The Press

TUESDAY, JULY 11, 1865. OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND. It is very gratifying to find that, after a great deal of misconception, the result of wilfulness and ignorance, the British Government have begun to understand that this country has not the slightest intention, after four years of a most unexampled internicine civil contest, to plunge into a war with England or any other country. Whatever nation relishes fighting for the sake of fighting, surely the American does not. On the contrary, we are the most peacefullydisposed people on the face of the earth. Our policy is entirely opposed to entering into postilities with other nations, in order to obtain additional territory. We showed the sincerity and moderation of that policy, some twenty years ago, when Mexico was in our hands, by declining to annex it, though the Mexicans themselves were anxious to enter into our citizenship, and the country would have very prettily rounded off our Southern territory. The fact is, we have as much territory as we require. In the fulness of time, it may be, the British provinces on this continent may gravitate into our possession, or rather into partnership with us; the West Indies, in coming time, may volunteer into the same condition; Cuba, with her tempting local propinquity, may do the same; it is doubtful, however, whether Ireland-fulfilling Dr. Moriarty's anticipation-will ever become a State in our Union, placing her harp among the starry glories of our flag. But these are remote contingencies, which this generation can scarcely expect to occur. The very certain fact is, that we do not go in for conquest, as England,

fere with you. The British Government, we are delighted to learn from The Out, one of its semiorgans, are very happy, just now, in the reassurance "of the friendly feeling and amicable intentions of the American Administration." [The Owl, by the way. forgets that the words friendly and amicable are synonymes, the first being a translation of the second.] Moreover, we are informed, mysteriously enough, that, though "the outpouring of the virulent press and the private correspondence of men whose extreme views overbalanced their judgment, gave an exaggerated coloring to some of the communications of President Johnson's Cabinet"-(we wonder what that means)-still "there is a deep-set determination not to permit a temporary difference of opinion to cause any real estrangement between the two countries." It may be asked how newspaper articles and private letters could color Mr. SEWARD'S communications to Mr. Adams, our Minister in London; but the bird of wisdom, the owlish exponent of British opinion, is as obscure in its language as was the ancient oracle of Dodona. What seems to be meant is that there is little fear of a quarrel between England and the United States.

France, Prussia, and other European na-

cannot find an excuse for "annexation,"

take care to make one. All that we say, by

our policy as a people, is simply this-do

not meddle with us and we shall not inter-

tions do, and as nations which, when they

There has not been much prospect of such a circumstance, and we rejoice that it is so. The entire correspondence, on the part of Mr. Secretary Seward, from March, 1861, until now, has been eminently conciliatory, though calmly firm. There is only one question of any great importance now between the two countries, and its amicable settlement is inevitable. Mr. Spwarp states a principle, and makes a claim. He says that it was not right for England, while professing to be neutral during the war just ended, to allow the Alabama and other piratical vessels to be built in her ship-yards, and sent to sea with the avowed purpose of damaging American commerce, and he only claims that England shall give adequate pecuniary compensation for the damage so inflicted. Nothing can be more simple or more just. If by a sufferance on the part of A, which mightily resembles complicity, B inflicts serious injury upon the property of C, and is unable to pay the damage, when nabbed by the constable, it is clear, in law as well as in equity, that A must give a reasonable compensation to the injured party. That is precisely how the case stands as to our claim upon England.

Earl Russell and Viscount PAAMERSTON have candidly acknowledged, in Parliacause to complain of England's having albama to be built and fitted out in her ports, and it is clear that paving compensation for the damage done by these ships is now only a question of time and arrangement. A few more quires of foolscap will be covered with correspondence between our Department of State and Downing street, through Mr. ADAMS and Sir FREDERIC BRUCE (the real parties at issue being Mr. SEWARD and Lord Russell,) and when it is found that the claim of this country will not be abandoned or commuted, we shall have a proposition from the Foreign Office in London to submit the whole question to the arbitration of some neutral power, which is understood to imply that the ap pearance of an arbitration has to be made to allow England to cave in without the appearance of being compelled to do so. It is evident, therefore, that, thanks to Mr. SEWARD'S conciliatory firmness, there will scarcely be, to use the Owl's words, "any real estrangement between the two coun-

THE GROWTH AND MANUFACTURE OF WOOL.

The Middle and Northern States furnish on their grassy hill-sides and wide-spreading mountain woodlands all facilities, and the most favorable circumstances for raising sheen. In Pennsylvania alone, immense elevated forests need only a little clearing to make them most admirable pastures for immense flocks of this animal, which is so necessary both as furnishing excellent food and requisite raiment.

The irregularity and inclemency of the climate renders woollen clothing essential to health and comfort during the greater portion of the year, and the home market is very extensive for all grades of the manufactured article. Yet, so blind have we been to our real interests, that the national policy closed the cloth-mills, and left the hills bare of the fleecy flocks which should have whitened their shady paths, and peopled all their vacant nooks with valuable

We have for years been deceiving ourselves into the belief that we were buying cloth cheap in the foreign manufactories, , and the result has been that in the ten years immediately previous to the rebellion, the sheep of Pennsylvania had decreased twelve per cent. in number, while Illinois, with her grand grazing grounds, diminished her flocks fourteen per cent. during the last

census decade. The war creating an immense demand. and the high rate of foreign exchange giving the command of the home market to the home manufacturer, caused the sheep of Pennsylvania to increase seventy-six per cent, in the period of four years previous to 1864, while the increase in Illinois for the four war years was 200 per cent.

Such an increase in a single industry, or rather the creation of a new interest by the in advance of the Federal Government, and he accidental protection afforded by the war, proves the folly of a system which permitted so profitable a branch of industry to fall so far behind all the others, as has been the unfortunate fate of wool-raising. The neglect which it has experienced is illustrated by the simple fact that in the decade preceding 1860, the total increase of live stock in the Western States, including sion which is vested in him by the law. The Presheep, was 1431 per cent., while the sheep themselves only advanced 2 7-10 per cent. yet intend to do so, or he would never have The wool interest has, however, been the subject of much consideration, and the foreign market for the raw material has been always mentioned as a matter of importance. The farmer and laborer, to whom

the belief that they were importing their flannel and cloth at a low price, while somewhere in the country some fortunate sheep raiser was selling his wool dear. Far from this being the case in any way; no American was in reality selling any wool. The foreign manufacturers were so well supplied already that foreign countries have never taken from us more than twenty thousand and the average annual export has fullen below even that moderate amount.

We have fine grasses, extensive grazing grounds, both on the elevated plains of the far West, the prairies of the Mississippi valley, and the upland forests of the Atlantic States; we have the men to wear the cloth, and the men that can make it. It is to be hoped that in the future we will pursue the enlightened policy of employing our mechanics in building the mills, our operatives in working them, and our agriculturists in feeding the workman who manufactures and the sleep which produce the wool that is to clothe the millions of American aborers, instead of purchasing the cloth rom foreign looms, while our own flocks diminish in number every year, and find only a value in the meat market.

A LIBERAL DONATION. Hon. Asa PACKER, of Mauch Chunk, ormerly a Representative in Congress of the Northampton district, and well known as one of the most enterprising and publicspirited citizens of our State, has recently made the magnificent donation of five hundred thousand dollars, and fifty-seven acres of valuable land, near Bethlehem, for the endowment of a new college, which is, we believe, to be under the supervision of the Episcopal Church. Judge PACKER is now absent on a tour through Europe, and he has displayed his usual judgment in making this very liberal and creditable contribution while he is alive to direct its proper appropriation, instead of following the common practice of leaving it as a bequest. Bethlehem is one of the most healthy and lovely towns in the nation. It is surrounded by a peculiarly fertile and picurcsque region; and has long been celebrated for the excellence of its female seminary, and the beauty of its scenery. It is of convenient access from the great centres of the country, being located at the junction of the Lehigh Valley and North Pennsylvania Railroads. A better site could not have been selected. Judge PACKER deserves universal honor for his wise liberality.

