WEDNESDAY, JULY 12, 1865. THE LABORS OF THE FREEDMEN The reorganization of industry in th South is at present a matter of vital im portance, not only to that section but to ourselves. Prosperity and peace go hand in hand, and the speediest means of establishing a war-disturbed society on a safe and permanent basis, is by adopting all methods of furnishing remunerative employment to those classes which have been

especially injured by recent events. The social relations and prospects of the negroes have been so suddenly altered that our hopes of a re-establishment of law and order are brightened by every instance of freedmen entering upon and continuing industries to their personal advantage.

As the old monastery, with its little garden and vineyard, inculcated the blessings of peace and industry to the wild and dissolute bandits, knights of the earlier ages, so must the fruitful fields and comfortable homesteads of the freedmen of the South preach daily lessons of frugality and industry to the ignorant, idle, and dissatisfied, both white and black. As those monastic institutions became in barbarous times the nuclei of prosperity, progress, and civilization, so may the farms of the industrious freedmen become the centres of that new civilization that is about to spring up

throughout the South. A correspondent of the New York World, writing from Savannah, Georgia, who has recently visited the famous Sea Islands, gives the following favorable account of in dustrial operations in that great cottongrowing district. He says:

growing district. He says:

"The condition of the islands along this coast is now of the greatest interest to the world at large, and to the people of the South in particular. Upon careful inquiry, I find that there are over two hundred thousand acres of land under cultivation by free labor. The enterprises are mostly by Northern men, although there are natives working their negroes under the new system, and negroes who new working land on their own account. This is the third year of the trial, and every year has been a success more and more complete. The profits of some of the laborers amount to five hundred, and, in some cases, five thousand dollars a year. The amount of money deposited in bank by the negroes of these islands is a hundred and forty thousand dollars. One joint subscription to the seven-thirty loan, amounted to eighty thousand dollars. Not-withstanding the fact that the troops which landed on the islands robbed indiscriminately the negroes of their money, mules, and supplies, the negroes went back to work again. Gen. Saxton, who has chief charge of this enterprise, has his headquarters at Beaufort. If these facts, and the actual prosperity of these islands could be generally known throughout the South, it would do more to induce the whites to take hold of the freed-labor system than all the general orders and arbitrary commands that Gen. Hatch has issued."

From Helena, Arkansas, we learn that one freedman, having some capital, and the Opportunity of borrowing more, leased twenty-four acres of ground in that vicinity and employed the services of one laborer; his expenses did not reach two thousand dollars, and he sold his crops for six thousand, realizing four thousand dellars clear profit. Another colored man borrowed the entire capital necessary to lease seventeen ncres, but earned enough in the season to purchase a good house, with a residue of three hundred dollars. Another freedman leased thirteen and one-half acres, expended six hundred dollars on its cultivaion, and sold the crop for four thousand dollars. Those who have been able to take up land on their own account have those who have cultivated plantations on

lies attendant upon it, but they seem to us to arise in many cases from impatience for great and overwhelming results and a want of due study of the causes that have led to the present condition of social relations. The reader, however favorable to the ne groes he may be, should temperately consider the effect of the rupture of old cus toms, habits, and employments, to which they have recently been subjected. They have been great sufferers by the war-at one time left in idleness; at another, forced into additional exertions, occasionally pressed into the service of the army; and, again, abandoned by fugitive masters, and cast upon their own resources, without any previous training which would fit them for new emergencies or responsibilities. If all this is allowed its due weight, we cannot consider that the following account of the

wages system in the vicinity of Helena, for the first year, at all discouraging: The report asserts that, as a whole, the body of the Freedmen were in better health, and much better clothed at the close of the year than at the beginning. That at the time of settlement one-fourth of the entire number were either in debt, or had nothing due to them. Another fourth had a balance of more than twenty dollars in their favor, and the remaining half a balance of less than twenty dollars. A few had been quite successful; one woman, over fifty years of age, had a balance of fifty-five dollars in her favor, and a boy aged fifteen had one hundred and two dollars. In cases where the laborers had been allowed an acre or more of land to work on their own account, one Freedmen had, in addition to his year's wages, raised a crop of cotton off his little patch, worth one hundred and sixty-five dollars, while another had made his piece of ground yield him

three hundred dollars. These results do not strike us as unfavor able. The report is not very accurate, but we are left to infer that somewhat more than three-quarters of the whole number were self-supporting. This, too, in the first year of the experiment, with all the indisposition to work and ignorance of economy and of the real value of time and industry, which it is to be presumed that the enfranchised blacks must experience at first There should also be taken into the account one of the very subjects of complaint most frequently repeated-and that is, that the system is hardly arranged, and that there are no officers with competent authority either to direct or enforce the regulations necessary to ensure regularity in the laborer Or justice from the employer.

such a man as Edward Geoffrey Smith STANLEY, Earl of Derby, Lord of Knowsley, translator of Homen's Iliad, ex-Premier, and at present leader of "Her Majesty's Opposition." We can give him what usually is more freely given than accepted-we can and do give him a bit of

friendly advice, and hope he will have the good sense to accept it. Three weeks ago, Lord DERBY asked Lord Russell, while the Upper House was in session, what President Andrew John-BON meant by declaring that blockade runners, who might do an odd turn against United States' merchant-vessels, after the fashion of the Alabama, under the flag of the "so-called Southern Confederation" were pirates, to all intents and purposes? In his (Denny's) opinion, they were only smugglers. Lord Russell can didly confessed that he knew nothing at all about the matter. The advice gratis which we tender to Lord DERBY, who seems during the last four years to have lost or mislaid his copy of VATTELL, is that he will procure Dr. HENRY WHEATON'S si Elements of International Law," which is as much authority in England as in this country, and carefully study it during the approaching parliamentary vacation. He will learn from it that there is as much between piracy and smugg as there is between robbery and borrowing, and that British-built vessels, sailing under a rebel flag, and committing depredations upon the commerce of any country, are held as piratical by the law of nations. Moreover, he may also learn his own utter ignorance of the subject on which he

AFTER LEE's surrender, and while JEFF DAVIS was a flying fugitive, he declared in his Danville message:

Magin and again we will return, until the baffied and exhausted enemy shall abandon in despair his endless and impossible task of making slaves of a people resolved to be free." Making all due allowances for the natural desire to keep up appearances, which

prompted this declaration, will it not be as well to take proper precautions to prevent such an indomitable spirit from carrying into execution this desperate policy? Davis was determined to wage war to the knife, and the knife to the hilt. Is there anything strange or unreasonable in requiring that, as he has sown the wind, he shall reap the whirlwind?

in amendment to the Constitution as would

authorize Congress to impose duties on ex-

EXPORT DUTIES. A number of our exchanges favor such

orts. It is certainly to be regretted that at a period when it is vitally important that ree scope should be allowed in the selection of means for raising the enormous reenues that will be required to pay the inerest of the national debt, and to provide for the increased current expenditures of the Government, that have been rendered necessary by the rebellion, one of the most promising and least oppressive of our resources should be practically unavailable. We observe that the New Orleans Delta favors the proposed, change in the Constiution; and from its ready acquiescence, we infer that the people of the South have been familiarized with the idea of export duties by the action of the Confederate authorities in sanctioning them. A member of the British Parliament has recently proposed to levy an export duty on coal and iron shipped from England. His argument was that "coal and iron were gifts of Providence, and it was the duty of the Government to utilize these commodities for the benefit of the country." If this is good logic, as applied to these substances in England, it is doubly true as applied in America to cotton. Looking at the past history of the legislation of foreign countries, we do not believe that any enlightened nation, situated as we are to-day, would doubt for one moment the policy of seeking to lighten the pecuniary burdens of its own citizens, by imposing all the export duties that distant consumers could by any ossibility be made to pay. It is not unreasonable to suppose that judicious import, export, and excise duties might be devised hat would in a few years render unneces-

ational indebtedness.

