FRIDAY, JUNE 30, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Yountary correspondence is solicited from all
parts of the world, and especially from our different tary and naval departments. When used, it will

The Civilization of the Continent; As the smoke and confusion of the great war for the Union clear away, and the Whole framework of Southern society becomes exposed to view, we find in its deplorable condition reasons for hoping that out of all the evils, losses, and sufferings of our bloody conflict, substantial benefits will accrue to future generations. We were forced to take up arms as an imperative act of self-preservation. Our humanitarian impulses and our horror of slavery were not sufficiently powerful to incite us to the tremendous exertions necessary to achieve victory. However strong our convictions on the issues which were made the pretexts for rebellion, we were not prepared to enforce them at the point of the bayonet. We rushed to the rescue of an imperilled country, and it was in yindicating the great principle of self-government that we were compelled by the logic of events, not merely to subdue secession, but to achieve a much more sweeping and conclusive triumph for the great objects which the traitors antagonized, than the most sanguine friends of freedom could have anticipated a few short years against the swords of its rows rescued it from a devastating and fatal policy, only less dangerous and destructive than disunion itself.

The long controversy, which inally rethrough the arbitrament of arms, involved one of the mightiest issues that ever divided mankind. It was no less than the civilization of a continent—the dominance of free or slave institutions over one of the largest and fairest portions of the habitable globe. The North asked comparatively little. It would have been contented with a fair chance for free labor in the Territories. But because it insisted on this, the pro-slavery leaders intensified the iniquity of an infamous purpose by striving to achieve it through the ruin of republican liberty. Bad as was their end, the means chosen to gain it were still worse. They were like robbers, who, intent upon the plunder of a house, resolve to commit murder to acquire the coveted booty. Men could do nothing worse to provoke the anger of an outraged God. The end is a striking proof of Divine interposition in human affairs, and of the effective punishment which even in this life overtakes the wicked, and makes their iniquitous designs serve good purposes. The attempt to desecrate our Territories with slavery has resulted in its overthrow in all the States. The efforts to render the North the prey of anarchy and disintegration have eventuated in extending the area of free institutions over the whole nation, and in the establishment of the authority of the Federal Government upon a firmer basis than it ever before rested.

In the settlement of Colorado, Utah, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, the Indian Territory, and the vast regions yet open to Northern emigration in Texas, we are to have no new border-ruffian warfare. Free labor will enter unchallenged and unopposed into the possession of her fair heritage; and a blooming future, crowned with all the blessings and glories that adorn and enrich the free States will await our young offspring, instead of the desolation and barrenness that characterize the footprints of slavery. There is hope, too, for the old tle-scarred as they are, thoir almund batsufferings, rightly understood, are living proofs of the baneful tendencies of the institution they have cherished with blind affection; and impressive warnings of the dangers to them and to us that have been escaped by making freedom universal. A curse follows slavery as inevitably as the seasons succeed each other in their appointed order. It blights and blackens the nations that tolerate it, and debases alike master, slave, and the free white non-slaveholders, who are taught by it to despise the honest and honorable toil that alone can make them useful citizens.

In the North we have, to a moderate extent, passed through the ordeal that now awaits the South. We freed our slaves. They were not very numerous, it is true, and we resorted to gradual instead of immediate emancination. But, despite these important differences, the results in the Middle and New England States are too marked a vindication of free labor to admit a doubt of its beneficial tendencies, or of its power to soon repay, in superior production, any temporary losses and inconveniences that may result from the sudden disruption of an odious system. Practice and theory both prove the immeasurable superiority of freedom, if we look merely to evidences of industrial capacity, and ignore all the momentous moral, social, and political aspects of this great question. The census reports of the agricultural and manufacturing products, wealth, and population of our free and slave States, in the aggregate, or the marked contrast between Pennsylvania and Virginia, Ohio and Kentucky, are amply sufficient to show what a fearful drawback slavery has proven to the progress of our country. In the South the slave-owner alone is deeply and sincerely interested in promoting prosperity. His slaves gladly avail themselves of all chances to shirk labor, to avoid responsibility, and to diminish production. The poor white men eke ou a subsistence as best they may, by tradic with the negroes and by such arts as require the smallest modicum of the labor they are taught to despise. In free society all; save a few drones, are actively and persistently engaged, year after year, in the one great problem of employing to the best advantage the strength, talents, and capacities with which Providence has endowed them. It is this radical difference of purpose and will, striking down to the roots of society and permeating all its ramifications, that makes the rocky hills of New England bloom with perpetual verdure, while whole counties and States of the South are becoming barren. It is this difference which created the superiority that crowned our arms with victory in a gigantic offensive war. It is this difference which will in the future compensate the Republic for the havoc, losses, and debt caused by the rebellion. When in all our Territories, and in all the slave States, we have the whole population at work, with head and hands; when white and black vie with each other in producing the best crops, and the best manufactures; when the art of preserving and restoring the fertility of the soil attracts the same attention it now receives in the North, even the embittered soldiers of secession will wonder at the folly of their old love for slavery, and the Union will increase its wealth and productiveness with a rapidity that will gladden the hearts of its tax-payers and astonish the world.

The English Press on Jefferson Davis. As none are so blind as those who will those who are resolved to doubt. John Bull, who gave credit to every little bit any statement tending to unheroize JEF-FERSON DAVIS: and this because Mr. GLAD-STONE and a few other professional poli ticians represented that he was founder of the "new and great republic of the South." When the news of Davis' capture reached England, mention had to he made of his attempt to escape in publishing the telegram, adroitly interpolated a line to the effect that no one drunken trooper. That little trick was public park is the best.

perpetrated some weeks ago, Lut subsequent accounts confirmed the cringline adventure. Nevertheless, the London Illustrated News, paper which circulates very extensively this country, and which has been the steady advocate of the South, and the persistent assailant of the Union—this picture paper, on the 10th of June, deliberately repeated, with additions and variations, the Times' original denial of the etticoat circumstances of Davis' capture. It says: "The story of Mr. Davis' attempt to escape is now discredited. Of the many accounts furnished no two are alike." There has been no denial, no discredit of the story. There has been one, and only one account. The English jour-

nal proceeds: "The version of the affair comes from Washington, and represents that Col. PRITCHARD has presented to the War Department the historical garments themselves, which are now said to consist of a water-proof cloak, used by Mr. DAVIS hood. It seems probable that the petticoat hoax has been purposely circulated by certain officials, in order to heap ridicule upon the Confederate leader." This last insinuation s thoroughly absurd, is wholly untrue, and the writer must have known it to have been untrue when he wrote it. There

was no occasion of inventing a hoax to heap ridicule upon DAVIS. He has made himself ridiculous; and John Bull, represented by his press, is loth to admit that the man whom it upheld so long as a great ruler, could have closed his reign in the most contemptible manner yet recorded in history. Two months ago, under a creditable in fluence of humanity and remorse, Punch, which had so scandalously caricatured President LINCOLN and resident his faint cause of Freedom, with which his faint will be identified to the and of time, tried will be identified by publishing a retrac-

tation, in verses, of its personal antagonism to him, and a tardy confession of the wisdom and justice of his policy. Since then, as if ashamed of its creditable confession Punch has never named Mr. Lincoln, but has insinuated, now and then, that "the so-called Southern Confederacy" ought not have perished. It has received, of course, all particulars of JEFFERSON DAVIS' crinoline dénouement—but has not noticed it, by pen or pencil. Punch, in the days when it was a power, had the character of hitting, pretty impartially, all aroundalways giving the advantage to the liberal party, probably in imitation of Dr. Johnson, who, when reporting (which then was inventing) the Parliamentary debates, used always make his own party more eloquent and convincing than the other. "Sir," he said, "I was not going to let the Whigs have the best of it." But, on the American subject, Punch always let the rebels have the best of it; and now that JEFFERson Davis "came to grief," in his wife's petticoat, in a very ridiculous manner, Punch cannot see the fun, refuses to employ his pencil on such a suggestive

about it. We have examined a file of Punch, and find the cartoons during the last few weeks to run as follow: May 20th, "The Workingman," as represented by John Bright, W. E. FORSTER, EDWARD HORSMAN, and ROBERT Lowe. May 27th, "Out of the Parish," a scene suggested by a Government measure then before Parliament on "Union Chargeability," or fixing certain localities with the expense of maintaining asual paupers. June 3d. "Dizzy's k'rect

card for the 'Derby ;'" showing Mr. Dis-RABLI as a rough and ragged boy on a racecourse, trying to vend a correct card of the runners; the allusion being to his then recent election address to the constituency of Buckinghamshire, whose parliamentary representative he is. June 10, "Strict Discipline," being a burlesque on the passage in "Othello," where Cassio, his dismissal. Here, Marmany, receives Arab bornou, fresh from Algeria, is sending his cousin PLON-PLON out of office, (the said cousin being a stout stage-likeness of the great man of the family;) while EUGENIE, as Desdemona, scowls at the disgraced Ajaccio speech-maker; and the little Prince Imperial, whose hand she holds, looks as indignant as such a very small bit of princedom could look. June 17, "Feeling Their Feet," showing Lord RUSSELL and Mr. GLADSTONE, whose young sons respectively desire to sit in Parliament for Leeds and Ghester, teaching them how

