the 5th

Earl l

ND OF THE REBELLION.

LORD CHANCELLOR.

ON ENGLISH RECOGNITION OF THE

sell laid before Parliament, on the

the following despatch from Mr.

ne Government of Great Britain had the rebellion in the United States

, in reply to the official notifi

price in potes, and which having com-plied withhe previous proclamations of the British Germment, may be actually within such ports arbors, and waters, forthwith to departire the same. It is, wi regret, however, that I have to inform yo that Earl Russell's despatch is ac-

ther source of regret that her Majes-

periof State. After some acceptance agrical to.
The Condon Times says: "The discredit of a

FRANCE.

The Patrie says: "We are enabled to state that rance and England, acting with a view to it preservation of peace and general concilion, have come to an agreement upon the prince of the preservations which may result from the press tate of American affairs."

Theorese remained firm on the 4th. Rentes closs at 67f. 7c., or about the same as the previouslay.

It asserted that General Prim will be appoind Engineer-in-Chief of the Spanish army andlefor Olozaga will be nominated Envoy Extordinary at the Court of King Victor Emanuel.

Art Committee of the Union League of New York, having written to Mr. Bright

d by an American artist, in England, for

the ab, the following note from Mr. Bright

"London, June 10, 1865.
"LAR SIR: I am greatly obliged to you for outsetter of the 8th of May, and for the

you's fub.

"Beet that you have won the great battle of fedom for our century, and that we in Englad and Europe shall reap the fruits of the scrifices you have made.

"Save watched your struggle with an increding interest, and with an unfaltering faithand now I can and do rejoice with all the loys men of your country, and with the friends of freedom and justice throughout the work.

"To have been great in war; you will now be gat in peace, and, may I not say, you will be gat in peace, and, may I not say, you will be gatest of all in that mingling of justice and herey which will distinguish your conducto the vanquished?

"Is what I have said and done in support of yer great cause, I shall feel it an ample commastion to live in the memory of those by your you are surrounded, and on whose

om hastion to live in the memory or those by yom you are surrounded, and on whose beht you have written to me. Convey to their that I can only write this poor note as an aknowledgment of it.

"With every good wish for your Government and sople, believe, me most truly yours,

"John Britht."

Mes of Sherman's Campaions.—Brevet Brigdier General O. M. Poe, chief engineer on Gerkal Sherman's staff, is now engaged in conflicting the maps of the operations of Shehnan's great campaigns. The map of the sieg of Atlants is nearly finished, and gives a viriclear idea of the magnitude of those operations. General Poe was also the engineer; all the elaborate works constructed in Eagifennessee during the operations of Gen. Burdide.

Che May-Change of Station.—By an ad-

vertiement, in another column, it will be seen iligin and after Monday, July 24th, the rail-

roadines for Cape May and intermediate sta-roadines for Cape May and intermediate sta-tion will start from the foot of Market street (upper ferry), instead of from Walnut-street plet. The offices of the New Jersey and Cape May allroad have also been removed to Cam-denft. J.

G.J Putnam, Esq., Union League

ad at the last meeting of the Club;

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1865.

THE EFFECT OF NEGRO SUFFRAGE ON THE SOUTH. In reorganizing the Southern States, the first essential requirement is that society shall be placed on a basis which will be at once firm, harmonious, productive, and practically loyal to the Federal Government. We can deal only with acts; and if the people observe the requirements of the Constitution, pay their taxes, obey the laws of Congress, and refrain from overt acts of treason, it matters little what are their opinions of dead issues and past conflicts. We want them to yield prompt and peaceful obedience to the Federal authorities, and to such State authorities as may be established hereafter among and by themselves. If they persist in rebelling against State Governments, they will become almost as troublesome as if they rebelled against the National Government. because it is the duty of Congress to "suppress insurrections," even when they aim only at subverting legally established local authority. The question of negro suffrage should therefore be considered in its relation to this important responsibility as well as in its numerous other aspects. Some of its zcalous advocates contend that if the colored race is not permitted to participate in their local governments they will be oppressed almost as much in a state of Not long ago, autograph-collecting was

nominal freedom as they were when held as slaves; that, consequently, they will revolt against their oppressors, and perpetuate a dangerous agitation. This argument is partially answered by the efforts being made by the Freedman's Bureau to secure justice to the freedman. The Emancipation policy having been adouted by the National Government, it is morally bound to secure its complete and undisputed establishment; and this duty will doubtless be faithfully and fearlessly performed so long as a necessity for Federal intervention, to enforce what is virtually a Federal law, exists. But it is at least questionable whether if the negro were thus completely liberated and protected in all matters appertaining to his lost but for the observant good sense of an natural rights, or, in other words, put in the same legal position as the peasantry of autographs. Having occasion to visit his England, he would rise up in rebellion simply to gain political privileges. The experience of the world on similar questions, in this and all other countries and ages. renders it improbable that there would be frequent revolts to gain the right of suffrage. There have been thousands of insurrections based on many kinds of real or fancied grievances, yet very to vote. In our own country the Constitution of Rhode Island practically excluded poor white men from the ballot-box for many years before the Donn revolt broke out, and in South Carolina they do not appear to have ever earnestly demanded it. We do not state these facts as an argument against free and unrestricted suffrage, but simply as an illustration of the readiness with which the mass of mankind have habitually refrained from seeking, by rebel-

right, per se. On the other hand: suppose we insist upon universal negro suffrage as an essential requisite in reorganization, we must then accept, among the logical consequences of such a constituency their elevation to offices of all descriptions, voters to perpetually proscribe their own | which denotes the mere cultivators of the race and color. It is within the bounds of soil, mechanics, and poorer classes, occurs liarly distasteful and obnoxious since the possibility that in South Carolina and Mississippi, whose colored population outfiumber the whites, a negro Governor and a majority of negro legislators may be elected. The most probable political combination in such an organization is precisely that which President Johnson predicts, viz.: that the large slaveholders and the rich and aristocratic classes who have heretofore ruled the South, would combine with the negroes, from whom they are too widely separated by social influences to engender jealousy or personal rancor in either race; and in a party of this material the whole political power of a number of the Southern States might be eventually lodged. The masses of Southern white non-slaveholders have a much more intense animosity to the negro than many of the white men of the North, and it would be almost impossible to array these hostile the same ticket. In the North, there have been repeated instances of the influence which antipathies of race among men of the same color exercise upon our political contests; and this strong feeling, intensified, must naturally be anticipated, if negro suffrage is established by Northern power and influence in the South. It should be remembered here, too, that the few Southern men who have remained truly loyal are almost unanimous in their opposition to negro suffrage. If we establish it, loyalty and disloyalty will no longer be the dominant issue in the South. We will precipitate a political conflict of races, which will be liable at any moment to break out into open local civil war, without any reference to antagonism to the Federal Government. Its rights have been so triumphantly vindicated that all parties must soon abandon further opposition to them as foolish and hopeless. But the antipathies of race, unjust and wicked as they may appear to the humane and enlightened, are so deeply rooted that we should scarcely deem the experiment a very safe one anywhere in this country, which arrayed in opposite parties of abou equal numbers whites and blacks. It is well for the humanitarian, who is chiefly interested in the welfare of the latter, to consider, too, whether the political triumph of the negroes, after a heated party contest in the Southern States, would not be one of the most questionable benefits that could be conferred upon them. Practically, weknow that the negro has submitted to the domination of the whites. Is it equally certain that the whites will submit to the domination of the negroes? Will the people who rebelled against the Federal Government, simply because their right to extend slavery was threatened, quietly submit to be governed by negro voters and negro officials? Can we create such Governments without expecting to sustain them perpetually with Federal bayonets? Some very strong arguments in favor of negro suffrage have been adduced by its friends, but the subject should be carefully considered in all its bearings, before final conclusions are adopted. In the practical workings of government the prejudices of a people must sometimes be consulted, as well as pure reason. The greased cartridges of the British Government caused the Sepoy revolt. Nothing could be more

