WEDNESDAY, JULY 19, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous comm As You tary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

AFREE-TRADE ARGUMENT. A free-trade article in The Chronicle, a weekly commercial paper, issued from the office of Hunt's Merchants' Magazine, in

New York, presents the following argu-New York, presents the following argument against protection:

The only question with regard to free trade is: how far shall it go! To determine this question let us inquire what may be the objects and effects of protection. In the first objects and effects of protection. In the first place protection affords the Governmenta cervalue. Carried to a greater at mount of revenue. Carried to a greater at seffects? Of course, this question is altogether too comprehensive to be answered in a reath, but its most obvious effects are to encourage exotic manufactures, and stimulate the production of foreign products. For instance, let us take the article of steel pens. Without protection it is evident that no steel pens would be manufactured in this country. The price of producing good greel pens in Birmingham is from 1d. to 8d. per gross, which, with freight and other charges attached, would make them cost from three to twenty centis per gross to import. They are, therefore, a foreign product. Here they cost to manufacture some thirty or forty cents per gross, and, twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, upon the importation of the article, the cost of importing the better kind is at once raised to about forty cents, and, for the first time, it becomes profitable for steel pens to be manufactured in this country. This is actually the case now, and a new trade for the manufactured in this country. This is actually the case now, and a new trade for the manufactured in this country. This is actually the case now, and a new trade for the manufacture is thus opened. But that this object is gained without any compensating advantage is not unsusceptible of proof. Supposing, say the advocates of free trade, that oranges cost a penny a piece to import from Smyrna under a free tariff, and a million of such oranges are imported every year, amounting to \$10,000 in value. To chilpy the ment against protection : a piece to import from Sinyina under a free tariff, and a million of such oranges are imported every year, amounting to \$10,000 in value. To enjoy the consumption of this quantity of fruit, the people of this country need only send to Sinyina 2,000 barrels of floor at five dollars per barrel. This squares the account. But suppose it is determined to stimulate the raising of oranges in this country, in other words to 'increase our national resources and encourage native production.' The cost of raising oranges here by means of hot-houses, &c. (the only means which our climate permits) is one dollar each. To discourage their importation it will, therefore, be necessary to tax them about \$1.49 each, so that Smyrna oranges mean landed here will cost \$1.50, a difference in favor of the producer here of nearly fifty per cent, over the cost of production, which is not an unfair profit on such perishable merchandise.

se. " For their 2,000 barrels of flour the people of "For their 2,000 barrels of flour the people of this country would now get but 6,656 oranges instead of 1,000,000 as before, the government would stiff get nothing because the foreign oranges would be no longer imported, and the orange-growers here would get \$9,933, of which \$6,666 is cost and \$3,267 is profit. But this profit, if it be at no higher rate on this class of merchandise than we have instanced, pays the producer no better than lesser profits on less risky products; so that the gist of the whole argument is seen to be that nobody gains by the profibitory tariff, and the people at large suffer a sensible loss."

The peoply in this specious of teasoning is

The reply to this specious of reasoning is obvious. Nobody asks for protection on articles whose growth or manufacture require natural facilities which we do not possess. Americans are not likely to commit the absurdify of attempting to grow oranges in hot-houses in New York or Pennsylvania at a cost of one dollar each when they can import them for a cent a-piece. If any of our citizens wish to engage in the orange culture they will find in Florida and other Gulf States a soil and a climate as well adapted to that pursuit as Smyrna, and they can reap handsome profits by furnishing to our Northern cities at a penny a-piece oranges worth the fruit which is plucked long before it is it must, of course, be conceded that there duced in foreign countries than in our own gory in which oranges should be classed, if the rebellion had been successful, and if ment. One great fault he has committed— Mason and Dixon's line was the Southern | the crowding of members of his own famitraffic in such products which forms the basis for a sound and wholesome trade between distant countries, in which both parties are reciprocally benefited. It would be folly for Great Britain to establish a protective duty on cotton for the purpose of stimulating the growth of that staple on her own soil; and in the present state of our industry it would be almost equally foolish for us to put a protective stimulating their cultivation here. We can send breadstuff to Brazil in exchange for coffee, and benefit her planters and our own coffee-drinkers by the transaction-commerce performing in such cases a real ser-

vice to both nations. But it is difficult to understand why steel pens should be so so readily classified as an "exotic manufacture." Large establishments which have been in existence for same advantage for producing them over a foundry, with all its patterns and machinery, has over a new foundry; but we are not aware of any peculiarity of soil or climate, which should permanently render the difference in the cost of making steel pens in the two countries anything more than that which inevitably arises from the difference in the annual cost of capital, and

the wages of labor. All that our manufacturers of the innumerable articles which can by a proper ap- that French silks hold possession of the plication of skill, industry, and capital be produced as well in America as anywhere else in the world, require, is a security that their attempts to build up their establishments shall not be thwarted by destructive foreign competition at the outset, and that our import duties shall be so regulated as offset to the difference in the value of capi- a utilitarian people like the Americans. tal and labor between Europe and governments have cheerfully yielded to their industrial interests; and if it is permanently and systematically afforded in our country, our manufacturing will eventually far exceed those of any other nation in extent and productiveness.

The article of The Chronicle virtually confesses the motive of its advocacy of free trade to be that New York is "robbed" by the tariff system "of an importing trade. which might be double what it is." This is the secret of the whole free trade agitation. But it may well be questioned whether it is worth while to send hundreds of the leisure that brings with it appreciation millions of dollars abroad to purchase fab- of beauty, and education in its perception. rics which bundreds of thousands of mechanics, artisans, and manufacturers at home can produce at a reasonable cost. Desirable as it may be that the profits of the importers of New York should be increased a few millions annually, the nation can scarcely afford to pay for that whistle by impoverishing many thousands of her enterprising citizens, throwing hundreds of thousands of skilful workmen out of employment, and depressing all her indus-

trial interests. EX-CHANCELLOR WESTBURY. Some months ago the nublic mind of

England was considerably exercised by What obtained the title of "the Edmunds' Scandal." It was charged that Lord Chancellor WESTBURY had been guilty of corruption, or something very like it, in allowing Mr. LEONARD EDMUNDS, (who had held various high offices, by appointment of several Chancellors, from Lord BROUGHAM to Lord Cottenham,) to retire from the office of Reading Clerk to the House of Lords, saláry \$7,500 a year, on a pension of \$4,000 a year; although it was teaching the individuals to use their fingers Clerk of Patents, he had retained at his ination and the world at large. own disposal, and occasionally used, dur- The acquirement of artistic "slang" and ing thirty years, a large sum of money the pursuit of "sensuous" beauty will all and the rest but slightly damaged. which-over \$35,000-he has not yet restored. The moment that EDMUNDS, on a hint and a promise from Lord WEST-BURY, resigned this office for a pension, one of Lord WESTBURY's own sons, giving up a less lucrative and more troublesome office of Registrar in Bankruptcy, was appointed to the better office, thus vacated An endeavor was made to implicate Lord Brougham, who had given Edmunds his first office, in 1830, as unworthily mixed up in this late scandal; but a committee of the Lords, which investigated the case, did not acquit if it did not positively condemn Lord West-burky, (the Edmunds pension was cancelled, which says much,) and did acquit Lord Brougham. The Times Said, "Lord Lord Brougham Lord West-bury as soon as it can afford the Lord India and suit can afford the lord India and suit can afford the city must love to stress the man. The officer took the lord brought him to Harrisburg. He has been long to the peritude and is now explaing his erime in the penticular prospective and beauty in the in-structure and the intention to grace and beauty in the in-structure and b