sary our whole present cumbrous internal

revenue system, or with its aid, speedily

provide for the liquidation of the entire

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 11, 1865. Another chapter, no less instructive and ractical than the interview between the President and the representatives of the white men of South Carolina, has been added to the record of the history of the Government since the rebellion. I allude o the appeal of certain parties from Virginia to the President, on Saturday last, asking him to strike out all that portion of his amnesty proclamation, of the 20th of May, known as the twentythousand-dollar clause. While this interview was progressing, Lieutenant General Grant was present and heard the arguments, pro and con-the invocations of the Virginians and the responses of the Presidentand when the former retired, General Grant freely and frankly expressed his satisfaction at having heard the reasons of the President for indicating his adherence to this policy. At a moment when certain overexacting people are complaining that the been very prosperous, as have been also President has not been sufficiently severe in his dealings with the smitten traiare pressing him to assume the perilous responsibility of exercising result of the wages system, and the difficul- a right which does not belong to him, in order to confer upon untrained multitudes in the South the right of suffrage-it is satisfactory to note how he

grasps certain strong weapons, and wields them against the active men who first prepared the way for rebellion, and then nushed the South into it. As has been said before, if President Johnson knows any portion of the Southern people thoroughly, it is the poor whites; and it is this class which has been over-ridden by the middle men, especially such as word worth from twenty to thirty thousand dollars in property. These were among the active, scheming, and intolerant politicians, doing, in too many cases, the foul work of the cotton, tobacco, rice, and sugar nobility-planning political schemes; in a word, firing and consoli-

dating that organization which was the most dangerous and effective of any instrument of the insurrection. It is among these oppressed white people that President Johnson has most commingled since his entrance into public life. Indeed, he may be said to be bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. They elected him to Congress. They carried him into the Gubernatorial chair over the heads of that miserable pinchbeck aristocracy in Tennessee, of which Isham G. Harris and Gideon J. Pillow were fair specimens; and when he came into the Senate of the United States, it was not because these parodies upon real gentility assisted, but because they could not prevent that result. Now, is it not palpable—when such measures as the twenty-thousand-dollar clause are enforced in the face of the most violent expostula: tions against it, by President Johnson—that

he is doing all in his power to prevent any conspiracy by which the great movement of reconstruction may be defeated in the Southern States? Can any one believe that he who is bold enough to do this, will hesitate to crush the efforts said to be on foot to restore slavery, under certain conditions, in some of the Cotton States, to oppress the colored population by means of local legislation, or to pave the way for the restoration to the public counsels of the bad men just chastised and beaten down in the field of battle? The very fact that he has given to the seceded States Provisional, Governors is not the assurance that ne intends to entrust them with the irresponsible adjudication of great inter-

mediate interests; but simply that he is willing to give them a trial, to see whether their professions of loyalty, coming late and tardy, are simply specious deceptions; whether they are, in fact, prepared for the great work, or only settling down to begin a new system of fraud and falsehood. Be convinced that, whenever President Johnson is satisfied that he has been disappointed in the choice of those Governors, even the most exacting, suspicious, and extreme Union men will be content with the strong measures for correction and retaliation.

Southern Refugees.

OCCASIONAL.

To the Editor of the Press.

Siz: Mr. John Robinson, for the last two years a refugee in our midst, was one of the few loyal citizens of his State, who, by his sympathy for our Union soldiers confined in Southern prions, and his constant protest against their cruel treatment, was obliged to leave home nd-friends, and seek a shelter in our city. His friends will be gratified to learn that the President has confirmed his appointment as no simuster of Goldsboro; and that Governor Holden, likewise recognizing his loyalty, has appointed him one of the five magistrates of his county to administer the oath of allegiance to his late erring brethren. Mr. R. is a foreigner by birth, and we are glad to learn that his long-suffering loyalty, and devotion o his adopted country have been duly recog-

PHILADELPHIA, 10th July, 1865. THE PENSION BUREAT.—During last month 2,676 applications from invalid soldiers for pensions were acted upon at the Pension bureau, Washington; of which 1,715 were admitted and 961 rejected. During the same period 2,413 applications for pensions were received from mothers, widows, and minor children, of deceased soldiers; of which 2,326 were admitted and 87 rejected.

Up to July 1st, 100,000 applications from widows, mothers, and minor children, of deceased soldiers, and 75,000 applications from invalid soldiers have been admitted, making a total of 175,000 persons receiving pensions from Government. a total of 1/15,000 persons receiving pensions from Government.

The close of the war will cause a decrease in the number of applications from widows mothers, and minors, and the larger number of applicants hereafter will be from invalid soldiers. A force of one hundred and seventy clerks is employed in the Bureau, and cases are disposed of without delay, as rapidly as evidence can be furnished.

DELIGHTFUL EXCURSION TO CAPE MAY, ON Saturday next, to a public sale of choice cottage sites, fronting on several wide avenues, and facing the sea-shore. A special train will leave Walnut street at hair-past eight o'clock n the morning of sale, and a free collation served on the premises. Plans and circulars, containing full particulars, can be had of the auctioneers, Messrs. Thomas & Sons, at their auction rooms. See advertisements on third

page, to-day's paper.

Letter from "Graybeard."
spondence of The Press. 1 READING, Pa., July 10. By an accident, which I need not stop here t explain, I find myself in this beautiful inla city, nestled in the generous bosom of old Borks. The years that have clapsed since my last visit here have dealt kindly with this busy town. The march of improvement, in stead of being retarded by the war, has been celerated. The vast coal and iron interests which here concentre have never reaped so rich a harvest as during the rehellion, and a but it is time to retire. large increase of the aggregate wealth of this place has been the result. The evidences of

enterprise, thrift, and domestic comfort, greet one at every turn. A stroll through some of the principal streets last evening assured me that what has long been accorded to New England as to her tasteful, well-kept streets and cozy residences, may be claimed for Pennsylvania. The town itself, as most of your readers ought to know from experience, is charmingly located; and the fact that the honored founder of our own city founded and laid out this after the same symmetrical design, leaves nothing for a Philadelphian to desire respecting its plan. The city is built on a belt of table land, about ninety feet above the bed of the Schuyl-kill, which skirts it on the south and west. Its main business thoroughfure, Penn street, is a broad, airy avenue, running through the entre of the town, from east to west. Upon it, with comparatively few exceptions, we find the stores, hotels, banking-houses, and other places of business. A large number of fine old residences, including the Muhlenberg man-sion, on the corner of Fourth street (a family name, by the way, which contributes largely to the historic glory of this ancient town;) that of Hon. J. Pringle Jones, almost directly opposite; the residence of G. A. Nicolls, Esq., the intelligent and efficient General Superin endent of the Reading Railroad Company at this place, and others, are also located on this