Cartoons upon trifling subjects but Punch, with all his practiced capability for seizing the most ludicrous view of a thirg, could not find anything to laugh t in the capture of JEFFERSON DAVIS! Suppose, for a moment, that the case had been reversed — that some noted Union leader, beaten at last, had pocketed all the hard cash in the adjacent banks; had endeavored to run away with it to some seaport where there was a chance of his finding safety in a sea-flight; had been overtaken by a troop of rebel cavalry; had tried to sneak away in his wife's hoopskirt and shawl, bonnet and veil, and had been detected by his jack-boots showing through the hoops—suppose all this, and imagine what capital it would have been for Punch! How its artists would have labored to heap ridicule on the scene; and its hireling satirists, having dipped their pens in gall and vitriol, would have hurled contempt, in prose and verse, on the unhappy captive! But, when JEF-PERSON DAVIS was the man-not a syllable from pen, not a scratch from pencil, against him! It makes us almost believe the report that when the Confederate loan was raised in Europe, a distribution of paid up" bonds was made among the Punch folks, in acknowledgment of their constant aid to the interests of the South As it is, the Illustrated London News and Punch, the English journals which have the greatest circulation in the United States, have been the steady supporters of the rebels, from the first, and continue on he same path now. Between the garrulity of the first and the reticence of the other, the partisanship against the Union is as decided, if less violent, as ever.

Nobility's Noble Deed.

Some years ago, when commenting upon some transaction, the nature of which we now forget, we took occasion to say that the Marquis of Westminster, who owns that part ("the west and worst") of London, called "Belgravia," from his family name, was about the meanest gentleman in England. He certainly is the richest, his income being estimated at \$10,000 a daywhich is steadily increasing by the fallingin of leases in London. We have to take back the condemnation. Though this modern Cosus may continue to dine at the Reform Club in the dog-days, rather than incur the cost of having a fire lighted on which to grill his mutton-chop in Upper Grosvenor street, he is preparing land for public park and recreation grounds, as a gift to the inhabitants of Chester, that fine old city—one of the most curious in its architecture in Kurope-which fortunately s within a short distance of Eaton Hall. his principal country residence, and, Windsor Castle excepted, one of the most palatial dwellings in England. This gift, it is estimated, will cost \$250,000, and pro bably more. It would be a noble present from a monarch, and comes handsomely not see, so none have so much disbelief as from the rich neighbor of the people of

they are resolved, it is said, In return of gossip, tittle-tattle, and slander against to re-elect Earl GROSVENOR, eldest son and Mr. Lincoln, will not accept as truth heir of the now-generous Marquis, and to bear him free of all expense in the contest. His Lordship, who has represented Chester in Parlinment since 1847, would probably not meet with any effective opposition in a city where his family own very many houses. But the resolve, at any rate, to reelect him, free of cost, speaks well for Chester and for the Marquis. We rejoice his wife's garments; but The Times, when | that, in this instance, high rank and great wealth are accompanied by thoughtful generosity; for, of all good things that a believed the crinoline part of the story, city can have-next to clean streets, good which was evidently the invention of a sewerage, and abundance of water-a

Prince Napoleon This gentleman, only son of JEROME BONAPARTE by his second marriage (the first was with Miss PATTERSON, of Baltimore,) who has had the misfortune to incur the displeasure of his putative cousin for spicing his Ajaccio oration with too much liberality, expressed equal popular sentiments during his visit to this country of relatives and friends that assembled to witness during the recent war. His sympathy, from the first, has been with the Union cause. The three points in his recent speech to which the Emperor takes excep-

tion are-that when Napoleon I. came back from Elba, he avowed the necessity of allowing freedom of speech and of the press in every free State; that one of his most judicious actions was the parting with Louisiana to the United States, which showed his having anticipated and endorsed the Monroe doctrine, enunciated in December, 1892, that there must not be any foreign interference with this contias a skirt, and a shawl, which he used as a nent; and lastly, his own avowal that the rebellion of the South was the "unjustifiable effort of an aristocracy of a few thonsand slaveholders against the most liberal constitution in the world;" and that the rights of every nation were "universal suffrage honestly practiced, complete liberty of the press, and the right of public

THE FOURTH OF JULY .- It will be seen by a reference to our "Home Items," that the City Government of New York have appropriated \$20,000 to the due celebration of the Fourth of July. It is to be regretted that our City Fathers have, in the exroise of a spirit of highly praiseworthy economy declined to invest a single red cent in the expression of their or our patriotism. Economy is an excellent teason for this; but, at present, when the Government and the people of this empire have suppressed the greatest and most terrible rebellion that ever the greatest and most terrible rebellion that ever shook national existence, we may be pardoned for saying that, in our opinion, even a bankrupt Oity into debt, with the view of recording these, authough penniless, they are not destitute of patriotic symathy with the recent triumph of our arms.

A Touching Incident.

A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Republican, under date of June 25th, in describing the class day's exercise at Harvard College, tells the following sad incident:

From these scenes of mirth-loving pleasure to the "short and simple annals of the poor" is but a step, and a sad step, too; for on the morning of class day the cophomere class buried one of their own number, who literally died from want of the necessities of life, and that, too, right here at Harvard College. Only a year ago, fresh from a farm soventeen miles from Buffalo, N. Y., a raw green lad of twenty-two applied for admission to the sophomore class. His awkward manner and uncouth bearing won for him the name of "Greeny." Only last week was he missed from recitation, and way up in a little tenby-twenty attic room of a rickety old bearding-house somebody said he was dying of typhoid fever. Ex-President Peabody, the good Samaritan of Harvard, heard of his distress, and repairing to his room, found the poor boy really in the arms of death. For a year had his only food been bread and water, and sometimes a little mill; and often one meal a day sufficed. His room was small and poorly ventilisted, and by the feeble light of an old oil lamp had the poor fellow worked eighteen out of twenty-four hours almost each day. These facts quickly coming out, everything that could be done was done. The struggle was all over; his last hours were made as ormiortable as a sympathizing and conscience stricken neighborhood could make them. His broken-hearted mother came to carry herson's bady home, and she must have been overjoyed to learn what would have only a little before given him so much happiness to have known, that he was the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholar in his class, and to receive the first scholar in his class, A Touching Incident. A correspondent of the Springfield (Mass.) Repub

subject, and declines breathing one word

The Recent Conspiracy in Spain.

The Access consumers in Speams (From the London Times.)

