MONDAY, JULY 17, 1865. # # We can take no notice of anonymous commu nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts illentions. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

To Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

A free-trade journal denies that heavy import duties are rendered necessary by the national debt, and points to England with her free-trade policy, despite her gigantic burdens, as a proof of this position. The argument is ingenious, but not sound. England imports little or nothing for home consumption except raw material, and the best protection she can give to her manufacturer is afforded by free trade in corn, cotton, &c. The first cost of her fabrics is thus reduced. Building up her industrial interests through a long course of years, by the most rigid and exorbitant system of protective duties ever known in the commercial history of the world, now that they have gained a prominent foothold, she still directs her legislation for their benefit by her free-trade policy. This seeming paradox is explained by the fact that of late years it was her agricultural interest only that clamored for protection; but this was swept away, at the instance mainly of her manufacturing interests, that the bread consumed by those who made her fabrics might be reduced in price, and her workmen thus enabled to live even when wages were brought down to the lowest possible standard. Thus, in reality, modern British Free Trade practically means continued protection to her manufactures, in the only form in which, in their present well-established condition, it can be made available. The agriculture of Great Britain is made subservient to her manufactures. While her imports are chiefly crude or raw material, her exports are almost exclusively manufactured articles. A member of the House of Commons was recently so much shocked at the discovery that a small quantity of coal and iron were exported to Germany, that he proposed to put on an export duty to check this trade. We believe his proposition was not adopted, but the mere fact that it was made is a striking illustration of the prevailing British faith in their traditional policy of putting all the labor they can on every home production and every foreign product they acquire before they suffer it to become an export. We have become so accustomed to export raw materials and little else, and to import chiefly manufactured articles and comparatively few raw materials, that we habitually regard this extravagant system as the normal condition of trade. In reality it is just the reverse of the commerce enjoyed by England. When our industrial he our true policy, and the one best calculated to enable us to bear the burden of a heavy debt as well as ordinary peace exby adding to raw material of all descriptions the profits of the labors of a counthalf the semi-civilized laborers of the earth without such aid, we will become enthusiastic advocates of free trade. For, then, every sale to a foreign consumer will enhance the wealth of our country and citizens. Every protective tariff of a foreign country will then become obnoxious to us, because by removing it we will increase the market for our own manufactures and thus incidentally benefit or protect them. It is question being changed by a discovery of whose ox is gored; whenever we can create a system of commerce that gores John Bull in the way he gores us now, we will sustain

MERCANTILE LIBRARY. The last annual report of this popular

institution gives some striking illustrations ceeding in its results the most sanguine anticipations of its projectors. It added 2.546 stockholders to the previous number. making the whole number of stockholders and subscribers at the close of last year 5.894. That the privileges of the library 161.440 volumes were loaned during the tained in the library, as well as numberless which was received from the members and \$3,057.76, derived from rents of the pornumber of new books donated and purbooks, periodicals, and binding, amountnow numbers thirty-two thousand volumes. During the last ten years about 20,000 books have been added to its collection, and the number annually loaned

revenues of this Library may now be con-Pennsylvania, and equalled by very few in any part of the United States." The would be no such malignants in the South the large number of stockholders. The President Johnson's policy. The loud call for has yet been made. One generous mem- griefs when they should study the public ber last year donated to the library one | weal, tempt the defeated conspirators who thousand dollars, and a few other dona- still linger in the South to new outrages tions and bequests have at different times | upon the Government. But, "it is the been made; but in the main, this institu- rough brake that virtue must go through." tion has been self-supporting, and owes its | And if the soft word cannot turn away the success to the skill it has displayed in wrath of treason, and bring peace and obediscerning, and the energy and liberal- dience to all the land, then the iron will ity it has shown in supplying the and the hand of steel must do the apwants of the public. Any of our pointed work. generous citizens who desire to appropriate a portion of their fortunes to the encourage. ment of literature in such a way as to promote "the greatest good of the greatest number," cannot select a more worthy recipient of their bounty than the Mercantile Library. With its present vigorous and progressive organization, enlarged membership, and liberal income, it would, with buildings sufficiently commodious, speedily become the most extensive and useful institution of its class in the country.

now to the citizens of Tennessee is at once a significant sign of the continued prevalence of a rebellious spirit, and of the stern resistance which it will encounter from the national authorities. Under the guidance of President Jounson, while he was acting as Military Governor, a free Constitution was adopted, and all notorious rebels were disfranchised. Recently, a determined effort has been made by bold demagogues to nullify both these measures; to disseminate the sentiment that slavery it indestructible, and to demand that the civil government shall pass at once into the hands of the disloyal, by the grant of unrestricted suffrage to every friend and supporter of Secession. The response has been short, sharp and de- his approaching trial.

cisive. A few of the most prominent fulminators of these rebellious doctrines have been arrested. Gov. BROWNLOW announces that the military authorities will act in strict harmony with himself, and that candidates elected by the votes of disfranchised rebels will not be allowed to hold the offices to which they aspire. Emancipation, with all its guarantees, is, of course, being enforced by the officers specially charged with a supervision of that subject. The traitors will find that the Administration is not to be trifled with; and that the settled convictions of the American people against slavery and its re-establishment will be enforced, "peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must.

THE BLAIR BROTHERS-MONTGOMERY and General Frank-are a very eccentric pair. Nothing seems to please them. MONTGOMERY made a harangue at Hagerstown (Md.) last Wednesday, the 12th of July, in which he scolded Mr. SEWARD and Mr. STANTON for surrendering Mexico to France! and FRANK spoke at Lexington (Ky.) on the 10th, where he made ugly faces at HOLT, STAN-TON, CHASE, and others, while professing to advocate the constitutional abolition of slavery. The editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, who heard this speech, says of FRANK:

Frank:

We believe the Union men of Kentucky asked General Blair to speak, but we are satisfied that they made a great mistake. The invitation would have come with far more grace from the other side, and we are certain that the Conservatives of Kentucky enjoyed his speech more than the Union men. He is with the Union men of Kentucky in favoring the constitutional amendment and opposing negro suffrage, but he is more with the Conservatives in his love for and willingness to help the rebels backto political power. That is the great question, and upon that he has no sympathy with the Union men of this State. We but express the feelings of many Union men, who said as much to us, when we say we want no more electioneering speeches from General Blair. He is not our kind of a Union man, we will concede to General Blair all the military honor he may have fairly won, but he cannot make a car'spaw of Kentucky to pull out the chestnuts for his political meal. We thank General Blair for every gun he itred in the defence of the Union, and every drop of blood he shed in the same holy cause, but politically we bid him adieu. We hope that General Blair will never speak on our side again in Kentucky. His specenes hurt us.

MAJOR GENERAL LORENZO THOMAS Adjutant General United States Army, left Philadelphia last night for Washington. The belief that this veteran officer and accomplished gentleman is about to resume the active duties of his office will be good news to his thousands of friends.

GEORGE ALFRED TOWNSEND, of Philalelphia, has been associated with Colonel CHARLES G. HALPINE ("Private Miles O'Reilley") in the editorship of the New York Citizen. American journalism has no more brilliant, daring, and fertile genius than Townsend.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Washington, July 15, 1865. The men who complain of severe measures towards the Southern people and demand that the habeas corpus should be restored, and dedicate their newspapers and interests assume the character which her's their leisure to denunciations of Stanton now possess, then, indeed, free trade will | and of Holt, may refresh themselves by turning to passing events in Virginia and in Tennessee. Here are two States mon which the experiment of tender-heartedness has can incidentally tax the commerce of the world in the most effective form by adding to may material of all descriptions. been abundantly and repeatedly tried. Virginia; and as Tennessee is President | college for the education of both sexes were Johnson's own State, a large measure tions the profits of the labors of a count-less legion of manufacturing operatives, who direct the movements of machinery that accomplishes greater results under their for, the citizens of that commonwealth.

The course of the labors of a count-less legion of manufacturing operatives, who direct the movements of machinery that accomplishes greater results under their by a square of generosity might have been expected by, and was indeed in contemplation for, the citizens of that commonwealth.

