The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1865.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PRESS. Eight years ago this day we published the first number of The Press. We always mark the annivereary as the beginning of a most prosperous newspaper enterprise, and as almost the first of the events which preceded the first effective open protest of the Northern people against the arrogance of Slavery. Without a party, and against a party which had just entered upon a fresh lease of the administration of the Government, THE PRESS took the field. The Democracy were in possession in Pennsylvania, and a large majority of the States. The South was in the bloom of its wealth and the pride of its strength. Mr. Bu-CHANAN's coffers were full. He distributed imperial patronage with despotic sway. He rewarded and punished with royal ostentation. Even humbly to differ with such a majesty, was to dare the darkest doom. And the attempt was promptly rebuked. But when this difference was steadily maintained, and when it deepened into defiance, and finally broke into revolution, the force of a single-handed combat for the right was both felt and seen. A journal that broke from a once-honored organization saw that organization break down under its own dishonor; and the arrogant tyrants who sought to crush independent citizens were themselves crushed under the weight of their own treachery. The volumes of THE PRESS are the living record of fearless deeds. They prove that there is no power strong enough to put down those who contend for the truth, and that no party can survive the loss of its honor or

the violation of its faith. REBELLION REVIVED. The value of the military presence is the recent rebel and slave States, is again strongly vindicated. Their confessed poverty and the generosity of the Government in its civil policy and in its cfforts to alleviate the sufferings produced by their wickedness, have not inspired the slightest abatement in their arrogance and insolence. The conduct of the traitors of Richmond, and, according to late intelligence, of those in North Carolina, will only damage themselves. The hope that they would be permitted again to stab the Government under the amnesty and reconstruction policy of the President, has been sternly dissipated by the summary revocation and repudiation of the election at Richmond. and the same chastisement will of course be inflicted upon the enemies of Governor HOLDEN in North Carolina. How steadily these men are provoking the bitterest retribution! How completely they are fulfilling the worst prophecies of those who have contended that there was neither faith nor truth in them! And how, on the other hand, they are disgusting those who have insisted upon reposing confidence in them! If however, the Southern people will have the iron rule, they must even be accommodated. We trust we shall now have no more judicial nonsense and newspape logic to prove that the rebellion is at an end. The politicians who have been slandering Mr. STANTON on the subject of military courts, and who have been clamoring for the restoration of the habeas corpus,

clamors, if they have any sense of propriety ANNEXATION. A VERY STRONG FEELING in favor of annexation to the United States is reported to be growing up in the Canadas, despite the protests of some of the journals and politicians, who imagine that their interests require them to make, for the present, very loud protestations of loyalty. The Reciprocity Treaty demonstrated that free trade with our country was of immense service to our Northern neighbors; and if they cannot secure its advantages on any other terms than annexation, they will not be Economist, in a well-written article published some time since, demonstrated in the clearest manner, that Great Britain, her British-American provinces, and the United States, would all advance their material interests by the transfer of the provinces to our country. It will cost Great Britain much more than her possessions are worth, financially, to securely fortify them; and it will plunge the Provinces into a chronic state of insecurity to make their fate constantly dependent upon the uncertain chances of a war between Great Britain and the United States, which may at any time suddenly arise. The Economist contends that pride and sentiment, not interest maintain the present relations between England and her North American Colonies: and it is by no means improbable that John Bull may some of these fine days grow heartily tired of governing colonies which tax his resources severely, and that the colonists will find the control of a government in which their interests are not repre-

sented too burdensome and unjust to be Our past history abounds with instances in which immense districts of territory, that are now of priccless value, were peacefully and honorably acquired. The purchase of Louisiana, the acquisition of Florida, and the Spanish title to the land west of the Mississippi and north of the forty-second parallel, the annexation of Texas, the acquision of California, New Mexico, and Arizona, are some of the fruits of the past. The future may yield us almost equally valuable extensions of territory on our Northern and Southwestern frontiers. But there is no necessity for undue haste or for dishonorable invasions of the rights of other nations. There is no advantage to be gained by striving to pluck a pear before it is ripe. In due time "manifest destiny" will unite politically on this continent all the people whose true interests will be promoted by such a Union.

THE WHOLE INDIAN POPULATION within

the limits of the territory of the United

States is estimated at about 320,000 to 350,000; 14,000 or 15,000 of whom are located east of the Mississippi River, in New York, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Mississippi. A new Indian war has broken out along the line of the telegraph, between San Francisco and the eastern seaboard and as the Indians declare they will make a death-struggle against advancing civilization, it is probable thousands of them will be destroyed by the contest they are madly provoking, and that we are about to have the last great Indian war. The Secretary of the Interior has instructed the Indian agents, that, in all cases of difference of opinion with the military authorities about the policy to be pursued to hostile or dangerous tribes, they are to defer to the judgment of the latter; and our soldiers make fearful havoc among the red marauders when they fairly commence a desperate conflict with them Polygamy in Utah will speedily be destroyed if the reported discoveries of gold in that Territory are confirmed. The fair

 sex nowhere find more numerous or more ardent admirers than among the hardy pioneers of our mineral regions. They have a theory that the Mormon marriage system is valid so far as the first wife is concerned, but no further. If they should emigrate, in considerable numbers, to Utah, the Mormon elders will find it impossible to preserve their "peculiar institution" from the inevitable assaults of these chivalrous knight-errants. AFTER a protracted contest, President

Johnson has reappointed the present Postmaster of the city of Philadelphia. Had Mr. WALBORN not proved to be a most energetic public servant, he could not have survived so animated a competition.