There is something unusually grave in the statements about the conspiracy just discovered in the city of Valencis. It seems Civil Governor of the Province, M. Rubio, had several days previous warped the Captain General, Villalonga, of what was coming, but he treated the warning very lightly, and as unworthy of credence. M. Rubio at once communicated with the Minister of the

warped the Captain General, Villalonga, of what
was coming, but he treated the warning very
lightly, and as unworthy of credence. Mr. Rublo
at once communicated with the Minister of the
Interior, and the Minister of War wrote to Villalonga requesting him to inquire into the matter,
and report inmediately. The reply of Villalonga
was that he had no reason to suspect the colonel of
the Bourbon Regiment ingarrison at Valencia, who,
it now appears, was at the head of the plot, and
was to begin the insurrection at the head of his
corps. The incredulity of the General did not prevent the Civil Geovernor from being on the watch.
A few nights ago he went to the theatre, where the
Captain General was, and told him there was no
time to be lost, as the Bourbon regiment would in
a few hours "pronounce" with their colonel and a
number of his officers, who were at that moment in
consultation at the barracks, walting for the signal
from some persons belonging to the Dignitor Capconce quitted the theatre, sand, having accertained that none of the officers were at their
quarters, repaired to the barracks, and there
found the colonel, the two lieutenant colonels
commanding battalions two majors, and two captains. As they could give no satisfactory explanation of their presence in the barracks at so late
an bour, they were arrested on the spot. The Captain General went to the Casino and also arrested
the committee who were sitting there. It appears
that the plan of the conspirators was to arrest
the Captain General, to possess themselves of the
barracks of San Francisco, as well as of the railroad, to proclaim the deposition of the Queen
and the union of Portugal and Spain, under the
sovereignty of the King of Portugal, who is married
to a daughter of Victor Emmanuel. Others affirm
that the republic was to be proclaimed. Proceedings have already commenced against the prisoners, and it seems that the sune of the conspiracy, and that the colonel and the superior officers
who would make it appear that they are

General Prim, who had been ordered, soon after the present Cabinet was formed, to fix his residence in the Asturias, was subsequently permitted to come to Faris, with the view of proceeding to Vichy to trink the waters. He arrived here some few weeks ago, but the Madrid papers announced a day or two ago, and in a somewhat mysterious manner, that he had suddenly disappeared. A telegram from Madrid, of yesterday's date, says that the Gazette publishes a royal decree ordering General Prim to repair forthwith to Madrid; while a despatch from the Spanish consul at Marseilles informs us that the Spanish consul at Marseilles informs us that the "General had left for Italy.

A SEDITIOUS PAMPHLET.—The Gazette de Cambous states that the following seditious sampnlet was found at the lodgings of a hawker, who was arrested in the village of Nendily for singing the Marseillate, and for having sold as seditious song concluding with "Vive la République?" "What is a King I he is a resonable animal without feathers, who walks on two paws. He is a man paid by his weight—sometimes 10,000,000f, like Louis XIV.; sometimes 24,000,000f, like Louis XVIII; sometimes 22,000,000f, like Louis XVIII; sometimes 22,000,000f, like Louis Phillippe; sometimes 30,000,000f, like Louis Rometimes and the produce of his fiock without togetting to shear them sometimes, and each of whom he transfers after his death to his son or relative—a man who has a right to put innocent men to death, because it is his pleasure to do so—to convert infamous favorites into blahops and generals—a man who cause it is his pleasure to do so—to convert infamous favorites into blahops and generals—a man who cause it is his pleasure to do so—to convert infamous favorites into blahops and generals—a man who cause it is his pleasure to do so—to convert infamous favorites into blahops and generals—a man who cause it is his peleasure to do so—to convert infamous favorites into blahops and generals—a man who cause a seaf pour death or his con or easy raised by barricades."

This Freedman's Bushall and the Prior of Colored Laboh.—General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, altogether disapproves of the action of Captain Bryant, a sub-officer of his department in Georgia, in fixing the price of colored labor, and telegraphed him to this effect, on learning the facts in the case, to guard against a recurrence of similar procedure on the part of his assistant commissioners. General Howard at once issued a circular letter, stating that he felt disinclined to fix the rate of compensation in all cases, and recommending that they simply approve all contracts between employer and employee, being careful always to see that the latter received wages commensurate with the labor performed. Captain Bryant is not the assistant commissioner for Georgia, Brigadier General Wilde holding that position. Captain Bas jurisdiction over but a small portion of the State, having received his appointment from a military source, to meet an urgent necessity created by the radical chapge brought about by the occupation of the State by our forces.—Wash. Cov. N. Y. Tribune.

LAUNCH OF THE NEW FRENCH RAM.—The fromplated ship Taureau was launched at Toulon on Saturday with complete success. This ship, built on a new plan, is intended to act against an opponent by her weight and by her relicity. When she is completely fitted out for sea, a very interesting trial is to be made of her power. She is to be driven against a wooden frigate no longer fit for service, and it is expected she will cut her in two. The experiment will then be repeated on an old ship of the line. ine.

A FINANCIAL ANGLER.—Mrs. D. H. Mills sends us a rare specimen of the finny tribe, known as the "water rooter." It is about fifteen indes in length, and of very fine proportions—a "game cock" in every sense of the word, fighting everything that comes in his way, from a shiner to a sturgeon. It was caught in the vicinity of Gibraltar, by Jay Cock, Esq., chief of seven-thirties. The accompanying present was also rare and very acceptable.

—Sandway Register.

COMMENCEMENT DAY OF COLUM-BIA COLLEGE, NEW YORK. One Hundred and Eleventh Anniver-Columbia College held its one hundred and eleventh commencement on Wednesday, at the Academy of Music. The occasion was one of great interest to the graduating class and the students of this time-honored institution, as well as to the hosts

Daylight was excluded, and a full blaze of gas did duty therefor, giving to the interior all the seming character and appearance of an opera light. Fans waved, diamonds glittered, and feathers fit tered as on such nights; but flower boys tool the place of the libretto sellers, and ushers, in cap and gown, did duty for the usual attendants of ande micians also of the building. midians also of the building.

A broad plank, covered with red baize, spamed over the orchestra space between the auditorum and the stage, over which the president and the faculty and board of trustees subsequently 170-ceeded to their seats.

At eleven A. M. the president, Professor Barmrd, preceded by the graduates of 1865, and followed by the faculty and board of trustees of the college, passed on to the stage. The graduates then raged themselves on either side.

ORDER OF EXERCISES ORDER OF EXERCISES.

The president, after a few moments, arose and said: The proceedings of this, the one hunted and eleventh commencement of our college, will now be opened with prayer, that the grace of the Holy Spirit may be with us and sanctify our recedings. eedings.

Prayer was then offered up by the chaplain othe ollege, Rev. Mr. Duffy.

The band played the prayer from La Foredel Destino.

After this, the exercises commenced with thick inverged the Greek salutatory poem, by Wu, I walker, and at its close bouquets without number. Walker, and at its close boundets without numer were strewed upon the young graduate, accumpled intervent with the heartlest applause. The Latin and English salutatories were the delivered by Messix. Henry R. Beekman and tho O. Campbell, after intervening music, and were secretally marked by the approbation of the ap-diagnes. cordially marked by the approbation of the statement. J. Hefferson was the English orator, and apoke remarkably well—the subject matter bug "Ever a Student."

The poem "Gown Life" had been entrusted the youngest graduate who had as yet appead. It was a gem. The ovation he received size close was as well merited as it was spontaneously prolonged. For a minute or two after he madds retiring bow he was engaged in gathering the first retiring bow he was engaged in gathering the first retiring bow he was engaged in gathering the first retiring how he was engaged in gathering the first retiring how he was engaged in the philes on theodeling and wreath was among his trophies on theodeling, and as he retired, haden with his spoiling was entitusisatically applanded.

Several more orations were then given, and is part of the proceedings closed by the mast soration, which was a very taiented production, its was entrusted to Wm. Gerard Lathrop, A. B. The various honors were then swarded to there following members of the graduating class, theight of whom also received the Alumni Association peo of fifty dollars: William Bogert Walker, Hey Rutgers Beekman, William Neilson Movier, Thomas Cooper Campbell, Abraham Van Stevord.

After the different degrees had been conferred.

vcord.

After the different degrees had been conferred be exercises concluded with an eloquent valedicity oration by Unaries King Gracie, nephew of the te president of Columbia College. He congratulate the class upon the successful termination of this studies, and said that the members of no forper class of this college had ever held so great a veration for that institution, or had felt so much prefor their class. for their class.

