MONDAY, JULY 10, 1865. REDUCTION OF TERMS

The price of THE PRESS has been reduced as follows: City subscribers, \$8 per annum, in ad-

pance; or, 15 cents per week, payable to the Mailed to subscribers out of the city, \$7 per annum; \$3.50 for six months; \$1.75 for three months, invariably in advance.

The TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, mailed to subscribers. \$4 per annum, in advance. The above notice is sufficiently explanatory; but we may add, that while the reduction in the price of subscription will introduce THE PRESS to a larger circle of

rangements to greatly improve it. ONE process by which we celebrated the glorious Fourth of July, was the putting THE PRESS into entirely new type, on that national anniversary. A newspaper which aims at popularity, should be readable in a double sense; in the quality of its contents. and also in the typography which brings them before the public. THE PRESS, WO can truly say, has always been distinguished for its handsome typographical appearance. and we have constantly endeavored to give the public what was worthy of being read-

we might modestly say, "apples of gold in baskets of silver." A week has elapsed since we put THE Press into a new dress, and we take leave now to draw attention to its appearance. Not long since, most of the book-work in this country was far interior, in beauty of aspect and accuracy of text, to the sheet now before our readers, a portion of which was put into type only half an hour before the publication went to press. This broad sheet, so full yet so clear, was an unstained virgin page only a few hours before, in its present form, it came into its readers' hands. The morning journal is the history of the day, collected from a great variety of resourcescondensed as well as collected, in many instances, and thoughtfully commented upon in some. By the aid of intelligent compositors this vast variety of intelligence is put into type, night after night, six times in each week, and by a semi-miracle of speed, one of Hoe's lightning presses puts the stamp of intelligence upon the blank sheets of paper by thousands every hour. Yet the perfect newspaper, such as we aim at producing, requires more than the skill which our compositors literally have "at their fingers' ends." and the lightning speed of the wonder-working printing machine. The objection to most journals is that the type (worn or bad,) does not give clear reading; that the blurred page soils the fingers; and reading, we submit that THE PRESS, at present, may be claimed to be as well printed as any newspaper in the world, with the best ink, which prevents its being blurred; and we carefully eschew straw paper, which, besides being discolored and coarse, is so fragile that it is almost impossible to handle it except with annoying tenderness, for fear of its getting torn up, or rather becoming shivered into fragments, from mere want of fibrous texture.

The type now used on THE PRESS has been made by Collins & McLeester, 705 Jayne street, Philadelphia, who had supplied us with printing materials twice before. It has emphatically been made for THE PRESS, because it presents what is called an entirely new face, and new matrices had to be cut expressly to produce it. The best judges of typography have admitted that the perfection of art has heen reached in the production of this type and we have too much reliance upon their opinion to contradict it. The sheet in which these lines will be read is a proof of the perfection with which the delicacy of FAUST's art is seconded by the wondrous power of that which WATT may be said to have created. Our subscribers, we know, from the conviction of experience, will credit us with the desire to present them with a journal superior to its contemporaries, not only in reliable information, but also in appearance. We hope that we have succeeded, and feel that it is more than ever incumbent on us to make the intellectual in complete unison with the mechanical execution of this journal.

OUR SISTERS OF MERCY.

The suggestion which we threw out, a few days ago, that the true and tenderhearted American women who self-devotedly formed our FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE legion of humanity, in camp and hospital, during the last four terrible years of war, should individually receive some tangible national acknowledgment, has been well received, if we may form a judgment from the numerous letters which have been written to us upon the subject. One of these letters, from "A Surgeon," is as follows:

Mr. Editor: I have read with pleasure your remarks on the services gratuitously rendered either in the field or hospital by the women of our land, and the propriety of official recognition thereof. A friend who has seen a certificate intended for those who served for "more than three years gratuitously in United States army hospitals," describes it as a photograph miserably designed and indifferently executed. He says the soldiers are banditti in appearance, and that the vacant sleeve, by some unknown power, swings abroad like a sign post, on one of the figures. Your suggestion of a medal, or cross of honor, is the right iden, and surely our Government can afford a few hundred dollars to honor those who again and again saved valuable lives. When you think of the number of women who "enlisted for the war, and never failed for more than three, yes, nearly four years, to meet their painful, but self-elected daily duty, surely some worthy sign should be given them of national gratitude. Pray, follow up the subject, and perhaps the Secretary of War and the Surgeon General can be warmed into a grateful and generous feeling lowards the legion who worked for nothing. We have no doubt that Mr. STANTON, if the matter be properly brought under his consideration, will do all that is proper. The necessary steps for advancing our suggestion are obvious enough. It can scarcely he expected that our Sisters of Mercy will in the grand system of the perfected unithemselves advance claims or submit proofs of public services performed by them; at the same time, no doubt, each would gratefully accept and proudly wear any decorative honor which their country might bestow, in acknowledgment of their worth. The commanding officers and the surgeons of regiments, who had the best opportuni- the removal of old obstacles—that habit ties of noticing and knowing those who had rendered humane services to the! called upon, in the first instance, to send in reports naming the persons in question, and noting the duration and extent of service rendered; and, on the publication of these lists in the leading newspapers, omitted

to this simple but not insufficient mode of doing honor to the worthy of the other sex. There is nothing extraordinary in thus rendering the homage of public gratitude to the noble, because humane, self-devotion of the excellent women of America who tended on the sick and wounded during the war. Several Chivalric Orders have been expressly established, in various European States, to honor and reward female hu- motion for his terrible assault upon Mr. to us, than manly valor. In England, ANGELICA KAUFFMAN, a painter, was elected a member of the Royal Academy -an honor also awarded to the American artists, West, Copley, Allston, STUART, and LESLIE - and Mrs. Som-MERVILLE, one of the most successful philosophical writers of the age, even now is a Fellow of the Royal Society of England and an honorary member of the Royal As- | General of this State, by the coming Union tronomical Society. The other day, the State Convention, strikes a chord that will very latest act of the Empress Eugenie, as | be replied to by every patriotic heart. We Regent of France during Napoleon's visit | must prove to the people, at the election to Algeria, was to give the Cross of the Legion of Honor to Rosa Bonneun, the painter, and that young lady is now a Che-saviors of the Republic in words alone. valier of the Order, all Europe acknow- Our gratitude must be substantial and ledging that it was honorably deserved and practical.

as to obtain a complete catalogue of the de-

serving, and of them alone. No man,

worthy of the name, could or would object

gracefully bestowed. If there be such re- LETTER PROM OCCASIONAL." THE CRIMINAL WAYS OF THE WORLD wards for talent in other lands, with what honor shall we acknowledge the higher claims of fair humanity in this? If it were simply a matter of cost, we might be certain of its being met by the gratitude of the soldiers whom our Sisters of Mercy tended and cared for; but, to be fully acceptable. it should be made a National acknowledg-

OUR TWO LEADERS.

During the civil war just closed, which

involved so many conflicting interests and aroused such strong partises feelings, it seemed a special interposition of Providence that the Government was for the time vested in the hands of a man who was, by the circumstances of his life, so able to recognize the real difficulties in the position of affairs.

It must be regarded as a most fortunate occurrence that, during a war which arrayed North and South in direct and deadly hostility, the Union leader should have been born in a Southern State, and one, readers, it will not be less attractive in its too, where the differences between the systems of free and slave labor were forced various departments. We have made arinto glaring relief by close proximity. While his early impressions were drawn from such a condition of society, fortune had cast his manhood in a community having not only all the vigor of the North but the enterprise of the West, so that he was familiarized with the capabilities and resources of the North, at the same time that ancient bonds still connected him with the South. At least, he knew, by personal experience, many of those difficulties with which the Southern people had to contend. and which could hardly be fully understood

except by one who had lived in their midst. His intimate acquaintance with the South made him patient with their errors, while his experience of the North gave him confidence in our unfailing resources and unconquerable vigor, and faith in the rightcousness of our cause.