THE GREAT QUESTIONS. We have made some selections of opinions from influential sources, on the several living and growing questions of the times, which may serve to assist, adjust, correct, or strengthen the views of patriotic thinkers and writers. We subjoin the ollowing as the first instalment :

(From the Chicago Tribune.)

THE GREAT REMEDY.

There is scarcely a day in which we do not read of cases of suffering communities in the South, and of doletal prospects of still more suffering as the season advances into winter. We see, in almost every journal, direful prognostications of the dissolution of Southern society, of a bloody war of races, and a fearful reign of barbarism and anarchy, the continuation of which no man can foretell. There may be, indeed, we doubt not! there is some foundation for the apprehensions that the people of the South feel, and there unquestionably is, in limited districts in which war has fercely raged, the great scarcity of food that betokens want among the masses. We can do nothing for present distress save to contribute our mite to its relief, and to urge others to the exercise of Christian liberality. But we can tell the people of the South of a sovercien panacea for the more terrible disasters that they see glowering upon them in the future. Our remedy has the merit of being not only easy of application, but of unquestionable efficacy. It is not only a cure for present ills, but a prophylactic to prevent the occurrence of social and political evils by and by, the apprehension of which is the cause of so much distress. It is so simple that we fear it may be laughed at by those who imagine that nothing but superhuman means can restore and preserve order in the lately robellious States; but as it accords with the theory of the Divine government of the world, and with the most advanced ideas of social and political science as taught among men, we do not fear the ridicule of purblind politicians, mousing tricksters, and peddling compromisers, who call themselves statesmen, by stating it in full. It is this: "A FAIR DAY's wages for A good DAY's work."

If the people of the South will adopt this rule and stick by it, without asking any questions as to the color, condition, or social states will disappear, and with them the portents of cvil to come. From the Chicago Tribune. THE GREAT REMEDY.

WHAT CONGRESS CANNOT DO A member of the Ohio Republican State Com-A memoer of the Onio Republican State Committee furnishes an article to the Cincinnati Commercial on the subject, in which he says:

The moment five States (meaning New England) attempt to induce Congress to reject the Representatives of other States, because these Representatives are not elected by the same franchise as their own, they proclaim war against the constitutional rights of Ohio and the thirty other States whose Constitutions exclude negro suffrage. President Johnson maintains that the legal, loyal voters of every State are to be treated alike. If rebels should be returned to Congress, or the claimants represent no constituency, of course they must be rejected, and military Governments continued until there are enough loyal, legal voters to elect loyal men. Congressmen, however, who vote to reject claimants to scats from the reorganized States, because they are not elected by universal suffrage, will find out that their constituents, and particularly the returned soldiers, who understand this negro question much better than stay-at-home politicians, will stand by the President and rebuke those who postpone the adoption of the constitutional amendment abolishing slavery, by throwing out, by this action, the State ratifications of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, &c., as recounted in trestlet. I incolved the search on Autil 11 mittee furnishes an article to the Cincinnati

action, the State ratifications of Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, &e., as recounted in President Lincoin's last speech, on April 11, 1865, as justifying his policy in the case of Louisiana. The sentiment of the army in favor of sustaining President Johnson's policy, was emphatically a unit at the Union State Convention, at Columbus, and the politicians who think that the Soldiers favor negro suffrage, can fully satisfy themselves on this point by submitting, through the Legislature, an amendment to the Constitution of Onio, striking out the word white, before they ask other States to do what they won't do at home. Then the arguments for and against negro sufrage can be considered before a tribunal that has constitutional power to pass upon them.

It is clear from this that no applicant for adnission to the next Congress can be safely excluded because he was not chosen by colored The Cincinnati Gazette covers the whole ground when it says, after commending the speech of Governor Brown, of Georgia: speech of Governor Brown, of Georgia:

So we believe and have said; but it is not to be done by rebel voting. There is a large share of good common sense and intelligence in Georgia, but it is not probable that if rebel soldiers vote there, as they do in Virginia and North Carolina, any men will be elected to Congress who agree with Governor Johnson. The probability now is that no rebel State, unless it is Arkansas, will send a loyal representation to Congress. And if they do not what then? The remedy is a very plain one, Congress will not admit a single rebel State or a single member till they come purged of every laint of secession and rebellion.

This is an essential condition, and anybody who expects Congress to admit sixty new members to form the basis of a great reaction party to overthrow all that four body who expects Congress to admit sixty new members to form the basis of a great reaction party to overthrow all that four years of war and convulsion has done, must think that there is not a grain of sense or patriotism left in that body. But how are loyal men to be sent iffrst, nobody is to be sent till they have learned loyalty. Secondly, if you are afraid to let the negroes vote, then amend the Constitution, and take the whole negro race out of the basis of representation. Representatives without a constituency is a thing never heard of out of the rotten boroughs of England. Either they must vote, or they must not be represented. For our own part we prefer to give them their votes. We are willing to trust the negroes to vote right; and if they do not at first they will soon learn. Finally, if these modes don't make a loyal people, exile will. Begin and try every man for treason who don't leave the country. Let Congress be firm—and we have reason to believe that it will—and in three years from this day we shall realize the vision of Governor Johnson. The whole country will be united; and not merely a sound peace, but order and prosperity will arise from the class which political insanity has caused. will revise their judgments and cease their

has caused. From the Louisville (Kv.) Journal. If rom the Louisville (Ky.) Journal.]

