the Light-Draught in did not only the contributions to reviews, magazines, and annuals, will be soon published by Ticknow & Piedla.

Donald McKay, on the Light-Draught its duty of a longer of Jubal Hogges, of the diocesor of the said to the contributions to reviews, magazines, and annuals, will be soon published by Ticknow at Piedla of the proposition an photographers, that be the lens in the camera is im-perfectly curved at the surfaces, spots of cloudy light may appear in the photograph, having a ing a richly-apparelled cavalier abjuring "for faith's sake" the religion of his fathers. Bearing under his arm the Biblia Sacra, and in his hand a sword, through the use of which, if necessary, to prove his faith, he is turning from the arguing priest, who sits, surrounded by heavy tomes, before a table; from the aged "mother in the church," who, with head bowed upon her hands, is weeping, and even from the pleadings of the young girl who hangs upon his arm, and with pale countenance and tearful eyes gazes into his face, propared to go forth a Pro-testant absolved from all allegiance to the Catholic Church. This picture, to one standing before it, requires no explanation; it tells its own story in a clear and unmistakable manner. The stern, unrelenting countenance of the priest, as he promulgates the punishment which will follow, both

place in Aristotle's works. The Fathers speak of on the contrary, we have reason to believe that all our payments will be promptly approved, as those already carned according to the terms of the contract have been.

I'In relation to the monitors, the Department has delegated Captain Ericsson to make such improvement in them as will render them available for coast and harbor defence, and when we consider their light draft for these purposes, they will be very efficient against any foreign force. It is well known that all the foreign iron-clads are very deep, and would not therefore approach our monitors, which could be moored in shallow water, or kopt under steam, as circumstances might require. The superiority of their artillery has been tested in the contest between the Kearsarge and the Alabama. As they are in various stages of advancement, some of them not nearly completed, the expense of the contemplated improvements will not be so great as the public has been led to suppose. Captain Eriesson, who, with others, has the matter in charge, is well known to the scientific world, and does not, therefore, require my endorsement; but this much I may say, that his construction of the first monitor saved the nation from a great humiliation. I have examined the Histator and Turitan, which he has designed and superintended; and consider that in material, working which I have seen Jip England or France.

"It is my dil aware that the public has been quite resiles in relation to the wovements of the Navy Department on account of the depredations of the Alabama, Florida, and Georgia; but if the facts were generally known they would show that the power of these vessels has been greatly exaggerated. In a letter to Senator Grimes, which you published a short time since, I boldly asserted that the Alabama was inferior in speed and fighting qualities to our sloops of war—the truth of which was clearly demonstrated in the recent glorious naval combat. The difficulty has not been a want of vessels of the right class to destroy these British rovers, but to obtain sight of them. it, and it was the subject of hot and absurdly subtle disputes in the middle ages, when most literal sense theory. M. Pasteur, who belongs to the Baconian school, has made, innumerable experiments, which

nance of any crop, may be made at comparatively. small expense. The highly putrescent character of this fermentable liquid qualifies it admirably for the irrigation of compost heaps of whatever material composed. Being a potent fertilizer, it must of necessity impart additional richness to almost any material to which it may be added. - In France, the waste steam from the engine instead of being allowed to escape into the air, is conducted from the escape pipe by means of a vulcanized India rubber tube, to copper pipes, through which it circulates under the scats and flooring of than many have believed. These vessels were a bold experiment—an innovation upon all previous notions of iron-clads, and could not be expected to be wholly perfect at first, but I am confident that without change from the first design they would be most valuable for home defence. To make them available for action in Southern waters, in all weather, the proposed improvement is necessary.

"In addition I would earnestly recommend the construction of a number of sea-going wooden stips, heavily iron-clad, with high speed, from twenty-four to thirty-six guns—and thus secure the respect of all the other nations of the world, and the best guarantee of impartial neutrality. steam begins to circulate through the pipes, and warms the cars, first, second, and third-class equally; and being connected with each other by India rubber tubing, they can be immediately detached or re-united at pleasure. In a trial of this plan on the Lyons line, two thermometers placed in first-class cars marked sixty degrees Fahrenheit during the whole journey; and in the second and third-class cars, also, the temperature was found to be suffi-

ciently elevated to allow of the longest winter's ourney being accomplished without discomfort to the travellers. -A new method for restoring pictures, which was lately invented by Professor Pettenkofer, has, we owing communication: learn, been patented in England. Having examine several paintings of great age, Professor Petten-kofer found that the indistinct appearance was due to a want of cohesion on the part of the molecules of the paint, by reason of which they separated from each other and produced small fissures, thus deis, therefore, a mechanical rather than a physical one, and consists in exposing the picture, which is previously laid out upon a flat metallic surface, to a mixture of atmospheric air and alcohol vapor. The latter penetrates the old paint, softens its nore enables the surface to reflect light as it did at first, and restores it to its primitive condition.

