SATURDAY, JULY 15, 1865.

THE DETROIT CONVENTION. The business men of the country are unusually well represented at the Commercial Convention now in session at Detroit. There is, of course, much diversity of opinion among delegates who represent has the good sense to know that England's constituencies of conflicting views and interests. But we rejoice to see evidences of general unanimity in such an imposing assemblage on three great points, viz: That special care should be taken to foster and protect all our industrial interests; that pecuniary considerations harmonize with and strengthen that noble instinct of loyalty which prompts all good men to give a hearty and cheerful support to our Govern ment; and that, for the advantages which Great Britain has realized heretofore from the Reciprocity Treaty we must either be rewarded hereafter by a great extension of privileges in her British American possessions, or abandon the reciprocity policy al forether.

The movement being made by ultra par tisans, and by the special advocates of the interests of foreign importers, for the revival of a free-trade policy in this country, evidently meets with no favor in the judg ment of the Detroit Convention. Its mem bers, though almost exclusively devoted to commerce, understand too well the relative value and importance of our foreign and internal trade to seek to give a new impulse to the former at the expense of the latter. And they see in the burdens imposed upon the nation by the war for freedom, a paramount necessity, never felt before, of giving to the genius and industry of our country an ample opportunity for supplying by home labor home wants; and of enabling our own citizens to sustain themselves and the Government by as many diverse occupations as they can skilfully conduct. These views are well expressed in the resolutions adopted at the suggestion of the Committee on Agriculture and Manufactures, viz:

"Whereas, Owing to the heavy taxation necessarily levied upon the people of the United States to meet the interest and expenses of the Government, it has become more imperative upon the Government to nurse and encourage

the industrial pursuits of the nation; therefore

Resolved, That the agricultural, mechanical, mining, manufacturing, and all other branches of American industry should be alike secured in the enjoyment of permanent and remunerative recompense, inasmuch as American labor and its products is the main source upon which the Government mustrely for its needed revenue to meet the annual demands upon its treasury, and its only safe dependence.

Resolved, That in order to perform this duty, as well as this financial necessity, a discrimination in favor of those productions upon which American labor depends for its permanent prosperity should be exercised by the Government when imposing duties upon foreign imports, because when American industry and labor languishes, its ability to respond to excise demands must be correspondingly impaired. spond to excise aumana ingly impaired.

Resolved. That such action is now a more than Government, inasmuci

Resolved. That such action is now a more absolute duty of the Government, inasmuch as its hosts of heroes who have on the battle-field vindicated its honor and maintained our flag, are returning to those varied pursuits which they left to defend the country, and to which they now again look for their livelihood, and which Government, in deference to their patriotism and its own wants, should reader a renumerative as possible." with Canada. Our Consul General was present to oppose the renewal of the treaty, on the ground that if the Canadians were deprived of its privileges they would soon favor annexation as the only practical method of having free trade with the United States, and thus confer favors and benefits, as well as receive them; while, if it is renewed, they will continue to enrich them-

The Committee on Reciprocity, after giving a hearing to the Canadian Representatives and to our Consul General, reported the following resolutions, which have clicited an animated debate:

selves at our expense.

ted an animated debate:

Resolved, That this Convention do approve of the action of the Government of the United States in giving notice to the Government of Great Britain of the wish to terminate the treaty of June 6th, 1834.

Resolved, That this Convention do respectfully request the President of the United States to enter into negotiations with the Government of Great Britain, having in view the excention of a treaty between the two countries for reciprocal commerce and intercourse between us and the several provinces of British North America, including British Columbia, Schkirk Settlements, and Vancouver's Island, based on principles which shall be just and equitable to all parties, and which shall also include the free navigation of the St. Lawrence and other rivers of British North America, with such improvements upon the rivers and enlargements of the camals as shall render them adequate for the requirements of the

The superficial and plausible idea that present cheapness in the price of commodities is the primary requirement of the prosperity of a community, has been the cause of terrible injury to our national growth and improvement in industrial pursuits.

If the English manufacturer, with all his advantages of immense capital and his absolute control over bands of starving oneratives, could give us muslin or cloth at even a very slightly lower price than they could be manufactured at home, under all the present disadvantages of inexperience and deficient capital, we were taught that it was our best policy to purchase from him. When, as a direct consequence of this mode of action, our mills were closed, and the workmen sent adrift to seek less remunerative, because less skilled, employment, we were left entirely at the mercy of the foreign manufacturer. The British capitalists, after having combined, as was frequently the case, to sell their goods below their value, in order to crush out our manufactures, were at liberty, when that work was well accomplished, to repay themselves for past losses by enhancement of prices. All hopes of a home competition being thus thoroughly destroyed, it only remained for us to grow the cotton and send it abroad, buying it again at a price which gave support to the foreign workman and a profit to the foreign manufacturer, paying, of course, besides, the cost of carriage twice across the ocean, as raw material and manufactured article; and it was thus we bought cheap! In the light of recent events we have

learned, also, that this conduct was in reality building up an inimical power, which would be ever ready to assail us whenever a condition of things should arise that would threaten its supremacy over our trade. The war has shown that by Great Britain the privilege of manufacturing our cotton for our use in her mills was more prized than right, truth, justice, and all her much-vaunted philanthropy. Yet, during the past, the masses of th community could not be brought to believe that a slight protection which would start our mills, save the ocean carriage and the wages and profits swallowed abroad, with the advantage of giving remunerative employment to our own citizens, would soon create a capital which would enable us with our supreme facilities, to speedily un-

dersell the world, at least in our own With a people most especially fitted for mechanical employments, recognized by the whole world as ingenious, inventive, and pre-eminently successful in all departments of machinery-particularly in laborsaving and time-saving contrivances-we have, by an insane system of legislation, compelled ourselves to become an agricultural people, depending upon the raw productions of our soil and the rawer products of our mines, which a bountiful na-

ture has supplied. debt.

PARLIAMENTARY MATTERS.

On last Thursday there was the com mencement, in "the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ircland," of the most exciting as well as the most costly parliamentary election that has taken place in "the old country" since the passing of the Reform Bill, in 1832. We notice it because ve firmly believe that on its issue depends he continuance of our amity with England. If the liberal interest should prevail, Lord PALMERSTON will remain in office, and he proper policy is to remain on good terms with the United States. If the Tories obtain a majority, there will be an end to Lord PALMERSTON's administration; Lord DERBY will come in as prime minister (i. e. as virtual ruler of the British Empire,) and we know that this excitable and carnest 'Hotspur of debate" has been the staunchest advocate of Southern rebellion and of JEFFERSON DAVIS as its head, that ever spoke in Parliament. We have carefully examined the reports from the election districts, and our belief is that there will be a great change in the personality of the House of Commons, but not much change in its politics. If we are correct in our conclusion, PALMERSTON will continue in office. The Imperial Parliament, as it has been

designated ever since the infamous parchment Union of 1800, consists of the Lords and the Commons. There are 457 members of the House of Lords, which is sometimes called "the Upper House." They correspond with our Senate in Washington, except that, with few exceptions, they hold their seats by virtue of their rank, and are hereditary, whereas our Senators are elected legislators. The House of Lords consists of two archbishops and twenty-four bishops for England, and four Protestant prelates for Ireland. These are the "spiritual lords," who are only lords of Parliament. and not peers, by a decision of the House in 1672. The lords temporal are far more numerous, and are peers of the realm. They consist of 23 dukes (including the Prince of Wales and his cousins, the Duke of Cambridge and King of Hanover,) 19 marquises, 110 earls, 22 viscounts, and 209 barons. There also are 16 Scotch representative peers-elected at each new Parliament-and 28 representatives of Irish peerage, chosen for life. Many of the Scotch and Irish nobility are not peers of Parliament; and, on the other hand, many of them, also holding English peerages, are. Of the 457 peers entitled to sit and speak and vote in the House of Lords, not onetwentieth usually take the trouble of attending Parliament day after day. The majority in that assembly is hostile to the PAL-MERSTON administration.

There are 658 members in the House of Commons. Of these, 256 are elected to represent counties in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland; 396 represent boroughs, and 6 represent Universities. To put it another way, England and Waleshave 500. absolute duty of the Government, inasmuch as its hosts of heroes who have on the buttlefield vindicated its honor and maintained our field vindicated its honor and maintained our field vindicated its honor and maintained our which they left to defend the country, and to which they now again look for their livelihood, and which Government, in deference to their patriotism and its own wants, should render as remunerative as possible."