A DISGRACED JUDGE.

absurd to a Christian, yet nothing was more

reasonable and inevitable to a worshipper

The PALMERSTON Ministry has received a heavy blow, which, no doubt, will tell strongly against it at the General Election. The House of Commons has passed strong vote of censure on the Lord Chancellor of England for misconduct. He has really been condemned for a nepotism which is almost without precedent-the natural desire of a man to put his sons and other near relations into offices of high station and large emolument. The motion was carried without a division, and "amid loud cheering," and the result was the resignation of the Lord Chancellor, which the Queen has "most graciously" accepted. Lord WESTBURY, of course, will have the per annum.

usual retiring pension for life of \$25,000 years ago, Sir Richard Bethel, Attorney WIN LANSEBR, the painter; Sir Thomas

and took his seat "on the woolsack as Baron Westbury. His patent of peerage bears date June 21, 1861, and in the Court of Chancery he proved himself to be a very able equity lawyer. As presiding officer of the House of Lords, he was aggressive, contemptuous, saucy, and overbearing. As the Irishman said of another man, "he conciliated a great deal of hatred" in his own person. The Lords greatly disliked and scarcely tolerated the parvenu peer. We take it for granted that some of our contemporaries, with the usual audacity of ignorance, will say that since the malfeasance in office of Lord BACON, (as he is usually but incorrectly called,) there has been no instance of an English Judge being thus condemned for corrupt conduct. They will scarcely mention, for perhaps they do not know, that Tho-MAS PARKER, Earl of Macclesfield, aupointed Lord Chancellor of England in 1718, having been impeached by the House of Commons in 1725, was convicted of having sold certain lucrative chancery not dear at six dollars. A poem of five offices to incompetent and irresponsible persons, and with having been otherwise corrupt, and for money. He was tried and convicted by ninety of his peers, without a dissentient voice, and condemned to pay a fine of \$150,000, to be imprisoned in the Tower until it was paid. Of course, he was turned out of office. Lord WESTBURY. more lucky, will retire, without trial, on the usual pension of \$25,000 a year. AUTOGRAPHS.

generally succeed at as the "Autograph Mania." but a more liberal estimate is now made, and it is conceded that the collectors have rescued from destruction a great many documents which have not only personal but, frequently, even historical value. For example, the original Magna Charta, granted by King John, in the year 1215, and generally considered to be the "Charter of Liberties" upon which the social and political freedom of the British people is based.

is of the greatest value. It bears the seal of the King (who could not write,) and of a large number of the nobles, and is now to be seen in the British Museum. Yet this identical document would have been antiquarian, who was also a collector of tailor, he found that artist about cutting up a piece of old parchment, to convert is into "measures." On examination, the parchment was recognized as Magna Charta, was rescued from destruction, and was surrendered to proper official custody, as the property of the nation. By the way, there are two originals of

Magna Charta in the Cottonian collection few ever originated simply in a desire of manuscripts in the British Museum, and this has puzzled many persons-like the duplication of OLIVER CROMWELL'S skulls; one being shown in the Ashmolean Museum at Oxford, and another in Cambridge; the latter, being comparatively undersized, was represented, by a former exhibitor, as "the head of CROMWELLwhen he was a boy." The fact is, both the copies of Magna Charta are original. Many copies were made, in 1215, for distribution among the counties, and a copy was sent lious demonstrations, the great privileges which most of the States of our Republic which most of the States of our Republic wisely and justly extend to all their white citizens.

We think it safe to assume, then, that the peace of the Union would not necessarily be disturbed hereafter, if the Southern States were reorganized without negro sufficiency.

The disturbed hereafter, if the Southern States are provided to be publicly read therein twice every year. The most accurate and complete copy is that still preserved in Lincoln Cathedral, and a fac simile of this has been engraved by order of the late Commissioners on the Public Records of England. The Great State, and are public records.

By this time, no doubt, all the gems in this catalogue have been disposed of. But we have enabled such of our readers as collect autographs to know what the trade of the Secretary of State, and are public records.

And representative of all the race."

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By this time, no doubt, all the gems in this catalogue have been disposed of. But we have enabled such of our readers as collect autographs to know what the trade of the Secretary to each cathedral, and ordered to be pub-States were reorganized without negro suf. | Charter, as well as the Charter of the prices are now in London. They are frage, simply for the acquisition of that | Forests, is in Latin. It may seem strange, | much higher in Paris and Vienna. yet is very true, that Magna Charta, exacted by the nobles of England from a King who desired to be more absolute than they liked, was specially framed to upon America the adoption of a free trade preserve their own rights and privileges- policy, should be sufficient to arouse our for it is impossible to expect any class of and the landowners. The word "villein,"

tection of the Great Charter. tries, to deal largely in them. Here, the betically arranged, in which each specimen offered for sale is specifically described, choice sentences from the most interesting her manufacturing interests at the expense letters extracted, frequently with comments, and sometimes with general memoranda about the writer. We have before us, through the politeness of Mr. John tor, she could not select a more dangerous PENINGTON (who will soon have the pleaclasses at any election polls in support of sure and advantage of being our neighbor in South Seventh street,) the last number of Mr. John Waller's Catalogue. Near to Temple Bar (on which, even during the last century, the heads of executed traitors were exposed to the gaze of the multitude,) Mr. WALLER'S book-store is to be found. It was established, for the sale of autographs

> and every autograph collector in Europe knows the place. The catalogues always distinguish the quality of the ware, by designations which are abreviated in this manner: A. L. S., autograph letter signed; L. S., letter signed; D. S., document signed. There ought to be a fourth class—the simple signature. Of this last we give a few instances, from WALLER.

and books, as early as the year 1821,

The first article in his new catalogue is the signature of Prince Albert, the late husband of Queen VICTORIA, described thus: "Envelope with Black Border and Royal Seal, addressed to the Duke of Wellington, Field Marshal, etc., signed Albert; interesting specimen." The price is three

Four autograph lines from VICTORIA to he Duke of Wellington, merely signed The Queen," and a dinner list, which she had signed "V. R.," eighteen months before her marriage, are put down at nearly two dollars each. A document signed and innotated by the Duke of Wellington, during the campaign of 1815, is priced at two guineas and a half, and the mere signature, with his left hand, of NELSON, at three dollars. A letter from "Tim Bobbin," (alias JOHN COLLIER,) who wrote amusing and

satirical verses in the Lancashire dialect, is marked at \$6, which is not much, as specimens are rare. A long letter from the Earl of Bute, who was the first Prime Minister of George the Third, is set down at four dollars; it is addressed to Sir James WRIGHT, minister at Venice, and instead of politics, relates to pictures, articles of virtu, list of plants and seeds for the Abate Forcetti's collection, and speaks of the exotic garden of Kew, as the richest in Europe. "I have been for these ten years getting plants and seeds from every corner of the habitable world."