If the Southern States want negro suffrage thrust upon them by the Government, let them oppose the Administration: let them institution; let them leave flates slavery is dead, and attempt to revive it; let them imitate secession, and misrepresent the conservative masses of the North; let them vote secessionists into office; let them exhibit as much venom as possible, and impede the return of peace and good will to the utmost extent of their power. peace and good will to the utmost extent of their power.

Every vote given for slavery reaction in this state is a vote for negro suffrage in the Southern States hereafter, and at no distant day. If all attempts at reaction are heartily abandoned in the South, the President will be triumphantly sustained by the conservative masses in every portion of the country, and the Southern States will be enabled to regulate this question of negro citizenship and all other local questions to suit themselves.

(From the Boston Transcript.) [From the Boston Transcript.]

(From the Boston Transcript.)

THE PREEDMEN'S BUREAU.

Major General Howard seems to be adding to the fame he has won as a military commander, the reputation of an efficient executive officer in his new position. His appointment has so far proved an appointment fit to be made. The task he is called upon to perform is one of perplexity and delicacy in its various relations. A whole system of labor, under an institution where the despotic rule of the master degraded and kept in ignorance the slave; where an antagonism of interests took the place of fair co-operation, and where, on the one part, not only commercial rights, but the persons, the souls and the social and domestic sanctities of a powerless class were subjected to the arbitrary passions of their owners—such a system could not be suddenly and violently overthrown without producing more or less of suffering, anarchy, and confusion, and raising innumerable questions difficult of settlement. On the one hand, those lately slaveholders have been distinctly fold that their former chattels are now free men in the full sense of the word to be treated employed and year. have been distinctly told that their former chab-tels are now free men in the full sense of the word, to be treated, employed, paid, and pro-tected as such; and that to effect this the word and the honor of the Federal Government are pledged. On the other hand those recently bondmen are counselled that their liberation means freedom to work and seek their own support, take care of their families, and win a place among the orderly and industrious citi-zens of the itemblic; and that so far as they do this they will be encouraged and aided by the same power that has broken their shackles forever. do this they will be encouraged and aided by the same power that has broken their shackles forever.

That General Howard will meet the wishes of Northern partisans who, in the excess of their peculiar sympathy with the "natural leaders" (the phrase should be "usurping aristocrats") of the south, are bent upon abusing and misrepresenting, and are willing to cheat out of every chance to be men, the colored race, is not to be expected; neither will be likely to gratify those dangerous dumagogues wearing popular names to mask selfish purposes, who would injure instead of benefiting the negro, by appeals to his passions, his vanity, and his vindictiveness, thus encouraging him in illeness and restlessness, and preventing him from obtaining the confidence he can so easily win, and vindicating by his good conduct his fitness to have all the rights claimed for him.

This two-fold opposition to the Bureau is, however, to its praise rather than to its discredit. So far as we have been able to observe, its course has been cautious without being timid, active without being hasty, philan thropic without being visionary. Its decisions and its orders have been as rapid and as explicit as its necessarily, to a great extent, tentative and experimental work would allow. Much is yet to be learned before the dealing with the freedmen, the solution of the industrial problem at the South, can be entirely satisfactory. But a good beginning has been made; and the management of the industrial affairs in the States recently in rebellion, so far as they can be properly overlooked, directed, adjusted, and organized by the General Government, has been entrusted to a man of ability, conscientiously determined to do his duty fully and fairly. The public may be confident that so far as he has the power, he will be found efficient in gradually, but surely, bringing system out of confusion.

STATE RIGHTS AND NO STATES.

STATE BIGHTS AND NO STATES.

(From the Springfield Republican.)

Alexander Long, of Ohio, and other leading Democrats of that stamp, talk about reorganizing the Democracy as a State-rights party. Since Mr. Long Southern friends have given up that doctrine, as Mr. Long has heretofore held and defended it, the proposition that the Northern Democrats shall take it up is rather a dismal joke. As an offset to it, will not somebody propose a no-State party, taking the ground that there are no States in the old States of the word, and that the name United States is no more absurd than the other. But there is no more absurd than the other. But there is no more absurd than the other. But there is no thing to be made out of the State-rights question by the politicians, in any shape. The war has swept away all the non-sense on that question; and while the actual rights of the States are better understood and will be jealously guarded for the future, the heresies of State supremacy and secssion have forever gone by the board. The Democracy must find a more live issue than State rights. STATE RIGHTS AND NO STATES, "BEWARE OF FALSE ISSUES."

They will not show their hand till certain of the game. They will not oppose any one of the measures that have proved so popular till they shall be so deeply irradicated in power that they can certainly accomplish their designs. It is on false issues that they intend to fight the battle. Their appeal in the North will be to the passions and prejudices of the ignorant, while at the South no appeals will be made except to the North in help of their friends. They were almost a unit before the war, were still more united during the war; and now that they are conquered in the field, they are a closer unit than ever. Many who were opposed to seession then, will now affiliate with the seession ists to get a full restoration of their former condition. The subtle men of the South will couch their advice and appeals to the North in such gentleness of spirit, that the Copperheads will cry out "Magnanimous and chivalrie." and thereby many will be deceived unless they stand upon their guard. The only safe course for every friend of the regenerated Republic is to remain in the attitude of unswerving resistance to the enemy, and to oppose him the more the more he attempts to deceive. We

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.
[From Philadelphia Ledger, July 31, 1865.]

