二十八萬柱 (森林) 自己的主题 會

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COMMISSION HOUSES.

Is called to long to see display the

SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.
TWILLED FLANNELS,
Valious makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue,
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
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CENTS FTRNISHING GOODS.

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LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS. COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,

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The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."

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Will, from this date, sell

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OUR STOOK OF

VOL. 8.—NO. 4. (1) (1)

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

NATIONAL LOAN

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

islied to Subscribers, Five Dollars per Annua in

FINANCIAL.

AT PAR. INTEREST 7.80 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

mile thanks have to be a first or the same with COUPONS ATTACHED.

The land of AND San to midee Totaling with Early to dollar. Stricks of the state of the state of the TEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money at the end of or, the holder has the right to demand at ie 5.20 Bonds at par instrad of the cash. This privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per ons received in the usual manner, and the

al and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury. her with our Circulars, and all necessary inform will be furnished on application at our office. JAY COOKE & CO., 1928-80t ... No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. COURTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA,

728 Arch Street, ESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN.

n the form of THREE-YEARS TREASURY TES, interest payable gemi-annually in lawfu These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 5 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from Angust 15th. 1887. These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500. \$1,000, \$5,000. Interest will be allowed to the 15th of August next on subscriptions prior to that date. Subscriptions subscriptions will be required to pay the accuracy interest. A commission of % of one per cent. will be allowed on all subscriptions of \$25,000.

SAM'L J. MAC MULLAN. CASHIER. PECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD-SMALL T-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES. SEVEN-THIRTY MOTES, of the denor

BONDS OF THE LOAD OF 1881. e same denomination. r information apply at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South THIRD Street, Phila.

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ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL LIARD TABLES. naction with their extensive Cabinet:
manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES. have now on hand a, full supply, finished with the IOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, ich are pronounted by all who have used them to aprior to all others. For the quality and finish of a Tables, the manufactures refer to their numerous maturoughput, the union, who are familier with haracter of their work.

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602 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side. attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PARER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS. GOLD AND SILK PAPERS JUST RECEIVED.

HOUSMAN & CO., MO. SST BROADWAY, NEW YORK, IMPORTERS OF EN'S & LADIES' GLOVES,

erman-and english hosiery, N'S EURNISHING GOODS, des & dress trimmings. to which they INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE

XCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. MONE CARDINE UNLESS BRANDED L. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." H. MICHENER & CO., NERAL PROVISION DEALERS, CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED EXCELSIOR" os, 143 and 144 North PRONT Street

justly-celebrated "EXCHLSIOE" HAMB. (AV. by J. H. M. & Co. (in satyle peculiar to them) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious, free from the unpleasant taste of sait, and are sed by episures superior to any now offered for OKING GLASSES. James S. Earle & son, S16 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA low in store a very fine assortment of OOKING GLASSES, of every character, of the BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS. PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRAMES. EEN OF BEAUTY.

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WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES

W FRENGH COSMETIC for beautifying, whitende preserving the complexion. It is the most wontompound of the age. There is nother chalk,
r, gargaesia, bismuth, nor take in its composition,
g composed entirely of pure Virgin Wax; hence
widinary qualities for preserving the skin, makoft, smooth, fair, and transparent. It makes the
pear young, the homely handsome, the handsome
scattiful, and the most beautiful divine. Price 26
tents. Frepared only by HUNT & CO. PerfamSouth SIGHTH Street, two doors above Chesttil 133 South SEVENTE Street, above Walnut. BEAUTIFUL ART OF ENAMEL. BUILD HAGELD FOR CASE From the Skin. - Paise & Toilet Francaize From the Skin. - In the skin, hiding small pox bline, burns, sears, &c., without injury to the skin own per sears, &c., without injury to the skin own per sears, &c., without injury to the skin own per sears, &c., without injury to the skin own per search to the skin own per searc CURTAIN GOODS.

THE STATE OF L. E. WALRAVEN.

cial Correspondence of The Press. MASONIC HALL. *** 719 CHESTNUT STREET 80

South the people incensed against benel prisoners. Several rebels who participated in the destruction of Chambersburg were captured by the citizens and The second of forwarded to this city on Monday. Considerable feeling was exhibited, and the phinion expressed that these marauders were not entitled to the treator or minder, dvaka WINDOW SHADES, ment usually accorded to prisoners of war. The itizens were strongly inclined to inflict terrible etribution upon these plunderers and incendiaries nd when they took the train, at noon yesterday, en oute for Fort Delaware, the mutterings of the bystanders were so terrible that one or two of the rebels who were captured previous to the vandalism

at the outrage, with a view of escaping what they thought was coming—a punishment for this crime at the hands of an indignant people. These traitors, whose souls are blackened by this dastardly atro-THE ATTENTION OF THE

in large numbers, and are mostly quartered in the Pennsylvania depot, whose officers, for this generosity, will ever be remembered by these grateful people. The tottering patriarch, the romping children, the women of advanced age and those younger in years, with but few if any men of a healthy deent, may be seen there in their unfortunate state of mental anguish, lamenting over the calamity which has driven them from their homes. These people are, however, too jubilant to allow even their present afflictions to reduce them to despair, but with a faith in the providences of God not surpassed by any race, they look beyond the dark clouds of the present. They even smile in their misfortunes, and trust God that He will deliver them out of all their sorrows and troubles. The patience and forbearance of this people, in view of the afflictions through which they have passed, and the uncomplaining manner in which they submit to calamities of every character; are excellent traits,

GOV. OURTIN GOES TO CHAMBERSBURG. Gov. Curtin left here at noon vesterday for Chambersburg, to cheer by his presence the sufferers, and afford by his personal and official influence all the aid and assistance which he can render. His duties here, pressed as he is with important responsibilities, hardly admit of his absence from the capi-tal, but the humanity of his Excellency impelled him to visit the sufferers in person, and relieve, as far as he can, their wants, and commiscrate the REPORTED DEFEAT OF THE REBELS. A gentleman from Bedford reported at the State se, yesterday, that the rebels were defeated on Monday night in Maryland, and driven in the direction of the Potomac. There are all kinds of ru-mors affoat, some of which are ludiorously extrava-

ties as to the place or position of the rebels.
WHERE IS THE ENEMY? THE IMPLOVED PATTERN SHIRT.