Laborer Introduction or at the first of

on the Brougham-Edmunds-Westbury matter. Dear old HENRY BROUGHAM is spotless, as England and Punch knew and said from the first." Any one casting reproach on Lord BROUGHAM after this must have been grossly ignorant or greatly malevolent, or both:--

This matter had scarcely been ended when another scandal turned up. Lord WESTBURY'S eldest son, who, his father confesses, had been "a disgrace and source of infinite sorrow and reproach to him during the last ten years," was proven to have received over \$5,000 from Mr. Welsh, barrister, who was looking out for a good fat berth in connection with the law. Mr. WILDE, a bankruptcy commissioner at Leeds, who had been lax in performance of his duties, was officially addressed on of great reliability, its author having been the part of the Chancellor, with a threat of aide-de-camp to General Sherman all through dismissal if he did not resign. Compelled the marvellous campaign, whose boldne to take the hint or the threat, he resigned, was superannuated on a life pension of thor recorded in his diary what passed und \$3,115 per annum; and, on the very day this his eye and within earshot. He has carefully was done, the Lord Chancellor, at the request of the scampish son who had been a disof the scampish son who had been a dis-grace and source of sorrow to him for the Carolinas. III. The Surrender and the Ead. last ten years, put Mr. Welsh into Mr. WILDE's vacated place at Leeds, salary \$5,000 a year. The House of Commons had a committee of inquiry, which, having close-

ly investigated the affair, acquitted the Lord Chancellor of any knowledge of the corruption of his son, and they convicted him. not of haste and want of caution in the abstract, like their committee, but of "a laxity of practice and a want of caution with regard to the public interests in sanctioning the grant of retiring pensions to public officers against whom grave charges were pending, which in the opinion of this House are calculated to discredit the administration of his great office." On the imputation of having given Welsh the Leeds office, at the solicitation of that bad boy, the Hon. RICHARD BETHEL, no report was made. After some discussion the House of Commons passed a vote of censure on Lord Chancellor WESTBURY; and, submitting to it, he resigned his own high office. It appears that he offered to resign it five months ago, when the EDMUND's case first came on. but Lord PALMERSTON dissuaded him, say ing it might be taken as a confession of guilt. He had held the office a little over four years, (having been appointed on June 21, 1861,) and had previously been Solicitor General and Attorney General, and was

n excellent lawver. This affair, as might be expected, has caused a great sensation in England. Such great scandals are happily not frequent there. Francis Bacon, over two centuries ago, Chancellor to James I., was charged with having received bribes, as a judge, and made the humiliating confession that he was "guilty of corruption," and did "renounce all defence." The infamous JEFFRIES, in the time of JAMES II., though guilty of cruelty, was not publicly charged with corruption. The Earl of MACCLES-FIELD, in the reign of GEORGE I., was fined \$150,000 for having sold legal offices, ern cities at a penny a-piece oranges worth | for extorting money from the masters in | terest as it proceeds. It is singular that the intrinsically more than twice as much as chancery, and for having embezzled the | best novel-writers in England now are fefor extorting money from the masters in estates of widows and orphans. These are males. In the Scottish-American Journal, one of the rine to be sent across the ocean to us. But all the instances on record, of evident stains upon the ermine in England. is a class of commodities which can be For our part, we incline to doubt that more economically and advantageously proLord Westbury has been guilty of corrupon. That he has been hasty and careless Articles that in reality belong to the cate- is evident, and also has acted too much upon the suggestions of underlings in his depart-

boundary of the United States. It is the | ly and their connections into lucrative | offices, as they became vacant-sometimes, it seems, even hurrying on the vacancy, by threat or promise. It is natural enough that a man high in office should give offices to his near relations. But there is a limit to this. The only appointment Lord BROUGHAM, 1830-34, gave in his own family, was a Mastership in Chancery to his brother WILLIAM, but, during the same period Earl GREY heaped prominent appointments duty on tea or indigo for the purpose of upon his family to the value of \$850,000 a year. Every one of Lord WESTBURY'S sons. scampish Richard excepted, holds a life office under the British Government, worth from \$4,000 to \$12,000 a year; and sons-in-law, nephews, brothers-in-law, and a long line of cousins, are on this fortunate list. Lastly, Lord WESTBURY had much offended the Lords over whose deliberations he presided, by his brusque, saucy, and sometimes haughty demeanor. According many years in England, have precisely the to the etiquette of the British bar, Lord WESTBURY, who will receive \$25,000 a new American manufactory, which any old | year for life as ex-chancellor, cannot resume the practice of the law. In him, British suitors lose a Judge of great learning, deep capacity, and impartial consideration; as an equity lawyer few have equalled, scarcely

any has surpassed him.

In an article upon art in a recent number of the new Fortnightly Review, the author says that the English having become aware market on account of their superior beauty. have decided to "study art, that we (they) oo may sell ribbons,"

To the person who follows art for its own ake, such a spring of action seems despicable and mean; but it is, in fact, the best and most sufficient reason to mankind at to give them incidental protection, ias an large, and the most efficient impulse among The abstract love of art is perhaps not in-America. This support nearly all foreign | compatible with a healthy and vigorous condition of society, but the most frequent instances occur in nations which are weakened by luxury and enervated by habits of indolence and extravagance. The Greeks cultivated art for the sake of beauty alone but it is to be hoped that Greek civilization

will never be reproduced in the whole future history of mankind. Occasionally, in every nation, a true artist appears, and he is a jewel of rare value; but he finds neither place nor fame unless the laborer has preceded him in accumula ting wealth, and winning by hard blows

The wild picturesqueness of our Western mountains furnish endless variety of themes for the painter; yet the picture is brought to the Eastern seaboard for a purchaser, although perhaps but a very few years will elapse before the Academy of Fine Arts of some Silver City may em- tion of the country was under martial law, brace pictures of world-wide reputation. The mine must be explored and the quartz ground, the tract cultivated and the crops gathered, before ease and leisure follow in he train of accumulated wealth, and successful industry allows time and place to ar-

Art is already studied for its practical utility, and it is, perhaps, the best method of perfecting it. A healthy, earnest aim has a subtle, spiritual influence both upon the worker and the work, and the chance discoveries reached by its influence have a value which is denied to the happy acci-

dents of dilettanteism. A few wealthy men can buy good pictures, and perhaps still fewer thoroughly appreciate artistic excellencies, but a general art-education throughout a community, notorious that, in another capacity, as and eyes, would be a benefit both to the

belonging to the public, the balance of ways find votaries at a certain stage of civilization, and real benefit is derived by the public from their efforts; but that faithfulstudy of art in its practical bearings, which results merely in added grace to the curve of a lounging chair, the tint of a ribbon, or the brilliancy of a carpet, is a national edu-

to associal from the property of the property

BROUGHAM comes out of this matter with expenditure; but a general and popular art education is a subject of genuine importance to a country like our own, which could clean hands," and Punch, which has often education is a subject of genuine importance to a country like our own, which could "The Committee of Lords have reported to morrow make French carpets, and door to-day manufacture Italian silks and French

The people at large do not buy ugly things if they can purchase pretty ones, and fire-screen or a paper window curtain would sell much more rapidly with a grace ful picture than a monstrous one, and cheap calico with a true combination o colors be in much greater demand than one false to every rule of art and nature.