— We notice that Jem Ward, once a celebrated member of the prize ring, takes a benefit at the Roy-al Amphitheatre this evening. The programme is

an attractive one, and Tom Sayers, Tom King, and Phil Sampson will present themselves with Jom Ward during the evening. Ward has been one of the most remarkable men that ever figured as a prize-fighter. Universally allowed to have been he most manly and scientific bruiser of his day, he was yet something more. As a painter in oil he roved himself an artist of no mean pretension; and nany of our townsmen have seen more than one of cknowledged master. He was for many years resident in Liverpool, and kept the Star, and subsequently the York hotel, in Williamson-square; and many. It is to be regretted that neither as painter. prize-fighter, nor publican has he contrived to pro-vide for age or foul weather; a fact, we are assured, mainly attributable to his easy good nature and too open and Hoeral disposition.—Liverpool Post, July 12. —It has often been stated that light will magnetize a bar of steel, but according to the experiments of M. St. Victor, the distinguished French chemist, the common opinion in this respect is an erroneous one. He has tried several experiments upon fine needles, but has not succeeded, and concludes, therefore, that this activity of light is not experiments with magnetized and special from proposing any other; nor that all negotiation should be precluded from proposing any other; nor that all negotiation should be prepared to concede, as a prolliminary, all that is essentially in dispute.

Wesley, reproved by one of his brethren for the rest is lymns, wisely responded that he disputed he est his lymns, wisely responded that he disputed any body.

—Some fruit trees will not bear even poor fruit. I had the most vecifier our and California, the defenders of the Ostend Manifest, and of every already overy attroduced our country's aggression which has disgraced our country's and the Christian blessedness of history, now greaning over the horrors of war that Christian blessedness of the course, of being pulled down, together with by the sheriff, by way of distress, upon his non-there was but one "church" for the disputed to concede, as a prollimary, all that is sessentially in dispute.

Swearer, is mine they way of distress, upon his non-there was but one "church" for the all negotiation should be needles, he concludes that light has no effect upon the relectivity. From all that appears in respect to this subject, it is manifest that, with light alone, it is impossible either to magnetize or demagnetize or demagnetize and the course, of being pulled down, together whether the by the sheriff, by way of distress, upon his non-subject is the allowing the course, of the course, of being pulled down, together the payment."

From all rear learning the there was but one "church" for other light has no effect upon the course, of the allowing the course, of being pulled down, together the payment."

From all rear learning the there was but one "church" for other light has no effect upon the relectivity. From all that appears in respect to this subject, it is manifest that, with light alone, it is impossible either to magnetize or demagnetize or dema

oved to another tree. If this remedy fails to produce good fruit, after they have been well manured and regrafted, then let the trees be cut down .- Ohio Farmer. - A Dunkirk journalist, in September last, anxious to prove that France possessed animals of rare merit, gave in his paper the following example, in proof of the truth of his assertion: "M. Jolly, said he, "a clothimerchant of Abbeville, is in possession of a beautiful drake, which hy perseverance for two years with a bird organ, he has taught to sing several different airs. His success in this in stance has determined him to try the same experiment on a turkey, and he expects to succeed. -It is stated that the French Government is a convert to Jeremy Bentham's views on usury, and

will shortly repeal the laws which regulate the rate

- Several French engineers have taken up their

quarters at Geesenkirchen to make surveys for a

railway which will put Paris in direct communica-

tion with Hamburg.

— Fifteen of the pictures of Melssonnier, which

were sold from the collection of Prince Demidoff, at

Paris, fetched the sum of 233,045f. "Un Lecture de Dideret" fetched 83,000f.; "Interleur des Corps

of interest.

