THIEVERY.

the Miscilli, in the hands of classe who had just left it.

"Ned," the learned seal, was rescued from the burning building by a Brooklyn fireman, Mr. C. C. Pearson, of Hose I. He was dragged out by the flukes, placed in a champagne basket, and conveyed on a cart to Fulton market, where a convenient fish-tank was found in which he was placed, and thus restored to his native element. He did not seem at all to appropriate the attentions he was receiving, but

FRIDAY. JULY 14, 1865.

THE NEWS. has no power to appoint Commism was captured in the different cities. They must seek redress ne mode pointed out by the law in captured or abandoned property.

sriant order of the President of the ies, dividing the country into Milisions and Districts, and assigning oried in Quebec that the Canadian

will soon be summoned, Lord ent war soon we sammoned, Lord giving received important intelligence ill justify him in calling the body to-DMIRAL DAHLGREN CONGRATELATED ON HIS vy Department has sent a letter to Dahlgren, thanking him and his offimen for the chicient manner in bey assisted in blockading the South renessessing the forts, and restoring tey of the laws. istant Secretary of the Treasury. n, yesterday retired from his pos imen annointed Minister to Switz

at Johnson vesterday granted par e hundred and twenty-five rebels e of whom were Virginians. salay, five soldiers requested a negro, sarry, near Washington, to do some hem. The latter demurring, a solek him with a board, inflicting such a and that he died shortly after. The were not arrested. Adjutant Generals' Convention, at erday, statements of the number numished by the different States ented. Pennsylvania sent into the

Trade Convention, at Detroit, yesterdistion requesting the Governmen ane the Niagara ship-canal was adoptilso, one approving of the notice for the termination of the Reciprocity Resolutions recommending to the Go-nt that in any readjustment of the burtaxation it may be made to fall on the thixuries of the people, and that the tion feels sure that all sacrifices to pay stional debt will be cheerfully borne ople, were unanimously adopted. unimation of Dr. Nichols and Lawyer quehing the insanity of Miss Harris inued yesterday, in the court at Wash-The former said the act of homicide. ne violence." Mr. Bradley testified had a sound mind, but her conduchomicide showed that she had at tel in an insane manner. York detectives on Thursday arcounterfeiter, named Cowsden, at re New Jersey, who had in his posvening ago, in Washington, a woman

a large amount of counterfeit currency, as so well executed that it would pass the best judges of spurious money. and in the act of drowning herself o small children, in Tiber creek, near timore Bailroad depot. She said her d was so dissipated that he would not er or her children, and that she had of gaining a living. m's Muscum, New York, and eleven man and the state of the state of the last twelve o'clock, and defied the best s of the New York fire department at time until half-past three o'clock mitted to the fast-flowing, well-did inst now at from \$700,000 to \$1,500,000 . Of course, in the haste, no cormate can be made. We give in anace, all the facts and incidents. foot of the Snowy Range, fifty miles Denver City, Colorado Territory. is great excitement in consequence. or region are on a strike. They prevent trains from running over the railroad t-iron railing in front of Brock's store

laware avenue, near Vine street, fell yes creises of the High School will be n our local columns. lav horrible outrage has occurred near The victim was a child, and the rintendent of Freedmen, at Shreve ana, has notified planters that he allow them to drive old and infirm as, it is said, has declared he would no

pose the Mexican Empire. er General Chapman, the cavalry ias been breveted Major General. ated meeting of City Councils wa terday. The Committee on Finance re that the additions to the investes of Gi ege last year increased the debt of itution \$10.000, which, by some careful ent, which they propose, will be res year. A resolution was adopted the Mayor to ascertain what is to h the bounty money which is to be er scamen who had enlisted in Phirior to February, 1865, and who are lischarged. A bill making an ap-* \$10,000 for improving Fairmount ck market was active vesterday, and an upward tendency. Reading of: Pennsylvania advanced 1; Nor-

and Camden and Amboy closed at was no change in prices of passenony shares, whilst bank shares were in mand. At 4 P. M. gold closed at 141%. heat market was more active vester lemand. The prices of cotton were middlings seliing at 53@55 cents. The whisky were limited, at \$2.18@2.15 per closed in New York last night at 142%

TER FROM "OCCASIONAL." WASHINGTON, July 13, 1865. times create and require new men olution displaces ordinary elements ves prominence to novel remedies Tking innovations. Some superfirvers who note the almost total rance from the stage of action of thern men, who, with their kinwe controlled politics from the beof the Government, exclaim "The notic bloods is gone." How can illiny do without the Clays, Cal-Freedons, Polks, Breckinridges, not to mention the characters that in the years preceding the war, and ac rebellion itself, typitied in Jefferis, Pierre Soule, and John Slidell? must learn to do without them. much is at least certain. Never will these men be seen or heard of in tan affairs; and I confess to a prosome of joy as I dwell upon the fact. be true that the "new men" may es ready, apt, and cunning as the ates they supplant, but they will e educated to the tasks of Southern l labor; and armed with the truths have come out vigorous and vindifrom the war, they will proceed in ork of reconstruction with a superior usness that, beginning as they will very foundations of Government, till be enabled to complete it without The from those who have so long misruled the Southern people. made this aristocracy so powertheir continued possession of and patronage. In nothing was slao dangerous and so strong as in the at almost the same men were always n the same high places; so that it was nly the minority of slaveholders that own the millions of poor whites and ed blacks, but the representative men minority itself were despots, in the that they were the exclusive occu-

and were tempted to make the ex-

ent of defying the majority of the

country, as they had defied, domi-

and degraded the majority of the

These men dreaded emigra-

ves Democrats, they were the

molerant and proscriptive aristo-

They were so in manner, in

e, and in practice. In the free

frequent changes in the representa-

the people have been productive of ligh, and goth inst.

public schools, inventions, and ly the secret ballot. Calling

many disadvantages which have been bitterly complained of, as we compared our legislators with the trained, easy, and polished plotters of the slave States; but we can now see how much we have substantially gained by our own Northern system, and how the example of sending fresh men from the body of the people may be profitably and healthfully followed by the enfranchised masses of the Southern country. There is, indeed, a "Divinity that shapes our ends." OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

RETIREMENT OF THE ASSISTANT SECRE-

TARY OF THE TREASURY.

PAST SERVICES. More Rebels Pardoned - Disposition of Captured Cotton, etc.

Washington, July 13. Retirement of Mr. Harrington.
Mr. Harrington to-day retired from his position as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, and will leave this country on the 9th of August for Switzerland as our Minister to that republic. The Assistant Secretaries now are W. E. Chandler and John F. Hartley. W. H. WEST, for many years principal Warrant the Treasury Department, and B. G. Ritten-nouse succeeds John A. Graham as Chief Clerk in the Register's Office, Mr. Graham having recently been appointed Assistant Register of the Treasury

Admiral Dahlgren. The Secretary of the Navy has addressed a letter to Rear Admiral Danlegen, in which he says: "The termination of the rebellion and the cessation of hostilities, which rendered necessary the reduction of the South Atlantic Squadron, involved your detachment. In relieving you from a command which you have conducted with ability and energy for two years, the Department takes the occasion to express to you its appreciation of your serrices, and of the services of those who have en associated with you in the efficient dockade of the coast and harbors at a central and important position of the Union, and in the work of repossessing the forts and retoring the authority and supremacy of the

lovernment in the insurgent States." Pardons to Rebels. President Johnson to-day granted pardons to about one hundred and twenty-five persons in the States late in rebellion, seventy-five of whom were Virginians recommended by Go-

The Captured Cotton It is understood that the Attorney General has recently furnished an opinion to the effect that the President has not the power to ap-point a commission to decide the claims for the large amount of cotton captured at Savannah, Mobile, Charleston, Wilmington, etc., but that the applicants must seek their relief in the mode pointed out by the law in regard to captured and abandoned property; and also that all property turned over by the military authorities to the treasury agents must be re arded treated in the srme manner.