In war, our leader and President was patient and merciful to the rebellious brethren, with whose difficulties he sympathized. and over whose sorrows he mourned, while his truth, justice, and integrity bound him unswervingly to the cause of law and Union; and now, when gentle Peace returns, we are again under the leadership of a man as fitting a representative of the present conflict as our martyred chieftain was of the past.

The reorganization of society and labor in the Southern States is the question of the present time, and our present President has, through a long personal experience, studied the question in all its bearings.

In his earlier life he was in direct sympathy of kindred feeling with the poorer classes of the whites, and experienced all the disadvantages of their peculiar position. While during his maturer years, while steadily working his way up to the position to which his character entitled him, through the various offices of trust and honor, he has been, in the various phases of his eventful and useful life, the representative of all the different degrees of that very society which he is now called upon to reorganize that inferior paper is used. As to clear | and secure on the only true basis of justice and right.

THE REFORMATION OF SOCIETY. When Sir Thomas Moore wrote his without any constraint from the actual facts, necessities, or circumstances then existing. Their unshackled imaginations were allowed nevertheless performing soberly and conscientiously the actual work of which the fan-

ciful builder is only dreaming. We would not disparage their work, or detract from its mcrits in the slightest degree. Far be that from us! For the visions of the prophet, and the fancies of the poet are the actual truth, and will appear in their material form at some future day. Such visions strengthen many a worker to bring about their own fulfilment, and such fancies encourage many a laborer, fainting and discouraged at the obstacles which he has to surmount. But these broad perceptions always extend into the far future, and reveal only what it will contain without throwing light on the immediate present and its harsh

details. Such a lifting of the veil is wholesome and salutary, and has a genuinely practical advantage in the triumphant hope and invigorated faith that it gives to the beholder; but those lovely visions are too generally only an extensive prospect, where the mountain distances are fair, while the immediate foreground is impracticable to the

footsteps of the wayfarer.

work always lie ready at his hand; they have been brightened and sharpened by the actual attrition of past events, and are the only means by which the labors of the present can be accomplished. In the Sacred Text we are told that "the Law was a schoolmaster to bring us to Christ," the Apostle recognizing that the cumbrous machinery of the Mosaic dispensation, and the backslidings and stubbornness of the Jews were yet, nevertheless, the appointed means by which the perfect law should be brought to men's hearts, and the instrumentality which should lead, by a

long and devious way, to the ultimate re-

demption. The reformers and social philosophers of our day have done a noble work in fearlessly pointing out the wrongs of the present state of society, and the evils of the existing condition of things. They are justly entitled to our reverence for their good | placed Gen. Selfridge before the people for Condeeds, and admiration for their courage and steadfastness, but they too often regard the whole mass of mankind as a species of chemical substances in false combination, only requiring some slight and simple change to free them from their old entanglements and permit them to fly back instantly and naturally into the true combination which they were intended to assume

work falls-the men who perform the practical, physical, political regeneration—another view of the case is familiar. They learn through a bitter experience that assimilation and combination are not the instant result of and prejudice are among the powers that control mankind, and are exceedingly diffisick and wounded soldiers, ought to be cult to overcome, and almost impossible to eradicate. They find that the memories of men are not an intangible thing, to be despised, but a reality, that must be regarded; that established customs must be considered, and that, in the workings of government, names might be additionally forwarded, so the ruler may well copy the movements of nature, which, by the regulation of the Allwise Director of creation, are slow, though sure, and under fixed and invariable laws. THE READERS OF THE PRESS, doubtless, observed in the interesting account of the execution of the assassins, furnished by our special reporter, on Saturday, that PAYNE, in confessing his guilt, acknowedged that he was animated by a desire to erve the Confederacy, and by a hope that its authorities would reward him with prow nonce and reward temate nuSeward and his attendants. While it does The animals must be sold, and are believed to not appear that he alleged in his general statement that JEFF DAVIS had directed him to strike his fearful blows, he felt that he was doing the work of the rebellion, and that its leaders would not fail to com-

pensate him as a useful ally in their damnable schemes. THE article in favor of the nomination of General Jas. L. SELFRIDGE, for Auditor next October, that in all preceding and intermediate action we do not remember the

ter: "Sir. I tell that Senator these eves land was thrilling with indignation, and

mon wrath. How should he proceed? Wait to take advice from the courtsmayhap from Mr. Justice Wylie here-or from lawyers-mayhap from Mr. Charles O'Conor in New York-how much reward he should offer for the capture of Booth, and if that virtuous young man was caught, whether the Government would pay the reward? Had he any right to search for the accomplices? This was another question. And when as the proof oozed out, drop by drop, like the blood that betrays the slaughtered body, showing the relations between Jefferson Davis and the assassins, it would have taken a college of philosophers to know what he was then to do. How would Old Hickory have met such an exigency? Suppose him to have been Abraham Lincoln's successor, we do not think even Mr. Reverdy Johnson would have induced him to take a conservative course. Instead of a sour apple tree, he might have found a more convenient and a shorter method of transmitting the high priest of Secession to his original laboratory. And I apprehend that his military court would have been far less formal than that of which General Hunter was President. General Jackson Utopia, and HARRINGTON his Oceana, they had a very sincere regard for the law, in

were both at liberty to exercise their fancies time of peace; and, no doubt, if Judge Hall in constructing model conditions of society, had been on the bench while the General was visiting New Orleans, as a gay young Tennesseean, before the war, he would ave been terrified at his frown. But when 'to body forth the forms of things unseen," | the enemy was at the door of the city, and and bestow on the airiest of nothings "a the latter infected with treason, and Jacklocal habitation and a name." Those au- son himself in command, even Judge Hall, thors were building Utopias, and such ar- and the lawyers and the dignities of that chitects are beyond rnd above all the prosaic | place, had to give way. Andrew Johnson criticism of the every day world, which is has not been cotemporaneous with a part of this great man's career, has not lived in Tennessee, has not been a Jackson boy, for nothing. I suspect that, following his example, and recalling how that example was endorsed by the people, has been a part of the centemplation of his sisilent hours. Anyhow, I fear that the leaders who expected him to be lenient to traitors because he was a Democrat, will

> another shape, and that with him country is high above all party. Occasional. Let the Union Party be True to the Soldiers.

not be so eager in his praise when they

have realized that his Democracy has taken

To the Editor of The Press : Sir: The time for holding the Union State Convention to nominate candidates for Audior General and Surveyor General having been postponed, we have some time for looking our for good and available candidates.
Until a few days ago I took for granted that the great party which elected Lincoln and Johnson, and saved the country, would, with entire unanimity, practice what we all preached whilst our gallant soldiers were in the field and pouring out their blood to defend us and our homes, by giving them the preference when we come to appoint The instruments by which man is to and elect civil officers. But I am assured that, in the patriotic city of Philadelphia, a majority of delegates elected will favor the nomina-

tion not of a soldier, but of a politician for the office of Auditor General. I sincerely hope I am misinformed. But fearing it is only too pledges to the soldiers during the terrible nating one of their number to the highest of fice now in the gift of the people of Penusylvania. I therefore take the liberty of naming, as a candidate, that gallant veteran, Brig.Gen James L. Selfridge, of Northampton county. General Selfridge, was one of the very first to respond to the call of the President for 75,000 men, by raising a company for the 1st Pennsylvania (three months) Volunteers. At the expiration of said term he assisted in raising the 46th Pennsylvania Volunteers, and became lieutenant colonel, and afterwards was promoted to colonel. The bloody battles in which his regiment was engaged, under command of the officer in question, are too numerous now to mention. He has since been was well deserved.

Last fall, the friends of the Administration gress, in the Eleventh district, and the fact that he was far ahead of his ticket, proves his great popularity where he is best known. He is a n of the highest order of intelligence, of strict honesty, eloquent as a public speaker, formerly a merchant by profession, and would not only fill the office named with honor to himself and great advantage to the State, but also prove that the soldiers, to whom we are indebted to-day for the salvation of the country, are not forgotten or neglected by a great, free, and grateful people.