The course of the labors of a count-less with the overlame them by a square of the hours a square with the overlame them by a square with the overlame them by a mion of firmness, kindness, and sagacious knowledge of the human mind. The journal of his foreign travel is highly interesting, and exhibits few of the almost inevitable blunders into which tourists in strange lands readily The course of the Richmond Whig and the | fall We will not say that the book, though i Lynchburg Republican in the one, and the | contains over 600 pages, post 8vo., is too large; treasonable violence of Campbell and Etheridge in the other, prove how difficult it is to bring those to reason who are infected with the poison of rebellion. But enlarge the income and income-tax of her | for the existence of this much-abused war power-but for the suspension of the habeas corpus—the lately defeated conspirators against the Republic would be almost as strong in the South to-day as before the war, and equally defiant and dangerous. the old story repeated of the merits of a whole | I have pleaded for magnanimity to the Southern people, have objected to the attempt to hold them responsible for the words and works of their leaders. and have urged the appointment of Southern men as Provisional Governors, as a good way to show confidence in the professions of those who penitentially proclaimed their purpose to act in good faith to the pire p for, indeed, their American is superior restored and rescued Government of their of its present usefulness and of its rapid fathers. That this is still the best policy, progress. The policy of duplicating the if not the clear duty of the Executive, is shares proved a complete success, far ex- sufficiently satisfactory to my own mind. And we have daily proofs of the justice of this observation. The good men of the South are coming out boldly on the right side. These are not adventurers, or foes in

disguise, but thorough-bred statesmen, who know the risks they run when they violate a were freely used is shown by the fact that | promise, and have too many warnings before them of the fate of the perjurers and traitors year; and there were, besides, countless of past years, to dream of imitating them. multitudes of readers of the fine collection | Leaders like Brownlow, of Tennessee; of magazines, reviews, and newspapers re- Holden, of North Carolina; Brown and Johnson, of Georgia; Botts, of Virginia; books consulted and read by the frequenters | Murphy, of Arkansas, the very best maof the reading-room, which were not en- terial of the old Democratic and Whig tered as loaned. The revenues of the parties, have taken their position with an library amounted to \$21,921.65, all of unconditional emphasis, from which there can be no recantation. By consequence, subscribers as taxes, fees, and fines, except the people who are governed by such teachers cannot long resist the example. tions of the building used as offices. The But without the war power in the hands of the President, the very best efforts of the chased was 5,165, the cash expended for very best men of the South would be miserable failures. The ingratitude of the two ing to more than \$10,000. The library Virginia papers and the two Tennessee politicians above alluded to would become general, and would soon ripen in the most flagrant and fatal treason; and the substantial fruits of the has been quadrupled. The number of victory of the Government would be members in 1856 was but 1,682, and the lost in the stormy sea of a new civil war. receipts of that year were but \$6,802.59, or Is it not deplorable that with such a fact less than one-third the sum received last | proved plainly to every ordinary mind, there are to be found men who, professing The directors justly congratulate the to be friends of the Government, and of stockholders on the fact that "the fixed | President Johnson's administration, yet demand the restoration of what they call sidered superior to those of any library in | "the civil power," and denounce the Secretary of War because it is not done? There great desideratum now is additional room as Etheridge, and no such ingrates as the for the large accessions constantly being | Richmond Whig, if we had no Northern plotmade, and for the accommodation of ters under the disguise of friends, against Board has already set apart a building the habeas corpus in the free States, where fund of nine thousand dollars, which is the exercise of the war power injures no honannually increased, for the construction of a est man, gives voice to treason in the Southnew building, but no positive determination | ern States; and the curses of stern and inin reference to the period when it will be | flexible patriots like Stanton, by the politicommenced, or where it will be located, | cians of the North, who cultivate private

> - All the talk about Sonora Gwin and his lukeship has ended in nothing. Gwin is thus officially squelched in a note in the Diario, the organ of Maximilian: organ of Maximilian:
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> We, the Imperial Government, never, at any time, have entered into negotiations with Dr. Gwin. So we never contemplated making him bake nor Governor of Sonora, nor Viceroy of any other province. We never knew that his services were worth sixty thousand dollars a year. Moreover, the very person of Dr. Gwin is not known by any of the Ministers, and we did not hear of any having the desire to get acquainted with him.

All the telegrams we have been printing from Mexico, it is further said, were written THE RECENT ADDRESS of Gov. Brown-by Gwin himself. They began with "persons an air of truth which impresses us very favorow to the citizens of Tennessee is at in the confidence of Dr. Gwin's say so and so ably. In a word, the latter moiety of the book and then came a long sketch of the rising importance and power of "Dr. Gwin." We will lear no more of that hereafter. By the way, speaking of Mexican affairs, we understand that Marshal Bazaine, the French commander has just married a Mexican girl of good family -Messrs. Vallandigham, Pendleton, Long Olds, and the others who recently met in Ohio as a Democratic State Convention, have just sent forth a challenge to anybody to discuss with them the question of slavery, they affirming it to be the proper condition for the n groes of the South. Nobody has as yet paid my attention to the Falstaffian challenge, and

one is likely to. Pendleton arrived in New York on Friday. - Stephens, ex-President of the rebel Con-federacy, and Gilmor, are among the few rebel prisoners remaining in Fort Warren. Both of them are retiring in their habits, and Gilmor is said to look with a good deal of anxiety for

New Publications. Not long ago, in Boston, the city of his adoption, which he loved so well and served so long nd faithfully, Horace Mann (born in 1798, and dead in 1859) was honored, in his memory, by his statue, nobly executed by Miss Hosn being erected in a public place, within view of the scene of his life-long labors. Horace Mani was doubly eminent. The son of a poor farme in Massachusetts, it may be said that he literally struggled into a good education. The same nerseverance and high mental capacity carried him through his University cours with distinguished success and honors. He came a lawyer, and soon after a member of the State Legislature, speaking well upon mos questions of progress (religious liberty, rail-coads, temperance, law-reform, and the im. provement of the common schools;) moved t oston, which sent him to the State Senate, c which he was elected President in 1836 and 837; and, when the Massachusetts Board of Education was organized, was elected it secretary, with a small salary, abandoning s growing law-practice in order to reform the school-system of his native State, and, in the

eleven years of his holding this office, to which was annually elected, completely change and improved it. His Reports, particular after he had visited Europe and examined the chool-systems there, display a thorough ap preciation of what popular education ought to be, and caused much discussion, not only here but in foreign countries. New England educa tion, in fact, was the fruit of his experience sagneity, and observation.

John Quiney Adams died early in 1818, and Mr. Mann was sent, by the Whig party, to serve the remainder of his time in the House of Representatives, Washington. His first speech was against the extension of slavery; and, urged by his friends, Mr. Charles Sumne and Dr. Howe, he appeared in court, at Washington, as the counsel for two persons, named Drayton and Sayres, who had been indicted for allowing seventy-five slaves, living in the District of Columbia, to escape in the small sloop "Pearl," which they owned. So many indictments had been prepared against these men that had they been "convicted on all of them, it would have required an imprisonment of hundreds of years to expiate the deed." Drayton was convicted twice-no other resul could have been expected in Washington at that time. Some months later, a motion for a new trial was successful. Drayton was tried again and acquitted, but still pursued again on new indictments. Mr. Mann displayed equa poldness and ability in arguing, in a Washington court of law, that slavery in the District o Columbia was unconstitutional. In November, 1848, Mr. Mann was re-elected by a large majority, though not nominated in the convention proving successful by his anti-slavery principles, which he boldly declared, everywhere on his canvass. On one and the same day September 15, 1852) he was elected Presiden of Antioch College, recently established in Ohio, and nominated for the Governorship o Massachusetts. He was defeated as a candi late for the latter office, and went to Ohio where he had terribly up-hill work, which he performed during the next seven years, until. literally worn out, he died at the age of sixtythree. A purer publicist never lived, and few men had a greater number of sincere friends. Chief among these were those excellent persons, Mr. and Mrs. George Combe, with whom he became acquainted during their visit to the United States, and whose correspondence he highly valued. It was proper

that Horace Mann should have a good biographer; and he has found one in the person of a highly accomplished and amiable woman, Mrs. Mary Mann, his second wife. She has allowed him, in fact, mainly to tell his own story, by publishing a great deal of his Diary and large selections from his correspondence, which was extensive. The book, pub lished by Walker, Fuller, & Co., Boston, has the defect of telling us very little about Mr. Mann, personally, except what we learn from the diary and letters in question. The last two hundred and twenty pages of the volume, relating the events of his life from his accepting the College Presidency in Ohio to his death, are personally more interesting than considerable, but he overcame them by a no one can desire to see it abridged. The work which is got up with much taste, wants three things, which should be supplied in future editions:—I. Table of Contents (of chapters) to follow the Introduction; 2. Full index. at the close, to the subjects and persons mentioned in the book; and 3, a portrait of Horace Mann, of whose personal appearance not one word is said in the whole volume. On the cover, is neatly impressed a full-length, robed, semi-classical, likeness of the man—drawn, we suppose, from the statue. But his portrait certainly ought to be within as well as upon the book. We recommend this "Life of Horaco Mann' to all who are engaged or interested in the great purpose of education. (Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.)