Personal. - A list of Massachusetts soldiers who joined to avoid starvation, is being prepared at the office of the Surgeon General, for transmission - Admiral Farragut and General Anderson are to be the guests of Hon. A. H. Rice, at his untry residence in Roxbury, during their stay in that vicinity.

— Colonel John Logan, brother of General

Logan, is in Washington, applying for the Marshalship of the Southern District of Illi-

THE ARMY.

THE MILITARY DIVISIONS OF THE

COUNTRY.

Important Order of the President of the United States. GENERAL OFDERS NO. 118. WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJ. GEN.'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1865.
The President directs that the United States
be divided into military divisions, and subdivided into military departments, as follows:

divided into military departments, as follows: Divisions.

First. The Military Division of the Atlantic, Major General Geo. G. Meade—to embrace the Department of the East, the Middle Department, the Department of Virginia, the Department of South Carolina, and the Department of South Carolina, headquarters at Philadelphia phia.

Second. The Military Division of the Mississippi, Major General W. T. Sherman to committee the Department of the Ohio, the Department of Missouri, and the Deartment of Arkansas, headquarters at St.

partment of Arkansas, headquarters at St. Louis.

Third. The Military Division of the Gulf, Major General P. H. Sheridan to command—to embrace the Department of the Mississippi, the Department of Louisiana and Texas, and the Department of Florida, headquarters at New Orleans.

Fourth. The Military Division of the Tennessee, Major General G. H. Thomas to command—to embrace the Department of Temperature of Georgia, and the Department of Alabama, headquarters at Nashville.

Fifth. The Military Division of the Pacific, Major General H. W. Halleck to command—to embrace the Department of Columbia and the Department of California, headquarters at San Francisco. DEPARTMENTS.

DEFARTMENTS.

First. The Department of the East, Major General Joseph Hooker to commund—to embrace the New England States, New York, and New Jersey, headquarters at New York city.

Second. The Middle Department, Major General W. S. Hancock to command—to embrace the States of West Virginia, Maryland, except the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince George, Calvert, Charles, and St. Marys; the line of the Paltimore and Ohio Railroad in Virginia, the States of Delaware and Pennsylvania, headquarters at Baltimore.

Third. The Department of Washington, Major General G. C. Augur to command—to embrace the District of Columbia, the counties of Anne Arundel, Prince Georges, Calvert, Charles, and St. Marys, in Maryland, and Fairfax county, in Virginia, headquarters at Washington.

Fourth. The Department of the Ohio, Major Ceneral E. O. C. Ord to command—to embrace the States of Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, headquarters at Detroit.

Figh. The Department of Tennessee, Major General Geo, Stoneman to command—to embrace the State of Tennessee, headquarters at Krexville. brace the State of Tennessee, headquarters at Knoxyille.

Sizh. The Department of Kentucky, Major General John M. Palmer to command—to embrace the State of Kentucky, headquarters at Louisville.

Seventh. The Department of the Missouri, Major General John Pope to command—to embrace the States of Visconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, and Kansas, and the Territories of Nebruska, Dakotah, and Montana, headquarters at Fort Leuvenworth.

Eight. The department of Virginia, Major General A. H. Terry to command—to embrace the State of Virginia, excepting Pairfax county and the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Rairoad, headquarters at Richmond.

Ninth. The Department of North Carolina, Major General J. M. Schofield to command—to embrace the State of North Carolina, headquarters at Raleigh.

Tenth. The Department of South Carolina, Major General Gillmore to command—to embrace the State of South Carolina, headquarters at Hilton Head.

Eterenth. The Department of Georgia, Major General James B. Steedman to command—to

ers at filton Head.

Eleventh. The Department of Georgia, Major General James B. Steedman to command—to embrace the State of Georgia, headquarters at Augusta. Augusta.

Augusta.

Twelfth. The Department of Florida, Major General John G. Foster to command—to embrace the State of Florida, headquarters at Tallahassec.

Thirteenth. The Department of Mississippi, Major General Slocum to command—to embrace the State of Mississippi, headquarters at major General stocum to command—to embrace the State of Mississippi, headquarters at Yicksburg.

Fourteenth. The Department of Alabama, Major General C. R. Wood to command—to embrace the State of Alabama, headquarters at Mobile.

Filteenth. The Department of Louisiana, Major General E. R. Ganby to command—to embrace the States of Louisiana and Texas, headquarters at New Orleans.

Sixteenth. The Department of Arkansas, Major General F. T. Reynolds to command—to embrace the State of Arkansas and the Indian Territory, headquarters at Little Rock.

Seventeenth. The hepartment of Collection in Rigadier General G. Wright to command—to embrace the State of Oregon and Territories of Washington and Idaho, headquarters at Vancouver. of the best posts in the gift of the legislatures. Thus the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are considered in the legislatures. Thus the legislatures, the legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures, the legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures. Thus the legislatures are legislatures are legislatures. The legislatures are legislatures are legislatures. The legislatures are legisl

Silver Mines Discovered. DENVER, July 13 .- Extensive and rich silver nines have recently been discovered, fifty miles west of this city, at the foot of the Snowy Range. Jimmtreds of assays show from 880 to \$300 per ton. There is great excitement here and in the mountains. Hundreds of peo-

ple are out there, and beyond the knowy lange, on the Snake River. Chief Justice Chase. BOSTON, July 13.—Chief Justice Chase, who is a graduate of Dartmouth College, will attend

the Commencement at Dartmouth on the 18th

TRIAL OF MISS HARRIS FOR THE MUR DER OF A. J. BURROUGHS.

VESUERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS Special Despatch to The Press. WASHINGTON, July 13, 1935. The court assembled at ten o'clock A. M.

Judge Wylie presiding.

A large number of ladies and gentleme were in attendance to witness the proceed-ings, and paid marked attention thereto. The names of the jurors were called, and al were found present. Miss Harris entered the court at twent; minutes past ten o'clock, in company with Mr. Bradley and her lady friends.

Miss Harris entered the court at twenty minutes past ten o'clock, in company with Mr. Bradley and her lady friends.

Mr. Bradley and her lady friends.

Mr. Bradley announced that the testimony for the defence had closed, but that, from present appearances, the arguments would not close before Saturday evening next.

Dr. C. H. Michols recalled and cross-examined. By Mr. Carrington: He based his opinion upon the facts and the testimony of the Misses Devtin and Dr. Fitch as to the periodical insanity of the accused at periods between her disappointment and the homicide; also, upon the testimony of Mr. Bradley and his entire knowledge of the case obtained yesterday; no very remarkable incident occurred in his presence—no incident that would convince him that she was insane; at the first and second interview he thought her not insane; was very much impressed with her nervous system, with her apparent candor, and the probable truthfulness of her statements regarding herself; when he called on hera second time, she declined to receive him, and his recollection was that she declined a third time; he learned that she was in bed, sick; at the fourth call, the second interview, she said she was much indisposed; she was suffering with erysipelas, and was nervous and against of his assassins, and especially to her; I think she said murder her; he was suffering with erysipelas, and was nervous and actived, it was on the evening of the funeral or tried by his assassins, and especially to her; I think she said murder her; he was nearly of the funeral or the said of the said of the said that the violate of pread from dysmenorphona disphorla? She said that Dr. Fitch, of Chicago, had attended her. He then addressed the Doctor and learned the disease. He would denominate her disease insanity, periodical or paroxysmal mania. It is called neither mental nor moral insanity, generally. The term mania is applied to that species of mania which occurs at greater or less intervals, and between which there is a single prediction of these e

ases are as varied as the cases are numerous Question. Is the accused a fit subject for the

insane asylum?

Judge Wylie decided that the condition of the prisoner ut the time of the act was under consideration, and not her condition now.

Witness resumed.—Had no knowledge of the existence of the disease of dysmenorrhoa in the prisoner but by hearsay.