The Reciprocity Treaty has practically proved of immense advantage to the people of Canada, and of comparatively little use to our own citizens. It furnishes our Northern neighbors a splendid market for their products, and yields us but limited opportunities in return. It gives the Canadians as great advantages on our soil as if they were Americans, yet confers upon Americans no equivalent in their intercourse Scotland has 53, and Ireland has 105 mcmhave a certain station in society and before the public which mere wealth cannot usually

The House of Commons, which is supposed and which ought to represent the people, is, on the contrary, a highly aristocratic body. Out of its 658 members, 314 are members of the aristocracy, (sons, grandsons, uncles, brothers, cousins, or marriage connexions of peers,) 104 are lawyers, and only 64 represent trades, manufactures, and arts. That peers' relatives should nominally represent the commonalty of the land is an anomaly which offends the British people. But unless there be a revolution, Parliament will never alter the system. In the General Election, which will be fully under way in a few weeks from this

time, there will be contests, as far as a very close scrutiny enables us to judge, in 36 English counties; in 2 Welsh; in 11 Scotch; and in 9 Irish. Also, in 66 English boroughs; in 1 Welsh; in 4 Scotch: and in 23 Irish. Perhaps there may be even more. Even this involves contests for over three hundred seats, and if the old members should be successful in half the contests, there will be 150 new men in the next House of Commons. It will be some time before these strangers are disciplined into party subjection on either side, so that they may be relied on to vote "the right way" at the call of the Ministerial or Opposition whippers-in.

PALMERSTON will be re-elected, of course, for the little borough of Tiverton, where at least one member of every voter's family has been provided for with a good lifeappointment in the public service. Sir CHARLES WOOD, who retires from the borough of Halifax, is not quite sure of a seat for any other place, but it is whispered that he will be raised to the peerage, as Baron Halifax. Mr. GLADSTONE will be strongly opposed at Oxford University, on account of his ultra-liberal opinions, but will probably be returned for South Lancashire, and his eldest son is making a great effort to get elected for the curious old city of Chester. John Bright is sure of his seat for Birmingham, but little ROEBUCK will be opposed at Sheffield. Lord John Russell, being "a belted Earl" now, need have no fears for a parliamentary seat; but his eldest son, Lord AMBERLEY, a youth of 21, who, if elected, will be the smallestsized man in the Commons, is candidate for Leeds, having promised to vote for every liberal and ultra-liberal question which the electors named to him. John STUART MILL is likely to be elected for Westminster. He has been the steady friend of this country all through the rebellion, but wholly unused to public speaking, though he writes well, and is a politician of the doctrinaire order-proverbially an impracticable order of men, who split hairs when they should boldly assert general principles. Mr. Thomas Hughes (author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays," one of the best books of modern times) is a candidate for Lambeth, but has not very much chance of success. Hupson, erst "the Railway King," who was reported as ruined, but is still worth some £20,000 a year, is up again at Sunderland, with many prospects of being elected. In short, a great many "chops and changes" may be anticipated; but the result of the General Election, we believe, will be to give Lord PALMERSTON about as large a majority as he has had in the Commons for the last three years. It is not much of a majority, to be sure, but it will suffice to keep him in officeprobably until death compels him to drop the reins of Empire.

FATAL ORNAMENTS.—Our local columns chronicled, yesterday, a fatal accident which resulted from the fall of a balcony and its cast-iron railing, in Delaware avenue, below Vine street. We are sure there mechanical skill enough among all the builders of our city to devise some better plan of attaching these balconies to buildngs. We have a personal knowledge of at least twenty just such Damocles' swords as the one our reporters speak of, on some of the principal streets of our city. They are swords of Damocles, for they are suspended by the flimsicst of supports ture has supplied.

Fortunately, Nature is very kind to the American laborer. She has abundant harvests ready to answer to his most careless culture. Her great prairies almost spontaneously offer him food, and when he has ignorantly and negligently disregarded her simple requirements, or treated her bounty with careless extravagance, she offers millions of gold to cover the deficits, and whole Californias to straighten his accounts with a world which should be in his debt.

Are suspended by the flimsiest of supports just over the heads of the hundreds and thousands and rebellious young lady, the daughter of Mr. Lettemer, the proprietor of a boarding-house in Edgefield, Tenn., on the Fourth of July, became highly incensed at a Union flag displayed on her father's premises, and ruthlessly tore it down, and would have trampled it under foot, had not Lieutenant Adams, who witnessed the outrageous proceeding, interfaced to the sides of the buildings they adorn. If balconies must be used, let them be so firmly fastened that one who passes under or stands upon them and very commission. Miss List about twenty very commission. Miss List about twenty very commission.

DAY after day the telegraph reports some new token of the rapid growth and development of our great trans-Mississippi empire Yesterday a discovery of rich silver mines. only fifty miles west of Denver, was announced. The day before, a record of the vast number of emigrants and teams passing west, at Fort Laramie, was published. The rapid progress of the Pacific Railroad, at both ends of the line, is frequently referred to. Then come wondrous stories of the productiveness of the silver mines of Nevada and the gold mines of Colorado; and brilliant descriptions of the variety and extent of the mineral resources of the region which but a few years ago was regarded chiefly as the home of polygamous Mormons, the haunt of merciless Indians, and the stamping-ground of myriads of buffaloes.

ing-ground of myriads of buttaloes.

Parson Brownlow on Returning Rebels.

(From the Knoxville Whig, 5th instant.)

Those who are in sympathy with returning rebels are suidenly chamored of the virtues of rependance and pardon, and no parable of the world's history has such attractions for them as the parable of the Prodigal Son. They seem never to weary in quoting this parable as one of unequaled beauty and pathos. It is interesting to note the points of difference between the Prodigal Son and our returning rebels.

First, the Prodigal Son did not seede: he went with his father's consent, and as the Scriptures indicate, with his blessing. Noxt, he went; he did not stay and villify the old man in his own house. He asked for something to start him in the world; he did not present a pistol to the old man's breast and demand his greenback's or watch. He received the portion his father gave him; he did not press it—a modern Southern and for stealing. And receiving it, he started out "to sock his fortune." He did not retire to the south side of the old man's farm, and join a hand of robbers who were plundering the old man and his law-abiding neighbors. Receiving his portion, he quietly took his jourley into a far country. Finally, he repented of his folly, not because the old man whipped him into repentance, but because he "came to himself," and saw that he had wasted his substance in riotous living. He went back home, not with nurder in his heart, boasting how many he had killed, and threatening what he would do, but he bowed down in honest contrition, and asked all sorts of pardon. He didn't return saying, "I have sinned against Heaven, and in thy sight, and am no more worthy to be called thy son," and imploringly said, "Make me as one of thy hired servants," He went home, because, throughout his entire course of riotous living, is heart was there. He did not return demanding his "rights," his property and hack rents. He did not ask instant pardon upon the faith of an oath of amnesty, but proposed to prove his reph Parson Brownlow on Returning Rebels The story of the Prodigation is one of sincere, deep, heartfelt, and robustary repentance for a great wrong. Do our returning robels come repending of their unparalleled crimes? As long as rebellion showed any signs of success, did they show any sign of repentance? Are they coming back because they love the Union, or were about to "perish with lunger?" All who return peaceably to their homes, cultivate friendly relations, and abstain from bostile gets discountenancing every

The Tomb of President Lincoln.

The tomb in which the President's remains, together with those of his little son, are placed, is kept carpeted with fresh flowers, and about and upon the coffin as they lie in view are garlands and clusters of buds and blossoms, ever fresh and fragrant, so that the very breath of the sepulchre is rendered redolent and pure. Looking into the tomb the visitor can discern nothing offensive-no token of the "damp vault's dayless gloom"—deem himself gazing into some floral cave whose temants are the graces and summer nymphs.

