TUESDAY, JULY 25, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

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

## DIVERSIFIED INDUSTRY.

Diversity of industry is one of the great secrets of national progress. By means degree of civilization. The old and the young, the weak and the strong, the learned and the unlearned, all find suitable employment, and opportunity for acquiring wealth, or at least enjoy the inestimable blessing of independence.

In the savage state, where only physical power is of value, it is but natural that the weak are despised, and the old and infirm despatched to try their chance in the and eighty-six elections for cities and bo-"happier hunting-grounds," either by roughs had taken place. This would leave positive violence, or the slower murder of one hundred borough members, and

carelessness and neglect. The British West Indies furnished formerly a glaring instance of the cvils of a compelled uniformity of employment. Sugar directed, and by English legislation only his able finance minister, will be rejected the first stages of its manufacture necessary to transportation were permitted. As a consequence, every negro was sent into the field, to severe labor and exposure. without consideration of strength, age or sex; and the result was a fearful mortality, rarely equalicd except in a plague-stricken

In districts entirely devoted to agricultu-

saw with arge bould enter, market as many states are not a search and a post of the state of the

DERBY-DISRAELI Ministry, and first assembled in May 1859, received a serious blow

on the 6th of July, when it was prorogued, nominally, for only six days. We learn, from one of our daily neighbors, of an Inquiring mind, that "the Queen condescended to despatch it with her own hands, an honor which British journals tell us has only been twice previously conferred upon a parliament by the sovereign in person during the last two hundred years." The English newspapers, however, which had reporters present on the occasion, inform us that the Queen was not there; that the Royal speech was should continue almost isolated in holding delivered by Commission, and read, in his out against one of the best-established facts usual imposing manner, by Lord Chancel in Europe—the establishment of an united lor WESTBURY. The extraordinary pains | Italy. It was expected that Don Salustaken by our sensational contemporary to | TIANO OLOZAGO will proceed to Florence as obtain exclusive news-"true if possible, but new at any rate"-has brought it to VICTOR EMMANUER. He ranks high

that is not. Immediately after the Queen (by proxy. and not "with her own hands") had prorogued Parliament until the 12th of July, | twice been Minister from Madrid to Paris. a royal proclamation was issued, dissolving it, and appointing the new Par- ment to the King of Italy. liament to assemble, at Westminster, on ated by the issue of a royal proclamation, impending. postponing it until a further day; and prorogation usually follows prorogation until "for the despatch of business." When Houses assemble in their respective Cham-

CANTERBURY, by the desire of Sir ROBERT PEEL, who was then Prime Minister. The present Speaker is Mr. DENISON. member for North Notts, who was elected. without opposition, in 1857, on the nomination of Lord PALMERSTON. He is man of great wealth, married to a Duke's daughter, and probably accepted the Speakership on account of its contingent peerage, but is generally considered as one of the least efficient gentleman who ever presided over the House of Commons. If the new Parliament should place Lord PALMERSTON in a minority, it is probable that a trial of strength between the two of division of labor every individual is great parties will take place (as happened made available; and such a societary ar- in 1835,) on the choice of a Speaker, in rangement is an unfailing test of a high | which case some leading Tory-Mr. S. H. WALPOLE, perhaps-will be proposed by Mr. DISRAELI, If Mr. DENISON be rejected, it will be accepted, by the country and the Ministry, that the time has arrived when Lord Palmerston and his colleagues must

retire from office, to be succeeded by politicians of the Tory school. The last news from England informs us that, up to the 12th of July, two hundred six for the universities, to be elected, and two hundred and fifty-six county members. Palmerston may gain half a dozen more out of the boroughs. was the crop to which all attention was | but it is very probable that Mr. GLADSTONE. by Oxford University; and it is undeniable that out of the two hundred and fifty-six county members yet to be chosen, a majority will oppose the Ministry. The counties are represented, for the most part, by men with large landed estates, masters o broad acres, rural rulers, who are generally connected with the oligarchy by blood, marriage, kindred politics, and the associa-

sador has also made an official announcement to the Pope that Queen ISABEL acknowledges the Kingdom of Italy. Lastly, His Holiness, annoyed at the confiscation

of Church property by MAXIMILIAN, in

Mexico, is about severing all diplomatic

connection with the said Mexico and its ruler. It is even said that MAXIMILIAN has been excommunicated! In Spain, the influence of the church was very strongly exercised against the recognition of the Kingdom of Italy. It failed, however, it clearly being against the Spanish interest that Queen Isabella Ambassador from Queen ISABELLA to grief this time, for it has stated the thing among Spanish statesmen, is now 62 years plain old, at once liberal and progressive, an eloquent orator, a fine writer, and with con-

The selection of such a man is a compli-There is very little news from Germany, the 15th of August. Formerly, forty days except (what certainly is not new) that were to clapse between the dissolution of Austria is bowed down more than ever by the old and the assembling of the new Par- | a vast and accumulating National Debt. liament; but this, by an act of 7 and 8, WII. | which the tax-payers cannot be induced to LIAM IV., is now reduced to thirty-five regard as "a national blessing." From days. Most probably, before the 15th of Prussia there is absolutely no news of any