By Mr. Wilson: Ho did not hink he could express a positive opinion as to her sanity or insanity alone from his own observations; the Miss Devlins testify to a great and sudden change in the prisoner's physical and mental condition, immediately following the disappointment; that change in itself is a morbidone-is disease; the existence of a changed state is a disease; the character of the change would indicate eitner mental disease or susceptibility to disease; she then exhibited, from time to time, what appeared to be symptoms of actual mental disease; the symptoms to which he referred were nervousness, excitability, loss of sleep, loss of appetite, loss of flesh, change in her spirits, mental depression; Dr. Fitch testifies to her suffering under a severe form of dysmenorrhea shortly subsequent to her disappointment; at this stage of her case he perceived a constitutional susceptibility to mental disease, particularly from certain causes; he found ovidence of the disturbance independent of the causes; the irregular and insufficient sleep, the bodily emaciation, the depression of spirits and the occasional outbreak of insane violence. Those instances are the attack on Miss Devlin, a customer in a store, and her effort to leave the house. The cutting of the quilt was very naturally an insane act. Her enfort to leave the house at such an unseasonable hour, in such land health, connected with her remark, would indicate an unsound mind. Those are all of the evidences of the insanity between the disappointment and the homicide. He thought take in the statement on the remark of the same person to make the provocation. On the contrary, she expressed her sorrow because she had done it. She was in great to pall the provocation of the contrary, she expressed her s

might be developed at almost any time, from cold or fatigue.

By Mr. Hughes: In the case of Miss Harris, he was of the opinion the act proceeded from an insane impuise. On the occasion of sceing the person who had disappointed her and wronged her, she would be most likely to commit an insance act.

Question. What would be the probable effect on the mind of the accused at meeting the deceased?

on the mind of the accused at meeting the de-ceased?
Overruled by the Judge.
James A. Connor was sworn, and testified that he saw the last pistol fired at the Treasu-ry; Mr. Burroughs was about six pieces from the accused; Miss Harris was very pale, and she was greatly excited; her eye appeared to be wild. oe wild. Mr. Bradley said the defence would rest the case here.

W. W. Dannenhour recalled: In July, 1863,
Burroughs came into the Fourth Auditor's
office, where he remained until December,
1883, Mr. Burroughs was under his direction,
and he had a fair opportunity of leaving his iss; Mr. Burroughs was under his direction, and he had a fair opportunity of learning his handwriting.

[Several letters were shown to the witness here which he said were not in the handwriting of deceased. The capital "1.'s" were not like his. The letters shown to the witness were three, dated September 8 and 12, 1862.]

He could not see any of the deceased's capital letters in the letters he had in his hand; the records in the Fourth Auditor's office show that he had a leave of absence of twenty days, from the 7th of September; on the morning of the 10th of September, he believed Burroughs left the city; he tert here two or two or three days after the date of his leave of absence.

By Mr. Bradley: Mr. Burroughs was absent about ten days some time in August; he was only back some two or three weeks, before he had a leave of absence dating from the 7th of September. [The witness was here shown a letter dated 7th of August, 1883, and signed "A. J. Burroughs," which he pronounced a genuine letter.] Mr. Burroughs made his "I's" and and "JS" similar; assuming the hand to be feigned, the dates of the letters are similar; in the figures there is a slight similarity; the word "Chicago" in the three letters are similar; in the figures there is a slight similarity; the word "Chicago" in the three letters are similar; the "a's" are very much alike; the letter dated february 11, 1881, which the witness pronounced on a former occasion to be Mr. Burroughs' handwriting, he again said was his.

Joseph Brough was swom for the prosecution, and testified that he had frequently been called on to examine writing; he was engaged in the Treasury, as ongraver.

tion, and testified that he had frequently been called on to examine writing; he was engaged in the Treasury, as engraver.

The letters of the 8th and 12th of September, dated at Chicago, were shown witness, and the question asked whether they were in a disquised or feigned hand.

Mr. Hughes objected to an opinion of an expert, who had not seen the deceased's handwriting; they might as well ask the cashier of a lank to say whether or not a bank-note was a counterfeit, when he had never seen the genuine note; and quoted from section 579, Greenleaf, to sustain his objection.

Mr. Wilson argued at length to show that the witness was entitled, as an expert, to pass his cominion on the handwriting submitted him for examination.

Judge Wylie decided that the witness could Judge Wylie decided that the witness could not be considered an expert in this particular case.

John N. Goode, of Chicago, was sworn, and testified that he was acquainted with the accused; was introduced in the fall of 1883; he saw her frequently going to and from her meals; on the 2d or 3d of January saw her about two hours before she left Chicago, at her boarding-house; saw her next in Washington; he did not see much difference in her appearance now to what it was when he saw her in Chicago; she is now much less fleshy and is paler and more depressed; she appeared to be in her usual health when she left Chicago; there was nothing remarkable in her appearance; she was lively; his acquaintance with her was limited, and he could not judge well of her health; she said she was going to Baltimore, and would return in ten or twelve days; did not hear her meation anything about Burroughs.

Rey, John C. Emroughs was sworn, and tes-

could not identify her; he had not seen her un court; two ladies called on him in September, 1833; in Chicago, one of whom introduced herself to him as Miss Harris; Miss Harris introduced the other lady, as he did not recollect her features; after the introduction; Miss Harris asked him if his brother was in town—in Chicago; it was either on the 18th day of September or one or two days afterwards; he replied that he was not; that he had been in town, but had left for Washington; she then produced one or two letters, he forgets which, saying she had reason to believe they or it was written by his brother; he asked if he might see the letter or letters, and he read it for them. After reading, he knew there was one dated the sth of September. He was shown the letter of that date, and he said he could not recognize it as the same one he had seen in Chicago.

The witness here read the letter, after which he said he diedntified it by the general expressions and certain ideas conveyed, as the letter of his, but that he could not econgrize it as the same one he had seen in Chicago.

The witness here read the letter, after which he said he identified it by the general expressions and certain ideas conveyed, as the letter of his, but that he could not counterfeit such a hand. He said to her that she had been acquainted with his brother or a long time, and that she must know it was not his handwriting. He said that at the date of September 8th his brother was in Washington, while this was a letter dropped in the Chicago post-office at the time he was in Washington. He said be knew that to be so, as he had corresponded with him. He knew when he left Chicago and arrived in Washington. He said he had not, and she phone had a not and she continued by saying he had always been an optinion of him? She said he had not, and she showed him one, which he suspicion, but that it would not mention the fact to his brother, and promised to drop the matter; she said Mr. Burroughs had violated no engagement with her; as he understood what year; he would state that he had seen Mis Harris on several occasions before the called to inquire about his brother, and he did not therefore, consider her introduction of hersel

ecessary.
Mr. Bradley asked that the defence be pe mitted to defer the cross-examination of M durroughs until after other witnesses had bee xamined, as the defence considered it mat ial to their ease. The Judge decided that the examination ould be deferred to the next morning, The Court here adjourned.

FORTRESS MONROE. Arrivals of Various Kinds, &c. FORTRESS MONROE, July 12.—The United states hospital steamer Hero of Jersey, in

charge of Dr. Elliott arrived from Richmond with one hundred and twenty-nine sick soldier rom the 24th Army Corps hospital at Camp Steamer Ella arrived from Baltimore, an sailed for Cherrystone.
Schooner W. A. Ellis arrived from Morehead City, and is discharged from service. All the late abandoned property in Norfolk nen's Bureau, under Gen. Howard. Col. O. M. Brown is now the agent. Cotton is daily arriving in Norfolk from the nterior of North Carolina. The new side-wheel steamer Hutteras sailed from Norfolk to-day for New York.

From this date a daily steamboat will fur etween this place and Cherrystone, E. S

eaving here at 10 O'clock A. M. Schooner E. S. Potter arrived from Hilto Head, with one thousand barrels gunpowder. Schooner J. R. Ford sailed for Baltimore.

CAIRO. CAIRO, July 12 .- Five hundred and twenty nine bales of cotton, one hundred and thirty three hogsheads and six hundred and ninety seven boxes sugar arrived here to-day.

