The Press

MONDAY, JULY 24, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts pleations. We do not rearn rejected manuscripts.

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

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOMESTEAD. The old Pennsylvania homestead offers an excellent illustration of the system of domestic economy which would render a country prosperous. The farm was sufficient for almost all the needs of its inhabitants. The linen garments of summer and the woollen ones of winter, were manufactured, from the first operation of sowing the seed or raising the animal, through all the varieties of manipulation requisite, until the final touch which shaped it into the coat or dress. All the food of the family was also furnished by their own industry, except a very few articles imported from other countries; and such as must be purchased were readily procured in exchange for the surplus of the dairy or

poultry yard. The progress of recent years has taught us that, in individual cases, this was not the wisest method of applying labor; that by directing individual industry into certain fixed and diverse channels, greater skill is acquired in the several departments; and that, by a union of capital, the advantages of machinery can be secured.

But as a nation, we can find no better model than the self-sufficing industry of our primitive landowners. The same scheme extended a little further, would give the same stability of character and security against financial difficulties and revulsions as were enjoyed by the old Pennsylvania

It is neither practicable nor advantageous

for each household to supply itself with cloth and flannel, vet neither is it wise to import them from foreign looms when the laborer is ready to manufacture them on the spot where the wool is clipped, and the workman and his neighbors demand large quantities of all the fabrics that he can prepare. The money would thus be kept at home, and charges of carriage, and repeated profits of merchants and middlemen, be saved. Another and very great advantage, too often overlooked, which is gained by a neighborhood in the establishment of manufactures, is the home market furnished by operatives to the farmers of the vicinity. Only those living near cities can rightly compute the value of the green crops, which are almost valueless to many of our farmers from the difficulty of carriage and distance from a market. With plenty of consumers near at hand, the vegetable garden rivals, and often outstrips, the heavier standard

A few operatives furnishing requisite arin return seeking their food and all the necessities of life from their neighbors, would sea, who would at best purchase a small his own dismissal.

quantity of our wheat or other exports. The wealth of our mines and forests, and tional disregard of the true principles of po litical economy; but for America to be a resignation of office had been accepted by the her people. The world rings with applause officer, it being understood that he should of Yankee contrivances, and the nation at large claims the first rank for mechanical | had signed and issued all the writs for holding inventions in the direct line of manufactur-

ing machinery. The requirements of war have evoked spirit of invention which lay comparatively | by Mr. Maziere Brady, the Irish Chandormant during the preceding years of peace, when general attention was turned | BURY would make a statement, and the from mechanical to manufacturing enterprise; but the same talent that invented | claring that he had placed his resignation and perfected so many instruments of war- | in Lord Palmerston's hands five months fare can be wisely directed for the indus- ago, but had continued in office at his Lordtrial advantage of the people. The matchless rapidity by which these inventions | held that to quit office, after a public charge were brought to perfection under the impulse of necessity, proves that a vast amount of talent is ready to furnish like mechanical improvements whenever a sufficient

incentive is offered. The United States is constantly receiving additional population from abroad, a large proportion of which comes from the manu- influenced by any baser or more unworthy facturing nations of Europe. If, instead of motive. [Hear, hear,] With regard to unwisely changing all these immigrants | the opinion which the House of Commons into competing farmers, they should be im- has pronounced I do not presume to say a mediately furnished with opportunities for word. I am bound to accept the decision. pursuing their old avocations under more | I may, however, express the hope that after favorable circumstances, we might soon be an interval of time calmer thoughts will manufacturing English cloth and French | prevail, and a more favorable view be taken

held by the blacks in common with the other Southern nations; and in our Northern cities the lower order of colored persons, although prone to brilliant shades, are more uniformly judicious in their use, and more alive to the law of contrasts than

art, and was long the judge of fashion. France has succeeded her in the latter kingdom; and it is not improbable that the untaught excellencies displayed by the negro,

have been proper—because the slightest

In Milwaukie, Wis., on the 4th, when a gentleman who was standing in the crowd was struck
by a rocket, which tore his nose completely
off, leaving it and the upper lip hanging by the even in his present uncultivated condition, speck ought not to be allowed to sully his skin.

his place among the Southern ones.

of the race which he died to serve. THE WESTBURY CASE. The debate in the British House of Com

mons on the evening of July 3, when a vote of censure was passed on Lord Chancellor WESTBURY, commenced at a little after five o'clock, and did not conclude until after midnight. Seven hours talking is rather heavy work, and is represented by eighteen columns of a report in The Times newspaper-about two pages of small type in THE PRESS. The debate, lbeit long, was not tedious. The result was a vote by the Commons that, in dealing with vacant offices, the Chancellor had shown "a laxity of purpose and a want of caution with regard to the public interest' which, in the opinion of the House, were calculated to discredit the administration of his great office."

Careless and lax he may have been, but the imputation of acting from corrupt motives has not been made against him. During the debate the charges were entered into very fully, and evidence given upon them before a Parliamentary committee of inquiry was freely quoted. Lord WEST-BURY is unfortunate in his eldest son, an unmitigated scamp; neglectful of his children, devoted to riotous living, fond of gambling, regardless of honor, addicted to running into debt, and willing to sell for money his influence with his father. It is almost certain that the Chancellor did give a high legal appointment at the request of his disreputable son and heir, in the spring of 1865, and it was surprising that he should have done so, after having written

as follows, ten months before: as follows, ten months before:

SATURDAY, May 14, 1864.

SIR: It has just come to my knowledge, in the most sudden and overwhelming manner, that my cldest son, Mr. Bethell, has been guilty of the most flagrant misconduct. He is stated to me (and the fact admits of no doubt,) to have lost during the last twelvemonth very large sums of money by betting at races, and to have raised money to pay these debts by bills of exchange and loans in every quarter. It call particular attention to these words. He is also stated to have been for some time in the hubit of neglecting personal attendance at his office, and to have had his official duties discharged by deputy. I feel it my duty instantly to remove him from his office. I beg you to prepare an order without a moment's

stantify to remove him from his office. I beg you to prepare an order without a moment's delay, stating it has been proved to my satisfaction that Mr. Richard Angustus Bethell has neglected the duties of his office, and is unfit to be continued therein, and that I, therefore, remove him from the office of one of the registrars of the court as from this day. It would be idle to speak to you of the state of mind I am in; but I am determined that he shall be instantly removed, and that in the manner which justice requires.