siderable experience in the Cortes. He has

August, the accessity of the meeting of the | importance—which may be considered fanew Parliament on that day will be obvi- vorable. But a political storm is certainly There is a singular piece of gossip from Belgium. It runs thus-that King about Christmas, unless there be special LEOPOLD, who will be seventy-five years cause for its earlier meeting, when it is old on the 16th of next December, and finally ordered to assemble on some whose life has lately been threatened by early day-usually in the last week of painful and dangerous illness, which has January or the first week in February, | been subdued, under God, by the skill of a London doctor, (who received \$60,000 as a that day arrives, both the members of fee from his liberally grateful patient,) has formed a left-handed or morganatic marbers, and soon after meet in the House of riage with a Scotch nurse, aged twenty-Lords, where a Commission under the seven, who tended him with the most kind-Great Seal, ordering the Parliament to be .ly care during his late severe suffering. It is opened and the session begun, is read by the added that King LEOPOLD's niece (VICTORIA Lord Chancellor; after which, the Com- of England,) whom he lately consulted on of England,) which he lately consulted on this particular domestic subject, expressed they clect a Speaker. The member thus chosen takes precedence as "the first Commoner in England." His official salary is \$30,000 a year, besides fees. He has a splendid residence, magnificently furnished, in the new Palace of Westminster, in which Lords and Commons hold their session; when he ceases to be Speaker, he usually receives a peerage, and a pension of \$20,000 a year to support its dignity. There is only one instance, within living memory, in which this practice was not adhered to. After the Reform Bill was passed, in 1832, Mr. Manners, Sutton, who had been Speaker since 1817, intimated his desire to resign, but Earl Grey, the then premier, declined to grant him a peerage. But in March, 1835, he was created Viscount mons return to their own Chamber, where this particular domestic subject, expressed

A "BIG LEAK" SOMEWHERE. The quantity of liquor distilled in the

United States in 1860, as reported in the Census Returns of that year, was 88,022,988 gallons. It is supposed that the production since that period has rather increased than diminished. If the excise duty of \$2 per gallon was in all cases honestly paid, the Government would derive an annual revenue of \$176,000,000 from this source alone But in reality only about one-tenth of this sum has been realized. It is evident, there fore, that a system of fraud and deception on the most gigantic scale has been organized. The ingenious devices by which the prohibitory liquor laws were evaded, have been entirely eclipsed by the ingenious schemes devised to hoodwink the assessors and collectors of internal revenue The magician's trick of serving liquors of all descriptions from a single bottle, has been turned to practical account, by the invention of barrels with separate compartments, some of which contain ale o beer, on which a small tax is paid, and others the precious whisky. Mysterious underground pipelaying has been in vogue, by which the largest portion of the products of some distilleries has been discharged at concealed points distant from the main building. It is even said that underground distilleries have sprung into existence. All the concealments and subterfuges by which the gaugers and inspectors of Great Britain have been baffled in Ireland, Scotland, and England have already, it is reported, been called into requisition in our country. We trust, however that the increasing vigilance of the officials connected with our internal revenue system and the enactment of stringent laws will speedily ensure a fair approximation between the

mount of revenue paid and the amount

that should be realized from our excise du-

threw the stone, the Dogberry who sentenced the little fellow to this punishment ought him-self to be made to take his place in prison, for such gross inhumanity as that displayed in the sentence. Young Barringer was eleven days in the prison before the matter was brought to the Governor's attention.

Enforcement of the Franchise Law in **Kentucky.**The proclamation of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, on the franchise law, issued on the 19th instant, requires a rigid enforcement of the legal enactment which disfranchises and expatriates every citizen of Kentucky who re fuses to take the oath of allegiance. The pro

expatriates every cinzen of Reflucky who refuses to take the oath of allegiance. The proclamation concludes as follows:

"Loyal men throughout the State are requested to report to the Governor any disregard of the expatriation law, either upon the part of officers or citizens, giving the names of the offenders, that they may be proceeded against for such violation. The officer who shall fail to discharge his duty, as prescribed by law, or the citizen who, not being entitled to vote, shall do so in violation of law, should be promptly reported, that the proper steps may be taken for his punishment. These plain words are spoken that none may act upon the supposition that they will be permitted with impunity to disregard the laws made to guard and protect the purity of the elective franchise, or override the lawfully established sovereignty of the people.

"The military authorities will assist the civil officers in the enforcement of these instructions, if any attempt be made to violate them, upon application to the officer nearest in command.

"Thos. E. Bramlette, Governor."

INDIAN HOSTILITIES. Measures to Punish the Savages-Gen

Pope's Vigorous Conduct.

The St. Louis Democrat says that in the Ter-

ritories west, where a combination of unusua causes has made the Indians more trouble some and dangerous than ever, General Pone has taken the most vigorous measures to pro-tect the great emigrant routes, and to punish the marauders. There are well-organized exthem to reason, and to seek peace in earnest By the end of next fall, they will have suffered enough chastisement to satisfy them for years to come, and, as General Pope has succeeded in squelching the Indian policy that has been so fertile a source of trouble in the past, we may expect that the highways to the mour tains will become and remain as secure a those across Missouri or Iowa. A letter from Montana, published in a Wisconsin paper, says:

"The Indians are getting very troublesome all through the country, and I am afraid will do a good deal of damage. In fact, they have already killed several persons between Milwanker Gulch and Fort Benton, and at that place there is a very large war party besieging the fort, and also three steamers loaded with passengers. There have been quite a number of persons killed while on their way to the fort to meet their families. The excitement here is intense, and companies are organizing to go

## AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Reorganization of the State under Governor Johnson.

SLAVERY PROCLAIMED TO BE FOREVER EXTINCT.

An Election Called for the First Wednesday in

October, and the Regulations for it.

SPEECH BY THE GOVERNOR, AT MACON.

the State-Present and Puture.

ON THE 15th INST. His Ideas on Slavery, and General Matters Affecting

The Provisional Governor of Georgia devered an address in the City Hall, Macon, on Saturday evening, July 15th, which was re-ported for the *Daily Telegraph*, of that town by A. G. Marshall. He said he had been appointed for the single purpose of enabling the people of the State to form a government. He had not been authorized to appoint civil magistrates, and would not do it. He advised the people to receive the amnesty oath, and thus epare themselves to become citizens. On the slavery question he was thus explicit. I now feel bound to declare to you one thing which you must recognize as accomplished, and the sooner you know it, and conform to it, the sooner will you be relieved from military rule. Slavery exists no more. This is decreed. Its restoration, under any form, is atterly out of the question. Slavery has been extinguished by the operations of the late extinguished by the operations of the late war. I do not propose, in this connection, to enter upon a lengthy argument to prove it. I simply state what is universally acknowledged by all writers on national law, that belligerents have the right to make captures of persons and proper-ty, and that they may make what disposition they

"Tis the star-spangled banner, ohlong may it wave O'er the land of the tree and the home of the brave." THE PROCLAMATION.