— The paper of Ricou is said to be a radical cure for the asthma and other chest oppressions. The French have invented many forms of medicated

-More than one eminent philologist has asserted that to the streets we owe most of the new words. and a good deal of the colloquial strength of our language. One singular feature in so-called "vuling old English words. A dictionary of these colloquial expressions, giving, where possible, their origin, with instances of their use, has been under ompilation, by the London antiquary who edited the small "Dictionary of Modern Slang in 1859." for many years. His new book, entitled "The Slang Dictionary; or, The Vulgar Words, Street Phrases, and 'Fast' Expressions of High and Low Society," now on the eye of publication, will include the smaller work, and will, besides, especially treat of the Lingua Franca, or "Organ-Grind-or's" speech, largely introduced into the slang of our London lower orders; the Anglo-Indian and High-Chinese slang, extensively spoken amongst our scafaring population; the slang of "the turf" and fashionable sporting society; and the phrases

questions. In relation to the payments for back work and future improvements there was no disposition manifested to deprive us of a single dollar; on the contrary, we have reason to believe that all our payments will be promptly approved, as those already earned according to the terms of the contrary were hear.

inghtful dense clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. In Wayne and adjoining counties, as far eastward as Rome, there has been within the last few days a great destruction of property by fires in the woods. Large quantities of timber; cord-wood, growing crops, and buildings have been destroyed at various points. How these fires originate is not stated. The woods are very dry, and it needs but a lighted match applied to make a great conflagration.

A Great Robbert—William W. Lynde, of Vermont, went to Boston with a pile of money to buy substitutes. He fell into the hands of rogues, two of whom, furnished with drugged liquor, accompanied him home on the last train up on Tuesday evening. While under the influence of the drugged liquor he was robbed, between Orange and Erving, of ten thousand two hundred dollars. The than twelve knots an hour under steam alone for more than two or three hours at a time. If the public will only exercise a little patience, they will find that the Navy Department has not neglected its duty in this hour of our national struggle, and that in the designs of even the light-draft monitors it has acted with more skill than many have believed. These vessels were a bold experiment—an innovation upon all previous drugged liquor he was robbed, between Orange and Erving, of ten thousand two hundred dollars. The two rogues accompanying him left the cars at Erving, and went back to Orange, where they stopped over night. Lynde discovered his loss at Grout's, and went back to Orange early in the morning. The rogues espied him before he reached the hotel, and jumped out of the window. One, Thomas Murray, sprained his ankle and could not run, was arrested, and \$5,500 found of the lost money. The other rogue escaped with his share of the booty. Murray, in default of \$16,000 ball, was sent to jail.

GOLD AND CONFEDERATE OURRENCY.—A correspondent with the army writes as follows: "Some time ago the 45th Pennsylvania (Regiment found a pot of silver and gold, amounting to ten thousand dollars in all. Iflany of the Union soldiers bought a portion of it at a slight premium. During some of the forbidden interviews which often occur between the pickets of the two hostile arms, the Federals would show a handful of silver and gold to the rebels, with.—"Do you fellows get paid off with these little fellows? We do. We just got paid four months? pay? The story spread lite fire among the Confederates; they were wild for buying gold and silver; \$10, \$15, \$20, \$25 and even \$30 in Confederate currency, was offered for one dollar of gold; but the Union soldlers declined to take the worthless rags of the Confederacy."—Boston Transcript.

impartial neutrality. "Donald McKar." Virginia "Blue Laws," 1663. The Boston Transcript of Friday contains the following communication:

We have all heard more or less of the "Blue Laws" of Connecticut and of the "Black Code" of the South. But I did not know till since the present war commenced that any such religio-legal enaciments had over been made by the Southern chivalry of the Ditch-land, as we have understood by this term of "Blue Laws." Some two years since, a soldier of the Potomac army, on entering the court house in Warrick county, Va., found the old records of the court, which he forthwith confiscated and sent to me two pages, from which the following items are copied.

The paper is quite thick, and measures 16 by 10 inches. The chirography is peculiar, and there are twenty-six entries of decisions made by that court, under the date of October 21, 1663. This MS. is interesting, not only from its remote antiquity, but also on account of the information which it gives us as to the religious and legal manners of our Southern neighbors two hundred years ago. Witness the following:

"Mr. John-Harlow, and Alice, his wife, belny by ern neighbors two hundred years ago. Witness the following:

"Mr. John Harlow, and Alice, his wife, being by the grand inquest presented for absenting themselves from church, are, according to the act, fined each of them fifty pounds of tobucco, and the said Mr. John Harlow ordered forthwith to pay one hundred pounds of tobacco to the sheriff, otherwise the said sheriff to levy by way of distress."

"Jane Harde, the wife of Henry Harde, being presented for not ?tending church, is according to act the diffty pounds of tobacco, and the sheriff is ordered collect the same from her, and in case of non-payment to distress." ondingsyment to distress."