Your faithful servant,

There is really comething of the first There is really something of the first Brutus in this letter, evidently wrung crops in money value and immediate and | from a father's heart. By one stroke of the pen he drove his son out of a permanent

office of \$5,000 a year. He has not since ticles which were formerly imported, and reformed, and what caused suspicion was that, as the result showed, he still had interest with his father. But, on reference to be worth much more in dollars and cents | dates, it appears, that BETHELL, the son, to the country than a larger number of had recommended his friend to BETHELL. more impoverished workmen across the the father, (Chancellor WESTBURY,) before Of Lord WESTBURY himself, the victim of all this trouble, it may be said, not that States carried off by violence, that we should the fertility of our soil is the source of prehe has been more sinned against than sinhe has been more sinned against than sinThompson saw it in papers from three differ sent and future opulence, and has already counteracted, to a great degree, the naccame him like his quitting it. The day foland has already and heard the event discussed by Federal official life be-

not actually go out of harness until after he

be associated." He enumerated what he had

done in his four years tenure of office, and

amented that he had not been able to

haugurate a great scheme for the formation

of a digest of the whole law of England, the

These results are the evidence of the ap-

elections in the counties, cities, and boroughs in England, Wales and Scotland: those necessary for the sister island being signed cellor. It was expected that Lord WEST-House of Lords was crowded. After deship's request, and that the Cabinet (who had been made against the occupant, might be misinterpreted as a confession of guilt,) the ex-Chancellor said: "I have made this statement, my lords, simply in the hope that you will believe, and that the public will believe, that I have not clung to office, [hear, hear,] much less that I have been

THE WORK OF RECONSTRUC-

Another Speech by Gov. Johnson. The Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist. Of July 8th, comes to us with a speech delivered by Governor Johnson to a large meeting of

Condition of Whites and Negroes in the Southwest.

A STATEMENT OF IT BY ONE WHO KNOWS. General J. W. Sprague, who has been put in charge of the Eureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, for the States of Missamd more alive to the law of contrasts that lower ranks of other races. A glane at our streets on a public holiday will fully prove the fact, showing a remarkable natural street of the street of th means of doing which had not been afforded to a friend in Troy, N. Y., that he is thus far

give him the right to a position among the judicial ermine-for Lord WESTBURY to PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS -- NO. VII. artistic nations, as undoubtedly as he holds resign the Chancellorship; but as corruption is not imputed to him, we should not won-In spite of all existing obstacles, a few der at his re-entering the British Governcolored persons have risen to the rank of ment in some other capacity. He is only artists; and we can recall at least one in- sixty-five years old, healthy in mind and stance in which we were struck by the fact body, able, clear-headed, eloquent, and that the best portrait of "Old John Brown" energetic. It is not likely that such a man that we have ever seen was the work of one | will be permitted to rust in idleness. He will scarcely resume his judicial office, but the arena of political life is fully open to

> COLONEL P. C. ELLMAKER, who has Pennsylvania, is peculiarly qualified fo the duties of the position. His energetic and resolute character and his unflinching loyalty will secure to the Government a vigilant and fearless officer. Colonel ELLMARER served his country with signal our Philadelphia regiments, and his appointment as Marshal is another proof of the gratitude and affection of President Johnson for the defenders of the old flag. The testimonials of Colonel ELLMAKER, filed with Attorney General Speed, contain the names of General MEADE and

Executive. devoted citizen ever discharged the functions of that position.

THE VULGAR vituperation of EMERSON ETHERIDGE, of Tennessee, against the President, is too much even for the extremes of the enemies of the latter. Few of the newspapers notice or publish his tirade.

Our Attitude Towards Mexico. WHAT GRANT IS REPORTED TO HAVE SAID.

The Washington correspondent of the Nev York Post, in a telegram to that journal, date Saturday, says: "There is reason to believe that the Government will in a short time make known its policy in regard to the Mon roe doctrine and the French occupation Mexico. Heavy reinforcements of troops, to the number of twenty-five thousand, are said to have been put on the road to Sherida within a few days. General Grant is reported to have said, in a conversation with the Mexi can Minister, a few days ago, 'the French wil ve to leave Mexico.

MORE REBEL NEWS.

Startling Story from Texas—Presiden Johnson Killed by General Gran From the Clarksville (Texas) Standard.]

The mails being discontinued, we are unde the necessity of reciting from report an event of magnitude, perhaps pregnant with import-ance to the people of the South. From several sources—one of them being Clem Thompson, formerly a resident of our county, and just from Dardanelle, Arkansaswe learn that he saw, in Fort Smith and Little Rock papers, and in the Memphis Argus, ac-counts of the death of President Johnson, who was killed, on the 6th instant, at Washington city, by General Grant, in a personal altercatio arising from Johnson's unwillingness to main tain, in good faith, the terms of the Conven tion entered into by Grant and Lee, and by Sherman with Johnston. The event is so as tounding, and the occurrence so extraording ry, of two Chief Magistrates of the United mere agricultural and mining country, is an Queen, he went down to the House of Lords, however, were scarcely listened to, the story seemed so improbable.

seemed so improbable.

The killing is said to have occurred in a private room at the State Department, and without witnesses; and all we hear is, that General Grant said he was compelled to kill him. As President Johnson's babits are known to have been very irregular, and he was a man of strong will and denunciatory mode of expression, these may have brought on a physical contest, and in a measure compelled the result. init.

If the report is true, as we suppose it is, his If the report is true, as we suppose it is, his successor would be the President pro tem. of the Senate, who is, we are informed, (not being well posted about United States Government officials of late,) Mr. Collamer, of Vermont, formerly Postmaster General under General Taylor, and long a Senator from Vermont. A perusal of the Senate debates prior to the war has given us a favorable opinion of Mr. Collamer, though an avowed Freesoiler. We cannot tell whether he has yielded to the latter tendency to run Freesoilism into Abotionism—we hope not. At all events the debates impressed us with the belief that Mr. Collamer was a man of more than average

bates impressed us with the belief that Mr. Collamer was a man of more than average mind—far above the grade of Andrew Johnson's, and that though an opponent to slavery, he was a fair and just-minded opponent, acting from honest conviction, and tempering his tendencies with moderation, asons of patriotism and justice to his opponents. If he is to be the acting President of the United States until the 4th of March next, we shall have hopes of liberal treatment to the South, and courtesy to its Representatives. hopes of liberal treatment to the courtesy to its Representatives.

in manufacturing English cloid and Frenchintz in our midst, while the operatives would become consumers of our surplus agricultural products.

Under a prudent system, such a clusage might speedigly be effected, and our great advantages of water-power and abundant supplies of coal and iron be brought into most renumerative employment.

A resemblance to the type closem—the old Pernasylvania farm-house—would be seen in a community where the cloth milt, the foundry, and the cotton mill stand near to each other, while the hatter, shoemaker, failor, and blacksmith live over the way, furnishing the neighboring farmer withgoods, for whose quality they are personally responsible, and purchasing from him the product of his land without the intervention of the middlemen, who now become millionaires upon the profits of transportation of the middlemen, who now become millionaires upon the profits of transportation of the middlemen, who now become millionaires upon the profits of transportation of the middlemen, who now become millionaires upon the profits of transportation of the indication of hook-keeper, and his clever one the opportunity of seeling them a "patent" for a labor-saving improvement to their machinery.