This closed the one hundred and eleventh camencement of Columbia College. EXPLOSION OF ANOTHER PETR

LEUM BUBBLE. A Spurious Company Raises \$50,000 Another oil bubble has exploded in our mids not the company seems to have raised some \$50,00 r \$60,000 by its bogus transactions. To District Attorney Hall we are indebted for the To District Attorney Hall we are indebted for the expose of a concern, calling itself the "First National Petroleum Company," which was established after the genuine company of that title had gone into operation, and which borrowed its name in order to more readily swindle the unsuspecting.

The style of the firm of the F. N. P. Co., No. 2, was H. S. Rowe & Co., and their plan seems to have been to copy all the advertisements and circulars of the genuine concern, and, after sending them abroad, to the parties addressed, that all remittances were to be forwarded to their (H. S. R. & Co.*) care.

tances were to be forwarded to their (H. S. R. & Co.*) care.

The genuine company's credit and reputatio were good, and consequently No. 2 had little disculty in reaping a pecuniary harvest by the asumption of a name to which it was in no manner entitled.

Money flowed rapidly into the hands of Rowe. Co., who are said to have received as large a amount as we have named. They would have obtained much more had not one of the remittances if No 2 accidentally been received by No. 1.

That contretemps exposed the swindle, and at the efficers of and persons interested in No. 1 work to ferret out the guilty parties. They were unsuccessful until vesterday, when they caused the arrest of Austin Fuller, a clerk in the spuriod company, but could not obtain possession of Rowej. arrest of Austin Fuller, a clerk in the spuriou company, but could not obtain possession of Rowe, who had obtained early intelligence, and abscended. It is said, and believed, however, that Rowe will be caught, and the full particulars of the latest swindle in petroleum be brought to light.—N. L. DESTRUCTIVE FIBE IN JERSEY CITY

Several Manufactories Destroyed-Los to the ground by means of the lightings, 25° at 16. whose loss will probably reach \$70,000, said to be covered by insurance.

The Horse-shoe Company's building adjoining, owned by a joint stock company, of which Mr. Oal gate is President, was demolished by the failing of walls. Loss about \$7,000; Insured for \$6,000.

The New York Railroad Chair Works, adjoining the American Mills on Morgan street, were damaged to the amount of about \$1,000.

From themee the fire crossed Washington street, and the finnes communicated to the car manufactory of Messra. Gummings & Son, which was alco destroyed. This was a large brick building erected on the site of the day shops, which were burned last fall. Mr. Cummings' loss is about \$10,000, insured.

The fire was stayed at the car shop and the "O. K." Soap Factory adjoining it on Morgan street, The latter building was owned by J. G. and I. Edge and was occupied by Littell & Co. as a scap factory, Messra. Edge lose \$4,500; insured for \$2,000. Littell & Co's loss is about \$2,500. The total loss will not vary much from \$100,000. The origin of the fire is not definitely known, but is supposed to have been caused by the sudden combuston of a mass of brimstone by coming in contact with some metallic substance while it was being ground in the mill.

Tragedy in Tipton County, Tenn.
One of the most cold blooded tragedies that has occurred for a long while, says the Memphis Argus, took place at Bloomington, Tenn., a few days ago. The circumstances seem to be about as follows:
On Sunday last a negro named Kilpatrick, and another man named Smith, went to the house of Judge J. E. Walker, near Bloomington, Tenn., to see one of the colored men formerly belonging to that gentleman. The man Kilpatrick went to the house of Walker, and told him that a brother of his (Walker's) who had left the country some two years ago, had returned, and was at a certain place waiting to see him, and that for the purpose of giving him the information, he had come to see him. Walker did not suspect anything wrong, and set cut, in company with Kilpatrick, to see his returned brother. The two proceeded together to the place indicated, when, instead of seeing his brother. Walker saw the man Smith, between whom and himself there had existed an old feud. On the approach of Walker, Smith selzed an axe and struck him on the head, the blow cleaving the skull from the orner of the head to the vertebral column. They then struck the axe into each temple, so as to see sure that they shad killed him, and went away, leaving his body exposed on the spot where they had committed the horrible deed. It was three days before the body was found, in a putrifying and mutilated cendition. As there are none who pretend to hold office of exercise authority in the country, the murderers have not been aerested, but are still at larges. Tragedy in Tipton County, Tenu. country, the murderers have not been serested, bu are still at large.

GENERAL POPE AND THE ASSISTANT SECRE TARY OF WAR.—Here is a little story about Gene ral Pope which teaches one of the fine moral lesson which are always so delightful: business."
"Oall on my adjutant, sir. He will arrange any
business you may have."
"But I wish to have a personal conversation with nn."
"See my adjutant," in an authoritative voice.
"But..."
"Did I not tell you to see my adjutant? Trouble

"Did I not tell you to see my adjutant; Trouble me no more, str," and Pope was walking away.
"My name is Scott, General," quietly remarked the small, plain firstly.
"Confound you !"What do I care," thundred Pope, in a rising passion, "If your name is Scott, or Jones, or Jenkins, or Snooks, for the matter of that? See my adjutant, I tell you, fellow! Leave my presence!" see my adjustic, I tell you tellow! Leave my presence!"

"I am," continued the quiet man, in his quiet way, "the Assistant Secretary of War, and—"

What a revolution these sample words made in the general's appearance and mahner!
His abgry, haughty, doinineering air was dispelled in a moment, and a fitteh of confusion passed over his altered face.

"I beg your parden, Mr. Scott, I had no idea whom I was addressing. Praybe seated; I shall be happy to grant you an interview at any time."
Possibly a very close observer might have seen a faint half-contemptuous smile on the Secretary's lips, though he said nothing, but began to unfold his business without comment. business without comment.

After that unique interview Pope and the Assis is ant Secretary were very frequently together, and yenture to say the latter had no reason subsequently to complain of the General's rudeness.—New Yorl Tribune

MILITARY OFFENDERS TURNED OVER TO THE CIVIL ADPROBITIES—IMPORTANT ORDER OF PRESIDENT JOHNSON,—Major General Dix Wedneday submitted to District Attorney Hall an important order just issued by President Johnson, in reserons to the disposition of two ditizens of New York, who were recently tried and convicted by military combission, but who were released by order of the President, for reasons which will be stated.

It seems that two men, named John Monell and William Edsell, both citizens of New York, were tried before a military commission in Washington, on a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. It is said that they represented that they were officers in the employ of the Government, authorized to arrest deservers, which was not the fact. They were convicted of that offence by the military tribunal, and Edsell was sentenced to ten years imprisonment in the penticulary, while MoNell (who was the confederate of Edsell) was ordered to pay a time of two hundred and firty dollars and be imprisoned until the fine was paid. On the decision being submitted to the President, he disapproved of the findings and sentence of the military commission, and gave directions to turn over Edsell and McNell to the civil authorities of New York county, to whom alone they were charged.

News of Literature.

Mrs. Henry Wood's new novel, entitled "Mildred Askell," which T. B. Peterson & Oo. will publish to morrow, from advance sheets, for which a large price has been paid, is a neatly-bound 12mo, volume of nearly six hundred pages, and contains nearly double the usual quantity of reading. We have glanced through an early copy, and find it a romance of middle life, of the present day, in England. There are a great many characters in this novel, one great and some small mysteries, and a marriage at the close. This is the eighteenth story by Mrs. Wood, author of "East Lynne," that Mesers. Peterson have published, from advance sheets.

ENGLIGH PICTORIALS.—From J. J. Kromer, 498 Chesinut street, we have the London Ellustrated News of the World, and News of the World of June 17th.

STATE ITEMS.

-A most remarkable instance of the belligere qualities of the robin recently happened in Some set. It appears that a half-grown cat, belonging t a citizen, had a fancy for killing young chickens and birds. A few days since, when puss was engaged in her favorite amusement, some six or eight robins combined to close her career. They attacked her in a body, pouncing upon her with great fury, and planting their beaks into her head with a severity which caused the cat to indulge in frightful her assistance the robins retired from the conflict and the cat escaped under an adjoining kitchen.
Not coming out, and a rather disagreeable
smell issuing therefrom in a few days after,
wards, the floor was taken up, and the cat found dead, with her eyes picked out, and other evidence:

bout her head of having been severely dealt with.

