## The Press.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1865, BRITISH-REBEL PIRATES.

Our important despatch from Washington, this morning, discloses a new phase of British fairness. Lord John Russell is giving us some rich illustrations of his sense of international honor. The depredations of the Shenandoah among the American Whalers in the Arctic Seas, find proteclion and justification under the assumplions of his letter of the 6th of July, 1865; unless, indeed, the civilized world shall shall rise in judgment against the intolerable arrogance of these assumptions. Should Lis doctrines not be denounced and repudiated, a code of regulations worthy of the most barbarous and blood-thirsty savagesa code by which murder, piracy, and theft will be recognized as essential virtues-will rule the world. Under this code, not only will the Shenandoah find shelter after her ravages, but virtual reward and honor. As showing how the doctrines of Lord Russell are to cover other infamies, we now hear that an attempt is being made to save another retail builts pirate steamer—the famous perfection, for that very purpose. The is now in the Liverpool dock,

and is claimed as British property, of course, by a simulated sale. It will be Been that Liverpool is a regular rendezwous for rebel corsairs. No individual can long pursue a sinful course. The and must be a fearful retribution. Nor can any nation prosper under such practices as mark and disgrace the British character in the light of the published facts. If our's were the only Government on the earth for England to attempt to insult and degrade. the systematic falsehood and tergiversation of her statesmen would probably pass unresisted; at least while she might make good the claim of being "mistress of the Beas." But England cannot make the rustom's and statutes for other nations. She is not the arbiter of the world. Even her honest suggestions must first be weighed by her equals and her as-Sociates And when she attempts to force a perfidious example and a cruel partiality upon on who has long since ceased to be dependent, and never was her political inferior, she must prepare for the conse-Quences. Sooner or later she must answer

at the bar of civilization. A COTEMPORARY, referring to several fearful crimes which have recently startled the community, says that there appears to be a contagion in sin as well as disease; or it might be differently stated, that moral disease is contagious as well as physical. There may be some truth in the assertion. Certain epochs in history have been scourged by certain terrible diseases, and certain ages and countries have been the victims of sins that may almost be regarded as peculiar to the place and time. As the pesti-Icace, the black death, and the plague have swept through trembling communities, so sins of special hue and fashion have passed over shuddering nations; but as the American people as a whole has never been subaccted to any pestilence, we decline to believe that it is now liable to be stricken by any special form of criminality.

Our institutions, liberal government, and personal freedom and equality tend to eduand a large proportion of our criminals are undoubtedly the products of other countries, that have sought a new land, with bright prospects of pillage and plunder.

The wide-spread custom of publishing great crimes, and even the details of atrocities, is a crying fault of our people. As there are legal prohibitions of the exhibition of improper subjects, on account of the effect upon the public, it would be equally wise and prudent to conduct some trials with comparative secrecy, and prevent certain classes of our population from acquiring a knowledge of the details. Such accounts are only sought and read by the very perin formation.

By the custom of publishing descriptions of revolting enormities, the knowledge of one single criminal incident is spread everywhere through the land, entering the most secluded as well as the best-guarded families, creating curiosity in the ignorant and innocent, and interest in the evil-minded. As an instance of the injurious effect of this indiscriminate publication, one recent crime of especially abhorrent details has been mentioned again and again, every suspicion as to the offender repeated through the various journals, and numberless allusions have been eagerly penned by paragraphists, at a loss for a sensation item. The head of a family will exclude all obnoxious books from his library or reading

desk, but the journal of the day enters unreproved, and is accepted as fit for the perusal of every member of the household, and it should be so. Our newspapers are usually unexceptionable in tone and morality, of horrors, and perhaps hardly a journal can clear itself of the charge.

Items of this character are regarded as a necessity, as a mere report of current news. but it would be safe to assert that to the re-Electable portions of the community they are highly repugnant, and those who seek and crave for such interests had best be community at large if the abuse was "re-

AN ILLUSTRATION of the possibilities, or perhaps it would be more just to say probabilities of the future, is found in a recent Sketch of some of the incidents of a continental tour, written for the Atlantic Monthly, by an American traveller who visited the Great Fair of Nijni-Novgorod, Where Europe and Asia meet to exchange their various products and manufactures, and where German toys, French silks, and British cutlery, are displayed in strange proximity to Persian shawls, Chinese teas. and Siberian gems.

Here, on the confines of Europe, in the the midst of a motley multitude gathered from the remotest tribes of Asia, the different nations of Europe, and even representalives from far-off America, the evening entertainment was a dramatic exhibition

supported by Russian actors. The play was "Macbeth," rehearsed by the Russians in their native tongue, with the sole exception of the principal character, who in his own foreign language held his audience of intermingled Persians, Tartars, and Russians, entranced by the magic power of genius. He uttered the glorious houghts of the poet in his own chosen words; and this great actor, playing Macbeth on the very confines of Asia to wondering Asiatics, was an American mu-

IRA ALDRIDGE, born of a degraded race, amid the slavery of Maryland, after winning glory and honor from Europe, was revealing the wondrous beauty and philosophy of the greatest mind of the West to the ons of the earliest peoples of the globe. The offspring of the untaught slaves of the new nation living near the setting sun, was interpreting the thoughts of the world's greatest poet to the wild and wandering children of the land of the sun-rising.

That Russian theatre had indeed brought the old and the new into happy harmony, and the East and the West into thoughtful communion. At the rising of that curtain was revealed a glimpse, a realization of that gathering of all the nations of the whole world that has been but a vision to the poet, and a peaceful commingling of nationalities that has been but the dream of the philanthropist.

THAT PORTION of the Union bordering mon the Pacific Ocean is usually regarded merely for its mineral wealth, the mines of precious metals having caused the sudden and immense immigration, which created them from a wilderness into wealthy States and populous Territories in an incredibly short space of time. The "diggings" were at first the supreme attraction, and urged against the integrity, ability, and supposed to be the only, as they were the fidelity of the incumbents.

paramount value of the country; but the requirements of a rapidly-increasing popuation have developed the great agricultural treasures, and immense values are now waving above the soil as well as sleeping beneath it. Besides the usual staples of field culture, California has proved admirably adapted to the grape, and her vinevards produce various delicious wines in

bundance. In one of the letters descriptive of Mr. COLFAX's tour of observation, it is incilentally mentioned that a Mormon leader. who was doing the honors of the wonderful city, which has sprung up under the rule of anaticism, casually remarked that the linen cloth of which his suit was manufactured was a domestic fabric; that his underclothing was of muslin, woven in the city; and that he himself had a prosperous colony of silk worms in his own dwelling, which well rewarded him for all the care expended on their culture.

A land abounding in cattle, with fruitful grain fields and luxuriant vineyards, that also can so is ily supply its inhabitants, not only wince necessary, but with elegant clothing, has a fair prospect for future wealth and prosperay, even if there were no glistenin, treasures hidden beneath her

ertile soil.