The official proclamation of Governor Johnson is as follows: [From the Milledgeville Recorder (Extra) July 14.] BY JAMES JOHNSON, PROVISIONAL GOVERNOR-

To the People of Georgia:

Whereas: By the proclamation of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, dated 17th of June, A. D. 1855, I have been appointed Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, with instructions to prescribe, at the earliest practicable period, such rules and regulations as may be necessary and proper for convening a Convention of the people, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people who are loyal to the United States, and no others, and also with all the power necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of said State to restore it to its constitutional relation to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to the protection of the United States as aforesaid, and domestic violence.

Now, therefore, I, James Johnson, Provisional Governor of the State of Georgia, as aforesaid, do, by virtue of the power in me vested as aforesaid, proclaim and declare—

1. That an election for delegates to a Convention will be held on the first Wednesday in October, A. D. 1855, at the different precincts at which elections are directed and authorized by law to be held for members of the Legislature.

2. That the thirty-seven counties in the State thorized by law to be held for members of the Legislature.

2. That the thirty-seven counties in the State which, by law in force prior to the first of January, 1863, were entitled to two members of the House of Representatives, shall be authorized and entitled to elect each three delegates, and that the remaining counties shall each be authorized and entitled to elect two delegates to said Convention.

3. That no person, at such election, shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such convention, unless he shall laye previously thereto taken and subscribed to the cath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's proclamation of May 29, A, D, 1885, and is a voter qualified, as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Georgia, in force immediately before the 19th of January, A. D. 1801, the date of the so-called Ordinance of Secession. Secession.
4. That any two freeholders qualified to 4. That any two freeholders, qualified to vote at such election as aforesaid, may act as managers of the election at each or the precincts as aforesaid; and that in managing and superintending such election, they shall be governed by, and proceed under, the laws of the State regulating and prescribing the election of inembers of the Legislature, prior to the 1st of January, 1851. Provided, That each of said managers, before entering on the duties prescribed, shall swear truly and faithfully to superintend and make return of said election, according to law 18 aforesaid, and the requirements of this proclamation. superintend and make return of said election, according to law as altoresaid, and the requirements of this proclamation.

5. That the delegates who shall be elected as aforesaid, shall assemble in Convention at the city of Milledgeville, at 12 o'clock M., on the fourth Wednesday of October, A. D., 1855.

And whereas, The rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people against the Government of the United States has in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of all civil government;

And whereas, They must remain, without civil officers, and the administration of civil law, until a State Government shall have been organized by the Convention called as aforesaid;

And whereas, It is necessary in the meantime, the loyal people be protected in all their rights of person and property, I do further proclaim and declare:

1st. That no individual, by virtue of his own authority, shall inflict corporal punishment on any person, for any real or supposed injury, whether such injury relate to person or property, and that in all such cases, redress must be sought from, and given by, such military authority as may be invested with the jurisdiction over the cases.

2d. That slavery is extinct, and involuntary servitude no longer exists. Hence no person shall have control asmaylawyuly result from indenture, the relation of parent and child, guardian and ward, and the contract of hiving, freely and fairly made; and that for a breach of duty, on the part of any one standing in these relations, the military and heart of military and the intention of the labor of another, the relation of parent and child, guardian and vard, and the contract of hiving, freely and fairly made; and that for a breach of duty, on the part of any one standing in these relations, the military and to the same.

land.

3d. That all riotous or tumultuous assemblages of people, and also all assemblages for unlawful purposes and unlawful objects, will be disperied; and to this end, if necessary,

the military power of the United States will be invoked.

4th. That the idea, if any such is entertained, that private property will be distributed or parcelled out, is not only kielusive, but dangerous and mischievous, and if any attempt should be made by any person or persons to effect such an object by violence or unlawful means, it will only secure to him or them speedy and merited punishment.

5th. To the end that the people may qualify themselves as voters, it will, doubtless, be the pleasure of the commissioned officers in the service of the United States, to have the oath of amnesty administered under the rules and regulations prescribed by the Secretary of State of the United States; and, in this work, I most carnestly desire and solicit the cheerful co-operation of the people, so that Georgia may speedily be delivered of military rule; that she may once again regulate her own domestic affairs; again enjoy the blessings of civil government, and be heard and felt by her Senators and Representatives in the councils of the nation.

Schalls and Representation.

Once at Milledgeville, the capital of the State, on this, the 18th day of July, in the year of our Lord 1855, and the eighty-ninth year of American Independence.

JAMES JOHNSON,

Provisional Governor of Georgia.

L. H. Briscoe, Secretary. THE THIRTEENTH PENNSYL-VANIA CAVALRY.

Correct List of Officers—Compliments Paid it by the Mayor and Commis-sioners of Fayetteville, N. C. The 13th Pennsylvania Cavalry, which ar rived in this city on Saturday, was for some time stationed at Fayetteville, N. C., Colonel Ferwin commanding the post. When it ?was about leaving, the following correspon passed between the Mayor of the city and the

MAYORALTY,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 5.
Colonel M. Kerwin, Commanding Post, Fayetteville, N. C.: ville, N. C.:
COLONEL: In behalf of the citizens of Fayetteville, the Mayor and Commissioners desire to
express the most decided approbation of your
gamministration of affairs while in command of
this post.

ville, the Mayor and Commissioners desire to express the most decided approbation of your administration of affairs while in command of this post.