> right of the soldiers to enjoy the elective franch returns to his post of duty. He is charged with the entire supervision of this matter.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, No. 119 MARKET STREET. Between FRONT and SECOND Streets. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS Can find at our establishment a full assortment in Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular, Pathis, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Viats, etc., at as low-prices as genue, first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full, variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Sode Ash, Atum, Oil of Vitriol, Annato, Copperss, Extract of Log wood, &c.,
Always on hand striowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME, for Reeping clear sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation; put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel. (Arders by mail officient post will met with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4, 1864.

THE INVASION EXCITEMENT. The excitement here, over the burning of Chambersburg by the rebels, is still at fever heat. The people are justly inflamed at the outrages perpetrated upon a defenceless people, and their indignation has strengthened their resolutions of fidelity to the cause of the Union and uncompromising hostility t Chambersburg announced that fact, with regrets

city, were sent from here heavily ironed an evidence that the authorities are disposed to treat them as public oriminals, and not as prisoners of war. This city is crowded with refugees, generally from perland Valley, but the most likely to attract attention are the negroes, whose destitution BALMORAL SKIETS, all Grades.

COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.

which, till recently, were never appreciated or re-

On inquiry at the Executive Department late yesterday afternoon, from an eminent official personage, I was informed that the authorities were withont information as to whether the rebels had left an opinion that they had gone beyond the borders. is generally thought here there are none but stragglers in Pennsylvania.

No APPOINTMENTS.

No appointments, since my communication of Monday of recruiting agents have been made.

There will be none until Colonel Quay, military to you vestardly for the secretary, who went home to vote vesterday for the

entire supervision of this matter.

"Scarillass-im Philastic Interesting Account of their Operations."

The southern counties of illinois are known to abound in rebols of the yilest kind. We learn that on the 5th instant, a samp of the wriches was found hear the village of Van Burenburg near the line between Bond and Montgomery counties. The party numbered about one hundred, but, on occasion, could be soon reinforced from the inhabitants to two or three hundred. The leader is one Captain Clingman, a compared the band that some time ago took possession of the telegraph and stopped a train at Vanodalla.

The bandits near yan Burenburg have been engaged almost constantly in plundering the Union people of hay, stock, &c., but seem to have perpetrated no act of personal violence till the night of the 22d instant, when a number of them attacked and robbed Mr. Brise Prater, an old man and an estimable Union citizen of Bond county, taking from him size. On the following night, Saturday, they attacked Squire Lindley, of Montgomery county, and robbed in of 3200.

Last Tuesday night twelve of the miscreants paid a visit to the residence of Mr. John A. Leverton, four miles from Greenville, in Bond county. Mr. Leverton is antegrated properties of the county gentleman, highly respected by his fellow-citizens. At 9 in the eyeding, as he sat reading before retiring, the doors being open to admit of fresh air, he euddenly found himself between two strangers, each presenting, a pistol, and threatening to blow his brains out unless he gave up his smis. His wife brought, an old shotgun and a revolver, all the weapons in the house, and handed them over. One of the villains then attempted to strike Mr. Leverton with a pistol, when Mr. L. Gott the soon-drel down, when the comrade, supposing Mr. Leverton with a pistol, when Mr. L. Gott he soon drel down, when the comrade, supposing Mr. Leverton with a pistol, when Mr. L. gott the soon of the villains then attempted to strike Mr. Leverton with a pistol, when Mr. L. gott he soon of the

The Prussians in Schleswig Brutal Treatment of a Suspected Spy-in Councillor Blauenfeldt, Hardesvogt (Governor) at Flekkeby, in Schleswig, who was arrested by the Prussians shortly after their entrance into the Duchy upon the charge of acting as a spy in the Danish interest, has issued a pamphlet detailing the treatment to which he was subjected during his captivity. treatment to which he was subjected curring his cap-tivity.

According to this statement, Hlauenfeldt's arrest was occasioned by the denunciation of a retail shopkeeper named Otto. Some clue to this man's character is afforded by the fact that he had previously advertised in the Hamburg newspa-pers offering his services to persons about to be-come bankrupt, as a discrete and trustworthy agent in the disposal of goods. Being informed of the steps about to be taken against him, Blauenfeldt endeavored to obtain protection from the Pris-WHOLESALD PROVENTIANTS.

One-thinking and the production of the control of the co

SCIENCE AND ART.

examined for the first time, when it was immediately seen that the accusations brought against him were entirely untenable. From the lith of February, when his examination took place, to the let of June, when he was set at liberty, he was never examined again, nor was any sentence passed. He was insufficiently supplied with food, and not furnished with soap and water until the latter half of February. He was deprived of fresh air and employment, and it was long before he was permitted to read. At the end of March the prisoner was transferred to Flensburg, where he was better treated. When he arrived here he was greatly emaciated; his lungs were affected, and he could only speak with difficulty; but he gradually recovered part of his strength, and was finally set at liberty upon the 28th of May, but accompanied with an order to leave Schleswig immediately.