ARMY AND NAVY PENSIONS. A recent order from the War Department, that pensions should not be paid to soldiers' widows, after they marry again, nor be re-granted in the event of a second widowhood, is grounded not only on common sense but upon the precedent afforded by the regulations in foreign countries. Some of our readers may desire to know what these pension regulations are, and we herefore shall briefly state them, taking as there always will be, but fortunately less of those of the British service,

There are three classes of pensioners in England, viz: Civil, military, and naval. We have not to deal on this occasion with the first. In the British navy a certain number of officers receive what are called Good-Service Pensions, additional to the full pay or half pay they may enjoy. Seven admirals thus have \$1,500 each; twenty captains have \$750; one general of marines \$1,500; two colonels, \$750; and three medial officers, \$500 each. The whole amounts o \$30,750. In the army the corresponding pension is called a Reward for Distinguished Services, and is on the same scale, according to relative rank, but given to a greater

number of officers. There also are, in the British service, pensions for long service. They are given to non-commissioned officers and soldiers who have served 21 years in the cavalry, or 24 years in the infantry—two years in the East Indies counting as three in the service. The ension is sometimes granted earlier, if the ecipient be disabled by wounds or ill health, or if his good conduct entitles him to a particular amount. The amount varies rom 3 cents (to pensioners in the West India negro regiments) to 84 cents a day. A pension is forfeited if the holder be convicted of felony. Last year the number of pensioned soldiers was 62,585, (including 538 inmates of Chelsea Hospital, London, and 138 at Kilmainham, near Dub-lin,) and the whole expenditure, on this account was \$5,837,290 for that year. In the Navy there are Long-Service Pensions, 1895. I was ordered, directly after forwarding

on the same principle as in the Army, given my bonds, to the Mississippi Squadron, and to petty officers, seamen, and marines, some of whom are also inmates of Greenwich received pensions to the amount of \$1,225,412—making a total of over seven of guerillas the million dollars annually paid to the retired would veterans of the Army and Navy of England posed themse in each year. Considering the miserable pay of these services—a private soldier a state of quietud receiving only twenty-four cents a day, with lodging, fuel, and light, but no rations along the banks—dese whatever, and having to buy nearly all his by either Government lessed, own clothing—it must be conceded that proprietors, who have sworn all England is liberal to her fighting men, when service and years authorize them to quit her active service.

eers only; permanently for serious bodily njury, such as the loss of an eye or of a imb; and temporarily in cases of less serious hurt. The amount is graduated by the rank of the officer and the nature of the injury. Sometimes only a gratuity (commonly called "blood money") is paid, instead of a pension. In the case of private soldiers and sailors, a serious wound may serve to hasten or augment his pension for service. In the army of England, in 1864, there were 200 recipients of wound pensions. who received \$148,315 among them; and 570 recipients in the navy receiving \$184. 290-the total, for both services on this score, being \$332,605.

Widows of commissioned and warrant officers in the British army and navy receive pensions so long as they remain unmarried, provided that they have been married severally twelve months when their husbands die, and that the husbands were under sixty years of age (fifty for warrant officers,) when they married the claimants. No pension will be granted if the widow be left in wealthy circumstances, and it lies dormant during a second marriage, though it may be revived should she again become

The amount of these pensions is determined by rank. There are three distinct lasses for each rank: First, when the husband was killed in battle, or died within six months of wounds received; second, when he died from some cause distinctly falling Without them. Happy would it be for the within the sphere of his duty, but not from wounds in action; third, when he died in the course of nature. Thus the widow of an Admiral or General Officer will have \$1,500 a year for life, if he was killed in died in the course of nature. And the amounts graduate down, according to the in the first; \$325 in the second, and \$250 in the third class.

> Monarchy like England does very nobly, a Republic like the United States ought to do

CAPE MAY. emondence of The Press.] COLUMBIA HOUSE, July 29, 1865 LIFE AT THE CAPE. Do you ask if there are many people at the lane? I answer come and see. See the beds

in the parlors, cots on the porches, bunks of the sofus. Ah! what do I say—sofus are deci icely a prize. They are not to be had without sking, and that more than once. Of course, t does not follow that it is impossible to obin a bed, for the stream of travel is constant ebbing and flowing. The arrivals are pub lished, but the departures are not. The programme with all this immense crowd is pretty much just as it has been for many years. Breakfast from 8 to 9 A. M.; biliards, toupins r pistols from 9 to 16; driving, or rilling, from 10 to 11; hathing, from 11 to 12 M.; lunch, sherry cobblers, or smashes from 12 to 1 P. M.; tenpins, pistols, and sleep till dinner from 1 to 2½; dinner from 2½ to 3½; music on the lawn from 3½ to 5; driing to steamboat landing, or Cold Spring, or Diamond Beach from 5 to 6; supper from 6 ; evening concerts on the lawn from 71/2 to 9; flirtation on the porches, singing in the parlor, or dancing in the hall till 12 P. M.—and so on ad infinitum. This is pretty much the life at a first-class hotel.

THE PEOPLE-WHO THEY ARE. Though Cape May never was so crowded, ac yen when the Great Eastern paid it a visit in 1859, yet there seems to be less gayety, less beauty, less fashion, less lavish expenditure than when less people have been here. I cannot say that there is any snobbery, or vulgar display, and whether these people have made money by the war (as has been charged) or not, they are as well-behaved and genteel set of people es ever graced the halls of a hotel. One fact is, however, noticeable—a scarcity of young men. This fact has produced a wonderful change in life at the Cape. This are less coquettes—less flirtations. Young men do not break their hearts after ladies now; there is

AMUSEMENTS. There is one feature about the Cane this season which gives universal satisfaction There is a great deal of "hopping," of course it than formerly. There is a more general disposition for genuine enjoyment. Base ball, the national game of America, is very opular. Then there are a constant succes iden of sack races, pigeon-shooting matches, legattas, rowing matches, and many other musements. It is quite a novelty in our lape May experience to see a rowing match n the ocean in front of the hotels, or a regatta, yet we have them. DISTINGUISHED VISITORS.

We have here quite a flux of celebrate

isitors. The distinguished Secretary of State and his family and suite arrived here in the gunboat Northerner on Thursday evening The following morning the revenue cutter William H. Seward, Captain Nones, arrived, and both vessels steamed opposite the island during bathing hour, giving the bathers the benefit of a salute. Mr. Seward took a dip in the ocean wave between eleven and twelve A. M., and it is to be sincerely hoped that it will restore him to health, for the nation has need of his great abilities. May he be spared for the nation's sake. There has been no vul-gar curiosity displayed, and he doubtless will urn with a favorable impression of our Cape May society. Then we have here Judge dvocate General Holt.

Advocate General Holt.

There will be, about the 5th or 1 in of August, a grand tournament and carnive, at the Cape. The arrangements are not to completed, but I will give you a full description as soon as the affair assumes a tangible shape. THE following letter, received by one of our ading merchants and manufacturers, has been handed to us for publication : U. S. STEAMER ORIOLE, MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 16, 1865. Mr Dear Sin: I have been so pre-occupied in mind by the duties of my new vocation, that I have neglected to write to you until I should send into the Fourth Auditor my quar-

Hospital, near London. Last year, 7,536 tailed to patre the river, from Natchez, Mispetty officers and scamen, and 5,201 massissippi, to St. Osephs, Louisiana.

Times received pensions to the amount of On our fire arrival in these waters we had view; but, sin capture of Jeff Day negroes and rats. Some a carry out the contract system o carry out the contract system of system of system of system, by the way, has not yet find properly greased, and, like a very exactive service.

Pensions for wounds are granted to offity to think that it will eventually get harness, but certainly the agents of its practical execution have a hard row to hop, course, difficulties are naturally experient, in putting into operation an old machine. new work, and it is our duty to enco

> require a deal of encouragement. Slavery dead—as dead as the inquisition and soon other great wrongs of the past; but fancy that at least two generations of, dedmen must have their day and freedoms. must have their day and freedon great work of emancipation, eliminated by this struggle, will yield its natural fruit in restoring to the full and proper rights of man a portion of a ruce enshabled for ages past.
>
> I have an idea that that portion of the former clave population of the South who have a contract. slave nonulation of the South who have never known themselves aught but chattels of their masters will revert, in actual fact, to their former condition, so soon as hunger and want attack them, and they are compelled to labor as heretofore for their daily subsistence. With sent generation of Southern freedmen will be

The Press a few days since:

battle or within six months from wounds; \$1,000 a year, if he died from some cause connected with his duty, but not from wounds in action; and \$600 a year if he respective classes, through all the ranksan army captain's and a navy lieutenant's widow severally receiving \$400 per annum