It is not forgotten that when you came amongst us we were in the midst of confusion—our condition was peculiar and anomalous—the arm of the civil power was too weak to give protection to the citizen, even had we then enjoyed comparative tranquility—as it was, we were almost on the verge of anarchy—very near that point where brute force becomes the only arbiter. Besides this, the wave of passion produced by the terrible storm of war, which had raged for four years, had not then subsided, and the Government whose officer you are, was, by many regarded as cruelly inimical to us and our interests. To restore order by the exercise of just so much force as was necessary to repress lawlessness, and, at the same time, to so temper your rule as to make the people feel and know that you would protect and not oppress them, was the task before you. This was a most difficult and a most delicate task—but you have performed it—the result proves the work.

Your administration has been characterized by a happy blending of gentleness and firmness; by gentleness you have won the hearts of our people; by firmness you have secured respect for legitimate authority. The work of reconstruction will be easy in this community; and nothing, we assure you, has been more conducive to this end than the manner in which you have discharged your duties. To-day the people of this community are capable of self-government, ready to do all that is required of good citizens, and it is felt that to your instrumentality, in a great measure, is this to be attributed. Allow us, in conclusion, Colonel, to tender to you, and to the officers and men under your command, the sincere thanks of our people for your successful efforts to promote our welfare, and to assure you that you carry with you the kind wishes of all for your health, prosperity, and well-being.

With sentiments of prefound regard, we remain, Co

J. C. POE, K. A. BLACK, J. R. LEE, Commissioners.

HEADQUARTERS 13TH PENNA. CAVALRY, FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., July 10, 1865. To the Mayor and Commissioners, Fayetteville N.C.: GENTLEMEN: In acknowledging the recei GENTLEMEN! In acknowledging the receipt of your kind and complimentary letter to my self, and the officers and men of my command, it gives me pleasure to congratulate you on the restoration of civil government; that great boon of a free people, the right of self-government. Who will not rejoice over the happy result! What honest man who will not offer up a prayer of thanksgiving to a Divine Providence that the country is once more relieved from the rayages of war, and restored again to all the blessings of peace?

In resigning to you, gentlemen, this right, I In resigning to you, gentlemen, this right, I feel assured that the magistracy of Fayette-ville, aided by the people, who, since our ar-

feel assured that the magistracy of Fayetteville, aided by the people, who, since our arrival among them, have shown so much respect for the established law, and evinced so
strong a desire to preserve the peace and prometa the prosperity of the community, are
fully competent as well as willing to take
upon themselves the responsibility of impartially administering the law and enforcing
it without the aid or need of any military authority whatever. This command is now
ordered to Raleigh to be mustered out of service, to return, after a long absence, to their
homes and friends; and, let me assure you,
gentlemen, and through you the citizens of
fayetteville, that we leave you with many
regrets, and that the hospitable kindness experienced whilst among you shall never be
forgotten; we will carry to our Northern
homes the kindliest remembrances of the people of fayetteville from whom we have received so many favors.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen,
Very respectfully, your obed't servant,
M. Kenwin,
Colonel Commanding 13th Reg. Pa. Cavalry.
[From the Minutes.]

A. M. Campiell, Town Clerk.

An incorrect list of the regimental offic was printed by some of our contemporaries yesterday. The following is the correct one: yesterday. The following is the correct one: Staff. Colonel, M. Kerwin; Lieutenant Colonel, J. H. Dewees; Major, George F. McCabe; Major, T. A. Byrnes; Surgeon, Wm. Osborne; Assistant Surgeon, J. A. Nyce; Quartermaster, A. Wise; Acting Assistant Commissary, D. Aug. Callahan; Adjutant, E. F. Smith.
Co. A. Second Lieutenant, John Lawton.
Co. B. Captain, W. B. Mcany; Second Lieutenant, Cuft. Eidridge.
Co. C. Captain, Wm. Missimer; First Lieutenant, A. Kenyon.
Co. D. Captain, J. M. Bell; First Lieutenant, M. Baker; Second Lieutenant, W. Crouse.
Co. E. Captain, George R. Maguire; First Lieutenant, James Patterson.
Co. F. Captain, P. D. Bricker; Second Lieutenant, John Saitor.
Co. G. Captain, Robert Brown; First Lieutenant, John Saitor.

tenant, John Sanor. Co. G. Captain, Robert Brown; First Lleu tenant, John R. Smith; Second Lieutenant, tenant, John R. Smith; Second Lieutenant, John Antes.
Co. H. Captain, A. H. Glassmire; Second Lieutenant, John Cuniers.
Co. I. Second Lieutenant, Lew. McMakin.
Co. K. Captain, John W. Berks; First Lieutenant, S. A. Sallenberger; Second Lieutenant, W. W. Corson.
Co. L. Captain, Edward O'Shea; First Lieutenant, W. O'Connor; Second Lieutenant, Isidove Kastner.
Co. M. Captain, T. Marks; First Lieutenant, John Leahy; Second Lieutenant, John Turner. Co. M. Captain, T. Marks; First Lieutenant, John Leahy; Second Lieutenant, John Turner. Non-commissioned Staff. Sergeant Major, E. Spencer Moore; Hospital Stewards, D. Farroe, D. Cochran; Chief Bugler, T. Dumtra; Chief Saddler, George McCleary; Commissary Serpeant, Robert McElhenny; Quartermaster Sergeant, David Ford.