A letter from Thomas Carlyle, with only his initials, written last August, is one dollar, and says: "I feel painfully your situation, but can do nothing to better it. I enclose a draught of five pounds, altogether the last I can afford for that object." A long letter from Dr. CHALMERS, the great Scotch preacher and author, is marked so low as five shillings. A legal opinion, eight lines, by Sir EDWARD COKE, the great English lawyer, who died in 1634, is nine shillings. It is signed with his initials only. The full signature would have quadrupled its value. A single-page letter from Sir JOHN COPE, who was defeated by "Bonnie Prince CHARLIE," at the battle of Preston Pans, in 1745, is set down at three dollars. This is a low price for an autograph which s very rare.

DICKENS, DISRAPLI, W. H. AINSWORTH, BAILEY (the sculptor), Lord CAMPBELL, Madame CELESTE, J. P. COLLIER, Miss BURDETT COUTTS, ELLIS, the Missionary; Mrs. Gone, the novelist; HAYDON, the painter; BENSON E. HILL, the comedian; On the death of Lord CAMPBELL, four | Douglas Jerrold, LAFAVETTE, Sir ED-General of England, born in 1800, was ap- LAWRENCE (who succeeded BENJAMIN

pointed to succeed him as Lord Chancellor, WEST as President of the Royal Academy,) LAYARD, the explorer at Nineveh; JENNY LIND, Sir E. LYTTON BULWER, Lord MA-CAULAY, ROBERT OWEN, REES, the Encyclopedist; SAMUEL ROCKES, the poet.; AL-FRED TENNYSON, Sir DAVID WILKIE, the painter, and several more of the modern notabilities, are rather cheaply priced at the average of a British crown for each Among the curiosities are a Power of Atorney signed, sealed, and witnessed by

WILLIAM FALCONER, author of "The Shinwreck," (who was lost at sea,) and subsigned by his wife, JANE FALCONER. It is probably his very last signature, and is cheap at three dollars. There is only one autograph of Falconer in this country, we believe, and that is in possession of Mr. C. . WARD, of Towarda. The signature o.

at three guineas and a half (\$18,) and the document itself is the marriage certificate duly witnessed, "of ALEXANDER PATERson, schoolmaster, of London, and RE-BECCA TOMPRINS, of Aldersgate street, London, at a public meeting of the people of God called Quakers, at Peel, in St. John's street. Middx." It is on vellum. and extremely curious. Mr. WALLER, usually very correct in his memoranda, occasionally blunders. For example, he puts down Dr. WILLIAM MA-SEE, Archbishop of Dublin, and author of

Discourses on the Atonement." a most aluable Christian work, as "the original Sir Morgan O'Doherty of Blackwood." The similarity of sound has misled the worthy bibliopole. Dr. WILLIAM MAGEE, the Archbishop, was a very different man from Dr. WM. MAGINN, the most learned Bohemian that ever was connected with the British press. Again, referring to a letter from THOMAS MOORE, the poet, to John Mur-RAY, the publisher, in which mention is made of the dedication of "Don Juan" to SOUTHEY, in "simple savage verse." BYRON, Mr. WALLER says that his dedication "never appeared in

print." As it happens, it was published by Moore over thirty years ago, was included in MURRAY's seventeen volume edition of Byron's Life and Works, and, as we write, we have it before us in the beautiful single volume published by Murray in 1857. It is dated, "Venice, September 16, 1818," consists of seventeen stanzas in the "Don Juan" or "Beppo" measure, and com-

THE BARE WACT that Great Britain ha-

bitually advocates and systematically urges in a word, to give power to the nobility suspicions of its wisdom. The advice of our trans-Atlantic kinsmen has never been very valuable, and it has become pecurebellion disclosed their real animus. Tradeonly once in Magna Charta, which included all freemen generally. As the vil- interests govern English policy. When leinage gradually disappeared, and the serfs | she held us as subject colonies, she crippled hecame freemen, they came under the pro- and controlled our commerce and industrial interests in the most barbarous and The collection of autographs has induced tyrannical manner, sending to us slaves, various persons, in this and in other coun- whom we did not want, simply that her shipowners might gain large profits by an trade has not yet become extensive, but a infernal traffic; forbidding us to establish great deal of money changes hands, on this manufactures, which interfered with her account, in London, Paris, Vienna, and home establishments; and limiting our mar-Berlin. Every dealer in a large way of kets abroad by despotic laws. She then business publishes priced catalogues, alpha- refused to us free trade, that would have benefited us, and is now anxious to have us establish a free trade that would enrich of our own. America is too strong and vigorous to require the teachings of any other nation; but, if she did need a menand selfish one than England.

THE TRAGEDY IN CHICAGO.

Return of Mrs. Terhune—Strange Scenes at the Bedside of the Suffering Girl-Impertinent and Revolting Curiosity. The papers of Chicago are filled with the ost disgusting and shameful comments and eidents concerning the late tragedy in that city. From one of our Chicago exchanges we

most disgusting and snameful comments and incidents concerning the late tragedy in that city. From one of our Chicago exchanges we take the following:

The capacious appetite of the gossips is now being thoroughly satiated upon the late Terbune-Fransted stabbing affair, which affords the most delicate food for inconsistent wives and rakish husbands. Men and women of respectable name and fortune flock to the room where the victim of an outraged wife lies suffering from the wounds inflicted by jealousy. They meet there a vulgar crowdwomen of the town, and their admirers, in all conditions of life. The couch of the sufferer is hourly surrounded by an inquisitive rabble; shutting out the pure air of day, and exciting the feelings of the wounded female by the most gross and vulgar remarks.

A dashing brunette, whose womanly curiosity had brought her to the sick chamber, on Wednesday, was venting her terrible imprecations upon the fead of Mrs. Terhune. On being asked if she thought the woman before her had any right to rob Mrs. Terhune of her husband's affections, she gavly replied, in hearing of the patient, that she had a perfect right, "I she was smart enough to do it."

Instead of proving a lesson to women who seek daily to gain the affections of men who have quiet and loving wives and families at home, thereby estranging them and breaking up their happy domestic relations, this affair seems only to have excited their vulgar curiosity. Among those who visit Miss Fransted daily, are the happy wives of devoted husbands, who go to see the woman whom they can think of only as a monster. Conscious that in their paths are lurking the same class of females, and seeking daily to rob them of their husbands, they look upon Miss Fransted with utter loathing. To them Mrs. Terhune is a heroine. They can imagine her despair at having her home invaded, and the angel of content driven out by the demon of migonstancy. They may have felt something of the bitter pangs of jealousy which burned in her heart. And, alas! they may fear

womin, whose duplicity was the direct cause of the sad event.

Mrs. Terhune was yesterday morning set at liberty, three gentlemen signing a bond for her appearance at court. It is understood that they know nothing of Mrs. Terhune personally, but that they became her surery at the urgent request of her attorneys. Their names are John Alston, James H. Hoss, and William G. Lewis. Before being released, Mrs. Terhune become very violent in her cell, and pro-Boston, July 17.—The Traveller learns that a number of rebel generals have recently been released from Fort Warren. Among them were Major Gen. Jackson, of Savannah, and Beng Marmaduke and Pottle. There are now but few rebel officers in confinement at Fort Warren.

iested loudly against her enemy. She declared to her jailor that she wished she had killed Miss Fransted, and that she would renew the attack at once if she could get to her. It is not known how she has conducted since her release, or where she is staying.