There is one more branch of this pensioning system, which appears not to have yet been thought of here. The children of deceased officers in the British army and navy, left in indifferent or bad circumstances, may be placed on the Compassionate List. An annual allowance, varving from twenty-five to two hundred dollars, is paid to each child—to be received by boys until the age of eighteen, and by girls until twenty-one, or an earlier marriage. If an officer fall in action, without leaving a widow or orphan, but leaving a parent who had been more or less dependent upon him, such parent may be granted the pension, or a part of it, and is sometimes allowed to commute the pension into a single payment. In a few cases an officer's sisters, who had been chiefly dependent on him, are granted compassionate allowances. In 1864 the number of army widows in the British empire was 2,330; navy widows, 3,619; army orphans, 1,527; number of navy orphans not stated. Amount paid to the widows, \$308,326; and total paid, in 1864, to army and navy widows and orphans by the British treasury, \$1,832,000. A noble bounty; indeed. Above all things it behooves a great nation to provide for the soldier-citizens who have fought and bled in her defence, and for their widows and orphans whom their glorious deaths may have left without support. What a original novelty. We have the play before us in print, published in Boston, by W. V. Spen-

munificently. RE-APPOINTMENTS. President Jourson has reappointed the following officers of the customs at this port: WM. B. THOMAS, Collector; EDWARD WALLACE, Naval Officer; E. REED MYERS. Surveyor. The names of several respectable citizens were presented as candidates for Collector and Naval Officer (we believe Mr. Myers had no opposition,) but the President decided to make no change. He arrived at this conclusion, doubtless, because not the slightest imputation was OUR WEALTHY AND COM-FORTABLE PEOPLE. The Cream of all the Income Returns Prepared up to Saturday Last.

WHO THEY ARE WHOSE INCOMES ARE OVER \$5,000. WIRST DISTRICT. The First district takes in the Second, Third Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, and Eleventh wards Two wards in the district are not given in the (First Division.) THIRD WARD.

Baxter, Isaac B.... \$5,177 Davis, Marcus A... \$5,992 Christian, F. W.... 5,021 Hooley, James.... 18,247 ....\$11,113 McLaughlin, J.W.. \$6,529 .... 5,579 Murphy, Jas. S.... 9,950 FOURTH WARD. (Fifth Division.) Allen, Robert...... \$5,128 Steel, Francis P.... \$5,313 Campbell, Jas. H. 5,615 Tierney, Jos...... \$3,303 Lang, William.... 10.991 Young, Alex...... 48,000 ELEVENTH WARD. (First Division.) ..... 8,069 Kennedy, W. H. 5,484 FOURTEENTH WARD.

## OURTEENTH WARD.

(First Division.)

(Atkinson, F. P. 25,628; Lehman, R. J. 19,877

Ludenried, W. G. 26,623; Lutz, H. C. \$,600

Atkinson, F. P. 25,628; Lehman, R. J. 19,877

Ludenried, W. G. 26,623; Lutz, H. C. \$,600

Agrars, Thomas 5,227 Middleton, G. \$,5129

Frown, J. G. L. \$,378; Moore, Henry D. \$4,574

Astrilett, Job. 24,162; Moore, John S. 5,603

Scidleman, Daniel 15,236; McKnight, W. 7,977

Scinnett, E. A. \$,488; Mogragen, S. J. 11,238

Sird, John F. 19,675; Middleton, Al'n. J. 29,331

Lapman, Joseph 5,223; Myers, P. (Erustee) 8,429

Jollins, John W. 5,323; Necelles, Bdw M. 12,29

Johns, J. Hicks D. 440; Lassmore, C. G. 5,578

Johns, J. Hicks D. 440; Lassmore, C. G. 5,578

Joy, Edward A. 8,749; Lenrosc, Wers'n N. 23,461

John J. Hicks D. 400; Fenrosc, Wers'n N. 23,461

John J. Henrosc, Wers'n N. 23,461

John J. Henrosc, Wers'n N. 23,461

Joy, J. H. S. 19,400; Lenrosc, W. 13,400

San, George W. 11,388; Feterson, Thos. K. 19,340

Syans, Charles 11,239; Ranshoff, N. S. 6,700

Yans, Sammel R. 5,633; Ricords, E. J. 7,000

Vouns, Sammel R. 5,633; Ricords, E. J. 7,000

Fentsman, B. H. 9,506; Reed, Charles N. 14,422

Joskild, Lward 7,788; Rhodes, Thomas 5,769

Ferring, J. J. 19,402; Resshaw, A. B. 14,423

Joskild, Lward 7,788; Rhodes, Thomas 5,769

Frundlike W. 12,438; Rittenhouse, J. 6,233

Jordan, J. 19,402; Resshaw, A. B. 14,423

Jordan, J. 19,402; Resshaw, A. B. 14,423

Jordan, J. 19,403; Resshaw, A. B. 19,803

Jordan, J. 19,403; FOUR TEENTH WARD. (West of Twelfth street.) Allen, J. J. A..... \$0,770 Fox, John E.. Browning, Chas... 6,532 Gray, Robert. Burkhardt, Geo. J. 8,530 Greene, S. W.

Burkhardt, Geo. J. 8, 522 Gray, Robert. 11, 355
Burkhardt, Geo. J. 8, 526 Greene, S. W. 6, 228
Butrd, John. 8, 734 Hass, D. B. 8, 946
Blackburne, F. Jr. 10, 161 Harroti, J. T. 1, 4, 335
Brenzier, Wm. 9, 672 Hendric, Daniel. 16, 717
Bichel, J. W. 7, 522 Hendric, Daniel. 16, 717
Bichel, J. W. 7, 522 Hendric, Daniel. 16, 717
Colket, Coffin. 40, 531 Johnston, Heriang. 5, 948
DeHayen, H. Jr. 15, 206 Leitman, Leon. 6, 277
DeHars, John. 8, 549, Michener, Isvael. 39, 270
French, S. H. 11, 409
FOURTEPENT. (North of Hamilton street.) (North of Hamilton Street.)

Chesnut, Wm. ... \$6,584 McGinnis, G. T. ... 6,223
Cullin. John ... 11,321 McQuaid, James G. 5,317
Conrow, Jas. B. 25,688 Metzger, E. ... 39,412
Cunningham, W. J. 5,541 Michener, J. H. 32,250
Darlington, S. ... 15,616 Milligan, James ... 9,990
Davis, Henry J. 30,733 Moore, James ... 19,470
Dawson, J. C. ... 7,884 Moore, James S. ... 5,303
Delt. Jos. S. ... 9,995 Musselman, H. A. 5,600
Lempsry, Richd ... 8,433 Nett. Jas. ... 7,271 ow, Jas. B. 25,688/Metzger, E. 39,412
migham, W. J. 5,541 Michener, J. H. 32,250
mighon, S. 15,616 Milligan, James. 9,960
s. Henry J. 30,743 Moore, James. 9,960
son, J. C. 7,834 Moore, James. S. 5,803
Jos. S. 9,955 Musselman, H. A. 5,600
psry, Richd. 8,143 Nelli, Jas. 7,271
h. Thos. 109,207 Nelson, Robt. 12,323
n, E. T. 7,637 Newlord, John L. 6,690
Chas. A. 21,437 Newhold, John L. 6,800
Chas. A. 21,457 Newhold, John L. 6,800
Chas. A. 21,457 Newhold, John L. 7,273
Chas. S. 5,500 Patterson, H. C. 7,273
Tr. L. S. 5,500 Patterson, H. C. 7,831
Mrs. Helen. 24,500 Pearce, John. 29,243
Pliney. 47,644 Petterson, Richard. 24,455
L. Jas. F. 6,350 Pharo, A. R. 4,930
Inutil, W. D. Jr. 6,485 Phillips, Calvin. 4,907
L. C. W. 8,578 Potts, F. C. 6,023
Ill. Jas. 7,778 Reece, E. L. 9,296
Ill. Jas. 7,778 Reece, E. 1,926
Ill. Jas. 7,778 Reece, E. and Those ...
cn, E. T. ...
gherty, Jas ...
class A. ...
r, Olney ...
le, Geo. H. ...
ss, Franklin ...
on, Jas S ...
rt, L. S ...

assigned to duty on the gunboat Oriole, and have ever since been engaged in the performance of my special duty on her, she being deith the predatory panes infested the shores—they ficers and men who ex-