We have repeatedly congratulated Messrs Appleton, the New York publishers, as well as the public, upon the excellent manner in which they brought out their reprint of Meri vale's "History of the Romans Under the Emin all respects, as a library work, to the original English edition. It is our duty to report now that they have published a new volume which is essentially a supplement to the other Last year Mr. Merivale, who is chaplain to the House of Commons, was appointed to deliver the Boyle Lectures, in the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, London, and the subject he selected was "The Conversion of the Roman Empire." He treats of that fine subject, in an exhaustive manner, in the eight lectures, to which, when putting them into book form, he appends early one hundred pages of notes, largely historical, illustrative of his text. Among the subjects discussed in the notes are the religious opinions of the ancients; their doctrine of retribution, of God's providence, and of justice; the Greek philosophy; the social posi-tion of St. Paul; the doctrines of the Stoles; the imposture and credulity at Rome; the causes of the persecutions to which the early Christians were subjected, and the gradual inices by which the last links of heathen superstition were broken. The book is worthy of being accepted as the eighth and final vo-lume of Merivale's History. (Received from

Ashmead & Evans.) Some works by the anonymous author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family" have obtained so much reputation in England that their republication here was a matter of course. We scarcely expected from this au-thor such a book as "Mary, the Handmaid of the Lord," just issued by W. W. Todd, New York, who, being in communication with the lady, assures its readers that it preceded, in time of original issue, the three works by which she first became known here. In subject and execution it is essentially different from these, the latest of which, "Diary of Mrs. Kitty Trevylyan," is a story of the times of Whitefield and the Wesleys, while the present beatification of the Virgin Mary might have been written by a Catholic. In reality it is an 'Imitation of Mary," by a Protestant, to correspond with the famous "Imitation of Christ," generally attributed to Thomas à Kempisbook of which there are sixty different versions alone, and which has had more readers than any other book ever printed, the Bible alone excepted,-(Received from J. B. Lippincott & Co.) "Four Years in Secessia: Adventures within

and beyond the Union lines : embracing a grea variety of facts, incidents, and romance of the War, including the Author's capture at Vicksburg, May 3, 1863, while running the Rebel bat-teries; his Imprisonment at Vicksburg, Jackson, Atlanta, Richmond, and Salisbury; his escape and perilous journey of four hundred miles to the Union lines at Knoxville," is the very diffuse title of a volume of 450 pages written by J. H. Browne, war corresponden of a New York newspaper, published by O. D. Case & Co., Hartford, and rather neatly illustrated by an artist whose name is not given. The title accurately describes the book, which is rather unnecessarily swelled out by the author's opinions. His facts are not deficient in interest, but his style is the reverse of elegant. Mr. Browne probably thinks that the rapid, familiar, slap-dash man ner of a newspaper war-correspondent is suited to a book, but it is not, and his use of vulgarisms, (such as "bushwackers," "mug-ging,") &c., does not improve his style. At he same time his idea of the dignity and use of war correspondents is so high as to be absurd. The book would have been more acceptable if it were less bulky. The author wants concentration. We could have cheerfully dispensed with many of his military details. The real interest of his narrativ begins at page 229, where he describes how, with two other "Bohemians" (as he calls newspaper men of his own rank,) he was captured by the rebels. The account of his deter tion in various Southern prisons, and of hi eventual escape, is extremely good—careless ly and diffusely written, as if the author was and by the line, but full of facts, and giving the infamous manner in which our prisoners his escape and flight is very exciting, and has is very good, and we recommend that part of it to the public. The illustrations, too, are

STOCK OF ROSIN IN THE SOUTH.—Mr. Cappell, Acting British Consul at New Orleans, has sent a report to the Foreign Office, stating the results of his investigations as to the quantity of rosin in the South. He says that within that portion of the Southern States bounded on the west and east by 90 deg. 15 min., and 88 deg. west longitude of Greenwich, and on the south and north by 30 deg. and 30 deg. 45 min. latitude north, there are about 25,000 barrels, and the greater part of it in barrels and ready for shipment. Within the country from the 88 deg. west longitude, for a distance of about one hundred miles in an easterly direction, and bounded on the south by the gulf coast of Alabams and Florida, and on the north by a line which would be about 20 deg. 40 min. north latitude, there are from 40,000 to 50,000 barrels, but the largest portion of it is in pits in the earth on the surface, but from which it can be easily run into barrels for shipment.

such better than usual-being well drawn

and neatly engraved.

PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS--NO. V.

TENTH AND ELEVENTH STREETS. PAST AND PRESENT LOCAL TRAVEL. SKETCHES OF PROMINENT PLACES

ON THE ROUTE. VAST PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS NORTHWARD.

Contemplated Introduction of Street-

Parks and Fountains.

BY "OHIPS." The introduction of passenger railways as means of popular conveyance, has proven to be a public blessing. They may be said to bring the remotest sections of our city withi a single half hour's travel. Let us take a brie retrospective view of the means adopted to accommodate the public in the way of travelling from one part of the city to the other. It memory of the present generation when the first omnibus was introduced to the public. It made its appearance on Dock street, on a bright morning, and so excited the curiosity of the people that many eitizens as-sembled to examine it and wonder at the improvement. The vehicle was exhibited in front of the Star Hotel, kept at that time by Mr. Charles Bender, at the corner of Exchange Place and Dock street. It was painted brown, had steps behind, and a capacity to accommodate a short dozen o passengers. If our memory serves us, it was named William Penn. The drivers of the old-fashioned four-wheeled carriages for four persons began to think their occupation gone. They had reached the high water, and the cbb was about to commence. To stem the ebbing current, two-wheeled cabs were introduced but it did not avail. The whole affair went down with the tide, and soon reached low water. Two-wheeled cabs are now numbered with the things that were. Omnibuses were brought more to public notice. First one line then another was started; and still another the converging and diverging point being the Merchants' Exchange. From this place the lines ran to the Navy Tard, Fairmount, Richmond, and Gray's Ferry, and finally to other places. The fare in those days was twelve and a half cents from the Navy Yard to the Exchange, and the same amount from the Exchange to the Navy Yard, and other places southwest, northwest, or northeast This amount was paid with cheerfulnes In those days laborers' wages rated from ninety cents to one dollar per day, and the best house-carpenters received \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, one-third in orders on stores, or no work. Then machanics had to trudge from one end of the city to the other; the workingwomen on military clothing, in those days, had to carry their large bundles of made-up work to the Arsenal. But soon opposition reduced the price of fare to six cents per passenger, and finally a ride could be had from the Exchange to the Navy Yard, via Third street, for the sum of three cents, which almost ruined the proprie-

tor of the line. Nearly all these projectors of popular local travelling have passed from earth, but the memory of them is still fresh and green. They started an enterprise which has almost reached perfection within a short space of less than thirty years. The omnibuses became a very popular institution, and so great in number did they increase, that more enterprising genius was awakened, and an improvement was offered which met with a violent and certainly effective, though temporary opposition. The subject of laying a passenger-railway track was intro-duced. This was the Fifth and Sixth-streets ine. Petitions of the owners and occupants of property on said streets were nu. nerously signed, in opposition to the mea sure, and the bill for a charter before the Leislature of Pennsylvania was laid on the able. The representatives of the "dear peo couldn't see it." But the genius of enterprise did not stop; a magic wand was spread, and it operated like a charm. The projectors laid one section of rail on Library street, above Fourth, directly in front of the then Military Hall, and placed a car thereon. Major Demii superintended this terrible innovation on the omnibus business, and, among a crowd of citicens, members of the Legislature, Select and Common Councils, he appeared, and emphati-cally said that any "man who opposed such a means of vovular convenance could never be elected or re-elected to seats in those bodies." This me with the entire approbation of a very large crowd of individuals, who subsequently tester the quality of lager beer, dispensed in any year from this time a great change overcame the minds of deep-thinking men; a charter was obtained, and the Frankford and South wark railway was constructed on Fifth and Sixth streets. This was the first road laid; aborers' wages at that time being only sixtyfive cents per day. It was evident that popu nrity had already been gained, and reads wer peedily constructed. A perfect furore reigned for awhile. The result is, that the surface of Philadelphia now presents a gigantic gridiron, and a citizen can travel from the Navy Yard o Kensington, or to Fairmount, in a very pleaant style, for the moderate sum of seven ents. Of course, private improvements, to an mormous and surprising extent, have resulted from this local railway enterprise; and, if large cities conduce to the happiness of the inhabitints, then these railways may be considered a very extensive public blessing. There is, perhaps, no line that has induced more private, and, it may be truly said, very handsome improvements, than the company which occupies resent attention. Tenth and Eleventh streets extend through a portion of Philadelphia pre senting a variety of scenes interesting gene

stand, on Tenth street, above Reed. Immediately opposite this place will be observed a triangular-shaped lot, now covered with a thick growth of wild chamomile. This was