"John Lewis, his wife this day refusing to take
the oath of allegiance, being ordered her, is committed into the sheriff's custody, to remain until she
take the said oath, or, until further ordered to the take the said oath, or until further ordered to the contrary."
"John Lewis, his wife, for absenting herself from church, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be collected by the sheriff from her husband, and upon non-payment, the said sheriff to distress."
"Hobert Reynolds, being prosecuted for absenting himself from church, and summoned by the sheriff this court to make his appearance, and annexing not is fined for both offences one hunded and fifty pounds of tobacco, to be learned of the sheriff by way of distress, upon his non-payment thereof."
"George Harwood, being prosecuted for his absenting himself from church, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levied by way of distress by the sheriff upon his non-payment thereof."
"Peter White and his wife being presented for common swearing, are fined fifty pounds of tobacco, both of them, to be collected by the sheriff from the said White, and upon his non-payment of the same to distress." o distress."

"Richard Ring, being presented as a common wearer, is fined fifty pounds of tobacco, to be levied by the sheriff, by way of distress, upon his non-ayment."

This record speaks of no fine imposed by the Virginia Court except on "tobacco," and from which we learn that this weed was not only a staple commodity at that early period of our country, but it was so much so that it became a substitute for currency. ty-four in New York.

Powprin-Mill Explosion.—The grinding mill of the Massachusetts Powder Works, at Barre, was blow up last week. The building-was completely demolished, no less than tro hundred poddes of powder exploding. No person was seriously injured. Incy.
This ancient record, thus brought to light by the fortunes of wer, seems to me of some historical value, and accordingly I have deposited it for safe keeping in the archives of the New England Historical and Gondalogical Society, 13 Bromfield street, Boston.

LE ROY SUNDERLAND.

Boston, July 10, 1864. jured.

LAW-BOOK THIEF.—A man named Whitney has been arrested in Boston charged with wholesale thieving from lawyers' offices in that city, Proyldence, Hartford, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, of law books, from Coke, Blackstone, and Vattel, down to the Justices' Assistants. The books obtained in one place he would enry to another and dispose of. So says the Boston Herald. Boston, July 10, 1864.

SENDING A MESSAGE TO THE OTHER WORLD.—
The Queen of England, it is said, is really hopolessly, insanc, evenmourning the loss of Prince Albert. A short time ago, when the Duke of Mariborough was sick, a letter-writer alleges, and so dangerously ill as to be thought near the point of death, her Majesty condescanded to pay a visit to her favorite minister, and, of course, the public attributed it to the amiability and the appreciation of his services by his royal mistress. But her Majesty had a very different errant to the bedside of sufering humanity than to convey consolation and sympathy. She told him that, as the doctors were of opinion that his grace could not live many days, she wished him to be the bearer pf a message from her to her "dear Albert." She then repeated the message several times, just as she would have denote a mehial, pouring it into the ears of the suffering nobleman, and then departed with the air of a person who had given an errand to in active court messenger, and was extremely anxious that he should depart without a moment's loss pf time. The Duke, however, is fast recovering. A HINT TO PARENTS.—"What on earth am I to do with that incorrigible son of mine?" inquired an anxious father. "Dress him in a suit of shephord's plaid," was the reply. "Why, what possible bonefit would that be?" domanded the wondering parent. "It would at least be one way of keeping him in oheck."

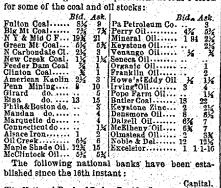
GENERAL NEWS.