On Monday morning, the body of Hannah Obenpriester was found hanging to an apple tree, a her residence, in Oley township, Bucks county, with her residence, in Oley township, Bucks county, with her apron round her neck lastead of a rope, her feet esting on the ground. The deca maid, and it is strongly suspected that she met with foul play, there being no reason to believe that she would commit suicide. She was known to have some money in the house and search was made and her gold and silver found in an iron pot. Some say the gold amounted to \$150, and some silver besides, but the man who found it says the whole amount that she is a victim of burglars. -An insane Pennsylvania soldier escaped from his place of confinement, in Erie, on Tuesday morn-

ing. He amused himself, while at large, by smashing store windows, etc., destroying, in fact, everything which came within his reach. He caused finally captured and again confined. - The Harrisburg Telegraph publicly thanks the Lycoming Insurance Company for the prompt nanner in which it settled the claim held against it by the Telegraph. Within ten days after the fire, the due bill, payable at ninety days, was received. The first car of the Harrisburg Street Passenger Railread was to have been placed upon the rack on Wednesday. It was expected to make regular trips between Broad street and Camp Curtin.

— Pittsburg has decided to have no formal cele-bration of the Fourth of July this year. Lack of fireworks, and a convenient place to exhibit them, The Reading Record justly ridicules the Cop-perhead Council for its refusal to make any provi ion for the celebration of the approaching Fourth

ož Jul**y**. - The Union Telegraph Company have opened an office at Pithole, Venango county, four miles from Plumer. This will be a great convenience to oil men in that section. - The fire companies of Reading, disgusted with the conduct of their city authorities, will generally celebrate the Fourth in the adjoining towns and oroughs.

The citizens of prominent towns throughou he State would favor us by sending the names o the orators on the coming Fourth.

Henry E. Miller, has been appointed postmas-

Myers, resigned. The weekly papers throughout the State generally give notice that no paper will be printed next -A banquet is to be given to the people of Harrisburg on the Fourth.

—A soldiers' celebration will be held in Chambersburg on the Fourth.

— Oil City is to receive, through a tubular con-

HOME ITEMS.

- Titusville is to have a fair.

dult, all the oil from Cherry Run, Buchanan farm.

- The "prettiest girl" question, which, during the past week, has been creating considerable ex citement among the young folks of Paterson, N. J. ended in a riot. It seems that a bewitching New York lass, who was stopping in that place during the levee, commanded a larger share of admiration than any of the Paterson young ladies: so, durin the balloting operation, the excitement became a intense that one of the anxious voters assaulted the judge of election by striking him over the head. This was the signal for a general melce. No one was seriously burt during the demonstration, bu matters got considerably mixed, and it was impossi-ble to tell who took the prize of beauty, the New Yorker or the Patersonian. Three major generals on one of the Cincinnati and Louisville mail-boats, on Thursday last, took affairs by the captain. The third one refused to vacate his seat, though told a lady was waiting for

- Workmen making an excavation at Worcester. Western Railroad was building, sometwenty-five or thirty years since, Mr. Freeman Bond, a contractor for doing the masion; work on the road, was sud-for doing the masion; work on the road, was sud-gent; wed manounitably missing, and has never since been heard from. Mr. Bond was in the habit of carrying large amounts of money about his per-son, and it is now conjectured by some that the abeleton just measure. - The Western newspapers are in ecstacles about a young lady on Rock Prairie, seventeen years old, who drives her father's reaping team, and fremently takes a load of grain to market (difteen miles,) and sells it. She plays the plane, sings charmingly, does the honors of the drawing-room with dignity, can make a loaf of bread, or play "Bridget" in ma's kitchen, with equal readiness.

oung man.

— It is stated that the parties who own the house in Washington in which Mr. Lincoln died, have actually put in a claim, in the office of the auditor of the treasury, for losses incurred by the damaging martyr. The bill amounts to \$550. The owners kept the house open for exhibition, at fifty cents a visitor, for some time after the President's death, - Last week the number of emigrants arrived at New York was 7,444, making a total in six weeks he old specie estimate of the average value of each

lition of \$456,690,000 to the industrial wealth of the burg. Va., has a force of citizens and Confederate soldiers employed in cleaning up the streets. It is a voluntary business on the part of those engaged. Those who thus work draw rations for all they may lave in their family. Quite a number manage in whis way to support large families.

— A little picture by Frere called the Music Lescop, was sold for \$455 at auction, in Boston, Friday, and a very large painting, representing the great festival at Malay, France, in the time of Louis XV.,

nly \$282, — A destist in Bath, Maine, recently extracted a latter the ankle-bones, heel, and hollow of the foot -The Crescent rebel regiment, of New Orleans, composed of young men of the best families in the city, went into service originally, for three months, 1,100 strong. They were forced to remain in the service till the rebellion closed, when only sixty-one

eather at Boston, on Saturday, attended by all the prominent leather dealers in Boston, New York, and Philadelphis. The bidding was spirited, and the prices were fair.

— The boys of Sherman's army are doing quite a lucrative business in selling the heraldic insignia of the Southern chivalry. As high as two hundred dollars was paid for a cup with the Rhett coat-ofat Hilton Head, since last October, have been over \$110,000. A portion of the depositors were white - Mrs. Lincoln has accepted the proposition of

he association for building the monument at Oak Ridge, and giving her and her family the use of the lot as a burial place.

— It is officially announced that letters deposited in the New York post-office addressed to Augusta, Georgia, will be forwarded, until further notice, to Savannah, to go thence by military mail.

— A project is on foot at the West to raise a testimonial fund of one hundred thousand dollars, with - A cask of strong beer recently burst in one of - A recent arrival in New Bedford was a cargo of

- A recent strive in New Bedier was a carge of one hundred and twenty-eight sword fish.

- The Democrats of Ohio will hold a State Convention at Columbus on the 24th of August.

- The Richmond Christian Observer newspaper is Slowly reviving. The Sprite is the name of a new comic paper started at Quebec.

Frank J. Wilson, a well-known newspaper edit or, died at Raleigh, N. C., last week.

— Mr. Leonard Grover talks of building a theatre in New York.

— The New York Aldermen have appropriated \$20,000 with which to celebrate the Fourth of July.

the Bourbon dynasty, and the union of Spain with Portugal. Eleven citizens and eight soldiers have already been brought before the tribunal. The manager and editors of the Progresista journal of Valencia, Los dos Reinos, have been arrested. Señor Villalongo, the Captain General, has been dismissed, and replaced in his command by General

him of the Fifth-avenue Hotel in New York. Oritic gay that on the whole the building has no superio in Europe or America. The total cost was close upon £300,000.
—On the 10th, Prince Napoleon had an acciden He was driving a photon; his horse ran away, and his Imperial Highness was pitched out, and the wheels passed over his leg. He sustained only slight contusions, and was driven home to Mendon - The returns of the Italian War office (now transferred to Florence) give the exact figure of officers and rank and file now under arms throughout the kingdom, viz: 15,927 of the former, and of the latter 497,209. — The Department of Public Works at Quebec has informed the contractors for the public build-

ings at Ottawa that the Civil Service Staff will reber, and that the offices must move thither in Octo be fit for occupation by that time. - A partridge's nest was found in Cumberland, England, lately, containing seventeen partridge's eggs and six common hen's eggs. A partridge and a hen were found setting together upon the nest. — An Algerine museum is to be established in one of the rooms of the Louvre, Paris. It will contain the arms and other articles which the Empero Napoleon has brought with him from Algeria.

— A late London edition of Tennyson contains a new poem entitled "The Captain's Legend of the Sea," and three new sonnets, addressed to a co - An opera buffa, in two acts, by Mendelssohr will shortly be produced at the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris. It is said this is the only work of the kind

ever written by the illustrious o - The British are fortifying the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite Quebec, at a point opposit the citadel, where they are erecting a triangular ort.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies attend. ing the obsequies of the late Czerewild Petershure, the Emperor, accompanied by urg, the Emperor, accompanied by his sons, - It is now epidemic in England and Ireland for

to many years ago.