The younger Blauenfeldt also, who managed his father's farm, has to complain of gross ill-treatment. When arrested, at the commencement of February, he was bound to two other porsons who were found in a ditch upon the road, and they were brought to a mill, where they passed the night. Next morning, tied with a rope to four others, and escorted by six soldiers, he was brought to Eckernforde. Here he was insulted by the populage, and beaten, notwith standing his being a prisoner, without the desort taking any steps for his protection. Alterwards he was taken to Kiel and placed in the town prison. The sentry received, orders to shoot his prisoner if he noticed anything he might consider suspicious, as the man was a great criminal. he noticed anything he might consider suspicious; as the man was a great criminal.

Blauerieldt was confined in a cell almost entirely dark; forbidden any occupation, and furnished only with the common prison rations. When taken to Flensburg he was not allowed any refreshment, even at his own expense, although the journey lasted the greater part of the day. He was never submitted to any examination, and was liberated at the same time as his father.

Councillor Blauenfeldt's successor in office has given in a report of the manner in which the prisener's property, was disposed of. The stores, of grain, hay, straw, turf, and wood have been carried away; the cattle have been maltreated, and rendered worthless; provisions and liquors have disappeared; and his papers, among which was a bond for 650 rigsdalers, were, tossed, into the street, before the house, and lost.

An enthusiastic Dane, writing from Copenhagen to the London Athenœum, states that Denmark, always's small kingdom, has been so frequently attacked, that its preservation "would lead to the belief fin a higher will and necessity protecting our national, existence. Like our beautiful green islands 'floating on the waves,' we have been threatened for centuries by hostile elements, and in great storms we have been overrun; but the opposing foe has never been able to do more than leave his froth on our shores:" He then proceeds to give this instance of an invasion as far back as 1840.

"The weak, wretched Government of Unristopher the Second had brought the country not only to the brink, but to the very depth of the abyss. German princes, among whom fagured especially the Holstein Count, Ghert, the Bald (by Germans called Count Gerhard the Great), had divided the whole country among themselves, so as to leave to the king only the shall town of Skandenborg; in Jutland, and the island of Lolland. Wherever the Danes rose to recover their independence, they were mercilessly trambled down. Of three royal princes on

down,: and thereby put a stop to the pursuit, and saved his master. Once during the period of the feud; it was said that Niels Ebbesen met in a wood a coke-burner's widow, who hadbut two small loaves, left for kerself and her, children; but on recognizing Niels Ebbesen, the bane of the Bald Qount, she gladly offered to share her bread with him, and she blessed him as the savior of the country. But the knight declined to accept her offer, and, promising her better days for the women and children of Denmark, rode on to meet his fate—death on the battle field!

"Meanwhile, from his deed at Randers an electric spark spread among the people of the land, and, "hleanwhile, from his deed at kanders an electric spark spread-among the people of the land, and, without diplomatic intervention, without any remarkable event abroad coming to their sid, they not only regained their country, step by step, from the invaders, by dint of courage and perseverance, but in the course of some thirty years rose-to a power that extended over the three Scandinavian kingdoms."

In the London Divorce Deart, a wirs, ramy Hopley swed, for a servarion from her husband on, the ground of crueity. This brute was a schoolmaster, and in 1860 was conjected of the ministagnizer of one, of his pupils, mained Candellor, and is entended to four years' penal servitude. He only, recently, obtained his release by a ticket of leave. The plaintiff stated that in 184 sine made the acquaintance of the respondent, who was a private tutor, living on the Grand Parade, Eastbourne. He was a highly educated man, and was about 20 years of ago. She was intraced and fascinated by hin, and, at last, was induced to consent to marry him. The marriage took place on the 2th or July, 1855. He drew up a number of rules to be a consent to marry him. The marriage took place on the 2th or July, 1855. He drew up a number of rules in the guidance on almost every subject, and made highest thiraction of these rules, or any lastentic in the learning of the lessons he set her was punished with barbarity. On the first day, of her marriage, she stated in the examination—"we went to Folkestone, and legan to write a letter to one of my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was marriage, she stated in the examination—"we went to Folkestone, and legan to write a letter to one of my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was the first of the my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was the first of the my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was the first of the my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was the first of the my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was the my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was my sisters. He objected to the style in which it was my sisters. The object was the sister of the mother of his children, and he saw no reason why our children should not be model children, and system to remain minute directions respecting the swedthing the child he had been much deceived in me, and style my sister my

- The New York Sun, following in the wake of Hall's Journal of Health (one of the most valuable periodicals in the country), combats the prevalent opinion that people cannot, be healthy unless they when beef is worth twenty-five to thirty cents per pound, potatoes two dollers a bushel, and other articles of food in proportion, it becomes important to know what possesses the most nutriment, and is at the same time the most economical. Without doubt that article is bread, as the experience of all who live to mah's estate abundantly proves. It is the first and almost the only food known to childish; appetites, and of which children of a larger growth, shown it. A storager argumently in favor of bread could not be given, than that the natural, unsatisging properties, it is asserted that it contains three times as much meat as ross' beed. Five hums body, and which is thought to be imported by bread in agressor degree than by any other food. As to its economy, Ioour, is hardly ever so expensive, relatively; as mean twenty hardly the could live for a certain length of time, and from which food he derived the most shows have been in the caper as mine pounds of food, there would but three pounds of steam of the contents of the funish so much hoodisting the the present time the price of one pounds of the substance that makes bones, while the same quantity of the provide of the funish as much make a noise as food, the house, and the substance that makes bones, while the same quantity of the provide of the funish as much pounds of the substance that makes bones, while he substance that makes bones, while the substance that makes bones, while the substance that makes bones, while he substance that the substance is one of the funished the best of the funished the b Hall's Journal of Health (one of the most valuable Even at the present time the price of one puntury, ment would buy three pounds of flour, or bread; and those three peunds of beread furnish as much house there peunds of bread furnish as much house ishment to the eater as nine pounds of good road, beet. In dollars and cents, three pounds of bread are worth about twenty-five cents, and what pounds of beef are worth two dollars and twenty-five ents, leaving a balance of two dollars in lavily of the bread. A person once tried the experiment of the bread, A person once tried the experiment of second time, and from which food he derived the most benefit at the least cost. The result was, he lived for the at the least cost. The result was, he lived for the twenty of the weeks, and ate three meals a day, at a cost of only fifty, cents a week, or six dollars sandisfity cents for the white time, and bread was his principal article of food. His health was remarkably good during that period, and his fact that the above experiment was made at a time when flour was much cheared than at present, although the relative difference in the cost of articles now would make the test equally fair."