The superintendent of Freedmen, at Shreve ort, gives notice that planters shall not be allowed to drive helpless and infirm slave from their plantations, as has been practiced Cortings has been in consultation with Gen Brown. It is reported that he stated he would no longer oppose the empire. He had created much indignation by firing on and capturing the steamer Belle, which resulted in the los f several lives.

The Detroit International Trade Convention.

Detroit, Mich., July 18.—The reports of the Transit Committee were taken up to-day. Mr. Prosser withdrew his report, and moved to and to the report of the majority a resolution asking the Governor of New York to recommend to the Legislature the enlargement of the locks in the canals of that State. The resolution was agreed to, and the question coming up on Mr. Littlejohn's resolution, for the Miagara ship canal, at the expense of the General Government, as a commercial and military necessity, Mr. Mitchell offered a substitute that the canal was demanded, but that, under the present condition of the national finances, we cannot ask for its construction by he General Government. This was laid o he table by a vote of 96 to 59. Mr. Kennedy moved to amend by striking out the words military necessity, which was agreed to, and Mr. Littlejohn's resolution, so mended, was agreed to-yeas 123, navs 22. on Reciprocity, that the notice given for the termination of the reciprocity treaty meets with the approval of this Convention, was manimously adopted.

The second resolution in the report, that the Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into nego iations with the Government of Great Britain naving in view the execution of the treaty between the two countries for reciprocity and commercial intercourse between the United States and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, Selkirk settlement, and Van Couver's Island

opon principles which shall be just and equita le to all parties, and which also shall include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements of rivers, and enlarge ments of rivers and canals, as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the West in communicating with the ocean, was then taken up for consideration. Mr. Mcthen taken up for consideration. Mr. Mc-Chesney offered the following as a substitute: Recover, That in the still unsettled condi-tion of the States from the rebellion, and the state of finances of the Government, as well as the immediate state of our system of taxa-tion, any system tending to a renewal of the reciprocity treaty may wisely and appropri-ately be left to the action of the respective Governments, by whom it should be nego-tinted.

A lengthy debate ensued upon this substi-Mr. Tremaine, from the Finance Committee by consent, submitted a report on the matters referred to said committee. The Committee on Resolutions reported as Resolved, That it be recommended to the Go

Resolved, That it be recommended to the Government that in any readjustment of the burdens of taxation, direct or indirect, it may be made to fall, as iar as possible, on the vices and luxuries of the people, relieving the laboring and industrial classes.

Resolved, That, regarding the nation's debt as a pecuniary obligation most sacred in its character, the Convention declares its conviction that all sacrifices will be cheerfully borne that many be necessary to waiters there. tion that all sacrifices will be cheerfully borne that may be necessary to maintain the national circuit unimpeached at all times and under all circumstances; and that every dolar of such debt, principal and interest, can and will be discharged, without retarding in the slightest degree the onward progress of the nation in the career of its prosperity, greatness, and glory.

These resolutions were unanimously adopted. The debate on the Reciprocity Treaty was continued until the adjournment, and will be

PITTSBURG, July 13.—The Plasterers' Conven-ion, composed of delegates from several States of the Linion met to-day. Charles Me Lean, of Roston, the President, called the Convention to order. After the examination of credentials, and an able address from the President, the Convention went into an elec-tion of officers for the ensuing year. Charles McLean was renominated, and unanimously re-elected President; Thos. Houlahan, Secre asy : David Mahony, of Washington city, Vice President, and Lewis Minton, of Newark, N. . Treasurer. Highly encouraging reports were then read ccupying the session up to the adjournment

The Railroad Strike. CHICAGO, July 13 .- The miners and railroad aborers in the Lake Superior region, struck for higher wages vesterday. They took posses sion of the railroads, and allowed none but he passenger trains to run. The demands of the strikers were acceded to by the Marquette and Mining Railroad Company, but the Peninsul Company refuse to yield. Considerable ex-citement prevails. Fifty soldiers left this norning for the scene of disturbance.

while twenty steam and nand freeengines poured incessant streams of water upon the flaming mass. As the flames gained strength and volume, the heat became intense, forcing back the crowd, but subjecting the fremen to severe suffering. Burroughs.

Rev. John C. Burroughs was sworn, and testified that he was a clergyman, and acting us President of the University at Chicago since 1838; Adoniram J. Burroughs was his brother; immediately prior to coming to Washington his brother resided in Chicago; he had resided thore from the early spring of 1803; he supposed he had seen the accused before; he maged. Loss, \$3,000; partly insured. Fire at Cincinnati. Cincinnati, July 13.—O. S. Murray's soap fac ASSISTANCE SENT FOR. The walls of the Museum began to fall piecemeal, at about twenty minutes to two, the wall negrest to knox fell with a terrific crash, and in a few minutes the main walls at the intersection of Broadway and Ann street, gave way and were precipitated into the tory, No. 7 Genessee street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss, \$8,000; insured for about \$6,000. Cinsmister's carriage and wagon factory, immediately adjoining, was also da-

at this moment was fearfully grand. Vast volumes of snoke poured out of the windows on the Broadway and Ann-street fronts of the Museum; huge tongues of flame rose from the middle of the building, and smaller darts of fire caught the transparencies and signs of Jeff Davis in crinoline, a great whale, etc.; three floors of the building No. 214 Broadway were a mass of light flame; firemen and property-owners were springing up and down ladders to remove such portable articles as could be massed out; a tromondous crowd filled the Purk; the west side of Broadway, yescy street, Barelay street, and every other place which commanded a view of the seeney while twenty steam and hand fire-engines poured incessant streams of water upon the

NEW YORK. TOTAL DESTRUCTION OF BARNUM'S MUSEUM

IMMENSE CONFLAGRATION IN

AND MANY NEIGHBORING BUILDINGS. All the Valuable Collection of the Great

Curiosities of Every Description, Animal, Mineral, and Artistic, Forever Lost.

Showman Destroyed.

THE LOSS GREAT-THE CALCULATIONS VARYING FROM \$700,000 TO \$2,000,000.

A General Description of the Fire and th Excitement it Created.

New York, July 13-3 P. M.-A fire broke out at noon to-day in Barnum's Museum, extend ing rapidly to the adjacent buildings on Broad way, Ann, and Fulton streets.

The Museum was totally destroyed. The stores Nos. 12, 16, and 18, on Ann street, occu-pied for various business purposes, including Jones shoe store, Groot's restaurant, Frenc & Wheat, and Dick & Fitzgerald, printers, and others, were burned. The store No. 216 Broadway, occupied by White, hatter, and Van Name, restaurant-keeper, were destroyed.

The store No. 214 Broadway, occupied by Rogers & Raymond, clothiers, and Reeves, billiard saloon keeper, and No. 212 Broadway, occupied by Knox, hatter, and others, were als lestroyed. The firemen were in force and the flam

were here stayed. No person was injured. The loss is said to have amounted to a mil-lion dollars, on which there was an insurance for one-half. The fire originated over the boiler in the NEW YORK, July 13-5 P. M.—The flames wer stopped at the buildings No. 18 Ann street and No. 147 Fulton street. The property intervening on Broadway and Fulton streets was destroyed.
Six buildings were burned on Broadway,

eight on Ann street, and five on Fulton street.
The heat was so intense that the front of St. Paul's Church, opposite the Museum, took fire, but the firemen fortunately saved it from Among the sufferers by the fire were Thomas H. Brainsted, Metzinger, W. Richardson; Bassford, Brosnan, & Duane; T. Wright, J. D. Phillips, Haurey & Ford, Slater & Riley, S. Brad-

ford, James B. Thompson, P. Hamilton & Beale, and Mr. Swift. Nothing but the glass steam engine was saved NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS. We condense the following from the eyening

dition of the Tribune and the latest editions of the N. Y. Evening Express and Post:

At half-past twelve o'clock yesterday afternoon, fire was discovered in Barnum's Mu-seum, New York, originating in the basement in Ann street, at the corner of the building occupied by Groot's restaurant. In about two minutes the flames burst out in Jones' shop store, Nos. 10 and 12 Ann street, with every indication of an extensive conflagration. The fire companies were immediately on the nd and promptly set to work wi ess; but the smoke was blindin for some minutes the whole Museum building was completely out of sight. At a quarter to one o'clock the flames burst out in the second story of the Museum, just over the restaurant. and spread with amazing rapidity, fed by the light and combustible material.

story of the Museum, just over the restaurant, and spread with amazing rapidity, fed by the light and combustible material.