FIFTEENTH WARD. quite as much the slaves of their employers as they were of their owners. Quien sabe? Howver, this is only an opinion of my own. TWENTIETH WARD OF THE CARLISLE DEPOSIT BANK.—From the Carlisle papers we glean the following particulars of the suicide of W. M. Beetem, Esq. cashier of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, the fact of whose death was specially telegraphed to the Fress a tew days since:

"On Wednesday morning, shortly after five yelock, he arose as was his custom, and spent a short time in the business room of the bank writing. Shortly before six o'clock he went to sown room and shaved himself. Nothing more was seen of him until the breakfast ho which is about half-past six, when his al the garret, where he had ret ith the deliberate purpose of I

our citizens huch depressed others about him | Color | Colo observe nm.
"He as been for many years the cashier and financial manager of the Carlisle Deposit Bank, of which he was also the largest stockholder; and to his upright and intelligent management much of the success and useful-On Saturday evening, Fox's American Vari-

ety Theatre, in Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, was reopened. The house, which can contain 3,800 visitors, was nearly filled, as many as 3,000 or 3,500 persons having thronged it on this occasion. Large expense, guided by good taste, has refitted it so well, that it may now take rank among the highest dramatic establishments in this city. Some new and good scenery has been prepared for this house. and the company, taken as a company, and at this season, is about as good as might be expected. The opening piece was a new romantic drama entitled "Croghan Kinshela," the plot of which we defy any man to find out. In this play, as in 'Arrah Na Pogue," at the Chesnut Str tre, a great many people presume to represent Irish characters without making the slightest TWENTY-FIRST WARD. approximation to the Irish dialect and pronunciation. One gentleman, described in the bill as "the libertine," particularly distinguished himself by wearing a pair of salmon omitting the letter H, and substituting V for W, is the old Binney—only worser. Mr. J. Pil-grim has written a good character for himself (Sixteenth Division.) trome" was first played by him in 1853, at the St. Charles Theatre, New York; in the same year at Albany and Williamsburg; at the (First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Precincts. (First, Second, Third, Fourth, and Ninth Precincts.)

Ashton, Samuel K. \$3,778 Johnson, J. Warner 7,956

Bancrott, Harvey. 17,771 Longstreth, J. 6,362

Brown Moses. 7,758 Megargee, Thedore 51,562

Brown Moses. 7,794 Meister, Michael. 10,922

Cladin, O. S. 7,110 Newhall, G. A. 22,228

Craven, Thos., atty 95,839 Schofield, B. Jr. 6,785

Dobson, Janies. 17,369 Smith, Geo. A. 38,110

Dobson, John. 99, 469 Taylor, Franklin. 6,994

Kyans, Horace. 10,525 Wigner, John. 5,585

Fisher, Abraham 5,369 Wright, Jas. A. 22,168

Jeffries, Chas. T. 8,856 Wright, Jas. A. 22,168

Jeffries, Chas. T. 8,856 Wright, Theodore 7,227

Justice, Philip. 17,133 Yarnall, Ellis. 23,120 Howard Athenaum, in Boston, in 1855; at the National Theatre, in Boston, in 1857, and in the following year, again at the same house. A new drama produced 12 years ago, and played all over the country since, ought not to have been presented to a Philadeiphia audience as an cer, as the seventy-seventh number of his "Bos TWENTY-SECOND WARD. on Theatre," and it there bears the title of Eveline Wilson, the Flower of Erin." NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE .- "Arrahna-Pogue" is still drawing crowded houses, the interest of the public in this beautiful drama not seeming to have flagged in the cast. The play is indeed well deserving all he support it has received at the hands of the Philadelphians, for seldom has a drama, with nore perfect scenery or more careful artists, een produced in our city. ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Hooley's Minstrels begin this evening, at the Arch, their last week

in this city. We advise all who have not seen them to visit them during the week, as it

may be a long time before so fine a chance will

f minstrels.

toga this summer.

e given our citizens to enjoy a truly fine troop

-Indies patronize the faro banks at Sara-

(Fifth Division.)

Brick John Penn 25,538 Le Bouthifer, Chas Broch John Penn 25,538 Le Bouthifer, Chas Bontright James 38,662 Lehman, Sam W. Bodine S. F. 5,549 Love, John B. Busier Jos. B. 5,25 Marsh, Benj. B. Bussier Jos. B. 5,25 Marsh, Benj. B. Bussier Jos. B. 5,26 Marsh, Benj. B. Busier Jos. B. 5,26 Mitchell, James B. Button Jins. III,388 Miskey, Anthony Button Conyers II,560 Mitchell, James B. Buillt John C. 7,315 Mikehell, J. E. Cadbury Joel Jr. II,291 Morgan, C. E. Catherwood A. J. 12,257 McCullum, Um Clark M. F. 9,427 McCullum, IV. Crenshaw, E. A. 6,519 McDulloch, R. P. Childs C. O. 15,618 Needles, W. N. Cove Francis R. 20,633 Nixon, Martin Clark M. F. 9,427 McCullum, H. 23,356
Crenshaw E. A. 6,519 McDulloch, H. F. 3,456
Crenshaw E. A. 6,519 McDulloch, H. F. 3,456
Crenshaw E. A. 6,519 McDulloch, H. F. 3,456
Cohe Francis R. 20,623 Nixon, Martin, 43,012
Cope Francis R. 20,623 Nixon, Martin, 43,012
Cope Thos P. 21,118 Norris, H. L. 57,322
Cope E. A. 6,452 Noble, Chas. M. D. 13,255
Cope Thos P. 21,118 Norris, H. E. 57,322
Cope E. A. 6,452 Norris, H. L. 57,322
Coge Saul H. R. 6,450 Nigent, Geo. 11,355
Coleman A. C. 11,355
Coleman A. C. 11,355
Cummings H. H. 7,577
Parrach, Jumes. 5,343
Paraconst, Chas. S. 5,052
Cummings H. H. 7,577
Parrach, Jumes. 5,343
Parrach, Jumes. 5,345
Parrach, John S. 3,225
Parrach, John S. 3,245
Parrach, Jumes. 5,345
Parrach, John S. 3,245
Parrach, Jumes. 5,345
Parrach, John S. 3,345
Parrach, John S. 3,345
Parrach, John S. 3,345
Parrach, John S. 3,345
Parrach, Jumes. 5,365
Parrach, Jum 

(Ninth Division.)

Baldwin, M. W. ...\$211,832 Rowland, Samuel ...\$7,721

Brown, Alex ... ... 26,234 Rowland, Harry ... 21,646

Brown, Sarah A. ... 6,163 Rowland, Maxwell ... 7,747

Connell, S. W. ... 14,320 Ryers, Joseph W. 8,257

Carter, Rodman ... 7,663 Samuel, James ... 6,077

Claylon, John ... 6,154 Saddan, Francis A. 6,551

Carson, George C. 22,773 Smith, Josse B. ... 1,721

Cornelius, Rouert ... 36,076 Smith, Stephen ... 9,852

Fisher, James C. ... 7,007 Stuart, George H. 18,852

Gatzmer, W. H. ... 17,166 Thompson, Lewis ... 8,539

Hadly, Edward L. 22,973 Way, J. Tunis ... 1,653

Helverson, Wm ... 6,557 Way, William ... 1,663

Rowland, Wm ... 8,206 Whitaker, Robert 11,434

Rowland, Charles ... 8,206 Whitaker, Wm ... 1,668

Rowland, Charles ... 8,206 Whitaker, Wm ... 1,668

Rowland, Charles ... 8,207 Worthington, J. H. 7,901 TWENTY-FIFTH WARD. (Seventh Division.) (Tenth Division.) Allen, Daniel...... \$4,259 Martin, James...... \$5,920 Dawson, John..... 10,039 Memienhail, C. W. & 550 TWENTY-FOURTHWARD. (Eighth Division.)

(Eighth Division.)