The Reading Railroad Company, in addition to their present immense facilities for manuturing everything pertaining to the stock celain, paint." and materials of their road, are now construct ing a series of car works on the north side of the town, which, when completed, will be by far the most extensive improvements of the kind on this continent. These works afford steady and lucrative employment to hundreds of men. Adding to this the fact that more capital is invested in the production of iron, from the crude pig articles to the merchan bar, in this than in any other county in the United States; that her coal business is also enormous, from her contiguity to the great anthracite beds, and superior facilities for transportation, her own annual consumption of coal amounting to about a quarter million tons; that some of the largest iron furnaces in Pennsylvania are here located, the town beng surrounded with inexhaustible deposits of ore; that cotton, woollen, shoe, and hat mannctories are also in successful operation, and that labor in Reading has always been liberlly compensated, and we have sufficient reaon for the steady growth that she has experienced in her population, which now numbers about thirty thousand. The architectural facilities for her citizens to dulge their religious preferences are quite mple, there being no less than two Episcopal, one Presbyterian, four Lutheran, two German Reformed, two Catholie, four Methodist, and

ne or two other churches of less considerable enominations, nearly all of which are adorned with the "heavenward-pointing spire." The new Gothic Episcopal Church, on Fifth street, is an imposing structure. I learn that preaching at this church during the warm weather is dispensed with, prayers being substituted instead. The evening service is held every Sunday one hour, commencing at sixand-a-half o'clock-this hour being selected for the purpose of allowing those who attend to visit churches of other persuasions later in the evening. The liberality of this arrangement is certainly commendable. Having reached the city last evening in time, I attended this service. The church was comfortably filled. The lamps were dimly burning, which, blended with the "dim, religious light," ushered in through the stained glass windows from the setting sun, imparted an outward solemnity well suited to the place and its objects. Among the worshippers present whom I recognized as more or less known to fame. I observed Mr Buchanan's faithful old friend, the Hon. Glancy Jones, and Mr. J. Lawrence Getz, of the Reading Gazette, the former looking as rotund and rubicund as ever, and the latter as conover through which he has had to battle with his own sense of right in order to please his sympathizing readers.

Having taken an early tea at the "Mansion," nd being disposed to spend the closing hours of a heartiful Sunday in a commendable man ner, we will, after a short walk, repair to another church where there will be preaching. Our inquiry, where? is politely met by a stranger with the assurance that the most eloquent divine in the Reading pulpit is the Rev. E. J. Richards, pastor of the Presbyterian Church on Fifth street, a short distance from our hotel. Proceeding upon the assurance of unpretending edifice, draped in mourning for our late, lamented President. Mr. Richards which must be regarded as pulpitorial from the very general preference which elergymen evince for it. The choir gives us respectable

music. Two female voices attract the most

attention—one a sweet treble; the other a second, of rather more power than melody. Mr. Richards prays, and then announces his "Give me a blessing, for thou hast given me South land; give me also springs of water. And he gave her the upper springs, and the nether springs."

Joshua XV: 19.

The processory The preacher immediately proceeds to de iver his discourse, which is written with con siderable care. His voice is feeble and badly managed. He looks dyspeptic; his manner is dyspeptic; his reading is dyspeptic, and he is lyspeptic; but his matter is good, and it will compensate the listener to give him the strictest attention, though even with this, he will analysis of his text is scholarly, natural, and edifying. The divine philosophy which he presses from the sacred word as he progresses, makes one feel that our discontent in this rom ingratitude for what we have. I have

heard much more pretending oratory in the pulpit, seen a greater display of learning, ard sermons without number, that were ore instructive, but have listened to few that were better adapted to improve the heart, than the effort of Mr. Richards on this occasion. Long may he live to be a blessing to the people among whom he ministers! He needs travel for his health. At a few minutes past nine the congregation dismissed, and as the evening isstill young. and singularly beautiful, we will take another short stroll before retiring. Penn street at the intersection of Fifth, and for some distance above and below this point, is very wide This section is called Market Square, and is the usual scene of all the great public gatherings. The last one of these that I had the

leasure of attending was the great political the Presidential campaign of 1852, when Franklin Pierce was the standard-bearer of the Democracy. It was a grand day for the Democracy of old Berks. I remember that at twelve o'clock, precisely, the meeting was organized by placing "the Sage of Wheatland" as some of us then loved to call that weak old man,) in the chair. Mr. Buchanan's remarks, on accepting the honor, were brief and guarded, and confined mainly to certain details of the Buckshot War. You know he was then "going one eye" on the Presi-dency himself. After dinner, Governor Lowe, of Maryland, delivered an address to the populace of the surrounding country who had come together by thousands. The feature of the day. owever, was the speech of Stephen A. Douglas. My own purpose in attending the meeting was to hear "The Little Giant," as he was fawas to near "The Little Gibb," as he was fa-miliarly called; and hundreds of others were there for a similar purpose. And never shall I forget the felicity with which that great man met and moulded the thoughts of his audience. Interruptions were of almost momentary oc-Judge, only added fuel to the fire of his elequence. Towards the close of his speech, while urging upon the people the importance of carrying the State for the Democracy at the October election, the speaker but this question : Will you allow your State to go wrong in October and thus ensure the success of the opposition in November?" "Never! b- G-," was the more carnest than devout response of some one on the speaker's right. "That," continued

the Judge, "is just as good, my friend, as if you had sworn to it." But, not to linger, let us cross Penn street, and proceed along its north side, eastward, till we come to Sixth. Turning to the left, we pass along Sixth, encountering a gentle ascent, till we arrive at Washington street, where a picture presents itself worthy the pencil of an artist. Immediately opposite to where we are standing, on the northwest corner of these streets, is the old Lutheran church, surmountod by a spire two hundred feet high The pas Fry, of Trappe, Pennsylvania (who was elected Auditor General of this State in 1856,) and is one of the rising young elergymen of the day. During the past eleven years, up to February, 1865, Mr. Fry had charge of the Lutheran church at Carlisle, where, in company with hundreds of others, he tasted the bitterness of the border during the day and night of July 1, 1863, when the rebels, under Ewell, shelled that town. Mr. Fry's present congregation is one of the largest and most influential in the city of Reading. The Muhlenergs. Clymers, and other well-known names re among his parishioners.

Looking to the northwest, from this point the massive form and lofty steeple of the old German Reformed Church loom up against the sky. A little to the southeastward the

Courthouse rears its stately front, on a line beyond which the full-orbed moon is peering hrough a silvery sheen of cloud. Directly to he eastward, a short distance from the town, we trace the huge outline of Mount Penn. I on have time, it will pay you to ascend its summit and witness its crater-like top, pro senting every appearance of a great eruption at some remote age. When I ascended it, fitteen years ago, I found my pains amply repaid by the extensive and picturesque view which it afforded. At that time black snakes were very numerous in these parts, making the ascent adventurous as well as romantic. I have not heard whether these reptiles still abound

to the same extent; but incline to the opinion that, taking the county as a whole, the species known as "copperheads" are now in the On the high table land between the city and Mount Pennare located the County Prison and the Water Works. This eminence was, in former years, the scene of numerous public executions, to which the people of the surround ing country flocked with the same zest and engerness with which in these more civilize days they visit horse-races, cricket-matches prize-fights, and other similar out-door sports I must here draw this basty letter to a close as the train on which I have written it is near