THE FINANCIAL PROSPECT.

[From Philadelphia Ledger, July 31, 1865.]

The returns of incomes for 1861, so far as they have been tested, show a large increase on those of the previous year. The special tax of October, 1864, of five per cent., realized to the treasury some \$55,000,000. At the present rates of five per cent. on incomes of under \$5,000, and ten per cent. on those above \$5,000, the amount realized would have been about \$5,000, once the per cent. On those above \$5,000,000. It has been estimated that the amount the present year will exceed \$140,000,000,000, and ten assessment of this tax in districts which were in insurrection in 1863, and of course had no revenue officers. Should the increase throughout the country be but one hundred per cent., this assessment will bring to the treasury \$100,000,000 at least, or the interest upon \$1,650,000,000 of the Government debt at six per cent. If there is no increase in the other sources of revenue, and the tax derived therefrom only equals the amount of the past year—about \$165,000,000—we have an aggregate of internal revenue sufficient to pay the interest upon the whole national debt, calling it \$2,750,000,000, and a balance of \$100,000,000 for a sinking fund. In this estimate we say nothing of what may be realized from the vast and profluctive states south of the Potomae; make no account of the promise of an unprecedented prosperity in the coming twenty years of wealth in the mightly West and Sonthwest. There doubtless will be years of short crops, lessened incomes, and partially discouraged manufacturing industry; but four years of oreas, and the developments of nopen up to view the almost unlimited resources of our country.

LARGE AND SMALL FARMS IN THE SOUTH. LARGE AND SMALL FARMS IN THE SOUTH

The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Scatined urges the breaking up of the large plantations. and the introduction of the small-farm sys. tem, in order to insure more thorough culture and greater agricultural economy. We quote and greater agricultural economy. We quote:
There are many and obvious advantages that
would arise from the substitution of small
freeholders for those large landed estates
which have fostered the aristocratic element
in Southern society. One of these advantages
would be the improvement of our system of
husbandry. Heretofore our agriculture has
been conducted on a plan that has yielded
the very minimum of profits for the amount
of capital invested. We question if the average profits of agricultural industry in this
country are much, if at all, greater than in
the worst cultivated districts of France and
Spain. We have suffered ourselves to be
blinded by the heavy exportations of cotton,
rice, etc., forgetting that these crops were consumed in the payment of Northern debts; and
that we were all the while growing poorer,
when compared with other sections of the
Union. The late war did not more clearly establish our military inferiority as a section
than it developed our relative pecuniary weakness. The plantation system, in connection
with slave labor, is one principal reason why
the South, despite its advantages of soil and
climate, is behind the other sections of the
Union in population and in its industrial enterprises. There are many and obvious advantages that ould arise from the substitution of small

South Carolina has suffered more from thi South Carolina has suffered more from the cause than any other Southern State. He Blufton chivalry would be satisfied with mining but a big plantation swarming with mining to live the consequence is seen in Herelative growth of the population of the two states. In 1790 South Carolina had double the population of Georgia, but now the figures a reversed. Georgia has a white and colore population of one and a quarter millions, an her "erring sister" across the Savannah he perhaps seven hundred thousand, of which mearly two-thirds are colored. We urge, they rhaps seven hundred thousand, of whice arly two-thirds are colored. We urge, there is, the speedy inauguration of some policational encourage the multiplication of free lds. Loyal landowners will find this more than the latest the speedy in the latest than the latest latest the latest lat is to themselves than to keep thei ands vacant, or even to lease them for a term

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Two Days in New York City. rom the Washington Sunday Chronicle, July 30 PHILADELPHIA, July 29, 1865. A few days in New York supply ample in: terial for many days' reflection and comment You may be dull even in Washington, which from having been a vew crater of excitement nce Slavery attempted the life of Freedom and failed, is now undergoing the languor o action and recoil. But New York is in a con. dition of incessant unrest. The great city seems never to sleep. There are pauses in its tremendous vitality, but they are like the breathings of an eternal agony, without con science, comfort, or tranquility, ready to break into instant ficreeness and fire. And there twelve hundred thousand human beings (the population of New York city alone) use and abuse so many of His gifts, or enjoy in such excess what is called "personal libe ty." The thoughts suggested by this single sentence are appalling. It is stated by a late nunicipal government of New York is son eighteen millions, which is six millions more than London pays for its management, and nine millions more than Paris costs her overtaxed multitudes. Very angry adjectives are hurled at the supposed authors of this extravagance, and some severe remedies are suggested to cure the alleged absence or scarcity of integrity, order, and responsibility. There s quite an exodus of the property-holders into he rural vicinage, or over the Hudson into Jersey, to escape taxes and secure property and personal safety; and Mr. Bennett, of the Heralds speaking for a large constituency, calls upon lovernor Fenton to interpose his authority