Rateman, Jas. \$47,633 Hunter, Jas. 9,400
Biddle, C.M. 12,490 Hunter, John 9,400
Biddle, C.M. 12,490 Hunter, John 9,400
Bilandin, Mrs. M. 17,137 Lewis, Edw 16,973
Bruner, H.N. 73,466 Loxley, Mary P. 18,046
Bruner, Jas. B. 73,893 McCahen, W. J. 25,057
Burden, Dr. J. R. 6,241 McCullough, J. M. 6,035
Cattell, S. W. 31,234 McBlvaine, Hugh 9,133
Cattell, S. W. 31,234 McBlvaine, Hugh 9,133
Cattell, S. W. 31,234 McBlvaine, Hugh 9,134
Cattell, S. W. 31,234 McBlvaine, Hugh 9,136
Cattell, S. M. 7,159 Massey, John W. 7,165
Dullring, Henry 23,380 Middleton, Rich'd 10,454
Farson, Wm. 7,709 Miller, E. Spencer, 7,441
Field, John. 9,900 Phillips, Albert, 14,490
Ferre, Jas. B. 7,801 Power, John 6,308
Garrett, Geo. B. 6,000 Pugh, E. H. 8,114
Gales, Jos. H. 5,050 Small, James. 18,463
Gecse, D. M. 5,169 Snodgrass, W. T. 41,490
Griskey, Chas. M. 9,066 Sellers, Jno. Jr. 41,706
Hardle, Jas. G. 15,352 Steen, Robert, 10,310
Harnish, H. R. 6 668 Fruitt, Robert, 10,310
Hurnish, H. R. 6 668 Fruitt, Robert, 10,310
Hurnish, H. R. 6 668 Fruitt, Robert, 10,310
Hurnish, H. R. 6 668 Fruitt, Robert, 10,310
Hughes, Owen, 7,110
(Ninth Division.) (Ninth Division.)

WAIFS FROM THE SOUTH Governor Pierpont, on Thursday, made the following appointments:

Commissioner of Deeds for the State of Virginia in Ohio—A. H. McGuffey.

Notary Public for Loudoun County—T. P. Knox. ginia in Ohio—A. H. McGuffey.

Notary Public for Loudoun County—T. P. Knox.

General Foster was serenaded at the Spotswood Hotel, Thursday evening, by the independent band of the Second brigade.

Two companies of the First District of Columbia Cavalry, have been sent from Richmond to Norfolk for duty.

The agents of Lieutenant H. C. Merrill, who has charge of the district composed of the city of Richmond, the county of Henrico, and the town of Manchester, have, for the past three days, been busily engaged in taking a census of the negroes now residents of the district named. The same will be done throughout the South. The object is to obtain the number of negroes and their status on the lst of January, 1855; how many are supported by the Government; how many are mulattoes, and how many of unmixed blood. The census agents are also required to ascertain what number of these negroes remain in the employment of their former masters, and what proportion are mechanics and laborers. In case they are receiving support from the Government on account of disability, the character of their disability will be described. It is furthermore ordered that the number of those able to read and write shall be registered, and the money value of the negroes at the time of their emanication esti-

number of those able to read and write shall be registered, and the money value of the negroes at the time of their emancipation estimated. The sexes and ages of the negroes are also to be given. While no definite returns have been yetreceived at the office, Lieutenant Herrill, from such data as has reached him, is inclined to place the number of negroes now in his whole district, of all ages and sexes, at thirty thousand. It should be borne in mind, however, that many of these have come from the country since the occupation of Richmond by the United States troops.—Richmond Republic, 28th. Workmen have already levelled the old walls of the National Bank of Virginia, Richmond, and commenced excavating preparatory to the speedy erection of a magnificent edifice on the corner below and adjoining the custom-house on Main street. When once fairly under way the building will be pushed speedily to completion. It will be constructed of the best materials, four stories high, and thoroughly ireproof. The main room (even with the street), in which the offices of the bank will be located, is to be thirty-one feet wide by eighty feet deep, with a pitch of twenty-five feet, thus readering it one of the most commodious as well as imposing rooms in the United States. The basement of the edifice will be occupied by brokers and insurance agents, and the upper stories rented out as lawyers' offices. This house is only one of a number of improvements now in contemplation, and which, we trust will, in the course of time, restore our dilapidated city to something of its former good looks.

The Norfolk '(Va.) Day-Book, after four years suspension, is resumed. In his salutatory the editor says:

"The war has embittered the feelings of both sections. It is the duty of those conducting the journals of the country to use the influence at their command to restore good feeling and fellowship between those who have been so embittered. We shall not only consider it our duty, but our pleasure, to endeavor to allay all animostites of the past, and to restore confidence, good feeling, and fellowship between the people of the North and the South. Fate has decided that we have but one common country for all of us. Then it is the duty of every man, woman, and child, to worship at the shrine of that country; and, surely, in doing this we can lay aside all bitter feeling, and, with Christian-patriot hearts, come up nobly to the work before us." years suspension, is resumed. In his salutarecing, and, with Caristian-pairlot hearts, come up nobly to the work before us."

RALEIGH.

The tide of immigration from country to city was porlings never so general as at this moment. Yesterday not only was the regular market space occupied by the carts and other vehicles of our "country cousins" but a pourprestive was made on Fayetteville street, north and south. It is one of the "straws" which show how the political winds blow, and unmistakably indicate that the people, weary of politics, have acquiesced in the new order of things, and are turning from inclination as well as necessity their attention to the practical affairs of life.

Prices are still coming down. Yesterday beef was offered at Deents, and heavy at that price; Irish potatoes soid at 75 cents per bushel; eggs, 25 cents per dozen; buttor, 25 cents per pound, and so on ad infinium.

Watermelous, peaches, apples and the like, were abundant and at such prices as not to forbid any class of our people from purchasing.—Ruleigh Progress, 222.

Ikaleigh begins to show some signs of visitivity a bezines point of view. Improve-FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Raleigh begins to show some signs of vitality in a business point of view. Improvements in the capacity of her stores is not the only feature in which we see the evidence of sitvancement—it appears to be at last receptive of the three is such a science as taste and internal beauty—and, accordingly, many of the foremost men in the community in mercantile pursuits are giving attention to such ornamentation. But the expansion of bustness is not less promising. We know of one through the continum who, in a few weeks, will open in this city a stock of goods of \$610,000 value, and the probability is strong that there are others here who, not willing to be outstripped, may determine upon like increase of their facilities for trade. At all events, the future is bright in promise, and it may be that our place will have in the to-come a higher prosperity than heretofore. It will be so if we are only true to our local interests—Ibid.

The Philadelphia Press says there are five

heretofore. It will be so if we are only true to our local interests.—Bid.

The Philadelphia Press says there are five hundred barrels of yellow snuff stored at Greensboro for the feminines South. We simply wish to say that but a small portion of the fet will find consumers in Raleigh. Not one of ten of ladies are accustomed to indulge in the elegant practice of mop and tim-box.—Toid.

CHARLOTE, N. C.

There have been some recent changes in the officers at the post of Charlotte. Colonel J. C. McQuiston, of the 12M Indiana Regiment, or mands the brigade on duty in that section—slice at the Mint.

The 180th Ohio has been relieved, and the finding is present post garrison. Lieut. Colonel Dewitt C. Walters is post command: It; Lieut. A. G. Wood, post adjutant—office at the M. C. Bank; and Captain June E. Cravens, provost marshal—office at Charlotte I ank.