A Speech by Major General Meade. The exercises of the commencement of Har-vard College were closed on Friday last, by special services of devotion and festivity com-memorative of those gallant sons of the col-lege who have battled in defence of the nation during the last four years. Chas. G. Loring, Esq., presided, and among the speakers was Major General Meade, who said:

Mr. President and Ladies and Gentlemen: I had hoped on this occasion that you would permit me to be a silent spectator. I camchere to unite with you in the sacred commemoration to the memory of those whose names are printed on that list. Many of these names were familiar to me from my immediate connection with the scenes where they fell, and I considered it a sacred duty when I heard that the alumni of Harvard were about to commemorate those who had fallen on the field of battle, I felt it to be a sacred duty to come here and unite with you, mingling my teurs with yours over the graves of those who fell. I feel embarrassed, standing here before so many distinguished for their learning. The gentlemen who preside over this great institution, which for centuries has been at the head of the institutions of this country, and in the presence of so many of my fair country women, it is emburrassing, and I think I may be permitted to say, distracting though as a soldier there is no shrine at which I worship with so much ardor as at the shrine of beauty and loveliness; these circumstances make it extremely embarrassing for me who never made a speech except recently on a few such occasions as this; but when I remember the gallant dead, when I think of those who have islien under my own eye, those of my staff who had scarcely left my presence when they were stricken down, and others whom I knew, whom at the moment of their death I mourned as sincerely and deeply as I do now. It is, indeed, sad to me to think you should have suffered so much in this terrible rebellion; but when I look around me and see so many of my old comrades, who have stood side by side with me, my heart is lifted up with joy to the Great Supreme Ruler that he has brought back so many of your sons and brothers. It is hardly possible for me to add anything to what has been said so well both in the Church and here; but it seems to me tha during the last four years. Chas, G. Loring, Esq., presided, and among the speakers was Major General Meade, who said:

State Cotton Released in North Care State Cotton Released in North Carolina.

A Raleigh paper says: It appears that the State of North Carolina had several hundred bales of cotton at the close of the war and surrender of the State by General Joseph E. Johnston as a portion of his department. Soon after the surrender this cotton was taken in clarge by the agents of the United States Treasury Department, as it was alloged that the cotton had been purchased to be used by the State in payment for clothes, arms, and provisions for her soldiers. Large numbers of bales, we believe, had been shipped to New York, and most likely had been sold for the hencit of the United States.

But when full and fair representation was made to the President of the true financial condition of North Carolina, he ordered her cotton to be restored to her, and the proceeds of all that had been sold to be paid to her agents. of all that had been sold to be paid to her agents.
Thus, by the kind interference of the President, our State is again in possession of ample funds to begin her civil Government. The expenses of the Convention and the Legislature that must follow it can be paid without inconvenience to any one, and if it should turn out to be absolutely necessary, it may be that enough of this money can be appropriated to pay the present United States taxes on lands; it will prove more economical to do so than to allow the citizons' lands to be forced into market and sacrificed to meet the demands of the tax-gatherers.

READINGS AT CAPE MAY,-Mr. S. Morgan Smith, a colored gentleman of this city, will give select readings and recitations from celebrated authors on Wednesday afternoon, the 26th inst., at the church on Franklin street, opposite the Tremont House, Cape May. Mr. Smith is a very fine elecutionist, who will unquestionably please all who go to hear him.

THE LOG-CABIN HEADQUARTERS .- The log-cabin headquarters of Gen. Grant will be placed in a conspicuous part of Fairmount Park, under the supervision of Mr. Charles Dixey, the Commissioner of City Property. There are thousands of persons visiting the park daily. The very nail that Gen. Grant nung his sword upon is visible. This nail, it is said, was picked up near City Point, Va., where, with other missiles, it had been fired by the rebels. The cabin will be properly enclosed, and a guard will be placed there to keep the visitors from cutting it as mementos.

SOLDIERS GOING THROUGH.—There was very little done at the refreshment saloons yesterday. The 169th N. Y. V., 515 men and 32 officers, passed through at two o'clock in the When we left the old Cooper Sho last evening, the 102d New York was expected to arrive about midnight, and the tables were

read for their reception. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the averag ndition of the banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, July 24th, 1865:

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\$3,772.00 \$1,772.00

Clearings. \$6,296,110 38 5,673,312 24 6,304,352 66 5,298,058 02 5,942,076 21 6,096,809 67 \$35,610,719 18 \$3,443,207 1 The stock market was very quiet yesterday and prices again tended downward. Government loans were lower, the 5-20s selling at

141%, a further decline of 1/6. In State loans nothing was said, but for city loans there continued a good demand, at drooping figures. The new sold at 92, a decline of 1/4; and the old at 90%, a decline of %. The municipals were also a shade lower. Of company bonds there were some few sales at 85 for North Penna. mortgage Pennsylvania Railroad bonds were steady at 99%. The railway share list was very quiet, except for Reading, which was again ex-cited and prices slightly advanced, closing at 51.94; Pennsylvania Railroad declined 1/2, and selling at 57; Norristown was steady at 57; Le high Valley at 60; and Minchill at 541/2; 123 was hid for Camden and Amboy: 29 for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Norristown; 231/4 for North Pennsylvania ; 111/2 for Catawissa common ; 241/2 and Erie. In city passenger railroad shares there was nothing doing. 61 was bid for West Philadelphia; and 9½ for Race and Vine; 50 was asked for Fifth and Sixth: 25 for Spruc Green and Coates; and 26 for Girard College Bank shares are unchanged. 118 was bid for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28 for Mechanics'; 51% for Girard; 291/4 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City; 371/4 for Consolidation and 57 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares continue quiet at about former rates. Wyoming Valley Canal sold at 54½; 19 was bid for Schuyl-

kill Navigation common; 28% for preferred ditto; and 7% for Susquehanna Canal. Oi stocks attract very little attention, and prices are stationary.

The following were the quotations for gold esterday, at the hours named: A. M..... The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received The subscriptions to the 7-30 loan received by Jay Cooke yesterday, amount to \$10,213,300, including the following:

\$1,350,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago. 1,002,000 from Third National Bank, Chicago. 1,000,000 from First National Bank, Philada. 500,000 from First National Bank, Cincinnati. 100,000 from First National Bank, Hartford. 100,000 from First National Bank, Hartford. Cleveland.