THE ROUND TABLE.—We have received specimen copy of the Round Tuble. This well known and favorite weekly journal will issue ber; and, devoted as it is, to the advancement of American literature, we have no doub that the promises of the proprietors will be fulfilled. Entering, as our nation does, upon a new career, and especially in this country. where the cause of education is so nobly advanced, a paper of this stamp will doubtless be warmly received and well supported.

sylvania," we would gladly publish, if he would send his true name. We cannot publish anonymous communications.

IT IS STATED, on apparently good authority, that Miss Anna Suratt is completely prostra-ted. Fears are entertained that she will never recover from the terrible blow she received

THE AMERICAN LIER INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.—By an advertisement in another column it will be seen that the trustees of the American Life Insurance and Trust Company, of this city, on July 7th declared a dividend of five per cent out of the profits of the last six

SALE OF ARTILLERY Horses .- On July 12th there will be sold, at Herkness' Bazaar, Ninth and Sansom streets, by direction of the Quartermaster General, sixty-nine artillery horses.

The Opinion of the Captain of the Great Eastern. Captain Anderson, of the Great Eastern, which is to lay the telegraph cable, writes which is the third that the state of the sta would as soon sail on the 25th of July, as any other time.

"My confidence is great in the engineers of the cable—clear-headed, earnest, good men. Every one connected with their department means success, and precaution seems exhausted, so that failure ean only arise from what human foresight cannot determine. Yet it leaves enough to apprehend and keep as from being loastful; one has seen so many things go wrong because of some vile little thing that nobody could be blumed for, and then we are dealing with a mere thread—so that after all there will be a great deal to thank God for should it succeed."

Murder in All Its Phases

WASHINGTON, July 8, 1865. The practice of holding everybody re ponsible for the strong measures of the Government but the President himself, A CURIOUS CHAPTER OF CRIMES. was most sedulously maintained during the term of Mr. Lincoln. At first he was lenounced as a usurper and a tyrant; but From our exchanges from all parts of the gradually he came to be discussed as a sort vorld, we gather the following chapter of of protest against the decided doings of A FIRNDISH ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP A HOUSE ! his Cabinet. Whenever he sanctioned BALTIMORE.
The Baltimore Clipper contains a detailed what looked like a resolute policy, he was account of an infernal plot, in that city, to blow up a house, with all its inmates. The credited with a reluctant yielding to account of an internal plot, in that city, to blow up a house, with all its immates. The Clipper says:

About three o'clock, on the morning of July 4, the family and boarders, in the house of Mr. Patrick McEany, No. 16 Preston street, near Pratt, were aroused from the explosion of a bombshell, shaking the house to its foundation, and producing considerable consternation among all. Upon repairing to the yard, it was discovered that some explosive article or infernal machine had been set off in the corner, where the front and back buildings join, and that the door leading to the yard had been torn from its hinges, the first and second-story rear windows demolished, and several boards blown from the fencing. Pieces of iron were picked up on the pavement, showing that something like a bomb had been exploded, although their appearance did not indicate anything like the usual messenger of war. In the house adjoining McEany lives a WcIshman, named owen Morris, between whom and the former it is alleged bad feelings have existed for some time. Suspicion naturally rested upon Morris as the party who had made the attempt to injure or nurder McEany's family, but he, upon being accused of it at the time, stoutly denied it, and threatened to shoot any of McEany's friends who came near him. About sunrise on Tuesday Morris and his wife left the house, apparently for a jaunt into the country, the wife carrying a covered basket on her arm. They were followed by McEany's wife out the Washington road, who seemed to be satisfied that Morris had made the attempt to blow up her house. Meeting an officer, she called him to arrest Morris, which was no sooner done than the woman threw her basket down an embankment for the purpose of concealing its contents. This availed nothing, for when the basket was picked up an iron casting was found in the shape of an acorn, about the size of a sixpound shell. Upon examination it appeared that the was loaded with powder, with a fuse attached. Morris was taken to the Western station, but the evidenc exacting counsels. The accession of Andrew Johnson did not discourage those who preached on this text. Only they made a different application of it. The new President was to be a soft and pliant ruler, because he was a Democrat! As soon as he took the place made vacant by the bullet of the traitor, he was expected to be uncommonly lenient to all traitors-to the same who, until he became President, made him the target of the most shamcless and nameless calumnies. In fact, he was no Democrat then-nothing but an Abolitionist and a despot. It is not for me to unravel these metaphysics. That Andrew Johnson should fear to strike at treason because he is a Democrat, may mean that those who expected this sort of timidity think that modern treason and modern Democracy are terms of equal meaning. The Democracy of Andrew Johnson is not that kind. It is made of sterner stuff. It is of Jackson metal. In the hard and bitter teachings of his life, not to be afraid was the watchword of his success. "Sir," said Andrew Johnson to Jo Lane in the Senate, in February of 1861, after one of the threats of the latnever saw the man of whom I stood in fear!" The Democracy of Andrew Johnson is instinct with horror of cowardice harged. Morris, however, was subsequently re-rrested and committed for trial. and hate of treason. His very first Presidential act was to decide how to treat the assassins of Mr. Lincoln. The whole black with the thunder-clouds of uncom-

Moris, however, was subsequently rearrested and committed for trial.

A Well-known citizen of pittsburg suct by an alleged insane Man.

About half past ten o'clock last night, as William Noble, a well-known citizen, was passing along Third street in company with several friends, a man named Julius Hoffman, tobacco dealer on Third street, passed in front of them, to the outside of the pavement, with a pistol in his hand, and, as Mr. Noble thought, was about to fire it off. Mr. N. said to him, "You better not shoot that pistol, as the police will pick you up." The words were scarcely spoken, when he deliberately fired at Noble, the ball glancing off one of the ribs and lodging in the arm, above the elbow, inflicting a severe but not dangerous wound. Hoffman was arrested and put in the lock-up. It appears that, for the last three weeks, he has been partially out of his mind, and although not violent, acted strangely. On being brought into the Mayor's office he appeared to realize that he had done wrong, and was considerably frightened. Under the circumstances it is probable he will be sent to the Insane Asylum.—Pittsburg Dispatch, (th inst.

A NOTED GUERILLA KILLED BY CITIZENS. A NOTED GUERILLA KILLED BY CITIZENS. Mention has already been made in the co umns of The Press, of the surrender and paroling of Jim Jackson, a noted cut-throat and guerilla of Missouri, and his band of rebels. The latter then separated, but their leader was subsequently captured by a band of citizens, and was shot by them. It appears that a man named Bullard, belonging to a company of militia, of Mexico, Andrain county, Missouri, stole a horse, and deserted his company. Pursuit was made, but without success. The pursuing party on their way, found Jackson and a commade, whom they arrested. The rest is thus told by the St. Louis Democrat: rest is thus told by the St. Louis Democrat:

"The point where they were overtaken was in the northeast corner of Pike county. The prisoners were secured, and the party started on their return. They reached the town of Santa Fe, where the citizens, learning who the prisoners were, demanded that they be summarily despatched. Accordingly Jackson and Farley were informed that the must die. The intelligence seemed to have but little effect upon them. Jackson remarked: 'I want brave men to shoot me; if I must die, let it not be by the hand of a coward; must die, let it not be by the hand of a coward I am a brave man myself, let me be killed by one. Few and short were the prayers they said. They died, as many others had by their hands, unshriven of their sins.

hands, unshriven of their sins.
"Jackson was from Texas, but formerly hailed from Bourbon county, Kentucky. They were endcavoring to reach Illinois.
"Bullard, who stole the horse, was formerly in the rebel army, but, on protestation of pentence and a desire to reform, he was admitted into the militia company which he descrited so disgracefully." lisgracefully,"

disgracefully."