The taste which is thus displayed in rendering the vault attractive is most commendable, and will brighten the recollection of every pilgrim who has here gazed upon the dead. Mr. Willis, in addition to this, has also opened a book upon which every visitor can register his The Tomb of President Lincoln. Association on Saturday last, and here it has been decided to build the shaft. The beauty and appropriateness of this site are such as would recommend it to the minds of all, and we are pleased to know so agreeable a selection has been made.—Springfield (III.) Journal. The Fourth in Atlanta.

stain from hostile acts, discountenancing every attempt at disorder, should be met with the same spirit, and treated with leniency. When they manifest a hostile spirit, make them bite

By the military stationed in this city and its vicinity, the day that gave birth to what is now one of the mightiest nations of the world, was appropriately celebrated. The troops, composed of the 3d and 4th Regiments of Iowa Caralry, and Company I of the 12th Regulars, United States Artillery, appeared to be in fine condition, as they marched through the streets of our city, and were being reviewed by their commander, General Winslow. Too much credit cannot be bestowed upon the commandant of the post, Lieutenant Colonel Peters, and upon Captain Saint, post Provost Marshal, for the excellent order preserved throughout our city during the parade and formal celebration of and during the entire day. throughout our city during the paratic and formal celebration of and during the entire day.

At the courthouse the day was also commemorated, Mr. J. A. Stewart reading the Declaration of Independence, portions of Washington's Farewell Address, preceding and following them with remarks illustrative of the past, and giving some most excellent advice as to the future—connselling forbearance among those whom past differences and past trials had estranged. Other gentlemen, we learn, addressed the meeting, but, as we had engagements which called us away, we can, in reference to their remarks, only speak from report, and will, therefore, say but little. Suffice it, then, to say that the day passed away agreeably with us, as we trust it did with our citizens generally; and, if anything did transpire to mar the citorts of the hean of our Government, and of all wise and particitie men who are now engaged in the work of reconstruction and peace, as has been reported to us, we can attribute it only to a want of sense on the part of him who occasioned it, and a want of what is now required of every good and patriotic man,—Ailanta Intelligencer, July 6th.

THE SOUTHSIDE RAILROAD.—As this road is an important link in the connection between Richmond and the Southwest, some information about it, and the progress the company is making in repairing it, will be interesting to our reader. making in repairing it, will be interesting to our readers.

In the retreat of the Confederate army, the following bridges were burned:

The bridge at Petersburg, three spans; four spans of the High Bridge; the bridge at Farmville, three spans; the bridge at Buffalo creek, two spans; the bridge across the James river, seven miles below Lynchburg, six spans; and the bridge to the island at Lynchburg, four spans. All these were first-class bridges, making an aggregate length of two thousand four bundred feet, and ranging from twenty-five to forty-five feet in height, except the portion of the High Bridge, which is one hundred feet high. ligh.
Besides this heavy loss of bridges, there were ment or destroyed seventy-five freight ears, six passenger cars, three locomotives, and ali the buildings and fixtures at seven way stations. without any assistance, and with the mili-Without any assistance, and with the military authorities working the most profitable part of their railroad (between City Point and Burkville), the Board of Directors commenced the work of repairs as soon as they received permission from the Government. Up to this time the bridge at Buffalo has been rebuilt; the bridge at Farmville will be completed this week, and the company has nearly timber enough got out to trestle up the four spans of the High Bridge. They have also two sawmills at work sawing the timber for the other bridges. mills at work sawing the timber for the other bridges.

With their present means the company expects to be able to complete all their bridges and have the road in good running order by the first of September next. At present the cars run between Farmville and James River, connecting by canal-boat with Lynchburg. In the course of next week cars will be put on the road between Burkville and the Righ Rridge, to connect with the cars on the other side of that bridge, reducing the portage to inlf a mile, and enabling passengers to make the trip from Richmond to Lynchburg in fourteen to fifteen hours.—Richmond Times.

SUPPRESSION OF THE RICHMOND WHIG.—The Richmond Daily Whig was suppressed, on the evening of the 11th inst, by the United States military authorities, for disloyal utterances in the salutatory of Mr. Robert Ridgway, who resumed editorial control on the 11th. The following is General Terry's official order suppressing the Whig: HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF VIRGINIA RICHMOND, Va., July 11, 1865. Whereas, In the issue of the Richmond Whig of July II, 1855, a cortain clause of the merciful amnesty proclamation of the President of the United States, pardoning certain traitors, is stigmatized as "heathenish;" and a law of this land, duly enacted by Congress and approved by the President, is characterized as "mean, brutal, and cowardly, revoltingly absurd and atrociously unjust," it is ordered that the provost marshal general of this department seize and hold in his possession the office, presses, type, and other property belonging to the proprietors of said paper, and prevent thenceforward the publication thereof.

By command of Major General Terry,

Ed. W. Smith, A. A. G. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 87.

The Newspapers of Kentucky.—All the daily papers published in Kentucky are issued from offices in the city of Louisville. Four of them, the Journal, Union Press, Anzeiger and Volkshedt (the two latter German) supported the constitutional amendment; while one, the Democrat, opposed it. The Journal and Anzeiger supported McClehan in 1864, and Bramlette in 1663; while the Press and Volkshedt Supported Lincoln in 1883. The Democrat, in 1883, invored the election of Wickliffe. All these papers have weekly as well as daily editions. The following papers outside of Louisville also support the constistutional amendment: Frunkfort Commonwealth (semi-weekly). Lexington National Unionist (do.), Newport Free South (weekly), all of which advocated Lincoln's re-election in 1884; Richmond Messenger (weekly), Danville Gazete (do.), Maysville Home Guard (semi-weekly), Lobanon Kentucktan and Paducah Federal Union (weekly), the four latter having been established, or at least resuscitated, since the Presidential election. The Maysville Eagle (semi-weekly), Lexington Obstance Mentile Ventucker Mentile Ventucker of the Parister of the Presidential election. nated, since the Presidential election. The stary life Exple (semi-weekly), Lexington Observer (do.), Owensboro Monitor (weekly), and Henderson Reporter (do.), all of which supported McClellan, and the Danville Conservative (weekly)—started since November—oppose the great measure of the day.—Louisville Journal.

Querulous Thoughts at the Sea-Side THE WAR-THE PRACE-THE SHA-THE BAND-THE CONTRABAND—THE BOOTBLACK—THE HO TELS-THE BRIDGE OVER THE SEA-THE WORK MEN-THE CABLE-THE JOHNNY HORSES-TH YOUNG COLTS-THE STARS-THE GAS MACHINE TALLOW PIES-DOGS-THE MOONBKAMS-THE SUNBEAMS-THE INLET-THE EELS-THE OYS-PERS-THE CLAMS-THE EXCURSION CARS-TH JOHN SMITH-THE CITY FATHERS-THE DYRE -THE HOTEL-KEEPERS - THE BATH-HOUSES THE BATHERS—THE GAZERS—THE BOOTBLACK AGAIN-THE SMOKERS-THE SHIPPING-THE JAVING—THE CARS—THE MAIL, ETC., ETC. Correspondence of The Press.] ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., July 13, 1865. Johnny has marched home again—hurrah! and the cruel war is over. The bright star of

cace is beaming joyfully upon us, and the hot rays of the sun are bearing down upon us very heavily. We are now by the sea, to see and be seen for the next three months. Of course, we lon't charge anything for the exhibition, as we are all actors in the great nautical drama of "How not to live in a cottage by the sea." The moon is beaming on the great salt pond, and we are salling on its dark and deep blue surface. The band at the States, I am informed, is now performing that sweet tune f. "Dear Mother, I've come Home to Die," with popular variations. I don't know what the symptoms of this disease called popu the symptoms are, but I think they must be very fashionable. I have not yet set-tled down, but hope to soon. A dark-complected individual has been gazing upon me for the last half hour. I suppose I owe him something for his trouble, and will at once dis-charge the obligation. Another kind-hearted little fellow has just planted my foot on a small tobacco box, and is rubbing away for dear life on my new patent leathers. Oh, would I were a boy again, that I might assist im in his landable enterprise. But to the put port of my mission to this salty city, with its ravelled streets and sunny sidewalks. My DEAREDITOR: Agreeably to your request I have purchased the United States, and intend to spend the summer months there. I have also secured the good-will of the Surf, and have taken a slight interest, to the amount of ten cents, in the Light-House.
Old Ocean has been waving as much as ever. and he and the star-spangled banner will have a pretty serious time of waving before either

of them give up.
I made a small bid for the fixtures of the pray, but they were not for sale. I intend to go to the White House next March and shall be pleased to meet you and the rest of my friends there next season in Congress.

I had a slight interview with Wushington and ranklin; they were standing on the beach together, and are standing there still.