ing the city. Periodical Publications The July number of the North American Review, just published, contains eight articles and twenty-five critical notices of new publica-lions. These notices, indeed, occupy over one hundred pages, being a third of the entire reriew. The articles are, "Freedmen of Por toyal," by W. C. Gannett; "Manners and Cus oms of Primitive Indian Tribes," by F. Park oan ; "Charles Goodyear," by James Parton The Democratic View of Democracy," by I . Godkin : "American Ephemeris and Naut cal Almanac," by Chauncey Wright; "Dutie on Exports," by Sidney G. Fisher; "Italia Brigandage," by W. D. Howells; and "Scote he Snake, or Kill It?" by James R. Lowell Including the opening article, over sever y pages are devoted to political discussion, which is more than enough. Professor Lowell's paper upon reconstruction and "the situation" is written with spirit and boldness, recommends a proper policy, and is of reasonable length. The most interesting saper here is Mr. Parton's account of the lou truggles of the late Charles Goodyear, during many years of poverty and trial, to utilize India-rubber. He succeeded in converting i nto"a material which now ranks with th

eading compounds of commerce and manu acture, such as glass, brass, steel, paper, por Mr. Parton's narrative ery graphic, and fully sustains his reputatio randage will be read with interest—especially as the brigands have lately become very audi cious, and, even now, an English artist is de tained by them, in one of their mountain fastnesses, until a large ransom is paid. The description of the manner in which Colonel Manhes, by authority from Murat, put own the Calabrian brigands, more than half century ago, makes one wonder why Victo mmanuel does not take similar strong me ures to accomplish a like result. At presen travellers in the South of Europe will do well to give the Kingdom of Naples a very wide erth. A third article here, on the manners and customs of Primitive Indian tribes is worthy o mmendation. It sauthor evidently has a ver horough knowledge of his subject, and he nsed into less than forty pages wha others would have expounded in Mr. Fisher's disquisition on Exportduties is in genious, at all events, and aims at showing the the generally received notion that a tax upor imports would be unconstitutional is incorrect Among the "Critical Notices" we find a cleve lissection of Dr. E. H. Gillett's lumbering "Lif and Times of John Huss," published in 1863, i nave systematically "conveyed" into his own work whole passages, scarcely with alteration from Bonnechose's "Reformers before the Re formation," translated by Mr. J. Campbell Mackenzie, of Paris. The exposure is very complete, and we may add, only too well

From Mr. Zieber we have the June number of the North British Review. American reprint It opens with an account of the life and learned labors of Wolf, the famous German philologist, truly described as "the true autho of modern classical culture," and eternally t oe remembered as author of the "Prolege mena" to Homer, which opened new view shout the text of the great poet, as well the character of his poetry, and made himsel well known among the learned throughou the world. A notice of "Three Women of Letters," who are Lucy Aikin, Joanna Baillie and Caroline Francis Cornwallis, is of thin texture, from want of material. Baillie's dramas and her Metrical Legends. are good enough to entitle her to notice, but Lucy Aiken's laborious biographies are nearly forgotten, and Miss Cornwallis' posthumo letters and a series of school-books, give her, at best, only a low brevet rank in literature, "Symbolism in Christian Art." and the admirable paper upon "England and Norway and (to poets) probably very suggestive. We admire, also, the tone of the article upon "Po-pular Religious Literature," and "The State and Prospects of Italy," though it is not very tical discussion, gives a very fair view of what is now being done in the dominions now ruled by Victor Emmanuel. We except, however, to the reviewer's assertion that Italian "brigan-

dage is now merely sporadic." The July number of the United States Service Magazine, received from Mr. T. B. Pugh, Chest-nut street and Sixth, contains a memoir, with well-engraved portrait of Major General John A. Logan, and several articles of considerable perit. Rest among these are an editorial on the subject "What to do with our Generals," "Na-poleon III. and his Life of Casar," and a conideration of "What the Coast Survey has done for the War." The paper, "The Yankee as a Fighter." by Colonel James F. Rusling, is writ en with a certain dash, but does not appear have been revised before it was put into type The style is at once too familiar and too ambitious. On what authority is such a miserable word as "swash-buckler" used? "Wonder what the Examiner man thinks now?" is a bad commencement of a sentence. "Jeffdom's downfall" is a curious coinage, we confess, and may be admitted for its originality, but we are surprised that the accomplished editor of this Magazine should have put his imprimaur upon such a sentence as, "We knew; we felt it in our bones, that we were going to be whipped at first, and, perhaps, badly whipped at that," Feeling it in our bones is not very elegant language, nor is it quite right to use the term "whipped" (generally applied to cor-poral punishment of school-boys) to represent defeat in battle; but "badly whipped at that"

is simply a vulgarism, a mere cant phrase. Harper's Pictorial History of the Great Rebel lion appears now with all the regularity of a serial. No. 13 has just been received, bringing the narrative down to September, 1862, and is illustrated, as usual, with beautiful engravings. It is on sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co. and T. B.

We have received the new number of Frank Bellew's Northern Magazine, which is original, musing, and instructive, with many illustrations, some of which would do credit to Punch From Mr. A. Winch, Chestnut street, we have the second number of Mrs. Grundy, which has been established as rival to Punch and sucepresenting Mrs. Grundy lecturing, on the stage of a vast theatre, to "all the world and the rest of mankind," the portraits of a great nany well-known public characters being inroduced among the audience, is unusually good, and led us to expect something better than ordinary in the periodical itself. But, in what pen and pencil have performed, it is inferior to Vanity Fair. It has the fault, also, f being far too local. There is in it too much New York, which, though a large city, is no

Another New York journal, the first number of which appeared last Thursday, bears the title of The Nation, has the advantage of possessing an experienced and highly respectable publisher, and is very well edited. It contains a great deal of original writing, which we may characterize as rather sensible than we may characterize as latter sensitive than brilliant, and on this its readers have to be congratulated. Its political articles, more over, are not too long, which is another ad-vantage. They taggt of numerous subjects. Here, for its plain thath, we shall copy one: Here, for its plain thath, we shall copy one:

"President Johnson has given the finishing touch to the war by abolishing all restrictions on trade East and West. But if some means are not devised of protecting him from 'personal interviews' with office-seekers, pardon-seekers, delegations, and busy-bodies of both sexes, they will make an end of him. It is lamentable that some way cannot be hit on of sifting the President's business before it comes before him. This is done to a certain extent with his letters, but the men and women who want to see him reach him, chaff and all. The easiest way of doing it would be to render access to him more difficult. Whether this could be arranged without raising doubts of his 'democracy,' we must leave it to others to determine. The present system, under which everybody can reach him who takes the trouble to go to Washington, if not suspected of designs on his life, is anything but democratic. For his time belongs to the whole nation. As matters stand, it is largely consumed in attending to the affairs or listening to the bad speeches of a few hundreds."

The literary department is also good, though

The literary department is also good, though the notices have a tendency to run into essays We agree with the opinion, in "Critics and Criticism," that "in this country (and England and France are no better off.) there is quite as much 'shoddy' literature as any other kind of deceptive goods disposed of under the falsest pretences. To take the low est view, this is an imposition on the public Every man who pays a dollar or two for a worthless book is directly swindled by the pumng publisher and the venal 'noticeriter, who have deluded him into the pur ion being a journal of opini it does not contain mere news, but has origi-Another point in its favor is its convenient umes. It is well printed on sized paper, and cription is only \$3 per annum. course, it is a weekly, and we must say that ceed. We have rarely seen a first number so omplete, in all respects, as this.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS .- From Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we have the Illus London News, of June 24: the Illustrated News of the World, of the same date, and the London Tews of the World, of June 25.

STATE ITEMS.