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY AT FARMINGTON, N. H.—A

FATHER KILLED BY HIS OWN SON.

The quiet community at Farmington, N. H., were awfully shocked by a fearful occurrence about hair a mile from the village on the afternoon of the 4th. Mr. Thomas Pinkham, who had returned home only the Saturday previous, after having served in the 10th N. H. Regiment, was killed by his son, Chas. E. Pinkham They were under the influence of liquor, procured in a neighboring town, as none is now sold in Farmington. Commencing somewhat sportively to see which was strongest, the son got excited and angry, and with a soythe struck his father, severing the muscles, veins, and artery of the arm, and injuring him in other places, so that in a very few moments the father bled to death. The son was arrested, making no resistance. The wife of Mr. P. died last winter, leaving a family of children, now in double mourning.

A CRAZY MAN KILLS HIS MOTHER.

The Montreal (Canada) Gazette of July 3d, says:

A dreadful tragedy was enacted at St. Damase, a parish in the vicinity of St. Hyacinthe, last Friday. A man named Drotet murdered his mother. It appears that he had strictly observed his religious duties, being very assiduous in his attendance on the Novena, at the close of which it was noticed that he was deranged, and in a great state of excitement. Two days before the perpetration of the murder he excommunicated, and, in the course of the day, declared that 'he was lost beyond redemption," at the same time manifesting the infention of killing the cure of the parish. He was consequently watched and locked up. His father came to 8ee him next day and brought him home. On Friday morning he appeared to have recovered his senses, and was very affectionate to his mother, a woman aged sixty-two years. In the course of the day, however, he felt unwell, and his father pressed him to tak some food. He refused to do so, saying he only wanted some milk. Thereupon he proceeded to the dairy in the vicinity of the house, and was followed by his mother. His father was looking out of the window at the time, and saw her fall at the door. He immediately ran out, and perceived that she had been struck by an ax. The unfortunate wreth had struck her three times on the head. She died a few hours after. Young Drolet evinced the greatest composure when charged with the crime, and did not make the slightest attempt to escape. At the coroner's inquest, held the same and succeeding day, he declared that he did not recognize the body of his mother, and displayed unmistakablesymptoms of insanity. After his arrest, however, he acknowledged having killed her; and being interrogated as to his motives for committing the crime, said. "Hada good mother; but something impelled me to kill her. I first intended to kill my father, but preferred killing my mother." Drolet has heretofore been known as a man of a kind, peaceable disposition, and only manifested symptoms of derangement three days befor t The Montreal (Canada) Gazette of July 3d

Defore the murder.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK.

On the night of the 29th ultimo Mortimer Maguire, son of Mark Maguire, proprietor of the Red House, One Hundred and Tenth street and Second avenue, New York, became involved in a quarrel, corner of Houston and Crosby streets, with a stranger, during which Maguire received injuries in the head which soon reduced him to a state of insensibility. After remaining in that condition for several hours, in the porter-house 14 East Houston street, Maguire was removed to the New York Hospital, where he lingered fill Monday last, and expired. Coroner Gover was duly notified of the fact, and made an effort to secure the attendance of witnesses who were present at the time of the fatal affray, but it was found impossible to find them till Thursday. An inquest was held on the body, when the following verdict was rendered: "We find that Mortimore Maguire came to his death from apoplexy, the result of violence, at the hands of some person or persons unknown." Maguire, who was a native of New York city, aged twenty-one years, was employed as messenger in the County Clerk's office. The East Houston-street gang decline to divulge either the whereabouts of the name of the murderer. ANOTHER TRAGEDY IN NEW YORK. EXTENSIVE BURGLARY IN TROY, NEW YORK.

The Troy (N. Y.) Times of July 5th gives the

following details of an extensive burglary in

that city on the night of the 3d of July. It says:

Yesterday morning, Mr. Garrit Quackenbush, on visiting his store quite early, saw a gas-light burning. This seemed vory Strange, and led to an examination. He soon found many shelves cleared of their valuable contents, while in the southeast corner of the building, about twelve or fifteen feet from the ground, was a hole which showed how the robbers had effected an entrance and made an exit. This hole had been tunnelled through two walls and more than thirty inches of solid brickwork. It led into the second story of Mr. G. B. Warren's barn, in the rear of Third street. The burglars had clambered the fence on the alley, ascended to the left of the burn, and there commenced operations in a secluded corner. Whether they operated for two or three occasions, or effected their object in a single night, cannot be determined. It is thought that with keen tools they could have done the work between the hours of nine P. M. and three or four A. M. The calculations were splendidly made to reach the desired spot. A surveyor could scarcely have succeeded better. There was a quantity of bottles and barrels in the corner of the barn, which must have been used to deaden the sound. The hole was quite small, yet large enough for a good-sized man to enter. Through it was passed silks to the value of ten thousand five hundred dollars. How the burglars carried off the goods without detection is a mystery, for the watchman never left the outside of the store until after daylight. There was much noise in the street, it is true; but it is strange that the sound of tunnelling the walls was not heard all over the neighborhood. The burglars seemed to have hurried away with their booty. On the barn stairs and in the garden of Mr. Warren's house several pieces had been dropped in their hasty flight. Numerous tracks also greeted the eye.

A guerilla to the Cincinnati Commercial of the good and the caye. A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commer-

cial, writing from Nashville, under date of July 3d, says:

It will be recollected that about six weeks ago the noted guerilla, Champ. Ferguson, was exptured at his house, and brought to Nashville. He is a tall, nuscular, brawny, sinister-looking man, with a piercing, roving, dark eye, is inclined to be swaggering in his manner, and without showing in his face any marks of a high intelligence, impresses the beholder as a bold, determined, dangerous man, possessed of strong native intellect. His attocities have been almost countless, and the blood-thirstiness of his murders are enough to make one shudder. He is known to have boasted, just before the occupation of Knoxville by the Union forces, of having killed ninety-seven Lincolnites, as he termed all loyalists, and bragged that he was going to Saliville, Virginia, to fill up the number to one hundred. It is well known that he fulfilled his threat at that point, by brutally murdering three men in one of the hospitals there. He appears to have felt himself commissioned by cial, writing from Nashville, under date of July

God or the devil to take the lives of loyal men, and in perpetrating his barbarities was almost always present in person; generally giving with his own hand, by pistol or howle-knife, the fatal blow which ended his victim's misery. One of the specifications of the charges against him, is for torturing to death three of his prisoners.

In about two weeks, or as soon as the court and witnesses can be gotten together, Champ Ferguson is to be tried by a court-martial. Testimony by deposition will be taken of officers now in the North, relative to the cold-blooded and inhuman murders committed by him at Saltville. It is expected that H. C. Blackman, 42d United States Colored Infantry, will be the judge advocate. The accused is employed in writing out a history of his life for publication.

When Ferguson was brought into court to hear the charges against him read, the Nashville Despatch thus sketches the scene: "Ferguson was brought in by five guards, who were stationed around the room. He was seated at the table in the middle of the room, and resting his elbow on the table, reclined his head on his hand. In this attitude he remained, with his gaze riveted on the judge advocate, while the bloody charges and specifications were being read. We observed him closely, and through out this trying ordeal he never evinced an emotion. His fron-knit countenance never changed once. At the conclusion the judge advocate remarked 'That's all; to which Ferguson drow a long breath, and, in a low voice, remarked, 'It's enough, I think.'" forrible murder of a woman by her husband. The Muscatine (Iowa) Journal of a late date ives the following account of a horrible mun ler in Sigourney county in that State. It says der in Sigourney county in that State. It says:
Sheriff Merriam, of Kockuk county, came
up on the Western train yesterday, with a
man named W. J. Allen in custody, who was
arrested on charge of killing his wife at Sigourney last Tuesday. When charged with
the crime, Allen defiled his guilt, and said it
was done by two strange men while he was
working in the field. Circumstantial evidence
was strong against him, however, and he
was arrested and taken before the magistrate,
who bound him over for \$10,000 to appear at
the next term of the District Court, which,
being unable to pay, he was started off to
jail at Oekaloosa—there being none at Sigourncy—under charge of the sheriff. They had
hardly gone over eight miles cre they were
overtaken by a large number of the citizens
of Sigourney, who demanded the prisoner,
swearing they would hang him on the spot. of Sigourney, who demanded the prisoner, swearing they would hang him on the spot. The sheriff promised to take him to the Muscatine county jail, when the crowd seemed satisfied.

catine county jail, when the crowd seemed satisfied.