News of Literature. A book of whose merit we have heard a good deal in advance, which will appear in a few days, is Major G. W. Nicholls' "Story of the Great March," being a diary of General Sherman's Campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas. It will be published by Harper & Brothers, in 12mo form, will contain a man and illustrations, and will have the advantage and success have given him a full page in the history of war. Day by day the gallant au collected characteristic anecdotes en rou The three divisions of the book will be: I. The Sherman's official Reports and a map on which the routes taken are clearly traced will give value to what promises to be an authentic work, such as no civilian can compile from

newspapers.

Mr. Widdleton, the New York publisher, ha brought out a neat library edition of a very agreeable book, "The Wit and Wisdom of the Rev. Sydney Smith." It consists of judicious elections from his writings, and passages from his letters and table-talk. These sel were made by Mr. Evart A. Duyckinck, who prefaces them with an admirable memoir, (on indred pages) of S. S., and has illustrated th text with many desirable notes. We particu larly mention this book here to tell an anec dote about it. The first edition, published in 1856, found its way to England, where Smith's London publishers, seeing its value, pounced upon it at once, reproduced it, without inti-mating that it was their reprint of an American work, sold many thousand copies of it; and, we believe, to this day have not sent one cent to Mr. Duyckinck in compensation for his labor and their appropriation of it. Mr. J. T. Headley, author of "Washington and his Generals," "Napoleon and his Mar-shals," and several other books, has in the press an octavo volume entitled "Grant and

important phases of the rebellion, and will be illustrated with numerous steel engravings, by H. B. Hall and Roberts. It will be sold to subscribers only, like Mr. Headley's former books, and will be published at New York, by E. B. Treat and Charles Scribner & Co. Of course this volume will include biographics iotices of the generals who fought under and assisted Grent and Sherman.

In strong contrast with the above, is a reprint, by Blelock & Co., 19 Beekman street, New York, of an English book called "Belle Boyd in Camp and Prison; written by herself, with an introduction by George Augustus Sala," the well-known secessionist, and war-correspondent of the notorious Daily Telegraph, of London. Belle Boyd boasts, in that plume of 464 pages, that she shot "a Yank" in cold blood more than once, and that she was a rebel apy; and we are only surprised that any respectable publisher could have the effrontery to reproduce such a Copperhead production in New York, or any other loyal city. The firm of "Blelock & Co." is so new to us, that we think it must be a myth. Miss Edwards' new story, "Half a Million of

Sherman: their Campaigns and Generals,

best-conducted of the New York weeklies, a new serial tale, by Mrs. E. S. Oldham, has takes place in the vicinity of one of the most ocautiful of English views, and, judging from the few chapters that have already appeared, we cannot hesitate to describe the story as

Money," has completed its twenty-sixth chapter in Harper's Weekly, and increases in in-

nnusually full of promise. story reminds us that Mrs. Bella Z. Spencer. anthor of "Ora, the Lost Wife," has commenced, in the Saturday Evening Post, a tale called "Lucile Rembrandt." This is a wellwritten and very readable story, exhibiting character rather than incident, as yet, but very happy in natural dialogue. Mrs. Spencer has the charge of the literary department of the Saturday Evening Post, by far the oldest-weekly in Philadelphia, having been established nearly forty-five years ago-some twenty years before Mrs. Spencer was born. She has brought a great deal of talent, judgment, and o her work, and the paper has improved and is improving under her care.

Trial by Courts-Martial To the Editor of The Press: SIR: The deep feeling manifested by some of our newspapers against the trial by courts-martial of leading trattors, now that "the rebellion is at an end," and their eager desire that the "civil courts" should alone attend to the "unfinished business" of the late rebel. lion, is somewhat difficult to understand. It has ever been a favorite hobby with these same journals (when it suited them) to exalt before their readers that mild, beneficent, and constitutional institution, the "British Go-vernment," as a model for our imitation, &c. It has been by them asserted that the action the United States Government, in the trial of conspirators against the life of our late Chief Magistrate and against his Cabinet, by a Military Commission, "in a time of peace," was without precedent. Now, let us look back a few years, and compare the action of this same model British Go-

ernment in that trifling affair—the Lower isposition made of the hundred criminals seeen subdued. Instead of a trial by jury (though, for every other species of crime but rebellion, the courts at the time were in the undisturbed enjoyment of their functions,) those miserable wretches, who had never conceived a tithe of the enorm ty of crime intended by the culprits lately dis-posed of by our Military Commission, were tried, and nearly all of them convicted, before a general court-martial assembled at the city of Montreal, in the early part of the year 1839months after the last spark of the defunct in-surrection had been effectually trampled out. To the writer of this article, who was himself closely connected with the doings of the said general court-martial, the proceedings of the court are as tresh in his memory as though it were but a thing of yesterday; no murmur of dissatisfaction was heard as to the propriety of a trial by court-martial, in that instance, by any one professing the least particle of loyalty to the Government; the said trial occupying the space of five months, and resulting in the conviction of at least ninety-five out of the hundred prisoners brought before the said court; twelve of whom were executed and the remainder transported for life.

Now, when we consider that at no time during that rebellion did the French Canadians muster thirty thousand men in arms, and at no one point a force of ten thousand, and that in each of the years 1837 and 1838 the rebellion was overthrown in the first encoun er, the necessity for such extreme measure on the part of the British Government (in view of our own gigantic rebellion,) may well excite our surprise, and can only be accounted for on the principle that the Government took the proper measures for its own protection and at the same time administered a whole-some lesson to discontented and turbulent

demagogues in that colony, which has not been forgotten to this day. The theory of the British Government at that time was, that the offence had been committed while and that the offence should therefore be tried by martial law. Yours, respectfully. PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.-A change n the Faculty of this institution has bee aused by the retirement of Henry Morton ounger worthies of Philadelphia, from the Chair of Chemistry, which he has occupied since the original organization of the College, moler the act of Legislature. Mr. Morton will remain connected with the institution, as Emeritus Professor, to which the Trustees elected him on the 3d instant, and is succeeded in the Chair of Chemistry by Albert R. Leeds. Esq.. M. A., who was appointed at the same AUGTION SALE OF DUPLEX SKIRTS .- The er tire stock of Messrs. Wests, Bradley, & Cary's

elebrated duplex elliptic hoop-skirts, which vere partially damaged by water at the late fire on their premises, at 97 Chambers' street New York, will be sold at auction, on Friday 21st inst., by Curtis & Co., of New York, as will be seen by reference to the advertisement n another column. We are informed that large portion of this stock is in perfect order HOOLEY'S MINSTRELS .- This celebrated band is performing at the Arch-street Theatre. It numbers nineteen performers, and is said to be good. The performances, besides songs

other interesting entertainments. AN OLD OFFENDER CAUGHT .- Our reader wil

uses, consist of laughable farces, and

LIFE ON CHESTNUT STREET. ITS VARYING SHADES IN SUNLIGHT

AND GASLIGHT

View Through the Spectacles of Daily Observation. HOW IT TELLS US OF THE NATION'S HABITS AND CHARACTERISTICS.