and give to the people a reasonably de cent, honest, and accountable city legis lature, magistracy, police, and judiciary. There is said to be law for this strong measure; and very many fear, some boldly threaten, and others indignantly invite the aid of the populace in the shape of such an organized committee of vigilance as rescued Sa Francisco from the account and one burguar, agencies. There is, unmistakably and confes sedly, a frightful average of crime in New York, and a startling percentage of official profligacy. You have only to read the daily papers eure for a disease which may be said to be inherent in the system, or the irresisti-ble result of a complication of events, is a mystery not easy to find out. New ork is the reservoir of thousands of ingrelients which meet and mingle in no other locality. They collect there as at a common centre. There they first mix and boil, and are reduced into something like system, and from there they are diffused over vast empires and and among many millions. But is not the condition of the city itself a type of general ecklessness, looseness, irresponsibility, and selfishness! For, be it marked for memory, that there is such an absorbing greed for money, and such a profuse and thoughtless expenditure of it by those who make it, and by those who depend upon and copy after glected. Thus, how to govern New York is illustrated by how best to tax and to rob the people. In other words, polities, which is unde a trade by thousands in our country, is science in New York city, out of which vast

profits and colossal fortunes are coined and recumulated. The concentration of so many different and differing clements at one noint does not, however, produce evil alone here is consolation and compensation in this belief at any rate; and the philanthropist may found upon it the prophetic hope of a better spirit in public affairs. It is a shame that a city which is the seat of so much aillnence, and so many valuable innovations upon old customs and faults, should present so vile contrast in the corruption and inefficiency of its officials. It is in New York that the ambitions and gifted scholar finds encourage-ment and compensation. If the vicious speculator watches and wins on the changes of stocks, and gambles upon his country's suffer ings, the man of genius who has the sense to apply his talents to practical ends, never wants friends or funds. More such instances can be found in New York than in any city in the world. For this the worthy rich deserve all honor. Their names will shine on a dazzling roll before the exclusiveness and costliness of the dynastic families who revel and rot through life, while thousands pine and perish at the very doors of their palaces and the very gates of their country-seats. It wound astound you if you could look over the list of these individual contributions to aspiring and emulous young men and women, and the long catalogue of charities for the relief of the indigent and the unfortunate. But in nothing is New York so peculiar as in the number and the success of the inventions that commence and culminate within the thirteen miles length and two miles breadth of island upon which it stands. They reach and reform society in all its relations; and from a great

engine driving an iron mammoth through a hell of sea and storm, to a complex sewing machine that performs the nicest offices of a forest of female tingers, they are wonders of skill and knowledge. The everthinking brains in which these marvels are woven are daunted at nothing. They range over the whole world of human suffering and human need, alleviating, lightening, cheapening, and simplifying pain, penury, toil, natural obstacles, and the abstrusest myster ics of impenetrable worlds-all, in one word, but the Great Secret-the Hereafter itself. We cease to wonder that we have achieved so vast a triumph over so vast a rebellion as we study such trophies of human intelligence. We only wonder that it should have taken so long. And as we look upon what is now a part of the Past, we realize a mighty preration for the Future, and again wonder f any Power is willing to tempt, much less to drive us, into hostility. From this swarm of competing intellects and inventions rise inconceivable theories—some of them ridiculous, but many of them wholesome and practical. They embrace the whole economy of the national life. They include the examination of all material questions. To say that they are daring is poorly to illustrate their character. To penetrate the wilderness; to build cauals and rail-roads through and over almost unknown hills and valleys; to project companies to open mines in Mexico and in the unripe and savageswept territories : to carry delicate and costly machinery there; to invest immense sums in the untried, and, I fear, sure-to-be-fatal experiment of laying an electric cable among the throbbing arteries of the unfathomed sea; to propose to rebuild, equip, conduct, and run the broken and crushed railways of the rebel-

ious South-these are the playthings of the

old men who constantly crystallize their dreams into trials, and risk life and the for-

unes of themselves and their friends, to make hese trials triumphs. Hence, as to a common

centre the working minds of all nations tend

partial pause in their participation, but with

he revival of all the social and civil instru-

nentalities, New York will palpitate with a more vigorous destiny, and will be the objective point of the controlling minds of the

world. With the end of slavery begins an era

come hither. There has been a four years'

Should regard with more than suspicion and doubt anything that comes from such a source. Our only safety is to keep them where they will be powerless for mischief. ave saved and gained, and making it s with every hour, we shall be powerful to ac vance our standards into other regions, and may leisurely devote our energies to those pursuits which live in abeyance during a period of internal disquietude. From such a focus, where so much is col-lected, digested, and classified, a blaze of light must go out to all sections. Happily New York can send little that is burtful t her distant relations. Her moral example i so hideous that it poisons herself alone. And surely she cannot much debase and disease others, when all her great daily journals are exposing the guilt of her public teachers nd calling upon foreign or rather ren auxiliaries for rescue and purification. Bu from the great works and gifts of her think