The whole party then turned back to Sigourney. They had not gone more than half way, however, until the mobspirit again broke out, and fresh attempts were made to seize the prisoner. Firmness manifested on the part of the sheriff, and Allen's promising to make a full confession, quelled the mob.

Allen then confessed, that after dinner he went to work in the field, leaving his wife asleep on the bed, but seen returned to the house, and taking a single-tree, went to where she lay, and with it beat out her brains. He gave as his excuse for this hoinous crime, that he was engaged to be married to a girl fifteen years of age. He thought he could kill his wife and get out of the scrape by charging it to some one else, and then settle down with his new wife. als new wife.

After this confession the sheriff and his prisoner were permitted to go on their way nimolested.
Allen now denies his confession, and says he nade it only because he was compelled to. There is no doubt, however, in the minds of he citizens of Sigourney, that he is the guitty nan. He is a man of middle age, and of rather fine indearance. He was married to his deceased ppearance. He was married to his deceased vite some fifteen years since, and apparently ived happily with her during that time. He and no children.

Public Amusements. New Arch-STREET THEATRE. -This evening at the Arch, Miss Ettie Henderson will begin an engagement of only six nights. She appears in four characters. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .-- On Mon day evening next, the 17th of July, the Chestnut reopens for the summer season, with Bou-cicault's great and justly celebrated Irish drama, "Arrah na Pogue." The scenery, mechanical effects, etc., will, we understand, be entirely new, and prepared with great care and nicety. The play will be cast from the most prominent artists of the three theatres— Chestnut, Walnut, and Arch. This week the theatre will remain closed, so as to give suffi-cient time to prepare for the opening night on MATINEE AT THE ACADEMY.—Next Saturday afternoon, July 15, a burlesque East Lynne matinee will be given at the Academy of Music by Messrs. Frank Drew and Stuart Robson

Many prominent members of the dramatic n article in the custom-house schedules. an profession of this and other cities have volunteered, and, to judge from present appear ances, the matinee will be a grand affair. The orchestra will be under the direction of Mr C. R. Dodworth, who has so often delighted the doubt was cleared up. hiladelphia audiences with his most perfect

STATE ITEMS.

-We thank the Delaware County Republican for the following: The Philadelphia Press made its appearance, on Tuesday last, in a newspaper in the Union than the Press. Free manly, independent and outspoken, it has won its way to popular favor everywhere. Every department is conducted with marked lity, and can always be relied on for correc information. We are gratified to see this evidence of its prosperity, and hope its worthy and patriotic editor may be amply rewarded for his efforts to furnish the public with so excellent a journal. —Oil developments in Warren county are being actively pushed forward, but for some

veeks no strikes have been made. Operators there have great confidence in some heavy strikes soon brookdale Railroad route, from Pottstown through Boyerstown, to a point on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, near Topton. - The authorities of Harrisburg have de where liquor is sold shall be open after mid-

night. —Anti-Meat Clubs are springing up in many towns and boroughs throughout the State. -Savannah is now garrisoned by the 47th Pennsylvania Volunteers. -A new theatre in Pittsburg is nearly com - The Fourth was very quietly celebrated in -Pic-nics are the order of the day in Lan

HOME ITEMS.

- A day or two since General Grant received a letter from an enterprising attaché of a leading New York journal, calling his attention to he fact that he had written up very fully and flatteringly his journey to Chicago, and the ovations received on the trip, and stating that as he (the writer) was in straitened circumstances, and found living very expensive, etc., any donation that the General might see fit to make as a compensation would be very gratefully received, and he might rely upon its being considered strictly confidential. The

the Memphis Commercial, that a recent tele-graphic dispatch printed in the papers of the North, to the effect that Maj. Gen. Hurlburt, of Illinois, was to be tried by a court-martial, for alleged malfeasance and neglect of duty, is whol untrue. The General has just returned from Tew Orleans; and we have no reason to doubt that he is as high in favor with the Govern v led our victorious columns at the battle of Intchie.-Chicago Tribune. ic one cord of the mahogany wood which grows in that vicinity, if George B. McClellan vas not elected. He performed his task, and he wood was sold to a Republican, who had ment made from some of it, bound with solid silver bands. He had intended it for Mr. Lincoln, but on his death, presented it to Mrs. Lincoln, by whom it was placed in the Chicago -On the 22d day of August the people of dredth anniversary of the settlement of that

town. Hon. A. H. Bullock will deliver a com nemorative address and Albert Bryant will deliver the poem.

— A fellow had a \$1,000 diamond set sent from a jeweler's to his room at a hotel, in Cincinnati. last week, to show to his wife, who he said, was ill, and while the attendant waited he stepped out another door, and has not been seen since. be mainly a question of taste. One of the largest millinery establishment in a neighbor-

(his heavy work.

— The New Jersey *Herald* newspaper office at Newton, together with the contents, was totally destroyed by fire on the 7th inst. It is upposed to have been the work of an incen ill., says: "The season here is usually opened rith great eclat by small-pox, continued spiritcelly by cholera, and closed up brilliantly with ellow fever Sweet spot?" -A party of roughs attacked a soldiers dance, in Syracuse, on the 4th, but were repulsed at the point of the bayonet—their cader being killed, and from twenty to thirty others injured. -It is proved that married printers are marter than unmarried ones. The married nine, at the Printers' Base Ball match, on Monday, in Albany, beat the single nine badly.

— A wild man is exciting the inhabitants of

Niagara county, N. Y. Organized bands of men have been out to take him; but hitherto

y his flectness, he has cluded them.

—Jas. Jenkins hung himself in Dorchester Massachusetts, Monday, because he was an ested for drunkenness. He could'nt bear the -The daily newspaper establishments in ters, and refuse to employ any bound by -Burglars tunneled two solid stone walls in a Troy building, on the 3d, and robbed Quackenbush's store of \$10,000 worth of silks. - Herman, the magician, has leased the New York Academy of Music for the latter part of September and part of October.

— At the grand ball at Saratoga, a lady wore on her dress Chuntilly lace half a vard in lepth, and a shawl of the same material.

— The President's family, including his two ecretaries, when all assembled, will number ifteen persons. - There is a baby in Manchester, Virginia wo years old, that weighs 200 pounds.

— The Richmond Republican estimates the outhern loss by the war as \$5,800,000,000.

Boys only twelve years old have be highway robbers in Troy, N. Y.

-Watermelons in Charleston, S. C., at one

dollar.

FOREIGN ITEMS. The French papers amounce the death of Madame De Barrat, who founded the congre-gation of the Sacre Cour, and has since directed it. She was a person remarkable for her charity, her powerful intellect, and her goodness of heart, and had attained the 85th year of her age. It was at Amiens, sixty-five years since, that she laid the foundation of the work which she directed with so much skill to the end of her life. Madame De Barrat founded nore than 100 branches of the Sacre Cour, is one of which the Empress Eugenic was edu-cated. The present Emperor, whose family gave several nuns to the order, ratified the approbation formerly given to the congregatio - Count Albert de Revel has, according to a

Parisian correspondent of the Athenaum, been

eft £2,000 a year, by an eccentric uncle, on the

condition that, within two years, he shall

marry a tall, slim lady, of "barmonious pro portions," with long and thick golden hair. She must have an open forehead, blue eyes, a brilliant white skin, a well-made nose, a small mouth, graceful limbs, and she is to be full of grace; and her character is to be slightly shaded with a poetic languor." Albert admits that the condition is not a hard one, save in the difficulty of finding the peerless beauty who is to share his £2,000 a year with him. - A new process of boiling the juice of the sugar-cane has recently been introduced in island of Antigua, West Indies, which does not convert the juice into separate articles, distinct in nature, such as sugar, molasses, and rum, but into a solid compound contain ing all these articles in a single mass, from which, afterwards, the refiner extracts the various articles of commerce which it contains. The new process was discovered by an English chemist, and it is thought that it will work quite a revolution in sugar making everywhere.