Old Neptune has worked himself into a terible flurry about the Atlantic cable, and has buried himself in the Odd-Fellows' Retreat. The Engle still lives on fish near the Mansion House, and the Central National Alhambra has een opened to the public. Lord Clarendon has left here Kentucky.

Philadelphia has been removed, by special

equest, into a lager-beer saloon. Chester County has gone in a body to the Sea The Atlantic City Passenger Railway carnow run past Ashland every hour, where good Seaview can be obtained. Active preparations are now being made for the construction of a small bridge across the Atlantic; several surf-boats have already been anchored out, and hundreds of people from your good city flock here daily to assist in the undertaking. They doff their good clothes shortly after they arrive here, encase them-selves in a coarse flannel dress, and plunge right into the breakers. Several breakers have been broken and much hurt, but the vaves still beat. Old and young, homely and beautiful, rich and poor, all join in this praisebeautiful, rich and poor, all join in this praise-worthy enterprise. It is expected that Old Ocean will get tired pretty soon, and allow the work to proceed. A cable has been laid in the Surf, but it work.

Short-eared horses are at a discount here, and Johnny horses, of the long-cared species, are all the rage. The hotels and stables are filled with them. Young colts abound, but they are small in

stature, and most of them are conveniently carried in a side coat-pocket. Stars, of all kinds, are scarce, and green-oacks, and all of those kinds of things, are We have the most perfect machine for the introduction of gas yet known. It is of peculiar construction. You will find it everywhere m co. all over the island. ally about six feet high, and improves by age. When not in use it generally issues forth a bluish sort of smoke, which gracefully ascends

Tallow is scarce. There are no dogs here. The moonbeam and sunbeams came in contact with one another, one day last week, on the other side of the lighthouse, on a question of priority. Happily for us all, the matter has been ami cably settled. The Inlet has been let out, and the flounders have formed a league not to touch any hook to which there is a line attached. The cels are squirming dreadfully over the high rates of living, and intend moving horris

ward pretty soon.
The oysters and clams are afraid to open heir mouths, lest their career should be suddenly ended. The new excursion cars of the Camden and Atlantic road are very much admired. The ventilation is perfect, and the accommodation are of a superior order. The magnificent river-boat John Smith, that plys between your city and the island of the me name, has been chartered by the United rates to carry passengers to and from your Tumany Hall was in a blaze of glory last evening, occasioned by the arrival of the State Treasurer.

Columbia is somewhat indisposed, and i

very seldom seen on the Avenue. Our city fathers have become alarmed at the

growing encroachments of the sea upon their erritory, and have determined to build dykes a la Holland. The hotel-keepers protest, but the fathers are determined. All the bath-houses are covered with revenue-stamps. No person is allowed to bathe vithout having a two-cent stamp pasted o Any person found guilty of gazing on the sea, without having first received permission of the authorities, is liable to fine and impri-Boot-blacks are prohibited the freedom o

the city, and smokers are rarely seen.
Ships of less than two thousand tons burden arc forbidden to anchor in the inlet.
We live famously here. Breakfast at te A. M., dine at eight P. M., and lunch at two .M. So you see, our time is fully employed night and day. The cars run as usual on the tracks and route laid down for them; so come and see us. You will be treated well, if you have the wherewithal to pay for it; if not, you had better stay at home. But I see the John Smith just rounding the inlet, and I must close to eatch the mail. Yours, leavienvically,

The Pittsburg Post says: "There is still a general disposition to refuse the fifty-cent fractional currency notes, and in market especially they are almost wholly repudiated. It is all right enough to refuse doubtful or mutilated bills, but this wholesale repudiation of a currency which enters so largely into all our business transactions, and of which but a very small proportion cam possibly be counterfeit, is neither warranted by law nor necessity. The laws of Congress make these bills a legal tender to a certain amount, and unless there is the very best reason for beliaving them counterfeit, or they are mutilated of disfigured so as to impair their value, no ord has a right to refuse them. But the worst feature of the movement is the readiness with which those who object to these bills pay them out in change themselves, whenever the opportunity offers. A friend of ours, who, on a late visit to the market, bought some regetables from a huckster and offered two fifty-cent notes in payment, only to have them indignantly rejected as worth nothing, yesterday received no less than five of these same notes in change from the same party who but a day or two before refused to touch such currency under any circumstances, and this is by no means an isolated case. It is the rule, rather than the exception, that the parties who persist most steadistly in refusing those are the first to pay them out when the opportunity offers, though what their motive can be for such an inconsistent course is more than we can understand. We do know, however, that these bills are a part of the currency of the nation, and, though there may be some counterfeits among them, they are perhaps as free from objection in this respect as the bills of the numerous banks which have been floating around here for the last fifteen years. There is, therefore, no good reason for the crusade which has been opened against them, and the public would do well to give all who refuse to take them a wide berth." STATE ITEMS. berth."

— An antiquarian, in search of curiosities, has identified the chairs used by the sorgeant at-arms and doorkeeper of the Senate of Pennsylvania, as having been once in use in the Continental Congress. The gentleman who made this discovery produced marks on the chairs which were fully satisfactory for identification, and in his judgment there is no mistake about the furniture having once been used by the Continental Congress. These relies of the past are the more interesting when it is known that the State of Pennsylvania now possesses the chair used by John Hancock as Speaker of the Continental Congress.

— A bighly interesting and very timportant Speaker of the Continental Congress.

— A highly interesting and very important case of slander was before a Pittsburg court on Monday. A gentleman had charged a lady with calling him a "bastard," and she had, accordingly, been arrested. The lady avered that the charge was false, as she had only said he was a "dastard," The two words are so smillar in sound that the judge decided that he could not decide. The lady was therefore discharged in the property of lischarged. discharged.

—The new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad at Pittsburg is just receiving the last touch of the mechanics, and will be in use shortly. It is a splendid building. This company is investing its carnings in substantial improvements all along the route, thus adding to the wealth of the country. ing to the wealth of the country.

The City Council of Harrisburg have passed an ordinance providing for the purchase of three additional steam fire engines, which will increase the number of steam engines in that city to six, or one less than they have in Pittsburg.

In Harrisburg market-prices are quite favorable for the sellers. Whortleberries are in, and sell for twenty-five cents per quartial blackberries for fifteen cents, new potatoes thirty-five to forty-five cents per half peck.

The execution of Coon and Forney, the

The execution of Coon and Forney, the murderers, did not take place at Hagerstow on Friday, application having been made the Governor for a commutation of the sertence to imprisonment for life.

On Tuesday evening James O'Connor, the

-On Tuesday evening James O'Connor, the retiring President of the Fourth National

Bank of Pittsburg, was presented by its stock-holders with an elegant silver tea set. The supply of peaches is gradually increasing in Harrisburg, and prices have declined to six dollars per bushel.

The Bedford-county Unionists have nominated D. B. Armstrong for the Assembly. The new post-office building in Bloom ourg, Columbia county, is almost finished. The 21st Pennsylvania Cavalry is now en-camped near Harrisburg.

The 47th Pennsylvania Regiment is at Columbia, South Carolina. - Danville, Montour county, is unusually mhealthy this summer. - The 14th Pennsylvania Cavalry is at Lea--Street cars were running in Williamsport on Wednesday. - Caterpillars are troubling the Harris-

HOME ITEMS. A California philosopher has discovered that the shocks we call carthquakes are not earthquakes. They are caused by electricity, and only extend a few feet below the surface of the earth. In the course of time, he contends, they will have summer showers in that State, which will do away with the necessity of occasional "earthquakes." It is as necessary for electricity to have some mode of expression as for a politician to have an "organ."

The preparations for the great National sary for electricity to have some mode of expression as for a politician to have an "organ."

— The preparations for the great National Horse Show, which takes place at Springfield, ill., from the 21st to the 25th of August next, is progressing rapidly. The building is intended to accommodate 35,000 people. It will probably be the means of collecting, from all parts of the United States, the finest display of horse-fesh ever seen at a single point. Premiums, runging from \$25 to \$300 are offered, including various classes of horses.

— The State authorities of New-Hampshire are making preparations to receive, at the state Prison, about fifty convicts who have been tried and found guilty of offences against the General Government. The Government is to pay the State one dollar per week for the board of each prisoner. They are all to be employed at labor in the same manner as the other convicts.