— It is estimated that the number of spectator at the Paris races on the 11th must have exceede -The Cross of the Legion of Honor has been conferred by the Empress of the French on Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur, the celebrated artist. - There is a prisoner in Whitecross-street prison condon, who was committed in April, 1843-upwards of twenty-two years ago. - Horse-racing is becoming as popular in the south of France as in Paris.

— The Exhibition of the Produce of Industry wil

shortly be opened at Moscow.

— The proceeds of the sale of the late Duke do Morny's snuff-boxes recently amounted to £52,000.

— The Spaniards committed many outrages upon operty owned by our citizens in St. Domi THOMAS BIBCH & SON'S SALE THIS MORNING THOMAS SHORK & SON'S SALE THIS ULCENING.

—CARD.—Our sale this morning, at the auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street, comprises over 600 lots of desirable goods, including several elegant parior suites of furniture, covered with brocatelle, plush, pair-cloth, and reps; walnut chamber suites, extension dining tables, wardrobes; Brussels, in content and Venetian carriers impledents, Manfortes. grain, and Venetian carpets; melode mirrors, billiard tables, spring and hair mattresses gas chandeliers, ten and toilet sets of Ohina. As

invoice of stone ware, office tables, kitchen furni

FOR REAL ESTATE at public sale and private sale, see Thomas & Sont' advertisement. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The markets yesterday relapsed somewhat from the activity which characterized them during the past day or two. Government loans were weak and ower; the registered 1881s sold at 106%, and the five-twenties at 103%. There was nothing said in State securities. City sixes were more active, and prices generally firm; the new closed at 90, and the old at 87%. In company bonds and Louisville mail-boats, on Thursuay 1864, 190, and the old at 87%. In company constants at the dinner-table reserved for ladies. Two of them withdrew, upon intimation of the state of there is a fair amount doing, and prices are there is a fair amount doing, and prices are there is a fair amount doing, and prices are there is a fair amount doing. The third one refused to steady; first mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad steady; first mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad bonds sold at 105%; Long Island sixes at 86%, it. The captain politely remonstrated. The major and North Pennsylvania sixes at 87%; for Pittsburg general was gruff, and called him a condemned of spring of a female canine. The urbanity of the ladelphia and Erle at 24, and Catawissa prefe Maple Shade has reached down to 10, at which there are free sales. The oil papers of the country anticipate a renewed activity in the oil trade before the fall, and oil stocks will naturally sympathize with any improvement in the trade. Olty passenger railroad shares are without change. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 21, and Spruce and Pine at 22; 78

Arch street; 10% for Race and Vine; 30% for Green and Coates; and 13 for Ridge Avenue. There was The state of the s doing. Schuylkill Navigates preferred sold at 2 Wyoming Valley Canal at 52, when is a slight advance; and Union Canal preferred at 2, 20 was bld for Scharlbull Transferred at 2, 20 vance; and Union Uanal preferred at >> 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 54 for Lebligh Navigation; 7% for Susquenanna Canal;

Gold is coming from Canada and all parts of the country, to be sold at current quotations. The advance in price, and increased demand for our bonds in Europe, with the expectation of large receipts of in the price of gold are as frequent and as great now, during a time of peace, as they were during the rebellion, when victories and defeats were

used by speculators to assist their operations in gold. What becomes of the theory that the premium on The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$2.531,000, including one of \$100,000 from Third National Bank, Chicago; one of \$115.000 from Central National Bank, Pni delphia; one of \$126,560 from Ninth National, New York; one of \$107,000 from Third National, Cincinnati; one of \$500,000 from First National, Louis-ville; one of \$100,000 from Second National, Nachville: one of \$100,000 from First National, Spring field, and one of \$100,000 from Franklin National Bank, Columbus. There were 1,771 individual subscriptions of \$50@100 each.

The railroad companies, after abstaining from furnishing regular reports of their earnings so long

as suited their interest, now furnish them as if there had been no interruption of the returns. The suspension of unfavorable and the publication of fa companies, is a fraud upon the public, and as such is to be discouraged. If the railroad companies desire to be honest towards their stockholders they will see the necessity of giving regular and not it regular refurns.

The Pittsburg Commercial cannot understand why the people of the South should require gold in payment for their products, when our Western producers are willing to take greenbacks for their grain, and pork and beef, which are just as valuable and necessary as cotton and tobacco. Does not the act of Congress make greenbacks a legal tender at the

our currency with the worthless rags of the late

Confederacy is a direct insult which every loyal rency is the issue of a legitimate Government, while theirs was merely a promise to pay which they had neither the intention nor the ability to keep. From all accounts that we hear from the South, we think the great trouble is that there is a remarkable scarcity of greenbacks. The London Economist of June 7th remarks on the London money market:

The bank minimum rate was reduced yesterday from three and a half to three per cent. The amount of mercantile paper aftest is small; but, as usual, there has been more activity in the demand for money in the open market at three per cent, and a larger share of business has been carried to the bank. There is a diminution in the supply, partly owing to the withdrawals by country bankers in connection with the anticipated expenses of the counsection with the anticipated expenses of the counsection with the slightly increased general is no indication that the slightly increased general sativity of the present time will be sustained. On the contrary, while the produce market continues dull, and so long as the advices from India refer only to a state of commercial affairs as unsatited as that now described, little probability appears that trade operations will be entered into on an extended scale. Money is now quoted at three per cent. In the two obies capitals of Europe, and it is remarkable as evidence of the altered direction of the bullion current that the reductions in the rate of discount have been in London more rapid than in Paris.

Internal revenue officers for Virginia, Louisiana, The London Economist of June 7th remarks on

Internal revenue officers for Virginia, Louisiana Alabama, and Georgia, have been appointed. It will, nevertheless, be some months before the revenue system can be established in those States.

The Richmond Whig, under date of June 27th, The religious weekly papers of Cincinnati have a circulation of 157,300.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The depression of business consequent upon the deficiency of money; continues. The supply of merchandise of nearly every description is in excess of the Leandon Times: "My husband writes to me that the life is extremely painful; he is half starved, and worn out with fatigue, and in constant fear for his life from a stray shot. In his last letter he says he is in a wood; it rains incessantly; his clother are wet through, and not half warm enough. I fear for the through, and not half warm enough. I fear for the impaired, fever, and consumption; these enemies

wine, \$1.50; alewives, \$10.25 \$1 bbl; haddock, \$4.25 \$2 bbl; No. 2 mackersl; \$8 \$9 half bbl. wins, \$1.60; mackerel; \$\phi_0\$ bi; No. 2 mackerel; \$\phi_0\$ bis not be a support of the support of - The Langham Hotel, in Portland place, London, was visited by the Prince of Wales on the 10th, prior to its opening. His Royal Highness declared that its admirable arrangements forcibly reminded Sales of Stocks, June 29. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

RECOMD CALL. t Co., No. 50 S. Third St. ported by Hewes, Miller, & Co. . 1 FIRST BUARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 1000 Forth Penna 63... 87½; 100 Springs & Pine St R. 22 300 Corn Planter cash 1%; 1000 US 63: 1881.... Reg. 108½ 110 Sch. Rav ptf. ... 560 29½; 200 U clong island 63... 36½ 8000 Pitteburg 63....... 73 12 Phile & Srte R. ... 24 1000 Penna R. 181 mtt... 1056; 100 McCilintook Oil.... 181 60 McLikenny Oil..... 12; 100 Reading R. ... 24ys 47½ 85000ND BOARD.

or gold.
The following quotations were made at the Board as compared with yesterday:
Thur Wed. Adv. De

Later, Erie sold at 78%. Philadelphia Markets. June 29-Evening. The Flour market continues very dull and unse led, and buyers are holding off for lower price the only sales we hear of are in small lots to th retailers and bakers at from \$6@6 50 for superfin \$6.62@7 12 for extra, \$7@8.50 for extra family, an 49@10 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Ry Flour is dull at \$5 % bbl. Corn Meal is also dull a ormer rates.