The more this sad case is investigated, the more it impresses itself upon the mind, as one of the strangest and most inexplicable events of the day. Here is an imprisoned and indicted woman, still protesting her intention to murder the female who dishonored her home and stole the affections of hor husband. She regrets that the dagger failed to do its work, and openly says she meant to kill Miss Fransted. On the other hand, the victim shudders at every sound, still fearful that the avenging wife is upon her track.

Opinions are various upon the affair, and are freely expressed. Wives commisserate the unhappy Mrs. Terhune; the demi-monde women and rakish husbands condole with Miss Fransted. All in all, there has not been such a delicate morecau for the palate of gossip in many a month. Inconstant husbands should impress it well upon their minds; it is a bit of gossip that, however unpalatable, may prove beneficial.

L. Ward, of Towarda. The signature of Corner Joyce, who captured Charles If without a regular legal warrant, and who was accused, by Lilly, the astrologer, of having been the masked executioner of the unfortunate monarch, is unusually rare, and not dear at six dollars. A poem of five pages, by Colerider, called "The Foster Mother's Tale," and certified to be in his handwriting, is priced twelve dollars, which is reasonable, as his autographs go. A note from the Rev. Dr. Dodd, who was banged at Tyburn for forgery, is noted at a guinea and a half. We have only Seen Dodd's autograph twice. Notes by Thackeray—one with a pen and ink sketch of Beatrix (see "Henry Esmond,") rank high—being respectively \$4 and \$3. Notes from George IV. are \$4 each; also, HAYDN, the composer, at \$11 for a one-page note. The signature of William Penn, with those of seventy-six other Friends, on November 11th, 1690, is priced at three guineas and a half (\$18,) and the trying and preparing soon to be your may be addition. The signature of William Penn, with those of seventy-six other Friends, on November 11th, 1690, is priced at three guineas and a half (\$18,) and the trying and preparing soon to be your and preparing soon to be your are awaiting and preparing soon to be seven would have a peaceful country in historical existence. You are to be scattered all over a peaceful country in the peace and a peaceful country in the page made and a half (\$18,) and the topic and stoped to the Association:

A spesial despateh to the Mational Lincoln Monument Association:

A the meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association:

"Strang figling, July 13th, says:

A the meeting of the National Lincoln Monument Association:

"Strang figling, July 13th, says:

"Strang figling A special despatch to the Missouri Domas dated Springfield, July 13th, says:

the life of the soldier during the frightful period of real and terrible war. Thousands of you have already been honorably mustered out of the service, but many thousands more are awaiting and preparing soon to be. Your organizations will all in a short time have only an historical existence. You are to be scattered all over a peaceful country in homes made happy by your own noble efforts. You live to enjoy in all its splendor the liberty of a nation that cannot die; but he whom we chiefly honor has not been spared to realize the splendid results, the hopes of every day for four long years, nor to meet and encourage us by his kind salutations, by his almost infinite wisdom to counsel and direct us through the perils of political strife, almost certain to follow the sudden return of peace, the flight of which four years ago brought men to their senses and upset the trade of those who always sought, and always will, to create discord for personal advancement. Is it not fit, thea, soldiers and sailors, officers and men, that you who have been so long in this close relation to this great and good man, should emulate the generous spirit of all those regiments and companies who have sent contributions to our association to the amount of many thousands of dollars, for the purpose stated and in like manner, as they have done, send us contributions in such sums as will be reasonable, and yet of sufficient magnitude to warrant the universal reputation you have for liberality, as regiments or companies, before your organizations are broken up or as individuals afterwards. Let the monument we shall raise over his dead body, whatever form it may assume or however long in its construction, be the work of a nation, the kind offering of every branch of industry, of education, of religion, of the arts of commerce, of every State and Territory, of all grades and shades of life, and all elements of our society; but especially let every soldier and sailor who bore the burdens which have made this man immortal, add to its dignity t

year of its existence: Richard T. Oglosby, Sharon Tyndall, O. H. Miner, James H. Beveridge, Newton Bateman, John T. Stewart, Josse K. Dubois, O. M. Hatch, Jas. C. Conklin, Thos. J. Dennis, John Williams, Jacob Bunn, S. H. Melvin, Samuel H. Treat, David L. Phillips, all of whom are members for twenty years of the association. We have obtained from the city of Springfield a decid to about four across of most beautiful ground, on which Mr. Lincoln now lies buried, near the city of Springfield, adjoining Oak Ridge Cemetery, accessible at all seasons of the year, with such a location and such advantages as to make it at some future time one of the most lovely and enchanting spots upon earth. There is a perfect agreement between the association, Mrs. Lincoln and the family of the late President, as to the location of the grounds and the special place where his remains are to finally lie. We shall, in a short time, prepare the vault for his final resting place, and as soon as the subscriptions shall have reached a sum to justify something like a correct estimate, we shall decide and make the necessary preliminary arrangements for beginning the monument. We have now in the hands of our treasurer over thirty thousand dollars. As fast as contributions are received they are, by order of the Board of Directors, invested in interest-bearing Government securities. It is our intention, at the proper time, to consult the very best taste and talent in the country as to what shall be the material for the monument; what shall be the material for the monument which, in every respect, shall fit and appropriately illustrate and perpetuate the life, character, and virtues of Mr. Lincoln, while both our national taste and wealth shall be represented by it. James H. Beverly, State Treasurer of the casociation, to w

R. G. OGLESEY,
President of the Association. The Wilmington, Charlotte and Ruther ford Railroad. We are advised that the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Railroad will be fully repaired and opened for traffic from this city to its western terminus during the present, or early next week. This work has been prosecuted with commendable energy, and the reopening of the road will throw into the hands of our merchants a large amount of produce market, and so greatly stimulate the business of the town.

The Charleston papers contain an advertisement of the reopening to day of the Northeastern Railroad throughout its whole length.

The Wilmington and Manchester Road, connecting with the above at Florence, and forming the old-established through route between this city and the South, will be fully repaired and reopened to the public in about thirty duys. A very large force of workmen is employed upon this line, and no efforts are being spared to expedite its completion.

A notice appears elsewhere in this paper calling a meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company, preparatory to putting themselves in a position to receive their line back from the Government. We understand that the Government has signified its readiness to turn this road over to the company whenever

Thondon Times says: "The discredit of a lordhancellor is a reproach to the nation at larg The office represents, to the popular integence, all that is most elevated in dignity and power. The first officers of state, the prefient of the House of Lords, the keeper of the juccin's conscience, the head of the judicial ystem of the country, the monitor of judis, great and small, the largest dispenser of circh patronage, is a man raised so incomparily above his fellows, that no falling of his in be unimportant, and to prove him a deliquent is to brand the country through one; its most conspicuous representatives. Thesenit of the debate is that a grave yote of heure has been passed on the lord charterms of the amnesty proclamation, to receive it.

Thus probably within sixty days at farthest, all our lines of travel will be re-established, and Wilmington will once more be upon the great highway from the North to the South and on the line over which the great through mails are transported. Then will our business receive a new impetus, and prosperity indeed will dawn upon us.—Wilmington Herald, July 10th. cell."
Ti amendment of Mr. Bouverie, which, except one point, hardly differed from that of Mr. unt, was carried without a division, and the sost exalted person in the Government is The next day the resignation of the Lord

(From the Augusta Chronicle, June 30.]