The Jefferson County Union Convention last week nominated the following ticket: For Trensurer-William H. Newcomb, of Ross township. For Commissioner—Joseph Lucas, of Polk township. For Associate Judges—P. Taylor, of Brookville, and James St. Clair, of Punxsutawney. For Auditor—James I. Millen, of Oliver. G. W. Andrews, Esq., of Brook-ville, was recommended for the State Senate from that Senatorial district, and Capt. A. H. Tracy, of Washington township, was recom-mended for Representative for Clarion and Jesserson counties. P. H. Shannon, Esq., was choson chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year. Among other patriotic re-solutions adopted by the Convention was the following: That President Johnson's mode o reconstruction of the States late in rebellion neets our hearty and unanimous approbation

is not only proper, but, in our opinion, constitu lars to establish and endow a college near e communicated to Bishop Stevens his inten

The wages of the brakesmen and oilmen on the Eric Railway have been reduced from two dollars to one dollar seventy-five per o reduce the wages of all employees ten pe Injontown district will be held at Bellever

implate erecting a monument to the brave men from that county who have fallen in the war. Subscriptions are being raised for that -A camp meeting will be held on the old camp ground, near Armagh, on Blacklick creek, in Indiana county, on the 24th of Au-

mmended by the Pottsville Standard as the Democratic candidate for Surveyor General.

— On Saturday afternoon the drafted me om Eric county, who were assigned to the 15th Cavalry, returned hearty and well. -A million of gold, claimed as belonging to — A million of gold, canned as veloding to the State of Tennessee, passed through Pitts-burg last week, en route for Washington. — M. S. Quay is the Union candidate for the Legislature in Beaver county. The Unionists of Venango have nominated W. D. Whann for the Legislature.

— The Schuylkill Valley Railroad, from Pottsville to Tamaqua, is nearly completed. - Harrisburg contemplates improving i

a grand parade and pic-nic on the 13th of July.

There were thirty deaths in Pittsburg last - It is feared that the wheat crop in Bucks ounty will be a failure. -A new telegraph line between Reading nd Columbia is being erected. - Monkey shows have been abolished i

HOME ITEMS.

The little boys in Troy now amuse them-selves in the streets by playing the new and popular game of "Jeff Davis," as follows: Each in turn put on an old hoop-skirt and bonnet, runs away and is pursued and captured by the others, representing the Union soldiers, who, amid great noise and confusion, confine

of the Firth Avenue Hotel.

finger, and said, "fourteen."

all unite in the conclusion that the assa running horse cars on Sunday. that vicinity.

— Five hundred barrels of yellow snuff are

nen to chew.

— It is said that there was never but one man who wasn't spoiled by being lionized—he was a Jew, and his name was Daniel. - The New York Herald announces that after this it will keep no more holidays, but will is sne a paper every day in the year.

—\$31,145,14 have been raised by the Lincoln -A new evening paper, called the Post, is hortly to be started in Albany - A new paper, the Augusta Evening Tran cript, has recently been started.

— Beware of Wilmington, N. C., exchangesyellow-fever in the city.

— Gottschalk has given, during the last ten years, more than 3,000 concerts.

on the use and abuse of the "weed," is now so prevalent on board the English ships, that the Lords of the Admiralty have thought proper to issue the following: "My Lords Com ioners of the Admiralty are pleased to mak the following alteration in the regulation (art, 82, page 343) respecting smoking on board ship: Smoking will henceforth be allowed or Sunday and Thursday afternoons, until the the necessary drills in newly-commissione ships. And when ships are in harbor, the c dinary evening time for smoking (which no begins at six P. M., after 'quarters') will be ex tended till nine P. M. No smoking is ever to be allowed during divine service, or while any duty is going on." We should scarcely have hought that there existed any necessity for he insertion of the last paragraph in the cir cular. Surely the seamen of her Majesty's "blowing a cloud" while listening to the ex hortations of their chaplain, or including in a "draw" while heaving round at the capstan -A very interesting target and great gun experiment was tried at Shoebury , in presence of the Count de Paris. th ce de Joinville, the Duc de Chartres, and many distinguished officers of the British army and navy. The target was a model of the side

And we believe that his plan of leaving the And we betwee the his part of the rights of suffrage, of both whites and blacks, to the loyal citizens, in convention, or Legislatures, assembled, in said States, and to be by

said States disposed of as they may deem best, -Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk, has set apart the sum of five hundred thousand dol-Bethlehem, in this State. He has given also fifty-seven acres of land, on which the college buildings will be creeted. Judge Packer is now in Europe, but previous to his departure tion, and will superintend its organization

-According to the Lancaster Intelligence although the "beautiful new theatre," of which we spoke a few weeks since, is not fluished. Fulton Hall is nightly crowded, to witness the entertainment of a theatrical company now erforming there.

diem, and it is stated that it is contemplated cent. in a short time.

—A meeting of the local preachers of the non, Fayette county, on the 5th and 6th of August. The object is to promote mutual improvement, and aims at being more useful.

— The citizens of Westmoreland county co

- The Bedford Gazette says that five thousand people celebrated the Fourth of July in that borough.

— Mr. B. Reilly, of Schuylkill county, is re-

ater-works. Doubtless they need it. - The Odd Fellows of Williamsport will have

larrisburg, whereat the Telegraph rejoices. -The York County Agricultural Fair is t e held about October 1st.

-We find the following in the Troy Daily Whig:

"The famous balloonist, John Lamountain, who is a resident of Lansingburg, has been so infortunate as to have a domestic "flare-up" in his family. Mr. L. published a "keerd," stating that his wife, having left his bed and beard, without just cause or provocation, all persons are forbid trusting or harboring her on his account, as he will not be responsible for any debts or liabilities contracted by her. The sather of Mrs. Lamountain, Mr. E. publishes a counter-card, affirming the does not know that Mrs. Lamountain he Lamountain's bed and board, and that does not know that Mrs. Lamountain has left Lamountain's bed and board, and that John never has provided one for her, and has not even paid his own board. Mr. Moss says he has kept him and family most of the time for the last six years—from one to nine in the family—and received the sum of about two hundred dollars, and that John had better pay his own debits, and not trouble himself about those of his wife."

his face and extended down the breast. In a few days be became delirious, and died in great agony. The medical examination showed that death resulted from the absorption of co that uearn resulted from the absorption of morbific animal matter deposited by the fly.

— It is said there are persons who live at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, keep their carriages, and have a box at the opera, and yet only return an income of six hundred dollars. This is jocosely accounted for by the fact that every man bus a right to deduct his house-rent from his income, and by the supposition that each one of these persons deducts the rental of the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

and which it is thought, will go far to fix the crime on Stewart.

All the time that he has been confined Stewart has been calm and unconcerned, seeming pefectly confident that he can clear himself from all suspictom.

The aggregate amount offered for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who committed the murder is \$5,500—the town of West Roxbury having offered \$1,000, the city of Boston \$1,000, and the citizens of the Eleventh ward \$500.

-There seems to be a suicidal mania existing in California at the present time. Nearly every paper we see records one or more instances of self-destruction. A mania of this ort prevailed to an alarming extent in 1857. On receiving the San Francisco papers in those days, people used to remark, "let's see who killed themselves yesterday." Λ gentleman who was present at a dinner given to Grant by several Congressmen, says that the General spoke but one word during the whole dinner. His engineer, in giving an account of a passage of a river, spoke of it as thirteen feet wide. General Grant lifted his that the number of deaths among the colored is the number of births: and that if it were

population of Boston is nearly twice as large not for the accessions from the South, the ne-gro population would soon be extinct. -The Augusta Constitutionalist publishes a list of despatches remaining in the office, which cannot be delivered on account of those to whom they are directed not having taken the oath of allegiance.