AN EXCELLENT APPOINTMENT. It gives us pleasure to record the appointnent of Colonel Horatio G. Sickel as Health Officer of this city. Governor Curtin has displayed his characteristic regard for our brave soldiers by this selection. Colonel SICKEL entered the service in 1861 at the head of one of the Pennsylvania Reserve Regiments, and most bravely and worthily did he follow the fortunes of that gallant organization through all the trying scenes of the war until its shattered remnants were disbanded in 1864. Colonel SICKEL again took the field, in that year, at the head of one of the Union League regiments, and while commanding it received a serious wound. Such men have a claim to the honors and emoluments of civil life which cannot be too frequently and too generally recognized.

WE COPY from the last Sunday's Dispatch an article under the head of, "Is the Re-

an article under the head of, "Is the Rebellion Over?" which deserves the consideration of those who have been asked to accept the extraordinary decision of Hon.

James Thompson, one of the justices of the Supreme Court of this State, in the Cozen's case, as a sound and conclusive legal utterance. The writer of the article in question, Thompson Westcott, Eaq., is an experienced member of the bar, whose loyalty, from the beginning of the rebellion, has never been lost among the quibbles of his peculiar profession.

It is reported that the effective force under General Sheridan's command in Texas will consist of eighty-five thousand men—a very respectable army, and one quite sufficient, we trust, to check any symptoms of revolt among discontented rebels, as well as to guard our rights from invasion or infringement by the forces of Maximilan. We are not accustomed to imperial neighbors, and it is well to have it understood, at the outset, that we mean to "stand no nonsense." A correspondent of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about twelve thousand of the rebel forces of the New Orleans Picagune alleges that about ment, that the United States had great they could gain possession of, and marched lowed such piratical war vessels as the Ala- of the Austrian usurper. This sort of ilibustering is no doubt as acceptable to Louis Napoleon & Co. as aid to Juarez is objectionable; but we have no doubt General Sheridan will enforce fair play hereafter, and at all events prevent those who cry out lustily against violations of our neutrality laws, for the benefit of the constitutional ruler of Mexico, from gaining additional recruits and munitions from he debris of the rebel armies. If we are not to enforce the Monroe doctrine, certainly we will not permit our own citizens and resources to be employed in its sub-

> On Thursday last, Justice Thompson, of the supreme Court, discharged a prisoner who was arrested under a warrant issued by the President of the United States, charged with an offence against military law. He was a contractor for furnishing military goods, and subject by Act of Congress to the jurisdiction of military law in regard to all acts performed under his contract. By the Act of March, 1863

"During the present rebellion the President of the United States, whenever in his judgment the public safety may require it, is authorized to suspend the writ of habeas corpus in any case throughout the United States, or any part thereof. And whenever and wherever the said privilege shall be suspended as aforesaid, no military or other officer shall be compelled, in answer to any writ of habeas corpus, to return the body of any prisoner of prisoners detained by him by authority of the President; but upon the certificate, under oath, of the officer having charge of any one so detained, that such person is detained by him as prisoner under authority of the President, further proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the judge or court having issued the said writ, so long as said suspension by the President shall remain in force, and said rebellion continue." Under authority of this act, the President ssued a proclamation on the 15th of Septem ber, 1923, suspending the writ of habeas corpu in all cases of a military nature concerning soldiers, sailors, spies, deserters, prisoners of war, civil officers of the United States, persons charged with resisting the draft, and persons charged with military and naval offences. This proclamation is still in force, and no proclamation has been made by the President de laring that the rebellion is ended and that the habeas corous is no longer suspended. We have made great progress toward quelling the rebellion; the armies of treason are disbanded; but the States which defied the Government have not yet returned to the exercise of their duties under the Constitution. Provisional Governors have been appointed in some of them, in the hope that they will soon be restored in their relations to the Federal Goent. Throughout the South there are the oath of allegiance. There are several foreign nations which have not yet with-drawn the rights of belligerents accorded to the rebel Government. One Confederate cruiser is, so far as we know, still afoat for urposes of war. The rebel Government, if strue, is dispersed; but officially the United states does not know that Government, and

has never recognized it. The business of the United States is with the people who were in rebellion; and persons may assume a defiant attitude long after the "Government" which they attempted to set up is overturned ill these matters are to be taken into consid ration when the question whether the rebellion is ended is to be decided. Justice Thompson, however, has undertaken to decide all of them taking the ground that the rebellion is over How does he know that? The President has n issued a proclamation to that effect. He has not restored the habeas corpus, and the act of Corgress directly says that "proceedings under gress directly says that "proceedings under the writ of habeas corpus shall be suspended by the court or judge having issued the said writ so long as the saspension by the President shall remain in force;" that is, until the President shall withdraw the privilege of suspensident has not done so, and certainly does not issued the warrant of arrest under the mili-

tary law.

Justice Thompson has undertaken to nullify an act of Congress, and to decide that the re-bellion is ended, upon an unofficial knowledge of certain events which have happened, and portance. Inclarmed and apporer, to whom without possession of full information upon the flannel shirt was an absolute daily ne-

cessity, were carefully indoctrinated into the Government. He has decided upon rumor, and not upon fact and official evidence. The decision is, in truth, political, and favors the party which from the beginning of the rebel n has been incidentally assisting the traitors by clamoring against the exercise of martial w, and which has been assisting sympa thizers with treason by declaratory indigna-tion against the suspension of the habeas cor-pus. We believe that as soon as the public safety permits the President will proclaim that the rebellion is ended, and that the public safety will allow that the suspension of the dollars worth of our "clip" in any year, writ of habcas corpus, ordered by the proclamed the average annual export has fallen mation of September 15, 1863, shall no longer continue.—Sunday Dispatch, July 9.

OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

The Atlantic Cable: The Difficulties of Laying it—An English Journal on John Mitchel-Bailway Travelling in England. The arrival of the steamer Belgian has rought us our usual files of European papers, om which we extract the following: THE TRANSATLANTIC CABLE. The Transatiantic Cable.

The Great Eastern, according to programme, steamed out of the river Medway on the afternoon of the 2th June, and proceeded to the anchorage selected for her at the Nore, where she would remain until about the 2th of July to take in coal and stores, adjust her compasses, and complete the arrangements for the paying out of the Atlantic cable.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING.

From the London Post, June 28.1

paying out of the Atlantic cable.

THE PROSPECTS OF THE UNDERTAKING.

[From the London Post, June 28.]

The process of laying the Atlantic telegraph cable is about to commonee. There are several considerations touching the difficulties which have to be surnounted, and which it may be desirable to set in their proper light. One of the principal dangers by which the cable is said to be threatened is described as consisting in abrupt and extensive variations in the surface of the occan's bed. It is known that at some distance from the coast of freland there is a great increase in the depth of the Atlantic, and it was formerly believed that the steepness of the inclined plane stretching between the shallow water and the deep sea beyond was much greater than it really appears to be. The slope is now believed, from soundings which have been made, to be very gradual, and to extend over a distance of nearly a hundred miles, with a gentle descent of less than a hundred and fifty feet in a mile.