— Patrick Gaffney, a returned veteran, living at New Haven, Colin., was one day last week picking green butternuts for picking, and stepped upon a branch, which was weak, when his little girl cried out, "Father, the limb will break." "Well," he replied, "Ful not have to die but once," and in another moment he fell; breaking his neck.

— Two buildings were struck by lightning in Pedengram (Bunbury, Conn.), during a re-

— Two buildings were struck by lightning in Padanaram (Dunbury, Conn.), during a recent storm. In one a cider-barrel in the cellar was unhlooped; in the other a bed-quit was set on fire, and a full set of furniture nearly destroyed. There were eight persons in the house at the time, none of them being injured. — An effort was made on Thursday to raise the frigate Congress, which was sunk off Newport News in the spring of 1862. Three steam pumps were set at work, and in an hour succeeded in lowering the water three feet below the tide-water outside, when one of the pumps gave out, and the work was suspended. ave out, and the work was suspended.

—The gold coinage at the United States:
Mint for June amounted to \$400,700, all of which
was in double eagles. The sliver coinage in
the same time was \$22,800, all in half-tollars.
The copper coinage was \$24,700 in cent pieces,
\$15,300 in two-cent pieces, and \$47,850 in threecent pieces. cent pieces.

It is said that the Government is about to build a railroad from Brazos Santiago to Brownsville, so as to make it easier to gurrison and provision the posts on the Rio Grande. The country produces nothing, and the troops must receive all their supplies from New Orleans.

— A story is told of a soldier who dropped from a car on the Northern Central Ruilroad, was run over, had both legs cut off save a few tendons which he cut with his penknife; arrested the bleeding of the stumps; halled another train by firing his pistol, and was finally succored, after being exposed all night. - Elections will take place as follows: Kentucky, Members of Congress and State Treasurer, first Monday in August; Vermont, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and State Treasurer, first Tuesday in September; Maine, Governor and Legislature, second Monday in September.

vernor and Legislature, second Monday in September.

— For the privilege of selling books and newspapers on the Hudson River Railroid, it is said that no less than five thousand dollars a year is paid. For the same privilege on the Central Eailroad, the tax is five thousand dollars per year.

— Some unpatriotic fellow who was fond of sleeping late, stole the tongues from all the church bells in Ellsworth, Maine, on the night before the Fourth, and the next morning, therefore, they were speechless.

— Stephen Hiss, a worthy citizen, was accidentally shot in Baltimore on Tuesday, by a policeman who shot at a mad dog. The ball passed through the dog and then through Hiss, three hundred feet off, killing both.

— Hon. John Danforth, of New London, Conn., lately examined a chest of old clothes, which was given to him by a friend who died seventeen years ago, and found four gold eagles in the pocket of an old vest.

— The youngest and only surviving daugh-The youngest and only surviving daughter of President Harrison, Mrs. Colonel W. H. Taylor, died in Cincinnation the 6th instant. She was a lady of remarkable amiability and —It is stated that the leading Masons in Massachuseus are about to invite the most influ-ential brethren in the South to visit them and partake of their hospitalities, that the memo-ry of past strifes may be blotted out. ry of past strifes may be blotted out.

James L. Clark, of Natick, Mass., died last week, leaving three separate and distinct widows to mourn his loss. As a consequence, there is a little difficuly in settling the estate.

— The Government is about to turn over to their respective companies the London and Hampshire and Washington and Alexandria Railroads.

Transfer thousand man are leastly on —Twenty-five thousand men are busily engaged in pushing forward the Pacific Railroad, on the California side. A pretty girl in Indiana, stung in the mouth by a bee, was saved from death by the application of petroleum.
 At the present time Maine has about 15,000 men in the field, whose term of service has not accessive. - Governor Brownlow announces that his paper, the Knoxville Whig, is shortly to be enlarged.

farged.

— An Augusta (Ga.) paper learns that Gen.
Toombs has left the country, and is at present —Travel between Washington and Richmond is now accomplished in eight hours.

—A man in Maine turned his daughter out of her house for non-payment of rent.

—Thirteen millions will be necessary per - Figs and peaches are abundant in New Orleans. - The soldiers' fair at Milwaukie has realized yer \$88,000. -They are finding splendid opals in Cali-

FOREIGN ITEMS.

The Parisians have been enjoying the -The Philsians have been enjoying the luxury of going afoot. The cabmen, who are employed by a great company, which owns the cabs, struck for wages. In a statement which they publish in defence of their course, they say that they used to embezzle a portion of their earnings, because their pay was inadequate, and that this necessity of plundering their employers was one cause of their striking. striking.

A tower, commanding a view of the entire city and surrounding country, has been built in Cork. It was dedicated to the memory of the late Prince Consort, on the occasion of the Prince of Wales' marriage, and named the "Albert Tower." A considerable revenue is derived from a trifling charge for admission to its summit, and those funds devoted to the relief of the sick poor of Cork.

— The Queen of Madgascar, on the 15th of The Queen of Madagascar, on the 15th of April, held a religious ceremony to inaugurate her Majesty's assumption of the dress called crinoline, which is henceforth a form of raiment reserved for members of the royal family.

ony.

The Fourth of July was recognized at Havana in fine style by the shipping in the harbor. The steamship Eagle fired salutes, and all the other American vessels were gayly decked with bunting. The Spanish war vessels and all the foreign shipping in port responded by hoisting the American flag. —On the morning of June 17th, the cannon of St. Angelo announced the beginning of the twentieth year of the reign of Pope Pius IX. Only seven of the two hundred and fifty-eight popes who have occupied the chair of St. Peter have had a greater or an equal duration of sower. ower.

The Princess Metternich and some of her gay friends went to a restaurant, a short distance out of Paris, and had such a noisy spree that a crowd collected under the windows and hooted the party. To appease the rabble the Princess went out upon the balcony and sung a comic sone. a comic song.

- The famous vessel Alexandra, intended for a blockade runner, has been turned into a river boat, and now piles between London and Gravesend. She is a novelty on the Thanes, as she is the only boat that deck, in the American style. deck, in the American style.

— M. Prouyn de l'Iluys is the president of the l'uris Cricket Club, which is composed almost entirely of Englishmen. A l'aris letter says that the Empress has expressed a wish that the l'rince Imperial should join the club "as soon as he could handle a wicket."

— Cockney Zoology—Precocious young lady:

"Law, ma, here's a heagle." Manuma (reproachfully: "A heagle! Oh, you ignorant girl! Vy, it's an how!! Keeper of the monageric (respectfully): "Axes parding, mum, 'is an awk."

— In England, a half-holiday on Saturday. - In England, a half-holiday on Saturday afternoon is almost universal among business men and manufacturers. Few factories or stores are open, and the principle is even extending into the public offices.

- Colonel Stodare, a necromancer, is giving exhibitious in London, and excites attention because he performs several of those mysterious feats of Indian jugglery which have so often been described.

- A theatrical bourse has been opened on the Boulevards at Paris, at which tickets for the yarious theatres may be bought, according the various theatres may be bought, according to the attraction of the pieces of the day, either at a premium or a discount.

— A well-known sporting character has offered two hundred Napoleons to any one who would procure for him as many hairs of Gladiteur's tail as would make him a ring.

