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POLITICAL AND INDUSTRIAL REOR-

GANIZATION OF THE SOUTH. The accounts received of the progress of reorganization in the South from Southern newspapers and the Southern correspon dents of Northern journals, are of a varied and conflicting character. The subject embraces so many interests, and presents so many aspects, that it is difficult to obtain a comprehensive view of all its bearings. But the conclusion seems irresistible that the policy adopted by President Jounson has been as successful, up to this time, as the most sanguine could reasonably have

expected. Among the favorable tokens may be enumerated the general feeling of submission to the Federal authorities, the frequent recantations of secession and pro-slavery theories, the practical recognition of emancipation, and the determination to give free labor a fair trial.

All armed opposition to the Federal Government has ceased as completely as if war was an unknown art, and the marshalling of armies an impossibility. The malign predictions of the perpetuation of a guerilla system have been falsified. Where disorderly spirits seek to disturb the public peace, they are opposed and arrested as promptly by the people of the South as by our own troops. The fact is recognized that persistence in hostilities is an offence directed immediately against the society in which it is attempted, and not against the United States Government. No plea of Southern patriotism is made to justify further outbreaks. If they occur, they are regarded simply as local riots, robberies, or murders, having no relation to Federal politics. We have conquered a solid and substantial peace, which, by a wise and magnanimous policy, may be rendered per-

only compel obedience to our authority, not convince reluctant rebels of the folly and injustice of secession. The logic of the bayonet is addressed to the body, not to the mind. It controls the acts without changing the opinions. Hence many Southern men doubtless cherish the old convictions which precipitated the rebellion, as firmly now as ever. But there are, nevertheless, numerous public and open recantations of these heresics. A disastrous, crushing, and overwhelming defeat is almost as fatal to a doctrine as it is to an army. We have shown that, right or wrong, secession is impracticable; and the American mind is too elastic to dwell long upon exploded theories. All the active, progressive, and influential spirits of the South readily perceive that, for weal or woe, that region is bound indissolubly to the American Union, and that they must either expatriate themselves, or submit gracefully to a power they can never

destroy. Emancipation is practically recognized in every Southern community. There are not unfrequent cases of individual hardship and wrong. It seems difficult in many instances for either party to fully realize that the bond which was formerly so potential has suddenly been broken. We read of some old slaves who persistently deny that they have lost their masters; and the provost marshals are called upon to adjudicate complaints, some serious and others trivial, which indicate that some former slave-owners think the right of whipping their former slaves too sacred to be surrendered. But the proclamations of our Generals and of the Provisional Governors; the efforts of the officials connected with the Freedmen's Bureau; the frequent intervention of our soldiers; the advice of prominent public men; the readi ness of the negroes to assert their freedom, and the ease with which they maintain ithave all contributed to "proclaim librity throughout the land, unto all its inhabitants," so effectually that no general or serious attempt to enforce slavery is made

The disposition to give free labor a fair trial is daily increasing. It has succeeded in many instances much better than the experimenters anticipated. The advantages and disadvantages of slavery are freely discussed. It is no longer a forbidden topic. Its opponents can denounce it fearlessly, and practical suggestions about the new system are not ungratefully received. We should recollect that the South has many difficulties to contend with, and that the reorganization of her whole industrial system is being accomplished simultaneous with her political reorganization, and with her attempts to recover from the debilitating effects of defeat in one of the most gigantic and destructive wars ever waged. It would be much for a nation to do either of these three things in one generation. But we hope she will find in the change she most feared and dreaded, the very agency that will secure her triumph over present embarrassments and her future exaltation. Free labor should be her savior, not her destroyer-a blessing, not a curse. Already, since her citizens realize that they must resort to it, many are giving a candid consideration to its numerous advantages. They confess that slavery was extremely unprofitable: and since their returning paroled prisoners have reported that the war which impoverished them seemed to enrich the North, they are becoming conwinced that the diverse systems of labor in the two sections are in some way con nected with this diverse result. They have been forced to recognize the practical superiority of Northern civilization, and they are not slow in attributing it to its true

Hopes of a diversified Southern industry are springing up. Northern emigration is sincerely and earnestly solicited in many sections. The advantages of manufacturing establishments and of the development of mineral interests are dwelt upon. The freelmen are offered wages or a share of the crops for their labor. It is conceded that the owners of plantations can derive enhanced profits from free labor; and it is forcibly urged that money thus carned can be realized and expended in increasing the comforts of Southern life, instead of being perpetually locked up, as under the old system, in "a few more slaves."

If no new disturbing element arises in the South, prosperity will soon follow peace, and the seceding States will return to the restored Union purified and enriched by the fearful ordeal through which they will have

passed. THE WAR PRESS of this week is interesting, as usual-filled to the brim with literary good things.

LORD CHANCELLOR OBANWORTH: The office of Lord Chancellor is of much antiquity and importance in England. The chief equity judge, he has the appointment of all the justices in England; has the parouage of a large number of Crown livings (in the Church); has the supervision of all charitable uses in the Kingdom; appoints all the judges, except the two chief justices of the Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, who are nominated by the prime minister; is the general guardian of all infants, idiots, and hunatics; is a privy councillor by his office, a member of the Government, and speaker of the House of Lords; is "keeper of the Queen's conscience," a presumption derived from the fact that even as late as

the reign of JAMES I., the Chancellor was frequently an ecclesiastic; and, also, is supreme judge of the Court of Chancery, both as an ordinary court of common law and record and as an extraordinary court of equity. Formerly his income was what he could make, which accounts for the vast fortunes amassed by Lord Eldon and others who had held the office for many years; but latterly there has been a fixed salary of \$50,000 a year, with a life-pension of \$25,-000, on leaving office-which is always done on a change of Ministry. Four peers-BROUGHAM, St. LEONARD'S CHELMSFORD, and WESTBURY-now receive \$100,000 a year as ex-Chancellors.

The Chancellors of England, during the present century, have been Lord Elbon, 1801; Lord Erskine, 1806; Lord Eldon, again, 1807; Lord LYNDHURST, 1827; Lord BROUGHAM, 1830; Lord Lyndhurst, again, 1834; Lord Cottenham, 1836; Lord Lynd-HURST, again, 1841; Lord COTTENHAM. again, 1846; Lord TRURO, 1850; Lord St. LEONARDS, 1852; Lord CRANWORTH, 1852; LOID CHALMSFORD, 1859; LOID CAMPBELL, 1859; Lord WESTBURY, 1861; Lord CRAN-WORTH, again, 1865. Lord WESTBURY'S successor was immediately appointed. Lord CRANWORTH is the new Chancellor of England, and two points are gained by this appointment. His pension of £5,000 as ex-Chancellor is suspended while in office, and an experienced and excellent Judge, in whom the bar and the public have the fullest confidence, is thus placed at the head of the legal profession in England. The Chancellor is the second subject of the realm, after members of the Royal family, allowing precedence to the Archbishop of Canterbury alone. The comparative rank of both dignitaries was fixed by Act of Parliament in the reign of