Supprise has been expressed that vessels going

Supprise has been expressed that vessels going to Sebastopol take a smaller cargo than if they were youly going to Constantinople, or that they diminish that rearroin the latter was the second of the constant of the second of port before entering the Black Sea. The reason is this: the density of wa-ter of different seas is more or less considerable, and ing to their density. 'The density arises from the quantity of salt contained in the water; and, consoin it. As, too, the more sail a vessel carries, the deeper she penetrates the water, it follows that more salt the water the greater the quantity of sail that can be carried. Now, as the Black Sea is sixteen times less salter than the Mediterranean, a yesse which leaves Toulon or Marseilles for Sebastopol-must take a smaller cargo than one that only goes to Constantinople, and a still smaller one if it is to enter the Sea of Azoff, which is eighteen times less

country among teamselves, so as to easy to the find of Lolland, Wherever the Date of Lordan (Wherever the Wherever the Wh grate with its fire could be raised and lowered at leasure. The invention should be made applicable to any and all ranges already in use. One half the coal now used in my range could be saved by the use of such a device. Who will produce it ?' the use of such a device. Who will produce it?"

— Digitaline, discovered in 1880 by Le Royer in the digitalis purpurea, or foxglove, is a plant possessing an electric action on the pulsation of the heart, the vital functions of which, it can stop entirely, thereby occasioning death. It is prescribed in very small doses for palpitation of the heart, but even then it must be used with caution, because it

scommulates in the system, and the practition of may sometimes be surprised at the sudden death of his patient, even some time after he has left off the use of the contract o which is exposed to the sun's rays, to undergo de-composition, hydrochloric soid teing developed; and a strong odor of olioring being mesent. Tolesia, prevented if the chloroform is kept in the dark; and prevented if the chloroform is kept in the dark; and when it has undergone decomposition by exposure, M. Boettger finds that it may be easily purified by shaking it up with a few fragments of caustic sods. As long, indeed, as it is in contact with the caustic oda it may be preserved for an indefinite period in diffused light. - At the last meeting of the New York Farmers' Club, Carpenter, said, . Theye read and observed a great deal on the subject of the potato rot, and the rot than when planted in dry ground." Mapes drained, and I planted it to potatoes. On the un-

emarked, "I had a field, half of which was underler-drained part none rotted; other half all rotted."-Exch Trinity Bay, Newfoundland, as the place for landing the Atlantic cable. He proposes to build one hundred miles of land line thence to Placentia, and o connect Placentia with Cape Breton by cable. Oivil engineers report that the volume of water which passes over the Falls of Niagara is ninety engaged in making the famous shawls.

A Confederate Spelling Book.

Two years ago an enterprising rebel publisher issued the speeches of Mr. Vallandigham, in a reading-book for schools and a humorous editor in New Orleans invented a "Confederate Arithmetic" of exaggerations to match. An Atlanta publisher has now contributed a spelling-book to teach the young Confederate idea, how to shoot. It has the following ittle-page:

"The Elementary Spelling Book, revised and adapted to the Youth of the Southern Confederacy, Interspersed with Bible Readings on Domestic Slavery. By Robert Fleming;"

The preface announces the purpose of the book:

"Those Ideadly relations which once existed between the Northern and Southern States have been severed by protracted, unjust and oppressive Federal legislation, and thus we have been driven from them, and the channel through, which we have hitherto been accustomed to obtain our supplies is now closed by blockade, the offspring of an unjustifiable and tyrannical war, which is waged against us by those who should have continued to be our friends."

It contains some choice information on political subjects:

"The Confederate Congress meets yearly on the twenty-second day of February, it, being Washington's birthday. His memory is cherished by the people of the Southern Confederacy."

"The Administration of Abraham Lincoln is a despotism" A Confederate Spelling Book.

ple of the Southern Confederacy."

"The Administration of Abraham Lincoln is a despotism;"

"Legislative enactments are not despotic when they are within the bounds of constitutional provisions."

"In free Geyemments, like the Government of the Confederate States of America, the people choose their legislators."

"The legislative councils of the Confederate States should feel their dependence, under God, on the will of a free and virtuous people."

The young Confederate mind is thus instructed on morals:

"Slaves are our neighbor's property as much as his house."

"We detest robbers, pirates and extortioners."

"The Confederate States are usually layored with abundant harvests; we should acknowledge the goodness of God in this."

The anthor quotes ist Timothy, 6,15-"Let as many sermina as are under the yoke." and, "If any man teach, otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words; oven the words of our Lord Jesus Christ." So., "from such withdraw thyself." He then adds:

"Southern, Christians have withdrawn from Northern Abolitonists on this very ground."

"All mankind are brethren and descendants of common parents." How unnatural and wicked it, is to make war on our brethren; to conquer them, or to plunder them and destroythem! So says Dr. Webster in the face of all, his Northern friends. This

with his at night, that I was altogether clockly, and read the relationated to take a polar and that inclined to take a polar and that my brains out."