— Don Pedro Candamo, the richest capitalist in South America, recently died at Lima, leaving a fortune which, it is asserted, exceeds the sum of £16,000,000 sterling. — Thomas Pickford, who, since 1834, has been the English Consul at Paris, is dead. He has been in the British foreign service since 1814. - The Pope did not approve of blessing the coffin of Marshal Magnan, as it was decorated with Masonic emblems. A number of parents in Newcastle, England, have registered their children by the name "Lincoln." A French savan argues that the intermarriage of cousins is healthful and proper, and he cites proof. — Mursku, the new prima donna, has put little l'atti's nose out of joint in London. - Nincty-three whales were captured one lay last mouth off the coast of Scotland. — The Princess of Polignae has married a snob," and all Paris is aghast at it. - Prince Napoleon is sent off to travel again, and Clotilde goes to Italy. — There are appearances of the potato rot in Great Britain. -A diamond offered for sale in London, valued at \$200,000. — An English race-course has been opened at okonama, Jupan. -There are hundred barrel oil wells in -The strawberry crop was a failure in Eng-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The stock market was very dull yesterda but prices have an upward tendency, owing to the further advance in gold. Government bonds are better, with sales of 5-20s at 105@105%, the latter rate. the latter rate an advance of %, and 8, of 1831, at 103, an advance of %; 19% was bid for 7-30s, and 97% for 10-40s. City loans are in better demand at an advance, with sales of the new issue at \$26023, the latter rate an advance of ¼, and Municipal at 93, an advance of ¼. Railroad shares are firmly held, with sales of Reading at 50¼@5i, the lat-

ter rate an advance of %, closing at 50%; Pennsylvania Railroad at 58, no change; Catawissa preferred at 25; Norristown at 51%, an advance of 14; Camden and Amboy at 129, and Little Schuylkill at 29; 24½ was bid for North Penn. sylvania; 58% for Lehigh Valley; 60 for Phila-delphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore; 23 for lphia and Eric, and 44 for North tral. City passenger railroad shares are withou hange; Spruce and Pine sold at 23; and Hestonvile at 25%; 16 was bid for Arch-street, 10% for Race and Vine, and 11 for Lombard and South. In Bank shares there was nothing doing; 182 was bid for Philadelphia; II9 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 23½ for Mechanics; 51½ for Gi. rard; 57 for City; and 57½ for Corn Exchange Canal shares have advanced, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 29%, an advance of 1/4; Susquehanna Canal at 8, an advance of 1/4; Morris Canal preferred at 122; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 55; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 56 for Lehigh Navigation; and 31½ for Delaware Division coal. Oil shares continue irregular, with sales of Big Tank at 1; Oil Creek at 3@3½; St. Nicholas, ½; Royal, ¾; Caldwell, 2; Jersey

Well, 14; McIlhenny, 134; Densmore, 3; und Junction, 3; 3 was bid for Curtin; 1 for Egbert; 10% for Maple Shade; 2 for Mingo; 1/2 for herman; 69-100 for Walnut Island; 34 for Cherry Run; 1/4 for Atlas; and 15/4 for Corr lanter. The following were the quotations of gold The subscriptions to the 7.30 loan, received

by Jay Cooke to-day, amount to \$1,516,590, including \$200,000 from Boston National Bank, Boston; \$100,000 from Farmers' National Bank, Lancaster; \$100,000 from Commonwealth Na-National Bank Cincinnati : \$100,000 from First National Bank, New Albany; \$200,000 from Fourth National Bank, New York: \$100,000 from Third National Bank, St. Louis; \$338,350 from Ninth National Bank, New York: \$235,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago; \$100,000 from Third National Bank, Chicago; \$100,000 from the National Bank, Newburg; \$100,000 from Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston; \$200,000 from C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston; \$100,000 from Hanna, Hart, & Co., Pittsburg; \$150,000 from Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, There were 3,163 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each. The present ruling of the Commissioner of

Internal Revenue, in relation to the basis on which wholesale dealers should estimate their license tax, contemplates that dealers may estimate the amount of their sales for the year o come on that for which license is taken, without reference to the exact sales of the former year of license, and that the amount of tax shall be determined by that estimate If, at the close of the year, it shall annear in any case that the amount of actual sales has exceeded the estimate, a reassessment will surely be made. The receipts from internal revenue, from the 1st to the 13th, inclusive, of he present month, amount to \$9,500,000. Measures have been determined upon with a view of putting speedily in operation the land machinery for the sale and disposul of the public lands in the States. As soon as the registers and assessors may be designated. they will be ordered immediately to report at the Local Land Office, which is to be located at a central point, and under special instruc-tions they will be required to open offices for the sale and disposal of public lands, according to the laws of Congress.

The Secretary of the Treasury has reports from the Cotton States, upon which he esti-mates that the supply, exclusive of the new eron, will prove to be not less than 2.250,000 les, of which he supposes that 1,000,000 bales will come from the region west of the Mississippi. The Galveston Bulletin of the 13th ult. makes a complaint of the want of a sufficient quantity of shipping in that port to transport now there, and which is arriving from the in-terior. The quantity of the staple west of the Mississippi is estimated at 1,000,000 bales, a arge portion of which will at once seek the

market in exchange for supplies of manufactured goods.
The Savannah *Herald* of the 7th instant re The Savannah Herald of the 7th instant remarks:

"After the confusing influence of four years of blockade restriction, we find it difficult to to prepare satisfactory financial and commercial reports, but the markets are gradually assuming the steadiness which naturally follows after so long a period of constant fluctuation, and the complete resumption of a retiable currency and settled political policy. The port of Savannah was opened on the 1st of July, with Hon. Wylly Woodbridge as Collector. The customs department will soon be thoroughly organized, with efficient officers superintending all branches. Sight bills on New York for the past week have been selling at pargl per cent.; buying rates one per cent. In stering, nothing doing. With time paper a limited business was done, and rates are irregular. A few purchases of gold unade at 35640 per cent. premium; it is selling at 35640 per cent. premium. It is resold at a small advance; there is a limited inquiry. A comparative business is doing in stocks and bonds; very few are offering, and prices too irregular for quotation. Several sales of bank bills, old issue, have been made during the past week. We offer the following as fair brokers' quotations: Central Railroad and Banking Company, 50 cents; farine Bank of Savannah, 40 cents; Bank of Middle Georgia (Macon,) 40 cents. Other banks varying from 10 to 20 cents." marks:

The London Economist says :

The London Economist says:

"The bank return to Wednesday evening bears evidence of the increased demand for money which has prevailed during the last week. The reserve of notes in the banking department is £217,000 less, and the private scurities are £1,285,000 more. The total amount of bullion is £16,407,000, or £112,000 more than last week. It is certain that for a few days past the market rate has been fully up to the bank minimum of three per cent. It is probable that the demand thus manifested may be chiefly occasioned by the adjustment of transactions maintring at the end of the funncial quarter and the commercial half-year. The excitement of the general election interferes with business, and for a few weeks forward it may huppen that the rate of discount will relapse into the torpid condition which prevailed a fortnight ago. But symptoms are not wanting to justify the belief that the value of money is not likely at present to fall much lower. The demands upon the floating capital is slow and limited. As far as can be seen at present, the harvests will be favorable, not only in this country but in North America and over large parts of Europe. A harvest generally favorable is always an element of ease and strength, and an abundant yield in the United States this year might go a long way to smooth the restoration of prosperity to the States of the Union." The following will show the weekly receipts of Flour and Grain at the places indicated the week ending July 8:

33,593 290,470 861,376 341,433 15,224 5,712 232,022 1,350 9,025 1,320 21,839 85,099 1,624 800 18,346 12,599 5,953 5,233 3,372 34,619 330 6,000 Drexel & Co. quote: [cw U. S. Bonds, 1881..

The stock market is firm but inactive.

Eric Preferred. 86 864 Hudson River. 1103/ 11094 14 Reading. 101/4 1003/ 12 After the board the market was dulf. York Central closed at 95%, Ericat SI, Rea at 101/4. Lator, Eric sold at 81/4. Sales of Stocks, July 13. SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. BEFORE BOARD. 5000 City 6s....new 92% | 500 Big Mountain....

1%

SECOND BOARD 1000 U S 5-20 B. s. coup. 105 | 50 Catawissa R. prf. 2 500 City 0s New 224 | 100 St. Nicholas Gi... 0 do cash. 224 | 900 McIlbenny Oil... AFTER BOARDS. 85 Hestonville R... 153 | 100 Reading R... 153 | 100 do... 150 | 100 do... 150 | 100 do... 150 | 100 Caldwell | SALES AT THE CLOSE.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. July 14-Evening. The Produce markets are rather more active at the close of the week, and prices are looking up, owing to the advance in gold. In Flour there is more doing, and prices have advanced about 25c # bbl. Wheat, Corn, and Oats have advanced. Quereitron Bark is without change. Cotton has been more active, and prices are better. Coal is more active, but prices are without any material change. Coffee continues scarce at former rates. Fish are rather dull, at former rates. Green Fruit is coming in freely. In Pig Iron there is mor doing. Naval Stores have advanced. Petro leum is less active, and prices are barely main tained. Provisions are scarce, and firm at full prices. Sugar is firmly held. Whisky is with-

doing.

CANDLES.—There is very little doing; small sales of Adamantine are making at 22%226 for sixes, and 25c \$ \$ \$ for twelves. In Tallow Candles there is very little doing.