HENRY VIII. Lord CRANWORTH, son of the Rev. ED-MUND ROLFE, a clergyman in Norfolk, who was first cousin of the great Lord Nelson, and great grandson of the famous and eccentric Dr. Monsey, physician to Chelsea Hospital, is now nearly seventy-five years old, having been born in December, 1790 Completing his education as member of Trinity College, Cambridge, Mr. RICHARD Monsey Rolfe was seventeenth Wrangler in 1812; was called to the bar in 1816; was made King's Counsel after sixteen years' successful practice; entered the House of sumed that office in April, 1835, on the reconstruction of the Melbourne Cabinet, and was made a Knight-bachelor, the usual compliment to a high law-officer of the Crown; was appointed one of the barons of the Exchequer in 1839; was one of the Lords Although our armies have done their tirement of Lord Chancellor Cottenham, work thoroughly, they could of course in June and July, 1850; was promoted to the office of Vice Chancellor in November, 1850, Council; became a Judge of the Court of Appeal in Chancery in 1851; was appointed Lord Chancellor on the formation of Lord Aberdeen's government in December, 1852, and held that office until 1858, when the Derby-Disraeli Ministry was formed. Lord PALMERSTON was much blamed by the legal profession, who had the highest opinion of and fullest confidence in Lord Cranworth, as an equity lawyer, because he did not reinstate him as Chancellor in July, 1859, when a new Ministry was formed. Instead of that, Lord CAMPBELL, then nearly eighty years old, was removed from the Chief Justiceship of the Queen's Bench to the Woolsack-from a position where his knowledge of common and criminal law was very suitable and useful, to one where his acknowledged ignorance of equity made him

> oft-times grope in the dark, to the injury of Lord Chancellor CRANWORTH Was created a peer in November, 1850, on his took his name from Cranworth, in the born, and his father possessed a landed of the great Republic of Philadelphia estate. He is married, but is childless, and his only brother, a navy lieutenant, died | forty years ago.

The Churches in Tennessee-Concluded. To the Editor of the Press:
Sin: In my last, I gave you some account of the course being pursued by the former seces-sionists in church matters, and their disposition to ignore Northern ministers, and, for he most part, ecclesiastical connection wit the Northern churches. In some parts, of the State, however, there is a strong loyal element, made up in part of native loyal citizens, but nore largely of immigrants from the North; and these feel disposed, in some instances, to ecept the gauntlet as thrown down by the seessionists, and to resist the dominant rebel ule, and to refuse the ministrations of el ministers. The issue between uncondiional loyalty, entire sympathy with the Gont, and the deliverances of the churches n the North upon the subject of slavery and treason on the one part, and of condtional loyalty, known as the "Amnesty-oath loyal-" and sympathy with the rebellion on the other part, seems to be inevitable. The course being pursued by the "Amnesty-oath" party will certainly produce it. In most cases there are many difficulties in the way of the loyal element getting possession of the church property, which would enable them to concentrate the loyal element and rally the church around this nucleus. Wherever this can be done, it s unquestionably the best course to be purued, and it will strengthen not only the

hurch, but the State, and give a firm basis in the reorganization of society.

This has been attempted in several cases in he State, and, for the most part, with the hap. piest results. Perhaps the most signal success in this respect, and which is having the greatest influence in directing the loyal religious element in the State, is the Second Presbyterian Church of Nashville, (Rev. R. H. Allen's.) The Government having placed the oval element of the church in possession of he church property, with the aid of the Board of Domestic Missions in Philadelphia, less than two years ago, Mr. Allen commenced to preach in this church; and he could find but about forty persons who were willing to own their loyalty to the Church and the Government, and to come together as the nucleus of a loyal church. But, relying upon the justice of his cause and the grace of God, he went forward. He has now a membership of over one hundred; a congregation in the morning service of about eight hundred (all the house will hold;) three hundred scholars in the Sabbath-school: a homogeneous working, loyal people, who are exerting a most happy and powerful influence, by their example and en-terprise, upon the loyal religious element of

rosecuted his work. What he has done in the Second church might leo be done in the First church-where an officer in the rebel army is officiating as a stated upply-und, indeed, I can see no other way of ting the interests of loyal people, or of corganizing society in the State on a loyal asis: I can see no other means of permanent peace and prosperity, than by reconstruction of society, church, and "State machinery," heinning at the foundation, and building the hole superstructure upon a loyal basis. This may seem to be impossible. It is true that it cannot be done in a day; it will be a work of cannot be done in a day; it will be a work of time, but the sooner the proper foundation is laid, the sooner the superstructure will be reared. In another letter I will give you some facts bearing upon this subject, which I trust may be worth the consideration of your readers and of our state-men. Abolthus.

"The Southern Press."

We published a few days since an article, with the above head, from The Nation. In this capacitance we give the annexed cross the day.

onnection we give the annexed from the Atconnection we give the Lamexed from the A lanta Intelligencer of July 12th:

The Blacks true to their old Masters. The BLACKS TRUE TO THER OLD MASTERS.—
The radical press assume that the blacks of
the South were all friends of the United States
Government during the late war, and enemies
of the rebellion. A colored man in this city,
who served seventeen months in the war, informed us, a few days since, that he saw many
contrabands and negro slaves at the South,
and he was disappointed in their sentiments.
Many of them asked why he came there to
tight their old masters, and destroy their old
homes, and told him that he had better keep
away and mind his own business. This colored soldier informed us that, being disappoint
ed in his idea that the slaves were all loyal to
the United States Government, he was very
glad to get clear of the army as soon as he
could, lawfully.

PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS--NO. VI. FOURTH AND EIGHTH STREETS AND GERMANTOWN.

MAGNIFICENT RIDE.

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS

dar Groves, Singing Birds, Deep Vales, Splend Rural Scenes, and Primitive Pumps. OW THE CITY IMPROVES

MARBLE-FRONT CEMETERY,

MEMENTOS OF THE REVOLUTION THE BUTTON-BALL TAVERN.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

EXTRAORDINARY FREAK OF LIGHTNING

The Fourth and Eighth streets and German town cars are yellow in color. This is neces-sary to distinguish them from the Green and satreets cars, both companies occupying he same track south of Green and Coate reets. Some of the cars of each company urn up Walnut street, and others proceed as ar south as Dickerson street, in the First ward. In the present sketch we shall confin purselves to noticing prominent places on the northern portion of the route, the having already been exhausted in the sketch of the Green and Coates-streets Railway, a few

MANUFACTURING INTERESTS.

Previous to the Revolution, John Bull issued in edict to prevent manufactures in this country. The colonists, however, "couldn't see it," and in due course of time they took the bull by the horns, and threw him from the pathway of progress. Since then, and more particularly in the last quarter of a century, nanufacturing establishments of every kine have sprung up all over the land, where ever Yankee enterprise and civilization were manifested. The northern part of our city presents many kinds of manufactories; and, taking a comprehensive view o the range of such buildings, we may liken th entire section to a vast gigantic hall of in lustry, where, by the sweat of toiling thou sands, honest labor meets with its reward, and carries with it happiness to tens of thousands of households, particularly where the laborer receives a fair days' wages for his labor. A trip on the Germantown Passenger Railway will exhibit, besides magnificent rural scenes, grand panorams of manufactories, for all pur oses incident to the trade of a nation. We here take occasion to say that the horse-car for pleasure are decidedly superior to those propelled by steam; the latter however, being more expeditious for business. The horse-cars nake no less than one hundred and three trips daily between the depot at Sixth and Diamond streets and Germantown, the northern part o

he track extending one mile and a quarter

beyond the depot of the steam-cars. NATURE AND ART. The scenes on Eighth street, north of Coates onsist of a variety of splendid dwellingouses, and soon there comes before the vision of the spectator the immense piles of bricks and mortar known as the Quaker City Mills Commons; filled the office of Solicitor Gene- | ranges of brick-yards, as they are called, that ral from November to December, 1834; re- is where bricks are made, many piles of which itutions but little thought of by the people out they form a theme for study. Bricks, until within a few years, were made by hand en-tirely, but now machinery is introduced that turns the virgin soil into bricks at the rate of one in every second of time. Of course, with the Exchequer in 1839; was one of the Lords such machinery a very large supply of the Commissioners of the Great Scal, on the rethe market. Notwithstanding the hitherto and was made a member of the Privy of thousands have returned from the war to pursue more peaceful avocations. On this part of the route the country is more open, and a splendid view of scenes, in which Nature and Art are combined, will greet the eye, and present some idea how Philadelphia improves. The car turns down Columbia avenue Seventh street, thence northward to the depot at Diamond street. Here a change o

> emergency requires, the car for Germantown leaves the depot at the tap of a gong. The rack is double, and continues out the old rmantown road to the lofty, health-invigo rating region of Mount Airy. BEAUTIFUL CHURCH BUILDING. Standing on a handsome rural site, to th right of the track, above Dauphin street, will de seen a fine, substantial brown-stone church building. This was erected, a few years since as an advance improvement in the section wherein it is located. There was more or less dispute on litigation respecting the huilding; and it was finally sold for the sum of \$400, the

cumbrances probably being heavy.