But the condition of things on that part of the earth's surface which is covered with water is, we have every reason to believe, as different in its configuration from the pertion which is covered withing, as the latter is from the surface of the moon, where there is apparently no atmosphere at all, or, at all events, not such an atmosphere as ours. Unless a submarine precipice were so abrupt that the cable would have to hang from its summit perpendently, or be stretched across from one mountain top to another, like the over-house telegraphs, it would, if cautiously paid out from the ship, easily accommodate itself to the occan is generally soft, and when once the cable had accommodate itself to the occan is generally soft, and when once the cable had accommodate itself to the occan is generally soft, and when once the cable had accommodate itself to the occan is generally soft, and when once the cable had accommodate itself to the occan is generally soft, and when once the cable had accommodate itself to the configuration of th

THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON SUPPLY FROM THE PROSPECTS OF THE COTTON SUPPLY FROM AMERICA.

The annual meeting of the Cotton Supply Association had been held in Manchester. Mr. Cheetham, M. P., presided; and in moving the adoption of the report, which gave a succinct account of the proceedings of the committee, he referred to the prospects of the revival of the supply of cotton from America. He said he thought that at the utmost the cotton at the South would not exceed two millions of bales, and prudent, Guildous men, were not even willing to admit that amount. But there was little probability of specially obtaining the cotton that was there, and they must continue to look to other countries. Otherspeakers expressed similar opinions on the question of the American supply. Mach disappointment was expressed at the result of the efforts unde to extend and improve the cultivation of cotto extend and improve the cultivation of cot ton in India, and the indifference with which the Government had received the representations and suggestions of the association was strongly commented upon. A LONDON JOURNAL ON JOHN MITCHEL. From the London Star, June 27.]

Mr Mitchel it will be rem (after some curious practice touching his parole) from Australia. He went to the United States. He received shelter, welcome, and

was shricking, hissing, and splittering, through Richmond his venomous zeal for the cause of the South.

Richmond fell, and Mr. Mitchel fled. He lived to write treason another day. He sought a refuge once again in New York. He reckoned, no doubt, partly on the proverbial generosity of the people whom he had so bitterly traduced, and partly perhaps on their contempt for his ignoble and puny ennity. But it would seem that he had tried even their patience too far, and he is now in Fortress Monroe awaiting, it is said, a charge of treason. The impudence that bore this man into New York may well be called astounding. It is lucky for him that his crimes were only committed against the Government and the people whom he so excerted and calcuniated. Lucky for him that his treason was not against the Emperor of the French, whose intervention in the cause of freland he once so eagerly invited. His life, no doubt, is safe enough. He will perhaps even once more have benefactors, and the chance of traducing them. But, whatever his fate, England ought to feel some little interest in it. For but for our now discarded system of shooting our convict rubbish into Australia, the people of North America would probably never have been vexed by the ungrateful society of Mr. John Mitchel.

The London Times, of June 28, has an article or reconstruction concluding as follows:

The London Times, of June 28, has an article on reconstruction, concluding as follows.

In the meantime it is but just to recognize the moderation with which the rights of conquest have, on the whole, been excreised. The sweeping list of exceptions in President Johnson's Annesty proclamation has been compared to a sentence of proscription, but our intelligence from America does not justify this interpretation of it. It will be remembered that a special power of pardoning persons, comprised in the excepted classes, was reserved to the President, and we are informed that he has granted "nearly every application for pardon forwarded to him." Clemency alone can restore that confidence which is the mainspring of industry, or make the transition from slave labor to free labor otherwise than most perflous. Clemency, therefore, we would fain believe will gradually prevain in the councils of APresident Johnson, as it did at last, under circumstances less favorable to its indulgence, in those of its predecessor. The London Times, of June 28, has an article

JOHN BULL'S TROUBLE'S IN RAILROAD TRAVEL-

In a recent Parliamentary report it is as-

serted that "gentlemen passengers, as well as railway officers of all classes, constantly refuse to travel singly with a stranger of the weaker sex, under the belief that it is only common prudence to avoid, in this manner, all risk of being accused—for purposes of extortion—of insult or assault." all risk of being accused—for purposes of extortion—of insult or assault."

The Saturday Review remarks upon this:
"Any one who travels much knows that a good deal of alarm has been excited among respectablemen of late by the mania which appears to have seized the other sex for inagining, or asserting, that they have been criminally assaulted. Upon railways the terror has become a perfect panic. No man with any consideration for his character will venture within winking distance of any woman who is reasonably good-looking, and young girls are avoided by all prudent persons as if they had the plague. Old women, and very ugly women—women of that sterling repulsiveness that they carry in their faces an unanswerable refutation of any possible charge of assault—are at a high premium just now, especially for long railway journeys. Now is their hour of compensation. The men may turn from them in the drawing-room, may manacuve to be separated from them as the dinner-table, but in the railway carriages they enjoy a popularity for which bright eyes and youthful cheeks pine in vain. True as the needle to the pole, the cautious passenger flies to the favored seat which places him under the wing of hairless and cappy age. The alarm is not wholly groundless."

On the other hand, it is urged by English women that such cars as are used here would not be endurable in England became laddes. women that such cars as are used here would not be endurable in England, because ladies would be exposed to insulting and indecent conversation, even in those frequented by the best dressed and most respectable-looking men. They prefer to take their chance of a

ling has its hardships in England. A PRENCH INVERNAL MACHINE The Paris correspondent of the London Times, writing under date of June 22d, says:
The Taulonnais contains a complete description of the Taureau, a steam ram built on a new system and lately launched at Toulon. The Taureau presents a formidable appearance, due more to its form than its size. The impression produced is that of an impregnable fortress; it is neither pretty nor light, and its beauty consists in its formidable appearance. The construction was commenced in 1863, and it was Admiral Bouet-Willaumez, at that time Maritime Prefect of Toulon, who, by permission of the Minister of Marine, prepared the plan of an iron-plated steam ram for the defence of the scaports. Its utility was incontestible, and it became more so after the attacks on Charleston and Forts, Fisher. The Taureau draws so little water that she may be concealed close to the shore while waiting for an enemy to enter the harbor, or she may take a positism is shallow water, where it will be impossible to follow her. Her prow terminates in a point, and this point is armed with a kind of massive bronze cone which serves as her spur. imes, writing under date of June 22d, says:

ssault, by a rufflan, in a small car, rather than

meet the certainty of constant insult in saloon

ears, such as ours. Evidently railroad travel-

It is with this spur that this heavy ram, driven at a speed of twelve to fourteen knots an hour by machinery of five hundred horse power, can strike and split a ship. The Taureau is, moreover, supplied with two scrows, which enable her to turn in a very small space and with the greatest facility. She can consequently, in a moment, present her front to an enemy, whatever her position. Let it be supposed that an iron-plated frigate has forced the entrance to the port of Toulon, and is attacked by the ram. The latter can turn in a small space at a speed of twelve knots an hour, while the frigate, moving at that speed, must describe a circle of six hundred yards in diameter. Under these disadvantageous circumstances it will be difficult for the frigate to avoid the shock of the ram. The latter can further avail herself of one large gun which she carries. Her facility of evolution will enable her to place herself in any position. She may, for example, attack the frigate by approaching her stern, and thus avoid her broadside. The large gun, the only one the Taurean carries, weighs twenty tons. The ram is intended not only to do battle in the harbor and defend its entrance, but likewise to pursue a ship when she has been driven out of it. Her powerful artillery will enable her to attack an enemy on her arrival, and pursue her in her flight, at such a distance that it will be impossible for a frigate to return her fire. In a word, the new ram, will her formidable spur and hey heavy gun, is a very terrible instrument of war, and no less efficient for defence. The Taurean has but one deck, which is plated with iron from one end to the other. The sides of the hall are likewise plated with iron the full length, from three feet under the water-line to the deck. The deck and the sides form, as it were, an iron box, safe from any shot that may be fired at it. It is in this iron box that the nuchinery is placed, and the entire crew, during an action, except those in the tower. The deck of the Taureau is covered over its entire

Horrible Cruelty to a Soldier. The New Orleans True Della has the following:
Patrick Griffin, a private in the 6th Massachusetts Battery, slipped from his horse while on parade, complaining that he was siek. His officer claimed that he was drunk. When the battery returned to quarters adjoining Wood's cotton-press, on Canal street, a squad of soldiers was sent after Griffin, who took him to camp by order of Captain E. K. Russell, commanding the battery. He was tied up by the thumbs to a post, and, because he did not keep still, gasged him.