> The Phases One Sees. The Business, the Fashionable, the Criminal, the Drunken. and the Curious.

Fashion. Business, Virtue, Wealth, Poverty, and Crime Jostling Each Other Every Day.

Somebody has said, very confidently, "Show me your crowds, and I will tell you what sort of a country you have." When he penned this remark, in the old English Quarterly, he struggling masses that he once attempted to walk among, in the business streets of London; or the jarring, fighting gathering at Donnybrook Fair, where the pugnacious characteristics of a nation were exhibited; or the beer feasts in some quiet old German town on the Rhine; or the careless gatherings on Parisian Boulevards, or numberless other things; but American crowds could not have formed an atom of his idea. "I wish to look but once," the quaint writer continues, " and, certes, it requires but a moderate man to know that what is seen there represents well what hath general existence." His remark is very true, though the boast with which he accompanies it, may, perhaps, be a little too ventursome. It requires two looks at our crowds, in our streets at least, before a decl. sion can be made; and those looks must be gaslight as well as sunlight, if Chestnut street is selected to try the virtue of the theory. It is called our great street, our "fashionable street." though the mighty progress of our city is fast driving fashion out of it, and bringing omething in far more useful—busy commer and trade-which will afford an interesting study, since it will give a fair reflex not only of the general character of our city, but also of the leading traits of our country itself. THE PEOPLE WHO APPEAR ON IT. If any of our readers have seen Chestnu street as we have seen it, at every hour 'round

the whole circle of the day—from midnight to midnight—they know that there are man phases of life to see. They are not phases of the inside—the private life of man, to b sure—but they are indices of it, telling the observant mind just as surely what it is as if it was thrown open to the curious or inquiring gaze. Our peculiar duties—and everybody knows how unnatural are the duties of the newspaper Editor or Reporter-have comcelled us to traverse its long reach scores of imes, during many months, at all hours, from the time when proper people are at home and go to sleep, even to gray dawn, or when the early morning sun is shining brightly with subdued golden sheen. In those long walks the pave gives forth a hollow sound that it refuses to give in the light of day—a strange echo responsive to every footfall.

Our experience in these journeys at night and promenades by day has taught us all the phases of Chestnut-street life, by gas-light and sun-light, and we find them to be: The crimi

al, the drunken, the curious and useful, th general, the business, and the fashionable phases. It will be seen that these heads in clude most of what humanity is capable of, in its work-a-day aspect—in its struggle after a good place in this world, and, in the first wo, at least, a heated place in the next. THE DRUNKEN PHASE. Chestnut street is not alone, perhaps, in it restaurants, open all night, inviting the un-thinking into their glare of light and glitter

of glass to partake of the "draught that mad-

lens." Second and South streets, and a few

and assist in adding to the long lists of "dead

from delirium tremens," and the poverty tha

wine and its sisters bring. But, whether alone or not, it has its taverns, with doors wide open dotting every square, far over towards the Schuylkill river. Interesting groups assemble Schuylkill river. Interesting groups assemble here and pass the night away in orgies. Respectable men with respectable families; soldiers, bronzed and just from battle-fields 'dead-beats," to use the euphonious lar guage of the street; men of every kind, every station, and every valuation of moral worth are thrown together in boon companionship, to drink away their senses, their health, and their money. We have seen (for all in newspaperdom are of an inquiring mind) more than one who, in daylight, was the model of propriety among his friends, "the pink of virtue, the soul of honor," an admitted xample for sooth for the young, and the author of oft-quoted expressions full of Platoni pith and Senecan wisdom, standing in the gas-light before a glittering bar, with mandlin gravity, touching glasses with loaf-ers, bounty-jumpers, and the slum of a city population. We have seen—no, we will It is not our duty to publish the shortcoming of men, the very reference to whom, and the necessary expressions in making it, might destroy a reputation, or darken very much one called spotless and sans reproche. Such scenes can be witnessed almost every night, and many a family would be surprised, if not shocked, if it knew as much as some do, and did not believe its head when he modestly re marked that his business was pressing, and re. quired his attention all night. But, apart from restaurants, there are other places, though we are not supposed to know their location, where other men arc, and other scenes are enacted. We of course know nothing about the gamoling saloons that skirt the way. If we do the authorities are supposed to know more but lights that shine out here and there—the sad and the bright faces that come out now and then, and the unsteady limbs that prove their unsteadiness by awkward, uncertain efforts to descend lofty door-steps, tell us that no reigious exercises are held there; and. the absence of sign-boards, no inn offers entertainment for man, and certainly not for horse. We oftentimes meet these un-steady men affectionately embracing lamp posts, measuring their length upon the bricks or directing their devious way to some post they know not where. Whence they came, for course we never could tell, but their dress, that language, their manners, even while intoxiated, assured us that it was not from any "ow place," but from some gilded gin-palace, nd that, too, not far from Chestnut street, and the palace-lined streets that run parallel b it. Some of them, at least, have loved ones witing

for them at home. There was once a bene which came under our observation in the wee ma' hours i' mornin'," which rivals most anything described in the strongly-ritten and touching "Ten Nights In a Bar-Rom," to which Arthur has given so much fee ig and so much truth. There was a faint mod in the sky, Gibbons, the astronomer, would call it, and as we walked slowly along, we saw square and a half away, and approaching to, a tall man, gaunt in the gloom, accompa-lady—a girl, indeed—of eighteen perhaps, bearing on her face every distress. Herelothing had been doned hastily and but little attention had been haid to the general effect of toilet. They cam closet and closer until at last we met them. The man appeared to be obstreperous and only ed the lady, who was his daughter, companied the may, who was a which rum could not drown, and from the ove, too, he bore the slight, frail, pretty girl as a father. But the farther he wentfrom th Circean temple, the stronger became his desire for return, and for the last half square in his walk towards us, his desire had been

laced and besatine women whom he passes some specimens of hat statesmen and jurists