ers, writers, inventors, explorers, philan thropists, and men of affluence, the Ameri can people will gather abundant and lasting - I went to the New York Hotel last ever ing, to return the call of Hon, James J. Orr, o outh Carolina. Nowhere else could such sight have been presented-nowhere but in New York. I had known that hotel in days gone by; when it was the resort of the crem de la creme of the Democracy; when Slidell Benjamin, Soule, Kentucky Preston, Georgia Ward, South Carolina Manning, Virginia Mason, Maryland McLane, and Florida Mallory wined and dined, and made platforms for the "mudwils," under the roofs odorous with the old vintages and Roman feasts of that noble Boniface, but doubtful politician, Mr. Cranston. When the Democrats got into the slave ens and made their National Convention slaughter-houses," and "hanging-yards," however, I emigrated to the Astor or the Metropolitan. Last night I saw the New York Hotel for the first time in many years. It is still claimed to be the Democratic "head quarters," and many of the former leaders were certainly there. They had been absent on a sort of four-years' excursion, and were only now returning to their former haunts. he rebellion have quartered at the New York Hotel. The arrival-book was fast filling up with their names, and I noted the familiar ca igraphy of the F. F.'s from nearly all the 'erring sisters." I saw the "gentle butchers," too. Well-dressed and fresh-shaved, they were a most courtly gathering. But what Well-dressed and fresh-shaved, they is there in the expression of a man who nas borne arms against his country that instinctively puts you on your guard, freeze your kindliness, and chills you into coldest courtesy? Is it in the eye, or the voice, o he memoru? I hate the practice of setting up one friend as a counter-picture to another even in thought! but I could not restrain thinking of the difference between the mer who ask, and those who are asked for pardon he reluctance of the one to volunteer con plete penitence, and the frankness of the other to offer full forgiveness. The necessity as well as the justice of penitence makes little impression when it fails to produce a conquest of prejudice and a longing for readmission upon the rejected blessings of the Union and the violated duties of the citizen. It may be that God has ordained that we shall only secure a complete restoration of peace by com celling obedience. It may be that the policy of ardon must be changed for a sterner rule. should this deplorable alternative be throw pon the Executive, he will have the double nsciousness of knowing that he sought retoration by the ways of moderation and o nagnanimity, and that when he was con

wer to compel what he failed to obtain by mora EAST TENNESSEE.

trained to choose the way of force he had th

Correspondence of The Press.] KNOXVILLE, TENN., July 22, 1985. I am happy to say that, in spite of many drawbacks, the change for the better in this ountry, since I visited it in October last, has een very great. There are many things here et which are very unpleasant; but so is it with the ocean after a violent storm, the vayes are still high and threatening, but the experienced mariner knows that they cannot verturn the ship. I am by no means blind to the difficulties to be met with in this com-munity. There are hard feelings existing be tween the returning soldiers and those who in former times, have persecuted them and beir families: there is great satisfaction among many of those who have lost their neor The grons are likely to be good by and horses at the time they were put in. Sol diers are still stationed here, for the protec-tion of the country; and, as they have not seen naid for some time, they are strongly tempted to supply their wants by drawing mon the citizens without a proper return. Yet it is very certain that, in spite of all these evils, the problem of inaugurating a new and better era for the South is being solved. Among those who in the hand of Providence are the instruments of carrying on this work, overnor Brownlow occupies, of course, very prominent place. One of his first acts in ssuming the reins of Government was t ssue an arrest for the bank officers and State officers, and the recovery of the archives of the State, and of about \$500,000; the latter being part of the amount of which the school is confidence in the credit of the ent by investing it with Jay Cooke in seven under various pretences that it belonged to the children of Tennessee, and to them it should be secured. Another measure deserving of note is the enforcing of the franchise act, in order to counteract the efforts of those who had handed together with a view of resisting the law. I have myself seen the letter in which General Thomas promises his ready co-opera tion in executing this measure. Next, I would refer to the fact that, in accordance with a late act issued by the Legislature, Governor Brownlow has commissioners, clerks, sheriffs, and magistrates in all counties of rebel prolivities, and has thus set the civil machinery n motion, to the great joy of every loyal man from these acts and measures, and from others like these, it plainly appears that, if Tennessee is yet in a somewhat unsettled con dition, there is much in her late history that is preparing for her a brighter future. Much has been said about a bill empowering county courts to bind out the children of free persons of color at their pleasure. There is, however, nothing objectionable about the bill. Among the blacks, as well as among the whites, many cases occur in which, after this decease of one of the parents the children prove perfectly helpless. In such cases it is absolutely necessary that the county should take care of them; and it is difficult to se why complaint should be made, when the children of poor colored people are treated in the same way as the children of poor white persons are. In either case, bond and security

has to be given for the good treatment of th - X. The Value of Southern Bank Notes. It is a matter of general interest to know the elative value of Southern bank money at this noment, and we annex the following statenent as exhibiting it. It will be seen that the average is not more than 20 cents on the dollar, hough the paper of some few of them comnand higher figures: NORTH CAROLITA

The notes of all the banks in this State are worth 25, except the Bank of Commerce, which Bank of Cape Fear, and Bank of Charlotte, which command 30. SOUTH CAROLINA. All banks in the State, 18. Georgia, Railroad and Central Railroad Banks, 50; Bank of Savannah and Marine Bank of Georgia, 35; Bank of the State, 20; Bank of Middle Georgia, 20; all others 10 to 18.

Bank of the Empire State, Northwestern Bank, Mechanies' Bank, Timber Cutters' Bank, Planters' Bank at Dalton, and Manufacturers' Bank unsalable. GEORGIA.

ALABAMA. Pank of Mount and anks average 18.

LOUISIANA. Bank of Mobile and Southern Bank, 40; other Citizens' Bank, Canal Bank, Bank of America, Southern Bank, 80 to 90; Bank of Louisma, State banks, Union Bank, Bank of New Orleans, and Crescent City Bank, 30 to 40. TENNESSEE. Bank of Chattanooga, Bank of West Ternessee, and Occeec Bank, 15; Bank of Tennessee, 25; Union and Planters! Bank, 45.

see, 25; Union and Planters! Bank, 45.