Bible, so that the way of salvation may be open to him? I abhor treason and traitors but the little innocent children—the purest, sweetest things in Richmond—how my heart yearns to them! Are they to be left to grow up in ignorance, benighted enough to be rushed blindly into another such war? God forbid! appeal to every benevolent heart in the land. It seems incredible, but is true, that this movement is bitterly opposed by the self-styled aristo, cracy here, who declare they will never pay a dollar's taxes in support of free schools. To the North, then, belongs the great work of gratuitous instruction throughout the continent.
About the middle of August I hope to be back in my own school in Philadelphia, where I shall be glad to receive contributions in money or school books for the cause, as other schools are now in course of preparation. MARY E. THROPP. The State Agricultural exhibition, to be held at Williamsport, on the last days of September next, promise to be an unusual display. We learn that aiready more space for cattle and sheep has been applied for than ever before, so long previous to the exhibition. The State Society is exerting itself, in conjunction with a committee of the Lycoming County Agrichltural Society, to have complete preparation for any crowd that may visit the fair or the beautiful town in which it is held. There are now in process of erection stalls for nearly one thousand cattle, sheep, and hogs; a hall three hundred feet long for protection to agricultural improvements; a two-story hall, two hundred feet long, for the display of embroidery, pictures, statuary, pianos, and other articles subject to damage from the weather; and a covered area, overlooking the whole of the ample grounds, capable of seating from two to three thousand persons. A sub-committee of the general Executive Committee of the State Society, consisting of Messrs. Hamilton, of Harrisburg, Kapp, of Northumberland, Ellis, of Lycoming, Holstein, of Montgomery, Driesbach, of Luzerne, accompanied by a number of members of the Society, visited Williamsport a few days ago. They were hospitably received there, and after visiting and examining the park, they departed for their homes, heartily approving of the designs and acts of the President of the Society, and Mr. Herdic, the resident member of the Executive Committee in this licection too much praise cannot be awarded. There is every promise of a fine display, and ample accommodation will be made for the entertainment of all. THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.-The

SOUTHERN WHITE CHILDREN.

not this movement in Richmond beginning a

MAJOR GENERAL TOM CRITTENDER, late of the Federal army, and his brother, Major Gene-ral George B. Crittenden, late of the Confede-rate service, are in the city. Though fighting on opposite sides, the two brothers were alike chivalric. Braver men never led hosts to bat-tle.—Louisville Journal. SINGULAR ACCIONAT.—The Petersburg Express, of the 28th, vouches for the following: A man had his fingers burned in a singular manner yesterday. Discovering the mercury in his thermometer rising rapidly, and fearing it would force its way out, he attempted to insert a cork in the top, when the heated metal reached his digits and scorched them severely. CLTY ITEMS. "THE HOUSEKEEPERS FRIEND."-This is the designation applied to Gray's Patent Petroleum Vapor Stove, for Cooking, Lighting, and Heating purposes, on exhibition and for sale at No. 819 Arch street. The title is well deserved, as we conceive this stove to be, in point of economy and comfort, the greatest won-der of the age. It has many peculiarities to recommend it to popular favor, among which

we may name— lst. Its reliability and perfect simplicity of construction, which enables any one to use it without fear of accident. 2d. A saving of more than 50 per cent. is effected by its use, in the cost of fuel.

3d. It consumes no coal or wood, and does 4th. It has no chimney, stove-pipes, or wicks. and does not emit smoke or odor of any kind 5th No danger of explosion or accident, and

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.-Mr.George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome as ortment of novelties in Shirting Prints. beau tiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any FOR ONE DOLLAR -All the time spent in tv ing and untying, and half the silk in the tie and scarf are saved by the use of Eshleman's wholesale and retail, at 701 Chestnut street.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The mproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. arrison at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North manner, and warranted to give satisfaction cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is really indispen-sable to every lady about leaving the city. Their entire stock of Straw and Fancy Good VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide hemselves with BATHING DRESSES from

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. CONCERNING EXTRAVAGANCE IN DRESS,-Six housand bachelors recently resolved not to ask any young woman in marriage until a he manner of living, and particularly in the lress, of the fairer sex. By way of setting an example in taste and economy, they unanimously determined to procure all their wearing parel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of street, above Sixth. A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD is the prime cause of many very troublesome com plaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Scrofula, Scurvy, and Gout, are but a few of the many disorders arising from the depraved

condition of the vital fluid. For diseases of rative; by entering into the circulation, it exist in the system; it, at the same time, sus ains the strength of the patient, and imparts hose who have been radically cured by it, given at length in Jayne's Almanac. Prepared nly at 242 Chestnut street. BETTER THAN PORT.-Speer's Samburg Port Wine is better than pure Port, and since the adulteration of the latter must take its place. t is pure and really excellent and health-giving.—Troy Times. BATHING ROBES for ladies, gentlemen, and children, at Sloan's, 806 Market st., Philada. and at his store on Cape Island, N. J. jy28-3t\* THE PUBLIC IS CAUTIONED AGAINST AN INITA-

tion of the Photograph of Lieut. Gen. Grant, the original of which was taken by F. Gutekunst, Arch street. It is a bad copy. The original will be known by my imprint on the back.
jy25-6t\* FOUR STROK & Co.'s PIANO'S (little used) for sale at bargains. These pianes 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 new ones of same style.

and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant pianos for sale on lating terms. Govern, Seventh and Chestnut. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS FOR RENT

November 155 00 18607 00124 6332 | 1600 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000 00134 649 | 1000

decline of ½, and 7.30s at 89%@99%; 107 was bid for sixes of 1881, and 96½ for 10.40s. Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales. 132 was bid for Philadelphia, 118 for Farmers' and was bid for Philadelphia, 118 for Farmers' and Mechanics', 29 for Mechanics', 25 for Penn Township, 5114 for Girard, 2914 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and 5714 for City.

In Railroad shares was less doing. Reading sold at 5314, 25314, the latter rates decline of 14, electing at 538. DEAR SIR: It was my privilege, as you know to spend the Easter holidays in Richmond. The ladies of the Freedman's Aid Society arrived about the same time, and were soon actively engaged in their excellent work. But closing at 53%. Philadelphia and Eric at 221/2 the little, helpless children of the poor whites too young for usefulness, were lying about the pavement, in front of the Commission Room. Pennsylvania Railroad at 57%, a decline of 1/4 and Catawissa preferred at 253/@26; 123 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Philadelphia and German-town; 55 for Minchill; 223/ for North Pennsylin ranged, wretched looking grouns, shivering crowding the sunny spots, and occasionally begging for a child's paper with A B C's in it. It was then suggested that these little ones should be gathered in, and free schools organvania; 45 for Elmira preferred; and 12 for Catawissa common. In City Passenger Railroad shares there is feed. The work was commenced at once, by C. Thurston Chase, Esq., the practical, efficien onthing doing. 20 was bid for Spruce and worker in this matter.
July finds me again in Richmond, and two Pine; 14 for Arch Street; 9 for Race and Vine; 20 for Girard College; and 23 for Union. good schools, one numbering 110 (girls) another Canal shares are without any material change, Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold 140 (boys) are now in successful operation in two churches on Oregon Hill, some of the children coming more than two miles for the at 311/4@311/2; and Wyoming Valley Canal at 54. 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; precious instruction.

It is the cherished desire of our Union Pre 8 for Lehigh Navigation; 81/2 for Susquehanns Canal; 31½ for Delaware Division.

The following were the quotations of sident, "tried and true," to elevate the condition of the poor whites of the South, and is Saturday, at the hours named:

the beginning? Is it not good work to teach any child enough of arithmetic to prevent his being cheated, to write his own letters and In January, 1864, the number of miles of ompleted railroad in the Northern States was nearly 25,000 miles, and in the Southern tates about 9,000 miles. So much of the late ter, however, has been destroyed and worn out that it may be said nearly the whole must be renewed. This will, for the next few years, make a tremendous demand on the various nanufactories of railway material, and the capacities of Pennsylvania in this respect will be taxed to their utmost. When once trade and commercial intercourse are revived beween the two sections, the iron interest and manufactories of this State will find themselves unable to fill the demands for material.

Michigan claims to be the second State in the Union in the amount of iron ore. Two hundred and forty-eight thousand tons of iron ore were shipped from Marquette the past year, and 25,000 tons retained for the use of furnaces located in that region, making a total production of 278,000 tons of ore—an annual amount only exceeded by Pennsylvania in 1860, that State having mined 1,706,476 tons;

Ohio then ranking next, and mining 228,796 The total valuation of the live stock Pennsylvania is estimated at \$105,862,161.