"A REGIO OF THE LORDON OF LAST CHYPTHY—The work of the common parents." The winnership of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents in the common parents. The winnership of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents in the common parents of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents of the common parents of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents of the common parents of the common parents of the common parents of the common parents. The winnership of the common parents of the common par

The Sacramento Union of July 6 contains the following:

"One of the most mysterious murders which ever a bout one o'clock yesterday morning; on the Marya ville road, twelve miles from the city. Geo. Selby, a ranchman and teamster, who has, resided several veers at that locality, was shot and killed while, in the dand askeps—34t the time the murder was committed his wife lay askep by his side, and the pistol niced was head so, near her, head that the burning Lawder scorched his face. On several locality, was shot and killed while, in the house occupied by Selby is one story high, and is divided into four or five rooms. On Monday night there, were sat the house Selby and his wife.

G. B. Campbell, Moses Mann, Mirs., Hildreth and two sons, aged sixteen and fourteen years, and Marger Jameson. Selby had made a bargain to trade of his ranch for a ranch

Study on of the North to third the in-Campbelt and Mrs. Hildreth and her sons arrived several days a go to take possession of the ranch at which the murder was committed. Mann was a hired man who had been in Selby's employ for soveral years.
14 Mrs. Jameson is connected in some manner with

Pen Pieture of the Officers in John
(Correspondence of the Columbia Garolinian.)

While at Osesville I saw a pleture worthy of the
brush of Vardyke; General Johnston'a quarters,
were in an open, woods. He formed the centre
of a group of officers immediately recognized.
Opposite the him, and holding one corner of
the map, was the fine-looking soldier and
gentieman, Thientenant General Polk; and on
Polk's lieft, also, holding, and examining the
map, stood a general of renowaed reputation.
His small gray eyes, sharp fleatures; and earnest
look preclaimed Cheburne. Bending over the map,
and wearing a black for his, koped up on one side
with a star, was another widely, known to fame and wearing a black fur hat, bojed of pionone side with a star, was another widely known to fame; The hat, with the crucks under his arm, and the came in his left hand, declared the dashing Hood—the flanker of this arm, yet once, reclaims in the corner of the field, in a gray uniform, is an officer whose gray beard; and, singularly shaped head, one would readily sacogaize, even did he not spring up as Gen. Polk cags out, "Hardee, come here." These officers are tracing a road on the map, and intently watening them, with now, and then a quick toss of the head, is wheeler; while Jackson lean larlly back in an attitude, that bespeaks the love of all case. You der heavy bearded man is Stevensen, the best officer in Femberton's army. "He is talking to Stewart. The officer, who, approaches, and, raises his hat so politoly is Hindman. There stand Walker, and Loring, in carnest conversation; and Gen. Mackall, "ohief of staff," is wandering about, now greeting some staff officer, and now despatching some courier. The gallant Bate; the joilty but fiery of heatham, and the composed, dignified Stew, art, form "snother group," Cheatham, evidently coming to the noith.

on his arrival. Dunkard Oreek is a stream about the size of, Oil Creek and seeks an outlet through a more ringed and hilly (if possible) country. We travelled some fifteen miles up the creek carefully examining the various sites, and from our experience in the Venango, Kanawas, and other oil regions, we are fully satisfied that the Dunkard will prove as rich if not the richest, territory yet; discovered. There have been but few wells sunk any, depth as yet; each, yielding a good supply of oil. The largest well on the Maple's tract is pumping from sixty to eighty barrels per day, and, with proper management and constant pumping, doubtless would yield one hundred barrels per day. For lubricating purposes the Dunkard oil is considered superior to any yet in tise. A sufficient dunwilly of Shit While. To pumped from those wells in operation to make a nice consideration for capitalists in the absence of oil. Companies are rapidly forming, and operations are being commenced at various points for miles up the creek, and we feel like congratulating the people of Green county for their greasy prospect in the future."

*FATAL RALEGAD ACCURET.—The Elkton Whig says; A tight of empty freight cars, going north, ron from the track, at the "Blue Bail' road." In flown shout seven foelects on minding last. The switch-tender at the junction of the two main tracks discovered flust was the train was approaching, that he had lost his key, and was unable to adjust the track for running north. He went down the road a short distance with his flag, but he was either not seen by the engineer or the distance was too short in which it check the speed of the train. However, this would have made but little difference, as the train would have run on another track; but some employee of the company had early in the morn-

ing; got out with a hand-car and opened one of the side switches: a short distance above the main one, and neglected to close it again, and when coming to this the engine ran off and continued along the road for some ten or fifteen yards, when she stopped, the freight cars piling, up, in all conceivable positions behind, and displacing the track, to some extent. Three or four of the front cars were badly broken, while the greater portion of the train remained on the track; ify this mishap Thomas Hiss; a brakesman on the train, eldest son of Mr. Nicholas Hiss, of this town, was instantly killed! He opt down his own and another brake, and, was running on the top of a car to putdown a third one; when the shock came, which threw him some distance in the lair, and he fell on his head. He was quite young, about 17 years, and had been on the cars for about a year. He was devotedly attached to the business, having taken a great liking to it when very young. It is supposed he was the only brakesman on the train who was at his post when the alarm was given. He was very careful and efficient, and a general favorite with the officers and employees of the company. His remains were immediately taken to the residence of his father, a few, hundred yards from the scene of the accident. With this exception, no ne was injured on the train: The fivereding train came down from Wilmington, and in a short time the debris was cleared away, the track replaced, and trains passing over as usual. FATAL ACCIDENT—ONE MAN KILLED AND SEVE-RAL INJURED.—On Sunday last, about noon, a number of men, in the employ of the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rallroad Company, were engaged in repairing the bridge over Rid-ley creek, near Chester, when the guy ropes attached to be derrick broke, and the whole su-perstructures fell. One man named John Ma-loney, who resided in Pine street, below Third, in this city, was caught beneath the derrick and instantly killed his body being crushed in a horrible