VIRGINIA.

Wheeling banks and Exchange Bank of Virginia at Weston, 85 to 90; Fairmount Pank, 40; Corporation of Alexandria, 40; Bank of the Valley, 20; Bank of Virginia, 27½; Merchants! Eank of Virginia, 25; Bank of the Old Dominion, 25; Bank of Commerce, 25; Southwestern Bank of Virginia, 25; Farmers! Bank of Virginia, 23; Traders! Bank of Virginia, 23; Traders! Bank of Virginia, 23. Nosale for Bank of Commonwealth and Bank of Phillippi.

Independent banks 20, except the Monticello Bank and Bank of Howards ville, which range from 10 to 15; Danville Bank, 20; Bank of Pittsylvania, 15; Bank of Winchester, 25. ----

SAPAN IN CHATTANOGA.—The Chattanoga Gazette, of the 27th, has the following: "A colored soldier, belonging to one of the regiments doing duty at this place, thinks he saw the old boy the other night. It happened in this wise: The man was on picket, about ten o'clock, on the end of the bridge over Chattanooga creek, on the Lookout Mountain road, and near the old tannery. There is a ghost story floating around, in connection with this tannery, which is to the effect that the owner of it, who was killed in some way, two or three years ago, had buried a large lot of gold, in the neighborhood some time before his death, and every night his spirit comes to watch the spot for fear some one will dig it up. On this larticular night, there was no moon and the light of the stars was obscured by black clouds, so that everything was as dark as it larificular night, there was no moon and the light of the stars was obscured by black clouds, so that everything was as dark as it possibly could be. About the hour mentioned, the officer in charge of the guard, who was sitting in his little shelter tent heard a frightful blood-chilling scream in the direction of the lower end of the bridge. Startled by the cry, he ran down on the bridge. Startled by the cry, he ran down on the bridge where he met the sentinel, with hat off, running towards him. Stopping the man, he asked him what was the matter, but the poor fellow was so terrified that he could not speak; but at length he said, "th! Captain, Captain," and again became speechless. After he had been quieted, he said that he was standing on his post, looking out into the dark, when he saw some dark object suddenly appear before him. He called out to it, but it continued to advance, and at the same moment he heard the clanking of chains. Terrified out of his witts, he started for the other end of the bridge. The ghostly visitor, however, seemed to follow him. He heard the pattering of its footsteps, slowly at first, but more rapidly as it progressed, like a locomotive getting under full headway, until he arrived in the Captain's presence. What became of the spook, nobody knows, but the affair has created considerable excitement in that neighborhood.

THE HOSTILE INDIANS.

THE THEATRE OF THE PRO-BABLE WAR.

BOUNDARIES OF THE DISPUTED GROUND AND ITS TOPOGRAPHY. Preparations of our Government to Put Down the Wandering Red

NUMBER OF THE FORCES ON EACH SIDE, AND NAMES OF THE DISAFFECTED TRIRES.

Malcontents.

The Life of our Soldiers, and their Dangers on the Barren Western Wilds.

Straggling despatches have been published within the past two or three months, announcing troubles "on the plains," massacres of inoffensive emigrants and stage passengers and attacks on isolated military posts. They came so briefly, and so few and far between that they excited no great attention, until Monday, when an account of a fight near Fort Laramie was published, detailing the defeat of a marauding party of Indians. It is, then, only within the last two or three days that the general public have even imagined that there was a combined hostility on the part of the Indians who prowl along our far-reaching Western frontier, Since there is, and since there is every likelihood of a war, in which those who provoked it will be either severely pun ished or entirely exterminated, it will be interesting to give an idea of the country fought over and the importance of the con-tending parties. It is important that these avages, who have no regard for either honor or life, despite the romance a Cooper, or in ater days a Robinson, may have woven around them, should be effectually quieted. Until they are, the grand Pacific Railroad, which will be built some of these days, could never be of the property of the second states. he of use without stationing thousands of guards along its immense line, at vast, and to any single railroad company, impossible ex pense. And, besides, emigration to the far West or journeys to the great mines of mineral wealth which are being discovered every day in Utah, Montana, and other Territories is now so dangerous on some of the prominent roads as to require an escort of soldiers with every train and with every stage. THE MALCONTENTS—THE COUNTRY THEY INFEST.
Of course, their principal forces hover near

ur military posts, and infest the Platte country, including all those parts of the Territo-ries of Idaho, Dacotah, Nebraska, and Kansas, Territories lying between the Platte River and the forks of the Kansas on the south, the Missouri River on the east, the Upper Missouri on the north, and the grand hills which diversify the southern portion of Idaho Territory on the west. Here there is a collection of buttes, canons, peaks, and creeks, which afford secure fortresses for the Red men, from which they can come with death in their onces to attack the frontiers. By the way, this term "frontiers," in this nnection, is a very shadowy one, although it is generally taken to mean the very outer-most ripple of the great wave of civilization rolling over the wild grassy or wooded plains from the civilized east. But since the massaere on the Minnesota border, the swift vengeance which followed it in the execution the Indian murderers at Mankato, and the disposition of troops made on the forts com-manding all approaches in that direction, such cenes have not been re-enacted. The predatory tribes have wandered across the Upper Missouri, and found at the stations on the Pacific Telegraph road; on the road to Santa