The lower market house was yesterday the seene of much amusement, mingled with some excitement. The cause of all this was scene of much amusement, mingled with some excitement. The cause of all this was the carrying out of the sentences passed upon the white man and negroes found guilty of robbing Messrs. Maude & Wright's store a few evenings since: Four negroes and one white man were convicted of the crime—the negroes for stealing the goods, and the white man for receiving the same, knowing them to have been stolen. According to the sentence, the entire party were placarded and placed upon the tops of barrels from 6. M. until 8.P. M. for two days, and afterwards serve a long apprenticeship at hard labor in jail.

One of the negroes had a placard upon his front stating, "I am a thief;" the next one to him had one upon which was written "So am I." The other two negroes who were standing by the side of those above named, had similar placards, one stating, "I will steal," the other, "So will I," and all four had placards upon their backs, upon which were written, the word "thief."

The white man's placard read, "I received stolen goods!" but he was not able to stand the punishment inflicted, being taken with a fit shortly after his arrival at the markethouse, and notwithstanding the efforts made to restore him, by those present, he did not seem to give any signs of recovery at the time we left the scene of punishment. There was a large crowd in attendance during the day, who seemed to be greatly pleased by the novelity of the seene.

some woman is even now sharing their husband's affections, and quietly but surely stealing their peace, and undermining their happy home.

Of sully visited Alias Fransted's room since the fearing tragedy occurred. And still she is kept lying upon a marrow couch, in an office as public as any store in Chicago, a spectacle for the curious multitude to gaze upon. Why is she not removed to her own quiet rooms; for its she would be removed the nerves of a well woman? It is singular that a patient suffering from such a horoline wound in the eye should be kept in a light room, pearance, vesterday, of being bally inflamed, and yet everybody was allowed to gaze at it. A deep cut so near the brain will prove fatal if allowed to gazgreen, as brain-fever will be the inevitable resurt. Undonbtedly Miss Fransted was in a very depressed stato of mind all day yesterday, and suffered terribility of a female to recover from the terribility of the smale place at once, and the bilinds fraw down between her and the curious throng. Miss Fransted was in a very depressed stato of mind all day yesterday, and suffered terribility of the smale place at once, and the bilinds drawn down between her and the curious throng. Miss Fransted was in a very depressed stato of mind all day yesterday, she would starney between her and the curious throng. Miss Fransted was in a very depressed state of mind all day yesterday, she would starney between her and the curious throng. The regular examination will come of before lateral throng the state of the state of the course of the cour

COUNTRY RAMBLES NO. VII. THE INCEISH RECOGNITION OF THE BY CITY COUSIN, JR. SUNDAY AT ATLANTIC CITY—RELIGIOUS SHE-VICES-SEASIDE BELLE IN BATHING COSTUME-THE OCEANIC BEAU-PRIENDLY DEMONS-THE HATHERS! BETURN-THE SEA DROUGH-WASH-Mr. Severe's Despatch on the Subject INABLE DINNERS—SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS—
PROMENADING ON THE BEACH, ETC.

ATLANTIC CITY, July 16, 1865.

"Black yer boots, 8ir? Shine om up for you! CENSURAND RESIGNATION OF THE only 10 cents!"—were some of the exclama-tions that greeted us as we wended our way to the Vine-street ferry for a short trip to the city by the sea. The two o'clock train was filled with a goodly company—family groups uship Hansa, from Southampton on being in the ascendancy. By the convenient arrangements of the Camden and Atlantic Railt., arrived at New York early yes-rning. Our files of papers contain road Company, whole households can have an

opportunity to spend a delightful Sabbath at this favorite resort without interfering with their accustomed attendance upon public How beautiful, on this pleasant Sabbath morning, as we sit under the shade of the trees in front of the United States, to witness the crowds of people who are passing in front of us with their small Bibles, hymn-books, and prayer-books, to their appointed places of worship! The waves seem to beat more gently, and the sun to shine more brilliantly. It may e fancy, but methinks we all feel better on THE CHURCHES. Several churches of different denomination are opened to-day for divine service; and thus the religious portion of our community can sing the same hymns of praise, and offer

DEFARTMENT OF STATE,

WASHINGTON, JUNE 18, 1865.

R: I consideration has been given to a pate thich Earl Russell addressed to you he? I June instant, and of which, on the inst, you were so kind as to leave a yal as Department. The President is lifted the information which that paper tain. O lhe effect that her Majesty's Gomet have determined to consider the warch he lately prevailed between the United es at the insurgents of this country to eas at the insurgents of the created he facto, and that her Majesty's continuity in the whole territory of the limited States were in undisturbed sessif at the beginning of the civil war. I will select its also gratified to learn from 4 Ru ell's despatch that her Majesty's Gomet will forthwith send to her Majesty's Gomet will forthwith send will he previous grockamations of the infection of the contraction of up as heartfelt prayers, as well in the plain painted wooden church, with its whitewashed walls, as in the huge masses of brown-stone masonry, with frescoed arches and colored window-panes, that adorn and beautify our own dear city; in fact, there is a solemnity in attending public worship in this place which can scarcely be felt in the fashionable churche of Philadelphia. The plainness of the place of prayer, and the open windows, serve to heighten the interest in the preacher's theme. The murmur of the

waves, with their never-ending song, arise and swell the chorus of the hymn of praise a it ascends up to the throne of the grea Creator.
THE BATHING HOUR. When the hour for bathing arrives, troops of gaudily decked damsels, puffy old bache lors, and a host of merry children, are seen issuing from the rough, unpainted frames, called bath-houses, that line the beach. Old Neptune beckons them to his embrace with a dash of spray and a flood of joyous tears. How madly the breakers dance around and about

inform yo hat Earl Russell's despatch is accompanie by some reservations and explanations who are deemed unacceptable by the Government of the United States. It is hardly ne sary to say that the United States do not add what they have heretofore constantly converted, that the original concession of diligerent privileges to the rebels by Great stain was either necessary or just, or senctical by the law of nations.

The compondence which took place between the Fovernment and that of her Majesiy, at it carly stage of the insurrection, shows the the United States deemed the formation of mutual engagement by Great Britain with sance, that those two Powers would not in court in regard to the said insurrection, to bin unfriendly proceeding, and that and what a queer scene for a painter! SEA-SIDE BELLE IN OCEANIC COSTUME. Immediately in front of me is my fair com panion of the breakfast table, who, encased in costly robes and all the appliances of fash ion, was the theme of general admiration Behold her now wrapped in a blue flame frock and pantaletts, minus waterfalls, rats noist in regard to the said insurrecben unfriendly proceeding, and that
it States, therefore, declined to receither of those Powers any commuinch avowed the existence of such
in ment. I have therefore now to reter! Russell has thought it necessary
in his Government that her Majesty's
in thave found it expedient to conhe Government of France upon the
in hether her Majesty's Government
vecognize the restoration of peace in
States. mice, honiton, and Email de Paris. What a change is here presented! Instead of a guady head-dress, we see her fair countenance peep-ing out from beneath a coarse straw hat, decoated with red flannel ribbons; and her dear little feet, minus any covering, press the soft; yielding sand.

THE OCEANIC BEAU.

States.