Every twenty minutes, or oftener if an

PRIMITIVE PUMPS AND RURAL SCENES. this part of the city, in some instances in advance of private improvements, yet there will be observed the primitive pumps that furnished water from ever-flowing well-spring being appointed a Vice-Chancellor, and from time immemorial. The water is clear as crystal, cool and refreshing; much better in quality than that furnished by the corporacounty of Norfolk, in which parish he was tion to the bricked and mortared citizens route here is rich and gay in cultivated fields of corn, cabbage, garlic, cauliflowers, and other specimens of vegetation. The atmosphere "smells like the country." Fine old barns impregnate the air with a peculiar aroma, decidedly beneficial to weak lungs. The hills beyond, and all around, present a gently undulating surface; with cattle grazing on their slopes. Grass and clover are bundant. Then again, the landscape is beau tified with trees of almost every kind, such as fir, pine, cedar, oak, chestnut, walnut, birch, poplar, maple, swamp and weeping willows-seemingly piled up in luxurious magnificence of the gay trappings of Nature's different shades of green. We now, at a moderate speed. shades of green. We now, at a moderate speed, descend a grade, then to rise again from the alley to higher ground, to be charmed once nore with the romance of the varied scene

the celebrated Scott House, the resort of gay

and happy parties; and in a short time, the insigns, with "entertainment for man and horse

thereon, announce we are on the southern

An ancient village, wherein reside some o the nicest and most patriotic people in the world. A ride through this historical place is not without its reward. The houses, as a gene ral thing, carry the mind back to several gene rations ago. Many of them are substantially built of stone, that would require a first-class earthquake to remove them from their foundations. Approaching the Nicetown Military Hospital on this, the upper trip, let the pas enger take a look at an old building, almo aid from view by forest trees, a quarter of mile to the right. It was in this building, ir the year 1687, when the spirit moved William Penn to speak in the congregation. The building has had additions made to it, and i s not, therefore, presented in its origins shape. The Military Hospital is one of the modern institutions incident to the rebellion It is eligibly located in one of the choicest spots of rural relicity. This whole section of the country is studded with trees, whose spicy nature makes the air fragrant with health The convalescent soldiers here have a happy time. As we pass along we observe quite number of the "brave boys," though some o them maimed for life, yet who appear cheer ful while reclining on the green sward, under the genial western breeze. Here birds are skipping from branch to branch, amid the un brageous foliage of trees that have weathered a century of storms. It is in such a place where the tired, bed-ridden soldier may dream of battles and the "loved ones at home far away." Here the genius of peace may spread a magic wand over his green velvet couch, and shield him from the rude alarms of war. Here he may terprise, upon the loyal religious element of the entire community, and, indeed, of the State. Mr. Allen deserves the thanks of the whole religious people for his experiment, whole religious people for his experiment, and self-respectful Union soldier, from whatever quarter of the country, will always find a thome in Philadelphia. We leave the soldier to his dreams, and pass down a deep grade, much below the original surface of the soil. Here the track is fringed on both sides with

tall cedars, as comely as those of Lebanon The young robin is whistling in the branche and the American thrush pours forth its lay to the noon-day sun. The little wren is enjoy-ing immunity amid the tall grass and fences, tree from the danger of strolling cats or reckless boys. This part of the route is really beautiful; but in a few moments we emerge again from the deep gully, to a still higher again from the deep gardy, and a state grade, where all nature again opens and expands into an immense bouquet of rich magnificence.

We now begin to meet with stately man.

We now begin to meet with stately man.

"My brethren, in order to check all idle currents." grade, where all nature again opens and expands into an immense bouquet of rich mag-

THE CITY. farcs; and there are other developments of peace, prosperity, and civilization going on The car now passes the depot of the Philadel-phia and Germantown road, and keeps on to Mount Airy, one mile and a quarter furthe north. The unaccustomed visitor will be sur-prised at the immense number of stone walls and stone houses in this section. The material used in the construction was obtained at the quarries in the vicinity, before brickmaking became a business in this country. their couches to administer to their wants. The wounded have been compasionated with and, in short, nothing has been left undone to making became a business in this country. Some of these building have pout roofs, indicating more of a scarcity of shingles than stone. Other stone buildings, erected at a more recent date, have double pitched roofs, and a few of them even shed roofs on their fronts and backs, with windows in the gable ends. tender most kindly to their necessities. It is a delicate subject, perhaps, for us to dilate upon, but at this time it seems that something The premises of many buildings are enclose in stone walls, more than a foot in thickness and ten feet in height. This is all solid ma-sonry, in the rough. Machinery was not then in use to polish marble or to dress the stone.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS—EXTRAORDI-NARY FREAK OF LIGHTNING. On the western side of the track a well-built

two-story rough-cast house will attract more han ordinary attention. It is neat in appear ance, and exceedingly strong in construction The front door is flanked with plain columns, upon which rests a pediment head. This was the style of the sixteenth century in Europe for mansions of the wealthy. This building ted by many of the soldiers. nay be considered a cozy retreat; and it is hallowed with the reflection that the immortal Washington made it his headquarters in the stormy period of the Revolution. During one of the recent heavy thunder-storms, it came very near being damaged by lightning, of which we notice a most extraordinary freak, and a thrilling incident connected is brave as those who opposed them, have me therewith. A short time since, after nightful vith serious wounds. had set in, a most terrific thunderstorm pro vailed. The lightning was vivid, and grea streaks of sparkling, branching fire seemed to shower down upon the historical city. An electric stream, or bolt, fresh from Jupiter's forge, struck a tall sycamore tree, a short dis-tance south of the building of which we speak. Those who saw the phone building seemed to be bathed in liquid gold with corruscating spears branching all over it. A lightning rod on a dwelling adjacent at tracted some of the electricity—enough of it to prove that the rod was not properly insulated. An investigation of the effect produced by this streak of lightning is interesting. The bark on the northern part of the tree was stripped clear off to the width of about three nches. On the opposite side the bark appears o have been beautifully carved. The marks are in waved lines, like the two upper sides of a triangle. There are many of these figures, extending one above the other, the entire length of the trunk of the tree. No human skill could perform such a piece of work, At the time this flash descended, a full loaded assenger car was on the upward trip, and

struck. The lady passengers screamed, the men trembled, and children hid their faces in their mother's bosoms. The passengers became seized as with a panic, and, in less time than it takes to write about it, they scrambled their way out of the car, from senseless fear alone, and thus subjected themselves to the peltings of as pitiless a storm as ever tracked its way into the valleys about German There were several other trees struck in that section, but none of them present as much in-terest as the one we have described. MARKET SQUARE. A church building occupies what was once known as the Market Square. It is opposite Washington's old headquarters. On the north-

within fifty yards of the spot where the bolt

the early history of Germantown; but as Philadelphia increased in size, a more formidable structure rendered the smaller one, or Market Square, useless. It was pulled down a number of years since. The Market-square Church is connected with the Presbyterian

THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.