In a architecture from Charleston, describing the celebration of "Independence Days," the author expresses the most passed over the product of his land without the intervention of the middlement, who now become millionaires upon the profits of transportation, and, besides this, furnishing his invalidation feeble son the position of book-keeper, and his clever one the opportunity of seeling them a "patent" for a labor-saving improvement to their machinery.

In a architecture from Charleston, describing the celebration of "Independence Days," the author expresses the grant of the decorations of a fair under the conduct of colored persons. The majority of the individuals connected with the undertaking had been slaves and after the products. The constitution of a fair under the conduct of colored persons. The majo citizens of Augusta, the evening previous.

-There was a singular fireworks accident

EXCHANGE AND FAIRMOUNT. THE LATTER PLACE AS WE FOUND IT.

FACTORIES, MILLS, TOBACCO WORKS.

HANDSOME DWELLINGS

BEAUTIFUL CHURCHES.

BY "CHIPS."

The Race and Vine street passenger rallway

rack extends from the Merchants' Exchange,

band of musicians, who perform every plea-

sic hath charms" that Fairmount does not

possess, and to this may be attributed its in-

troduction. It is supposed by many that the public are indebted to the liberality of the city

uthorities for this pleasant pastime: other

think the musicians perform gratuitously, sim-ply to please the people. Both presumptions

are entirely erroneous. The musicians are paid for their services an enormous rate per

week from private sources. The Race and Vine street track passes through a built up portion of the city, and in the absence of any rural scenes, there are quite a number of im-

provements worthy of a passing notice. The

ears will be found on the north side of Dock

street, just below Third, and are yellow in

color, to distinguish them from the Richmond

cars, painted red, belonging to the Second and

Sant afternoon, commencing at 4 o'clock

been appointed by the President United States Marshal for the Eastern District of SPLENDID SQUARES. gallantry at the head of one of the first of on Dock street, to the southern gateway of en trance to Fairmount. At this place, a rough board stand has been erected for a military

others of his superior officers, as well as of many of his companions in arms, recommending him to the preference of the We cannot part with Marshal MILL-WARD without expressing, what we know to be the opinion of the Philadelphia Bar, without distinction of party, from Judges GRIER and CADWALADER to the youngest practitioner, as well as of our entire community, that no more firm, courteous, and

Third street company. The car passes up Third to Vine street, and turning up Vine, the ouilding of the Manufacturers' National Bank will attract some observation The next place of note is Franklin Square, with its playing fountain and large shade trees. This is a great resort for women and children during pleasant weather. Until within a few years an old burial ground was located on the Vine-street front of the Square, but it was removed, and now gravel-walks, and grass-plots cover the space, where once hundreds of human bodies reposed in death's long sleep. Some of the remains were removed, but many of them remain. Thousands of visitors little think, while strolling over this part of the enclosure, that they are walking on the ashes of the dead. At the corner of Sixth street, opposite the Square, will be seen a neat, clean-looking building, formerly the Bank of Penn Township. It is now that of the Penn National

CENTRAL M. E. CHURCH. This building, located between Twelfth and Thirteenth streets, was once an attractive place, under the preaching of a minister not of the Methodist persuasion, who introduced, many years since, a doctrine that was not acknowledged by the Church. He was required to take a back seat, because, as was then said. he had fallen from grace. It is now used by one branch of the Methodist sect. On a painted lamp in front, between two large fluted pillars or columns, the following words appear: "Central M E Church-seats free " wilding is of brick, with mastic front, and presents rather a pretty appearance. The car passes by a large building at the outhwest corner of Broad and Vine streets. This is known as the "Mechanical Bakery." although that institution was abandoned three or four years since. It was founded by a

wealthy enterprising capitalist of our city, and the bread made there by machinery was much better and cleaner than that furnished by the hand-bakers, and certainly of a less spongy character. The interior arrangement. from the opening of a barrel of flour to the paking of the loaves, was curious and interesting. The immense amount of outlay required in serving the bread in all parts of the city, the rebellion breaking out, &c., interfered became numbered with the things that were That a similar institution, or a plurality of them, of smaller dimensions, will be started again, is not an improbability; and if bread can be furnished at cheaper rates than it is at present, mechanical bakeries would necessa-

The car passes on the northern line of Logan

Square, surrounded, as it is, with some of the andsomest mausions that beautify the city of Philadelphia. It was here, in the month of June, 1864, that the great United States Sani-tary Fair was held, that yielded one and a quarter million of dollars for the benefit of the Union soldiers. The Square is the largest one in Philadelphia. The only article left as a memento of the great Fair is the flag-staffthat was planted in the centre of Union avenue. This mast is bedded in the earth to the depth of sixteen feet, with an oak step properly secured at the heel. The top of this immense pole or mast is two hundred and six-teen feet above the surface of the ground. The lower mast was built of two of the largest pieces of timber that could be found in Philadelphia. They were scraped and banded, and scarfed to the extent of eighteen feet. The ling of fifteen feet. The diameter of the mainmust one foot three inches. This immens pole was made by shipbuilders, shipsmiths, mastmakers, shipjoiners, blockmakers, riggers, and sailmakers, and it was donated by them to the Sanitary Fair. The cost of the nole was \$1,825. We shall never forget the scene attending

the raising of the flag at the inauguration of the fair. Just as the banner unfurled its beauty in the free breeze and sunlight, against a faultless arch of blue, a salute was fired—a gun for every State—and the people responded to the soul-stirring event with loud cheers. Just as this scene of patriotic beauty closed, curred below, at the west end of the great Union archway, which marred the pleasure of the inauguration and effectively with the proceedings. The stand erected for the singers and musicians fell with a tremendous crash, and its several hundred occupants were precipitated amid the wreck. Nobody was killed outright. Several persons were very badly injured, many were slightly hurt-and the remainder terribly frightened.

DISTANT SIGHT OF THE SCHUYLKILL. It may not be generally known, but it is a fact, that the ground towards the western limits of Logan square is so elevated, that the grade is downward to the Schuylkill. From this point the passenger can see the flowing street. The beautiful private improvement for which Philadelphia is proverblal, and in which particular it excels all other large cities in the world, here fall upon the vision of the observant passenger. The car goes on, and a church building or two are passed, but they seem to be neglected. Their mastic fronts, that do not come up to the quality of stucco, are scaly, and therefore we pass them by without further notice. The car turns up Twenty-third street to Callowhill, thence westward, passing by the Spring Garden Gas Works; factories, mills, fancy soap making es-tablishments, ranges of old buildings erected a century ago, some of them tottering to their lownfall; and finally we stop within a few feet f the south entrance to Fairmount. The wire bridge is immediately to the left hand, over which the Hestonville cars are neady to take passengers through a beautiful country. PAIRMOUNT AS WE FOUND IT.