Ther source of regret that her Maernment avow that they will still
consider that any United States
ich shall hereafter be lying in a
rt, harbor, or waters, shall be deenty-four hours, so as to afford an
insurant vessel, then ac-How we envy her stern partner, with his faultless moustache and superb goa-tee. He looks grand, even in his ocean oppointly for an insurgent vessel, then actually ling within the said port, harbor, or water it gain the advantage of the same time for her parture from the same port, harbor, suit, and seems to invite, I might say command, the attention and respect of hi fair friend. But they are already in the surf and their joyous, merry, ringing laughter attests their appreciation of Neptune's plea sant embraces.
FRIENDLY DEMONS. To the right of this couple is a circus troupe

vith their clownish dresses and closely fitting tights. Here we have demons in black, and demons in white; demons in green, and de-mons enveloped in the flag of the republic; and, altogether, a shore lined with a merry, cheerful, joyful, happy throng. THE BATHER'S RETURN. One by one, they come dripping up to their

health-giving exercise. THE SUN AND THE SEA BREEZES. How unmercifully does old Sol beam down upon us! The cool sea breezes have a tight time to counteract his burning, sweltering attack upon poor weak mortal man.

upon forcing the twenty-four hours rate before entioned, of which the United States have long and, as they think, so justly complain, the United States must apply the same rule public vessels of Great Britain.

Age it is my duty further to state that the United lates cannot admit, and on the contrary's y controvert and protest against, the decist of the British Government, which would low vessels of war of insurgents or pirates enter or leave British ports, whether for distinament or otherwise, or for assuming a foreig flag or otherwise. As to all insurgent or piratel vessels found in ports, harbors, or waters before or der any new orders of her Majesty's Government may be received by any authority of h Majesty's Government established there, th Government manutains and insists that such essels are forfeited to and ought to SEASIDE DINNERS. naval for of the United States, such capture will be leful.

Notwit tanding, however, the exceptions and rescations which have been made by her Majesty's lovernment, and which have been herein ecidered, the United States accepts with pleare the declaration by which her Majesty's lovernment have withdrawn their former edession of a belligerent character to theins gents, and this Government further freely addits that the normal relations between that we countries being practically restored to the condition in which they stood befort it civil war, the right to search British vesses its come to an end by an arrangement satisfactry in every material respect between the troubletons.

mun, and laid before this House, shows a laxif of practice, and want of caution on the partif Lord Chancellor, in sanctioning the graup of retiring pensions in public officers overhose heads grave charges are impending dd in filling up the vacancies made by the tirement of Such Officers, whereby great enchargement has been given to corrupt praces; and that such tacity and want of cauba, even in the absence of any improper mote, are, in the opinion of this House, highly inchensible, and calculated to throw discrete on the administration of the high officers state. After some debate this was agrait to. afternoon passes pleasantly away, and brings us one day nearer to our final home. THE TEA TABLE,

us again into the dining-saloon, and we manage EVENING PROMENADES. But the supper must be digested, and wha will help it better than a walk along the beach The wind is very high and plays some que pranks with our fair promenaders, THE LIGHT HOUSE.

shores less dangerous, on his journey home Shine on, bright beacon light, and save thos thousands of precious souls who watch thy nightly warning! It has commenced raining; the drops fall

IN THE LAND OF DREAMS.

fair occupants; we hear the welcome sound of the little prattling feet, and the little voice singing its little song of love. Again we think of all the scenes of this weary, joyous, interesting day. We have a horrid thought—we hear the locomotive's whistle as it passes out of the depot on its shaky trip over the swamp. We think of all these, and jump out of bed to find that we have been the victim of a nightmare, and that we have searcely time to par-take of a slight breakfast before the train leaves which is to bring us back again to the loyed ones at home. CITY COUSIN, JR.

THE CHICAGO FAIR.—T. B. Bryan, Esq., President of the Executive Committee of the Northwestern Fair, announces that the publication of a detailed statement of the receipts of the fair has been delayed till the accounts of all the chairmen of the different departments could be finally adjusted; that the net proceeds of the fair will probably exceed two hundred thousand dollars, and that a full report will be published within a few days.

Mr. Bryan desires it to be announced to those asking for aid from the fund, that not one dollar has passed into his hands.—He says: "A special linance committee was appointed to determine the division of the fund, and by their decision the Christian Commission will receive fifty thousand dollars (850,000), the Sanitary Commission and the Soldiers' Home to share the balance equally. The treasurer has paid one installment of the Christian Commission's share, and also fifty thousand dollars (850,000) to the Soldiers' Home; a further division is to be made by Mr. Blatchford on his return to the city a few days hence. It is proper to state

- Madame Eliza B. Jomel died on Sunday morning at her residence, on Washington Heights. Her decease had been long ex pected. In early life she married a French gentleman named M. Jomel, by whom she had one child. Becoming a widow, her marriage with Aaron Burr, in 1832, first brought her into public notice. A divorce soon followed the alliance with Burr. She has been living since that time at her home on Washington Heights. She many years since resumed the name of he first husband. $-\Lambda$ premium has been offered to all soldiers who have lost their right arm in battle, and have learned to write with the left: For the best specimen of left-hand pen-and not to be less than vive seven pages.

The literary part of the work may be of any character. After the award shall have been made, the editor of the Soldiers' Friend is to have the right to publish such as may be best adapted for publication, and the manuscripts will be bound up and preserved as a memorial of the brave. will be bound up and preserved as a memorial of the brave.

The manuscripts must be sent in on or before the first of October next. Four months' time will thus be allowed for the men wounded in the last battles near Richmond to enter the lists as competitors.

The manuscripts must be wrapped around a wooden roller, to avoid folding or crushing in transportation, and must be addressed to WM. OLAND BOURNE,

Wm. OLAND BOURNE, Editor of the Soldiers' Friend, No. 12 Centratreet, New York. street, New York.

Hornible Murder of a Woman and Child-The Three Murderers Killed.—We are informed that a horrible tragedy took place in Madison county, about four miles from London, last week, but our informant could not give names. We recite this awful story as we heard it. A farmer sold his farm to three men, who gave him \$15,000 cash in part payment. In the evening he walked to London, leaving his wife and child at home.

Some time after, a peddler, who had often stayed all night at the house, drove up and asked permission to remain, but the farmer's wife declined, because it was doubtful if her husband returned that night, and she knew there was a large amount of money in the house. She remarked to the peddler that if her husband returned the would probably meet him. The peddler drove on, met the farmer and returned. As they approached the house, the farmer observed a light in a room in which house.

The neddler nroduced a pair of revolvers and.

ouse. The peddler produced a pair of revolvers, and The peddler produced a pair of revolvers, and thetwo, stationing themselves at points where the burglars would probably attempt to escape, gave the alarm, and three men rushed out. The peddler killed two of them, when the third ran towards the farmer, who killed him. Upon entering the house, the farmer was horrified to find his wife and child murdered. When the bodies of the murderers were examined, it was discovered that they were the parties who had purchased the farm that flay, one of them being brother-in-law to the farmer.— Dayton Journal.

He has No Friends.—Two gentlemen from them: what fantastical costumes are assumed HE HAS NO FRIENDS.—Two gentlemen from Georgia, says the Atlanta Intelligencer, made an appeal to Mr. Seward, the Secretary of State, to the effect that some privilege promotive of his comfort and health should be bestowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then

stowed upon the Hon. A. H. Stephens, then and now a prisoner, as our readers know, in Fort Warren. The Secretary kindly assured them that he would institute proper inquiries, and if it could, the privilege solicited would not be withheld from the distinguished prisoner. "But, gentlemen," said the Secretary, eyeing them keenly, "have you not a word to say for Mr. Davis'l—no petition to present for him?" Surprised and confounded, our Georgia friends hesitated, when the Secretary quickly remarked, "Since his (Mr. D.'s) arrest, save from Mrs. Davis, not one appeal has come from Mrs. Davis, not one appeal has confrom the South in his behalf." Markets by Telegraph.