The building, in which the Germantown
Telegraph, 2 hebdomadal paper, is printed, fronts the railroad. It is rather an unpretend ing structure, so far as architectural developunequivocally interesting, in the graceful apindigenous, which are arranged with a great degree of taste. Festoons of flowers sway to and fro in each passing breeze, imparting to the atmosphere a delicious fragrance. Humming birds, continually on the wing, are busy in visiting these choice beauties of floral creation. Here an editor may recline and drink ed and unadorned nature. How unlike the senctum of an office in the interior of the city. where the sun lavishes down his noon rays, amid heated bricks and mortar; where he sheds his beams through unventilated sky-

lights, until the very brains of a city-editor seem to be in the boiling mood. THE BUTTONBALL TAVERN.
What is left of the old Buttonball Tavern that our great-grandfathers and great-grand mothers used to visit in their younger days, will scarcely attract attention. It will proba-bly be unobserved, unless some knowing-one should point it out. The old buttonball tree still stands. It is supposed to be over two hundred years old. It evidently exhibits the marks of time. If it could tell a tale, the present generation might know something of the courtships that took place beneath its widespreading branches over a hundred and fifty earsago. This public inn was a most fashiona le resort for sleighing parties a century since Then it was a pleasure to indulge in such pas times. The young men, in those days, paid some regard to self-respect, and, therefore, some regard to self-respect, and, therefore, respected the feelings of others. Here mulled vine and mulled eider passed around amid the sleighing parties, who were comfortable within the genial influences of cord-wood ires, piled up in immense fire-places. those days there were no "rowdy" young men o disturb their pleasures, nor was drunken less scarcely ever seen. The people of young Philadelphia were social, and enjoyed them-

solves in pleasant recreations, summer and winter, at the old Buttonball Tavern, and other public resorts in the same vicinity. MARBLE-PRONT CEMETERY. The passenger will observe an exquisitely-finished marble front of a cemetery, located astward and fronting on the road. As a speimen of workmanship it will bear the closest pection. In architectural design it is symmetrically beautiful, though plain in its proportions. The story, in brief, respecting this emetery is, that, many years since, an artist esiding in that part of the county of Phila delphia, was so exceedingly poor that he gave up all hope of having his genius rewarded there. He departed the scenes of German town, made a tour of France, and finally set tled at Martinique, on one of the eastern islands of the West Indies. Here his genius was amply rewarded. He became immensely rich, and appropriated a portion of his means to improve the cometery. His desire was that he should be entombed at the main entrance thereto. He died, however, before the work was completed, but his desire was fully carried out. After the completion of the wall, or front his remains were brought from Martinique and now they lie mouldering in the tom with a flat marble slab, immediately at the gateway of entrance. It seems to us that the slab forms one of several steps leading from the road to the surface of the cemetery.

PROMISCIOUS JOTTINGS.

The Dunkard church, where the devout worshippers congregate to wash their feet and drink their coffee, stands alone in its primitive simplicity. The Fair Hill Quaker burial ground appear like an immense mound-with sodded sides extending to such a height above the grade of the road that a view of the interior cannot be een. The bodies of the deceased, unle buried at more than an ordinary depth, must still be above the road surface. There will also pass in review the once amous Hunting Park Course, that a few years since was numbered with the things that

The large basin of the Kensington Water Works, to the eastward of the road, will also mmand the attention of the observant The Old Rising Sun Hotel still stands in its ancient glory, though the immense business of its former days has departed. It yet forms a pleasant stopping-place for parties indulgin in a drive through that section. The groun is very high in the vicinity of the Rising Sun and from such an eminence a splendid view of the city may be had. The route from this place to the built-up portions of Philadelphia present many entertaining views, worthy of the photographic art. Seventh street has been opened to Germantown road, and at this intersection the car turns off, and in a few monents reaches the depot. Running time from fount Airy to depot, fifty-two minutes. A change of cars is necessary, and immediately upon the arrival of the passengers from Gernantown, two taps on a big gong is the signal for starting, and away the car goes down the avenue, thence into Fourth street to the southern limits of the city. The only two ouildings worthy of especial notice are the Cohocksink Methodist Church, and the spacious hall of the United American Mechanics, that front on the track of the road. Both these ouildings are modern structures, and are well proportioned. Thus we close our hasty sketel of as pleasant a ride as we have had on any of the local routes of Philadelphia. A SOUTHERN PREACHER.-A correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune, writing from Georgia, thus describes a preacher he there

ble sinners," expressed in every incument of two moves begin to meet with stately manstones, palaces of repose and affluence, rich in the developments of nature, recessing some distance from the roadway, and surrounded with tall forest trees, to which the tender try clings for support. In a short time we pass the southern line of Germantown, and are soon within the historical city.

A MARKET-HOUSE.

A Company market-house will be seen to the left hand. It has a pale, brown-stone front, and it is appropriately beautified with carving in stone, of two bull's heads. The appearance is neat, but the institution has not met with the success its projectors dreamed of Germantown is a rural city of "magnificent distances," with ample presources to obtain the luxurics and necessaries of life.

NEW STORES, ETC.

There is a row of new stores and dwellings being built upon the main street, and others of the same kind are projected. Gas pipe, we also observe, is being laid in local thorough-

CAMP CADWALADER AND OUR RE-TURNED SOLDIBES .- No city in this Union ha ever given a warmer welcome to soldiers departing from, or arriving here, than this, our good old city of Brotherly Love. In the mid hours of night, ladies have awakened and left

hould be said upon the occurrences of the past few days.

Camp Cadwalader for some days past has een likened unto a pandemonium. Regimen upon regiment has arrived and been quartered there. Some of these men consider that the ave been mustered out of service, and do nand their pay instantly. No good soldier is thus exacting, but then there are those wh forget military discipline, and will not await even until the rolls are made out. Do not som of these men, brave as they may have been in the three years' service, recollect that this Sovernment might have held them to the full expiration of their term? The leniency that he Government has bestowed upon them hould be, and, we are glad to say, is apprecia The brutal attacks made upon the garrison troops have not been noticed heretofore, in the newspapers of this city. Many a brave fellow, who has faithfully served his country, has been cut down because some flend gave him liquor, which drove him to desperation m the other hand the garrison guards, equally

THE 7TH REGIMENT, HANCOCK'S CORPS -The soldiers of the 7th Regiment, Hancock's Corps, have been quartered at Camp Cadwala der for garrison duty. It was amusing, when they marched up Ridge avenue, to listen to he comments of the women. One lady said: 'Oh, pshaw! them ain't no soldiers; look at their new flags and new uniforms?" This expression was carelessly made, but little did he who uttered it think of the feelings of many ladics present who recognized among these brave fellows those who went as bosom friends of their husbands, fathers, and sons, who were slain in the war The old Pennsylvania Reserves, who held that rocky ground at Gettysburg, amid the murderous fire of the veteran rebels, who thought they were fighting militiamen, and were not fully apprised of their mistake until the cold steel of Pennsylvania boys met them, and then in dismay they fell back, crying 'These are the Reserves, and not militia! Men who represented other States, and fought bravely in many engagements, are with this regiment; in short, no man but he who has fought three years wears the charm o onor. They are sent here as soldiers, and a such will obey their orders to the letter, without fear or affection. To obey their orders will be but to uphold the Government; and, o course, these brave men will exercise mercy