RAPID SPREAD OF THE FIRE.

In a moment the fire mounted to the third story, and at forty minutes past twelve burst out of every window on the Ann street side of the Museum. It gave way apparently on the two lower floors, but raged furiously in the two upper stories. Part of the roof fell in five minutes later, and the neighboring buildings on Ann street were attacked. The firemen rallied in great force, but the flames were fanned by a strong breeze, which swept them over the roofs of the adjoining buildings on Broadway, and in a few minutes the fire had gained a hold in the three upper stories of No. 214 Broadway. This building was occupied by Rogers & Raymond, clothiers, and by the billiard saloon of Wallace & Reeves. It was entirely destroyed.

From the Museum the flames communicated with No. 12 Ann street, occupied by Jones & Kennard, dealers in boots and shoes; G. Swift, bookbinder; Groot's restaurant; and Nolan's sample-room. This building was consumed at half-past one o'clock.

No. 14 Ann street, occupied by John Ross, and others, was nearly destroyed at two P. M. The flames extended to No. 18, occupied by John Byrne, tailor, on the first floor. The upper floors were occupied as dwellings and printing offices. At 2 o'clock the upper floors were in flames, and were extending downward.

The roof of No. 18 Ann street, occupied by French & Wheat, printers, and Dick & Fitzgerald, publishers, caught fire.

No. 216 Broadway, occupied by G. W. White, hatter, on the first floor; and Van Name's saloon, in the basement, was totally destroyed.

No. 214, occupied by Rogers & Raymond, elothiers, was also consumed.

At half-past one o'clock, No. 212 Broadway, occupied in the basement as the "Live and Let Live Saloon," and on the first floor by Knox, the latter, was on fire on the upper floors.

The flames were stopped at No. 18 Ann street and at No. 14 Fulton street. The property between those bui

ties ever brought to this country. He has realized two colossal fortunes, one of which he lost by his ever memorable and unlucky clock speculation. Here he has exhibited all the remarkable curiosities which money and enterprise could produce. A model of Ningara Falls, the Fejee Mermaid, the diorann of the removal of the remains of Napoleon I, from St. Helena to Paris, the Happy Family, the What is It, the Lightning Calculator, the hippopotamus, whales, alligators, prize babies, big dogs, prize poultry, Tom Thumb and wife, the Belgian Giant, Commodore Nutt, Minnie Warren; Calvin Edson, the living skeleton; Julia Pastrana, the bear-wo man; the (so-called) Madagascar Albinoes, and quite a regiment of giants, dwarfs, fat boys and fat girls, have at various times been the at-tractions of this unique place of amusement only the waits of Kion's contains a smalling.

The buildings destroyed were as follows:

On Broadway—Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218, 220, and 222.

On Ann street—Nos. 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, and 16.

On Futton street—Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153, and 155 There was also a large collection of minerals' shells, and stuffed birds and animals, which were of real value, and cannot be easily re-On Futton street—Nos. 147, 149, 151, 153, and 155.

DETAILS OF THE PROGRESS OF THE FIRE.

The flames burnt flereely. At one o'clock it became evident that St. Paul's Church, opposite the Museum, was in imminent peril. The flames at that hour burst out simultaneously from all the windows of the Museum with such force and volume, that they soon promised to spread across the comparatively narrow space which divides the church from the Museum. A portion of the front of the church became scorehed, and the columns and porticoes cracked and threatened to sever. The beautiful marble statue of St. Paul, in the niche above the pillars, seemed to become black with the smoke and fire, and in order to save the building, several vigorous streams were placed. A series of portraits of men eminent in the early annals of our history have been lestroyed. Though valueless as works of art, they were not without historical value. A number of Revolutionary and other relics are also consumed. Indeed, the accumulations of over twenty years have been utterly destroyed.

Recently, however, the Museum, has not been adequate to the wants of its numerous The wax figures and other recent additions are no great losses; but the conchological, mineralogical, ichthyological, zoological, and ornithological specimens were of genuine the building, several vigorous streams were thrown upon it for hours. These efforts spared a building older than the Revolution from desmerit, though, of late, visitors had neglected them for the more showy attractions of the "lecture-room" and the platform of living By the burning of the Museum a large num er of persons have been thrown out of employment. The dramatic company employed by Barnum was large, an unusual number o persons being engaged in the various departments, or living in distant cities acting as agents for Mr. Barnum. His son-in-law, Mr. S. H. Hurd, has for some time been his assistant manager, and has had charge of the Musuem luring Mr. Barnum's absence.

the binding, several vigotous streams were thrown upon it for hours. These efforts spared a building older than the Revolution from destruction.

At half-past one o'clock a cry burst from the concourse which stood in the square on Fulton and Vescy streets, that a woman was being saved from the fire. Curiosity was on tip-toe to discover the lady, and behold the operation by which she was saved from a terrible death. The crowd did not have to wait long to witness the coveted seene of sacrifice and galantry, for a lady, attired in pink dress, was handed down from story to story by parties inside. The form wavered to and fro, as if in a faint, and the assemblage became more and more interested in her fate. As it was lowered, loud cheers arose from the multitude, who rushed, despite the efforts of the police, to see the woman. They were, however, doomed to disappointment, for the woman proved to be one of the valuable wax figures which stood near the well-known form of Daniel Lambert, the giant, and the somewhat baby-face of Lord Bvion. The involuntary deception created great meriment among the people. The flames soon began to make the whales uncomfortable in their giass cases, in the last story, which cracked and fell in pieces from the heat, and let them out only to expire in a sea of fire. A tank full of serpents was released in the same manner, and they fell writhing upon the floor, and some of them crept to the balcony and fell into the street, causing great alarm and a rush in the erowd below in which some twelve or fifteen persons were builty bruised. The notorious "Happy Family," composed of monkeys, rabbits, cats, rats, sankes, fowls, and other animals and reptites suddenly found their happinoss cut short, and many of them, like Elijah of old, passed from the devouring element, and appeared like the homeless rebels, wandering disconsolately in Broadway and Nassau street.

About this time an escape of steam, resem-NUMBER OF TROOPS FURNISHED BY THE STATES. Boston, July 13.—The Adjutant Generals, in Convention to-day, made reports showing the umber of troops furnished by the following States: Maine....
Vermont...
Councetieut...
Rhode Island...
West Virginia...
Massachusetts ...
New Hampshire. Kansas..... Pennsylvania..... voted to petition Congress to deliver to each State the robel flags captured by the reginents of that State.

homeless rebels, wandering disconsolately in Broadway and Nassau street.

An explosion and a panic.

About this time an escape of steam, resembling an explosion in its roce, filled the assembled mass with terror, they evidently thinking that an explosion had occurred in the Museum. Instantly there was a rush and crush for the Park and adjacent streets. Had a regiment of artillery opened with grape and shrapmell upon the people more excitement could not have ensued. "An explosion! an explosion!" "Run, run!" were the exclamations which escaped from ten thousand trembling voices. The jam was awful. Women, children, and not a few men were trampled under foot. Many firemen were seized with the general panic, but soon returned to their post of danger. We noticed numbers of children limp away, evidently lurt, and several had to be carried oif for medical assistance. The loss of hats and caps was great. Beavers were lying by the hundred all over the street pavement, but their owners could not identify them, as they were either forn to pieces, ruined by the mud, or on the heads of the boys, some of whom wore at least a dozen at a time. ake on Saturday. They will then make an excursion to the White Mountains. Another Brutality. Boston, July 15.—A child named Alice Burns who attended a picnic in Weston yesterday, was seduced away from her young companions and brutally outraged by three ruffians, aged from seventeen to twenty-two years, named Richard C. Baine, Robert Lambert, and John McGuerney. The scoundrels have been arrested, and it is to be hoped will be severely unished. The child, after the perpetrat of the horrible deed, was discovered by her riends in a perfectly insensible condition She still remains in a critical state. The Canadian Parliament to Meet.