oney, who resided in Pine street, below Third, in this city, was caught beneath the derrick and instantly killed, his body being crushed in a horrible manner. Michael Maloney was badly, though not seriously hurt shout the head. John Hanly received alight injury! This remains of Maloney, and the injured men were brought to their homes in this city. Another man, whose mane we could not learn, was badly hurt at the same time. At last accounts he was not expected, to, recover. There was a large number of men working on the bridge, and several of them made a marrow escape with their lives.—Witmington State Journal.

A PERSISTENT BOUNTY JUMPER.—A deserter, named Thomas Downey, strived at Concord, N. H., on Saturday, from Portsmouth, hand cuffed, and with his right leg badly injured, if not broken. He was formerly a member of the 14th United States Infantry, but deserted and afterwards enlisted at Portsmouth in the 15t New Hampshire Oavalry. On the way to Concord he leaped from the train and escaped, but was afterward at rested, carried back to Portsmouth, and confined at the stirt, story of a building in that city used for military purposes. Early on Tuesdayandring the got out of the window of the room where he was confined and attempted to stide down to the ground on the water spout. This support, shower, gave way, and he was saddenly precipitated upon the, sidewalk and seriously bruised and injured. Finding himself unable to walk, it is said that he actually rolled over stated.

The offender is Irish, and twenty years of age. As he related his story to Provost Marshal Eaton the tears flowed freely, and he gave no appearance of a hardened criminal.

FOUR CENTS. THE STATE.

A TERRIBLE CASE OF BURNING OCCUITED IN West Chester, Chester county, about 9 o'clock on Saturday inght last. It appears that Hannah Smith, wife of J. Smith, living on New street, had taken her three children to bed in the third story of the house, and, in descending the lower flight of stairs, either dropped the lamp she was carrying or fell down the stairs herself. The oldest of the children, a lad ten years of age, inding smoke coming hato the room, jumped out of bed, ran down stairs, and found his mother all on fire. He got a bucket of water and threw it over her; that having but little effect, he commenced hallooing. The noise of the fall of the lamp, or that of Mrs. Smith, and the cries of the child were heard by the residents of the adjoining houses, who ran immediately to the house. Unable to get the door undastened, it was broken open with an axe. On opening the door leading up stairs a sad spectacle was presented, the stairs way for some distance up was all in a flame, and Mrs. Smith was seated near, the bottom of the stairs, burned in many places to a crisp, making motions to those who came not to touch her, and only able to say "let me die," when she became insensible. In getting her, away from the fire the flesh peeled from her body. She inhaled a great deal of the fire, and no hopes are entertained of her recovery. The fire was soon extinguished. The lad who first gave the salarm jumped from the second-story whole. from her body. She inhaled a great deal of the fire, and no hopes are entertained of the recovery. The fire was soon extinguished. The lad who first gave the alarm jumped from the second-story whatow while an attempt was being made to get into the house, and was caught by a gentleman without austaining any injury. The youngest of the children was found lying on the fibor up stairs, from whence it was rescued, but not until it was nearly sufficiently by the smoke. Had the accident occurred an hour or two later the house, with all its occupants, would no doubt have been burned up.

The OWAMBERSHURG SUFFERER.—The Frank. The Oranbersburg Supperens.—The Frank

ne doubt have been burned up.

The Obambersburg Supperens.—The Franklin Repository printing office, in Chambersburg, was
totally destroyed by the rebets, all the presses,
books, type, subscription list, and secounts: 'nothing being sayed. We are informed by Messrs.

Meclure & Stoner that as soon as material and
presses can be supplied, they will resume the publication of the Repository, and also. The Old Flag-a
campagn paper that has attained a very large circulation. The subscription lists of both papers are
destroyed. Four copies were secreted in different
parts of the town, but are burned. With their lists
their subscription accounts were also destroyed, and
subscribers should at once inform McClure. Stoner
of their address, and the state of their subscription
accounts, and all subscribers should promptly remit arrearges and advance subscriptions, to sid
the publishers. In addition to their offices, both of
them had their residences burned, with all their
furniture and personal effects—the rebels not allowing them to save, their clething. Mr. Stoner was
fired at in his own house for attempting to save the
firm books; and the men who burned Mr. McClure's
residence had special orders that nothing belonging
to him should be saved.

At a formal meeting of the employees in the various departments of the, Harrisburg. Telegraph, the
consideration, when, on motion of Wien Formey
the following preamble and resolutions wore unav
mously adopted:

Whereas, We have heard, with inexpressible
and the means of living; theselow.

Resolved, That we, the compositors,
ved of their
formal incoming on the relief in pressman, editors, the full should be and resolutions.

It would be saved.