The application of the insurance principle is extending in America by the adoption, one after another, of the branches of British in urance. A company to insure the fidelity of persons holding places of trust has been started in New York The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to the Collector of Customs at New York, ordering the discontinuance of the shipping fee on cotton, in accordance with the President's proclamation of June 13:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 24, 1865.—Sir: Messys. Bierwith and Rocholl retain \$144, alleged to have been collected by you on the 5th instant, as the one per cent. per pound shipping fee on thirty-six bales of cotton arriving from Charleston, S. C., to their address, on the Alhambra and the Heires. The one cent per pound shipping fee was abolished by the proclamation of the President of June 13, 1865, which removed all restrictions on trade cast of the Mississippi river, and it is to be refunded whenever it has been collected after that date. You are hereby authorized and instructed to adjust the above and all similar applications by this rule, without reference to me of individual cases.

HUGH McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury. Simon Draper, Esq., Collector of Custom New York. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has given the following important decision in answer to several inquiries of the Collector of the First district of West Virginia. The fol. owing is the decision: TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, July 22, 1865.
SIR: Your letter of the 1st inst., containing
several interrogatories respecting stamp duties is received. I reply:
First. The law does not designate which
party shalf furnish the stamp to be affixed to
a receipt, but does make it imporative that a
stamp shall be affixed; and if the receipt is
not stamped when signed and issued, the party
executing it is liable to a penalty. Under this
provision it is clearly the duty of the party
executing the receipt to see that it is properly
stamped. stamped.
Second. The stamp must necessarily be can-Second. The Samp scaled by the party signing the receipt. The affixing and cancellation, however, may be done by an attorney or agent of the party signing an instrument, duly authorized so to do, the party signing being absent at the time the stamp is affixed; but in this case, his or her initials, and not the initials of the attorney or must be used. initials, and not the initials of the attorney or agent, must be used.

Third. Your third question is substantially answered in the above reply to your first one. The party signing or executing the receipt is bound to see that it is stamped in accordance with the requirements of the law, or suffer the penalty. If the company furnish the stamps, it is all well; but the receipt, at all events, must be stamped. it is all wen; but the Lovery,—
must be stamped.

I would further say, that the law makes the receipt null and void for the want of the stamp, and that the person signing or issuing the same, is liable to the penalty (as per act of June 30, 1864, sec. 158), which penalty should be enforced. Very respectfully.

E. A. Rollins,

Denvit Commissioner. E. A. Rollins,
Deputy Commissioner.
To J. C. Onn, Esq., Collector First District,
Wheeling, West Virginia.

-The Commissioner of Internal Revenue ons made the following decisions: That the term " rent" for which a deduction nay be made from the amount of income, ap-biles to room rent, where actually used by the birer, as well as to house rent. A biblical map hirer, as well as to house rent. A biblical map is not a religious tract, within the meaning of the law, and any person peddling the same must have a peddler's license. Fump logs, bored for use as water pipes, are not taxable as manufactures. Interest paid to depositors by savings banks is considered a dividend within the meaning of section 120 of the law, and the tax of five per cent. should be withheld therefor and paid to the Government. An undertaking on a claim by a third party, under the New York statutes, is a joint agreement, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents.

The Treasury Depositment for the week ending July 22, issued certificates of indebtedness

to the amount of \$2,857,000, and within the same period redeemed \$6,083,000 of such certificates. \$379.000 in fractional currency was issued du-There vet remain about 150,000 claims for bounty land, under the several acts of Con-gress, before the Commissioner of Pensions. The following comparative table shows the quantity of some of the principal articles of roduce left at tidewater from the commence ment of navigation to and including the 22d of July inst., in the years indicated:-1864, April 30, 382,800 6,823,100 2,308,500 142,000 Canal Opened. May 1.
Flour, bils. 549,300
Wheat, bushels. 2,856,100
Corn. 10,444,200
Barley, 61,100

Malt. 3,717,500 3,615,100 3,970,500 Coats. 3,717,500 84,500 147,500 Beef, bbls. 8,600 5,400 7,100 Bacco, 10s. 3,800,400 559,300 1,88,300 Bacco, 10s. 3,800,400 559,300 1,88,300 1,870,000 1,7,900 Lard. 17,572,400 1,013,000 1,687,000 Cheese. 353,600 46,000 539,100 Wool. 16,900 23,200 120,000 Coat.—The quantity sent by railroad this week is 70,514.11—by causl, 38,947: for the week is 170,514.11-by canal, 33,947; for the week, 104,460.11 tons, against 98.229 for the rresponding week last year. The demand continues fair, but is not brisk, The demand continues tair, but is not brisk, white prices are firm.

The furnout in a large portion of the Wyoning and Scranton regions is causing more demand for our coal. We had our stoppage here about six weeks, and now they have theirs, which will prevent any overstock of coal being thrown into the market until the fall demand sets in.

The great drawback to the coal trade is the present stagnation in the iron business. More

-20 Bonds, new.... -20 Bonds, new....

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. I teported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 56 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS. 300 Junction Oil..lts 2% 400 Curtin Oil ...b30 4
50 Philla & E R ... 22% 100 do ....b5 4
1100 City 6s Municipal 22% 2000 Cam & A 6s .... 38
200 do ..... 22% 2000 do ..... 98
200 Sch Nav pref. b90 31% 2000 U S 7-20 T N F&A 99% 100 do ..... 31% 25 Wy'g V.2dys&int 5i
100 Curtin Oil... 3 34 SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD.

FIRST BOARD.

Central was quoted at 95, Eric at 95, Michigan Southern at 65%. The following quotations were made board, as compared with yesterilay: Sat. Fri. Ad. S. 6s coupons, '81..... After the board the market was dull rose to 95%. In other stocks there w change of importance. Later, Eric sold a Philadelphia Markets. There is a fair demand for Flour, and are firm in their views. Sales comprise

2,000 bbls extra family, at \$3.50 \( \text{pbb} \) stock; \$9@0.50 for fresh ground do, and Northwestern; 500 bbls fancy Onio also \$10.50. The retailers and bakers are b from \$6.50@7 for superfine; \$7.25@7.75 for tra; \$8@9.50 for extra family, and higher for fancy brands. Rye flour has advan and 100 bbls sold at \$5.50 # bbl. In Corn and 100 bbls sold at \$5.50 % bbl. In Corthere is nothing doing.

Grain.—Wheat continues scarce, and are looking up, with sales of about 3, old red at \$2.25; new red is in demands allowed at \$2.25; new red is in demands and leades at 21002 fb shu. Corn is scan a small way at 1100 % bu. Corn is scan prices have advanced 5c % bu; 1,500 bu. yellow sold at 102@105c. Oats have avanced; 5,000 bus sold at 52@35c for ne 05@70c for old. Barley and Malt are wellowed. vanced; 3,000 bus some ac 22330 for here. Secrete, for old. Barley and Malt are with change.

Bark.—First No. 1 Quereitron is scarce, in demand at \$25 \ 100.

Cottox.—Prices have advanced i \$2\circ \( \text{p} \) there is more doing in the way of satus; \$\vec{a}\$, \$\vec{a}\$ by bales soid at from 4\$\vec{a}\$\ve demand, with small sales of bbls and to MM is b.

Whish's continues in good domand sales of about 130 bbls at 220c f gallon. The following are the receipts of flot The following are the rece Grain at this port to-day:

New York Markets, July 29. New York markets, July 29.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State 8 Western Flour is without decided chamsers 7,000 bills at \$5.25@6.75 for superfine State \$7@7.20 for extra State; \$7.25@.10 for cloud (5.6.25@6.75 for superfine Western, and \$7.00 for common to medium extra Western \$8.25@8.65 for common to good shipping bracket a round-hoop Ohio.