dignify as the "necessary evil." He does not need the bold stare or the flaunting of skirts to tell him who they are. Their familiar nods and recognitions of swells, who carry their all upon their backs; the painted cheeks; their falsity evident even in the dim light from life. minated shop fronts, and the general titter from the surface people who throng the way, are nough to tell him. No census of these unfor tunate people has ever been taken, although New York and Chicago, who exceed us far, by the way, have partially shown the example while London and Paris have set it long ago But it is not too much to say that criminals of this character may be counted by thousands We meet them everywhere, with escorts and without them; and their condition and the circles in which they move (for they have circles to move in) are betokened by their dress. There are the miserable beings—poor at the outset, daughters of lowly families—who have had their fondesthopes crushed, and their heart's best emotions forever stilled, by duplicity or devilish cunning. They make no greatmark; their only treatment is the vilest of contempt—a treatment that only plunges them deeper into Lethe—drives them further, day by day, towards that nameless grave that sooner or later will contain all that is left of the cyprian

who begins her career with poverty and dis-grace among the few who may have known

her. Then there is a second class, a little bet-ter dressed and a little bolder, who flash ear-

rings and paste-diamonds in your eyes, and weat jaunty hats and the glossiest of mantil-las. They are calculated to deceive better that their lovelier sisters, and do deceive those unused to city-life, unaware of the blandish nents of its deprayed, lost syrens. They talk blandly, smoothly, grammatically; they have pretty faces; they are country girls, who, meeting opprobrium at home, have fled to the city, received the polish of its circles of crime. graduated, and with pretty faces, ply their trade. There is still another class, the third and highest-proud, haughty women, who bear in marks of their awful works; who are resplendent in lace, glittering with real jewelry, rustling with silks and satins, or languishing in gossamer. All these can be seen any fixe night; all these are some of the evils that vill crop out in society, like rough, jaggedrocks that disfigure the emerald of a jaggedrocks that disfigure the emerate of a daisy-dad meadow. Under the gas-light they faunt, and none prevent: There is a fouth class, and we are sorry for human the man agent, bemarit to say so. Who has not seen, be-tween nine and twelve at night, and sometimes ater, troops of young girls from eleven years y age upwards, tucked out in their pest, that often, plain and poor, walking with abandoned air, inviting the attentions of passes-by! With every mark of youth in heiroutline, but with too-too many marks of lissilation and debauchery on their faces, they nvite ruin, and defy God. What a state of tlings this is, when children are as lewd as Cleolatra—eternal disgraces to their parents loveshis race, or can even but faintly imagine the avrul value of a human soul!

Thy are not, however, alone in the gasight There are many of the opposite sex, who, in another way, set at defiance what has been ordained from all time. There is the lashman as well as the flash woman—the mas ee he round face with a cunning eye, set on boly beslavered all over with the gaudiest. iresses and diamond pins; if you see a ne cavorted in a white hand covered with ay finshing paste rings, all founded on a of glossy patent-leather boots, avoid that His outfit is nothing; for dress is not oin. There is an animal face, we are sure moustachies flashing with brilliancy development of the barber's art. Perhaps he knows "California Jack" is, and "Poker," and all hose arts that attract while they betray. enaps four extra "Jacks" may repose where e an handle them easily, so that it would be miness to suppose that you should game against him. Perhaps, his fingers are light and ple, and all your cassimere, and muslin. buttons, be no protection to the little store money you may carry. Perhaps he is skillfor with the cue, and makes a chance but fa-miar acquaintance with you over tempting

Barbon; and, perhaps, you struggle against biter player. Avoid him, anyhow, for there islanger in the touch. Iron claws have been iden under velvet gauntlets. And in this same gas-light, with illuminated obes, and flaring posters, and blazing trum-is, the concert saloons tempt and seduce. stnut street is the peculiar baunt, and how y of our young men have been drawn in fumes of beer and alcohol, and the exent of the mandlin and wanton plays-the st step to ruin. Even on these fine summer ints, when the clear moon peeps out from der the fleecy clouds that just tinge the sky, shines in unobstructed brilliancy, hiding shines in unobstructed brilliancy, hiding ery star around it, we hear the crash of nds, which, while they render some grand d air that ought to transport to another ere of ecstatic being, only seem to say:

come to drink but not to think;
Come to drink but not to think;
Come to waste your evening hours;
Come to fritter all your powers.
Habits here you'll form we're sure
That will all your life endure—
Fill, at last, a bitter end
An angry Providence will send.

There are few parents who would willingly their offspring to attend these places and t was only the other night that we saw ditressed mother drag her son, abov of pernan sixteen years, from the entrance of one tiese saloons, which was situated in a celchad followed him, she said, from Tasker eet, fearing that he might give way to temp-

olit in Chestnut street. THE CURIOUS AND USEFUL there are customs on Chestnut street which dinot obtain in any other part of the city. lays and pavements piled up with dry goods kes. "Barkers" are indigenous entirely Market street, where they button-hole, beg, all at last, if their victim is tractable, "make agrain." Mountains of dry goods boxes are host indigenous also, but Chestnut street nt street has a monopoly of many things. It has mountebanks, peripatetic merchants, whose whole stocks they can carry on their ad (we hope it will excuse us for putting it the same list) politicians, gamblers, and ifers. It has match girls, ragged and frowsy, ad blind fiddlers, id omne genus, enough to rake it interesting even for an inhabitant to sroll along with his eyes wide open. And 1st, though not least, it has its ragged little bot blacks, keen little business boys, for they re not men yet, who chatter and rival each ther the livelong day, with the ever ready Shine 'em up, sir?' With these references we will leave them, promising them, however, a notice some of these days, for we have an arti-At every corner, almost, we have the confecionery stands, and stands of the same kind. not so pretentious, alternate between. Many of the stands are in the possession of Italians, always filled with a well-selected stock. Nature watched closely, and as quick as her fruits ripen, or even approach maturity, they appear as they are in their humble way, or we would mention some of them. As it is, we will men-tion one, and he, Mathieu Chopin, or, as the abitues of Fourth and Chestnut usually call his old associations and friends. His birth is in France. He was a drummer in Napoleon's army, and has yet memories of Jena, Austerlitz, Massini, Lodi, and other battles of "le petit corporal," as Chopin loves to call him, and even last, fatal Waterloo. He lost the first oints of all his fingers in the sad march from Moscow, and now he is every night up to a very late hour in a little recess of the building southeast corner of Fourth and Chostnut, dispensing the same kind of sweetmeats he had done for twenty years, his wife occupying the same recess during the day, dispensing a different class of sweetmeats,

tean place so much under it. In the sunligh we find crowds gathered regularly, en ing to bask under the shade of trees which until this year, were the victims of worms, and possessed few leaves to ward off the hot

until this year, were the victims or worms, and possessed few leaves to ward off the hot beams of a raging summer sun. What they are there for, how they live, who they are, few seem to know, and few seem to care to know. They stand there in every attitude, with their fingers in each other's buttonholes, or their noses in each other's with such an air of instance. notes, or their moses in each other's ears, talking with such an air of importance as can only be assumed by one upon whom the safety and credit of the city depend. The absence of leaves on the trees, formula the safety and credit of the city depend. or many years, and the doubts that most neo heir dinners, obtained for them the name of "tree frogs," by which they have been known, and will be known henceforth, until they and heir descendants cease to lounge. From one congregated all sorts of people, drawn there by business, or by curiosity. Every time the pattered old gray van comes to the Central Station a great crowd of gapers come also, to gaze with open mouths upon the luck-less people who have been gathered together by the stalwart Reserve Police. It is a singular sight of course, for the poor creatures re often of that peculiar class which flaunts the Chestnut pave, or are, according to their arrations to their families, busily engagedbut unfortunately, in "tipping the rosy," rather than in taking in fair profits. And often, too, some of the most prominent criminals of the city, whose portraits are fixed orna-ments in the Rogue's Gallery, who have had a hearing before the Mayor, march out and af-ford good views to the crowd.