COAL.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, but there is more demand, both for shipment and home use. Cargo sales are making from Port Richmond at from \$402.75 \$ \$ ton. delivered on board. supplied and hold use. Cargo sales are making from Port Richmond at from \$402.75 \$\foat\$ ton, delivered on board.
Corron.—There is more doing in the way of sales, and prices have advanced \$405c \$\pi\$ is about 1,500 bales sold in lots at from \$4035c \$\pi\$ here for middlings, closing at \$53055c \$\pi\$ h.
Coffee continues scarce, and the sales are initied; 500 bags of Lagunyra sold at \$24.00 \$22.0c \$\pi\$ here in gold, and small lots of Rio at \$21.00 \$22.0c \$\pi\$ here gold, and small lots of Rio at \$21.00 \$22.0c \$\pi\$ here gold, and small lots of Rio at \$21.00 \$22.0c \$\pi\$ here gold the way of sales and prices are without change; small sales of Bengal Indigo are making at \$2.0502.20 \$\pi\$ h.
Fish.—In Mackeyel there is very little doing. Sales of No. 3s are making from the wharf at \$10.50012.50 \$\pi\$ bbl. Small sales from store are making at \$24.025 \$\pi\$ bbl for shore No. 1s; \$14015 for bay do.; \$16017 for shore No. 1s; \$14015 for bay do.; \$16017 for shore No. 3s. Codfish are selling at \$24.025 \$\pi\$ bbl for shore No. 1s; \$14015 for bay do.; \$10017 for shore \$2\$; \$14 for bay \$2\$; and \$13018.50 for large No. 3s. Codfish are selling at \$2\$ \$\pi\$ h.
FRUIT.—Foreign continues very scarce and high. Green Fruit is coming in more freely, and selling at \$\pi\$ ir prices. Dried apples are quoted at \$5005 \$\pi\$ h, and pared peaches at 1800 \$250 \$\pi\$ h.

26c 智 L. FREIGHTS.—West India freights continu Freghts.—West India freights continue dull, and we hear of no engagements. A vessel was taken to Lisbon with coal oil on private terms, and a bark of 2,500 bbls to Boston at 50c % bbl. Some few engagements have been made by the steamer for Liverpool at 10 % 12s % ton. Coal freights are better, and \$1.75 % 1.85 % ton has been puid to Boston.

Frathers.—Small sales of Western are making at 6060c % %.

Hidden.—The demand for both dry and wetsalted continues light. Prices remain unchanged.

Hors continue dull. Small sales of new Rastern and Western are making at 30000c HAX—Baled is selling at \$20@22 % ton.
LUMBER.—There is very little doing, and the
arrivals are light. We quote White Pine at
\$27@20, and Yellow do. at \$25.22 % M.
LEATHER.—We have no changes of importance to report this week.

Slaughter Sole.—The demand continues chiefly for prime heavy weights, with an upward ten or prime neavy weights, with an upward tendency in prices.

Spanish Sole.—The stock on hand is about the same as last reported. The inquiry has been much the same, and the sales made have been at the same figures.

Hembook Sole.—The demand continues, chiefly from the city and near-by trade, and has not been important. Prices unchanged.

Curried Leather.—There has been rather more inquiry for way upper. For hemess the denquiry for wax upper. For harness the demand has been about the same as last week

Maint has been about the same as not week. Prices are unchanged.

Molasses.—There is no change to notice in price or demand; a cargo of Trinidad sold alse & gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—All kinds are in better demand and wises have advanced with only.

acturers only purchase to supply their immediate wants; about 120,000 hs sold, in lots, a rom 55 up to 68c % h for common to findece.

Boots and Shoes.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: There is usually a falling of in the shoe trade about the first of July, and the present year forms no exception to this rule. So far as sales are concerned, the market has been exceedingly quiet the past week among all classes—of trade. Both jobbers and manufacturers are, however, in active preparation for full business. The prospect is exceeding flattering for the following season in the shoe trade, and there are indications of an early opening in active sales. The city and local trade are still buying moderate quantities and a few distant shoe traders have been canvassing the market, but otherwise there have been few transactions. Jobbers are actively examining other markets, and the arrivals are gradually on the increase. Manufacturers are commencing in earnest on the fall styles. The market for heavy goods is unsettled, and prices will, doubtless, rule lower under a decline in raw materials; children's goods are yet ruling firmly, which, with bulmorals and lasting, constitute the principal demand at present. lemand at present. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July 13.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July 13.

Business in the Oil way presented no new feature. The demand being moderate, sales were of a similar description. The week's receipts have been limited by the river. Several sales were made for future delivery, as purcels are known to be on the way, and may arrive at any hour. So far as relates to prices we, have no change to make; figures that were current one week ago would answer on the present ocasion. The receipts of Crude since our last only reach 606 bbls. It will be perceived, by reference to the transactions below, that most of yesterday's sales were for future delivery. The rates were 21@21½c, packages returned, equal to 26@26½c, including packages, according to gravity. Refined Oil.—The market was steady but not very active. The rates were—Bonded, 52½c, Philadelphia delivery. Free Oil was held at \$40,65c. The sales that came under our notice were: Oil was held at 64@65c. The sales that earne under our notice were:
CRUDE.—Sales of 1,000 bbls and 500 bbls, to arrive, at 21c, pkgs returned; 200 bbls, free on board, at 26/c; sales of 55 bbls, free on board, at 26/c; sales of 55 bbls, free on board, at 36c; 25 bbls heavy oil at 22c, pkgs returned. Stocks limited.
REFINED.—The demand was not extensive, Holders were firm, and not disposed to give way. The sale yesterday of 1000 bbls of Nonpared was a mistake; it was 100 bbls bonded, delivered in Philadelphia, at 52/ce, and so we wrote it. The mistake was the printer's, not ours. Sales of 500 bbls bonded, Philadelphia delivery, at 52/ce. We did not learn of any sales of free.

New York Markets, July 14.

Breadstipps.—The market for State and Western Flour is 56 better; sales 10,000 lbls at \$5.70@6.05 for superfine State; \$8.75@6.05 for superfine State; \$6.75@6.05 for superfine Western; \$6.80@6.95 for Common to medium extra.

Outs are dull at 58@60c for Western. The Corn market is quiet; sales \$0,000 bushels at 70 mile for unsound, and \$2@83c for sound mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is firmer; sales \$0,000 bbls at \$27.75@28.75 for new mess; \$26.50@27 for %3-1 do, cash and regular way; \$10@20 for prime; and \$21.50@22.25 for prime mess. The Beef market is quiet; sales 500 bbls at about previous prices. Beef hams are irm and quiet. TALLOW is firm; sales 50,000 hs at 111/2011%.
WHISKY is stendy; sales 200 bbls Western at \$2.00. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltinore, July 14.—Flour is steady at \$7.25@7.37% for Western extra. Wheat active, and 2@26 higher. Corn firm at 98c for yellow, and 97c for white. Provisions advancing, Bacon—Shoulders, 17%c; Sides, 17%c. Codice firm; Ric, 20@22c in gold. Whisky Steady; the stock is light. Western is quoted at \$2.15.

Chicago, July 14.—Flour firm. Wheat quiet; sales No. 1 \$1.14 @1.12; No. 2, 98092c. Onts tirm and advanced 4.201c; sales No. 1 55%c, and No. 2 540514c. Onts dult; No. 1 50%c. Highwines firm; sales at \$2. Provisions firm and active. Lard firm at 20c; available stock, 1500 tierees. Markets by Telegraph.

 Stock, 1,500 tierces.
 Receipts.
 Shipments.

 Flour, bbls.
 3,600
 8,500

 Wheat, bush.
 34,000
 25,000

 Corn, bush.
 108,000
 16,000

 Oats, bush.
 24,000
 124,000

New York Markets, July 14.

CINCINNATI, July 14.—Flour unch, at \$6@6.15. Whisky steady and Provisions buoyant and higher, \$27. Lard, 20c. LETTER BAGS

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE HORNTON BROWN,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE, COM. OF THE MO MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jul,

UN RISES...... 4 49 | SUN SETS.

Steamer Thomas E Cahiil (US Imagineral Steamer Thomas E Cahiil (US Imagineral Murtagh, from City Point, Va, with Goneral Grant's log-louse and furniture.