It is stited that he was kept this way for two hours and a haif, until half-hast two o'clock, and that one hour and a quarter after being taken down, at four and three-quarters P. M., he died. We saw him in his coffin next Tuesday morning, when he was rapidly decomtaken down, at four and three-quarters P. M., he died. We saw him in his coilin next Tuesday morning, when he was rapidly decomposing, but his neck was greatly swollen, and blood was oozing from his mouth and nostrils. The case was reported to General Andrews, chief of General Canby's staff, who immediately ordered a medical investigation of the corpse. Two or three surgeons examined the body, and reported that he died from habitand intemperance. The gag used was of hard eypress, soven or eight hehes long; where it came in Griffin's mouth was gnawed to the depth of half an inch. It was deeply stained with blood.

The examining surgeons say that had it not been placed loosely in his mouth, he could not have chewed into the gag in the manner he did. General Sherman is investigating the matter. Griffin belonged in Lowell, Mass, where he has a mother, and has been in the battery for more than three years. His officers state he was constantly drunk and running away from the company. We yesterday received a list of forty or fifty men belonging to the battery, who desired to be summoned as witnesses in behalf of what they termed the murdered man. Full statements of the case were sent to Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts.

Another Speech from Gen. Sherman General Sherman, having been welcomed to Louisville, Kentucky, on the 3d instant, by a Jonisville, Kentneky, on the 3d instant, by a speech, on behalf of the citizens, from Senator Guthrie, made the following reply:

Gentlemen: I recognize the fact that here, in Louisville, first I began the career which has brought me here back again. Four years ago all was confusion here, and no man knew where his neighbor stood, and hardly knew whether he was a Union man or robel himself. [Laughter.] I came here a stranger, and, as my friend, Mr. Guthrie, has said, full of love and artior for the Government we had inherited, and the flag. I thought, as every man thought, and Iraked my brain to the best of its capacity; but I admit that at the time all looked to me gloomy and dark. I knew that in the North and West, and in the South, too, there were thousands of men who, when properly reached, would rally to the flag we had inherited. I began here four years ago, and have changed but little. I think now, as I thought then, that the source and confinence of rivers and mountains bound us by a law higher than our own to stand as one nation. I believe that by past history and prosent interest we are brought to live together in peace and harmony. I know that we can, I know that we will; but if it becomes necessary to resort to force, let us do it like men. Let us show all men that the supreme law of the land must be obeyed. I wish that we could all live in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. [Laughter.] But we cannot all live there; but the peech, on behalf of the citizens, from Scuator in the blue grass regions of Kentucky. [Laughter.] But we cannot all live there; but the heart of Kentucky is big enough to take in the whole world. I am glad that there are other States where we can live in the enjoyment of plenty as well as here. There is Wisconsin and Michigan, Pennsylvanja, New York, and Tennessee, Alabama and Georgia. In fact, look in any direction we may, we see land favored by God, and we are bound to maintain the Government we have inherited. We are bound to maintain its discordant parts in one common national Union. Four years ago we did not dream of the brouble aboad; but they arose and they are suppressed, and now peace exists all over our land; and I welcome back that peace because it appeals to the hearts of men and the highest interests of the nation. How my soldiers and I love my fellow-officers, but, at the same time, I think that the interests of the people and country demand that troubles where they arise should be determined by the courts of law, and not by the sword or musket. I hope that the peace that is now upon as will last forever, and that if ever I am called to fight it may be somebody outside of our country. I cheer, I welcome back men, for this coming together. I think you for this manifestation of interest in me, and I shall ever regard Louisville as one of the brightest spots in my memory. [Applause.]

New Publications. To Harper's Library of Select Novels have just been added "Denis Donne," by Annie Thomas, and "Belial," by an anonymous author. These English stories, it must confessed, are artistically executed. Miss Leigh" we have previously noticed.) is a sensation writer—apparently resolved to rival Miss Braddon and Mrs. Henry Wood. In "Denis Donne" there are three heroines; a scheming and ambitious husband-hunter, who marries a peer, rich and young, but not very bright, and turns out better than any one had cause to expect; a young and handsome wife, to whom flattery and flirtation are as the breath of life, and who falls beneath their operation; and a pure-minded, well-educated, full brained, and handsome English girl, who having been crossed in love. the last moment, changes her mind and marman. There is much in this story that re Fanny Conway, by a trick, receives an offer of marriage which she accepts, is full of life—the incident itself was probably suggested by the tradition that Oliver Cromwell found his chaplain, a Mr. White, on his knees before his daughter, Frances Cromwell; that, with a woman's presence of mind, she declared he was only soliciting her influence with her Abigail; and that Cromwell, prudently accepting the explanation, had the demoiselle instantly called in, and saw her married to the chaplain before she was five minutes older. "Belial" i novel of a different character, but some thing of the same class. The hero, a cergreat scamp, though moving in good society and well educated, is not half so interesting with his deep villainy and dark intrigues, as Fanny Conway and Dora Donne, in Miss Thomas' tale. Madame Aloff, indeed, goes considerably beyond the latter. Still, it is a tale of great power, and its author may confidently put his name on the title page of new editions or future productions. (Received from T. B. Lippincott & Co., and from T. B. Peterson & Brothers.) Like many of our modern poots, Alexander Smith, whose "Life-Drama" made no small sensation a dozen years ago, has subsided into prose. "City Poems" and "Edwin of Deira"

(the latter almost as good as Tennyson's "Idyls of the King,") followed his first burst into literature, but his latest works are in prose One, published in 1854, is, a delightful book of essays written on the country, practed "Dreamthorp," and a fascinating doacstic story, "Alfred Hagart's Household," which appeared, as a serial, in Good Words, a nonular English magazine, and has been published here, with their accustomed neatness, by Ticknor & Fields, in a duodecimo volume of 240 pages. more simple, unartificial story was never out into type. It reads, every word of it, like truth. The characters are few. The head of the household—a clever, sanguine, struggling, and not very successful artist; his wife, a no-ble woman, of gentle blood, who has offended her family by marrying him; their children, a boy and girl, the latter of whom dies; and a cantankerous old maid, rich and eccentric, who finally is reconciled to her sister, and adopts the son, a promising and steady lad; with the purpose of educating him to be a lawyer. There are glimpses of a few other cople—a kind old schoolmaster, an inquisi-ive and garrulous neighbor, a selfish and inonev-secking relative—but the main interest is Alfred Hagart's household, and a more charming domestic story we have not read for rears. (Received from Ashmead & Evans.)