in the discharge of their oncrous duties. THE FIREMEN'S AMBULANCES.—The sol tiers who have been wounded, and dragge over corduroy roads and miserable slush-poo from the fields that they have bravely fought over, in what are called United States ambu ances, express great surprise when they are to their respective destinations. The Unite states Government never have neglected their natriotic sons, but in some instances a conflict of orders, or red-tapeism, has occasioned some lelay in the transportation of brave and suffer ng men to hospitals. Our citizens, with riew of remedying this defect, and alleviating he condition of the martyrs to their country's cause, established a hospital opposite to the only depot where the brave fellows could be landed. There kind ladies and humane men ninistered to their wants until the firemen cently placed them into their am autiously deposited them in a bed in the ho pital.
Chief Engineer Lyle is frequently called upon to furnish ambulances to remove sick and wounded soldiers, when it is not really

necessary. The Government ambulances are in many cases sufficient; but, just think of an old Philadelphia fireman arriving after three years' service, and finding an ambulance with the name of the old company emblazoned upon it! The moment he is lifted into it by his old fire companions the lethargic leaves our good city is for medical service, can ac complish by nostrums what the fire ambu-These ambulances have been an institution of Philadelphia, and well may our citizens be proud of them. "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you," says holy writ, and that is just the case with our fire-engine houses. Any manner of suffering is alleviated by them, and it is universal with all of them.
Our soldiers are nearly all home, but is there not a necessity to keep up the ambulance system? Let us cite anginstance. Yesterday, a

pretty child, twelve years of age, was kindly talking to a little one near her, when a train of cars backed down and struck her in the leg, causing a very painful wound. A noble fellow who witnessed the occurrence, ran for the Globe Engine ambulance; and in a few mi-nutes, kind-hearted men lifted her into it, and he was soon placed under the care of the skilful physicians of the Pennsylvania Hos-pital. Now, what a difference to the old-time manner of performing such things! It was, that a crowd would gather around, look, sym-pathize, and some women might cry; a few men might get a settee and after hours of agony get the patient to the hospital; and, maybans, find it was dead when they arrived there. The ambulance system does away with this style, and it is as gentle as expeditious THE TWENTY-EIGHTH AND TWENTY-

NINTH.-We learn by a telegram received yesterday from acting Quartermaster J. O. Foring, of the 28th Regiment P. V., that transpo Regiment. The regiments will leave Washington at about I o'clock to-day. They are expected to reach Philadelphia at 4 o'clock to morrow morning. These regiments belonged to the "White Star" Division. The 29th is the one that planted the Stars and Stripes on Lookout Mountain; and the 28th is the regiment that captured the first cannon from the

STILL THE BOYS ARE MARCHING HOMEward.—Yesterday morning, the gallant 95th Pennsylvania reached the Cooper Shop, where they were especial guests. There were five hundred and seventy-five enlisted men and twenty-seven officers. After partaking of a sumptuous breakfast, they took up the line o march and proceeded to Camp Cadwalader. Their appearance at the saloon and on the "tramp," awakened a great deal of enthusi-Yesterday afternoon, the 5th New York Cavalry, five hundred and seventeen collisted men and forty-two officers, reached the saoons, and were equally divided between When we left those celebrated institutions last evening, the 5th New York Artillery, one thousand and sixty-one men, were expected to arrive some time in the night.

We were informed that about six-thousand soldiers en route between Washington and Philadelphia, may be expected to arrive within a few days.
In the meantime voluntary contributions are solicited to keep the saloons in full use. GRAND GERMAN FESTIVAL AT NEW YORK -Philadelphia Championship.-- A telegram was received last evening from New York that awakened an unusual degree of excitement among our good-natured, enthusiastic, and impulsive German citizens, particularly those residing in the upper section of the city. It seems that the prizes, consisting of a hand-some silver goblet and a beautiful banner, were awarded to the Philadelphia Sænger-bund and Mannerchor Societies. The grand trial concert was held on Tuesday night, and was attended by an immense audience of the most intelligent music-loving people, ama-teurs and professional musicians. The audience paid the closest attention to the entire performance, and it was there the generallyexpressed opinion that the prizes lay between Buffalo and Philadelphia. Give Philadelphia a "fair shake" at anything—for loyalty and patriotism, mechanics, professions, general intelligence, music, and all the arts, base ball, cricket, &c.—and she will always bear away the palm. Philadelphia for beauty, wealth, law and order, stands highest among the cities of the world. The Germans may

well feel proud of their musical triumph a PATRIOTICALLY NAMED. -The barges Fernandina and James L. Davis, recently purchased at Government sale, by Messrs. Fitzpatrick & Heraty, are undergoing necessary repairs in order to spread the white sails of commerce oceanward. These vessels have been named "General W. T. Sherman," and General George G. Mcade," in honor of two

Mayor Henry for next Monday afternoon, to consider vetoed bills, for laying water pipe, and changing the precinct house of the Eighth

livision. Fifteenth ward.

FATAL RESULT. -Sophia Huter, the child alluded to in another article as having been run over on the North Pennsylvania Railroad lied last evening, from the effects of her injuries, at the hospital. CASUALTY. - About six o'clock last evening a boy named Philip F. Herzig was run over by a wagon, at Fifth street and Girard avenue, and severely injured about the head. His leg was also broken. SEVERELY BURNED.—Charles Colofink

was badly burned, on Tuesday, by falling into

Sugar Refinery. He was a native of Germany

and was employed in the establishment.

cistern of boiling sugar at the Southwark

SMOKE-HOUSE ON FIRE.—An alarm of fire prevailed at one o'clock yesterday morning in consequence of the burning of the smoke-house of Mr. Adams, at Laurel and Rachel streets, in the upper part of the city. ANOTHER FIRE. - About half-past eight o'clock yesterday the roof of the liquor store of Mr. J. Patton, Nineteenth and Market streets, was destroyed by fire. Damage incon-

ON MOTION OF WM. L. HIRST, Esq., William L. Hirst, Jr., was admitted to practice as an attorney at law in the District Court and Court of Common Pleas for the city and ounty of Philadelphia THE GOOD WORK.—The Good Intent steam Fire-engine Company have housed a new ambulance. The name of the company is n indication of what they will do.

THE POLICE.

ROBBED HIS BENEFACTOR ROBBED HIS BENEFACTOR.

Information was lodged at the Central Station last evening of an instance in which a man robbed his benefactor of the sum of \$300. The loser is John Walker, who keeps a store on Coates street, above Fourteenth. It seems that about four weeks since, a returned solder, who belonged to the 27th Regiment New York Volunteers, was received at the residence of Mr. W., until such times as he might find employment. Last evening, during the absence of Mr. Walker, the ingrate stole three hundred dollars from a small box in the closet, and took his departure with the funds for parts unknown. It was a heartless robbery.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] AN IMPORTED THIEF. A German named August John was before Ald. Beitler yesterday, upon the charge of being one of the party that has visited the houses in the rural districts, and stolen therefrom quantities of silverware. A number of articles with the names of their owners engraved upon them are at the Mayor's office.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.] IT WAS TRACED. A sailor sojourning along the river front met with one Catharine McGowan, who relieved him of his watch. The police of the Fifth ward were notified, and the consequence was that one William Reilly was arrested, upon whose person was found the watch. Catharine and William were sent to Moyamensing to answer the charge.

(Refore Mr. Alderman Massey.) AN INCORRIGIBLE REPROBATE. AN INCORRIGIBLE REPROBATE,
Some years since a boy, calling himself Wm.
Davis, was sent to the House of Refuge. The
managers of this institution turned him over
to Mayor Henry, saying that they could not
keep such a boy as he was. Now, this put his
Honor in a quandary, and suggested to his
mind whether or not the House of Refuge was
intended for good or bad boys. If for good
boys, he could well see how the boy Davis was
excluded, but if he was a bad boy, he thought
that the Refuge should have kept him. The
Mayor, with his usual generosity, turned the
boy over to Lieutenant Harry White to retain
mit he could examine into his case. The
Lieutenant, who is the major dome of the old
Spring Garden District, treated the boy with
all possible kindness, and finally let him loose.
What was his surprise may be imagined when all possible kindness, and finally let nim loose. What was his surprise may be imagined when he upon whom he had devoted so much kindness, appeared before him yesterday upon the charge of attempting to commit a lareny. A boy that was too had to be kept in the House of Refuge cannot be expected to be a good member of society; hence Alderman Massey sent him below in default of \$500 bail.