700,000 from First National Bank, Portland. 125,000 from Second National Bank, Providence. dence. 200,000 from Merchants' National Bank, Boston. 100,000 from Hereiants' National Bank, Boston. 100,000 from Briewster, Sweet, & Co., Boston. 150,000 from Spencer, Vila, & Co., Boston. 170,000 from F. O. French, Boston. 100,000 from National Bank of the Republic,

There were 7,145 individual subscriptions of \$50@100 each. The balance of the 7-30 Ioan unsold is about fifteen millions, which will, pro-bably, be closed out to-day; orders filled as eceived until the balance is exhausted. No bligations beyond. The Bank of Louisville has declared a dividend, for the past six months, of three per dent.; stockholders on the Philadelphia list will be paid at the Bank of North America. The board of directors of the Maple Shade Oil Company have declared another dividend of four per cent, on the capital stock of the company, clear of State taxes. The following table shows the amount to be paid on each day of the present week for the various descriptions of the third and last series of the seven and three-tenths Treasury notes, which bear date July 15, 1865 The following National Banks have been authorized for the week ending July 22, in

clusive: Allentown, Pa.... Allentown, Pa Allentown, Pt. Allentown, Pa. \$200,000 Second Leavenworth, Kan. 100,000 Frederick County Frederick, Md. 150,000 National Rutland, Vt. 300,000 National State Newark, N.J. 600,000 First. Rusbiville, Ill. 55,000 Vincennes. Vincennes, Ind. 200,000 National South Reading, Mass 100,000 Itushville, Rushville, Ind. 150,000 Itushville Rushville, Ind. 150,000 vincennes. National Branch Madison, Ind. 300,000
National South Reading, Mass 100,000
National Rushville, Ind. 150,000
National Branch Madison, Ind. 300,000
National Whitest ...Whitestown, ...Frenchtown, Providence New York. tional City.. Vaterbury...... Waterbury, Sational Unadilla. Unadilla, N. Sational City..... Ottawa, Ill... Boston, Mass..... Hillsdale, Mich.... Capital of new banks.....

reeks since met to adopt a plan for the par re demption of country national-bank notes in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, but adjourned without coming to any agreement, have, it is reported, at length arrived at an unlerstanding upon the subject. The banks of the cities mentioned will, it is said, make their daily settlements as hitherto through their respective clearing-houses, paying the balances against them in legal-tender notes, but they vill include in their returns the notes of the country banks. These last will be redeemable t each of the three financial centres, accord ing to the section of the country to which they long. Thus, the notes of the country bank of New England will be redeemable at Bos hose of the Western and Central States at Nev York, and those of Pennsylvania and the South at Philadelphia, according to the specified ar angement. But the consent of all the country banks has not yet been obtained, and some of these will doubtless refuse their assent to it, for it involves the necessity of each of the country banks enjoying the privilege of a central place of redemption, having a balance to its credit at that point against which their bills will be charged after the manner of ordi-

nary checks. Not a few of the small bank

will probably think it preferable to allow their notes to be at a discount at the financial centres to being required to keep a balance to their credit at New York, Boston, and Philadelphia which would be all but useless to them in general business. Drexel & Co. quote: New United States Bonds, 1881.... U. S. Certifs. of Indebtedness, new. U. S. Certifs. of Indebtedness, old... New U. S. 7-30 notes... New U. S. 7-30 notes.
Quartermasters' Vouchers.
Orders for Certifs. of Indebtedne
Gold.
Sterling Exchange.
5-20 Bonds, old.
5-20 Bonds, new...

Salar of Stocks, July 24. SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD. SECOND CALL. 100 Junction 2.94 600 Wm Penn 1: 100 Tionesta 254 100 Winslow 220 Walnut Island 1: 1-16 100 do 530 100 Wm Penn 550, 1%: AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. BEFORE BOARD. 100 Reading R. FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD. 1000 U S5-20 bds cp. 104% 3 Norristown R. 52 2000 do. coup 164% 100 Reading Resilven 5 1000 Phila & Frie 6s. 92% 300 St Nicholas Oil. 300 City 6s new ... 92 200 do.

Philadelphia Markets.

The receipts and stocks of Flour are ligh and the market quiet. About 1,000 bbls extra family sold at \$3.75 % bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying, in a small way, at from \$6.25@6.75 for superfine; \$7@7.25 for extra; \$7.75

@8.75 for extra family, and \$9@10 \$\pi\$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is sell-

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

to quality.

SALES AT THE CLOSE. The New York Post of last evening, says: The New York Post of last evening, says:
Gold opened at 142%, and sold up to 143,
closing strong. Sterling exchange is quoted
108%@109 for bankers' bills. Government
bonds are a shade better, the 5-20s advancing
% per cent. The balance of the list was unchanged. State bonds and coal stocks were
inactive. There was but little doing in the
miscellaneous shares. Atlantic Mail sold for
165. The railway share list was dult, with the
exception of Eric, which sold at 84% after the
board. The balance of the list was firm at
quotations. made "all right."

board. The balance of the use was an acquotations.

The following is the changes in the bank statement: increase in loans, \$1,675,223; decrease in specie, \$67,528; increase in circulation, \$338,521; decrease in legal tender, \$7,293,-417; decrease not deposits, \$6,600,100.

After the call the market was strong. New York Central 94%, Eric S5, Reading 103%, Michigan Southern 64%, Hilinois Central 131, Cleveland and Pittsburg 68%. Gold 143.

Later Eric sold at 85%. street.

new ones of same style. J. E. Gould, je2l-36t Seventh and Chestnut streets. kidneys, &c., to perform their proper func it has effected, a number of which are puband portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant pianos for sale or

gancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is seling, in a small way, at \$5 \$\pi\$ bbl. Corn Meal is without change.

Grain.—Wheat is in better demand, and prices have advanced; sales reach about \$000 bus at 180@185c for good and prime old Western and Pennsylvania reds; Delaware do at 190c, and new at 175c \$\pi\$ bu; white is held at 210@220c \$\pi\$ bu, as to quality. Rye is selling, in a small way, at 110c \$\pi\$ bu. Corn is very quiet, with sales of 2,000 bus yellow at 95c. Oats are dull, with sales at 65c \$\pi\$ bu.

Bark.—First No. 1 Quereitron is in demand at \$52.50 per ton, but we hear of no sales.