Quebec, July 13.—A Cabinet Council was held

The members of the Convention will visit Rhode Island to-morrow, to partake of a clam-

Convention of Adjutant Generals.

yesterday. It is rumored that Lord Monck has received important despatches, and that

strect. Unfortunately, several persons were injured by the falling debris. Owing to the confusion, their names could not be ascertained. Assistance was sent for from the upper districts, and at about two o'clock several powerful steamers arrived at the conflagration, and were set to work on the burning premises, in addition to the steamers already employed. This aided the firemen materially to obtain control of the flames. The flames, however, continued to burn stubbornly, extending from house to house, on all sides—threatening, at one time, the offices of the Hendl, Times, and Tribune. The firemen wrought manfully. At three-and-a-half o'clock fley got the fire under their control, and conflued to bhe space mentioned in the first part of our condensation. At 4 o'clock a dark mist of vapor and smoke, mingled occasionally with finshes of fire, marked the site where larnum's Museum stood at noon. The streets were covered with the debris of the guins, and vigorous streams were flayed on the walls and the scattered bulwark of the building. The leaves on the trees in the churchyard presented the withered appearance which marks them in the fall, owing to the fire. The blocks extending in a direct and square line from the Museum to the parallel buildings in Fulton street presented a mass of dilapidated buildings—the walls alone remaining to show their character. Now and then the terrific sounds of tottering walls were heard, and the people in the street, warned by the alarm, would rush to some place of safety. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The creation of national debts is not a mo dern improvement, but the ability of a great nation to provide for a great debt and to make it the most convenient and best form of per-sonal property is a modern woulder. The debt of Great Britain was begun by raising a million sterling by loan, in 1692, and when her great contest with Louis XIV was terminated, he debt had reached fifty millions. At the close of her Napoleonic wars, in 1816, when this debt had been swelled up to the enormous sum of over eight hundred millions sterling, or four thousand three hundred million dollars, or nearly one-half the entire property of the United Kingdom, the stoutest heart, the firmest believer in national progress and na-tional development might well have been appalled. But in the very face of this mountain of obligations, to say nothing of her vast co-

lonial possessions, the property of the British nation has been more than trebled, and her debt is now a charge of but 12½ per cent. All that Great Britain has done in paying her debt we shall do, and more, with ours. We have vast territories untouched by the plow; mines of all precious metals, of which we have hardly open-THIEVERY.

Although a large number of police were on the ground, many robberies took place, because at least fifty thousand people were about. The perpetrators were in several instances caught. Hats and caps from Knox's store seemed to be the chief objects, although every other moveable article was a favorite.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS,

Among the hundreds of incidents of the condagration, a few were of great interest. One fireman was seen emerging from the building with a stuffed owl in his hands. Another fastened on one of the wax figures. Several other curiosities have been saved, and will doubtless be restored to Mr. Barnum. Jeff Davis's petticoats (?) were seen hanging on a lamp-post in fulton street, soon after the fire broke out.

The familiarity of the people with the Museum was amply represented by the multitude of the people with the Museum was amply represented by the multitude of the people with the Museum was amply represented by the multitude of the people with the Aluseum was amply represented by the multitude ed the doors; a population full of life, energy, enterprise, and industry, and the accumulated wealth of money and labor of the old countries pouring into the lap of our giant and ever-to-be united republic. During the flercest and most exhausting of all possible wars, we have de-monstrated our national strength, and all the world over, national strength is but another name for national credit. The stock market was rather more active notice at 104%@105%, the latter rate an advance fire broke out.

The familiarity of the people with the Museum was amply represented by the multitude who witnessed its rapid destruction. As the fames spread from room to room, and story to story, some of the more prominent antiques and animals in each floor were referred to by the habitues of the Museum, and their loss was the subject of comment and discussion. When the fire reached the last story, one man exclaimed, "There goes the Happy Family," and soon after the flames marked the spot where the poor animals last night delighted a large and admiring audience.

Owing to the rapid progress of the fire, great haste was required in removing anything. Accordingly portions of dramatic wardrobes, which had been used in "Camille," and the various melo-dramas and farces which were acted daily in the Lecture Room, were thrown from the windows to the street. In many instances the specific character of stage attire and the roles in which it was used was noticed and received appropriate comment. Mon, in every part of the square, before and near the Museum in Park Row, were seen carrying off all kinds of articles which had been saved, to deposit them in various places for safe keeping. The burthens taken away were many and various. Birds, pictures, glass machines, heavy trunks, stuffed foreign fowl, and other articles were seen for a few minutes at all points, near the Museum, in the hands of those who had just left it.

"Ned," the learned seal, was rescued from

vesterday, and prices have an upward tendency owing to the advance in gold. Government bonds are better, with sales of 5-20s to of 1/6; 6s of 1881 at 1071/2, an advance of 1/4; 10-40s at 971/0973/. the latter rate an advance of 1/2 and 7-30s at 99%. City loans are selling at 93 for the new issue, and 921/4 and 921/4 for municipal. In railroad shares there was more doing, and prices have advanced. Reading sold at 50% 650%, closing at 50%; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, an advance of 1; Norristown at 541/@55; the latter rate an advance of %; Catawissa preferred at 25; North Pennsylvania at 24; Camden and Amboy at 129, and Elmira preferred at 45; 28 was bid for Little Schuyl-kill; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Catawissa common; 22½ for Philadelphia and Eric, and 48 for Northern Central. City Passen-ger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 16. 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 48 for Chestnut and Walnut; 15 for Arch-street; 10½ for Race and Vine; 25 for Girard College, and II for Lombard and South; 79 was asked for Second and Third.

Canal shares are firmly held; Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 29: Susquehanna Canal at 7%, and Wyoming Valley Canal at 55; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 55 for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred, and 311/2 for Delaware Division. Bank shares are in better demand at about former prices, with sales of Consolidation at 37%; Farmers' and Mechanics' at 119, and Mechanics' at 29; 46 was bid for Penn Township, 51 for Girard, 291/2 for Manufacturers' and Me hanies', 70 for Tradesmen's, 57 for City, and 57 for Corn Exchange. Coal oil shares, as we have noticed for several months past, continue very dull, and prices

are weak and irregular. Atlas sold at 14: Big Tank, 1; Caldwell, 2@2 1-16; Tionesta, 69-100; McClintock, 11%; Maple Shade, 10%(@10½, and Dalzell at 3%; 3 was bid for Junction, 1% for Jersey Well, 1% for Mingo, 4 for Tarr Home stead, 1/2 for Cherry Run, 2 for Adamantine, 1/2 for Story Farm, and 1% for Sugar Dale. The following were the quotations of gold esterday, at the hours named: The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan re-

which he was placed, and thus restored to his native element. He did not seem at all to appreciate the attentions he was receiving, but snapped at his preserver and all who came within reach. One of the passers by was nearly deprived of his nether garments by a nip from the sharp fangs of the creature.

A great number of people made unsuccessful attempts to enter the Astor House to view the fire. They represented they were the guests of the house, but an "expert," Officer Devot, who knew the boarders, discovered the ruse, and thus prevented the building from being crowded. During the day wet blankets were placed on the windows of the edifice, to prevent them from being fired.

At the "Club House" on the corner of Ann street, a number of men were engaged in a game of faro. No sooner was the ery of fire roised than they all decamped, leaving the rooms open for the crowd to enter, who were not slow in despoiling the sideboard of whisky, choice eigars, and whees. rooms open for the crowd or entar, who were not slow in despoiling the sideboard of whisky, choice cigars, and wines.

The Giant was saved, dressed in his full regalia, and brought to a place of safety, by an officer of the Broadway squad.