—A curious story is told of a marquis who let his house, in 1862, for 20,000 francs, on the ondition that the rent should be doubled it Florence became the capital of Italy. The event having now occurred, the marquis claimed the fulfilment of the contract, but the enant refused, on the ground that Florence which the marquis could not have foreseen

when the contract was made. The matter was eventually brought before a court of law, and the marquis gained his suit. -The Prince of Wales made a speech lately in behalf of poor clergy. It was a common place though kindly little address; yet it was received with as many cheers as if it pos the eloquence of an oration of Demosthenes and later in the evening the Archbishop of Canterbury assured the Prince that "the words he had spoken that night in advocating the cause of the institution, would moisten many an eye with the tear of gratitude, and would fill many a heart with thankfulness." - At a sale which occurred at Saint Sebas tien a week or two since, a copy of the "Lettres Juives" was sold for less than eighteen pence, and was found to contain fifty-two inedited letters of Voltaire, Diderot, D'Alembert, and their contemporaries. An amateur of Bayonne heard of the discovery, and gave two thousand francs for this promising lot of

-The following very nawe advertise appeared in a French paper a few days after the Grand Prix: "The individual who, on unday, deprived M-, 37 Rue de Sentie ld watch, chain, and ornaments, is re nested to return the locket. As this article s of slight value, and only dear to M—as a souvenir, M— thinks he may so far rely on he delicacy of the individual, and therefore accept (agrier) his anticipatory - The committee on the bill authorizing the

city of Paris to borrow two hundred and fifty illions has just presented its report. Two ndred millions are to be devoted exclusively to the works rendered necessary by the exten sion of the limits of Paris, and the surplus will go to the extraordinary expenses of relitious edifices and hospitals, municipal buildngs. &c. Last summer a cargo of ice was imported nto England from Norway. Not having such

lication was made to the Treasury and to the coard of Trade, and after a long delay it was ecided that the ice should be entered as "dry ods;" but the whole cargo had melted before - It is said that the waiters of the Paris coffee and eating houses are thinking of following the example set them by the cabmen, and striking for an advance of wages. There is

too, a partial strike among the washerwomen and some who left off work are said to have as saulted those who have remained constant to Dr. Hubbard, of Paris, says that out of one hundred persons, sixty-five marry, three of these get divorced, eight leave their partners without any formality, fourteen stick to the marriage relations but fight all the time, thirty vegetate, and perhaps ten out of the sixty-five live and enjoy themselves. - It is a moderate estimate to put the various railway works now in hand, shortly to be com-

menced, in and around London, at an aggregate length of one hundred and twenty miles, and involving an outlay of about £30,000,000. This vast network of railways is designed for the convenience of a population already exceeding 3,000,000, which is every year growing with rapid strides. — Count Lagrange and his friends, anticl-pating the success of their horse Gladiateur, hired an army of six hundred boxers, which was stationed in detachments round the weighing stand. This precaution having beme known no doubt prevented the hostile demonstrations of the evil-minded. Hence the enthusiasm which followed the victory of

tion in Siberia, are left without any assistance on the part of the Government. Those that have some little money may eke out a tolerable existence. The rest go about in tatters, and have to work for their daily bread on the arms of the half wild colonists of the region.

—In consequence of the cholera having broken out in Egypt, the whole of the India. China, and Australian mails were sent from the general post-office on the 20th, in boxes, instead of bags, to prevent infection from being carried out of Egypt by the mails passing through that country.

— The telegraph cable between Marsala and La Calle, on the Algerian coast, has been successfully laid. Direct communication is now

open between the continent, Algeria, and -The Count Cavour, a Turin journal, has published an address of the Italian press to President Johnson, begging him to accord a general amnesty to all the Confederates with--Mad. Tepliskow, wife of the Russian general of artillery of that name, was receently burnt to death at Kief, from the accidental setting on fire of her clothing by the ashes of a eigarette which she was smoking.

—The London Gazette publishes the notification of the United States Government that passports will no longer be required from perons entering the States.

— It is said that some new value has been discovered in coal ashes. A collector has paid \$9,000 for the privilege of collecting them in a

establishing stations along the German shores nas been founded at Bremen. CITY ITEMS. THE SPLENDID NEW "CHINESE SUN HAT,"

single district in Manchester, England.

- A society for providing lifeboats and

old by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, is decidedly the most popular article of Ladies' apparel of the season. The entire stock of Straw and Fancy Goods of this extensive house THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The nproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best namer, and warranted to give satisfaction

His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.-Mr.Geor Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome as rtment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beau tiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, inlargest millinery establishment in a neighboring city employs an able-bodied man to do by any other in the world. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide

themselves with Bathing Dresses from

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street FOR ONE DOLLAR.-All the time spent in tying and untying, and half the silk in the tie nd sears, are saved by the use of Eshleman's patent eravat-holder. Price, one dollar each, wholesale and retail, at 701 Chestnut street. Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods-large assortment. CONNUBIAL LIFE IN PARIS.-Dr. Hubbard, o Paris, says that out of 100 persons 65 marry, 3 of hese get divorced, 8 leave their partners without that formality, 14 stick to the marriage relation but fight all the time, 30 vegetate, and perhaps 10 out of the 65 live and enjoy themselves. Here we manage things differently, principally because the husbands insure the respect and admiration of their wives by procuring their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos.

A RAID,-Now comes the season of flies-a uisance intolerable. Let everybody know, then, that Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will utterly annihilate them. Use it, and rest Detroit, Mich., have discharged their old printers, and refuse to employ any bound by a heat. Sold by druggists and dealers everyje26-mwfl3t where. Sprupes Wine Wa have examined a speci men of the Samburg Port Wine of Mr. Alfred Speer, referred to by a correspondent of the American Baptisi, and have no doubt it is the unadulterated juice of the Portugal grape. We should judge from its taste and appearance, that it is certainly valuable as a communion wine and as a tonic for weakly persons. It has the recommendation of some of the first physicians in this country as well as Europe,—washington Star. Washington Star. FOUR STECK & Co.'s PIANO'S (little used) for ale at bargains. These planes have been used during the past winter and spring at concerts at public halls, and in private houses, and show no marks of use. Price \$200 less than now ones of same style, though all new ones have been reduced \$75. J. E. Gould,

je21-36t

Seventh and Chestnut streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

At the commencement of the rebellion vas the opinion of many Americans, and the lmost universal opinion among Europeans, hat our resources were inadequate to the tinuance of an expensive and protracted war. Hence, in English and French financial circles, the disruption of the Union was as-sumed as a foregone conclusion. Facts which have lately come to light, show an unparal-leled advancement, even during the continuance of the war, in all the elements of com-A writer in the Atlantic Monthly, makes a comparison of the resources and means of payment respectively of England and Ameica, on the assumption that the re entivued until 1869, and that the United States should then owe a national debt as large as England's at the close of the Napo-leon War in 1815, viz: 84,305,000,000. Let it be emembered that England has not only sustained this debt (even reducing it somewhat,) but has prospered and grown rich during the succeeding fifty years. At the respective periods of comparison suggested, to wit: 1815 and 1869, the population of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was less than one-half of what the population of the United States will be, and in amount of foreign trade was less than one-third. In 1815 the "factory system" was in its infancy and imperfectly organized, the steam engine was unperfected and in com-paratively limited use. The railway, the steamboat, the telegraph, the reaper, the thrasher, and many other important improvements and discoveries which tend to augment the productive power of nations, have all come since that day. So far as relates to the question of ability to sustain heavy financial burdens, England, in 1815, can hardly be compared for a moment with a country like our own, possessing, as it does, in abundance and perfection, the potent agencies of productive and distributing power just referred to. The stock market was very dull on Saturday and the sales limited. There was no regular meeting at the Stock Board, the me having accepted an invitation to spend the day at the Tinicum Fish House. Reading Railthe outside board at from 491/2@40%, closing firm at the latter rate. Government bonds are firmly held at full prices; we quote 5-20s at 105@1051/4; 6s of 1881 at 1061/2; 7-30s at 991/6@100, and 10-40s at 971/2@97%. Coal Oil shares con-