At night, the great plateau before the house sees another sight. The wire-pullers and caudidates for petty offices retire; not having dined, they go somewhere, nobwhere, to absorb enough aliment to enable them to stand again under the skelcton trees, the unconscious subjects of admiration by the passers-by. Like the Arabs, they silently speed away; but, unlike them, they do leave traces behind, in the great tobacco-pools, not to make too fine a point by cluborate description, which are scattered from the railing of the row offices to the line of trees from the Central Station to the Tax Receiver's office. In their stead comes a blind fiddler, in gray coat and a bat-tered hat, with a crazy old violin, that has strained its larynx in sounding tunes such as "Garryowen" and "The Wind that Shakes the Barley," or in the more classic words of the immortal fiddler, Shandy Maguire-"The Zephyrs that make Ceres to Tremble." He is blind, poor fellow, but he has a red nose, which testifies that he can taste, if he cannot see. He saws, and saws, in the dimness of the gaslight. Sometimes a crowd gathers round him, but though his suple bow makes "Garryowen to Glory" echo and re-echo from the old Independence walls, his listeners do not always manifest extraordinary liberailty. Sometimes they go quietly away while the old man is rapt in the music of his own making, and he plays to nobody—poor old man—nobody but the stereoscopic-man, a few feet away to his left. But the stereo-scope man pays no attention to him. The blind fiddler only draws customers to him; and, while the fiddlers shricks in Falto, he accomwhile the fiddlers shricks in F atto, he accom-panies it with tenor tones, not musical, but sweetly persuasive, and those tenor tones are modulated to a sort of excruciated Gregorian sir, and the great elephant that tore down the palace of Timbuctoo." An old man with a pair of tin spectacles astride his proboscis, for t is too large to be a nose, sits opposite the dereoscope, just at the edge of the curbstone. He has blacking boxes piled up, after the style of the leaning tower of Pisa, and a great placara extolling the virtues of each box of the tower, is made readable by the aid of a copper lamp with its left side bulged in. He reads from a newspaper in that half-audible tone which those adopt who can read but ill, and stops in the midst of a paragraph to sell his ware. There are other merchants here, such as the tooth-powder man, the cutlery man, the medicine man, and the microscope man, bu the glory of these men has failed. They must be another generation, for they attract none of the attention that Blackburn used to, or the sugar-loaf hat that stood over a mouth that told great lies about "Electric Pills," And there are "hot-corn" merchants seated on the steps; ragged negro women, clothed in garments, that like the eternal hills are covered with dirt and know no change. Far into the night every passer-by hears their strange, inuntil cob and corn are almost of one hardness.
But enough for these. They are honest, any. how, as the world goes. If the microscop man sticks roaches under his lens, and passe

him as magnified flies; if the tooth-wash ma sells you a powder that will file off your teet to an infinitesimal point, or the smallest opivots in a few months' use; if the fiddler aws on with a pious disregard of sharps and fiats, and time, what of that? You need not buy nor listen, if you do not want to. Peripatetic warehouses do not offer guarantees like stationary ones, and the wandering troubadours have wofully deteriorated from the high standard of their fated ancestors. Just walk, at least three squares, and you will find such people as we have described, under the head of criminals, who will take you in far more neatly if you will only give them the chance. They do not wear old gray coats and battered hats, nor ask you to look at magnificent roaches. They will ask you rather to look at and fight the tiger. They loll agains certain brown columns, which are greased all over with the pomatum that glosses their taches, and ogle with keen, impudent eyes every lady who has nerve enough to pass them by in her promenade these pleasant afternoons; they show you the shiniest of coats, and the most immaculate of neekties and kids; they would be fine advertisements for certain his name, as large as a whole man, on the prominent parts of their apparel. They would advertise themselves also, or at least their character, if they would themselves add be-low the name the little bill which has not yet een paid, and most likely never will be These gentlemen are gamblers, of course, and the crow's feet in the corners of their eyes, and see if their noses have not a slight tinge If you see these marks, make your decision nmediately. Ten chances to one it will be right. Mixed up with these gentry are other ood fellows in their way, no doubt; many o them very good; and, of course, they do no know the company they are in.

THE BUSINESS AND FASHIONABLE PHASE.

them off on the unsophisticated folks around

daylight to dark both of them are usual; usua not only in Chestnut street, but in almost every prominent street of our city. The only difference is that there is more of fashion than anywhere else. From early dawn, the stream of labor commences—the merchant, the clerk and the mechanic with his dinner pail, all walk together for the theatre of their daily toil. As the day progresses the crowds grow more hurried, for they are all about their bus ness. No one pays any attention to his neighbor. Then in the afternoon the dinner-goers, the sight-seekers, and in these times of war, many group of soldiers cover the walks, to take papa's husband's, or brother's greenbacks flow from the great channel into the little bay or branches that end in the shopkeeper's till. him, "the old French negro." He is a curiosity | rule, for it is the hour of fashionable prome nade, until at last darkness comes. Another class of people swarm around-people who have wrought all day—mechanics, liberated clerks, strangers, etc., who come for fresh air, and to feast the eyes on the wealth and taste displayed through the plate-glass windows. They are a modest, sturdy throng, and before ten o'clock they all disappear, for their habits are regular, and their retiring hours early. Chestnut street is then left to the re-

turning theatre-goers, and, at last, to the prowl-

ers and the Reserve Police-sturdy men, who

These require but a passing notice, for, fro

the stream of the max half sejared by the control of the strong at 60 amount almost or the specimen of the strong at 80 amount almost or the specimen of the strong at 80 amount almost or the specimen of the strong at 80 amount almost or the specimen of t spects a model main thoroughfare for any city

he was engaged in transacting business for himself.

SALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS, Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 South Third M.

FIRST BOARD. himself.