Geain.—There is very little doing in Wheat, and prices remain about the same as last quoted; 4,500 bust els sold, in lots, at from \$1,75@1 80 for good and choice reds, and white at from \$2@2 15 % bushel. choice reas, and white at from \$207.10 ff outsit, as to quality. Bye is selling in a small way at 889 90c ft bushel. Corn is more plenty; 3,000 bushels sold at \$1 for prime yellow, and 97,098 ft bushel for fair quality. Outs are more active; 7,000 bushels fold at 736750 ff bushel, closing at the latter rate, BARK.—In Quereitron there is nothing doing; first No. 1 is scarce, and in good demand at \$22.50 % ton. \$\psi ton.

Cotton.—There is less doing, and prices are unsettled; small lots of middlings are selling at 470 \$\psi\$, cash.

CROORIES.—Sugar is in demand at former rates;

obanged.
Patholnum.—The receipts are large, and there is more doing in the way of sales; about 3,000 bbls sold at from 38@34s for crude, 51@55c for reined, in bond, and 70@736 \$\text{gallon for free, according to quality.

SERDS.—Small sales of Flaxseed are reported at \$2.30@2.36 \$\text{gallon.} Olover and Timothy continue very quil. HAY.—Baled is selling at \$20 % ton-Whisher.—The market continues on.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain
at this port to day: 2.900 bbls.

New York Markets, June 29 New York Markets, June 295.

Provisions.—The pork market is higher. Sales 6.000 bbls at \$24.75.25 af for new fides. \$3.75.292 for 68-1 do, cash and regular way, \$18.278.50 ar prime, at \$19.270 for prime mess.

In Reef market is quiet; sales 150 bbls at about previous prices. Heef Hams are quiet said sceady. Cut Mest are quiet and firm; sales 300 pigs at 120 140 for Shoulders, and 15.210 for Hams. The Larmarket is firmer; ales 1,000 bbls at 15.218.20.

Freights.—To Glassy were steamer, 14.000 bushels Wheat at 63.d. Two ways to Penarta Roads, with Wheat, one at 48.3d, and the ather on private terms. Whicky is firmer; sales 150 bbls Western at \$2.4.

@2 05. Tallow is lower; sales of 70,000 hs at 10,2@11c. The receipts since our last have been 4,810 bbls et Flour, 7,150 bushels Oats, 1,000 buthels shorts. Flour quiet; sales of Western superine at \$5.760 ; common extra at \$6.50@6.75; medium do at \$7.20 Flour quiet; sales of Western superfine at \$5.762 6; common extra at \$6.50@6.75; medium do at \$7.62 6; common extra at \$6.50@6.75; medium do at \$7.62 8; good and choice St. Louis at \$8.9012 \$3.01, and some choice brands are selling 25c \$8.01 higher. Corn is steady; sales of Southern yellow at \$1.05@1.08 \$7.02 higher. Corn is steady; sales of Northern and Janada at 60@75c; Western at 78.9800, and Prince Edward Island at 55@70c \$7.02 housel. Kye is selling at 95.20 \$1 \$7.02 housel. Kye is selling at 95.20 \$1 \$7.02 housel. Kye is selling at 95.20 \$1 \$7.02 housel. Shorts are selling at \$2.02.25 \$7.02 housel. Since teed at \$2.60.27; middlings, \$3.02.2 \$7.00. Provisions—Pork is quiet; sales of prime at \$2.02.25; mess at \$2.7.00.25, and clear at \$3.60.86 \$7.00. Bed is quiet; sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$1.5.00.01.50 \$7.00. high ash. Lard is in fair demand; sales in bils at 19.20.00 \$7.00. house is selling at 29.031c for good and choice quality. Cheece is selling at 16.017c \$7.00. for common to good quality.

New Bedford Oil Market, June 26. R gallon.
Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States for the week ending June 28, | New Badford. | 100 | Fairhaven. | 100 | Fairhaven. | Ship Gen. Scott. | 219 | New London. | Bark Arab | 600 | Total for the week.... 919 Previously......15,777 From Jan. 1 to date....16.696 Same time last year....33,503 Whalemen's Shipping List.

THORNTON BROWN, EDWARD LAFOURGADE, COM. OF THE MONTH. SUN RISES.4.42 | SUN SETS.7.16 | HIGHWATER..7.38 SUM RISES.4.2 SUM SETS.7.16 | HIGH WATES.7.38

ARRIVED.

Bark White Wisg (Hr), Wilkie, from Porto Cabello 18th Instant, with coffee and hides, and 18 cabin passengers, to John Dallett & Co.

Brig Cuba (Br), Mackle, 23 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.

Sohr Ellen Perkins, Ferkins, 10 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to E C Knight & Co.
Sohr James Satterthwaite, Long, 7 days from Savannah, in ballast to captain.

Sohr Golden Eagle, Kelly, 3 days from New Hedford, with olito J B A Allen.

Sohr John T Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del, with mose to Crowell & Collins.

Sohr John T Long, Tunnell, 1 day from Indian river, Del, with corn to J W Haoda.

Sohr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Sohr S P Chase, Palmer, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Se'r Anthracite, Green, 20 hours from New York, with meater with Poteste Wester.

Bark John Curtis, Sylvester, Key West and New Dark John Cuttes, Sylvester, Rey West and Jewy Driesns.
Brig Imogene, Saunders, Port Royal.
Brig Ide (Br..) Snow, Ivigtut, (Greeniand.)
Schr Wind, Brown, Washington, D. C.
Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, Plymouth.
Schr Planet, Dermot, Saco.
Schr Al Leaming, Ludlam, Cambridgeport.
Schr Alice H, Olnse, Boston.
Star Undine, Russell, Newport.
Schr Wu Collyer, Taylor, Providence.
Steamer H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore,
Steamer G B Hutchings, —, Richmond, Vs.
Steamer] Bristol, Charles, New York.

of the leading houses have determined to suspend the suspend by man to the law menough. I fear for bim malaria, fever, and consumption; these enemies are always ready to attack the human frame when weakened by want of proper food and fatigue. It is also not an easy matter to get out of the hands of the brigands. My husband has been with them since it little of May. Every possible means have been eit little of May. Every possible means have been eit little of subsistence, such as bacon and fish are selling at remunerative prices. The description of goods known as "sutters' stores" are going of goods known as "sutt w York on Wednesday.
at Republic, Paul, sailed from San Franst for New York.
hidad (Brem), Koster, hence at Trinidad
idy Hook, Barstow, at Zasa 7th inst for
lyth.
lith.
lit

CITY ITEMS. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE ved Pattern Shirt," made by Jo t the old stand, Nos. 1 and 8 North Si one by hand in the best manner, and faction. Hisstock of the ng Goods cannot be surpassed. Priq THE BRAUTIPUL CHINESE SUN by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestant street pensable to every lady about leaving for the country or sea-shore. Prices mod ntire stock of straw goods selling off VISITORS TO THE SEASHORE Should VISITORS TO THE BACKET OF THE CHARGE ITOM JOHN C. ARRIBON THE PENALTY OF TREASON.—The de outh Carolina is complete. The route man's march through the State is marked ed houses and destroyed railroads, I States we have, upon the other hand, dences of progress and prosperity. We ful farms and orchards, comfortable dwe

ed by the Brown Stone Clothing Hall

hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 606 Chestr

MOSQUITO NETS, all sizes and colors,

Mosquito Nets, all sizes and colors, Mosquito Nets, all sizes and colors, Mosquito Nets, all sizes and colors, W. HENRY PATTER, 1408 Chestnut st W. HENRY PATTEN, 1408 Chestan PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY for the coneashore, should furnish themselves with one nimitable Sundown Hats. A large stock of isses', and children's size constantly on had wholesale and retail, at I. S. Custer & Son orth Second street. A RAID.-Now comes the season of files. sance intolerable.—Let everybody know, then, Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will utterly, Use it, and rest sweetly and see through the summer heat. Sold by drugging dealers everywhere. ALL THAT'S BRIGHT MUST FADE, is not at zodont. Its protective, preservative, and be ing properties will preserve the whiteness ness, and natural polish of good teeth th life. And when unsound, it will arrest dea remove from the breath the taint which de-CRAMPS, COLIG, CHOLERA, Summer Com Dysentery, Diarrhoea, and all affection of the large cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. H. Carminative Balsam. Being pleasant to the

it is readily taken by children, and, having me tained its popularity for over thirty years, the orietors confidently recommend it as a se ousehold remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 WE INVITE the public to examine Photogra President Lincoln, in Grayon, India Ink, and Henezey & Co., 522 Arch et THE PUBLIC IS cautioned against an imit, known by my imprint on the back.