FRIGHTFUL EXPLOSION of Professor Sam, Jackson's fireworks factory several years since, by which persons were blown to pieces, and quite a number horribly this terrible combustion the operatives were employed in making cartridges for the General plosion may still be seen on the gable-end wall mediately south, will be observed the frowning which encloses its inmates from civilized society for a time. A part of this institution is known as the "debtors apartment." It presents a different appearance from prison proper. It has a dressed brown sandstone front, without regard to any true order of architecture. It is modelled after some of the ancient buildings erected in Egypt. It was built at a time when the law authorized "imprisonment for debt." It is simply, therefore, a monument to the memory of an absurd, cruel law. The building is less useful than ornamental, and not much of either. The car sweeps along its northern wall, and at the western end thereof

will be seen the PARADE GROUND, a fine, large, and tolerably level piece of territory, enclosed with a picket-fence painted black. At present this place may be considered as so much waste. Like the spleen in the human frame, so is the parade ground to the great body of Philadelphia; its use is

Turning to the right, the car commences its northern course on Eleventh street—n wide thoroughfare, laid out originally for market places. It may be said that the County Prison is located at the right angles with Passyunk road, which runs at an acute angle with the streets extending north and south. This throws the southwestern part of the prison building beyond the line of Eleventh street, and, of course, under such an arrangement this street reaches a dead end, geographically as well as poetically. Eleventh street can never be extended in a straight line south, unless a portion of the prison be removed. Private improvements in this immediate section are not to be seen. Further north on this street are four section of market houses, built to the order of the corporation of Moyamensing. In this immediate vicinity are immense piles of buildings, in full use. Among these mammoth struc-tures we observe Schomaker's piano forte and Belrose's wall paper manufactories, with steam puffing from several places, indicating life within. The location of the Reliance Steam Fire Engine Company in this neighbor-hood, must be a source of some relief to the

residents and owners of such heavy amounts CEMETERY. The Methodist Episcopal Union Cemetery deserves a passing notice. It extends from Tenth to Eleventh street, on the north side of Washington avenue. The Baltimore railroad passes its front. This burial ground is beautified with a considerable number of imposing monuments, interspersed with flowers of every hue. The enclosure consists of a handsome iron railing and stone base. Two rows of young sycamore trees and a number of weeping willows cast their shade upon the reposing ully to the passing breeze. There is scarcely anything to attract more than ordinary attention for nearly a mile on this part of the route. We pass Carneross & Dixey's Opera-house. This building was ouc church, in which the celebrated Rev. Dr.

Wiley preached the Gosnel. At Eleventh and Wood streets a church of fair proportions will attract attention. The history of this edifice, in brief, may be stated as follows: It was formerly used by a Methodist Protestant congregation, and finally widow became the legal posses Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, a distingu clergyman, had the use of it, under the title of the Church of the New Testament. Finally, the Second Congregational Church effected a ease upon the building, and the doctrine o this sect is preached there during a part of each Sunday, the other portion of the day being appropriated to the Rev. Mr. Stockton.

"Peace be within thy walls" may be said of pen a building, much handsomer in its general this building; yet it may be considered as a appearance, and more convenient in its design disputed church. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

One might readily suppose, upon reading these passenger railway sketches, that the northwestern part of Philadelphia monopo lizedall the churches, for here we have an other in the panorama, while beyond, as far as he vision extends northward, others may be seen. We are inclined to the opinion that the presence of churches, in any new vicinity, in duced private improvements that, as a general thing, do not detract from the beauty of the grave keep from public view. He was a the secred temples. The Spring Garden Pres-byterian Church, at the corner of Eleventh and Wistar streets, was built a few years since It has a flourishing congregation. Agreat mis hap occurred to the edifice when it was in the origress of erection. The roof had been dated man the walls, but not yet perfectly stated. A heavy snow clothed the "face of all earlily things" in a mantle of white, and its accumulating weight caused the roof to settle, and finally to fall in with a tremendous crash. The wrecked material was speedlly removed, and the building finished in accordance with the specifications of the original design.

CHURCH OF THE NATIVITY. This splendid building, belonging to the Episcopal order of Theology, is located near Mount Vernon street. It is built of brown andstone, handsomely dressed. This neighporhood was more than semi-rural when the abric was creeted. The spire, which is very high, is slated; or, perhaps, more properl speaking, tiled. All this work was executed upon the ground. When the spire was fluished the process of raising it to its present position commenced. It was a great undertaking, accomplished without accident. On a clear winter day the golden star that surmounts the spire may be seen with the naked eye at a distance of six or seven miles down the river. The sun is then to the south, and the star, borrowing some of the rays thereof, reflects back upon the vision of the observer, like a pure diamond set in a clear cerulcan bosom It is the only star upon a church-tower in Philadelphia The idea almost inspires poetry. It may be considered the star of Hope the theological polaris; in fact, the day-star of gladness, borrowing its light from Heaven itelf. Though it may be seen as we have stated yet the spire-column holding it aloft fades from view at the same stand-point, leaving the star apparently in glory by itself, in the wast blue doing unknown.

ST, MALACHI CHURCH. This is not a very large edifice, though it has very pretty mastic front, of a sort of purple late-color. It belongs to the Catholic der nation, and is located above Master street. The front is embellished with plain pilasters supporting an embellished entablature, with heavy architraves. TABERNACLE METHODIST CHURCH

This is a large building, of peculiar style of design and trehitecture. It has a sort of cirular front, extending to a high elevation, the top of which may be seen at a considerable disance, towering above all things immediately surrounding. On a Sunday evening, seven or eight years since, the church building that occupied the same site took fire from a defec-tive flue or heater. The snow was very deep t the time, and the white flakes were falling thick and fast, and in blinding drifts. The pullding was soon in flames, and the firemen could not, owing to the snow-storm, stay their progress. The structure was entirely consumed, but, fhomix-like, another and more beautiful fabric has arisen from its ashes.

EXTENSIVE PRIVATE IMPROVEMENTS. We may here take occasion to say that we ave almost reached the northern terminus of he route. Sogreat has the face of everything changed in this section, that one might readily suppose that & modern Aladdin had been and is still hovering in spirit over this favored spot of Philidelphia. The car turns down Montgomery avenue, and enters the depot at the corner of Tenth street. The whole of this section is on high ground, the curb-stone being above the level of many of the three-story brick buildings nearer the heart of the city. We can stand upon the sidewalk of the street and observe the masts of the shipping on the Delaware front of the city. A short distance north, we are told, the bosom of the river itself can be seen, like a lake of silver, flowing amid the ru. ral scenes beyond, and in its glassy surface may lmost be traced the shadowed imagery of the Jersey pines. Tenth street is opened, piped, curbed, and payed to a considerable distance to the northward of this point. The grades are pardoned, and reunited to Arrah. The drama land successful and 21 for Union no wising shove the other until the last of then seems to reach the outline of the sky. Eleventh street is opened to Berks street, ne square north of Montgomery street. Here doubt, to be numbered with the things of the Seventh street. Then, the pretty bazel, the sturdy beath, the rough oak, the gracful elm, the noble hickory, nodded their crowning plumes in the pure breezes, and cast their grateful shides, in the summer sun, over many pleasant amily party retiring there to pass few leisure happy hours. But now, how hanged the scene! To the castward, we behold manufactures-we hear the click of the shuttle: the hum of busy wheels; the short breathing n the production of such articles as conduct to the comfort of the human race. Only : small part of the historical Camae Woods remains. It is that which contains the old home forms the scene where the veteran showman Nixon exhibited the fac simile sparring match of Heenan vs. Sayres, that drew ten thousand spectators there. Eleventh street stops here, ut on its straight lines southward the eye sight takes vithin its power long ranges of nandsome private residences, with gardens in front, enclosed with massive and har embellished from railing, apparently in a con thing, harm coize in appearance, but here and there, in the vicinity, are others of different designs, with vermedahs and balconies. Ornamental treesare already planted, and the patriotism of the residents there is exhibited in the shape of the old stars and stripes, flaunting in the breeze from upper windows or housetops. This is a high and healthy section. We understaid that it is in contemplation to ild in this vicinity, at least, one hundred additional dwelling-houses, fronting on streets. o be parked and railed and fountains in-