The same publishers have republished from their Atlantic Monthly, in tract form, a won-derfully impressive narrative entitled "The Man without a Country." When it first ap-peared it attracted general attention and ad-miration, and its publication, in a distinctive orm, will bring it yet more largely before the public. It is the story of one Philip Nolan, once a lieutenant in the United States Army, who, it is here said, went over to Aaron Burr when the conquest of Mexico was contemplated, was tried for this brench of faith, shouted out when called on for defence that he wished he never again might hear the name of the United States, and, being convicted, was solemnly sentenced never again (from September, 1807, to his death, on May 11, 1863,) to hear his native country named before him, never again to see it Prosident Jefferson is alleged to have confirmed the sentence, which, we are told, was carried out by

sending the culprit on board ship, where I

always at sea, never allowed to see the co

was treated with no indignity, but was kept

try he had disowned, never permitted even to hear it named. If this story is not true, it is

one of the most truthful-looking narratives since the publication of "Robinson Crusoc,"

and the author has shown judicious tact in no

spinning it out.
T. A. Brady, New York, has published

another of Mrs. Grey's novels. It is called "Love and Pride," and the main interest

turns upon the transfer of a large lauded

estate from the lawful owner to his knavish cousin, by means of a money-lender's chica-nery. There are some amusing scenes, not without a certain truthfulness, in which the reation, rise and fall of an English railway bub ple-company, in the year 1845, is spiritedly described. As a general rule, whenever a female writer attempts to introduce legal processes into fiction, she blunders exceedingand makes a sad mess of it-just as Mrs Southworth did in "The Lady of the Isle," when she introduced a district-attorney in an English assize court. Mrs. Grev is equally wrong in allowing her hero to be arrested on mere affidavit of debt. This, which was called the mesne process, was abolished years and years before 1815, when she makes it form part of her action. (Received from T. B. Peterson & Brothers. CAPE MAY.

Special Correspondence of The Press. 1 CAPE MAY, July 10, 1865. Cape May, and I suppose your city, has not been visited by any frost worth mentioning within the last week; in fact many persons are complaining of the heat, and we see others nathing in the rolling surf with as much impunity as if 'twere in the heat of summer. No doubt it is, and, as conclusive evidence seekers after pleasure, health, and a pure atmosphere, are still flocking down and rapidly filling the hotels. Rooms all engaged and in every street you will meet strangers toiling in the heat and sun, acting as their own porters, portmanteau in hand, who on inquiring for room, are met with by the con ending reply of the clerk, "Very sorry sir, but we are full-no doubt you can obtain cooms at ——house."
Smiling faces everywhere appear, except mong the class just named; children are among the cass just hamed; endured are romping on the grassy lawn, fathers reading the morning papers, mothers at their needlework, or trying to hush the cries of a fretting nfant: hotel keepers rushing hither and thither, speaking a polite word here or returning a salutation there; darkies singing their hymn of "Jordan River;" everywhere

pleasure is predominant and melancholy ban The bathing hour approaches, and the crowds are hurrying towards the beach, there for an hour or more to sport among the roaring breakers, or to enscence themselves in the sand to enjoy what the youngsters term a mud bath. The lovely July moon has left us—how nany lonely hours we have whiled away neath its genial light. Envy me, ye people who are doomed to dwell within the heated walls of Philadelphia : envy me, or come and enjoy an evening ramble along the beach Come list to the sweet murmuring of the occan, or hearken to the music of the waves, frosted by the lunar rays, and speaking in "Voices of melting tenderness, that blend With pure and gentle musings, 'till the soul Commingingly with the melody is borne, Rapt and disselved in cestacy to Heaven."

Come walk with me upon these shining ands, and forget, for a while, your dollars and cents-learn, for once, to live for yourelves, and not for others. Before me I can see the fitful rays of the Cape May light-house, while, in the dim distance, the light of Cape Henloren brightly beams, like to the finger of a prophet pointing upward and saying to the daring mariner, in accents of warning, "Beware, lest evil befall thee!" Noble specimens of masonry, these light-houses are, their plastered walls dazzling the eyes of the beholder with their purity. But ne thing we were sorry to notice; persons had written their names upon these whitened beacons. Poor creatures, unable to make a name for themselves, that may be hunded down to others, they take the trouble to inscribe a monument to their own memory. How considerate! Surely, the thanks of the world to come" should be tendered to them. Nocturnal flirtations are now a la mode. Stand upon the beach at evening and you may see many happy couples with arms and hands a all sorts of positions no doubt enjoying themselves, but your correspondent not being an adept in the art de cour has nought left for him to do but to reflect. Loving mother, dream not for a momen that your daughter has retired, after the goodnight kiss has been given in the hall! happy father, think not when you see your dutiful son's boots without his chamber door, that he reposes on his downy couch!

Come with me unto the pebbly strand; see you yonder couple walking in the distance; other, that maiden is your daughter whom ther, that youth is your obedient son, who retired to rest some hours ago. One word of

STATE ITEMS. - In reference to the proposed making of a new county from portions of Crawford, Venango, and Warren counties, advocated by the Meadville papers urge strong objections. They think that the people of Crawford county in general will not consent to a division. - The assessed valuation of the real and personal property of Chester county amounts to twenty-seven millions five hundred and thirtyeight thousand dollars. This does not approx mate the real wealth of the county.

— Hon. James Paul, State Senator from Montgomery county from 1835 to 1839, died at his home, in Moreland township, a few days since at the age of eighty-six years. -Upwards of forty thousand dollars has been subscribed by the merchants at Easton towards the erection of the large hotel in - Peter Hileman, who fought in the war of 1812 and again at Gettysburg in 1863, died at Sunbury last week, aged seventy-six.

- James Hammill, the champio of Pittsburg, won the first prize at the Boston egatta on the 4th inst. - Walter H. Hibbs, Esq., has been associate with Col. M. Harnum in the publication of the Luzerne Union. - W. W. Barr, Esq., has been nominated by the Democracy of Clarion county for the Legis - Alem B. Tate. of Columbia county, has be ome one of the proprietors of the Ashland Schuylkill county) Constitutional Advocate. - Λ. L. Ruhe, Esq., has sold his interest the Allentown Democrat to his son, Werner K - Little Katie Baker is playing Eva in "Unele Tom's Cabin." at Land - The sale of the draft-wheels in Harrisburg s creating general excitement

- Horse thieves are still a great nuisance to the farmers throughout the State. - On the corner of Fifth avenue and Seventh street, New York, while the Highland Reginent was passing an extraordinary crowd, a ittle fellow of the tender age of tour summers rushed up to one of its members, shouting, "Hooray, daddy! hooray! Give me five cents!" The veteran, though he had never seen the urhin before, picked him up in his arms and kissed him, when his own wife, whom he had not seen or heard from for over four years, pressed up to him and seized him by the hand. When the greetings natural to the occasion vere over, judge of his astonishment to lear that he was indeed the father of the little boy whom he held in his arms, who had been born n his absence, and who now, by a strange and maccountable instinct, knew his parcut, hough beholding him for the first time. - One day last week two men, a laborer and mechanic, at Irvington, on the Hndson River Railroad, having been drinking freely, made a wager that one would remain longer on the track than the other when the train was ap-

proaching. When they heard the cars they inked arms and walked towards the coming ocomotive. Death was before them, but neither attempted to unloose his hold nor stepped aside. Again and again the enginee whistled and ordered the brakes put down; but it was too late—the locomotive struck the men and killed them instantly. - A Columbia (South Carolina) correspond. ent says: "I should mention also a curious fact, that the Insane Asylum of this State, located at Columbia, is still quite full, and it is remarkable that it has been overflowing during the war. An additional building, capable of containing three hundred persons, had to be called into requisition. In the words of one who was here, 'the people went mad by do

- A simple mode of keeping butter in warm weather, where ice is not handy-inverta con mon flower-pot over the butter, with some water in the dish in which the butter is laid The orifice at the bottom may be corked or not. The porousness of the earthenware will keep the butter cool. -Col. Whelden, of Pittsfield, Penna., on th Fourth, hoisted a rebel flag at half-mast, with Union down, on Goodrich's Block, indicative of the used-up Confederacy; but sundry peoole could not "see the point," and he was force to take it down.