A goodly number of citizens, well behaved, were present, in, around, and about the romantic section. There have been some impast year or two. Long winding gravel walks, enclosed with iron railing, have been made from the base to the basin. There is an exhilarating freshness in the atmosphere be caused by the bolling up of the water as it flows over the dam; and dashes down upon a rocky bed. The promenades are shaded with ornamental trees, the tops of some of which

by jumping from the upper windows. We well remember the scene of confiagration. It was terrible. The deepest distress prevailed among the residents of that part of the city. So great was the calamity that the reporters of the press generally made an appeal in their

are still well remembered. RACE AND VINE STREETS. The car turns down Twenty-second street, assing by the celebrated Preston Retreat to the eastward, more factories, dye-houses, to.

bacco works, &c., and a large church, at the corner of Callowhill street. This is the of the Protestant Episcopal sect. It is rather a pretty structure, with cupola on the front pproximating to something like a steeple. It s pretty well shaded with trees; a scarlet trumpet creeper embellishes the front doorway. The church, it may be said, is in a flourishing A ROUGH-CAST CHURCH. A short distance below Callowhill street, is a

very rough-east church. It seems as though mortar and pebble stones had been simply dashed on." It was probably intended by the projectors to produce a building to repre sent what may not be inaptly termed "rugged If this was the intention, then they succeeded, most assuredly. The congregation that worships here belong to the Reformed Presbyterians. The building itself is known as the Twenty-second-street Second eformed Presbyterian Church. The car keeps on to Race street, then turns eastward, and soon we behold a fine large pressed brick building, entitled, the Third As. ociate Presbyterian Church. It was built in 1854. To the southward of Race street will be observed a unique-looking stone building facing westward, with a circular window, and stained glass in the gable end. We are informed that it is dedicated to public school THE BLIND ASYLUM.

purposes. On the top of the car, among other reference will be observed the two words, "Blind Asy lum." This is an erroneous name given to range of buildings recessing forty or fifty feet on the north side of Race street, from Twentyfirst to Twenty-second street. This is one of the best institutions in our city. We "can't see it " however that it is blind. It is well shaded with large trees, and the unfortunates from whom the light of heaven is closed, may recline beneath their pleasant shades. The may inhale the fragrance of the flowers that beautify the enclosure, and feel some comfo in the mental reflection that they are cared for. The Asylum is open to visitors at certain periods, who will find therein—and which may be purchased at moderate rates—many articles of use and ornament made by the sightless inmates.

ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH. A passing view is obtained of this splend church building, at Twentieth and Cherry streets. The corner-stone of this edifice was laid in 1856. The consecration of the churc took place in the spring of 1864. The style o architecture is known as Romanesone. Th top of the spire, which rests on a very pretty tower, is nearly two hundred feet elevati from the street surface.

WILLS HOSPITAL.

This palatial structure is located on th opposite Logan Square. The material used in truction is mottled marble of pink an white. Its surroundings evince a great degree of taste in shade trees, shrubbery, and fioral decorations generally. The interior of the building is the paragon of neatness and clean-liness. It is controlled by a board of managers elected by the City Councils. The institution was established especially for the bene fit of the indigent blind and lame.

A PRETTY CHURCH BUILDING.
Located at some distance back from the north line of the street, above Fifteenth, is a church building—a marble slab on the from thereof stating it to be the Second Associate Reformed Church. The structure is large, and a perfect model of pressed-brick work. The congregation worshipping within its sacred walls are also known as the United Presbyterians. There is a little history in connect with this church; we think this is the one though we are not certain. It is said that nany years ago, a pious Scotch lady, while on a voyage from Scotia's bleak shores and rugged wilds to the beautiful land of America, a dreadful storm arose. The waves ran moun tain high, and the rolling crests foamed in power and fury above and all around. The clouds were dark and lowering, the lightning vivid, and the thunder tones, still louder than the mighty voice of old Nentune, seemed to deeply penetrate the bosom of the ocean. The hatches were closed on the ship, the sails had been torn to ribbons, the topmasts were cartime of terror, and the stoutest hearts quailed before the fury of that storm. At such a moment, the pious old Scotch lady uttered a most ferventyow, that if she ever reached the shores of America she would build a finally arrived at the port of Philadelphia, and the old lany, not forgetting her prayer, had a church built at the corner of Thirteenth and ty to see this beautiful Irish drama. Filbert streets. The congregation increased in number so that it was necessary to erect a larger building, and now the members hav

one of the prettiest brick churches to found in Philadelphia. Having passed by one of these institutions of learning known as a public school-house we reach Broad and Race streets; that is not without an interesting history. At the south east corner stands the City Armory. These buildings were erected about the era of the rivalled. Seats can be obtained several day consolidation of the city proper and the sur- in advance, which should be done by those in rounding municipalities, as market houses. They were dedicated to public use in the year 1854, but the whole affair was a loss to the city. The rent and premium of stalls for the firs principal required to erect the buildings. The second year, nobody occupied the stalls, and the new market-house fell at once into disuse. They are very strong buildings. was made at one time to have them anninning. ted for school purposes. Since the rebellion the buildings have been used as the city ar mory, and now they are pretty well filled with batteries, harness; and other appurtenances incident to such heavy warlike institutions. The Good-Will Engine-house, a handsome building, adjoins the armory. From its top a very good view can be obtained of the great metropolis of the country—our own Philadel-phia. The car passes on, and in a short time the eye will rest on the beauties of Franklin

Square, its fountain jets, and crowds of joyous children playing in the shade of the spreading branches of the trees within the enclosure. NATIONAL GUARDS' HALL.

This is another large building that adds to the beauty and value of Philadelphia. It was built by order of the National Guards, Captain Peter Lyle. Before the rebellion, this was the largest military company in Philadelphia Each member carefully guarded his self-res pect; and therefore on parade-day, the Guards with their big bearskin hats, never failed to draw largely upon the admiration of the popu lace. In the more stirring times of war, the Guards soon swelled into the proportion of a regiment, and early responded to the call of the President. The building is used for various purposes, balls, parties, concerts, & Nearly opposite the hall may be seen the ST. JOHN'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, clever, good-sized edifice. On each Sabbath day the building is pretty well filled with wor-shippers. The building stands some distance

ack from the street line. The Soldiers' Home, established several years since, by the Cooper Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee, will attract some attention. It is located in an old, though a very substantial building, at the corner of Crown street. This building was, many years ago, the splendid mansion of a wealthy family. In late years it was purchased by the city authorities for school purposes, but its temporary use was tendered by the Councils to the Cooper Shop Committee, for use as a home for maimed soldiers. The ball thus started in motion by the Committee of the Cooper Shop he came popular, and quite a number of ladies and gentlemen have volunteered their sen vices in organizing a permanent institution The First German Reformed Church build-

ing, as will be seen, is situated on the south side of Race street, below Fourth. It is located at some distance from the line of the street; is a plain, unpretending structure. CHRIST CHURCH.