The Twenty-inch Gun.—The great twenty-inch army gun recently finished at the Fort Pitt Works has been placed upon the trucks which were built expressly by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, at their shops in Altoona, to convey it to its destination. We have already described these trucks, which are constructed in the ordinary manner, with the exception that everything about them is of the most substantial material, and a bridge extends over both trucks, the ends resting upon heavy beams across the centre of each truck. Before the immense mass of metal was suffered to rest upon the bridge, strong props were placed under the beams, as a precautionary measure, and so severely are these props taxed that it is now uncertain whether they can be removed at all. It is feared that if they are knocked from under the beams the trucks will break down or become so strained as to render them unsafe. The gun has remained in this awkward position, in front of the works, for twenty-four hours past, and we are not advised as to what course will be pursued. The general impression is that the trucks have proved a failure. One of the reasons alleged is, that they have not been properly hog-chained; but the skilled workmen who designed them will hardly concede this point, unless upon the most satisfactory evidence. In the meantime, the "big gun" is visited by hundreds, who can get a full and satisfactory view of it gratis. It was weighed on the new mammeth scales erected at the works for that purpose, and was found to contain 116,497 pounds, or a fraction over fifty-eight lons. Inventios, aged from ten to fifteen years, were amusing themselves, to-day, in crawling into the bore on their hands and knees. A good-sized family, including pa and ma; could find shelter in the gun—and it would be a capital place to hide in case of a bombardment. Those of our citizens who have not yet seen the biggest of the big guns, can now have a favorable opportunity, as, from present appearances, it will be some time before it "gots off. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. GENERAL NEWS. The money market is growing easier, and there is no disposition to borrow money to commence new speculations. The late determination of the banks o lessen the amount of the loans, especially to parties known to be engaged in speculating in the necessaries of life, is having a good effect. Speculators are beginning to learn that they cannot depend

upon the banks to assist them in keeping up prices for above their legitimate level. Gold was firmer yesterday, opening at 254, running un to 257 at 12 o'clock, 259 at 1 o'clock, and closing at 257%.

The stock market is devoid of life, and the sales generally show a declining tendency. There were large transactions in 5-20s, at 104% to 105, which shows an improvement. The sixes of '81 were quoted at 103½ to 104½, and the 7-30s at 105. State coupon 5s sold at 104, an advance. City sixes were steady. Camdon and Amboy 6s of '89 sold at 1161. The share list was inactive, except for Reading, which advanced to 67%. Pennsylvania Railroad declined 14; Catawissa preferred rose 26; Northern Central ; Norristown 1; Elmira preferred sold at 51. In the Coal companies there was continued duliness Big Mountain declined 3. The Canals were somewhat more active. Schurlkill Navigation common Navigation was steady at 85. A lot of Farmers and Mechanics' Bank sold at 581/2, and Maple Shade Oil advanced to 1314. The following were the quotations at four o'clock

THREE CENTS.



City National Bank of Dedan Rapids, Iowa... Haverbill National Bank of Haverbill, Mass... Second National Bank of Des Moines, Iowa.... Charter Cak National Bank, Hartford, Conn... 25.55 6082550825555556888888 \$2.50000 \$2.5000 \$2.5000 \$2.5000 \$2.5000 \$2.5000 \$2.5000 \$2.5000 \$2.50

Balances. \$440,903 07 \$48,265 92 \$28,693 61 \$90,739 95 \$42,296 53 457,281 36 6,726,221 15 6,513,260 96 6,971,044 93 6,616,793 93 6,271,402 13 \$42.040,773 61 \$2,508,185 49

ended the Irst act of what might have been very sad in its consequences.—Providence Journal.

Friction Matches.—The manufacture of friction matches was begun in this country in 1835. The Germans claim to have discovered the process at about the same time, and it is probable that, like many other discoveries and inventions, both parties developed the idea simultaneously. One firm in Boston, engaged in this business, consume at their different factories five thousand cords of wood per annum, mostly sapling pine. They manufacture fourtern million four hundred and forty thousand matches per day, and under the new law, which requires a one-cent stamp for each bunch, they will pay a tax of \$1,400 per day, or nearly four hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum. The revenue which the Government will derive throughout the country, from this apparently small branch of manufactures, will not be less than three and a haif million per annum.

More Fourse Tries—On Wednesday evening last the air in the vicitity of Oglensburg, N. Y., was filled with ashes, and for some time had the appearance of a light show storm. The wind at the time was blowing from the northwest, and they must have come from miles away in Canada. About nightful dense clouds of smoke passed over the town, indicating that heavy fires were raging in the forest on the opposite side of the St. Lawrence. In Drexel & Co. quote: STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 25.

Bds.....101%csh 104% BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD.

AFTEE BOARDS. 150 U S 5-20 Bds ... 105 200 Cherry Run ... 5
4 Penna R ... 734 100 Perry ... 5
1030 Randing ... 2 days 67
200 do ... 1014 10 Penna H ... 738 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 100 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | 1014 | CLOSING PRICES.

CLOSING PRICES.

Bid. 4st.