Resolved, That we, the compositors,
its, office, aborto

tary will be on the market with the balance of the 81 loan for a long time to come. The Department is using the compound 6 & cents, and will continue to do so until the seven thirties are better known and taken more freely. For the moment the use of compound 6 % cents has much the same effect in inflating prices as would be produced by issuing plain legal tenders, but the expansion is not so, pro-tracted, from the fact that the 6 \$ cents will be ab-

sorbed after a few months interest has accumulated The stock market, under the influence of the hot weather, is extremely dull. There was but one Board held yesterday, and the brokers adjourned to meet again on Friday (to-morrow). Business will be generally suspended to day, in consequence of the observance of the National Fast. The, '81 loan sold yesterday at a decline of 1/2, while the five-twenty bonds advanced 1/2. The demand for the latter especially on foreign account. Continues brisk, and there is good reason to believe a much larger advance will soon be realized. City sixes (new) were a fraction lower. The sales of company bonds show generally a decline. Phila. and Sunbury sevens sold at 111½, a fall of 3 since last sale; Philadelphia and Erie 6s declined 2, and Elmira 58 sold at 78. The share list was weak; Reading declined % Catawissa common %, and North Pennsylvania Railroad % Pennsylvania Railroad and Minehill were a trifle better. The only sale of

canals was Schuylkill Navigation, and this was at a rise—the preferred stock advancing to 40% and ctive, and prices were less firm. For Bank stocks the highest bids were as follows



Drexel & Co. quote:

In reply to several inquiries, Acting Commissioner Rollins, decides that seven three-tenth bonds and certificates of indebtedness are not included in the erm "U.S. bonds," as defined in the bank section of the revenue law, but that the term "United States bonds" is confined only to that class of securities known as recistered and coupon bonds, of various dates and denominations, payable in ten years or more though redeemable in some cases in less time, and that only such securities can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining the amount of portant question to banks subscribing to the new banks which are at present organized in each State, with their aggregate capital, and the number and

capital of the State banks. The figures referring to the latter institutions in the loyal sections of the Union are taken from the reports made in 1863 and 1864, and those relating to the rebellious portions are made un from the official returns of 1860 : |Nat'n 1 Banks. | State Banks. No. Capital. No. Capital. | No. | Capital. | No. | Capital. | No. | Capital. | Stokeney, & Wellington, Wells, Boston, D Pearson, Alabama | S. | S. | S. | Soft, 600 | S. | Soft, 800 | Soft, Store | Maxfield | Soft, Store | So 8 \$1,976,000

A number of the National Banks have ingressed

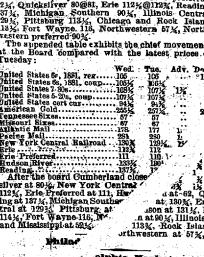
THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

sters are requested to act as ag THE WAR PERSS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

count of the whole \$79.842.559. The fare to San Francisco from New York has een advanced to \$400 by all the routes. The Atlantic and Pacific Mail ships are making very large profits, and the latter has coal enough to nearly re esent its capital stock. The New York Evening Post of yesterday says:
The loan market is active, with an abundant supply. The rate is 7 per cent., and the augmenting mass of capital seeking temporary investment causes the terms to incline more in favor of the borrower.

165%, Seven-thirties at 197 for October and 199% for August. Certificates are dull at 94%.

Before the Board gold was quoted at 256%@257.
Canton Company 37, Cumberland Coal preferred 62%, Quicksilver 80@81, Erie 112%@112%, Reading 137%, Michigan Southern 90%, Illinois Central 129%, Pittburg 113%, Chicago and Rock Island. 113% Fort Wayne, 116, Northwestern 57%, Northwestern preferred 90%



sales compressed a little shipping demand for Flour ise about 4,000 bbls high-grade family y Western on private terms; the home re buying in a small way at from \$9@9.50 for cfine, \$9.50@10 for extra, \$10.50@11.50 for extra amily, and \$12@12.50 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9 Fig. Corn Meal is scarce and firm.

GRAIN.—Frime Wheat is in demand, with sales of about 9,000 bus at 250@252 for old reds, and new do at 250@ 5 bus; white is scarce, and worth 270@ 25¢ \$\text{p}\$ bus. Rye is scarce; with small sales at 175@ 180c for Southern and Fenna. Corn is wanted, with sales of 2,500 bus at 173@173c \$\text{p}\$ bus affoat and in store. Oats are rather scarce, and quoted at 53@55c for new and 85@90c \$\text{p}\$ bus for old.

BARK.—1st No. I Quercitron is in steady demand at \$50 \$\text{p}\$ ton.

COTTON.—Prices have advanced, and the market is firm, with sales of Middlings at \$1.66@1.67 \$\text{p}\$ h, cash.

PETROLEUM.—There is no change to notice; sales of crude are making at 50@5ic, refined, in bond, at 50@5ic, and free at 90@926 # gallon.

SEPDS.—Olover continues scarce, and small sales are making at \$14@15 # 64 hs. Timothy is selling in a small way at \$5 # bushel. Flaxseed sells on arrival at \$3.75 # bushel.

IRON.—Pig metal is rather scarce, but firmly held; small sales of Anthracite are making at \$65@ 70. # ton for the three numbers. Manufactured from is in demand, and selling at full prices.

NAVAL STORES continue scarce and high; small sales of Rosin are making at from \$15@60 # barrel.

Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$65@3.75 # gallon.

Hay.—Baled is in demand, and selling at \$25@28 # ton.

t this port to-day: New Year Markets, August 3.

ASHES are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots and \$10.25@15.50 for Pearls;

Breadstuffes.—The market for State and Western Flour is 5@100 lower; sales: 10.000 bbls at \$4.15 @9.30 for superfine State; \$9.75@10 for extra State; \$10 10@10.10fior choice do; \$9.15@2.30 for superfine Western; \$9.00@10.20 for common to medium extra Western; \$9.00@10.20 for common to medium extra Western; \$9.00@10.20 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.55@12 for trade brands, Southern Flouris dull; sales 700 bbls at \$10.75@11.30 for common, and \$11.40@13.50 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flouris dull; and \$200e lower; sales 500 bbls at \$9.80@10 for common, and \$10.15@12 for good to choice extra.