Mayor, on a technicality-that the corporation had to power to act in such a matter. It is likely the improvements will be made notwithstanding the temporary official drawback. The people of the northwest part of the city will in due time relieve the name of Philadelphia from its objectionable "oneiorse" cognomen. THE DOWNWARD TRIP. At the sound of a big gong, a car starts from the immerse depot of the company, northwest corner of Montgomery avenue and Tenth street. Itpurses a south course. Along the first part of this downward trip, we behold certain landmarks of days long since added to eternity. There are a few newly and neatly constructed cottages that pass before the vision. A short distance to the eastward we behold the North Baptist Church, standing almost isolated. It is a white, rough-cas structure, with a square tower directly on its front gable end. Though it has not been built

troduced. Councils have already passed

a bill allowing that part of the city to be this beautified, but the project

was vetoed, on Thursday, 13th instant, by the

many years, yet its ontward appearance carries us back to the primitive days of church architecture that we read about. PENN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This pretty building, of brown sandstone is located on Tenth street, above Poplar. It is undergoing frontal improvements. A handsome stone wall, with embellishments to natch, is in progress of being built. Upon crossing Spring Garden street, rather a pretty picture will greet the eye—that of four tall steeples forming apparently a cluster. These are furnished by the "Church of the Assumption," "Spring Garden Hall," and "St. Mark's," The car now proceeds, passing in the order named the Dutch Reformed Church, a large building at Filbert street with an immense brewery opposite; there comes St. Stephen's stone church, below Market, with its double towers and chime of bells Nearly opposite will be seen the Franklin Market House, with a statue of the old philosopher on the front thereof. This spacious building is in the use of the great Pennsylvania Railroad Company. THE ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.

This is a pretty pile of pressed brick archiecture. It is used for various purposes of a iblic nature. It was here where the Sons of Malta held their mystic meetings. This apartment is now occupied by Messrs. Bryant, Stratton, & Bannister, as a commercial college for young ladies and gentlemen. Signor Blitz has entertained thousands beneath this roof. The old Assembly buildings that occupied the same site were destroyed by fire upon a snowy Murch morning, twelve or fourteen year

JEFFERSON COLLEGE. This beautiful specimen of architecture is located just south of the Assembly Buildings. In our sketch of the Union Line we inadvertently styled the Ecoctic College, on Ninth street, as the Jefferson.) The building on Tenth street was named in honor of Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of Independence and the father of Democratic principles in America. It was the rival of the Old University, and, up to the breaking out of the cause places of the dead. Here and there may be seen trees of Paradise, mingling their delicate foliage with the willows, and bowing grace-large; the front being supported by fluted olumns, based upon a terrace, ten feet abov the street surface. UNITARIAN CHURCH, A neatly constructed building, recessing

back, at the northeast corner of Tenth and Lo Unitarian Church. It has a Pennsylvania marble front, and rough-coated side, over which a creeper" holds undisputed sway from the cave to the base. The premises are enclosed n a plain iron railing and base. A series of very pretty grass plots within give a natural PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. The Clinton-street Church building presents an appearance that will delight the eye and lease the lover of plain thoughts in its simlicity and rich architecture. The building ecesses somewhat from the street line, and is

nclosed in an embellished iron railing.

MODEL HOUSE.

At the southwest corner of Tenth and Ship-

appearance, and more convenient in its design than any other building in the immediate vicinity, may cause a passing remark. A long history could be related about this building. Its projector once occupied a somewhat lucrative position in a sugar refinery. He was an expert accountant-a man of enterprise, and a lover of the fine arts. He essayed to beautify the city by erecting this building as a model. It was a splendid structure when first erected.

the grave keep from public view. He was a self-misguided man, overtaken in an evil hour, All that remains of the once famous Lebanor retreat may be seen at the southwest corner of Tenth and Carpenter streets. In days long ago, this was a great public resort of distinguished politicians and candidates gene rally, from the Governor of the State down to a ward constable. Besides this, families us to resort there to escape the heat of the city and here they might pass their time beneath the waving boughs of mulberry trees. But now its greatness has gone, and its old days are passed amid the savor of lager beer. The car now passes the Methodist cemetry already escribed; then passes the Lafayette Cemetery on its western limits, and, reaching the south-

ern terminus, we bring our sketch to a con-Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—This ever ing, after great and expensive preparation, the new Irish drama of "Arrah Na Pogue," by Dion Boucicault, will be produced at the Chestnut. The production of the drama in Europe called forth the praise of the critics there, and those of New York, where the play is now being performed, are not less flatter-ing. The heroine of the play, Arrah Meetish, is the foster sister of one of the principal characters, Beamish McCoul, a leader in the Irish rebellion of 1798, in which so many of the noble pirits of Ireland became martyrs. The foster rother of Arrah was cast into prison as t ebel, and his friends conceived a plan to rescue him; but how to convey their plans to the captive was a difficulty which was only ercome by his foster sister volunteering to visit him in prison, carrying in her mouth a piece of paper containing the plans of escape, which, upon kissing him, she passed from her mouth to his. Hence the name attached

to her of Arrah Na Pogue—the latter word in the Irish language meaning a kiss. This incident forms, however, no part of the drama The plot can be told in a very words. Its leading characters are an Irish refugee seeking a ingerous shelter in his own country previous to his flight to France; a county Wicklow car driver, known as Shaun the Post, in whom are combined all the characteristics of the Irish peasant—love, courage, and devotion to a friend, even unto death; Arrah Meelish, the fond and faithful betrothed maiden, willing to risk her life, or what is still dearer, her reputation, to save her foster brother. Beamsh McCoul, who is hunted down by the soldiers and the spies of the British Government Shaun the Post, is her accepted lover, yet even to him she does not reveal the fact that her foster brother is concealed in her cottage, and the outcast is the betrothed of Miss Fanny Power, whose guardian, Colonel Bagenal O'Grady, is a suitor for her hand. Beamish eing concealed in the cottage of Arrah, cause Miss Power to become jealous, and she con sents to marry her guardian. Feeny, a British spy, and a "process server," is an unsuccess.

ful suitor of Arrah, and consequently a bitter hater of Shaun, whom he accuses of robbing him of a sum of money which he illegally col-lected from the confiscated estates of Beamish McCoul. and which the latter forced him to give up by threats of a sound thrashing. A portion of the money thus recovered from the scoun drel Feeny, Beamish places in the hands of Arrah, his foster sister, which Feeny, by an droit scheme, gets possession of, and charges his rival, Shaun, with having stolen. Shaun, ather than expose the fact that Beamish is in the country, and concealed in Arrah's cottage eclares that he has stolen the money, and accents his fate, in order to save the fugitive chieftain and preserve his betrothed from suspicion.
The hero gives himself up at once to the authorities in order to save the life of his faithful follower, and with a hope of obtaining pardon for his offences. Miss Power, is then of course, relieved from all suspicion, and also throughout is exceedingly fine; the valley, lake, and round tower of Glendalough being a faithful picture of that landscape. grouping in the tableaux are also very fine. The expense of bringing out the play is great. but the management will, we hope, be retended as far east as Germantown road, or | warded by a continuous run of good houses NEW ARCHSTREET THEATRE.—This evening, Hooley's Minstreis, from Brooklyn, begin an engagement at the Arch, the dramatic season at that theatre having closed. The members of this company arg all artists of the first water, and well deserve the name of stars, The programme for this evening is filled with

many choice selections, and so varied as will make it pleasing to all tastes. day afternoon, was a complete success—the house filled, as we predicted. We hope now that Messrs. Drew and Robson have seen that performance, that they will not stop here, but

PARIS THEATERCALS.—The Paris correspondent of the New Orleans Pleagune gives the following items upon the theatricals at the French capital:

"In one of the new sensational pieces now a propertion for the French stage there is following items upon the theatricals at the French capital:

"In one of the new sensational pieces now in preparation for the French stage, there is an 'Edwig' Forrest, 'a distinguished playactor, brother of Booth, the assussin! Fame, what false notes thy trumpet sounds! Mons. Victorien Sardou is writing a five-act piece for the Vaudeville. A new tenor, an Englishman, named Tom Hohler, has appeared at Milan with immense success. A new singer has appeared in London, who bids fair to unseat Md'lle Adelina Pattil herseif. The rising star's name is M'lle Ilma de Murska. Everybody agrees that she must run a most brilliant course. She has only yet played the part of Lucy Ashton, and, in the scene of madness, she exceeded everybody seen for years on the London stage. [We continue to bet on 'la petite.'—Pic.]