— Some burglars entered a silk store in Troy by climbing the roof of a barn in the rear an tting a hole through a wall twenty inches

thick. They then pushed a boy in, who cleared out the goods, while a policeman was march ing up and down in front. -Within a stone's throw of Stewart's nev marble house, on Fifth avenue, is a dwelling really believed to be haunted. It is an imposing and elegant building. It has been oc-cupied and abandoned by three families with-in a few months. It is now in the market. - The soldiers of Camden county, New Jersey, are forming themselves into a society which should embrace them all, for the purpose of keeping alive old associations, and for mutual benefit. The undertaking is a very praiseworthy one.

— At St. Paul, Minn., drunkards and all other

able to pay fines, are furnished with a ball and chain and set at work in the streets. If that cractice prevailed here there would be a large nerease in somebody's hardware business.

— Jeff Dayls was toasted at Rutland, Vt., on the Fourth, in connection with the sentiment:
"His last effort in the cause of rebellion was dress parade, in which he clearly exhibited : ack of the man-unl."

—A Western editor complains that his poverty was nearly exposed to the world. A pickpocket relieved him of his purse, but unexpectedly and considerately refrained from aying anything about its contents.

— A lad, digging for clams in Kent county, N. B., discovered in the sand a copper kettle and three skulls. A thigh bone was also found of great length. The remains were supposed to be Indian.
—It is reported that the company boring for

oil at Towanda, Cattaragus county, New York, have discovered what they supposed to be a vein of gold, at a depth of five hundred feet from the surface. - The prize-steamer Georgia, lying at New Bedford, was sold by auction to an agent of Messrs. Williams & Guion, of New York, for -The people who are boring the President to death are pretending to be most solicitous of his health.

- New wheat has arrived in the St. Louis market, and although the quality was not choice, it brought two dollars per bushel.

The city of Brooklyn is troubled with goats and pigs, to the grief of all people who leave their yard gates open.

- The ladies of Salem, New Jersey, recently gave a handsomely prepared dinner to the oldiers of the county. -Ex-Vice President Hamlin spoke at Banger. Maine, on the 4th. - Hay sells at \$12 and \$15 per ton in Cincinnati. - A speculator in New York who consulted a medium lost \$60,000 by following her advice.

— Plums, ripe and sweet, are selling in Potershurg, Va., at five cents per quart.
— Martial law has been established at Nor-FOREIGN ITEMS.

a breakfast." "How much money would produce us one?" inquired the first; and it was agreed that ten francs would suffice. "I have an idea!" eried one. The three friends then urned into a music publisher's in the neigh borhood, and the young man with the idea addressed the principal: "Monsieur, this gentheman has composed a capital melody; this other gentleman has written the words, and I, as the only one of the party with anything like a voice, propose singing it to you." The publisher demurred; but, being in want of a new thing to open a cafe chantaut with, agreed to hear it. "It is pretty simple," he said, "but I don't mind giving fifteen francs with it;" and the three artists departed delightedly to breakfast. The name of the librettist of the said song was Alfred de Musset, the compose was Hippolyte Monpou, and the singer Gilbert Louis Duprez. The song was called "L'Anda louse," was sung in all the cases and salons, and brought in to the publisher 40,000 francs. — There has been a public execution by guil-lotine at Orleans, France. 10,000 persons, but very few women, were present. Houdebine, the murderer, had been convicted and pardoned twice before; and now, convicted again of murder only, he asked for pardon to satisfy the requirements of the law. "Yet, how can the Emperor pardon me?" observed Houde bine; "he has done so twice already. This time, however, I am not guilty." The priest gave him absolution, which he barely accepted and a Sister of Charity a tumbler of mulled wine, which he refused; then there was a rushing sound, like the cut of a cavalry sword, a

-"A topic of conversation in Paris sporting circles during the last few days," says a Paris letter in the Journal de Rouen, "has been a duel at La Marche between two gentlemer well known on the turf in France. The origin of the quarrel was the manner in which a be of 10,000f. on the French Derby had been settled. The winner, having left some previous bets unpaid, had been posted, and the loser on this occasion consequently paid the money into the hands of the secretary of the betting club. The winner claimed the payment to himself, and high words ensued, followed by a hostile meeting, in which one of the parties was seriously wounded. The other received some slight scratches only." -A letter from Naples, in the Gazette de France, says: "M. Galucci, the member of the Italian Parliament, who was recently captured by the brigands, has been murdered by being hanged from a tree. The brigands released several other persons whom they had taken at the same time. As to the Englishman who had been captured, the British consul has paid two hundred and fifty thousand francs for his ransom. It is said that the English Cabinet intends to call on the Italian Government to reimmrse that sum." -Dr. Schnepp, in the Comptes Rendus, has suggested a new, and it is said successful you had thought in the land of dreams. Fattreatment of pulmonary complaints, from a advice. You may sleep; Love, never. Cupid reigns by night as well as day.

J. R. S. arose from the general belief that consumptions to the property of the property in the property in the property is the property of the property in the pro tion is unknown among the nomadic inhabi tants of the steppes of Russia, who are in the

- A system of wholesale plundering on the

thud in the basket, and the 10,000 returned to

London and Northwestern Railway has been "shunter" at St. Helen's pledged a pair of boots, and the pawnbroker, thinking the circumstance a suspicious one, informed the police. Through their investigations five men were taken, at each of whose houses was found a large quantity of goods. The lodging of a n, at Liverpool, was stocked with vauable articles of a miscellaneous kind. -The emigration to this country from weden, especially the middle and northern districts of the country, is this year unusually great. Several hundreds of people, mostly young men, lately left the province of Norcke for Utah. In Norway the Mormon missionaries are less successful. At one place they were turned out of the meeting-house where they preached, and severely whipped by thei - A "perpetual motion clock" is being exhi bited at the New Zealand exhibition, and there s said to be no deception in its construction. A correspondent of the Scientific American, from Nelson. New Zealand, says the inventor has had a clock openly going in his house for the last fifteen months without being touched, and there seems no reason why it should not continue to go as long as the material will wear. - A Presbyterian church in Edinburg is shapeddike a fan; at one end it is forty feet in width: at the other, one hundred and sixteen feet wide. The aisles radiate from the pulpit, which is at the narrow end, like the spokes of wheel. The seats are arranged in three tiers, one tier being nine feet above the other. -It is stated upon good authority that Prince Metternich, the Austrian ambassador to Paris, and the son of the great diplomatist is about to publish the memoirs of his father which will form one of the most remarkable histories and biographies ever published.

— The Board of Directors of the Southern Railway of France, in a notice recently pub

lished, mention the curious fact that vegetaof more than nine hundred miles. -One of the latest inventions for which a patent has been taken out is that of shaking carpets by steam. — It is reported that the Queen has again ex pressed to the English Government her regret at the frightful railway accidents of the season — The firm of Byramjec Hormusjee Cama has failed in Bombay, the liabilities being estimated at £3,300,000.