he Photograph of Lieutenant General Gra riginal of which was taken by F. Gutekun Arch street. It is a bad cepy. The original w FOUR STROK & Co.'s PIAMOS (little uses ring the past winter and spring at concerts, a lic halls, and in private houses, and show no moof use. Price \$200 less than new once of same nigh all new ones have been reduced \$75. je21.88t J. E. Gould Seventh and Chest EYE, EAR, AND CATARRE, SUCCESSIBLY Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for exam

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental.

The Continental Chas N Davis, N York Chas J Prescott, Boston G W Holdship, Pittsburg W Barnes & Ia, Alban C S Cannon, New York J R Hall, New York J C Marbury, D O A E Silliman J O Hopper & wf, Wash W Richards & wf, Boston A Hutton & wf, Balt Geo Marsh, Boston L Go Marsh, Boston Master Y Benils, Balt Mirs Whate, Baltimore Mrs Willard, Deston J F Dir, Baltimore W Richards & W. 1 50810n A
A Hutton & W. Balt
Geo Marsh, Boston
Mrs Willard, Boston
J
L D Clark & Is, N Jersey
N
I W STEELE STEELE STEELE J Martin, Lancaster
J W Wilson, Jr. & Ia, Md
A B Pendleton,
Robert B Ground
TD Hays, Alexandria, Va S A Peters, Ne
L Griffin, Alexandria, Va T G Volgt & wl
C N Street, Chicago
D B Wyokoff &

L Grimm, Alexamoria, va T G voigt & wt., Ne
D W W Moklim, U S A
W W Thomas, Ohio
Alex Hay
G M Wright, St Louis
C L Balley & wt., Penns
L G Folt, Galena
J Penhowei, Jr., Pittsburg
S Campbell, Pittsburg
S Campbell, Pittsburg
G W Woodward, N J
T Rutter & wt., Pittsburg
Miss Richards, Pittsburg
Miss Richards, Pittsburg
Miss Richards, Pittsburg
Miss Richards, Pittsburg
B Johnson & lady
S Jacoby, New York
G H Dean, Cincinnati
Miss Shipley, Olnoinnati
Miss Shipley, Olnoinnati
Miss Shipley, Olnoinnati
Miss Mary N Taylor
J Brandt & wt., Ohloago
A L Holliday, Holld'sbg
Miss B Holliday, Holld'sbg
Miss B Holliday, H'debg
Miss Miss Williams, Oswea
A Contid, U S N
O W Fairar, Pittsburg
B Hornsteine
E G Hillyer, Cincinnati
J D McPherson, Wash'n
Jas Failer, Penna
Saml M Mills, Jr, Pa
E C Fitshugh, New York
O W Geekle & In, Bat

J A nunbar, New York (Cadet Pomeroy, Cln, Miss & J Fairman, Mich John H)leman, Mich H Y Schibete, New York Chas Beastes Jr, Del W Erown, Baltimore W Hearthale Of Schooley, Wilm, W Brown, Baltimore W Hearthale Of Schooley, Wilm,

G Labitue & is, N York
F B Ramsey, Harrisburg
T R Bosweil, Kentucky
L J Kromer, Lancsster
Robt Morgan, Boston
Jo Skiles, Lancaster
J Skiles, Lancaster
Hermitrong, Easton
Mrs Elileott & 3 ch. Balt
Mrs Murdock & ch. Balt
Mrs Murdock & ch. Balt
Mrs Murdock & ch. Balt
W Lowther, Penna
J Q Lowther, Penna
J Q Lowther, Penna
J T Broughley, Maryland
W M K Williams, Fenna
C R Baer, Lancaster
Geo Cunkle, Harrisburg

L D Grover, Cherk Baltime
D L Franklin, Baltime
D L Franklin, Baltime
D L Randolf, Roston
Miss M A Kaulman, P
Miss O L Kaulman, P
Miss M A Kaulman, P
O Heydrick & wf
D H Devorle, Penna
U Lowther, Penna
G R Baer, Lancaster
Geo Cunkle, Harrisburg

D L Grow Harris Baltime
D L Franklin, Baltime
D The American.

John Hubbell, U.S.A.

J'B Taylor, Winchester
W.G. Giger, Winchester
S.P. Ashley, U.S.A.

J.B Cass, U.S.A.

Mrs. E.N Mulford, N.J.

J. Wheeler, D. Alward, N.J.

J. S. Wheeler, D. Alward, N.J.

J. S. Wheeler, D. A. W. Cass, U.S.

J. Wheeler, D. U.S.

S. Wheeler, Alledge, N. Cass, U.S.

J. Wheeler, D. U.S.

S. Wheeler, Alledge, N. Cass, U.S.

J. Wheeler, D. C. Wheeler, D. C. W. Cass, U.S.

J. Wheeler, D. C. W. Cass, U.S.

J. Wheeler, D. C. W. Cass, U.S.

J. W. Cas The American.

R G Cook & Ia, Fenna
J S Deates, Petersburg
M H Williams, Wash
J F Croner, Lebanon
O Mark, Lebanon
O Mark, Lebanon
Lieut G H Epler, N Y
O O Starkweather, N Y
A Niles, Feiton, Del
L E O Moore, U S A
A Leslie, West Chester
G L Hoffman, Baltimore
Theo A Helury, U S A

G W Green, Delaw G B MoDermott, US N
G S Snatth, US N
G B Culver, US N
E M Corwin, US N
E T Mosion, US N
E T Mosion, US N
E T Mosior, US N
D Beveridge, Potter!
J Ganb, Jersey Short
A L Seabury, Norfol
J Casparis, Wash,
P Sherwood & W, Ba
e Dr J G Harlokson. M The Merchants'.

S Woodruff, Boston
WW Havilsand & Is, Tenn
John A Parsons & Is, NY
A W Gazzam, Utics, NY
A W Gazzam, Utics, NY
A W Gazzam, Utics, NY
Chs Mersevean, Pa
Chas MFadden, Penna
H-Humphreys, NJ
Edw McOarey, Chester
Jos Mooney, NY
H O Freze, Peena
R S Wherry, NJ
W H Let, Princeton, NJ
W W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H Fritz, Chattanoega
M W Late, Princeton, NJ
W H C W Haven
J E Smith, Watorbuff
S Ballard, Shelb'n Falls
J N Moffatt, New Yolk
O F Rezgier, Lancaster
T H Carson, Pittzbufy Steamer G B Hutchings, Richmond, Vs. Steamer] Bristol, Charles, New York.

MEMORANDA.
Steamship Liberty, Wilson, at Havana 23d inst. Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, from New York is Nassau, at Havana 23d inst. Steamship Corsica, Le Messurier, from New York is Nassau, at Havana 23d inst. Steamship Columbia, Barton, from Havana 24th inst, at New York on Wednesday.

Ship Great Republic, Paul, salled from San Franches (See Steamship Columbia, Barton, 1998) (See Steamship Columbia, 1998

The Commercial.

Alex Mode, Costesville
W'A Blartin, Penn
HE Mayer & wf, N J
HF Ames, New Jersey
Robt O Laverty
W Walkins, N Y
HA Fairlamb
L Loong, Shippensburg
Jeine White, N Y
John Cornety, N Y
J W Burnett, Wilm, Del
Gen A Beckett, N J
OM Green, Princeton
D Meconkey, W Chester