"Mons. Emile de Girardin sold his play, 'Le Supplice d'une Femme,' to Mons. Michel Levy for \$1,00; he expended this sum of money in purchases of a piece of jewelry for Mile. Favart, who played the leading part with consummate skill. M. Alex. Dumas, Jr., protested that \$500 belonged to him. M. de Girardin sent him instantly this sum of money. Mons. Dumas thereupon returned it, saying he only asked it to protect his rights as an author. The week after the piece was brought out, Jean, the old and confidential servant of M. de Girardin, entered the stady and said: 'Do you remember the bet we made last December?' M. de Girardin, entered the stady and said: 'Do you remember the bet we made last December?' M. de Girardin sent him instantily this sum of money. Mons. Dumas thereupon returned it, saying he only asked it to protect his rights as an author. The week after the piece was brought out, Jean, the old and confidential servant of M. de Girardin, entered the stady and said: 'Do you remember the bet we made last December?' M. de Girardin entered the stady and said: 'Everything dispersion's surprise to discover the file to be to no body but Meyerbeer, who said: 'Everything is perfect but this bell; it is a har-line to

[Paris Correspondence of the Liverpool Albion.] The day was a lovely one—not a cloud was to be seen in the deep blue sky. The atmosphere was light, and of such transparent clearness that, looking down the gardens of the Tuilleries, the magnificent Arc de Triomphe, nearly two miles off, stood out with wonderful disthat, tooking down the gardens of the future ries, the magnificent Arc de Triomphe, nearly two miles off, stood out with wonderful distinctness. Passing down the Rue Rivoit and up the Champs Elysees, one entered the Bois de Boulogne. Far as the eye could reach, there was one unbroken line of carriages, and the spicador of the equipages, and the olegance of the toilettes of the ladies, made the scene an animated one. The drive through the well-shaded avenues—a refreshing breeze coming through the thick foliage—the scent of the flowers, the ripple of the fountains, and the sunshine playing on the broad and exquisitely kept road, which is "without the vestige of a weed, or the apprehension of a stone," was both agreeable and pleasant; but, in my opinion, the Bois de Boulogne, as a thing of beanty, would quite full to satisfy atrue lover of nature. It is too formal and claborately artificial, and one misses that natural and country element which is required. I think, to touch the heart and feelings of an Englishman. The equipages of the ambassadors, ministers, and other great personages were as numerous as ever; but it is too well known that there is this year a most sensible falling off in the number of the more quiet but equally well appointed carriages in that very large class of foreign residents in Paris whose expenditure ranged from \$2,000 to £4,000 a year. So that, while the Court tradesmen experience but little diminution in their profits, a large number of their less fortunate brethren have to regret a serious falling off in the rules of the more quiet but the stands of the race-course, which, so low open, and simple in their construction, allow to every one a perfect view, it was anusing to see the various groups slowly arrive. Some of the ladies went to Seats provided for them, but the greater number sought the chairs placed in front of, and near to the Imperiul

of the ladies went to seats provided for them, but the greater number sought the chairs placed in front of, and near to the Imperial stand, and were here joined by their numerous acquaintances and admirers. A friend of nine remarked that the sight reminded him of a commenoration day at Oxford, and another said it was more like the Grande Opera. An lenglish lady, from Leanington, appeared to be as much admired as any. She was very pale, and I heard many murraurs of "Ette est causi blanche que la farine de froment." I did not notice the golden hair so much insisted upon. A little before the time appointed for the "Grand Prix" to be run, a few shouts from the back of the Royal stand, and the hushed murmur that arose indicated the arrival of the Imperial party; and, immediately after, the most remarkable man in Europe, and certainly the greatest of living sovereigns—one whose life is at once a lesson, and a romance—was to be

party; and, minediately area, the most remarkable man in Europe, and certainly the
greatest of living sovereigns—one whose life
is at once a lesson and a romance—was to be
seen glowly making his way to the front of
the Tribune. The Emperor looked stronger,
more sunburnt, and in better health than
he did at this time last year. In his
eyes you could hardly fail to remark
a sad and wearied expression; but the
old look of resolution and determination was
there as marked as ever. The Jockey Club
received the Emperor very coldly, while by
the general body of spectators he was well
and respectfully received; but of enthusiasin
there was none. The Emperor acknowledged
his reception with dignity; but to write that
he looked pleased would, I think, convey a
very incorrect description. He received the
cheers with the calm but good-humored air of
one accustomed to command. The Emperor
was accompanied by the Empress, the Frince
Imperial, Princess Murat, and General Fleury;
but it was evident he took little interest in
the scene before him. When the horses were
at the distance post, General Fleury almost
forced a race-glass into the hands of the Emperor, who used it scarcely for a minute, and,
returning it, once more relapsed into deep
thought.

Belladonna vs. Orium.—It is now an acknowledged fact that Belladonna is an antidote for
opinm; but, as this information cannot be too
widely spread, we subjoin the following two
new cases of the kind published by the Archives
de Medicine: A short time a young lady took
by mistake a quantity of laudanum equivalent
to two teaspoonfuls—that is, representing six
decigrammes of the gummy extract of opium.
The taste of the drug made her sensible of
what she had done, and she immediately told
her friends of it, who instantly administered a
cup of coffee, a very appropriate remedy,
but which was immediately ejected. Other
liquids produced the same effect, and the
patient began to feel very painful spasms in
the stomach. The doctor did not arrive unti
an inour and a half after the accident, when
he found the patient lying on a sofa, and very
pale; the pupils were contracted to such an
extent that the pupillary orifice was reduced
to a small black point; the skin was cold at the
extremities, the pulse low and intermitting.
The patient was in a state of torpor, from
which, however, she could be roused by speaking to her. Ten drops of the alcoholic tineture of belladonna were administered in a
quarter of a tumblerful of water, but were
soon ejected. The next ten drops were given
in only a teaspoonful of water, and this was
retained; and this system was continued by
five drops of tineture at a time at short intervals. The patient thus imbibed as much as
four grammes of the tineture, and soon recovered. The second case is that a young woman who had taken opium voluntarily with a
view to commit suicide. The medical man
came four hours after the act had been committed, and a large quantity of the poison must
consequently have been already absorbed into
the system. The pupils were so contracted
that the patient had lost the power of vision;
the jaws were firmly locked together, nose
and extremities cold, pulse slow and weak,
and insensibility general. As it was too late
to administer emetics, thirty drops of time naws assumer with the matheter a spoon, keeping meantime the nostrils closed. The symptoms, however, became so alarming that the doctor administered upwards of seventy drops of tincture more, by ten at a time, in less than half an hour. The pupils then began to dilate; the patient was subjected to a good whipping, which reanimated her, and the dangerous symptoms soon disappeared.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. No better illustration of the old prophec "Westward the star of Empire wends its way," than in the rapid growth and development of Chicago. When we recollect that twenty-five years fago Chicago did not number four thousand inhabitants, and those generally either simple laborers, trappers and hunters, or men of very small capital; that much of the land within her limits, now of astonishing value, was offered in the market at a few dollars per acre; that the river that bisects it was unbridged; Lake Michigan nearly destitute of means of navigation; the back country unsettled, and any amount of land purchasable within cannon shot of the city at Government price; that no railroad connection east-ward was finished till 1852, it becomes a wonder, not unmixed with astonishment, that the little obscure trading port of 1840, could become in 1860, the grain metropolis of the world—outstripping Odessa, the famous wheat market of Europe—and throwing all the grain ports of Western Europe so completely into the shade, that they are not named in the same list.

And this same village in 1840 of less than 4,000 souls, sprang to a city of 112,000 in 1865. Such growth in ten years is hard to be paralleled in a purely commercial centre, mining localities excepted. And with this growth in population and wealth has grown up all the means and appliances of the highest civilization, so that to-day the visitor at Chicago finds himself in as good a hotel, in as fine a church, in as well arranged schools, from primary to high, in as well furnished private dwellings, on as spacious and orderly streets, ornamented with as elegant and well-filled stores as can be found in any part of the new world.