Is SLAVERY DEAD!—The Jackson News don't think that slavery is abolished. That reminds us of the chap who kept on dancing after the music had left. Maybe our cotemporary is poking run at somebody. In that case, he ought to follow the example of Artenus Ward, and close his articles with the remark, "This is a joak."—Vicksburg Herald. EXTRA large sale of real estate and stocks o-day. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet catalogues. CITY ITEMS.

THE SPLENDID NEW "CHINESE SUN HAT," old by Wood & Cary, 725 Chestnut street, is lecidedly the most popular article of Ladies' apparel of the season. The entire stock of traw and Fancy Goods of this extensive house is now selling off at much below cost. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The mproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best mamner, and warranted to give satisfaction His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide nemselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street.

DISBANDING THE ARMY. - A fresh lot of major

enerals and brigadiers are to be allowed to ake off their uniforms and return to private life. Shoulder straps are going out, and plain clothes are coming in. To those who are laying aside their uniforms, and going back to the walks of trade and quiet, we can only say that the paths of peace are paths of blessedness, and that the dress of the citizen is always elegant and becoming, provided he exercises an intelligent discretion, and procures his wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth EPITAPHS are not always veracious, but they are more truthful than the labels of the so-called foreign perfumes now sold in this market. Don't be duped by these printed fables. counterfeit articles. Phalon's "Night-Bloom what it purports to be, a pure, unimpeachable staple of the toilet. Sold everywhere. 'TIS NOT A FABLE .- The immense and universal demand for the fragrant Sozodont, is a marvel in the annals of dentistry. It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. persons convicted of slight offences, if not acid from the stomach, nor any other corresponding element generated by indigestion, can affect a set of teeth regularly purified by this fragrant vegetable, antiscptic and preserivll-tuths3t vative. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.-Mr.George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome assortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, inented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world. FOUR STROK & Co.'s PIANO'S (little used) for sale at bargains. These pianos 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

new ones of same style, though all new ones have been reduced \$75. J. E. Gould, je21-36t Seventh and Chestnut streets,

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Philadelphia banks on Monday last as com pared with the previous week: Capital stock......

The following statement shows the average adition of the banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, July 10th, 1865: - Three friends were walking in the streets of Paris one morning. Said one, "I'm for an excellent breakfast." Said the second, "I'm \$1.44.00 \$2.05.00 \$2. for one, even abating some of the excellence." Said the third, "I could be content with none of the excellence at all, provided it were only \$53,00 501,158 501,158 55,150 55,150 10,165 57,177 10,165 10,765 10,785 10,785 10,785 £466968686868868668668 캶짫윰댬늄흲넡윭뇞첉댬뷺훥벖퉗頂ધ뉴뭑춽둞늏쭗뜭쭃

July 3d. \$14,442,350

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

day, and prices were rather better. Government bonds are firmly held, with sales of 5-29s at 165@1051/2; sixes of 1881 at 1007/4, and 7.80s at 99%. 97% was bid for 10-10s. City loans are in demand at full prices, with sales of the new issue at 931/4. In Railroad shares there was more doing. Reading opened with large sales at 501/@501/4, but fell off, and closed rather dull at 4934. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56; Little Schuylkill at 27; Catawissa preferred t 25@251/4; Norristown at 51; Camden and mboy at 12814, and Minchill at 55. 24 was bid for North Pennsylvania; 121/2 for Catawissa common, and 221/2 for Philadelphia and Eric. City passenger railroad shares are in better demand. West Philadelphia sold at 66, an ad-vance of 1; 77 was bid for Second and Third; 101/2 for Race and Vine; 25 for Girard College 1214 for Ridge-avenue; 111/2 for Lombard and South, and 20 for Union. Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales; 130 was bid for Philadelphia; 119 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 29 for Mechanics'; 46 for Penn Township; 51½ for Girard; 29½ for Mann-facturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City; 37 for Consolidation, and 56½ for Corn Exchange. Canal shares are looking up, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 29@291/4, an advance of 1/2: Susquehanna Canal at 71/081/4. the latter rate an advance of %, and Lehigh Navigation at 55½; 21 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 121 for Morris Canal pre-ferred; 311/4 for Delaware Division, and 52 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Coal Oil shares continue very dall, and prices are unsettled. Maple Shade sold at 111/2@121/2, the latter rate an nesta at 1/8; Junction at 3/8, and Corn Planter at 114, 3 was bid for Curtin: 1 for Cherry Run; 3% for Dalzell; 1% for Jersey Well, and % for Walnut Island. The following were the quotations of Gold terday, at the hours named: The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received of Jay Cooke, yesterday, amount to \$5,471,300,

National Bank, Chicago; one of \$100,000 from First National, Cincinnati; one of \$100,000 from First National, Baltimore: one of \$100,000 from from First National, Troy, N. Y.; one of \$218,400 from Ninth National, New York; one of \$195,000 com Second National, Chicago; one of \$126,000 rom Third National, Chicago; one of \$170,000 from Second National, Providence; one of 100,000 from Citizens' National Bank, Balti-Icchanics' Bank, Buffalo. There were 3,965 inividual subscriptions of \$50@100 each. The following national banks were authorized during the week ending July 8:

cluding one of \$400,000 from First National

Bank, New York; one of \$300,000 from First Na-

tional, Louisville: one of \$200,000 from Union

-8356, 230, 986 2,105,630 146,927,975 \$149,003,603 Papers have been filed and banks reported or organization, but deposits of bonds not impleted as yet, with capitals to the followng amounts, in different States, as follows: | Massachusetts 1,000,000 | Irinware | 110,000 | Irinware | 110,000 | Irinware | 110,000 | Irinware | 100,000 | Irinware | 100,000 | Irinware | 150,000 | Irinware | 170,000 | Ir These are all conversions from State banks, except in a few instances in Indiana, Illinois,

Kansas, Nebraska, and Virginia.

Papers have been filed for banks with an ag. gregate capital of \$5,962,667, that have been auhorized to proceed, but have not completed their organization, making together an additional national bank capital of about twentytwo millions already authorized. The stockholders of the Toledo and Wabash, Great Western, Illinois, Quiney, and Toledo and Illinois and Southern Iowa Railroad Comion agreed to by the directors, and the roads will hereafter be operated under the name of the Toledo, Wabash, and Western Railroad Company. This consolidation forms one of the largest and most important trunk lines in the country. The road reaches in a direct line over seven hundred miles. The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company make the following report of their earnings for the past six months: The total value of the foreign exports from

ne port of Portland, Me., during the last quarter was as follows: .\$3,259,399 The following is the New Orleans

The New York Post, of yesterday, says :

Gold is quiet at 1391/20140. The transactions are small. Cash gold is more plentiful, and few indications appear of the existence of any considerable short interest.