Bark Josio Nicholas, Nicholas, 20 days from the St. Jago, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Brig CC Frost, Small, S days from Calait, 25 ton, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Ann, Green, 10 days from Calait, 25 ton, in ballast to Garlislo, 5 days from W.

Schr G W Krels, Carlislo, 5 days from W.

Mington, N C, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr Defford, Gifford, from Richmond, V.

in ballast to Bancroft, Lowis, & Co.

Schr Lewis Chester, Bartlett, from 19650, in ballast to Caldwell, Suwer, & Co.

Schr J B Henry, Grace, from New Haven, aballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr E J Pickup, Bowen, from Bridgeton, ballast to Captain.

Schr E Ilzabeth, Brown, from Lynn, in ballat to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr Cordelia Newkirk, Weaver, from vannah via Wilmington, bel, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary Emily, Veazie, 10 days from Ragor, to J E Bazley, & Co.

Schr Sarah Warren, Postless, I day frog Schr Sarah Warren, Postless, I day frog Schr Sarah Warren, Postless, I day frog Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from India River, with corn to Jas Barratt.

Schr M C Burnite, Monthit, 3 days from Say, na, with railroad ties to J W Bacon.

The brig Dudley, arrived on Thursday, consigned to order, and not to More Phillip as before reported. Arrived.

Esteamship Propontis (Br), Higginson Steamship Propontis (Br), Higginson, ldygoool, Brig Blue Wave (Br), Carrol, St John, N B. Brig Blue Wave (Br), Carrol, St John, N B. Brig Blue Wave (Br), Carrol, St John, N B. Brig Blue Wave (Br), Carrol, St John, N B. Brig Mary C Mariner, Muriner, Port Roysl Schr Harriet and Surah, Tice, Norfolk, Schr Frances Edwards, Blackman, Boston. Schr Harriet and Surah, Tice, Norfolk, Schr D Gifford, Gimord, Boston. Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Providence. Schr Cordolia Newkirk, Weaver, Boston. Schr Chras Henry, Grace, Newbern. Schr G. L. Vanndervoort, Baker, Norwich. Schr Jas B Henry, Grace, Newbern. Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, New Bedfard, Schr Ann Jane, Watt, Washington. Schr Chas Hecksher, Mayhew, Salisbury, Schr B M Price, Kelly, Salem. Schr Hope, Tracy, Indian River. Schr Extra, Taylor, Washington. Schr Heckensack, Temple, Baltimore. Str Heckensack, Temple, Baltimore. Str New York, Platt, Washington.

Memoranda.

Steamship City of Cork (Br), Tibbits, from Liverpool 30th ult and Queenstown list inc, with five hundred and soventy-eight passed gors, at New York on Thursday. July an passed several large icebergs; 3th, ciths miles N E of Cape Race, at four A M, exchange signals with steamship Asia, bound E. Steamship Atlanta, Williams, from New heans 5th inst, at New York on Thursday, with five hundred and fifty-eight discharged meny the 2d New Jorsey Cavalry.

Ship John Davies, Thomas, at Quebee 8th ins, from Rio Janeiro 20th May.

Bark Eventide, Park, hence at Portland In inst—not as before.

Bark Volant (Br), Snow, for this port low was loading at Remedios 3d inst. There has been a mutiny on board previous to the slamong the colored crew, to quell which the captain applied to the Spanish authorities to assistance, which they promptly rendered that they were obliged to shoot the ringlening they were obliged to shoot the ringlening captain applied to the Spanish authorities as assistance, which they promptly rendered by assistance, which they promptly rendered by they were obliged to shoot the ringlather (which he preferred rather than submit to shandcuffed). There being only three implicated, the other two were secured and put is prison, where they await the action of the atthorities.

Bark James Scott, McLean, from Buenes Ayres, at Boston on Thursday.

Bark Annie Ramsey (Br), Phillips, sevent, two days from Buenes Ayres, at New York of Thursday, with hides, goat skins, &c.

Brig EY Stewart, Holland, hence, at Remedios 3d inst, unc.

Brig Samuel G Adams, Barrett, for New York about 12th, was loading at Remedios 3d inst for New York about 15th.

Brig Maine, Jarvis, at Remedios 3d inst by Boston about 12th.

CITY ITEMS. SUMMER CONFECTIONS.—The pleasures greatly enhanced by a supply of fine free healthful Confections, such as can always had, in best style, at Messrs. E. G. Whitman Co.'s, No. 318 Chestnut street, next door Adams & Co.'s Express. They furnish these d licious edibles in qualities expressly adapt for the hot weather, put up in neat boxes. carry any distance without injury.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.—Mr.Georg Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome a sortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, ber and goods especially adapted for travelling His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invento by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any FOR ONE DOLLAR.-All the time spent in ty

ing and untying, and half the silk in the tand scarf, are saved by the use of Eshleman nateut crayat holder. Price, one dollar each wholesale and retail, at 701 Chestnut street Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods-large THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "T Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John

Sixth street. Work done by hand in the bes manner, and warranted to give satisfaction His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Good HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, APRICOTS, CONFECTIO A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut. Roaste Almonds, Chocolates, and a hundred other de licious things, adapted for the season, can not be had at his counters. THE LATE ADMIRAL DUPONT .- Mr. F. Gute kunst, 704 and 706 Arch street, has lately isucd superb Photographs, in various sizes,

the late Admiral Dupont, Lieutenant General Grant, the Rev. Dr. Vaughn, and others, & plicates of which can now be had at his com THE "CHINESE SUN HAT." sold by Wood & Cany, 725 Chestuut street, is really indispersable to every lady about leaving the eff. of this house is now selling off at much be VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provid themselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street Telegraph Cable will be laid during the present month, and a distinguished success ooked for. The tariff of charges is I heavy, but in view of the importance of the subject we have determined to pay ten dollar word for the following desputch: "Buy a your wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 8 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, if you would look like an entire gentleman." Prett expensive in the way of tolls, but the in ortance of the communication will justify the

you neutralize the virus of many diseases their source. In all Disorders of the Skin. the Glands, the Fleshy Fibre, the Secretive Organi and the Bones, all Scrofulous Complaints, Ca cer, &c., Dr. Jayne's Alterative is a standa protive: and while it is a fault in many me cines that, before they reach the disease, th nationt is prostrated beyond recovery, no sil drawback attends this remedy, for it sustain the strength of the sufferer while eradicating the cause of his complaint. Prepared only a THE ROBBER TIME, that steals the sweetnes

from all fruits and flowers, is bailed by Plat-lon's "Night-Blooming Coreus," Its aroung is less perishable than that of foreign extract essence, or tollet-water, and incomore delightful. Sold everywhere... SPER'S SAMBURG PORT WINE .- Mr. Speer enthusiastic horticulturist in New Jersey, ha a very excellent wine made from the Samh or Port grape. The best judges pronounce it superb. It is said to have been adopted by the New York Hospital, and physicians generally as a very superior wine, and held in high esti mation for its medical properties. It is als recommended by many medical gentlemented female weakness and general debility. We touched it to our lips somewhat unwillingly but were agreeably disappointed in fluding one of the most delicious wines we have ever tasted. We hope that our leading physicis will test the virtues of this wine,—New York Sold by our druggists. TIS NOT A FABLE.—The immense and univer

sal demand for the fragrant Sozodont, is a mar-vel in the annals of dentistry. It exceeds that of all other dentifrices combined. Neither acid from the stomach, nor any other corr ponding element generated by indigestion can affect a set of teeth regularly purified b this fragrant vegetable, antiséptic and prese vative. Mosquito Rings, Bars, Canopies, and Un brella Frames; also, all styles of Net used. sale at iv15&au1 EMBROIDERED CLOTH AND VICTORIA DAMAS Plano and Table Covers. C. M. Stout & Co. 1026 Chestnut street. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR REN and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant pianos for sale Seventh and Chestnut. FOUR STECK & CO.'s PLANO'S (little used) for sale at bargains. These planes have been used

accommodating terms. during the past winter and spring at concerl at public halls, and in private houses, an show no marks of use. Price \$200 less that new ones of same style, though all new ones have been reduced \$75. J. E. Gould, have been reduced \$75. 1e21-86t Seventh and Chestnut streets. VERANDA AWNINGS, WINDOW SHADES, AND MOSQUITO NOTS. C. M. Stout & Co., 1026 Chestual.