Bye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet, and steady. Wheat is dull, and 20 lower, with sales of 195,000 bushels at \$2.20@2.30 for Ohicago spring; \$2.20@2.30 for Milwaukee Club; \$2.40@2.44 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.51@2.57 for winter red Western; and \$2.59@2.65 for amber Milhigan, the latter for very choice. Rye is quiet, and unchanged. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Malt is quiet at \$2.20 (2.25. Oats are dull; and declining, at \$1@1.01 for Canada, and \$1.02 for Western. The Corn market is dull, heavy, and one cent lower; sales 51,000 bush at \$1.73 for State, and \$1.74 for Western.

Tallow is in moderate request. Sales 115,000 at 19c for Western and 19.5c for city.

Provisions.—The Pork market is lower, with a moderate demand; sales 2.90 bbls at \$2.5 for mess, \$33.50@40 for new do—closing at the inside rate, \$35 for new prime, and \$37 for prime mess; also, 1,000 bbls prime mess for August, b. o., at \$37.50. The Beet market is heavy and very duil; sales 200 bbls at at about previous prices. Prime Mess Beef is quiet at \$2.26 2.50.00 fis extra choice hams, in dry salt, \$1.190. The Lard market is a shade firmer; sales 1,600 bbls at 20.4@214/c. New York Markets, August 3.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PRILADELPHIA Bark A I Harvey, Fader. Barbadoes, soon.
Bark Tinto (Br), Davison Liverpool, soon.
Brig Aurora, McDougali Aiverpool, soon.
Brig Sarah Larson, Hopkins Barbadoes, soon.
Brig Maine, Jarvis Barbadoes, soon. Brig S V Merrick, Norden, Havana and Car

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. ANDREW WHEELER, COWNERD,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE ORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 3, 1864. Sun Rises...5 0 | Sun Sets...7 0 | High Water. 3 23 ARRIVED.

Brig Thomas Walter, Westerdyke, 8 days from St
Barts, with molasses, cotton, &c, to Jauretche & La-Barts, with molasses, cotton, &c, to Jauretche & Lavergne.

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, 15 days from New Orleans, in ballast to Henry Simmons.

Brig Abbie Ellien; Gilmore, 4 days from N York, in ballast to Twells & Co. 5.

Schr W D Cargill, Mezick, 4 days from Providence, with mass to Drowell & Collins.

Schr & Hammond, Paine, 7 days from Boston, with mase to Kennedy, Stairs, & Co. 5.

Schr J P Ames, Turner, 10 days from Bucksport, with spars to captain.

Schr Lath Rich, Bonhoff, 10 days from Pensacola, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.

Schr John, Irons, 11 days from Pensacola, in ballast to John, Irons, 11 days from Pensacola, in ballast to John, Irons, 11 days from Pensacola, in ballast to John, Irons, 11 days from Pensacola, in ballast to John, Irons, 11 days from Pensacola, in ballast college. ast to captain.
Schr. L. D. Jarrard, Fenton, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to capitali.

Schr D E Wolfe, Dole, from Penn's Grove, in ballast to aptain.

Schr O S Grove, McKee, 6 days from Beaufort, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.

Schr Ridle, Quillin, 2 days from St. Martins, Md., with grain to James L. Bewley & Co.

Steamer, Hope, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W P Clyde.

Steamer, J S Rockwell, Edwards, 3 days from Washington, D. G., with mdze to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer, J S Rockwell, Edwards, 3 days from Washington, D. G., with mdze to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer, D. G., with mdze to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer, Vulcan, Morrison, 22 hours from New York, with mdze to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer, D Utley, Phillips, 22 hours from New York, with mdze to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Manhattan, Ryther, 7 hours from Cape May, with 75 passengers. Passed in the bay, bound out, barks, Ada Garter, for Power of the bay, bound out, barks, Ada Garter, for Power of the Sanday, Fran, Foulke, for Reagont, N C; A G Cattell, for Liverpool, brigs, Glandale, for Ramps, Bay, Fran, Foulke, for Reagont, N C; A G Cattell, for Clenluegos, and Mary Alice, for Hablas. Ship Etta, for Liverpool, and bark White Wing, for Laguayra, below Reedy Island, going down in tow. Passed above Sombay Hook, bark Enterpfise, from Naples; brigs Ella Vail, from West Indies; George Crump, from Clenfuegos, Mary E Rowland, Olive, Emma, and Mary Stewart, with several light schooners.

AT QUARANTINE Brig Speedaway, Atherton, from Remedios, with OLEARED.
Steamship Frances, Austin, Havana, Bishop, Son Son & Sons. Burnham, Thornton, Port Royal, E A
Brig Geo Burnham, Thornton, Port Royal, E A
Souder & Co.
Brig Rush, Owens, Fort Monroe, J. H. Atwood.
Brig Jeremish, Fort, Cow Bay, C B, J E Bazley Schr.S. J. Vaughn, Vaughn, Weymouth, W. Hun-Schr Gesen Trayerrer, Russian, Boston, Sinnickson & Schr W Carleton, Packard, Boston, Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Eliza Neal, Buckaloo, Boston, Day & Huddell. Schr C. Merrick, Montgomery, Hingham, C.A. Heckscher & Oo.
Schr J M Bayles, Thompson, Plymouth, Castner,
Stickney, & Wellington,
Stickney, & Wellington, Wells, Boston, D Pearson,
Schr H W Wellington, Wells, Boston, D Pearson, Schr. Silver Magnet, Perry, Boston, Wannemach-er & Maxfield.

Schr Solai B Strong, Tyler, Boston, Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr B M Price, Kelly, Plymouth, J. G. & G. S.

HOMSON'S LONDON KITCH-

A. OR KUROPEAN RANGE, for families of a company of the company of

CHASE, SHARPE & THOMSON,