The loan market is unchanged. Capitalists

ties, at 4@5 per cent. Commercial dull at 6@71/4, Before the first session New Yor was quoted at 96, Eric at 81/4, Readin 'The following quotations were man The following shows the condition of the he following quotations were rd, as compared with Saturds 8 68, coupon, 1881... 19,661,913 11,344,052 6,753,685 At the second call an advance of 1/@34, but after the board there sition to realize, and quotations reper cent. Erie was the weakest and closed at 80/4; Cumberland : 45; New York Central closed at 80 at 100. Drexel & Co. quote: New U. S. Bonds, 1881. U. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, new U. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, old New U. S. 73-10 Notes. SECOND CALL BEFORE BOARDS. \$2,638.541.04 The stock market was more active yester-2 days 4014 3000 Penn R 1st mtg

Philadelphia Markets. The Flour market continues dull at former rates, and the demand is if sales comprise about 700 barrels extra far at from \$7@8 \$ barrel for common to extra family. The retailers and taker buying in a small way, at from \$0.876: superfine, \$0.50@7 for extra, \$7.25@3.50 for family, and \$9@9.50 % barrel for fancy as to quality. Rve Flour and Corn Ment tinue dull, and we hear of no sales. time dull, and we hear of no sales.
Grain.—Wheat continues dull at almomer rates; 5,600 bus sold, in lots, at from 1556 要 bu, for reds, including new ditto and white at from 178@1906 要 bu, according quality. Rye is selling in a small way also we bu. Corn is rather scarce, and yellow in domaind at 90 要 bu. Oats are al demand; 4,600 bus sold at 65 要 bu.
EARK.—In quereitron there is little of thing doing; lst No. 1 is firmly held at \$25 ton. COTTON.-Holders are firm in their views there is very little doing in the way of a small lots are reported at 48@500 \$ ib, cash middlings.—In Sugar there is more doing Grockhes.—In Sugar there is more doing sales reach about 600 hinds Culm, at from 11 124c f h in currency. Coffee continues on at former rates; we hear of no sales worthy at former rates; we hear of no sales worthy-notice.

Provisions.—Prices remain about the sea as last quoted, but the sales are limited. No Pork is quoted at \$25.500(\$27 gt. bbt); Remains are selling at 20027c \$7 fb. In Gree Meats there is very little doing.

WHISKEY.—There is very little doing; smilots are reported at \$12024c \$9 gallon for Pensylvania and Western bibs.

The following are the recipts of Flour an Grain at this port to-day: Philadelphia Cattle Market, July 1

The arrivals and sales of Beef Carti-Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard, reach about head this week. The market is very dail, prices have declined by \$\frac{1}{2}\text{h}\$, with sales of tra Pennsylvania and Western a highly fair to good do, at 14@15c; and common from 12@13c \$\frac{1}{2}\text{h}\$, as to quality. The mar closed very dull, and sales of common West steers were reported at lower prices than above. Sheer are dull and lower; 8,000 head sold a from 54.684c # B, gross, as to quality.

Cows are without change; 120 head solid from \$25.630 for Springers, and \$30 up to \$30 head for Cow and Calf. head for Cow and Calf.

Hoos,—Prices are rather better; 2,000 heat sold at \$12@14, the 100 fls, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:
500 head from Pennsylvania.
\$00 head from Ohio.
The following are the particulars of the sales: The following are the particulars of the sales:
sales:
115. Martin Fuller & Co., Vestern, 14@16.
107. Mooney & Smith, Ohio, 13@184.
121. Gust. Shainberg, Western, 13@184.
121. Gust. Shainberg, Western, 13@184.
126. Dryfoos & Dryfoos, Western, 14@16.
94. Ulman & Co., Western, 14@16.
94. Ulman & Co., Western, 14@16.
126. L. McFillen, Western, 14@16.
127. J. S. Kirk, Western, 14@16.
127. J. S. Kirk, Western, 14@16.
128. P. McFillen, Western, 14@16.
129. Christy & Brother, Western, 14@16.
135. P. McFillen, Ohio, 12@15.
136. Cows.—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drovo Yard reach about 18 bead this week. The mayket is dull, but prices remain about the same as last quoved with sales of Springers at from \$25@3. and Cow and Calf at \$30 up to \$80 \$7 head, as to quality. CALVES are selling at from 708320 bit, as to condition.

Sheez.—The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 8,000 head; the market is consequence, is very dull, and prices are rather lower, with sales at from \$4,000 kg dill, gives as to quality. Lambs are scarce, and selling at from \$4,000 by head.

Hoos.—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,000 head this week. There is a fair demand, and prices are rather better, with sales at from \$12,014 the 100 hs net, but head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$12,004 the 100 hs net.

500 head sold at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard at from \$12,004 the 100 hs net. New York Markets, July 10

Breadstuffs.—The market for State at Western flour is 10@15c better; sales 8,500 ha at \$5.30@5.80 for superfine State; \$6.30@5.55 for extra State; \$6.40@6.15 for choice do.; \$5.30@5 for superfine Western; \$5.30@6.45 for communication medium extra Western; \$5.70@6.50 for communication medium extra western extra west ion to good shipping brands extra round-h \$6.55@7.55 for common, and \$6.40@11.00 for anomal and extra.

Rye flour is quiet. Corn meal is dull. Wheat 2@3c better; sales 14.00 bushels at \$1.50 for and ber Michigan, and \$1.75 for white Michigan. Rye is quiet. Barley is dull. Barley Mail is dull. Oats are dull at 58c for Western.

The corn market is 1c better; sales \$2.50 bushels at 73@20c for unsound, and \$5@51c for sound mixed Western. Troyinons,—The Port market is firmer; Froyinons,—The Port market is firmer; \$31c.56.24.25 for 6:4 do., cash and regular was \$18.75@110 for prime, and \$20.50@21 for prime mess. niess. The Beef market is steady: sales 300 bbls st about previous prices. Beef Hams are quiet PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THORNTON BROWN,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE, COM. OF THE MONTH.
HENRY LEWIS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 15.4 SUN RISES..... 4 47 [SUN SETS.....

Schr M J Burnett, Hopkins, 3 days from Smyrna, Del, with railroad tles to J W Bacon. Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, 6 days from Boston, with make to captain.
Schr Mary Fletcher, Tracey, 5 days from Boston, with make to Twells & Co.
Schr Bouquet, Chase, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, 4 days from New Bedford, with oil to Shober & Co.
Schr Nile, Powell, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Son of Malta, Baynum, 2 days from Mitton, Del, with grain to Jas Barratt.
Schr Delaware, Bostie, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas Barratt.
Steames Manhattan, Clark, 6 hofts from Del, with grain to Jas Barratt.
Steames Manhattan, Clark, 6 hofts from Shound up; at Lazaretto, saw a United Slaves sloop-of-war, just arrived, in tow of tug Jase rica; saw brig Sarah Goodnow, from these lays with geal grant Goodnow, from the layer and of rien; saw brig Sarah Goodnow, from Glac Bay, with coal, aground on the lower end of Tinicum Island. United States steamer Massachusett-For Lieut Charles Norton, arrived at the Navy lard on Sunday afternoon, from the Souta Atlantic Squadron, with passengers and in-valids from that squadron. The M left Charles

Cleared. Cleared.

Bark Andaman, Oris, Cronstadt,
Bark White Wing (Br.), Wilkie, Laguayra.
Bark Eliza White, Look, Portland.
Birk Pennsylvania (Hal.), Guerello, Cork.
Brig Anna (Br.), Morrow, St. Thomas,
Brig Richmond, Powers, Budgot.
Brig Hiram Abirt, Tibbetts, Boston.
Brig Veteran, Snow, Boston.
Schr Mary Anna, Dunlap, Washington.
Schr Reading Railroad No. 43, Irelan, Norolk.
Schr Gettysburg, Smith, Norfolk.
Schr R II Shannon, Marts, Norfolk.
Schr Ruchel Seamen, Seamen, Norfolk.
Schr J Kienzie, Lake, Salen, Mass.
Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Rultimore.