The best part of the time of the court yesterday was consumed in hearing the evidence of the numerous witnesses in the case, which had not been concluded at the hour of adjournment.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The negotiating of former loans of the United States was quite a different matter than now. At the commencement of 1860 our public deb was only seventy-six millions, and when the war broke out it was very difficult for the Government to borrow money, as it had always been before. When, to provide for the war of 1812, Congress authorized, in March of that year, a six per cent. loan of eleven millions of dollars, less than one-third of the six millions which were put on the market were subscrib ed for by the people, the rest being taken by speculators at a discount, and the remaining five millions issued in treasury notes. When, in January, 1813, Congress authorized a further six per cent, loan of sixteen millions, it was the largest sum ever asked for by the United States; but at the last Congress a loan bill for six hundred millions was passed, and sub-scriptions to it at the rate of fifteen and seven teen millions a day are reported. The bes terms that the Treasury could obtain for a six per cent. loan of seven and a half millions in August, 1813, was \$38.25 in coin for each hundred dollars in bonds, and during the first year of the war it borrowed only \$23,976,912 The banking capital of the whole country was then \$75,000,000, and the circulation co sury notes. There was rather more activity in the stock

market yesterday, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Reading Railroad was in better demand; about 4,000 shares sold at from 50@ 50%, the former rate a decline of 1/2. Pennsylvania Railroid sold at 58, an advance of %; Catawissa common at 12%, and Norristown at 55; 129 was bid for Camden and Amboy, 28 for Little Schuvlkill. 54% for Mine Hill, 58% for Lehigh Valley, 24½ for Catawissa preferred, 23 for Philadelphia and Erie, and 44 for Northern Central. Government bonds are less active and lower; 5-20s sold at 105%; and 6s, 1881, at 107%; 97 was bid for 10-40s, and 99% for 7-30s; city loans have declined, the new issue sold city loans have declined, the new issue sold at \$2\%, old do at \$9\%; and municipal at \$2\%; ity passenger railroad shares are without change; Seventeenth and Nineteenth sold at \$\%\particle{\part at 921/4, old do at 901/2; and municipal at 921/2; want of confidence, caused by the bogus com-panies which never intended to develope their lands. A good idea has been started by the Royal Petroleum Company; a meeting of the stockholders was called, the beginning of this month, and a committee appointed to investigate the position of the company and have it published; the report will be found in another column of to-day's paper. This will separate the good and producing companies from the bogus; they will find their reward in good prices for their oil, and enhanced value for their stocks. Maple Shade sold at 101%, a decline of 1/2; Franklin, 1; Glen Rock, 51/2; Curtin. 31/4: Dalzell, 31/403 31-100; Caldwell, 2: St. Nicholas, 69-100; and El Dorado, 56-100; % was bld for Walnut Island; 2 for Mingo; 2¾ for Junction; 1% for Jersey Well; 1¼ for Egbert 3/4 for Big Tank; 94-100 for Cherry Run; and 11/2 for Corn Planter. The following were the quotations of gol esterday, at the hours named:

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday amount to \$6,501,800, including one of \$500,000 from the First National Bank, Philadelphia; \$100,000 from City National Bank, Philadelphia; \$300,000 describable nassal tones, proclaiming their 'from National Bank of Republic, Boston; wares, which steam in dingy, ancient tin-pots, \$100,000 from First National Bank, Mauch Chunk; \$100,000 from First National Bank, St. Paul: \$400,000 from Second National Bank, Boston; \$300,000 from Second National Bank, Providence: \$175,000 from Second National Bank, Cleveland; \$200,000 from First National Bank, Des Moines; \$100,000 from First National Bank, Indianapolis; \$100,000 from Fourth National Bank, Cincinnati; \$125,000 from Fourth National Bank, Chicago: \$120,000 from Second vational Bank, Chicago; \$100,000 from Third National Bank, St. Louis; \$100,000 from First National Bank, St. Louis; \$200,000 from Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg; \$533,500 from Ninth National Bank, New York; \$100,000 from Third National Bank, Cincinnati; \$100,000 from Fifth National Bank, New York; \$100,000 from Marchants! National Bank, New Bedford \$100,000 from Union National Bank, Pittsburg \$175,000 from Merchants' Bank, Lowell; \$100.00 from R. R. Robinson & Co., Wilmington, Del. There were 4,551 individual subscriptions of \$50 and \$100 each.
The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has

just made the following decisions: The Com-missioner does not regard the amount received on a policy of life insurance as either lega-cy or income, consequently assessors, until further orders, will not hold such amounts nasters from after July 1, 1865, should be re turned quarterly to the Internal Revenue of fice. The postmaster, in estimating the tax due from him, is entitled to deduct \$150, or onefourth of \$600, exemption from each quarter? salary. The more carding of wool is not regarded as a manufacture, and therefore not liable to duty.
One thousand one hundred and fifty-six acres were taken up at the land office at St. Cloud, Minnesota, in the month of June, 1865, croud, minnesous, in the month of June, 1865, under the homestead law. The cash sales made at that office in the same month amounted to \$1,388.94. The cash sales at Omaha, Nebraska,

for June, 1865, amounted to \$1,233.71: The cash sales at Olympia, Washington Territory, the extreme northwestern part of the Republica mounted to \$1,479.30 for the month of May. The traffic on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, for the month of June, was: 1865...\$521,174 | 1864...\$314,521 | Increase..\$206,653 The receipts of the Grand Trunk Railway, for the week ending July 8, were: 1865...\$114,799 | 1864...\$105,293 | Increase... The annual report of the Cleveland and Tostatement:

Gross earnings for the year ending April 30-82,088,965 Increase over the preceding year. 412,832 Total amount of expenses 1,890,318 Net earnings for the year. 834,780 The local business of the road amounts t re than the total earnings of the road five years ago from all sources. The following is the amount of coal trans ported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for he week ending July 15, 1865:

Where shipped from. ...25,025 15 657,939 14 682,965 09 

502 07 133,542 06 132,979 19 ported on the Delaware, Lackswanns, and day. July 15, 1865: Total......27,661 19 598,367 10 For corresponding time last year: Total.... The following are the receipts of the Del are Division Canal for the week ending July 5, 1865..... Corresponding week last year... 

the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company for he month of June: Earnings in June, 1864.... 66,678 7 Decrease .. 8275 O Drexel & Co., quote: Vew United States Bonds, I. S. Certifs, of Indebtedne I. S. Certifs, of Indebtedne GW U. S. 7-30 Notes rtermasters, vouche ers for Certifs, of Inc sterling Exchange 20 Bonds, old

Sales of Stocks, July 17. SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD. SECOND CALL. 

SECOND BOARD. Semi-Weekly Review of the Phila. delphia Markets JULY 18—Evening.
Business continues dull, and the markets

Business continues dut, and the markets generally are without any material change. The demand for Flour is limited, both for ex-

port and home use. Wheat is firmly held. Oats have advanced. In Cotton there is less doing, and prices have fallen off. Coal is more active. Provisions are scarce and firm at a further advance. Petroleum is rather quiet. Sugar is firmly held at full prices. Seeds cop. tinue dull. Whisky is without change.  $W_{001}$  is more active and prices better. There is very little demand for Flour, and the market is dull; the only sales we hear of are in small lots to the retailers and bakers a are in small lots to the retailers and oakers at prices ranging from \$6@6.50 for common to good superfine; \$6.75@7.25 for extra; \$7.50@ 8.50 for extra family, and \$9@10 \$\pi\$ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in small lots at \$5 \$\pi\$ bbl. Corn Meal in dull, and we hear of no sales; Pennsylvania is quoted at \$4.75 \$\pi\$ bbl.

BARR.—Quercitron is in demand at former rates; about 30 hids lat No. 1 sold at \$23.50 y ton. In Tanner's Bark there is very little doing;

CANDLES.—There is very little doing; small ton. In Tanner's Bark there is very little doing.