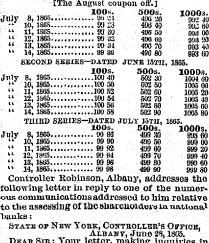
tinue dull and depressed; Caldwell sold at 2; Junction, at 3%; Walnut Island, 14; Dunkard, 1/2, and Excelsior, 1/2. The following were the quotations of Gold n Saturday, at the hours named: The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan

by Jay Cooke, on Saturday, amount to \$5,251,500, including one of \$1,630,000 from First National Bank, New York; one of \$200,000 from First National, Boston; one of \$311,250 from Ninth National, New York; one of \$150,000 from Fourth National, New York; one of \$100,000 from First National, Reading; one of \$240,000 from Second National, Chicago; one of \$120,000 from Third National, St. Louis; one of \$250,000 from Clark, Dodge, & Co., New York; one of \$100.000 from C. A. Putnam & Co., Bo of \$100,000 from Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston; and one of \$100,000 from Heny, Clems, & Co., New York. There were 3,675 individual subscriptions of \$50@100 each. The subscriptions for the week ending the 8th inst., amount to The new seven-thirty treasury notes are a

very popular investment, and within a few days large amounts have been bought up for German bankers. These notes are of three classes; the first issue of August 15, 1864, matures August 15, 1867; the second issue of June 15, 1865, matures June 15, 1868, and the third issue of July 15, 1865, matures July 15, 1868.

These are all payable in currency at maturi to or are convertible into five-twenty bonds at the option of the holder. The July seven-

thirty notes differ from the first and second series, in that they have the following condition printed in red ink across the face of the notes: "The Government reserves the right of paying in coin the interest on this note, at Each of the issues of the seven-thirties bears different value every day on account of the adjustment of the daily accruing interest. The following table shows the price for the current six days:



ous communications addressed to him relative to the assessing of the shareholders in national banks:

STATE OF NEW YORK, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE,
ALBARY, June 28, 1865.

DEAR SIR: Your letter, making inquiries in relation to assessing shareholders in national banks, is duly received. I had previously read the circular published by the Hon. E. H. Spanlding, to which you refer. The printed circular issued by me states the duty of assessors in this respect, as I understand it. Congress expressly authorized the taxing of the shareholders in national banks. The Legislature, at its last session, passed a law, "the enabling act," so called, which directs them to be taxed in pursuance of that authority. I do not see how any assessor can disregard that law. The act of Congress requires that they shall not be taxed at any higher rate than State banks. Mr. Spaulding's circular assumes that they will be taxed at a higher rate, because they have no deduction on account of U. S. stocks held by them, while the State banks have such deduction to the extent that their capital is invested in those stocks. The error of this assumption is manifest. The rate of taxation is one thing; the amount of assessment is quite another and different thing. If a State bank has invested any portion of its capital in Government securities, it can only be assessed for the residue, but it is taxed at the same rate as if it had no such investment, but not for the same amount. Its Government socks are exempt by act of Congress. But Congress made no such exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in Government socks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary in the very same act in which it requires them to invest in Government socks, it authorizes them to be taxed, and makes no exemption in the case of national banks. On the contrary in the very same act in which it requires said. If Congress has in this particular inadverte

The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated for the week ending July 1; Total......97,201 926,583 1,114,940 501,218 5,009 22,076 Prev. week. 101,043 917,445 758,849 551,969 8,207 16,334
The London Economist of June 24 says:
The hank return of this week indicates that
the usual precautions are being taken by the
mercantile community at the approach of the
half year. There is less money offering in the
general market, where the bank rate is fairly
maintained. The provision for the anticipated
expenditure at the coming elections tends also
to limit the supply of money, and, in consequence, there is more activity in the discount
department at the bank. Exceptional operations have nevertheless taken place at 2% per
cent., and there are no appearances to indicate
that other than the temporary causes aliaded
to influence the market or its future prospects.
In the stook exchange there is a steady inquiry, with sufficient employment for money at 3
per cent. on Government securities at short
periods. Prev. week. 101.043 917.445 758.849 654,969 3,207 16,334

The same journal says:

The same journal says:

Telegrams from Marseilles announce the fullure of Messrs. Charles Rostand & Co., sugar refiners, with Habilities estimated at about £500,000. A favorable liquidation is expected. Advices from Bombay state the Habilities of Mr. Byranijce Hormusjee Cama, whose failure was announced in London on the 23d ultimo, reach about £3,500,600, and the assets £2,800,000. A deed of assignment has been despatched to England. There has been a very excited cotton market at Liverpool throughout the week, and the sales have been on a very extensive scale. On Wednesday 40,000 bales changed hands, a number which has never been exceeded, if even equalled. All classes seemed ready to buy, and there is no doubt, if holders had not exhibited some reserve in selling their cotton, that the sales would have been larger than they wore. Testerday, although their was less excitement, yet, through the firmness of holders, prices advanced 14d. Pricos may be quoted 11/2d to 23/2d higher than has Friday. To-day the market is much quieter, the late large purchasers of spinners having given them a present supply. The same journal says: The following are the exports of cotton from Alexandria from October 3 to June 1: Great Britain, France, Anstria, Total,

Bales, Bales, Bales, Bales,

84,999 33,775 7,281 125,565

110,666 21,578 5,429 137,975

144,268 34,586 7,297 194,301

194,278 59,185 11,667 285,100

205,920 30,116 7,042 243,078 It is stated in consequence of the scarcity

of corn and the high price at which it has sold of that cereal is being rapidly renewed in Egypt; while the cultivation of cotton is, in several districts, being discontinued.

Lewes Delt, July 7—10 A. Schrs Alice B, from Philadelphia for Issuan, do for New York; Pallas, do for R inud; J C Calhoun and Sarah, from Baltin during the last twelve months, the cultivation several districts, being discontinued.

Mr. Satterthwaite's American Circular says:

The London market for American securities has, during the past week, been characterized by considerable animation and buoyancy. United States Government Bonds have been in request on home account, and a rise of five per cent, has been established since our last. There have been numerous buyers of a good class for Illinois shares, which at one time to-day touched \$7½, closing \$5½ to.6, a rise of nearly eight dollars on the week. The inquiry for the various securities of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway still continues, the bonds being scarce and the debentures finding daily investors.

The New York Post of Saturday evening The New York Post of Saturday evening says:
Gold is quiet at 1393/@140, and foreign exchange is dult and nominal at 1093/@109.
The loan market is easy at 4@5 and large surplus balances are offered to-day at low rates to secure the two days' interest. Commercial bills are dull at 6@8.
The stock market opened dull and closed with more animation. Governments are ad.

AND SHOWING A

ancing, railroad bonds ateady, mining eglected, petroleum stocks flat, Stato rm and railroad shares strong, esp nose of the best Western roads. those of the best Western roads. So safe.