COTTON.—There is little or nothing doing; small lots of middlings are reported at 48c \$\pi\$ beash.

Grockies.—There is very little doing either in sugar or coffee, but prices are firm.

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

Provisions.—The market is firm at about former rates. Mess Pork is selling in a small way at \$\pi\$ bbl. Baeon Hams sell at 28c \$\pi\$ b for fancy canvassed. dating terms. Govld,
Seventh and Chestnut. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Flargood sells on arrival at \$0 45 2 The Continental.

The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,400 head this week; the market is dull and prices rather lower. Extra Pennsylvania and Western are selling at 15@161/4c; fair to good at 12@14c; and common at from 10@11c # b, as The following are the particulars of the sales:
B. Baldwin, 24 Chester county, 14.
J. McFillen, 110 Chester county, 14@16.
Philip Hathaway, 70 Western, 14@16.
P. McFillen, 74 Chester county, 13@16.
M. Oney & Smith, 125 Illinois, 18½.
Frank & Shamber, 130 Chester county, 12@16.
J. J. Chain, 20 Ohio, 12@14.
M. Ulman, 14t Chester and Lancaster, 15@16.
H. Chain, 31 Chester county, 14@16½.
Blum & Co., 98, 12@16.
S. Dryfoos, 69 Illinois, 15@16.
Martin, Fuller, & Co., 165 Chester co., 14@15½.
John Emil, 19, 6@7½.
Enoch Cloud, 25 Delaware, 6@6½.
Owen Scully, 40, 12@18.
Maines & Duffy, 112 Pennsylvania, 6@8.
Thomas Burns, 37 Western, 6½@7.
M. McNaulty, 78, 5½@6. 

Thomas Burns, 37 Western, 6%27.

M. McNaulty, 78, 5½66.

W. McCall, 20 Chester and Lancaster, 12215%.
E. Mooney & Co., 92 Chester and Lanc., 12215.
James Aull, 78, 12215.
James Kirk, 70 Chester county, 14215%.
Jones McClees, 18, 12214.
Owen Smith, 118 Illinois, 12215.
A. Reidebough, 18 Chester county, 12.
Cows are wishout change; about 100 head sold at from \$25,255 for Springers, and \$50275 % head for Cow and Calf.
Sieer.—The demand is good, and prices are rather better; 5,000 head arrived and sold at from \$26% & \$5, gross, as to condition.
Hoss.—About 1,900 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$15216 the 100 hs, net, according to quality. E R Waener, Pa
E Loveloy, Oswero, NY
E Shoth, New York
W Shoth, New York
W Kip, Oil City
J Swener, New York
I W Van Honton, NY
J O Robinson, Pa
B F Evans, Cin, O
D I'll H Sterling, NY
Capt Walker, New York New York Markets, July 21.

New York Markets, July 21.

Ashes are dull.

Breadstupps.—The market for State and Western Flour is 5@10c better on common, and 10@15c for good grades; sales 10,500 bbls at \$5.35 @5 for superfine State; \$6.56,655 for extra State; \$6.66,66.70 for choice do; \$5.55@6 for superfine Western; \$4.55,80 for common to medium extra Western; \$4.55,97.50 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Onto. Canadian Flour is 5@10c better; sales 100 bbls at \$6.60@6,85 for common, and \$6.50@6,85 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is firmer; sales 500 bbls at \$7.10@8 for common, and \$8.10 @1.50 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is dull.

Wheat is 1@2c better; sales 13,000 bus Milwaukee Club at \$1.35@1.42. Rye is scarce and firm. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is quiet. Outs are scarcely so firm; sales at 60c for Western. The Corn market is scarcely so firm, with a large supply; sales 37,000 bus at \$2c for unsound, and \$3@84c for sound mixed Western. Provisions.—The Pork market is lower; sales \$,000 bbls at \$31.60.35 for new mess; \$27.50@23 for \$3.4 do, bash and regular way; \$23.250 for prime, and \$21.20 for prime mess. The Beef market is quiet; sales 400 bls at about previous prices. Beef Hams are scarce and firm. Cut Meats are stady; sales 400 pkgs at 15@17c for Shoulders, and 197.425 for prime mess. The Lard market is quiet and steady; sales 350 bbls at 1500 bbls at 1500 for States 15.00 bbls at 1500 for States 15.00 bbls at 1500 for Hams. The Lard market is quiet and steady; sales 350 bbls at 1500 for 150 The Girard. Lard market is quiet and steady; sales 350 bbls at 18@23c.
Whisky is firm; sales of 150 bbls Western at TALLOW is heavy; sales of 94,500 bbls at 10%@ PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THORNTON BROWN, EDWARD LAFOURCADE, HENRY LEWIS, MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 25. The Merchants. 

The American. Thos J Owen, Norristown Mrs M Carroll, Whish, PG W K Steller, Chiestor co W M Linton, Pittsburg J T Wilson, Harfred co, Md GTWalker, Harfred co, Md John M Hood, Md Isaae Sherwood, N Y W E Bucklee, N Y J Howshill, Def S D Marshull, Def C W Poulson, Balt T N Naudain, Middletwn J Husington, Md Husington, Md Husington, Md Husington, Md Husington, Md Husington, Md Husington, Easton Bichard Sharp, Eckley, 1s Cleared.

Bark Paramount, Deshon, Boston.
Brig Nigrete, Rice, Bangor, Maine.
Brig Murie White, Bryant, Gardiner, Maine.
Schr J W Ramsey, Cranmer, Salem, Mass.
Schr D S Mershon, Allen, Boston.
Schr Mary E Laws, Slocum, Baltimore.
Schr J Tinker, McDonald, Gloucoster, Mass,
Schr Mary J Russell, Smith, Newbern.
Schr S A Hammond, Paine, Boston.
Schr E & L Marts, Marts, Boston.
Schr Complete, Lewis, Washington.
Schr Complete, Lewis, Washington.
Schr Cohassett, Brown, Providence.
Schr Coleb Stetson, Sower, Braintree, Mass.
Schr Annie M Edwards, Haley, Nawbern.
Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore. The Union.