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the average

ondition of the banks in Philadelphia for th

week preceding Monday, July 17th, 1865:

8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 8,000 10,400 1

366683116888866635688356666

\$33,099,492 26

The stock market, as we have noticed for some time, was very dull yesterday, and the

without change; 5-20s sold at 10534; 10-40s at

97%, and 7.30s at 93%; 107% was bid for 6s of 1881; City loans are in fair demand, with sales of the new issue at 92%; State 5s sold at 87%. In Rail-

ferred at 24%; 57% was bid for Pennsylvania; 54% for Minchill; 54 for Norristown; 23 for

.........

Commonwealth National Bank, New York;

\$150,000 from Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston; \$150,000 from Schafer Bros., New York; \$50,000

M. Bolles & Co., Boston; \$100,000 from Mauch Chunk Bank; \$100,000 from Peoples' National

Bank, Pittsburg; \$7,000 from Joseph H. Sears, Port Royal, S. C. There were 3,963 individual

subscriptions of \$50@100 each.

sales were limited: Government

93,517,819 32

bonds are

Cincinnari, July 17.—Flour is firm at un changed prices. Whisky firmer, but un changed; sales of 700 bbls at \$2.05. Provision FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The following shows the condition of the Philadelphia banks on Monday last as com pared with the previous week: Capital stock.....

respective sheds, their faces all aglow with excitement, refreshed with their pleasant and

is it ther source of regret that her Majesgernment have deemed it proper to
eigh additional reservation in favor of ineigh reservation in favor of ineight reservation in an ineight reservation in an ineight reservation in a server of her Majesty's dominions, and
have deen received by the said
care, and to assume the flag of any nation
speed by her Majesty's government, with
hier Majesty is at peace, will be allowed
by and further, that such vessels, after
a such port, harbor or waters, without
targent flag, although the twenty-four
rule will not be applicable to the case of
ssels. Far from being able to admit the
to or justice of the instructions thus
it is my duty to inform your Excellency
the first place, the United States canent to an abridgment of rectiprocal hoses between the public vessels of the
States and those of Great Britain. So
a her Majesty's government shall insist
beforcing the twenty-four hours' rule beentioned, of which the United States
long and, as they think, so justly comthe United States mustapply the same Philadel Pourhas Farmers Cohnyi McChayl McChyal McChya THE HOTELS.

The hotels are by no means full, and a few dated. In several places a large number of noms have been engaged, and will be occu

sied the present week by permanent boarder hese seaside resorts. With what ravenou appetites you enter the large dining room with its long white tables glittering with glass and hinaware; with what pleasure you take a position in front of a smiling, intelligent Africa citizen, who officiously seats you and blandly inquires what you will have. You give him the order; after waiting a reasonable time for its appearance, and not finding it forthcoming, you come naturally indignant, and scold several of his sable companions standing near you who smilingly inform you that he will be there presently. He finally makes his appearance with the required article, minus spoon, knife or fork—when off he goes to hunt for the latter articles, which have been surreptitiously reloved, during his absence, by a friend of his who is taking care of the opposite table. Oh,

the long, weary waiting for enough to abate the slight gnawing of our appetite. And then THE SLEEPING ARRANGEMENTS. Sleeping arrangements! Goodness gracious The room ten feet by twelve, situated in the ourth story, and lighted by a small window bout four feet square; the furniture of the corest kind, and the walls sadly in need of paper or a coat of lime. All these things for four dollars a day, and wines extra! Who wouldn't leave his pleasant home and private table to enjoy the comforts of one of these seaside hotels?

satisficity is every more statisfaction to this the tyo ations.

It will be a source of satisfaction to this Government to know that her Majesty's Government have considered the views herein prespire in a spirit favorable to the establishment's lasting and intimate friendship betweether two nations. I have, &c.,

WILLIAM H. SHWARD. WILLIAM H. SHWARD.
CENSE AND RESIGNATION OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR.
In the House of Commons, on the 3d inst.
Mr. Int moved that the evidence taken before to committee of the House on the Leeds
Banlaptcy Court discloses that a great facility exits for obtaining public appointments
by drupt means; that such evidence, and
also hat taken before a committee of the
Hous of Lords in the case of Leonard Edmun, and laid before this House, shows a
laxing mystice, and want of caution on the THE PASSENGER RAILWAY CARS. The Atlantic City passenger cars are running to the Inlet, well laden with passengers who are desirous of taking a pleasant sail beyond the breakers.

PROMENADING ALONG THE BEACH.

The tide is going down, and the beach is lined with promenaders—fair girls are leaning on the arms of devoted youths; the children dig wells in the yielding sand; flirtations are carried on in the parlor, out under the coo tered along the shore. Thus the summer

Services are held in the Presbyterian and Methodist meeting-houses, and quite a goodly number occupy scats during the services. in the cool of the evening? Thick black clouds are hovering over us, portending a storm

THE LIGHT HOUSE.

The grand lantern, located at the top of the light-house (that magnificent monument of pressed brick, towering upwards amid the gloom,) is casting its resplendent rays far, far out at sea, guiding the distant mariner to

thicker and faster, and we hasten to a place of shelter. A small, sharp shower and it is over. The churches have been emptied, and all is life again on the avenue. Pleasant nal, and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Coal parties are formed in every convenient locality oil shares continue dull and irregular, with parties are formed in every convenient locality, and with conversation and jest the time asses pleasantly along. The hour is growing late; the sky is again overclouded, and the beacon light is brightly burning. The good night is said, and we are soon dreaming away of fair-haired creatures with

beautiful eyes, and ugly girls with magnifi-cent dresses. Our thoughts take a wider turn and we think of our pleasant home, with it; The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday amount to \$5,663,500, including one of \$500,000 from the Fourth National Bank, New York; \$200,000 from Second National Bank, Boston; \$200,000 from Second National Bank, Norwich; \$100,000 from First National Bank, Albany; \$100,000 from First National Bank, Northampton; \$200,000 from First National Bank, Portland; \$200,000 from Broadway National Bank, New York; \$100,000 from First National Bank, Lowell; \$215,000 from Second National Bank Providence; \$250,000 from First National Bank, Newark; \$230,000 from Ninth National Bank, New York; \$100,000 from Exchange National Bank, Pittsburg; \$100,000 from Mer-chants' National Bank, Boston; \$100,000 from

to the Soldiers' Home; a further division is to be made by Mr. Blatchford on his return to the city a faw days hence. It is proper to state here (what is known to our own citizens) that not one dollar of the fair money has been, or is to be, paid to any officer of the executive committee, male or female, as compensation for services; directly or indirectly; the officers having even voluntarily paid for their own tickets of admission to the fair,"—Chicago cener.

AUCTION SALES IN RICHMOND.—The following prices were obtained at an auction sale of groceries in Richmond the other day:
Mason's blacking, small, \$5.40 % gross; Mason's blacking, large, \$10.80 % gross; tallow candles, 18c; adamantine candles, 24c; beeswax, 33c; nails, 41.00c; soap, 7010c; condensed milk, \$4.00 % dozen; honey soup, 60c % dozen; fancy soap, 50c % dozen; yellow C sugar, 101.00lic; brown sugar, 124.0013/26; Java coffee, 124.0013/26; rices were obtained at an anction sale of gro

roduce..... Vestchester County... ational Globe..... Lat. Bank of W. Virgini arkersburg... Capital New Banks...... Previously authorized..... ...\$364,020,756 The New York Post, of yesterday, says:

Gold is more firm; but little business is doing. The chief transactions have been done at 142%, though a few sales have taken place at 142%, though a few sales have taken place at 142%, the closing price is 142%.