[Before Mr. Alderman Fitch.]

A LITTLE BEYOND THE TRAMP.

No one, we opine, will object to the tramp of the brave soldiers who have so nobly vindicated the cause of their country, but, then, there are a few who drive through the streets in a reckless manuer, regardless of the lives of pedestriaus. Soldiers have not met with the beautiful and elegantly dressed little children in their tramps that the pretty city of Philadelphia produces, but they should recollect that many of their compatricts in arms have these little ones about their premises, and should drive slowly. We will not give the names of some who were arrested yesterday, because it might reach the ears of their mothers and sisters, who would naturally ask: "Oh, why did you jeopardize the lives of poor children." [Before Mr. Alderman Fitch.]

[Refore Mr. Alderman Shoemaker.] An old man who has attained the age of fifty-five years was sitting in the Girard-avenue Market-house yesterday morning, at four o'clock, he being a resident of that locality. One Patrick McKeown came along, and brutally assaulted the poor old man without any provocation. Alderman Shoemaker did not relish this kind of business, and sent Patrick, who is but twenty-five years of age, to prison. Lieutenant Spear and his efficient officers have had considerable trouble with Patrick, and it is time he should be taught to behave himself. YOUTH VS. OLD AGE.

[Before Mr. Recorder Encu.] A man named Koons was robbed in New York of a considerable sum of money, and upon telegraphing to this city, Officer Robert Smith arrested a female, calling herself Mary Kelly, upon the charge of knowing something about the occurrence. Mr. Smith will probably

produce other parties to this affair, and, in the cantime Mary, was sent to prison. [Before Mr. Alderman Jones.] RATHER PRYING.

Joseph Laurence was held in \$500 yesterday by Alderman Jones, to answer the charge of ittempting to pry open a window-shutter a Twelfth and Race streets. THE COURTS. Quarter Sessions-Hon. Jos. Allient Associate Justice. PRESENTMENT OF THE GRAND JURY. To the Honorable Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter Sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia: Terminer and Quarter sessions for the city and county of Philadelphia:

The Grand Inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, inquiring for the city of Philadelphia, for June sessions, 1865, respectfully present that they have, to the best of their ability, discharged alrhusiness brought before them. They have acted upon 682 bills, of which 231 have been ignored, and 401 have been returned as true bills.

The Grand Jury have, during their session, visited the Almhouse, County Prison, House of Refuge, and Eastern Penitentiary. They were highly gratified with the evidence of general efficiency in the management of all these institutions, The good order and cleanliness observable throughout are sufficient guarantee of the competency and fidelity of those having charge of the various departments.

The Grand Jury recommend as a number of

ments.
The Grand Jury recommend, as a number of the Grand Juries have previously done, the necessity of a House of Correction and Employment, believing it would have a tendency to diminish crime. ployment, believing it would have a tendency to diminish crime.

The Grand Jury take great pleasure in tendering their thanks to the officers in attendance for their gentlemanly deportment and promptness in all matters pertaining to their position.

Judge Allison complimented the Grand Jury upon the faithful manner in which they had discharged their duties, and dismissed them from further attendance on the Court.

The Court then adjourned till Saturday.

Great Sales of Coal in New York. FFECT OF THE STRIKES IN THE MINERS—FORTY FIVE THOUSAND TONS OF COAL SOLD. The New York Post of last evening says: The New York Post of last evening says:
The auction sales of coal to-day were to have comprised not far from 100,000 tons. The Pennsylvania Coal Company proposed to sell from 20,000 to 60,000 tons, and the Delaware, Lackawana, and Western Railroad Company, 50,000 tons, being the whole of their estimated receipts for the month of August.

The strike of the miners intervening, the companies did not deem it safe to sell so much coal as they lad anticipated offering. The first-named company sold the minimum amount that had been specified, and the other company sold twenty-five thousand tons—making forty-five thousand tons in all. The particulars of the sale are given below:

THE PITTSTON COAL. The ritiston coal were sold by the Pennsylvania Coal Coupany, at hair past ten o'clock this morning, at the salesroom, No. III Brondway. The bidding was rapid, and the twenty thousand tons were sold in fifteen minutes.

The prices obtained, compared with the prices of the June sale of coal of this company, are as follows:

July. June.

The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western The Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company's coal sale was made in the large salesroom now litting up on the fifth story of the old Merchants' Exchange building.

The following is a list of the prices of to-dity, and a comparison of the rates of last month:

tons steamboat coal July July July.

tons steamboat coal July Statement Company Company

A Free-Love Cincle in Boston.—For some weeks past it is stated, a "Free-Love Circle" has been in operation near Saugus, where young girls and men have met together for the purpose of engaging in mutal conversamination on a respectable girl, found out that she was often absent from home, and it was rumored among the old ladies near by that she was probably a visitor at the "Free-Love Circle" and that a young man who owned a fast team was often seen on the road (late at night) leading to the house where the circle held its sessions. On Thursday evening last, a number of young men were determined to take some of the visitors at the circle by surprise, and stop the young girl from meeting the fast young men at the circle with the provises and hid behind a

of the illustrious hero Generals.

The Treasury Department.—Henry Burnn, Esq., the City Treasurer, has been exceedingly busy in paying the interest on the funded debt, the matured loans, and school teachers salaries, since the 1st instant. There are busy scenes at the treasury office now-adays.

Special Meeting of Councils.—A special meeting of City Councils is called by Mayor Henry for next Monday afternoon, to making calls upon them on certain evening in the week; and their parents were also must alarmed in relation to the strange absence their daughters from home. The members the circle have closed their meetings, as the say that no woman can keep a secret.—Bosto Herald, 18th.

Herald, 18th.

OLD IRON.—After the April fire, old iron and burnt bricks constituted the remnant left the property-owners in the burnt district. The bricks, not being either portable or valuable, have remained; but not so with the old iron. Every negro boy or white vagrant out of money have collected the old iron, without regard to the rights of the owner, and sold the same at the depositories near the basin. So great has the cvil become that Lieutenant Colonel McEntee has suggested to the communicant of the department that all the depositor the purchase of old iron be at once suppressed.—Richmond Republican, July 17th. Murder in Elk County.—John Harbach killed Joseph King, at St. Mary's, Elk county, on the 2d inst., in an aftrny at a beer hall. The murderer was lodged in the Ridgway jail.