Cleared.

Marine Miscellany.

Schr Balloon (of Frankfort, Mc.) Clay, from New York for Prince Edward Island, with a cargo of molasses and sugar, ran ashore du-ring a dense fog on one of the Tusket Islands, 25th ult, and bilged. Her masts were cut away. The principal part of her cargo was saved and

The Union.

J Jacobs, Pittsburg
J Matthews, Penna
S Truby, Pittsburg
J Truby, Pittsburg
J Truby, Pittsburg
W H Draper, New York
J Johnson
W Smith, New Jersey
U F Dannell & wf. N
W W Mitte, Penna
Mrs Stackhouse, N
U F White, Penna
Mrs Barlow, Penna
Mrs Stackhouse, N
U F White, Penna
Mrs Barlow, Penna
Mrs Barlow

carried to Yarmouth, N.S. The wreck was also towed into that port.

Schr Clyde (of Providence,) Baker, which sailed from Toledo, Ohio, 15th inst, for Boston, with a cargo of lumber, took a severe gale on the 15th, in which lost mainsail and went ashore on the "breakers," where she remained 17th, laying easy. Assistance would be sent to her from Sandusky, and after taking out part of the eargo it was thought she would be got off, when she would be taken to Detroit, to go on the marine railway for examination and repairs.

CITY ITEMS. 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 Sixth street. Work done by hand in the bes manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. 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 Good is now selling off at much below cost. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide themselves with BATHING DRESSES from John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST AN IMITA.

tion of the Photograph of Lieut. Gen. Grant, the original of which was taken by F. Gutekunst 704 Arch street. It is a bad copy. The original will be known by my imprint on the back. FROM THE LAND OF SUNRISE, far off Asia, come the aromatic roots of which fragrant Sozodont is composed. In this preparation the chemis-try of the toilet has achieved its most remarkable triumph. Pure, unsullied teeth, and agreeable breath, and absolute exemption from all diseases that effect the gums, are the results of a daily application of the Sozojy25-tnth93t THE TWO STANDARDS .- Liberty's standard

sheet, the star-spangled banner, and America's standard perfume, Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Wherever the one floats on the air, so does the other. Sold everywhere, THE LATE GERMAN SENGENEEST.—There WES a grand rush for places at the German concert in New York, and a reporter says that in the affray the number of lost waterfalls would have sufficed to irrigate entire Egypt, and the disheveled false ringlets would well nigh have furnished an extra casing for the full length of the Atlantic Cable. Those of the male per-suasion lost no time in hurrying on to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill and Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, where they were speedi-CRAMPS, COLIC, CHOLERA, Summer Complaint,

Dysentery, Diarrhea, and all affection of the bowels, are cured promptly and effectually by Dr. D. Jayne's Carminative Balsam. Being plea. sant to the taste, it is readily taken by children; and, having maintained its popularity for over thirty years, the proprietors confidently recommend it as a standard household remedy. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut 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 \$200 less than No BETTER BLOOD PURIFIER can be obtained than Dr. Jayne's Alterative. It contains no concealed poisons, no mercurial or other metallic preparations, but is a combination of those articles which long experience has proven to possess the most efficient altera-tive and deobstruent properties. It acts di-rectly on the blood—stimulates the digostive and secretive organs, and enables the liver, tions. Its efficacy is established by its long sustained popularity, and by the many cures ished each year in Jayne's Almanac. Read them, and be convinced. Sold by all Drug-gists. jy22-3t NEW AND SECOND-BAND PIANOS FOR BENT,

H S.H.: Imbold & Wr., N.Y. O'Scott, Vermont. N. Y. O'Scott, Vermont. N. B Brown, Savnmah E Sheppard & Ia, Va Hutchinson, Lex, Ky C Juggen, New York G. Wright, New York J. W. Watson, New York J. W. Watson, New York J. Stiles, Phila W. Sturling, Baitimore D. D. Laws, Battimore; Col. E. Otis, U. S. A. H. Tibbits, New York Col. J. Cooke, Trenton, N. J. Col. J. Cooke, JULY 24-Evening.

The Girard.

John C Bailey, Del J. A Bell, Salisbury, Md G.W. Parsons, Salisbury, Md G.W. Parsons, Salisbury L.W. Bowen, Salisbury W.H. Herring, Felton, Del E. Haileman, New York W.H. W. Bowen, Maryland J.S. Lees, Norristown Miss Wilson, Easton L. Bailers & wf. Kansas Gwen Byrne, Pittsburg B. A Cunimings, Pa. R. F. Hulman & wf. Wash Master W.H. Hulman & wf. Wash M. Ball Baldwin, N. York D. Long, New York J. R. Rothison, Pottsville R.H. Rothison, Pottsville F.R. Heyleman, & wf. Pa. J. L. Heyleman, & wf. Pa. J. L. Heyleman, R. W. York J. L. Rothison, Pottsville F. R. Heyleman, R. W. York J. H. Heyleman, R. H. Heyleman, R. H. Heyleman, M. W. York J. H. Heyleman, R. H. Heyleman, M. W. York J. H. Heyleman, M. W. York J. H. Heyleman, R. H. Heyleman, M. W. York J. H. Heyleman, R. H. Heyleman, M. W. York J. H. Heyleman, R. H. Heyleman, M. H. Heyleman, M.

W. McMaster, S. C. M. Boykin, Canden, S. C. W. Douback, Ringtown W. W. Borden, New York D. P. Parr, Jr., Balt S. Hannis S. Newburger, St Lonis W. H. Purpin, Richmond W. Clarke, Washington W. Clarke, Washington C. Campbell, Cape May C. Campbell, Cape May H. Mass, Clinchanati

l Thompson, ( A Rock, Norri