Candles.—There is very little doing; small sales of Adamantine are making at 24/4020 for sixes, and 25 \$\psi\$ b for twelves. In Tailow Candles there is very little doing.

Coal.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, but there is more demand, both for shipment and home use. Cargo sales are making from Port Richmond at from \$1000.000 for shipment and home use. Cargo sales are making from Port Richmond at from \$1000.000 for shipment and home use. Cargo sales are limited, with small sales of Laguayra at 22/40 \$200.000 for the sales are limited, with small sales of Laguayra at 22/40 \$200.000 for sales of middlings sold at 5100520 \$\psi\$ b, cash.

Corton.—The market is rather dull, and prices are lower; 200 bales of middlings sold at 5100520 \$\psi\$ b, cash.

Fish.—In Mackerel there is very little doing. Small sales from store are making at \$1000 for large No. 8s. Codishs are selling at 80 \$\psi\$.

Figur.—Foreign continues very scarce and high. 1,000 boxes Lemons arrived, and sold on terms kept private. Green Fruit is coming in more freely, and selling at fair prices. Dried apples are quoted at 5000 \$\psi\$, and pared peaches at 180200 \$\psi\$.

Molasuse.—There is no Change to notice in price or demand, and the sales are limited.

Naval Stores.—All kinds are firmly held, with sales of Spirits of Turpentine to notice at \$1.6001.85 \$\psi\$ gallon. Small sales of Rosin are making at \$700 \$\psi\$ bbls sold in lots at \$1.000.185 \$\psi\$ gallon. Small sales of Rosin are rather lower; 2,000 bbls sold in lots at \$1.000.185 \$\psi\$ gallon. Petroleum is less active, and prices are rather lower; 2,000 bbls sold in lots at \$1.000.185 \$\psi\$ gallon.

Petroleum is less active, and prices are from \$1.700.175. Fish Oils are without change. Linseed Oil sells as wanted at \$1.1801.29 \$\psi\$ gallon.

Petroleum is less active, and prices are from \$1.700.175. Fish Oils are without change. Linseed Oil sells as wanted at \$1.1801.29 \$\psi\$ gallon.

Sugal.—Highesed is in fair demand, with sal

THORNTON BROWN,
EDWARD LAFOURCADE,
HENRY LEWIS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 19.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Arrived.

Schr Elite, Wolford, 6 days from Norfolk, with cotton to captain.

Schr R H Huntley, Nickerson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr C Fantauzzi, Wooster, 10 days from Galais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Jas Parker, Kelly, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr R H Daly, Sanders, from New London, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Jas Parker, Sr, Kelly, from Fall River, in ballast to Captain.
Schr T Benedict, King, from Greenport, in ballast to Reading Railroad Co.
Schr Marietta Hand, Brooks, from Greenport, in ballast to Reading Railroad Co. port, in ballist to Castler, Stockley & Wellington.
Schr R G Porter, Crowell, from Providence, in ballast to Milnes & Co.
Schr S L Simmons, Barrett, from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr John Lancaster, Williams, from Boston, in ballast to CA Heckscher & Co.
Schr S J Bright, Shaw, from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr S J Bright, Shaw, from Boston, in bal-last to captain.

Schr C S Edwards, Gandy, from Boston, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Express, Brown, from Boston, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr D G Floyd, Kelly, from Newport, in bal-last to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr H G Ely, McAllister, from Norfolk, Va, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman, & Co.

Schr W F Phelps, Craumer, & days from Bos-ton, with lee to D B Kershow & Co.

Cleared.
Ship B A Aymar, Carver, New York.
Bark Celia (Br.) Dolby, Nova Scotia.
Brig Adriana Agragas (Ital.) Bonfante, Auterp. Schr J W Spencer, Spencer, Ivigtut, (Green-Schr J W Spencer, Spencer, Ivigitt, (Greenland.)

Brig Ida M Comery, McLellan, Port Royal.

Brig A H Curtis, Merriman, Salem.

Schr H W Benedict, Case, New Bedford.

Schr Marietta Hand, Brooks, Greenport.

Schr S L Simmons, Barrett, Boston.

Schr S J Vaughan, Vaughan, Weymouth.

Schr B G Floyd, Kelly, Providence.

Schr R H Daly, Sanders, Providence.

Schr R G Whilden, Neal, Boston.

Schr R G Whilden, Neal, Boston.

Schr R G Porter, Crowell, Providence.

Schr R G Porter, Crowell, Providence.

Schr J Bright, Shaw, Providence.

Schr O S Edwards, Gandy, Boston.

Schr C S Edwards, Gandy, Boston.

Schr T Benedict, King, Lynn, Mass.

Schr J John Lancaster, Williams, East Cambridge. Schr John Lancaster, Williams, East Cambridge.
Schr Edwin T Allen, Allen, Boston.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Ireland, Boston.
Schr H G Ely, McAllister, Richmond, Vi.
Schr C W Locke, Huntley, Commercial Points Schr General Banks, Ketchum, Norfolk, Va.
Schr Lamartine, Greggs, Bangor.
Schr D Jones, Tatum, Newbern.
Schr G Twibill, Miller, Alexandria,
Stanner Frances, Forbes, Mobils.

Steamer Frances, Forbes, Mobile. Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.) Crogan, from Liverpool 4th, and Queenstown 5th inst., at New York on Tusday, with 1,014 passengers. Ship Morning Star, Smith, cleared at Liverpool 4th inst. for this port.
Bark Victoria (Br.) Christian, honce at Port au Prince 27th ult.
Bark Almira Coombs, Bucknam, sailed from Sagua 8th inst. for this port.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, hence at Trinidad 1st inst. inst.
Brig George Crump (Br.) White, hence at
Trinidad 2d inst.
Brig Romance, Duncan, from Navasat for
this port, was spoken 5th inst. off Cape Mayas,
Cube Cuba 6th inst. for this port, to sail in a few cuba eth inst. for this port, to sail in a few days.

days Schr Dr. Kane, Rider, cleared at Bangor, 14th instant for this port.
Schr James Satterthwaite, Long, hence at Boston yesterday.
Schr Jas Alderdice, Howell, and A Tirrill, Higgins, at Boston yesterday from George town, P. C. Schr W F Garrison, Smith, hence at Boston 15th instant.

The ship Stadacona, which, it will be recollected, came ashore at the south side of the island on the morning of the 10th of June, says the Nantucket Marror, was got off last Saturday evening and taken to New York, (Aplis W. H. Merritt and Poole, of the American Consist Wrecking Company, took the contract to get the ship off, and have been ably assisted by Captain Hieree, of the tug-boat Relief. Some idea may be formed of the magnitude of the undertaking when it is known that the ship has been lying so high on the beach that persons could go on board of her dry at high water. But this company being thoroughly fitted with powerful purchases and heavy anchors have, after much perseverance, draggod her from her sandy bed, and restored her to her owners. Mr. Peter Poiger, of this turn, wreck commissioner, knowing full well that heavens to be provided here, did well to transfer the business to the American Coast Wrecking Company.