U S 6s, 1851. 1032 1041.
U S 7-30 Notes. 104 106
Phila 6s, int of 104 106
Phila 6s, new 1062 1063 (Catawissa R, com 18 10
Penna 7 5s. 101 1012 (Catawissa R, com 18 10
Penna 8, ex div. 734 733 (Phila & Eric R. 334 334 (Creak) 1064 (Catawissa R, com 18 10
Penna 7, ex div. 734 737 (Phila & Eric R. 334 334 (Creak) 106 (Catawissa R, com 18 10
Penna 8, ex div. 734 737 (Phila & Eric R. 334 334 (Creak) 106 (Creak) 106 (Creak) 107 (Creak) The following table compares the export of specie from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending July 23, and since January 1, 1864, with the corresponding period in the thirteen years since Judge Beckwith, of the Supreme Court of Illinois, has given an opinion adverse to the legality of the proposed consolidation of the Chicago and Great Eastern Railroad Company with the Galena and Illinois River Railroad Company. He says

charter to extend the track to the State line, and

by the Legislature of Indiana, has no legal rights The New York Evening Post of yesterday says: The New York Evening Form of yestermay says:
Gold opened at 255%, and advanced, on sensation rumors from Atlanta, to 259, closing dull at 288%.
Exchange is extremely quiet at 280@282, and buyors prefer waiting in anticipation of a speedy decline. The speede price is 109, as bills are relatively cheaper than gold.

The loan market is Inactive, and the supply is fully causal to the demand at 7 per cent. The loan market is lineative, and the supply is fully equal to the demand at 7 per cent.

Five millions of dollars were received at rhe New York Sub-Treasury to-day to redeem a portion of the temporary loan made to the Government by the banks. banks.—
The stock market opened dult and closed with a small increase of activity. Governments are strong, State stocks heavy, bank shares dult, coal shares improving, mining shares inactive, railroad bonds stendy, and railroad shares improving.

Before the board gold was selling at 255 1/202561, Eric at 109 1/2025 1/4 ludson at 127 1/4, Mitchigan Southern at 33 1/4, Illinois Central at 124 1/20125, Pittsburg at 108, Rock Island at 109 1/4.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Saturday: Saturday: Saturday:

Mon. Sat.

United States 6s, 1881, reg. 103 1024

United States 6s 1881, coup. 1044 1023

United States 7-89s. 101 103

United States 7-20s, coup 196 1045

United States 5-20s, cur 95 945

Tennessee sixes 57 574

Management of the first firs | United States 5-20s, cur. | 80 | 94/5 |
Fennessoe sixes	57	57/4	
Missouri sixes	65	65	
Atlantic Mail	1.77	177	
Pacific Mail	250	27/5	
Rew York Central Railroad	1324	153	
Erie	169/5	168/5	
Erie Preferred	107%	168/5	
Hudson River	128	127/4	
Reading	128/4	1323/4	1323/4
Table Preferred	107%	158/6	
Reading	158/6	138/6	
Reading	158/6	158/6	158/6
Table Preferred	107%	158/6	
Reading	158/6	158/6	158/6
Table Preferred	107%	168/6	
Table Preferred	107%	168/6	
Table Preferred	107%	168/6	
Table Preferred	158/6	158/6	
Table Preferred			

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. strong; New York Central 1321/2, Erie 109%, Hud-son 128, Reading 1331/3; Michigan Central 1341/2, Michigan Southern 84, Illinois Central 1251/2, Pitts-burg 109, Rock Island 1101/4, Fort Wayne 1111/4, Great Western 501/2, Great Western preferred 80.

Philadelphia Markets.

JULY 25—Evening.

Whe Flour market continued dull, the demand for expert and home use being limited; sales comprise about 1,200 bbls Western and Penna. extra family at \$70.75@11 \$\forall \text{bbl}\$. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$9@.50 for superfine, \$9.75@10.25 for extra, \$10.59@11.50 for extra family, and \$12@15.50 \$28 bbl for famey brands, as to quality. Rec JULY 25-Evening 12.50 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and firmly held. Corn Meal is also scarce, and held above the views of helders. scarce, and held above the views of holders.

Grain.—Wheat is dull and there is very little doing. Small sales of prime Western and Pennsylvania reds are making at 250@252c and white at from 260@276c per bus as to quality. Ryeis scarce, with sales at 180@181c per bus. Corn is in demand, with sales of about 2,000 bus at 173c for prime yellow, and a small bot of white at 199c. Oats are dull and lower; 4,000 bus sold at 88@9c for old, and 85c per bus for new; 3,000 bus Barley Malt sold at \$2 per bus.

Bark.—First No. 1 Quereitron is in steady demand at \$50 \$7\$ ton.