Canadian Flour is quiet and steady; \$8.00 bils at \$7.10@7.60 for common, and \$7.9.25 for good to choice extra.

Southern Flour is quiet and steady; \$8.50.00 for common, and \$7.00 bils at \$7.10@7.60 for common bils at \$7.10@7.60 for common bils at \$7.10@7.60 for common bils at \$7.00 bils at \$7.00 bils at \$7 9.25 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is quiet and steady; sal

bbls at \$7.75@\$75 for common, and \$2.80@infor fancy and extra.

Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet.
Wheat is quiet and firm; sales 70,001 bad winter red Western at \$2. Rye is quiet as firm. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is quiet.
Oats are quiet at \$4@55 for Western. It corn market is without decided change; sale 20,000 bushels at 90@91 for unsound, and wig for sound mixed Western.
Provisions.—The Pork market is higher sales 9,700 bbls at \$32.25@35 for new mess; it @40 for was 40, \$24.50@25.50 for prime; as \$20@27 for prime mess. The beef market steady; sales 1,800 bbls. at about proving prices.

Beef hams are firm. Cut meats are stead \$31c \$470 pkgs. at 15@17c for shoulders, and best bids at 19@24/c.

Whiskey is firmer; sales 200 bbls Western; \$2.15@2.16.

Tallow is steady; sales 25.000 fts at 11/4@12.

Boston Markets, July 29. Boston Markets, July 29. By bbl.
Grain.—The receipts since yesterday been 3,250 bus Oats, 4,000 do Shorts. Corn i moderate demand; sales of Southern yello \$1.0201.03; Western mixed at \$50,000 for but, are firm; sales of Northern and Canada at 650; Western, 74,0750; Prince Edward 1,50,000 ft bu. Rye is in moderate demand: 5000 ft bu. Rye is in moderate demand: 5000 ft bu. Shorts are selling at \$22,23; Feed, \$24,223; Middlings, \$25,000 ft bu. Provisions.—Pork is firm and in good mand; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$23,01; most, \$1,000 ft bull; sales of prime at \$25,000 ft bu Eastern and Western mess and extra flags # bbl, cash. Lard is firm; sales at 23@23% # h, cash. Hams are selling @21c # h, cash.

Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July 2 Business in the oil way was active. The was a larger inquiry for Crude and Redu The sales were liberal, all things consider The Allegheny River is again too low steamers to reach oil City. The receipts, terduy, exceed 1,100 bbls, while the sales ceeded 3,600 bbls, Prices have been unifor some days. The principal transactive were in bulk. We carn from oil City that market was steady, with a better demandare amount was ready for shipment. market was steady, with a better demand-large amount was ready for Shipment. The demand for export is improving. A number of parcels were disposed of for Philadelph, delivery. The sales were as follows: CRIDE.—We notesales f,000 bbls light gravit 20c, pkgs returned; 200 do, a better qualit 21c, pkgs returned; 200 do, a better qualit 21c, pkgs returned; 1,200 do, bulk, 21c; 400 d to arrive, 21c; 850 do, 201/2c, bbls returned; do, 26c, bbls included; 100 do, fob, 20c. Bepriken.—Among the transactions were bbls bonded, Philadelphia delivery, 51%; 13 do, same terms and conditions; 50d of 2ctrolis do, same terms and conditions; 50 do Petro bonded, on the spot, 64c; 100 bbls free on spot, Petrolite, 65c.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July

Bark Imperador, Power, from Pernambr June 28th, via Delaware Breakwater, 21 inst, with sugar to Albert F Damon. Burk Nonparell, Flinn, 7 days from Pe Royal, in ballast to Workman & Co. Brig Herneld, Dayls, 8 days from Nuevit with molasses to G W Bernadou & Bro. Royal, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Herald, Davis, 8 days from Nuevits with molasses to G W Bernadou & Bro.

Brig Burmah, Sherman, 8 days from Calat with lumber to M Trump, Son & Co.

Brig John Brightman, Gray, 20 days from Galveston, in ballast to Warren & Gregg, Schr B G Tubman, Lang, 5 days from Peterburg, Va., with mdse to D Cooper & Co.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, 5 days from Silem, in ballast to Sinniekson & Glovet.

Schr Emma L Day, Haekney, from Egg hor, in ballast to captain.

Schr C E Elmer, Haley, from Boston, in blast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Lucy Church, Adams, from New Belford, in ballast to captain.

Schr Reading R R, No. 43, Ireland, from Nor folk, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ac Phanc, Cavalier, from Egg Harlor, Eblast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Jos Porter, Burroughs, from Fall Rive in ballast to Eathbun, Caldwell & Co.

Schr L. Phelger, Dreby, from St. Incgees, in ballast to Captain.

Schr A Townsend, Soocy, from New York, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Bostown, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington Schr Northern Light, Ireland, from Bostown, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington Schr Reading R R. No. 40, Davis, from George town, in ballast to Captain.

Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, from Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, from Schr J H Bartlett, Rockhill, from Sahm. Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, from Boston, in Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, from Boston, in Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, from Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Schr J H Barnett, Rockinn, from States ballast to captain.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, from Bristo, R in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Virginia Tomlinson, Burton, 2 day
from Drawbridge, Del, with grain to labeley & Co.
St'r Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New 106
with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Below. Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston.
Brig Thos Watter, Long, Falmouth, Jan.
Brig Thos Watter, Long, Falmouth, Jan.
Brig Humming Bird (Br), Stephens, Brig Humming Bird (Br), Stephens, Brig Roselia (Br), Cohoon, Port Medway.
Schr Addy Ulrich (Swed), Ingham, Stirl Schr E Elmer, Haley, Boston.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, Baker's Folly.
Schr Amos Edwards, Somers, Boston.
Schr Lucy Church, Adams, Nantucket.
Schr Jerter, Buryonghs, Providence.
Schr Reading RR, No 43, Irchand, Washings.
Schr W Collyer, Taylor, Alexandria.
Schr L Fhleger, Dreby, Norwalk.
Schr L Fhleger, Dreby, Norwalk.
Schr L Fhleger, Dreby, Norwalk.
Schr L Fhleger, Buryonghs, Providence.
Schr Hannah Matida, Price, Fall River.
Schr A Townsend, Soocy, Boston.
Schr Morthern Light, Irchand, Boston.
Schr Elizabeth Edwards, Smith, Danversho.
Schr Emma D Finney, Heather, Surpandla.
Str Putham, Leach, Richmond.
Str Putham, Leach, Richmond.
Str Heverly, Plerce, Washington.
Str Heverly, Plerce, Washington. Schr Henry Nutt, Baker, from West Indies Ship John S Harris, Chase, at Sagua 13th for this nort 1sth.

Ship Florence Treat (new), Short, from
gor for Buenos Ayres, at Rockland 23d in
Brig Fanny Foulkes, Swain, cleared in
Orleans 20th Inst. for New York, with 52

Schr Redabedor, Kennedy, sailed from Mand 21st inst. for this port.
Schrs Wm H Tiers, Hodfman, and Ephraid Anna, Dale, hence at Boston 27th inst.
Schr War Engle, Inker. cleared at Bos 27th inst. for this port.
Schrs Vermillion, Avery: Sarah J liris Shaw, and E J Irwin, Atkins, hence at Irdence 27th inst.
Schrs R G Porter, Crowell, and D i Flore Relley, sailed from Providence 27th inst. this port. this port. Schr Rockingham, Frisbec, from Portsu NH. for this port, at Newport 26th 19st NH. for this pursue, Search 2011 sailed again.
Schrs Geitysburg, Smith, from Boston this port, and Mary Louiss, Hammond, for Calais for do, at Newport 27th inst.
Schr E Doron, Jarvis, sailed from Pemouth 26th inst. for this port.
Schr Thos Boxless, Wrightington, from River for this port, sailed from Newport Schr John R Mather, Collins, of and in Fall River for Cow Eay, C B, in ballactionally lost on Cape Sable 2d inst; crewing the company of the