Our exchanges, with but few exceptions, were justly and fairly tried and lawfully exe--The Roxbury (Mass.) Common Council have appointed a committee to talk with the horse railroad men and see if they can't stop - A crazy soldier got loose in the streets of outsyille a few days ago, and travelled around fighting everybody, and knocking down two -The Buffalo papers still complain of the extent to which horse-stealing is carried on in

tored at Greensboro, N. C., for Southern wo-

- The smoking of tobacco, notwithstanding the many treatises which have been written

of the Hercules iron-clad, which will shortly

e built, with others on the same pattern, an t was four feet two and a half inches thick divided into eleven and a half inches iron and three feet three inches teak, "all cross-laid and combined together in the most massive manner." The three-hundred pounder other large guns were tried against it, but the target was perfectly triumphant. It is said that nothing but a six-hundred pounder would be of any service against it, and of this wear pon the British Government have one, hardly erviceable. While scores of them have been made in this country for foreign Powers.

—Italy now possesses a fleet of ninety-eight vessels, seventy-four of which are ships of the line, and twenty-four are transports. The ships-of-war consist of eighteen iron-clads, twenty-one serew-steamers, twenty-five pad-dle-wheel steamers, and ten sailing vessels. The nominal power of the engines in the war steamers is 23,140 horses; they reckon 1,250 cannon, and 20,883 men. In the transport service the engines are of 4,350 horse-power, and n, and manned by 1,882 seamer merce has memorialized Lord Stanley o

the ships are provided with forty-three can —Bombay is agitating for weekly posta communication with England. Its chamber o Alderley on the subject; and some of the Cal cutta papers are anxious that the wants of the whole of India, and not of Bombay only should be considered before any change is made. The proposal is to carry the mails by way of Falmouth and Brindisi, and thus to save at least four clear days in the quicke

-The Royal Sovereign, the first turret ves sel in the British navy, has been subjected to another series of gunnery experiments, and i is stated that the vessel has come out of he trials triumphantly. During three days' firing not a man scratched his finger, nor was pennyworth of damage done to the ship, though the majority of the men sent on board

had never seen a gun worked in a turret be - The Lords of her Majesty's Treasury have esolved to assist the destitute refugee Poles who have come to this country in consequenof the recent insurrection. This resolution communicated, and is a reply to an application from the Literary Association of the Friends of Poland, and the members of the society are requested to assist in determining the proper subjects of the Government bounty. -The supplement of the twenty-fifth annual report of the registrar-general of births, deaths, and marriages, for England, has been sued, in the shape of a volume of 600 pages t has been compiled for the purpose of show ing, in detail, from the consecutive records o en years, the causes of death in every part o and Wales, and the comparative salu brity of those several parts,

—A new submarine cable is to be laid shortly between Sicily and Algeria, and Marsala and Biserta. Italy will thus be directly connected with Africa by two telegraphic lines, establishing immediate communication with Tunis and Algeria. As these lines are to be carried over Algeria. As these mees that to be carried of the Island of Fairgnauta, a new telegraph station will be established at that point.

— The Abeille de Chamounix records the first ascent this year to the Grands Mulets as having taken place on the 2d June. It was by two Englishmen, who first for the season tro the snows of this great halting place on the way to the summit of Mont Blanc.

— It is stated, with what truth we canno precisely define, that England will lose, and America gain two additions to the force of the stage. Mr. J. Brougham and Mr. Widdicombo

are said to be leaving England for this country - The discarded ends of eigars are carefully collected in Paris, ground and sifted, and then used in wine shops, where any person taking a glass of wine has the privilege of smoking any amount of tobacco gratis.

— The Unita Cattolica, of Turin, sent to the Pope, on the occasion of the Whitsuntide holidays, a sum of 90,000f., as well as a casket of jewelry and other valuable articles. -An official contradiction has been given to the statement of the Owl, that the Prince of Wales will review the iron-clad fleets of England and France, at Plymouth. - The Pall Mail Gazette says that the Danish War Department is about to erect fortifica

tions near Middlefahrt, in Jutland. The West Roxbury Tragedy. The arrest of the supposed murderer of the Toyce children caused great excitement in ston. Shortly after the finding of the bodies olonel Kurtz, of Boston, received informa ion that a man, named John Stewart, of West bury, a discharged soldier, was the person onal Ra who perpetrated the outrage, and quietly proceeded with one officer only to investigate the case. Shortly after, Colonei Kurtz received further information of a like character from an entirely different party, and subsequently a third, with the additional fact that he had confessed the crime and the manner in which it had been committed. Feeling thus strengthened in the conviction thathe was on the right track, the chief, with renewed vigor, set about the task of discovering the whereabouts of the man Stewart. The officers first paid a visit to the house of an aunt of Stewart in West Roxbury, where they had every reason to believe he had called on the night of the muder, with his hands badly cut and his clothes torn and bloody. The woman, however, denied all knowledge of his whereabouts. This ill success only redoubled the efforts of the officers, and they can aspertained that the subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each.

Each in turn put on an old hoop-skirt and bonnet, runs away and its pursued and captured by the others, representing the Union soldiers, who, amid great noise and confusion, confine him a prisoner in some unfortunate neighbor's arca, and laugh at him through the bars until the occupants of the house chase the rogues away.

— Whether Walla Walla is in Oregon or Washington Territory has been made a question. A party, says the Oregonian, engaged in surveying near the boundary line of Oregon and Washington Territory, have ascertained, this said, that there is a mistake in the location of the old line. It is alleged that the mistake is of sufficient magnitude to bring the town of Walla Walla within the State of Oregon.

— A butcher in New York died, on Friday last, from the bite of a fly, which flow from the back of a diseased bullock and bit him under the eyelid. In a few hours a swelling covered his face and extended down the breast. In a few love he heemed deligitous and diseased to the prisoner. There are about a still visible the forts of that entire the officers, and they soon ascertained that the man they were in search of had entirely and they soon ascertained that the man they were in search of had entirely and they seem he read and they were in search of had entirely and they seem only redoubled the efforts of the ones, and they soon ascertained that the man they were in search of had entirely and they were in search of had entirely soon ascertained, they sear of hie deeps, and they are in search of had entirely soon as effect of hid only an imperfect description of Stewart, Officers Heath and Jones, of the corps, with they were unable to identify their man. Saturday afternoon the same office Numerous obstacles have been met with in the way of obtaining information with regard to the prisoner. There are other more impor-tant facts of circumstantial evidence which, as is perfectly proper, are as yet held in reserve, and which it is thought, will go far to fix the

The contributions for the mother of the un

	* *
LIST OF POST-OFFI	CES OPEN AT THE SOU
the Southern States	ist of post-offices ope
	inginia. Norfolk,
Richmond,	Portsmouth.
Petersburg,	H CAROLINA.
	Goldsborough,
Newbern,	Hillshorough
Beaufort,	Salem,
Wilmington, Raleigh,	Wilson,
Greensborough,	Yanceyville.
Greensporonen,	H CAROLINA.
Charleston,	Beaufort.
Port Royal,	34 2000000000000000000000000000000000000
Tore moyar,	EORGIA.
Savannah,	Augusta.
Dit ventilens	LORIDA.
Jacksonville.	Key West,
Fernandina,	Pensacola.
	LABAMA,
	Mobile.
	UISIANA.
New Orleans,	Tigerville.
Houma,	
	TEXAS.
Houston,	Austin,
San Antonio,	Brownsville,
IN TENNE	SSEE-COUNTIES.
Bedford,	Maury,
Bradley,	Robertson,
Davidson,	Shelby, McMinn,
Giles,	
Greene,	Rutherford.
Montgomery,	
Hamilton,	Washington,
Hawkins,	Williamson, Sumner.
Jefferson, Knox,	Summer.

STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—During the storm of Saturday evening the lightning struck the Allegheny Market-house, tearing a large hole in the roof, but, fortunately, doing no further damage, the fluid being divided by and passing along the iron girders and braces which some ng the iron girders and braces which su ted the roof. The building was crowded a ating the roof. The building was crowded at the time by persons purchasing marketing, and by those taking refuge from the rain, and the shock occasioned the greatest alarm for a few moments. Some very narrow escapes were made from being struck by splinters from the roof, but, so far as we could learn, no person was injured. The storm was one of the most severe that has been experienced in this city for some time. In many parts of the city considerable damage was done to shade trees, fences, etc., but no serious accident occurred.—Pittsburg Dispatch.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—10,813.59 acres were taken up for actual settlement at Booneville, Missouri, during last month (June,) under the homestead act, while cash sales, amounting to \$4,641.72, for public lands, were made at that office during the same month. 3,167.92 acres, under the homestead act, were taken up for actual settlement, at Junction City, Kansas, during the same month.

CITY ITEMS. THE "CHINESE SUN HAT," sold by Wood & CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is the most popular article of the season. The entire stock of Straw and Fancy Goods of this house is now selling off at much below cost.

Cheese and Ice-Cream Stand," Fifth street, below Market. Saloons, excursionists, festivals, pic-nies, hotels, restaurants, and private fami-lies, can there he promptly supplied with the 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 t. Work done by hand in the best Sixth str marner, and warranted to give satisfaction

His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goo

cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

DREAWARE-COUNTY ICE-CREAM.—We invite attention to the card of the "Eastern Market

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS .- Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome a ortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Crayata, Summer Under-clothing. &c. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, in vented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide hemselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, APRICOTS, CONFECTIONS &c.—The most tempting stock in this city, at A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut. Roasted onds, Chocolates, and a hundred other lelicious things, adapted for the season, can now be had at his counters. How ROYALTY DRESSES .- Queen Victoria's ostume in public is a black silk dress, trimmed with crape and jet, and a Mary-Queen-of-Scots cap with long veil, necklace, and cross of dismonds. In this country, the ladies dress with equally good taste; while gentlemen of reaned taste almost invariably wear garments made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnu

street, above Sixth. A RAID,-Now comes the season of flies-s nuisance intolerable. Let everybody know, then, that Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will utterly annihilate them. Use it, and rest sweetly and securely through the summe Four Steck & Co.'s Piano's (little used) for

heat. Sold by druggists and dealers everysale 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, Seventh and Chestnut streets.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market was rather dull yesterday with the exception of Reading Railroad, which was excited and prices unsettled; about 7,200 shares sold at from 48%@50%, the former rate a decline of ¾, closing at 50; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56½, an advance of ½; Norristown at 54: North Pennsylvania at 24: Minebill at 55; and Catawissa preferred at 24%@25; 128% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Catawissa common; and 43 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares are with out change; Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20, and Race and Vine at 10; 77 was bid for Second and Third, and 20 for Union. Govern ment bonds are firmly held, with sales of 5-20s at 1041/2@10534, the former rate for registered and 6s, of 1881, at 107, an advance of 1/6; 90% was bid for 7-30s, and 97% for 10-40s. City loans are dull and lower, with sales of the new issue at 93@9314, the former rate a decline of 14 Bank shares are without change. Girard sold at 511/2; 180 was bid for North America; 130 for

Philadelphia; 119 for Farmers' and Mechanics' 46 for Penn Township, and 56½ for Corn Exchange. In canal shares there was little or nothing doing. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Naviration common: 55 for Lehigh Navigation: 12 for Morris Canal preferred; and 7% for Suspehanna Canal. Coal-oil shares are more a tive, but prices continue weak and irregular. Maple Shade sold at 101/2011, the former rate of maple shade sold at 10/2@14, the former rate a decline of 2; Dalzell at 3.44@34; McClintock, 134; Egbert, 11/2@194; Junction at 3@3 1-16; Curtin, 3½; and Caldwell at 21-16.

Although the tendency has been, since the war commenced, more towards a cash system of trade than previously, still the credit sys tem has by no means been abandoned. The effect of various disturbances of trade has been to reform the credit system and render merchants more discriminating in the use of

t. The new reference books and improved system of marking of the Mercantile Agency will be of great value to merchants all over the country at the present juncture; these books display an amount of careful labor and thoroughness of investigation which is truly astonishing, and shows that the ramifentions of the agency throughout the country are very complete as well as extensive. The following were the quotations of Gold esterday, at the hours named:

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke, yesterday, amount to \$5,106,400, including one of \$1,100,000 from Fourth National Bank, New York; one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, Richmond, Virginia; one of \$200,000 from First National Bank, Elmira; one of \$500,000 from First National Bank, New York; one of \$420,000 from Ninth National Bank, New York; one of \$200, 00 from First National Bank, Cincinnati: one of \$203,000 from Second National Bank, St. Louis; one of \$125,000 from First National Bank, Baltimore; one of \$30,000 from Charter from National Bank of Republic. Boston: one of \$150,000 from Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston and one of \$150,000 from Farmers' Depo Bank, Pittsburg. There were 3,578 individual

The following table shows the price of gold for rebel currency in Augusta, Ga., at various times from the breaking out of the rebellion by a broker doing business in that city: Gold Prem. For \$1 in Gold 5 December 15.....\$21 00

November 1...... 13 00 April 30. November 15..... 15 50 May 1... December 1..... 20 00

-Which was the last actual sale of rebel notes The survey of the proposed railroad from Springfield, Illinois, to Pana has been completed. Its roadbed cost is estimated at \$330,000, or a little over \$3,000 per mile. rican securities in London on the 27th ult.: United States 5-20s, 1882, 6 \$\forall \text{cent} \cdots \text{69}\sqrt{\text{@70}}\\
\text{Virginia State; 5} \$\forall \text{cent} \cdots \text{45} \text{\text{@50}}\\
\text{Do. 6} \$\forall \text{cent} \cdots \text{38} \text{\text{@39}}\\

At Chicago, the flour and grain in store July 1, 1865, compares as follows with that of last Flour. Wheat. Corn. Oats. Ryc. Barley. . 37,850 999,811 792,977 605,779 88,103 35,833 . 19,430 866,354 1,443,122 746,000 22,795 7,203 The New York Times says the associated bank sin the Clearing-house, local and national, on the present statement, gain \$3,245,601 in gold over last Monday's average. The Treasury Office loses \$2,080,511, the difference be-tween the gold interest pass out and customs in gold received since Saturday week. The sent stock of gold in the city is as follows:

... \$16,402,386 The following is the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending July 8, 1865: PREVIOUS-Where shipped from. Hazleton..... lew York and Lehigh... Honey Brook. 655 10
German Penna, Coal Co. 376 18
Spring Mountain . 1,223 18
Coleraine . 131 68
Beaver Meadow D. W . 56 04
Lehigh Zinc Co.

ahanoy.... altimore Coal.... ported on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, for the week ending Satur.