BARK.—First No. 1 Querestron is in steady demand at \$50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

Corrow.—The market is duil, and there is very little doing; small lots of Middlings are reported at 100@1616 \$\frac{1}{2}\$, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is little or nothing doing in Sugar or Coffee, but holders are firm in their views.

SEEDS.—Timothy seed is selling in a small way at \$4.25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu. Flaxseed sells on arrival at \$3.75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu. Cloverseed is scarce and in demand, with small sales to notice at \$9@10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ of \$0.5\$.

PROVISIONS.—There is no change to notice in price or demand, and the market is very dull. Mess Pork is quoted at \$40@42 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbi; 100 tierces prime Lard sold at 20c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ft.

Whisky is very dull; small sales of Pennsylvania and Western bbis are making at \$1.73@1.80 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain

Philadelphia Cattle Market. JULY 25—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of beef cattle at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 1,700 head. There is a good demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers sold at from 16%@17c; fair to good at 15@16c, and common at from 13@14c \$1 h, as to quality. The market closed rather dull, and common cattle were disposed of at from 12@12%c # B. Cove are without change; sales are making at from \$30 up to \$65 \forall head, as to quality.

SHEEP are in demand; about 6,000 head arrived, and sold at from 6 to 7%0 \forall h, gross.

Hoos have advanced; 1,300 head sold at from \$14 \tilde{0}\$16 the 100 bs, net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:
660 head from Pennsylvania.
550 head from Illinois.
490 head from Ohio.
The following are the particulars of the sales:
Niartin Fuller & Co., 100 Western Steers, selling at from 15@17c for fair to extra.
P. Hathoway, 60 Lancastor county Steers, selling at from 15@16c for fair to good.
Mooney & Smith, 85 Western Steers, selling at from 13@16c for common to fair to extra.
Jones McClese, 37 Western Steers, solling at from 13@15c for common to fair.
B. C. Baldwin, 20 Chester county Steers, selling at from 15@16c for Common to fair.

R. Neeley, 32 Chester county Steers, selling at from 13@16c for common to good.

D. Bradley, 65 Western Steers, selling at from 18 @15c for common to fair. COWS AND CALVES. The arrivals and sales of Cows, at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 120 head this week; there is a fair demand at from \$30 to \$40 for springers, and \$35 up to \$65 % head for Cow and Calf, as quality; poor Cows are selling at from \$15@20 \$ CALVES are without change; 33 head sold at from 6%@7%c 争 b, as to condition.
THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEF MAKEET Phillips' Avenue Droye Yard are large this week, reaching about 6,800 head. The demand is good, and prices are firm. Common Sheep are selling at from 60 636, and good, to extra at from 70,736 % h., as to quality. Lumbs are selling at from \$3 to \$6 % head, as to quality. quality. Lambs are selling at from \$3 to \$6 \$2 head, as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The receipts of Hogs are small this week, only reaching about 1,300 head. The demand is good, and prices have advanced, with sales at \$14@16 the 100 hs net.

930 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from \$14@15.50 the 100 hs net.

360 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$14@16 the 100 hs net, as to quality.

Ashes are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots and \$15.26,050 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is 10@20c better, with only a moderate demand; sales 14,000 bbls at \$9.40@9.75 for superfine State; \$10,050,00 for extra State; \$10,050,00 for choice do; \$9.40@9.75 for superfine Westerh; \$9.60 @10.50 for common to medium extra Western; \$10.25 @10.50 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.75@12 for trade brands. Southern Flour is a shade firmer; sales 900 bbls at \$10.45@11.50 for common, and \$11.35@13.50 for fancy and extra. New York Markets, July 25.

Tallow is in better demand; sales 160,000 hs at 19@20c for Western. LETTER BAGS AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Ship Etta, Morgan Liverpool, soon.
Bark Rancagua, Fowell Liverpool, soon.
Bark Ansdell (Br.), Tatterson. Buenes Ayres, soon.
Brig Ida (Br.), Gray Port Spain, soon.
Brig Mystic, Berry Barbados, soon.
Brig SV Merrick, Norden, Havana and Cardenas. 5008. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES MILLIEEN, ANDREW WHEELER, EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. -PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1864. Sun Rises. 4 52 | Sun Sets.... 7 8 | High Water. 7 39

ARRIVED.

Bark Tinto (Br), Davison, 98 days from Pisaqua, with nitrate of soda to Brown, Brothers, & Co.