[COMMUNICATED.] THE PROGRESS OF PHILADELPHIA-STRANGER'S IDEA OF IT.—Editor of Press Your passenger railway sketches induced mo to take a few rides on some of the roads to bserve things for myself. Allow me to ex press, through your columns, my delight and astonishment at the marks of improvemen and progress everywhere perceptible in and about your city. Returning to it on a brice visit, after nearly four years, absence, I fine myself an utter stranger in places which were formerly familiar to me, so great has been the change wrought by the advancing spirit of the age. Imposing business edifices and stately mansions now stand upon ground not long tines either entirely vacant or occupied b inferior structures. Around Girard av buildings have gone up seemingly by

magic—some of a superior order of architecture, surrounded by yards and gardens filled with beautiful flowers and choice shrubbery. And, then, passing away from the various Squares—now in their glory-to Fairmount, evidences of "progress are witnessed still more palpable and wonder ful. I have no knowledge of a place of resor in our country where a few hours may be spent more pleasantly and satisfactorily. The judi-cious arrangement of the Park; the well-arranged walks; the occasional glimpses of fin scenery, with the constant crowd of visitors and the truly excellent music of Hassler, band, and Carl Sentz's orchestra, all combine to gratify the taste and cultivate the fancy ing on to Laurel Hill, beauties of Ar and Nature strike the eye of the behold with peculiar force, and inspire feelings (mingled pleasure and solemnity. So man and marked have been the changes here; s numerous the mementos of affection an tributes of love; so diversified the exhibition

before, it appeared wholly new to me. Well may Philadelphia be proud of this depository of the dead. It is an ornament to their city, and creditable to our common humanity. In no respect, perhaps, is the prevailing spirit of "progress" so obvious as in your daily and weekly newspapers. They generally present a neat and inviting appearance; ex hibit proof of judicious management and edi torial ability; and appear to have realized and to be realizing, deserved success. Permit me to congratulate you not only upon the high character of The Press, as a wellconducted and consistent organ of the party whose creed recognizes and supports the doctrines of humanity and freedom, but upon the recent decided improvement in its typography. Intimately acquainted with

the editor-in-chief from boyhood, and always cherishing a high estimate of his qualities of head and heart, I have watched, with more than ordinary interest, his career in journalism and statesmanship, and have been grateful beyond expression at his rapidly-achieved and well-earned fame. I would add, in conclusion, an earnestly-olicrished wish that the iron links recently

extended from Philadelphia to my home, upon the shore of Lake Eric (Eric), may serve to bind together the citizens of each place with the strong cords of affection and sympathy and that a community of feeling and intere may be erected and cemented, which shall contribute to the honor and prosperity both of Pennsylvania's noble metropolis and her only city upon the chain of great northern

I. B. G.

ILADELPHIA, July 19, 1865.

INANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

As stock market exhibits no signs of imvement, nor would it be reasonable to extany activity while so many business ment out of town, and with the indisposition on e part of those who remain to do anything rethe present beyond what present necessions require. The market, however, is not to hy in a state of stagnation, as is generally the ase at this period of the year, and the few gles making are at firm quotations. Government loans attract a good share of attention; the five-twenties at 105, and the 1881s at 1074; there was nothing said in the ten-forties. State securities are inactive and dull; a sale of coupon fives was reported at 92. There is a moderate movement in city sixes, with free sales of municipal and new at 52½—a slight advance; the old are steady at about 90½—the latter self-life and cambed at 12½, Northern Central sold at 44½. Company bonds continue very dull, the sales heing confined to Elmira fives at 72, and Le-life market is firmer; sales 300 bbls at 112½½. The realizable heing confined to Elmira fives at 72, and Le-life market is staged to the latter self-life at 12½½. Northern Central sold at 44½. Company bonds continue very dull, the sales heing confined to Elmira fives at 72, and Le-life market is firmer; sales 300 bbls at 11½—12½.

Sincinnati Provision Market, July 15. high sixes of '84 at '95; a lot of Allegheny county coupon fives sold at 72%. Canal stocks continue very dull; Wyoming Valley sold at of. Of the coal stocks there were further sales of Fulton at 51/8, and Big Mountain at 41/8. The oil stocks are still very much depressed, and prices weak.
The conduct of some Southern merchants in

coming promptly forward to pay old debts off. contracted before the rebellion, is frequently mentioned in Northern papers. Several instances of the kind have occurred in this city. At Boston, it is also said, several traders from Virginia are searching for their creditors. One of these, who was indebted to a merchant \$1,000, paid the amount in gold with interest Another paid \$3,000, and other sums of greater amounts, all in gold. In every case the dealers contend that the debts were contracted upon a specie basis, and should be settled upon the me. New business relations with the South are becoming quite common, and many old associations are being renewed from day to ing, household furniture, and agricultural mplements from Virginia and North Carolina. Southern business men say that there are many millions of gold stowed away in the lished, will be brought into circulation. The following were the quotations of gold esterday, at the hours named:

The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan eceived by Jay Cooke yesterday amount to \$4,251,600, including one of \$106,000 from Second National Bank, St. Louis; one of \$100,200 from First National Bank, Gallipolis, Ohio: one of \$157,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, Elmira, N. Y.; one of \$250,000 from Union Nations Bank, Chicago; one of \$100,000 from National Bank, Toledo; one of \$100,000 from First National Bank, Albany; one of \$100,000 from S. Jones & Co., Pittsburg; one of \$55,000 from First National Bank, Des Moines, Iowa; one of \$50,000 from Montpelier Bank, Vt.; one of \$65,000 from Ninth National Bank, New York: one of \$70,000 from F. O. French, Boston. There were

from Ninth National Bank, New York; one of \$70,000 from F. O. French, Boston. There were 2,000 individual subscriptions of fifty and one hundred dollars each.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decisions:

Tobacco that has become mouldy may be cleaned or reworked, if done under the supervision of an inspector, without rendering it hable to an additional duty, if a duty has been puid thereon; and if the robacco is exempt from duty it will not become liable in consequence of such statement. Photographic pictures, which are merely coples of works of art, are exempt from stump duty whenever they are cold by the producers at wholesale at a price oxceeding ten cents each, but if sold at retail at any price, or if sold at wholesale at a price exceeding ten cents each, they are subject to the same stamp duty as originals.

The mineral regions of the United States, which linvite large portions of the disbanded armies and still larger hosts of European emigrants to help develop their earth-hidden treasures, extend through seventeen degrees of he titude, and a longitude of nearly equal measure—making an area of more than a million square miles. They are literally stocked with gold, silver, precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, from, square miles. They are literally stocked with gold, silver, precious stones, marble, gypsum, salt, tin, quicksilver, asphaltum, coal, from, for four hundred millions per annum in gold and silver alone, and in the other minerals, which will be mined as soon as transportation is provided, at least half that sum. These results are not merely in the possible of the far off future, but they are

that sum. These results are not merely in the possible of the far off future, but they are near enough to answer the exigencies of the present generation. Apopulation of thirty-millions, which, during the last half century, has doubled its numbers every twenty-three and a half years, with all the industrial en-ginery and apparatus of the age at command, animated by the spirit of adventure and spurred by the faith and hope which work wonders, will be found sufficient for the achievement of still greater things than the most sanguine persons venture to predict. Even the States called the older, in the last census decade, increased their wealth vastly more in amount and but little less in per centnot than the comparatively new ones. Ohi first settled seventy-seven years ago, appreciated 186 per cent.; but New Jersey and Con hanced their wealth in as great proportion is the same time, and Pennsylvania made an in

\$722,000,000, The New York Post of last evening says: Gold is firm, but not very active, at 1435.0.1 14314. A few transactions are reported at 1435. @1433. At the close 1434 was bid. The loan market is fairly active at 6 \$ cent. The anticipations of stringency have not as vet been realized, and there is little difficulty very limited business now doing. Commercial paper is more active; but few ills are making, except for advances on consignments, the theory being that merchandisc The stock market is dull, an

crease of % per cent. upon her large capital of

isposition to sell. Governments are a fraction better. Railroad bomls are quiet, bank hares firm, State stocks improving and percelemm shares flat. Railroad shares are irregular.

Illinois Central was the strongest on the list, and Eric and Reading were firm.

After the board the market was lower. Eric closed at 81%, New York Central at 83%, Reading at 189, Michigan Southern at 82%, Northwestern Preferred at 58%, Rock Ishnid at 184%, Fort. Wayne at 93%, Canton at 38%, Cumberland at 41, and Quicksilver at 53%. Prexel & Co. quote: ew United States Bonds, 1881.