The building belonged to the Astor estate, and was held by Mr. Barnum on a lease having a number of years to run. The contents were insured for about seventy-five thousand dolars in various city offices, whose policies averaged about two thousand five hundred dollars cach. The engine was entirely bricked in, and the engine-room lined throughout with sheet-iron

The loss, it is estimated, will not fall much short of a million and a quarter. The loss in curiosities cannot be replaced, while that on buildings, stock, and machinery, in the different buildings, will reach near one million five hundred thousand dollars.

Energy.—While the old Museum was smoking in its ruins, the prospectus of a new Museum Association was issued, with a capital of three hundred thousand dollars, divided into three thousand shares of one hundred dollars each. by Jay Cooke yesterday amount to \$4,103,100, actuding one of \$150,000 from Third National Rank St. Louis': one of \$500,000 from First Na ional Bank, Norfolk; one of \$100,000 from First Sational, Wheeling: one of \$100,000 from New fork County National Bank, New York; one of \$100,000 from First National, Newark : one of 100,000 from First National, Baltimore; one of \$100,000 from First National, Plumer, Pa.: one of \$250,000 from National Bank of Republic, Boston; one of \$200,000 from Merchants' National Bank, Roston; one of \$150,000 from Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston; one of \$100,000 from Spencer, Vila, & Co., Boston, and one of \$100,000 from Henry Clews & Co., New York.

There were 2,870 individual subscriptions o #\$0@100 each.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has rendered the following decisions:

Where a party holds an unexpired "permit to trade," granted by any authorized agent of the Government, civil or military, and is assessed for a license-tax as a dealer, collectors of internal revenue will receive such permits in part or entire satisfaction of the license-tax assessed. If, for example, John Smith is assessed a license-tax as a dealer, and in payment presents to the collector a "permit to trade" which expires April 1, 1886, he should be required to pay but one-twelfth of license-tax assessed in money, the collector receiving such permit in place of the eleven-twelfths. Collectors will be charged with the entire assessment, but can make affidavit for abatement of the amount covered by the permit and money paid by the assessed party, in form No. 47.

Applications for the remissions of penalties \$50@100 each. HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM Mr. P. T. Barnum, in the year 1835, began hi career as showman by exhibiting the reputed nurse of George Washington, Joyce Heth, a colored woman. By large advertising he ac cumulated enough to organize a travelling show. In 1861 he purchased Scudder's Museum New York, pain for it in one year, and shortly after adding to it Peal's Museum, he formed what has since been known as Barnum's American Museum. Here he has exhibited some of the most remarkable and wonderful curiosi-

money paid by the assessed party, in form No. 47.

Applications for the remissions of penalties imposed in courts of the United States must be made directly to the Secretary of the Treasury. For further information, parties are referred to the act of March 3, 1797, first statutes at large.

Manufacturers are required by section 83, act of June 30, 1864, as amended, to pay their duties on or before the 30th of each month, without notice. Section 84 allows distraint only on failure to pay within ten days after demand.

Where a license tax is applied for, which is entered and returned upon the annual list, Where a license tax is applied for, which is entered and returned upon the annual list, and is certified to the collector, pending the reception of the annual list, he may make out the license and notify the party that it is ready for him; but he cannot distrain until the annual list is returned to him and all the formatities prescribed in connection therewith have been complied with. Although, if the party should refuse to take the license, he might be liable for doing business without a license—if a license tax cannot be entered upon the annual list, but in consequence returned upon a special list, and distraint follows in the prescribed time.

list, but in consequence recurried upon aspecial list, and distraint follows in the prescribed time.

In the case of a subscription list where the heading involves a promise to pay the sums annexed, the party signing is liable to the stamp duty required on promissory notes wites he pay the amount annexed his name at the time of signature; in which case the signing of his name should be regarded as a mere part of a memorandum. Where the heading of the list involves a condition on which the subscribers will pay the sums annexed their names, then each signature is held to create an agreement, subject to a duty of five cents. When in the sale of lands by State or county authorities for taxes, the purchaser is required to pay expenses of sale and transfer, a conveyance made to such purchaser would require stamp, since the expenses thereof would follow the grantee; but where the State or county would be subject to duty on a conveyance, it is held that such duty is not due, and no stamp is required.

The return for the Bank of England for the week ending June 28, gives the following re-

says:
Business is very good for the season of the year. The money market is overflowing with currency, and the surplus is so large at the banks that in order to relieve themselves they have clubbed together and made a loan of ten millions of dollars to the sub-treasury at the rate of five per cent. Interest per annum, for thirty days, or longer, if mutually agreed upon by the contracting parties, at the end of the specified time. The outside rates for prime loans are five and six per cent., and first-class commercial paper is taken by note dealers at seven and eight per cent. The stock market is more animated, without much change in prices for dividend-paying securities or for the more fluctuating kinds of stocks and bonds.

bonds.
Drexel & Co. quote:
New U. S. Bonds, 1831
U. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, new. 93/40 105/8
U. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, old 99/40100
New U. S. 73-10 Notes. 99/40100
Quartermasters' Vouchers 98/40 10
Orders for Certifs, of Indebtedness, 98/40 99/40 99/40 10
Orders for Certifs, of Indebtedness, 98/40 99/40 99/40 99/40 90 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/40 90/

Sales of Stocks, July 13. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

200 Cow Creek ... 55 4 400 Caldwell ... 2 100 Atlas ... 51 100 do ... 55 2 100 do ... 50 11 100 do ... 55 2 100 Atlas ... 51 100 Dunkard ... 44 200 Dunkard ... 50 50 Mingo ... 50 2 100 Atlas ... 4 100 Dunkard ... 50 2 100 Atlas ... 4 100 Dunkard ... 510 4 1200 Caldwell ... 2 100 Keystone ... 510 1 1-18 SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BRONKRS. Revorted by Heures, Miller, & Co., 50 South Third St. Reported by Hewes, Killer, & Co., 50 South Third St. BEFORB BOARD.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the paper will be given. AFTER BOARDS. 9 Hazleton Coal. 55 | 1000 US 10-40 bonds en 97% | 1000 Clty 68 New 92 | 50 Clty 68 municipal 92% | 30 Elmira Pref. 45 | 200 Clty 68 municipal 92% | 100 Naple Shade 100 kg 100 do 100 kg 100 k

rate, \$2.00 per copy.

The stock market offers no new features of interest. Governments are strong; five-twenty coupons have sold at 106, and the new issue at 105½; new certificates at 98%, and seven-thirties at 100.

Railroad shares are irregular, Erie and Fort Wayne being the atrongest on the list.

Before the first session New York Central was quoted at 78%, il union Riverrat 110, Michigan Southern at 69%, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 69%, Rock Island at 105%, Northwestern at 28, Northwestern preferred at 68.

The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with vesterday:

THE WAR PRESS.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

AP Postmasters are requested to set as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

Tennessee 68. 70 71½
Missourius. 72 72
Atlantic Mail. 1534 158
New York Central. 954 96
Erie 7784 784
Erie Preferred. 954 86
Fudson River 1104 110
Michigan Central. 105 1014
Michigan Southern. 106 108
After the board there was no change. Eric closed at 73½, New York at 95½, Hudson River at 110½, Reading Michigan Southern at 66. Later Eric 78½.

Philadelphia Markets. July 18-Evening.
There is very little demand for shipment. but the retailers and bakers are buying more freely, and prices are rather firmer. About 1200 bbls sold in lots at from \$408.50 for superfine, \$6.75@7 for extra, \$7.25@8.25 for extra family, and \$8.59@10 \$7 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is dull at \$5 \$7 bbl. In Corn Meal there is little or nothing doing.

Grans—Prime Wheat is scarce and prices are rather better, but there is more offering; about 10,000 bus sold at 1000 170 for fair to prime Western reds; 170@175c for Pennsylvania, do: 155@185c for new Southern, and 190@10c \$7 bls 155@185c. Corros—Prices are better, with sales of Pennsylvania at 86@05c, mostly at the latter rate.