The stock market was very inactive on Satur day, and prices were rather lower. Government bonds are quiet, with sales of 5-20s to notice at 105%, and sixes of 1881 at 107%—a decline of 1/6. 971/4 was bid for 10-40s, and 991/4 for 7.30s. City loans are in better demand, with sales of the new issue and municipal at 923/00 921/4. In Railroad shares there was very little doing. Reading sold at 50.31@501/4, closing dull at 50%; and Philadelphia and Eric at 23. 58 was bid for Pennsylvania; 28 for Little Schuylkill; 54% for Norristown; 24% for North Pennsylvania; 58½ for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Cata-

wissa common; 24% for preferred do., and 60 for Philadelphia and Baltimore. City Passenger railway shares are dull. Hes. tonville sold at 15%; 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Race and Vine; 13 for Ridge Avenue; 111/2 for for Philadelphia; 118 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 51 for Girard, and 57 for City. Canal shares are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. Susquehanna Canal sold at 81/081/4, the latter rate an advance of 1/8; 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation, common; 291% for preferred ditto; 56 for Lehigh Navigation, and 120 for Morris Canal preferred.
Coal Oil shares continue very dull, and prices are irregular: Maple Shade sold at 11@111/4, the latter rate an advance of %; Mingo at 21-16, a lightadvance; St. Nicholas at 81-100 : Junctio bid for Oil Creek: 4 for Sugar Creek: Wifor She

man; 1½ for McClintock; 1½ for Jersey Well; 1½ for Egbert; 331-100 for Dalzell; ¼ for Densmore; 1% for Caldwell; 1% for Corn Planter and ½ for Big Tank. The following were the quotations of gold Saturday, at the hours named:

last Saturday afternoon had at the Academy. The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan, received by Jay Cooke, on Saturday, amount to \$10,331. 200, including \$100,000 from First National Bank, Nashville; \$200,000 from Third National Bank. St. Louis; \$310,000 from First National Bank, Boston; \$100,000 from First National Bank, Aloany; \$200,000 from First National Bank. Cin cinnati; \$200,000 from Second National Bank, Boston; \$200,000 from Fourth National Bank, New York; \$100,000 from Second National Bank New 10TK; \$100,000 from Second National Bank, Wilkesbarre; \$120,000 from Second National Bank, Cleveland; \$100,000 from Second National Bank, New Haven; \$150,000 from Merchants Bank, Portland; \$200,000 from National Bank of Republic, Boston; \$75,000 from J. R. Dick & Co., Meadville; \$200,000 from L. R. Dick & Co., Meadville; \$200,000 from C. A. Putnam & Co., Boston; \$400,000 from National Bank of Metropolls, Washington; \$250,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago. There were 7,225 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each. The subscriptions for the week ending the 15th inst., amount to \$35,638,700.

The sules of the third and last series of the Co., Meadville; \$100,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago. There were 7,225 individual subscriptions for \$50 and \$100 each. The subscriptions for the week ending the 15th inst., amount to \$35,638,700. Wilkesbarre; \$130,00 from Second National the 15th inst., amount to \$35,638,700.

The sales of the third and last series of the seven-thirty loan draw near to the end; only about fifty millions of the notes remain un sold. Adding to the sales regularly reported by Jay Cooke the amounts of sales in California and at the regular depositories, which have not been included in the reports from Philadelphia, at the present rate of subscriptions, the balance of the loan will be disposed of within two weeks, and probably in less time. The Boston Advertiser says:

The Boston banks have not loaned the Government ten millions of dollars, as has been stated in some quarters, but have made arrangements through the Clearing House Association whereby the Treasury Department engages to receive from the banks such sums as may be officied, not exceeding ten millions of dollars, to be payable after thirty days in legal-tender notes, with interest at the rate of 5% cent. The amounts are not apportioned to the different banks, but any banks having a large unemployed surplus can loan such an The Boston Advertiser says:

5 % cent. The amounts are not apportioned to the different banks, but any banks having a large unemployed surplus can loan such an amount as they think proper. Certificates are issued for the monoy, and these areauthorized to be considered as part of the lawful money which such banks are required to hold as a reserve, and can be used in the daily settlements at the clearing-house, thereby greatly facilitating the movements in that department of financial business. A similar arrangement with the Treasury Department is understood to have existed in New York for a long time. The arrangement with the Boston banks, recently entered into, was not suggested by the agents of the Treasury Department, but, we understand, was proposed by the Clearance-House Association on account of the facilities above noticed, and was accepted as being mutually advantageous, the Government thereby receiving a temporary loan at five per cent. Interest, instead of six per cent., the rate which all temporary loans had hitherto borne. Many of the banks have not yet decided to dispose of their surplus in this way; but, as the arrangement practically gives an opportunity of loaning money and having the use of it at the same time, we think that the privilege will be generally availed of if the market maintains its present easy condition. The certificates are to be of the Cenominations of \$1,000, \$5,000, and \$10,000. the denominations of \$1,000, \$2,000, and \$20,000. The New York Times says:

The question of the paccumulation of gold in the Treasury, in the next four or six weeks, will doubtless attract the notice of the Secretary, should the speculators for the rise in gold attempt to force up the price materially because of this accumulation. He has plenary authority from Congress to sell the surplus in the Treasury in the open market, or to anticipate the September and November interest on the funded public debt, which amounts to over \$21,000,000. The gradual sale of this large surplus for currency, to be employed in the current operations of the department, until the market is brought below 140 or 185 per cent, would seem to be the more practical measure for Mr. McCulloch, as the experience of his predecessors, Mr. Chase and Mr. Fessenden, in directing the prepayment of interest, was not encouraging. The New York Times says: A correspondent writing from Huntsville Ala., gives the following observations railroad trip through Alabama:

railroad trip through Alabama:

I was indeed surprised to see the amount of cotton there is planted along both sides of the railroad. I noticed several fields before we crossed the State line, and after we entered the State it was almost a continuous cotton-field, the only exceptions beling a few abandoned plantations, and an occasional field of grain. It is all looking finely, and I was told by several planters that although most of it was planted late in the season it was maturing rapidly, and they anticipated a handsome remuneration for their industry. It is worked by negroes, the same as of old, and nearly every man I conversed with on the subject informed me that the crop would be more profiable under the new regime than under the antiquated system of slavery.

The Chicago Tribune, July 13th, says:

There have been new developments in re-

The Chicago Tribune, July 13th, says:

There have been new developments in regard to the Cook County Bounty Scrip, and it is pretty generally understood that the whole amount, some \$20,000, passed off by the scoundrels, has been discovered in the hands of six bankers and brokers. The whole business was done on Saturday afternoon and Monday morning, and the discovery of the fraud made about twelve o'clock on the latter day. But one individual has been identified as engaged in the business, and be is now in jail. The victims disagree in their descriptions of the other parties, and it is extremely doubtful if they could be identified if arrested. The loss will pretty certainly have to fall upon the present holders of the bogus scrip. At least twenty-five cents on the dollar. Censure is very justly thrown upon our county officers, who had the matter in charge, for issuing the scrip in the manner in which they did. The scrip is simply common letter press printing, and casily counterfeited. Capitalists and ope-

ators generally decline to touch it now, not aking the trouble to inquire whether it be enuine or not. The Pottsville Miners' Journal of July 15th says:

Coal.—The quantity sent by railroad this week is 58,391 03; by canal, 27,972 10; for the week, 88,663 03 tons, against 23,665 for the corresponding week last year.

There was a turnout on the lateral railroads last year in this region, which almost entirely stopped the trade. This accounts for the short supply last year.

There is an evident improvement in the trade within the last week, and although prices have not advanced any, they are more firm at the previous low rates. This feeling seems to pervade the whole trade, and, therefore, we may confidently state that the prices of evidence of the second last "touched bottom" this season, and will have any lower. The reduction in price in this region is from eighty to ninety percent, on the highest rates of last year, which in the present state of prices ruling on all other articles of consumption, is a very large reduction, and ought to satisfy all consumers. They also receive a much cleaner article at the reduced rates, which is another important consideration. sideration.

There are several collieries standing idle yet in this region, which will not start until the price of coal advances, or wages are further teadured.

Sales of Stocks, July 15. SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS, Reported by Heides, Miller. & Co., 50 South Third St. FIRST BOARD. | 100 Reading R. b00. 50\(\) 100 Maple Shade \(\) 100 do \(\) b15. 50\(\) 500 City smunicipal 100 Hestonville R b20. 15\(\) 200 do \(\) 100 do

uartermasters' Vouchers..... rders for Certifs, of Indebtedness.

Philadelphia Markets. JULY 15—Evening.
There is rather more export demand for Flour, but prices are without any materia change; 1,000 bbls extra family sold at \$7.500 8.50, the latter rate for good fresh ground, and 3,500 bbls City Mills extra on private term.
The retailers and bakers are buying, in a small way, at from \$6@6.50 for superfine, \$6.75@7.25 for extra. \$7.50@8.50 for extra family, and \$9@10 a bbl for fancy brands, according to quality Ryc Flour is selling in a small way at \$5 # bbl bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5 \(\) bbl. Corn Meal is without change.