Sales of Stocks, July 19. 3 | 100 Logan 234 | 200 St Nicholas ALES AT REGULAR BOARD OF BROKER Reported by Hences, Miller, & Co., 50 South Third & BEFORE BOARDS. FIRST BOARD.

200 Cartin Oil 224 200 Reading R 550 200 Krotzer 25 100 do. 5510 200 Reading R 550 200 Krotzer 25 100 do. 5510 200 Morlhern Central 200 Maple Shade 104 300 do 550 300 McClintock Oil 154 200 do. 510 200 do. 51 FIRST BOARD. SECOND BOARD. 40 Wyoming Val. be9 55 100 McElheny 06 1000 Cliy 8s new 9234 500 Sugar Dale 5000 do 9234 7 Penna R ... AFTER BOARDS. 300 Junction ... b5wn 3 | 1 Penna R ... | 300 do ... | 3 | 3 Wyoming Valley 3 | 0 do ... | 3 | 80 do ... | 60 fullon Crail | 60 Fullon Crail | 60 State coupou 5s | 6 do ... | 65 do ... | 100 Reading R. . . b5.50 1-16 100 Reading R . . . 55w_{R | 1} 200 do 50 100 do 2 days k Philadelphia Markets.

July 19-Evening Flour is firmly held, but the demand

limited; the only sales we hear of are to a retailers and bakers, reaching about obls in lots, at \$6@6.50 for superfine, \$6.75%? for extra, \$7.25@8.50 for extra family, 88.75@10 % bbl for fancy brands, according quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small wa at 45 % bbl. Corn Meal is dull at former rate at \$5 \pm bbl. Corn Meal is dull at former rates.
GRAIN.—There is more Wheat offering but prime lots are scarce and in demand at full prices; about 9,000 bus sold, mostly red, at 170c for new, and 1756180c for old Western and Pennsylvania reds, and choice Southern at \$200 per 180c. White ranges at from 1906290c \$5 bug live is scarce; small sales are making at \$15 illoc \$7 bus. Corn is less active; 7,000 bus pringelow sold at \$55 \$7 bus, including damaged \$100,000 per 180 pe smail saies of incidings are making at 51% to \$5,000 km.

Grockres.—Sugar is firmly hold and there is more doing; \$600 hids Cuba sold at from 120, 120 \$6, and 35 hids Porto Rico Molasses at 710 \$7 gullon.

Petroleum.—The market is rather quiet, and the sales are limited at from \$202.50 for Crude, \$20521.60 for Refined in bond, and 700, 750 \$8 gal for Free, as to color.

Seeds.—Clover and Timothy continue dail.

Small sales of the latter are reported at \$50, 550 \$8 bu. Flaxseed is selling at \$2,330145.

Cincinnati Provision Market, July P. Mess Pork is higher, and city sold at & Bulk Meats must be quoted to higher, thougher is great difficulty experienced in a riving at accurate quotations. Shoulders ar held at 15c, and Sides at 16c. Bacon is held if 1½c higher, but there being no sales, price are nonimal. Lard is held at 21c, and but link to be had. Butter.-A quiet and unchanged marks

BITTER.—A quiet and unchanged market with a good demand for prime to choice Central Obio at 23@200 \$ B. CHERSE.—The market is very quiot, as the demand is light. We quote at 15@100 \$ B, actual tare, for Western Reserve and Hamburg.—EGGS.—A fair demand for prime fresh, shippers' count, at 17@190 \$ dozen. New Orleans Markets, July II.

Cotton.—The market opened this morning with apparently little animation, holders asking above the views of buyers; but the demand subsequently improved, and the business summed up 1,300 bales at rull prices. The sales embraced 300 bules each to two buyers, 100, 125, 79, 50, 45; and 13 to others, and 227 at auction, by A. Fernandez, for the Supervising Special Agent, as follows: 18 bales middling at 48; 18 pecial Agent, as follows: 18 bales middling at 48; 25 low middling at 49; 41 sordinary at 37; 9 in ferior at 29; 4 middling at 44/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; 13 ordinary at 34/4; 15 low middling at 40/4; New Orleans Markets, July 11.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THORNTON BROWN,
DOWARD LAFOURCADE,
LENRY LEWIS,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 20.

Steamer Manhattan, Clark, a hours fro Cape May, with passengers, Passed in the bay a guulloat coming ap; an English vess deeply haden, and sehr Many E Smith, for Cientuegos, off the Lazaretto.

Cleared.

Bark M W Brett, Thurlow, Boston.

Bark E A Cochran, Price, do.

Brig Vincent, Morrison, Frannouth.

Brig Vincentes, Hodgdon, Newhirpport.

Brig Vincentes, Hodgdon, Newhirpport.

Brig John Geddes, Seahrook, Port Spain.

Schr R H Huntley, Nickerson, Hoston.

Schr Red Girwin, Alkins, Newport.

Schr Heading E, No 77, Buckalew, Norfolk.

Schr Reading E, No 77, Buckalew, Norfolk.

Schr Hawe, Godfrey, Hoston.

Schr Machel Vannen, Boston.

Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston.

Schr Bachel Vannenan, Vanneman, Boston.

Schr J W Vanneman, Sharp, Portsmouth.

Schr Gov Burton, Peacock, New Orleans.

Schr S W Shumons, Williams, Charlestown, Mass.

Schr W H Rowe, Harris, New Bedford.

Schr Beading B, No 48, Nickerson, Washington.

Schr C C Smith, Barrett, Lynn. Cleared. ton.
Schr C C Smith, Barrett, Lynn.
Schr Alert, Yates, Newburyport,
Schr Mexican, McCarthy, Portland.
Schr C P Stickney, Garwood, Gloncester.
Steamer A C Stimers, Knox, Washington
Steamer H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore. Memoranda.
United States Steamer Schago, Harm's from Gulf of Mexico, at New York on Tree-standship China, Hockley, cleared at Bost on Tuesday, for Liverpool via Halfax. Steamship Atalanta (Br., Pinkhama, clear at New York on Tuesday for London. Ship J H Ryerson, Pitman, cleared at York on Tuesday for Mobile.
Bark Ada Carter, Taylor, cleared at York on Tuesday for New Orloans.
Bark Columbia, Gerdes, 42 days from Brewith 329 passengers, at New York on Tuesday York on Tuesday for New Orloans.

Bark Columbia, Gerdes, 42 days from Bretch with 329 passengers, at New York on Tuesday. Bark A W Stevens, Brown, from Newer 18 N. S. W, at Port Chalmers, N. Z, 30th March. Brig Lubra, Howes, from Boston, at lord Chalmers, N. Z, 30th March. Brig Joseph Baker, Nickerson, from New Orleans at Boston on Tuesday.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Bailey, cleared at St John N. B., Inth inst for this port.

Schr Wm Gregory, Regan, hence at St John N. B., this hist for this port.

Schr C L. Bayles, Vroman, hence at Providence 17th inst.

Schr Charles Moore, Corson, honce at Partucket 17th inst.

Schrs Pequonnock, Jackaway, from Boston for this port, and Eliza & Relected, Tice, from Salied again.

Schrs R H Shannon, Marts, hence for Boston and Minnehaha, Phinney, from Gloucester for this port, at Holmes' Hole 18th inst.

Schrs J Maxield, May; Adelia T Cohi, Rostons J Maxield, May; Adelia T Cohi, Rostons Gray, Bowen, hence for Postston; Elwood Doron, Sharp, hence for Tostston in Sophia Ann, Smith, from Roston for this port, and E & L Marts, Marts, from Salem; Sophia Ann, Smith, from Roston for this port, and E & L Marts, Marts, from Salem for do, at Holmes' Hole I'th hust.