This is one of the oldest churches in the city, and it possesses considerable beauty in its brick-work arrangements. It was in this church that Washington used to worship. The identical pew from which used to ascend his voice in prayer and praise, was carefully pre-served when the interior was modernized, a ew years since. The old pews were so high in to see the latest style of bonnets they could hardly do so even when standing. A very tall and strong steeple adorns the west end of the building. It contains the first chime of bells ever received in Philadelphia. The steeple was constructed some years subsequent to the erection of the buildng. The small windows about half way up the spire, used to be considered the most convenient mark for firemen to try their best venient mark for hierard to be yield best hand engines. The Delaware engine some years since stood in La Grange, now Ledger Place; in speaking familiarly of the apparatus, she used to be called the "ship," from the fact that this was the embellishment of the engine. At a certain time in each passing year, the engine would be stationed at the hase of the tower. A member would ascend chief out of one of the little windows. The engine, fully manned with strong men, would be played, the stream directed for the handkerchief; should this article be brought down oaking wet, it was considered evidence that some pretty tall playing had been accomlished. The old Delaware has been removed from its old quarters, and no more is its power ested by squirting water on Christ Church steeple. This sacred edifice has two niches in ts lower front on Second street, just the places

for sacred statuary, or other emblems Christianity. As the car passes along Second street, the vision will be attracted by the old Penusyl-vania Bank building, a marble structure, that vas once to be converted into a post-office. The work was commenced in the rear of the juilding, but was stopped after a considerable part of the foundation had been built. It remains in a crumbling condition. The site is | je21-86t | Seventh and Chestnut Stroots,

In ear how turns up Walnut street, there in p Dock, and stops in front of the Merchants' Exchange. Thus we close the account of a brief, and we may say, a pleasant trip. As a whole, we are prepared to say that all conditions of society may be seen on this round trip—the poor and the rich—the industrions and the lazy—places of activity and places of silence—the stately mansion and the humb cottage—immense foundries, factories, mills and warehouses, wholesale and retail busines marts; all in one grand comprehensive whole furnishing a pretty good view of the lights and shades of Philadelphia New Publications.

Henry Zschokke is a German author, ma of whose novels are well known in this country, through the medium of translation, and are much liked for their lively and naand are much liked for their lively and natural humor. He has also written a volume of "Field-flowers," (Feld Blumon,) which were published after his death, and a popular description of the twenty-two Cantons of Switzerland. His permanent reputation will probably test upon his large work, "Hours of Prayer," (Stunden der Andacht.) which excited so much ostility in Switzerland, on account of it neterodoxy, that he had to seek an asylum i his native Germany, but finally returned to Switzerland, where he died in June, 1848. This great work, written during Napoleon's later wars, is now being published by Mr. J. Kohler 202 North Fourth street, who has already prought out the first moiety in two handson 8vo. volumes. The anthor, who is considered the reverse of orthodox by the German elergy really took such a fair and liberal view of the Christian faith, as one who sincerely believed and endeavored to act as he advised others to act, best could have written. We refer, particularly, for the author's enlarged views, t his account (Vol. II, p. 365) of "The Christian's Belief," which shows, with admirable simplici ty and clearness, what a Christian's religion is and how, when real, it must show itself in th life of the person who holds it. A good tranlation of this work, the remaining two vol umes of which Mr. Kohler now has in the pres would have a great sale, we are persuaded It probably would not receive much clericate

oulpit oratory, but the work is high in pur pose and excellent in execution, and cannot be too widely known.

Mr. Kohler has also published the secon olume of W. O. Von Horn's Collected Tales (Gesammette Erzöplungen,) containing five stories, the second of which is of considerable

THE MAGAZINES. From Mr. T. R. Callender, Third and Walnut streets, we have Harper's Magazine for August containing the usual variety of articles in prose and verse, with twenty-seven illustra "Armadale" and "Our Mutual Friend are continued, the latter as far as the close of the third book. The number is unusually rich in original articles, and, we need scarcely

From Mr. T. B. Pugh, corner of Sixth and Chestnut, we have *Hours at Home* for August and we can congratulate the editor, (Mr. J. M herwood.) upon the decided improvement is this over the first number. There is a fine en graving, "The Church Under Ground;" it is ery effective and original. Mr. T. Nast is the designer. "Napoleon, a Myth," translated by J. P. Thompson, D. D., is a singularly curious

The frontispiece of Peterson's Ladies' Mad zine, representing Ruth "among the alien corn," is a charming subject, well engraved. The letter-press and fashion plates are as good

Frank Leslie's Chimney Corner, of which nine numbers have now appeared, is a new literary weekly, edited with a great deal of judgment. We are inclined to say, from the ability exhi bited in the literary department, the artistical merit of the numerous engravings, and the roper tone of the entire letter-press, that this is by far the best publication of its class now issued in this country. Received from J. J

Kromer, 403 Chestnut street. Public Amusements CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The Irish dra ma of "Arrah NaiPogue" is meeting with such unqualified success that it is hardly necessary formato say another word in its favor. The dialogue is so far above the average of pieces hanical effects are so beautiful, that we venture to predict the piece will draw crowde ouses for weeks to come. During the pas week, the Chestnut was filled with spec whose demonstrations of delight must have streak of light, the storm clouds passed, and the sun shone down upon the undulating face of the tempest-tossed ocean. The vessel finally arrived at the port of Philipping and large amount of money he has expended in bringing this, the last of Boncicault's plays, so prominently before the public of the problem. so prominently before the public. On Satur day afternoon next, there will be a matinee ty to see this beautiful Irish drama. ARCH-STREET THEATER-If any of our read Ethiopian performance, we advise them to visit Hooley's Minstrels, now at Arch-street Theatre. It is decidedly an excellent troupe which deserves all the success they met wit which deserves all the success they meet while during the past week. The programme will be new and very attractive this week; and, of course, crowded houses will be the result. This is the only troupe of the kind now in this city,

tending to visit the troupe, as the house fills up in a very little while after the doors are opened.
Fox's Theatre.—This beautiful building year did not pay one percent. on the amount of | built upon the site of the old circus, in Walnu street shove Eighth, will be onened on Saturday evening next. The troupe will be large and we are promised good performance Future advertisements will contain further particulars of this theatre.