The loan market is easy at 5% per cent. Apprehensions of stringency are less prevalent than at the close of last week.

The bank statement shows a decrease is legal-tenders of two and a half millions; in deposits an increase of two and a quarter millions, and in loans an increase of nearly three millions. The specie aggregate is one and a quarter millions higher than that of last week, but in consequence of the counting by certain banks of gold checks as specie, while the gold they represent is also counted in, the specie return is of less value than formerly.

The stock market is extremely dull, and quotations are a shade lower.

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

Mon. Sat. Adv. De. The New York Post, of vesterday, says: . S. 6s coupon, 1881..... Later Eric sold at 8214. After the board New York Central sold at 9414; Eric at 8214; Hudson at 10814; Reading at 10034; Michigan Southern at 6434. The following national banks have been designated by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money: Exchange, Richmond, Virginia; National Bank of the Commonwealth, New York; Ocean, New York.
The Amoskeag National Bank of Amoskeag,

New York last week, and since January Lores

\$18,313,663

Total from January 1...\$30,059,429

The following National Banks were

rized during the week ending, July 15:

ame time last year :

Twenty-eighth week... Previously reported....

New Hampshire, has been discontinued as The following table shows the amount to be paid on each day of the present week for the various descriptions of the third and last sories of the seven and three-tenths treasury notes, which bear date July 15, 1865: | Hosses, which dear date July 16, 1890; | \$5,00, \$1,000 | \$5,000, \$1,017; | \$5,000, \$1,000 | \$1,000 | \$5,000, \$1,017; | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | \$6,000 | \$1,000 | A corrected map has just been received at the several Land Offices, showing the progress f the public surveys in 1865, in Kansas at Nebraska, indicating also the tiers of town shing intended to be subdivisionally surveys along the proposed lines of the Pacific Rail-road routes; also along the Butterfield Over and Mail and Express route. The contem plated subdivisional and other surveys will sweep along westward a distance of some seventy miles in the northern part of Kansas, an equal distance in the It has been ascertained on inquiry that the tional bank circulation is nearly reached, and therefore, the creation of but comparatively few additional institutions under that systeprobably reach sixteen hundred.

Gold.... Sterling Exchange. 5-20 Bonds, old..... M. Schultz & Co. make the following quote tions of the rates of Exchange, per steamer China, from Boston: China, from Boston:
London, 60 days sight.

" 3 days.

Paris, 60 days sight.

" 3 days.

Antwerp, 60 days.

Bremen, 60 days.

Hamburg, 60 days.

Leipsic, 60 days.

Amsterdam, 60 days.

Evankfort, 60 days. .1551/ @155/ .156 @1581/ f. 60@3f. 63/ .3f. 58 .3f. 60 .111 @118 alu

rankfort, 60 days. Market firm. SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD. SECOND CALL.

SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 South Third St. FIRST BOARD. #IRST BOARD.

200 Caldwell. ... 2 | 100 Reading R. ... 504
100 U. S. 10-40 Bonds 9734 | 100 Go. ... 500 505
100 Reading R. ... 505 | 100 Go. ... 530 505
200 Mingo Oll. ... 528 | 100 Reading R. ... 50 56
100 do. ... 528 | 2 | 100 Reading R. ... 50 56
100 do. ... 528 | 2 | 500 do. ... 528 505
100 City 6s, new ... 9234 | 2 | 500 do. ... 528 506
100 Geading R. ... 50 56 56 | 100 Cameron 6011 ... 129
100 Reading R. ... 50 56 1856 88 58 58 7 Uf C&P 84
100 ... 530 978 505 5000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds. 104
SECOND BOARD. | SECUND BOARD | SCARD AFTER BOARDS. Philadelphia Markets. road shares there is very little doing, but prices are steady; Reading sold at 501/2050%; Camden and Amboy at 129, and Catawissa pre-

JULY 17-Evening In Flour there is less doing, but prices are without change; sales comprise about 1,500 bbls, part for shipment, at \$5.50 for condemned, \$6.25@6.50 for superfine, \$7@7.25 for extra, \$7.75@ ferred at 24%; 57% was bid for Penusylvania; 54½ for Minchill; 54 for Norristown; 23 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 43 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull; 20 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 60 for West Philadelphia; 10 for Raco and Vine; 13 for Ridge Avenue; 11 for Lombard and South, and 21 for Union. Bank shares are without change; 131 was bid for Philadelphia; 28 for Mechanics'; 51½ for Girard; 29½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City, and 56 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares are dull, and rather lower, in consequence of reports of heavy damages by the freshet. Lehigh Navigation sold at 56; 15 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28½ for preferred do.; 8 for Susquehanua Canal, and 55 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Coal oil shares continue dull and irregular, with sales of Caldwell to notice at 2; Mingo at 2 Cameron at 13½, and Maple Shade at 11; ½ was bid for Adamantine; 1 for Big Tank; 2½ for Curtin; 1½ for Corn Planter; 3 for Dalzell; 13½ for Susgar Dale; 1½ for St. Nicholas, and 69c for Walnut Island.

The following were the quotations of gold yesterday, at the hours named:

102 A. M. 142½

103 A. M. 142½

104 A. M. 1442

105 A. M. 1421

106 A. M. 1421

106 A. M. 1421

107 A. M. 1421

108 A. M. 1421

109 A. M. 1421

100 A. M. 1421

101 A. M. 1421

101 A. M. 1421

102 A. M. 1421

103 A. M. 1421

103 A. M. 1421

104 A. M. 1421

105 A. M. 1421

106 A. M. 1421

107 A. M. 1421

108 A. M. 1421

109 A. M. 1421

100 A. M. 1421

101 A. M. 1421

102 A. M. 1421

103 A. M. 1421

103 A. M. 1421

104 A. M. 1421

105 A. M. 1421

106 A. M. 1421

107 A. M. 1421

108 A. M. 1421

109 A. M. 1421

100 A. \$8.50 for extra family, and \$9@10 \$9 bbl for fancy

Philadelphia Cattle Market. The arrivals and sales of Beef cattle 1,200 head this week. The market opened more Pennsylvania and Western Steers sold at from 16@181/2e; a few choice at 17c; fair to good 14@15c; and common at from 12@13c # B, as subscriptions of \$500,000 each.

The New Orleans Times, July 9th, says:

"The general tone of the market has not been much changed to-day. The quotations of Cotton in New York on the 6th (50 cents) have been in some degree anticipated; nevertheless the market is well sustained, and under the strong accounts from Liverpool, we should not be surprised if further advances followed, and that market go about twenty pence for New Orleans Middlings. The stock in Liverpool is being rapidly absorbed, and, under the cheapness of money, there cannot be any material decline, for they will soon be in possession of accounts from this side giving light receipts and low stocks.

"There was a lively business in Exchange. The competition among dealers, exhibited in a light form yesterday, was furtiley illustrated to-day by the reduction of checks on New York, from ½ 6 cent. discount. There was a lively demand at some counters. The business of the day must have reached \$500,000 or more. Though at the opening of business there was very little disposition evinced to accede to ½ discount for checks on New York, yetone or two banks having accepted of ½ and ½, it was an ordinary matter for good bills to recede to 1 & cent. discount."

The shipments of specie from the port of