..21,300 8 565,705 11 For corresponding time last year: The following are the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal for the week ending July

84,799 37 Before the first session New York Central

burg, 69. The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with Saturday: U S 6s, coupon, 1881.... U S 5.20 coupons...... I S 5.20 coupons, new... I S 10.40 coupous... S Certificates.... Fork Central to 35%, teating to 50% in Eric sold at 70.

San Francisco, June 17.—The money mark is abundantly supplied with available of the people of the pass of the people is in bank are large, and a full line is maintained. During the pass the days transfers from the East for investigation of the large of the large of the large of the proposed establishment of the London at San Francisco Banking Company in the attain early day, will add materially to the stan early day, will add materially to the still rule at 1½ from the remaining stoke of the still rule at 1½ from the remaining stoke following the still rule at 1½ from maining stoke following the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the interior of the still rule at 1½ from the still rule at \$30@80, and silver was quated at 12.7 premium to 2 % cent. discount—the form selected bars.

Logal-tender notes have been in less and \$2,2000 were sold, receding from 7.71%c, and closing at 73%c bid, 73%c asked cent disbursements lawe furnished a supply, and subscriptions to the sevens loan have absorbed less than \$25,000 sin 25th of May. Latest telegraphic advices the East quote gold at 138%, and rising. The share market has been exceeding ive this week, and, with scarce an exceeding virtue of the content of the list has been largely in at enhanced rates. Recent developmed Gold Hill are thought to be more that than for some time past, and the improving the quality of some ores found in claims has given more strength to the has some dealers seem to have more confident for the contracts have been maturing from mines, and are now eager buyers at the vance. In addition to this, many seller tion contracts have been maturing from to day, and the stock required fordeliver created a domand that would doubties have existed but for this numeroe. to day, and the stock required for delivery created a demand that would doubtles, have existed but for this purpose. The avery field of the more prominent claims of Walsincreasing, and, from all that we can let the probabilities fayor a still greater protton the ensuing month. This fast along sufficient to inspire renewed faith, and favorably influence prices. Drexel & Co. quote: New U. S. Bonds, 1881 U. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, new.. U. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, old ... Quartermasters' Voucness Orders for Certifs, of Inde -20 Bonds, new..... M. Schultz & Co. make the following quotal tions of the rates of Exchange, per steam Kangaroo: n, 60 days sight... Paris, 60 days sight... Antwerp, 60 days.... Bremen, 60 days.... Hamburg, 60 days.... Cologne, 60 days....

was quoted at 951/4; Eric, 781/4; Reading Michigan Southern, 651/4; Cleveland and the

Sales of Stocks, July 11.
THE PUBLIC BOARD. SECOND CALL. 100 Keystone ... b20 1 200 Win Penn . 200 Tionesta ... 650 100 Mingo ... 660 Wainutisland s30 3 100 Caldwell ... SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF RE Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 South This FIRST BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD. PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD SAL

500 Big Tank. W 1 6000 Cam & Am 6...
100 St Nicholas. V 1 100 Reading R...
200 Reading R...
200 do...s5vn.int 50% 100 do....b5va: 500 Cli Creek & C R. 177 100 Cam & Atlan p 100 Reading R...
100 do.....b30vn 50% 100 Cam & Atlan p 100 Cam & Strain 100 Cam & Atlan p 100 Cam & Strain 100 Cam & Stra Semi-Weekly Review of the I delphia Markets. JULY 11-Even Breadstuffs continue rather dull, at rates. Quercitron Bark is firmly held. hear of no sales. In Cotton there is very doing. Coal is in better demand. Naval are rather better. Petroleum is firmly he former rates. In Provisions there is very tle doing, but prices are looking up Se continue very dull. Whisky is firmly h There is very little doing in Wool, and pa are without change. There is rather more demand for Flo prices are without change; sales con about 1,000 bbls, mostly to the retailer for extra : \$7.25@8.50 for extra family, an 10 % bbl for fancy brands, according to a Rye Flour is dull at \$5 % b. Pennsylvan Meal is quoted at \$4.75 % bbl. Meal is quoted at \$4.75 % bbl.

Grain.—Wheat is rather firmer, and the more doing; about 6,000 bus sold in lots?

@1.85 for fair to prime Western and fevania reds, including new Delaware dos bbu. White is quoted at \$1.80@1.93 % bis carce, and selling at \$50,000 % bu. Scarce prime yellow is in demand at \$50 bu. Oats have advanced; 3,000 bus sold bbu. is scarce, and selling at \$5@50 \(\text{square} \) prime yellow is in demand at \$\text{square} \) bu. Onts have advanced; \$5,000 bus solds \(\text{bu} \) Dust have advanced; \$5,000 bus solds \(\text{bu} \) but. Onts have advanced; \$5,000 bus solds \(\text{bu} \) but.

Provisions:—The market is firm, but sales are limited; small sales of \$\text{Mose}\$ are making at \$20@27 \(\text{p} \) bbl, Bacon is \$\text{mis}\$ at \$20. for plain and fancy bagged, and \$50 \text{square}\$ is less of Hams are punking at \$20 \text{for plain and fancy bagged, and \$50 \text{square}\$ is for Shoulders. Green Meats are scarce, and there is less doing, with smalls of Pickled Hams at \$20@22\$, and Shoulder \$14\text{square}\$ is \$\text{square}\$ if for Shoulders. Green Meats are raking at from \$174\text{@20c for bolding at \$200 \text{g}\$ is \$\text{mis}\$ if \$\tex

7%c 帮 的. Fruit.—Foreign is scarce, and we lie sales. Dried Apples are selling at 19714 penches at 18624 \$\pi\$ \$\text{M}\$. Green Fruit is a in freely and sells at full prices.

Lumber continues dull at about former we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

Naval Stones.—Prices are better, as is very little doing; small sales of of Turpentine are making at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\text{M}\$ to f. Turpentine are for a first first for a first firs

Oils.—Linseed Oil is selling at \$1.0021 gallon. Lard Oil is selling at \$1.0021,05 it winter. Petroleum is selling at \$1.0021,05 it winter. Petroleum is selling at \$1.0021,05 it said and 72@73c # gallon for free, as to quality SEEDS.—Flaxseed is selling at \$2.35@2.45 Clover and Timothy continue dull, and we of no sales.

Spirits.—Brandy and Gin are selling small way at former rates. Whisky is refirmer; sales of Pennsylvunia and Ohto are making at 212@214c # gallon.

Sucar.—The market is very item, but is less doing in the way of sales; aland hids Cuba sold at from 1124@124c # b. herency. Wood.—There is very little doing in the

New York Markets, July 1 BREADSTUFFS.—The market for Western Flour is 5@10c better: sal at \$5.40@5.95 for superfine State; \$6.60@6.65 for choice for superfine Western; \$6.50@6.65 for choice for superfine Western; \$6.50@6.65 for choice

for superfine Western; 8.50@6.65 for choice day for superfine western; 8.50@6.55 for can for superfine western; 8.50@6.55 for common to good shipping brands eving hoop Ohto. Canadian flour is 5@60 hoop Ohto. Canadian flour is 5@60 hoop Ohto. Canadian flour is 5@60 hoop of the sales 400 bbls at \$7.67.75 for common in farmer; sales 600 bbls at \$7.67.75 for common is firmer; sales 600 bbls at \$7.67.75 for common hoop of the sales 45.50 hoop of the sales 50.00 bushels at 75.00 hoop of the sales 50.00 bushels at 75.00 hoop of the sales 50.00 hoop of the sal