FAIRMOUNT.—Hassler's band in the old park proper, and Carl Sentz's in the new park, discourse sweet operatic music to thousands of nen, women, and children, every afternoon

and thus far their performances have been un-

The different passenger cars run direct t both parks. HOP AT CAPE MAY.—There is to be a grand concert and hop at Congress Hall, Cape May

on Friday next. Hassler's band, from Fair nount park, will furnish the music. CITY ITEMS

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—Mr.Georg Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome a tiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing and goods especially adapted for travelling His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented y Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any

ther in the world. FOR ONE DOLLAR.-All the time spent in ty ing and untying, and half the silk in the tie and searf, are saved by the use of Eshleman's patent cravat holder. Price, one dollar each, wholesale and retail, at 701 Chestnut street Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods-large a

THE "CHINESE SUN HAT," sold by Wood & CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is really indispen sable to every lady about leaving the city. Their entire stock of Straw and Fancy Goods is now selling off at much below cost. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide themselves with Bathing Desses from Joen C. Aerison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The

Improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North 3ixth street. Work done by hand in the best nanner, and warranted to give satisfa His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Good cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. THE PHILOSOPHY OF EXPERIMENTS.-To few circumstances are we more indebted for our perfection in science, than to the successful xperiments of practical men. This was ight forcibly home to us the other day by eading over the names of individuals who reeived medals and premiums from the American Institute of New York in 1860. We were particularly struck with one article which was particularly struck with one article which was awarded a very high prize. In the little me-moirs of the successful candidates at the American Institute, we find that Mr. Speer had been, for nine years, preparing his celebrated Samburg Port Wine, which has since proved so decided a success. Nine years of unwearied labor, close study, heavy outlay, innumerable experiments, are a long period to look back on, yet Mr. Speer can look with atisfaction on the years so spent, when he is conscious that his wish has been consumnated. We are glad Mr. Speer has lived to see has Samburg Port Wine supersede the abominable imported trash with which Americans are yearly poisoned.—Scientific American. Druggists sell this wine. A RAID.-Now comes the season of fliesnisance intolerable. Let everybody know then, that Dutcher's Lightning Fly-Killer will utterly annihilate them. Use it, and rest sweetly and securely through the summer heat. Sold by druggists and dealers every-

Dysentery, Diarrhosa, and all affection of the bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by or. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being ple sant to the taste, it is readily taken by children; and having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confi dently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut 1v22-3t WHY SHE COMMITTED SUICIDE.-A lady recently committed suicide because her hus-band refused to take her to an ice-cream saloon. She was certainly a great dunce, and might, we think, have compromised on a might, we think, the lady we know of who applied for a divorce on the ground that her husband was a darned fool. On being asked to prove her assertion, she said he hadn't sense enough to get his wearing apparel at the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Vilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

FOUR STECK & Co.'s Plano's (little used) for sale at bargains. These pianos have been used during the past winter and spring at concerts, at public halls, and in private houses, and show no marks of use. Price \$500 less than new ones of same style.

J. E. Gould, jezi-56t Seventh and Chestnut streets, Sixth.

CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, Summer Complaint

raised for the benefit of the sufferers. Although a dozen years have passed since that an eligible one for many purposes. It would be a capital place for a bonded warehouse.

The car now turns up Walnut street, thence concealed poisons, no mercurial or other methan Dr. Jayne's Atterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of table preparations, but is a combination, those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient alterative and deobstruent properties. It acts directly on the blood—stimulates the digestive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, kidneys, &c., to perform their proper func-tions. Its efficacy is established by its long sustained popularity, and by the many cures it has effected, a number of which are pub lished each year in Jayne's Almanac

them, and be convinced. Sold by all Drug-THE PUBLIC is cautioned against an imitation of the Photograph of Lieutenant General Grant, the original of which was taken by Gutekunst, 704 Arch street. It is a bad among The original will be known by my imprint o the back. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS FOR RENT

and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant pianes for sale on seventh and Chestnut.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The daily reports of the stock market grov tamer with each succeeding day, and money writers are at a loss for words to express th the dulness of trade. The same stereotyped phrases come up daily, and it is impossible to to predict when they will give way to others that will express lively times and stirring trade. As to stocks, there is scarcely a shadow of the business done in them that we noted six months ago. It is a general prediction, however, that the coming fall will witness a spirited revival in all branches of industry and that the general activity will extend itself to the stock market. That the oil excitements which raged so furiously this time a year ago, will ever regain a similar ascendancy is not general believed, but there is good ground for the opinion that that species of stock jobbing will be very extensive. All holders of oil stocks are looking hopefully for the time, in order that they may be enabled to unload the heavy financial burdens which they are now couragement, for its expositions and teach ing are probably too simple and direct, as co carrying at such vast loss. Doubtless these trasted with their own occasionally verbos very parties now so anxious to sell will be the firmest then to hold on, believing that there is still a better prospect than has yet deve-loped itself. Each advance of their stock enders them the more sanguine, and the less likely will they be to sell out at figures which ow they would be glad to get. There is nothing in the circumstances of the case to warrant the low prices now prevalent, and shrewd men

are beginning to see that now is the time to buy that they may profit by the future rise.

The sales at the stock board on Saturday were very limited, the chief movement being in Reading Railroad, of which some 2,600 shares were disposed of at from 51% to 51%—closing, however, at 51%. Government loans continue inactive, there being very little doing; sales of five-twenties at 104%. A lot of old seventhirties sold at par. Of company bonds there were further sales of Lehigh 6s, '84, at 95; and Camden and Amboy Mortgage 6s at 99. In City 68 there was little said, the new selling at 921/4, and the municipals at 921/2. Second Mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad bonds brought 99%. Besides the movement in Reading we notice some further sales of Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½—a decline of ¼; Camden and Amboy at 124; Lehigh Valley at 59%, and Minehill at 54%. 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 231/2 for North Pennsylvania; 45 for Elmira preferred; 24 for Catawissa preferred; 23 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44 for Northern Central. City Pas-

senger Railroad shares continue very dull, and without sales; 20 was bid for Spruce and Pine; 61 for West Philadelphia; and 9 for Race and Vine; 34 was asked for Green and Coates; and 25 for Girard College. In Bank shares there is no change to notice. 132 was bid for Philadelphia; 28 for Mechanics'; 45 for Penn Township 29 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City; 371/2 for Consolidation; and 58 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares are very quiet, and there is little or nothing doing. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 28% for pre-ferred do.; 55% for Lehigh Navigation; 7% for souchanna Canal; 29 for Delaware Division

The following were the quotations for gold

and 541/2 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Saturday, at the hours named:

A. M..... The subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan received by Jay Cooke on Saturday, amount to \$5,130,400, including the following: \$100,000 m Ocean National Bank, New York; \$500,000 from First National Bank, Boston; \$150,000 from Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, Buffalo \$100,000 from National Bank of Commerce Georgetown; \$150,000 from Brewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston; \$325,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago; \$250,000 from First National Bank, Des Moines; \$200,000 from Second Na-tional Bank, Detroit; \$50,000 from Second National Bank, Cleveland; \$50,000 from First National Bank, Jersey City; \$100,000 from Franklin National Bank, Columbus; \$50,000 from First National Bank, New Bedford; \$50,000 from Farmers' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg; \$220,000 from Second National Bank, St. Louis.