The heaviest business of the mornin
been in Pittsburg, Erie, Hudson, Readin
Northwestern preferred. Of Erie, 1,700 st
were sold at 81% 281%; of Hudson, 1,200 st
20111/2; of Reading, 2,400 at 98/2693/; of 1
20111/2; reading, 98/2; michigan Southern,
Rock Island, 107. Sales of Stocks July 8. THE PUBLIC BOARD OUTSIDE SALES. 300 Excelsior ... % 100 Reading II. 5 Norristown R ... 53% 100 do ... 100 Reading II. 49-58 100 do ... 100 do ... 49% 200 do ... 100 do ... 49% 100 do ... 100 do ... 49% 100 do ... 100 do ... 49% 100 do ... 100 do ... 49% 100 do ... 100 do .. Drexel & Co. quote: Quartermasters' Vouche Orders for Certifs, of In Paris, 60 days sight.. " 3 days..... Antworp, 60 days...

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market is dull at former rate there being very little demand either for port or home use; about 500 bbls fair c family sold at \$7.25 \$ bbl. The retailers bakers are buying in a small way at from \$4, 6.25 for superfine, \$6.50@7 for extra, \$7.25,0% for extra family, and \$8.50@2.50 % bbl for fame brands, as to quality. Ryo Flour is quoted \$5 \$\mathbf{F}\$ bbl, and Corn Meal at \$4.75 \$\mathbf{F}\$ bbl.

New York Markets, July 8 New York Markets, July 9.

Ashes are dull.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western flour is very firm and quiet; sale 5,000 bils at \$6.300 5.55 for superfine State; \$4.20 6.20 for extire State; \$6.200 8.20 for choice du \$5.300 5.70 for superfine Western; \$6.1508.30 for common to medium extra Western; and \$6.30 for common to good shipping brands entra round hoop Oluc. Canadian flour is quiet and firm; sales 500 bils at \$6.5506.30 for common, and \$6.3508 for good to choice extra Southern flour is quiet and firm; sales 500 bils at \$6.500.07.60 for common, and \$6.3501.00 for fancy and extra. Rye flour is dull. Comme is quiet. Wheat is quiet and dull; sales 70 bus Winter red Western, at \$1.42, and 7,000 bus winter red Western at \$1.42, and 7,000 bus winter red winter red western at \$1.42, and 7,000 bus winter re Chiego Spring at \$1.31. Kye is firmer; st. 14,000 bus Western at 90c. Barley is quiet. Il ley malt is dull. Oats are dull and drooping at 68c for Western. The Corn market is d and drooping; sales 26,000 bus at 72@78c for sound, and 70@80c for sound mixed Western Provisions,—The Pork market is firm Sales 6,800 bbls at \$20.57@20.75 for new market is 500@19 for prime, and \$20.50@20.75 for primess.

The Boof market is steady; sales 510 bbls alabout previous prices. Beef hams are quiet Cut meats are firm; sales 675 pkgs at 125116 for Shoulders and 18@21c for Hams. The Lari market is firm; sales 1,850 bbls at 16@20.

Whisky is dull; sales 100 bbls Western at \$200.000. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July 4.

Business in the oil way remains inactive Dealers manifest no disposition to operate to any extent at present. The supply of crusin the market is not large. The receipts at on the increase; buyers in some instances as disposed to hold off. The reports from the Allegheny oil regions are beginning to attract some attention, and if only partially true, with naturally increase the supply on the opening of navigation, as we have before mentioned. The price at the Pit Hole wells has been fixed at \$2 \text{w}\$ bid. What effect the new discoveries will have on prices are matters that will be hereafter determined. The rates in our market were unchanged, with sales at \$2\text{\$2\$}\text{\$2\$}\text{\$4\$}\ of the brand.
CRUDE.—So far as prices were concerned, no change was perceptible. Sales 1,000 bbls at 20, pkgs returned; 250 do, 21½c, pkgs exchanged; 500 do, 21½c, ilo do heavy, 22c; 500 do, 21½c, all with packages returned or echanged, and 400 do, 26½c, pkgs included.
REFINED.—Among the sales were 1,000 bbls bonded, for immediate delivery, 45½c; 100 do 44c, and 100 bbls free oil, 64c.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 9.

UN RISES...... 4 47 | SUN SETS.... Steamship Proportis, (Dr) Higginson, from Liverpool via Boston, 46 hours, with malse to A R McHenry & Co.
Schr J H Moore, Nickerson, 4 days from Botton, with malse to captain.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, 4 days from Botton, with salt to Wm Bumm & Co.
Schr R M Price, Kelly, 4 days from Portland, with headings to John Mason & Co.
Schr Star, Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with malse to Crowell & Collins.
Brig John Aviles, Upton, 12 days from Matanzas, with molasses to 8 Morris Waln & Co.
Schr Planet (Br.) Shannon, 14 days from Matanzas, with guano to order. 28th ult, lat 34th 100 74 20, spoke bark Mary Ann, 10 days at from New York for New Orleans; same time and place, George A Gray, first officer, of Maschusetts, aged 45 years, died of typhofever.

Schar Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, 6 days from and place, George A Gray, first officer, of Marsachusetts, aged 45 years, died of typhoid fever.

Schar Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, 6 days from Boston, with ice to D B Kershow & Co.

Schr F Thompson, Holmes, 8 days from Rockland, with ice to Holbrook & Hughes.

Schr C H Moore, Corson, 6 days from New Haven, in ballast to captain.

Schr S A Taylor, Dukes, from Daversport, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr L S Levering, Corson, from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to Wannamacher & Maxfiell.

Schr J Burley, Shaw, from Roston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr J B Allen, Case, from Nantuckot, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr H B Melcalf, Rodgers, from Albany, in ballast to J G and G S Repplier.

Schr H J Mercer, Somers, from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Steamer B Meinder, Bloomsburg, from Alexandria, Va., in ballast to Captain.

Steumer Anthracite, Green, 21 hours from New York, with midse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer C Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with midse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer C Comstock, Druke, 24 hours in New York, with make to W Maird & Co.

Cleared.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, Bark E McDonald (Br), Morton, Cronstading Oitawa (Br), McDonald, Havre, Brig Argo (18), Alkena, Halinax, Brig W H Bickmore, Lippincott, Port Roy Schr Starlight, York, Portland.

Schr Marion, Pryor, Norwich.

Schr Marion, Pryor, Norwich.

Schr Keading RR, No 34, Burke, Norfolk.

Schr Reading RR, No 48, Burke, Norfolk.

Schr Reading RR, No 48, Burke, Norfolk.

Schr Heading RR, No 48, Burke, Norfolk.

Schr Jos Maxfield, May, Boston.

Schr J Barley, Shaw, Boston.

Schr J Burley, Shaw, Boston.

Schr B W Dillon, Ludlam, Boston.

Schr B Hallen, Case, Nantucket.

Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Fall River.

Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Boston.

Schr M E Clark, Clark, Boston.

Schr J Leach, Grace, Boston.

Schr Josephine, Waterbury, Norwich.

Schr Mary L Van Kirk, Van Kirk, Newpork.

Schr Rappahannock, Russell, Baltimore.

Schr Rappahannock, Russell, Baltimore.

Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, Washington.

Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore. Steamer J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange and: J C Calbonn and Sarah, from Bal for New York; Warren, do for Prov and O M Pettit, from New York for W-ton, are in the harbor this morning; al-rovenue cutter W H Seward, which caus the bay this morning on a cruise. Win Yours, &c., JOHN H. By Notice to Mariners.

LIGHTS AT CAYE RAGE AND CATE PINE, SOUR EAST COAST OF NEWSOUNDLAND.—Information has been received at the Admiraty that has been decided to make the following charge in the lights at Cape Race and Cape Piness the southeast coast of Newfoundland, viz. The fixed light at Cape Race is to be always to a revolving white light, attaining its free est brilliancy every haif minute.

The revolving light at Cape Pines is to be called to a fixed white light.

It is expected that those changes may in the cise date, with further information, will be cise date, with further information, will be command of their Loriships.

GEO. HENRY RICHARRIS, Hydrographer. Notice to Mariners.