Grain.—There is a fair demand for Wheat at about previous rates, with sales of 9,000 bus, in lots, at 170\(\) 1776 for good and prime Wostern and Pennsylvania reds; 168c for new Delaware do; and 180\(\) 2000 \(\) bus for white, as to quality. Rye is scarce; 1,000 bus Pennsylvania sold at 105c, which is an advance. Corn is in demand; 1,500 bus prime yellow sold at 96c, and 7,000 bus Western mixed at 96 \(\) bu. Oats are rather dull, with sales of Pennsylvania at 606 \(\) corron.—The market is less active; about 100 bales of middlings sold in lots at 33c \(\) buslel.

Blark.—We hear of no sales; first No. 1 Quereitron is quoted at \$2.50 per ton.

Cotton.—The market is less active; about 100 bales of middlings sold in lots at 33c \(\) b.

Grocenies.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers.

Hay.—Haled is selling at \$20022 \(\) ton.

Petroleum.—The receipts are large and prices remain about the same as last quoted; 1,800 bbls sold at 33\(\) 33\(\) 34c for crude; 100226 for refined in bond; and 71\(\) 1273c \(\) gallon for free, according to quality.

Seed.—Flaxseed is selling at from \$2.50

2.45 \(\) bus; Clover and Timothy continue dull, and we hear of no sales; the former is quoted at \$40\(\) 67 bus.

Provisions.—The market continues firm at full prices, but the transactions are in small lots only. Mess Pork is selling at \$27\(\) 223 \(\) bills. Bacon Hams are selling in a small way at 126 \(\) 10 for finecy bagged. Green Meats are very scarce, with sales of Pickled Hams at 200226 \(\) 10 bl. Bacon Hams are selling in a small way at 126 \(\) 10 for finecy bagged. Green Meats are very scarce, with sales of Pickled Hams at 200226 \(\) 10 bl. Lard is scarce, and held above the views of luyers.

Whisky.—There is no change to notice in

of luyers. There is no change to notice in price or demand; small sales of Pennsylvania and Western bbls are making at 214@215 ?

Boston Markets, July 15. Hoston Markets, July 15.

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 7,211 bbls. The market is firm with a fair demand; sales of Western superfine at \$1.736 6; common extra, \$6.50@.12, inc latter price for favorite St. Louis brand.

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 16,191 bus Oats, 3,000 do. Shorts. Corn is in moderate demand; sales of Southern yellow at \$1.03@.1.05; Western mixed, \$5.00.00 in moderate demand; sales of Southern yellow at \$1.03@.1.05; Western mixed, \$5.00.00 and ar to 5.000; Western so \$230; Prince Remard 161and, \$5.0720 \$ bus. Rye is quiet at \$2.000; Eland, \$5.0720 \$ bus. Rye is quiet at \$2.000; Eland, \$5.0720 \$ bus. Rye is quiet at \$2.000; Eland, \$5.0720 \$ bus. Rye is quiet at \$2.000; Eland, \$5.0720 \$ bus. Rye is quiet at \$2.000; Eland, \$5.0720 \$ bus. Beef is duly, sales of Furme at \$21.022; moss, \$2.000 \$2.00; Clear, \$4.000.07 \$7 \$ bul, cash. Beef is duly, sales of Eustern and Western mess and extra mess at \$4.000 \$6 bul; each. Hams are selling at \$2.4220 \$ b., cash. Hams are selling at \$2.4220 \$ b., cash.

T THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE THORNTON BROWN,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE,
HENEY LEWIS,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 17.

& Co.

Schr Geo McKean, Hammett, 20 days from Barbudoes, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Go.

Schr Alcora, Pursons, 12 days from Cardens, with sugar and molasses to 8 & W Weish.

Schr Alcora, Pursons, 12 days from Cardens, with sugar and molasses to 8 & W Weish.

Schr Flight, Gladding, 4 days from I'rovidence, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Rachel, Vanneman, from Cape May, in ballast to Cuplain.

Schr Maggie Van Duscn, Corson, from Sillsbury, in ballast to Van Duscn, Lochnan, & Go.

Schr Maggie Van Duscn, Corson from Marice River, in ballast to Pan Duscn, from Minington, Del, in ballast to Rothermel & Co.

Schr Daniel Morris, Applin, from Wilmington, Del, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr Judge Hopkinson, Marvel, from Bristol, Pa, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr Mary Ann, McDevitt, from New Haven, in ballast to Heile & Co.

Schr Bird, Duffell, 2 days from Lewes, Del, with wood to captain.

Schr John T Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with grain to J W Bacon.

Steamer Putnam, Seymour, 36 hours from Mel Richmond, with those to W J Taylor & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde & Co.

Steamer Alida, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer Mars, Grundley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamer D Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

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Cleared.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston,
Bark Talavera, Merithew, Boston,
Brig Matthuk, Anderson, Herbadnon,
Brig Matthuk, Anderson, Herbadnon,
Brig G T Ward, Willeby, Marseilles,
Brig J H Kennedy, Bartlett, Aspinwall,
Bark John Aviles, Upton, Boston,
Brig L M Merritt, Berry, Boston,
Schr To Wilder, Darrith, New Orleans,
Schr Clara, Corson, Charleston,
Schr Geading Railroud, No. 7, —, N. Haven,
Schr John Stockham, Babcock, Boston,
Schr John Stockham, Babcock, Boston,
Schr John Stockham, Babcock, Boston,
Schr Geo Henry, Solliday, Norfolk,
Schr White Squall, Corsey, Baltimore,
Schr Lizzie Maule, Frambes, Boston,
Schr Daniel Townsend, Townsend, Boston,
Schr J II Wainwright, Morris, Boston,
Schr J Maggie Van Dusen, Corson, Cambridge,
port,
Schr Mary Ann Megee, Avnes Amesbury Schr Mary Ann Megee, Ayres, Amesbury

Schr Mary Ann Megee, Ayres, Amesbury Point.
Schr Daniel Morris, Applin, Norfolk.
Schr Lyon, Edmondson, Alexandria.
Schr Judge Hopkinson, Marvel, Georgetown Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Fall River.
Schr Mary Ann, McDevitt, Norwalk.
Schr Cora, Kelly, Providence.
Str Ruggles, McDermott, New York.
Str Ruggles, McDermott, New York.
Str Buffalo, Jones, Reinhoud, Va.
Str B Mcinder, Bloomsburg, Richmond, Va.
Str R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. Steled.

Steamship Propontis (Br.) Higginson, sall on Saturday morning, at 4% o'clock, for hiv pool, with 9 cabin and 60 steerage passenger and the following cargo: 275 tons oil cake tons fustic, 20 tons rags, 100 do tallow, and do quereitron bark. Cabin passengers—W Peterkin, Thos D Stichter, Rich L Thomas, W Newton, Capt Edw Whiteford, Dr L II Twadell, Aaron Levy, J Pickman and wife.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exch LEWIS, Del., July 14—6 P. M.
The following vessels are now at the Breis water: Brigs Richmond, from Philadelphia for Rangor; Vincennes, from Boston for Philadelphia; schrs Isabella, from Philadelphia; barbadoes; Thurnes de San Varphia harbadoes; Thurnes de San Varphia delphia; schrs Isabella, from Philadelphia; Barbadoes; Thames, do for New York; VShad do for Salem; H A Rogers, Exchange, Mo Rogers, J Williamson, and War Steed, and Boston; Ceres, for Dover, N H; Sarah Jusefor Norfolk; Charles Dennis, from Georg town D C, for Providence; Wm Ells, from Beanfort for New York; L P Smith, from Norfolk for do; J. Tucker, from New Brunswift for Philadelphia; C Fantauzzl, from Calab for Philadelphia; C Fantauzzl, from Calab for Philadelphia; Uttle Rock, for do; Mexicolo New York; Hampden Belle, from Port Rurials, revenue cutter W H Seward, and schrifted Bunting, with the William Penn Club from Odessa, Del; Wind N. John H, Burtos,

Yours, &c., John H. Burtos.

Memoranda.

Brig Herald, Davis, for this port, was at New vitas 4th inst.

Schrs C Carroll Mehadin, from Haddam, all Black Dlamond, Young, from Greenport, both for this port, at New York on Friday.

Schr George Fales, Nickerson, hence, below Providence 13th inst.

Schr J H Counce, from Banger for this port, at Rockland 9th inst, and sailed again.

Schr Kate Kallan, Hildred, sailed from Richmond 12th inst, for this port.