There were 8,591 individual subscriptions, of \$50 and \$100 each. The subscriptions for the week ending the 22d inst., amount to \$32,-

Compound interest notes are now in active demand for investment. There are five diffedemand for investment. There are five different issues, and all have three years to run from the date stamped in red ink on their face. The first issue is dated June 10, 1864; the second issue, July 15, 1864; the third issue, August 15, 1864; the fourth issue, October 15, 1864, and the fifth issue, December 15, 1864. The compound interest notes are payable three years from these dates, at which time every \$100-note will be worth \$119.40. Those of June are selling, says the Pittsburg Commercial, at 2021/2 per cent. premium, in that city; those of July at 11/4011/2; the August notes at 1011/4, and those of October at 1/21/2. In September no compound interest notes were issued, and hose of the latter dates still pass as currency. In order to meet the requirements of the Treasury until Congress can make new appro-priations, the issue of certificates will neces-

503,000.

sarily require to be very large. They are, however, a very convenient form of security, and with their facility of transfer, cannot produce any tightness in money, as appears to be apprehended in some quarters, but, on the other hand, must rather tend toward infla-The State Auditor of Illinois has rendered a decision with regard to the taxation of shares in National banks, in which he takes the

ground that, although a National Bank is not required to pay taxes on its capital stock, the stockholders must make a return of the amount of their share therein, with their peronal property, and be taxed thereon accord-The prospects for both an import and export trade for the remainder of the summer, and for the fall months, says the New York Times, are generally deemed encouraging. Some fears are expressed, however, that the business of importation may run ahead of the consump-tive demand, as manufacturers on the other ide are evidently enlarging their views of the American markets, and directing their consignments accordingly. The remark applies. to continental as well as British fabrics. The exports of specie continue to be confined to a few inconsiderable parcels of bar gold and foreign gold and silver coin. The Pottsville Miner's Journal of Saturday

foreign gold and silver coin.

The Pottsville Miner's Journal of Saturday says of the coal trade:

The demand for coal has increased some, and prices are firm at the old rates, but so far there has been no advance in the price of coal here, nor is there likely to be any advance before August or September. Prices, however, will be no lower this season, and as coastwise treights are advancing, we advise dealers and consumers abroad to commence laying in their coal, if they desire to save money. It will also prevent a great rush in the fall of the year for coal, when the prices might be run up to a high figure, which would be a heavy tax upon those who can only afford to purchase coal as they require it during the winter season.

The miners and laborers are generally acquiescing in the reduction of thirty or forty per cent. on their wages, in this region. We repeat that this reduction ought not to be pushed further, with the present ruling prices of living, where wages have been ruling at about uniform prices. But coal operators inform us that in some instances miners have made from \$6 to \$8 a day, working by contract, and in those cases they have asked for a reduction, but we presume there are not many such cases. In one instance, we are informed by an operator, that three men at his colliery, made on a contract last year, \$3,000 each.

The loss in the supply of authracite coal this year, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, which is 17 74-100 per cent. The loss from Schuylkill county, so far, is 921,950 tons, wh

old....erling Exchange...... 10-40 Bonds. 96 % 97

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 US 5-20s. ..coup 101% 2 Cum & Amb R ... 124
11000 City 6s, new 924 10 do. ... 124
1100 do. 924 25 Penna R ... 1374
100 do. 92 2 1 Rending R ... 545
100 do. 92 2 1 Rending R ... 545
100 do. 92 5 50 Maple Shade ... 1034
50 Camil & Amb R ... 124

BETWEEN BOARDS. 50 Camil Amb R. 124

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10 Luhigh Valley 59/2 160 Reading R. ... b10 51%

9 do ... 59/3 100 do ... 515 51/2

900 Cam & Amb us 68 ... 90 do ... 515 51/2

200 Reading R. ... 124

100 do ... 55 51/2

100 do ... 55 5

Drexel & Co. quote:

106%, but recovered to 106%. A few ten-forths have been taken at 90%, but these bonds are scarce. Certificates are quoted at 97%,00%, Railroad shares are dult, and quotations are firegular. Before the board, New York Courts was quoted at 94%, Frie 82%, Rassing 102.

The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with Friday: U. S. 6s coupon, 1881..... Erie..... Hudson River..... Reading.... Later, Erie sold at 52½. Of the miscellaneous securities, Atlantic Mail is quoted at 183% 27%, Delaware and Hudson at 182. Pennsylvanic Coal at 180, American Coal at 60@59%, Western Union Telegraph at 75; Central American Transit is offered at 50.

Philadelphia Markets. JULY 22—Evening.

FLOUR.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, but not much demand either for ship, ment or for home use; about 2,000 bbls were sold in lots at \$6.9505.78 a.b.l. for superior sold in lots at \$6.9505.78 bbls. sold in lots at \$6.25@6.75 \$ bbl for superfine; \$7@7.25 for extra; \$7.50@8.50 for jextra family ### 17.25 for extra; ### 17.50@8.50 for jextra family and fancy brands, according to quality. 500 bbls condemned sold at \$5.50. In Rye Flourthere is nothing doing, and the prices are about the same. Corn Meal is without change. Grain.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and the market is less active; sales of from 2,000 to 2,500 bns, fair and prime old Pennsylvania reds at 175@180c # bu; white is quoted at 900@210c. Corn is dull, and ic # bu lower; sales of 8,000 bns yellow, at 95c, and common quality at 92c. The demand for Oats has fallen off; prices are lower; sales of 4,000 bus are quoted at 55c.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$20@22 # ton.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quereitron is in demand at \$32.50 # ton.

Cotton.—The market continues quiet, with small sales of middlings to notice at 48@15c # B.

SEEDS.—Cloversed is scarce and in demand

B.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is scarce and in demand at \$14@16 # bu. Prices of Timothy are nominal. Small sales of Flaxseed are making at \$2.75 # bu.

Provisions.—The market continues firm, but the sales are limited, owing to the difference in the views of buyers and sellers.

Gaochaus.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, and prices are well maintained.

Whisky.—There is very little doing. maintained.
Whisky.—There is very little doing iff the way of sales, and prices are rather firmer.
Small sales of barrels are making at \$2,16@2.18. New York Markets, Saturday, July 22.

New York Markets, Saturday, July 22.

Ashes are dull.

Breadstuppe.—The market for State and Western flour is heavy for common, and firm for good grades; sales 10,500 bbls at \$4.43,5.50 for superfine State; \$6.35@6.50 for extra State; \$6.55@6.50 for extra State; \$6.55@6.50 for extra State; \$6.55@6.50 for common to medium extra western; and \$7.25@7.35 for common to medium extra western; and \$7.25@7.35 for common to good shipping brands extra round houp oblo. Canadian flour is dull for common, and steady for good grades; sales 350 bbls at \$6.50@6.75 for good to choice extra. Southern flour is firm; sales 450 bbls at \$7.28 for common, and \$8.10@11.50 for fancy and extra. Rye flour is dull. Corn meal is quiet.