Bark E A Cochran, Pendleton, 25 days from Cientuegos, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh.

Bark Aaron I Harvey, Fader, 13 days from Turks

Island, with ealt to Wm Cummings & Son.

Bark Ada Carter, Kenney, 10 days from Key

West, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Jos Baker, Nickerson, 5 days from Fortress

Monroe, in ballast to Joseph Baker.

Brig Fannie, Lunt, 9 days from Newburyport, in Brig Fannie, Lunt, 9 days from Newburyport, in ballast to Curtis & Knight. Brig Alberti, Dow, 10 days from Key West, in bal-last to E A Souder & Co. Schr S Sawyer, Gamage, 31 days from Matamoras, in ballast to captain. Schr C H Rogers, Langley, 6 days from Newbury-port, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co. Schr Ella, Marston, 4 days from Rockville, with ice to Twells & Co. Schr Alquizar, Watts, 10 days from Winterport, Me, with spars to E A Souder & Co. Schr Village Gem, Oarlin, 6 days from Newbury-port, with mdes to cantain. in ballast to captain.
Schr E M Dyer, Rich, 5 days from Boston, with lee to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr W P Phillips, Cranmer, from Boston, in bal-Schr J Sparks, Inman, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr S N Smith, Studley, 6 days from Boston. Schr S N Smith, Studley, 6 days from Boston, withlice to captain.

Schr R G Whilden, Simpson, 4 days from Fall river, in ballast to Noble, Caldwell, & Co.

Schr Hardscrabble, Captain,

Schr Herdscrabble, Captain,

Schr E G Willard, Persons, 3 days from New York with a captain of the start o Little-creek Landing, with wheat to James L Bewley & Co.

Steamer Bristol, Charles, 24 hours from New
York, with mdse to W P Olyde.

Steamer D Utley, Phillips, 24 hours from New
York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New
York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Manhattan, Ryder, 6½ hours from Cape
May, with passengers to captain. Passed this (Monday) morning, ships. Catharine, for Glasgow, and
Coburg, for Liverpool, at anchor on the Fourteen
Feet Bank; barks Glenwood, for New York, and
Ellingwood, for Boston, at anchor off Bombay Hook;
two schooners ashore on Bombay-Hook Bar, one of
which had lost her jibboom and bowsprit; three
brigs and two schooners, together with others as before reported at Quarantine.

Ship Saranak, Rowland, Liverpool.
Steamship Clinton, Talbot, New Orleans, via-Brig San Pietro (Ital.), Caffero, Liverpool.
Brig Flora, Mayo, New York.
Brig C Miller, Brewer, Hampton Roads.
Brig Mary C Mariner, Mariner, Fortress Monros.
Schr Americus, Adams, Cardonas. Schr Emina I July, Steelman, Hingham,
Schr J B Clayton, Brower, Boston.
Schr A C Reeves, Young, Norwich.
Schr Honans Borden, Wrightington, Fall Rivers.
Schr E C Knight, Taylor, Providence.
Schr E A Taylor, Dukes, New Haven.
Schr Joseph Maxfield, May, Cambridge. Schr Joseph Maxifeld, May, Cambridge.
Schr F Hall, Ingraham. Jr, New Haven.
Schr E L B Wales, Hoffman, Fortress Monroe.
Schr W Kallahm, Fenton, Alexandria.
Schr M Mizell, Allzandria.
Schr Montorey, Mizell, Alexandria.
Schr E Cornolius, Marshall, Newbern.
Schr E Walling, Dade. Blitmore.

MEMORANDA. Bark Albion (Br), Balchen, hence at New York on-Sunday.
Bark Pathfinder, Robinson, hence at Boston on Sunday.
Bark Monitor, Eaton, from Calcutta 28th Feb, for Boston, was spoken 22d inst, lat 40, lon 69.
Brig J B King (Br), from Genoa for this port, was spoken 23d inst off Nantucket.
Brigs Shibboleth, Johnson; Reporter, Cilkey & Elmira, Norton, and Larch, hence at Boston on Sunday. Sonday.

Sohr Philanthropist, Homer, from New Haven, at New York 23d inst, for this port.

Schr Statesman, Clark, cleared at New York 23d inst for this port.
Sohr Col Lester, Perry, hence at New Bedford Schr Col. Lester, Perry, hence at New Benoru. 22d inst. Schr Billow, Eldridge, at Hartford 21st inst from Trenton. Schr California, Blizzard, hence at Hartford 224 instant.