Bark—Ist No. 1 Querettron is in demand, at \$3.50 \$7 ton, but we hear of no sales.

Corton—Prices are rather lower, and there is less doing; 150 bales of middlings sold at \$5050 \$7 bc, cash.

Groceris.—Sugar is held above the views of buyers, and we hear of no sales. Coffee is firmly held at former rates, but there is little or nothing doing. 1.200 bbls sold in lots at from \$6@6.50 for super-

New York Markets, July 13,

FLOUR, &c.—The market for Western and State Flour opened five to ten cents # bbl bet-ter on the low grades, but ere the close the improvement was lost. The medium and low grades at 15@25c better, and in fair demand at the close. Canadian Flour is four to five cents better. Sales of 400 bbls at \$6.75@7 for the low grades of extra, and \$7.05@8 for trade and family exof extra, and \$7.05@8 for trade and family extras.

Southern Flour is a shade firmer and moderately active; sales of 700 bbls at \$7.07.25 for mixed to good superfine country, Baltimore, &c., and \$8@11.50 for trade and family brands. Rye Flour is firm and fairly active; sales of 150 bbls at \$5.15@5.50.

Corn Meal is firm and in fair request; sales of 550 bbls at \$4.75 for Jersey; \$4.00 for Western; \$5.20 for Marsh's caloric, and \$5.15 for Brandywine, afloat.

Gnain.—The Wheat market is fairly active, and with farmness in freight and some improvement in exchange, prices for spring 2@30 better, with fair demand for milling as well as for export.

Barley Malt is firm at \$1.60@1.65.
Oats are more plenty, and decidedly lower. The sales are 40,000 bus Western at 50@52c.

Corn opened firmer, but closed dull and heavy; at the concession there was more doing for export. The sales are 77,000 bushels unsound at 75@77c; Western mixed at 80@32c, inside price for ordinary; Western yellow at 90c.

Provisions.—The Pork market opened firmer oble.

Provisions.—The Pork market opened firmer and fairly active, but closed quiet. For future delivery, sales of 2,000 bbls new Mess at \$47.50, seller August, and \$28, buyer do.

The sales, eash and regular, are 7,950 bbls at \$27.62\times200 gas for new mess, closing at the inside price; \$199019.25 for prime, and \$21.50921.75 for Western prime moss.

Beef is in moderate demand; sales of 400 bbls, at \$5001 for plain mess, and \$10013 for extra do. ours, at weight for plain mess, and \$10@13 for extra do.

Tierce Beef is quict; we hear of no sales.
Cut Meats are scarce and firm.
Lard is moderately active and firm; sales of 1,100 bbls and tes at 181/20181/2 for No. 1; 191/2 0201/2 for fair to prime steam; 201/2021c for kettle rendered. kettle rendered.

COFFEE.—Rio is firmly held, but the market
is not active; sales of 700 bags on private terms.

Other kinds are in moderate demand at for-Other kinds are in moderate demand at formor prices.
Corron.—A fair business was done since our last, but prices are scarcely so firm; sales at 516526 for middlings.
Hors are in moderate request for home consumption, and prices are well sustained. The advices from the growing districts are not very favorable. We quote old and new crops as follows: 200226 for inferior and common, 25 6306 for fair to choice, and 350306 for fancy lots. @30e for fair to choice, and \$3@40e for fancy lots.

PETROLEUM.—Crude is dull and lower; salea at 33e. Refined in bond is firm, and in thir demand at 53@55c; free do is dull at 72@74e.

SUGAR.—Raw sugars are moderately active at previous prices; sales of 1,000 hids at 11/4@12/2e for Cuba; 12/4@13/4e for Porto Rico; and 125 boxes [Havana at 15%c. Refined is quiet and unchanged.

TALLOW—The market is more active, and is better; sales of 130,000 hs at 11@11/2e for Western, and 11%c for city.

WHISKY.—The market is firmer; sales of 200 bbls at \$2.09 for Western, and small lots at \$2.10.

Boston Market, July 10.

Flour.—The receipts since yesterday have been 3,128 bbls. The demand for Flour continues good, and market firm; we quote Western superfine at \$5,762; common extras at \$5,506,57; medium do. at \$67,8141 good and choice, including favorite St. Louis brands, at \$8,25,212 ½ barrel. Southern Flour has been quiet and transactions limited.

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 18,400 bushels of Corn, and 3,500 do Oats. Corn is quiet, but continues to be held pretty firm; we quote Southern yellow at \$1.05, and Western mixed at 75,622 ½ bushel for poor to good. Oats remain the same; we quote Northern at 80c; and 55,672c ¼ bushel for Prince Edward Island. Shorts at \$20,622 ¼ ton. Fine Feed, \$24,626, and middlings at \$25,632 ¼ ton.

Provisions.—Pork is selling at \$21,622 for prime; \$25,627,50 for mess; and clear at \$25,639 ½ harrel, cash. Beef ranges from \$14,616 ½ bbl for Eastern and Western, cash. Lard at 20c ¼ h, in barrels and tieres. Smoked Huns, 21,625 % h, cash. Butter ranges from 25,630c ¾ h, as to quality; and Cheese from 10,616c ¾ h, for common and prime. Cincinnati Provision Market, July 11. Cincinnati Provision Market, July 11.

Mess Pork was firmer, under the news from New York and purchases could not have been made at the close at less than \$25 for city packed, and holders were not disposed to sell freely at this rate. Buyers, however, were unwilling to pay the prices demanded, and, so far as we could learn, there were no sales. There is also an increased firmness in the market for bulk meats, and shoulders are now held at 183c, rib sides 143c/215c, and hams 174c, loose. The only transaction made public was a sale of 50 hhds shoulders at \$13.55, packed. Bacon is quiet and nominally unchanged. The figures asked are 184c for shoulders, 162164c for rib sides, 17 for clear rib, and 173 for clear. A sale of 20 hhds rib sides was made at 18c. Hams are held at 21c, 22c for plain, and 2322c for signate garden early should have been sold at 194c for prime city, but a further advance was asked in the afternoon. BALTIMORE, July 13.—Flour dull, at \$7.25 for Howard-street superfine, \$6.75 for Western, and \$7.25 for Western extra. Wheat active, with an advancing tendency; sales of \$0.00 bus new rod at \$2@2.10; 4,000 bus Penpa red at \$1.55.00

bus new rod at \$2@2.10; 4,000 bus Penna red at \$1.55@2.
CINCINNATI, July 13.—Flour is 10ss active. Whisky firm, with a modorate demand. Provisions firmer. 1,200 bbls Mrss. Pork sold at \$20; 10,000 bbs of bulk ment sold at 14@15e. CHICAGO, July 13.—Flour firm and unclanged. Wheat steady at \$1.100.11½ for No. 1, and \$75. @98c for No. 2. Corn dull, and 14@22 lower; sales at 55c for No. 1, and 55c for No. 2. Outs dull and declined 2c; sales at 4.0% Elighwines dull and unchanged.

Receipts. Shipmeats. Recgipts Strpmeats. 3,300 0,500 51,000 31,000 137,000 222,000 4,700 100,000

NEW YORK CETY.

New York, July 13. The steamer Morning Star has arrived from Greytown, on the 5th, inst., with seven hun-dred and seventy-two passengers, who left, San Francisco on the 18th of June. ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER APLANTA. The steamer Atlanta, from New Orleans, brings the 20th New Jersey Cavalry-discharged, Arrival of the Europe. The French steamer Europe has arrived, here from Havre, with advices of June 29. 11 P. M.—The stock market this ovening was firm and active. Gold, 1224; old ave-twenties, 106; New York Central, 1992; Eric, 50%; Hudson, 1034; Reading, 101%; Michigan Southern, 66%; Pittsburg, 66%; Canton, 41%; Quicksliver, 624.

SHIP NEWS. July 13.-Arrived, U. S. brig Bahia, from Pensacola. Arrived, bark Annie Ramsey, from Moute-video; briga Cyclenc, from Cardenas; Mary J. Williams, from Ponc, F. H.