Wheat is 2c better on winter and more steady for spring; sales \$8,000 bushels at \$1.30@1.40 for milwankee Cub; \$1.70@1.175 for red Western, and \$1.73@1.83½ for amber Michigan. Rye is quiet and firm; sales 7,000 bushels at \$1.30@1.40 for market is 2c better; sales 95,000 bushels at \$1.80.50 for unsound, and \$31/2@31½ for sound mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is heavy and lower; sales \$6.100 bbls at \$31.25@32.25 for new mess; \$27.50@28 for '63-1 do, cash and regular way; \$23@23.50 for prime, and \$23.50@2 for new mess; \$27.50@28 for sound mixed western.

Provisions.—The Beef market is firm; sales 300 bbls, at about previous prices. Beef Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are very firm; sales 400 pkg at 15@16% for shoulders and 191/2022% for hams. The Lard market is firmer; sales 1,400 bbls at 18@28.

Freights.—To Liverpool—18,000 bushels corn at \$3/4 in bulk, and 220 hhds tobacco at 17s, 61.

bbls at 18@28. Freights.—To Liverpool—18,000 bushels corn ar 3%d. in bulk, and 220 hhds tobacco at 17s, 6d. Whisky is firm; sales 200 bbls Western at \$2.10. Tallow is heavy; sales 104,000 hs at 10%

Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltinors, July 22.—Flour is firm for fresh ground, but there is no market for the old grades. Wheat is firm; prime new is scarce and in demand; white \$2.05@2.10; red \$1.90@1.95. Corn active at \$1.05. for white. Provisions quiet. Coffee steady at 20@22c for Rio, Whisky firm at \$1.16.

GINCINNATI, July 22.—Flour and Wheat are firmer. Sales of 200 bbls of Whisky at \$2.08, and 130 bbls at \$2.09. 200 therees of Lard sold at 22c, Private advices from \$1. Louis say the United States Commissary there took \$,000 bbls of Pork and 200,000 pounds of Bacon.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. THORNTON BROWN, EDWARD LAFOURCADE, HENRY LEWIS, MARINE INTELLIGEN PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 24.

Ship Lisbon, Curtis, 4 days from Port Royal, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co. Brig Humming Bird (Br), Stearns, 23 days rom Barbados, with molasses to Thos Wattson & Sons from Barbados, with molasses to Thos Wattson & Sons.

Schr M M Weaver, Weaver, 5 days from Salem, Mass, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co. Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, 5 days from Salisbury, in ballast to captain.

Schr D S Mershon, Allen, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr J R Franklin, Smith, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Schr G W Krebs, Carlisle, 3 days from Chesapeake City, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr T P McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, Steamship Salvor, Curtis, New York, Brig Rebecca. Sheppard, Beaston, Ivigtut (Greenland.)
Brig Fannie, Chapman, Demerara.
Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, Boston.
Brig Sarah Goodnow, Drisco, Boston.
Schr Mary J Russell, Smith, Newbern.
Schr Merchant, Fhillips, Washington.
Schr Merchant, Fhillips, Washington.
Schr Merchant, Fhillips, Washington.
Schr Merchant, Fhillips, Washington.
Schr Bliza and Rebecca, Price, Saltsbury.
Schr Sarah A Bote, Boice, Boston.
Schr P Boice, Adams, Boston.
Schr J R Franklin, Smith, Lynn.
Schr J R Franklin, Smith, Lynn.
Schr G W Krebs, Carlisle, Washington.
Schr G W Krebs, Carlisle, Washington.
Schr C Fantauzzi, Wooster, Pembroke.
Steamer Claymont, Bobinson, Richmond via
Norfolk. orfolk. Steamer H L Gaw, Iler, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental.

W. H. Niles, Griffin, Ga. Win Orton, Washington J. S. Wheddee, Baltimore J. S. Dickinson, Baltimore J. S. Dickinson, Baltimore J. C. Westbrook, N. J. L. R. Halloway, Nevada J. Dieser, Mrs. R. B. Westbrook, N. J. L. R. Halloway, Nevada G. Westbrook, N. J. L. R. Halloway, Nevada J. C. Westbrook, N. J. J. L. R. Halloway, Nevada J. C. Westbrook, N. J. L. R. Halloway, Nevada J. L. R. Halloway, Newada J. J. Halloway, New York J. Halloway, Newada J. J. Hal Mrs Stiffwell & ch. Mo P Owen, N Jersey W G Dickinson, N York S C Thompson, N York A Austen, Cincinnuti J Barker, New York S Childs, Baltimore

Capt W H Carling, Pa
C Fitzpatrick, New York
J H Moore, Holitdaysby
A B Waters, Clinn, O
E L Hoge, Salem, N C
J D Martin, Lancaster, O
Mrs McNelli & ch.Lanc, O
J F Kiehl, Cincinnatt, O
J Sharp, Cincinnatt, O
J Sharp, Cincinnatt, O
J F Gilmore, Clinn, O
V Shaner, Clinn, O
V Shaner, Clinn, O
V Shapes Gait, III
W M Duncan, Wash, DC
Apt J M Bell, Pa
F T McDonald, Baltimore
Capt J James Gait, III
W M Duncan, Wash, DC
I P Howard, U SA
II L Marple, Phila
A Kirk, Aliegheny
W H Lippineott, Plittsby
H S Cleaver, Wis
J O Wilson
Hon W A Wallace, Pa
W H Braine, Canton, Pa
G E Bullock, Cauton, Pa
G E Bullock, Cauton, Pa
G E Bullock, Cauton, Pa
G H Nimson, Allentown
A Rosenfeld, Baltimore
J W Treloar
M Connolly, Pittsburg

The Amortican. The American.

Newman Storm, New York Hammer, Harrisbur

R C Veigh, Virginia

R Buckly, Washington
John G Fisher, Wash
Miss L Groffors, N Y
Miss J Burns, New York
J P Coates, Battinore
J R Rice, Pottsville
Alex McClain
Siglikyson, Trenson, Ns
Jas S Nophan, Wash
M G Graham, Bath, N Y
Jos J G Webstor, Batt
T W Webster, Battmore
J M Webster, Battmore
J W Webster, Battmore
J M Webster, Battmore
J W Webster, Battmore
J John Allan, U S N
Dovid Gill, Pa
Lord G G R Webstor, Battmore
J B Thomas, N C
Jas G G C & wife, Ky
J S C Parker, Buffato
J S C C Parker, Buffato E C Parker, Buffalo J B Thomas, N C Jas Geddes & wife, Ky N M Nee! Jas (4-4) N M Nee)
Jaa Gorley & wife, Ill
Rowen Buff, Leavenworth T
H Roll, New York
A Z Barrows, Buffalo
P Canfero, Guba
John Cramer, Indiana
GG
Wm Hepburn, N Y
H Love, Phila