Fe and its branches from Fort Riley and Couneil Grove westward, and on the route to Salt Lake City, thence over the mountains to California, many opportunities to gratify their taste for the white man's blood. THE DISPOSITION OF OUR TROOPS All along the Upper Missouri, which courses in a northwesterly direction through Dacotah Territory, nestling on the bluffs that here and Yellowstone in the northeastern corner of Idaho, these forts are fully garrisoned and provided with cavalry, whose business it is to curry the plains and keep off all intruders from Minnesota's western boundary. As the Indians are quite as likely to go south of the Platte as to stay between it and the Upper Missouri, (for the Santa Fe road offers as many inducements as the Omaha and Salt Lake City road,) we find them on that road, and it is only a few days since we heard of a grand war pow wow being held on the Republican fork, and a little before, of a large body of Indians, with hostile intentions, marching across the same fork en route to the Platte country. Troops are, therefore, found on the western plains o Kansas as well as well as along the Salt Lak City road, which follows the windings of the Platte for hundreds of miles. The exact number thus scattered over the long frontier, from the reliowstone to the Kansas, we have no means of stating, but we have seen it put down by many authorities at 30,000 mcn. This is a small number for such apparently hereulean work; but, when it is remembered that there are scarcely more than 250,000 Indians in the whole West, and that not more than one-fifth or one-sixth of these are hostile, it is evident that our contingent is enough. One soldier is calculated to be a match for half a dozen of the red men, with his improved facilities for warfare, and the calculation is far surer than that made by our Southern brethren at the

opening of the war. Along the stage and telegraph roads the troops are stationed in numbers varying from half a company to some times one or two regiments, according to necessity; a peculiarly risky location. The forts, of course, have their proper garrison. In addition to these men, strong picket forces are necessary, for stock must be carefully herded trains, stages, emigrants, etc., escorted, and scouting parties, expeditions, etc., sent in search of the barbarous and cunning foe. THE LIFE OF THE SOLDIERS—THE DANGER THEY Of course, service in the barren wilds of the West, against such enemies, is the most irksome and dangerous possible-more unpleasant, probably, than campaigning was against the rebels in the late war. In Kansas, especially, some of the trials our soldiers suffer are peculiarly trying. A correspondent tells

ns:

"The soldiers mostly live in holes dug in the banks of the streams, upon which they camp. This cellar being covered with poles and earth, with a gunny sack for a door, forms a cool, though dark, damp, and unhealthy retreat from the burning sun and heated winds, which blow clouds of dust and sand from the desert plains. Finer houses for headquarters, bospitals, &c., are sometimes built of 'adobe' (sun-dried bricks) or turf, which soon hardens so as to make a durable building."

And again: And again:

And again:

"I have just reached here, (Fort Larned, Kansas—be writes on the 8th inst.,) after a long and somewhat dangerous journey over the vast plains, which are covered with immense herda of wild buffaloes, and haunted by wilder Indians, whose murderous treachery necessitates the presence of the large military force which is now operating on the frontier. The incursions of the savages are very frequent. Big Turkey Ranch was attacked to-day before we passed. Several of our soldiers were killed cast of that point. Though we were unnotested during the whole trip, still, the numerous scenes of recent fights, the bodies of horses, killed in action, tying by the roadside, and the new-made graves at the ranches, told us impressively that we were indeed in the entity's country. During the latter part of the journey we were escorted by a small squad of ravairy, and all in the stage being 'armed to the teeth," we would have made a desperate resistance, death being the only alternative to victory, as the blood-thisrty barbarians murder, scalp, strip, and mangle all who fall within their reach." THE TRIBES WE ARE OFFOSING. Our principal enemies in the war, which is even now going on, are the tribes of Anaches

numbering between 40,000 and 45,000 men women, and children; or, as we have before estimated, about one-fifth or one-sixth of the entire Indian population of the West. The trongest of these tribes are the Sioux, who umber, including those on the Platte and on the Upper Missouri, at least 20,000 souls; next are the Blackfeet, about 8,000. The weakest of all the tribes is the Apaches, which has no more than four hundred people in its lodges, The Pottowattomies have between three and THE SURE RESULT OF A WAR. There has ever been a futal destiny for every race that dared to oppose the white. It has wilted and withered under the Caucasian's louch. The Indians in the last two hundred and fifty years have been driven far back from the shores of the Atlantic, gradually growing

the while, less and less in number. But as they grew weaker, they have grown prouder too. As if it were a direct manifestation of the favor of Providence for our race, this very pride has been the means of their destruction It brought about bickerings and dissensions and at last strife; and in the strife, the weaker race went down to rise no more forever. Such will be the result of the present contest. Savages, the poor Indians are blind to the gulf they are striding to. When they reach its edge and topple over, only then will all their struggling for mastery cease, and their aspirations for renewed life and power be stilled in the graves of themselves and their race. A CHARLESTON BEAUTY.—The following is an extract from the letter of a naval officer on ourd one of the United States gunboats nea Charleston, S. C.:

with sparkling eyes and a beam of joy and delight upon her countenance, she asked "if she should have the whole of it." I answered with a smile, "Certainly," when she took a good sized quid, and commenced chewing and spitting with the gusto of an able seaman. How my idea of beauty vanished! Only a few minutes before I was enchanted, and you can better imagine my thoughts and feelings after that, than I can write them. I suppose this seems rather queer to you ; but many of the poor whites are just like her, although her father was very well off, in lands and stock. Escape of Convicts from the Virginia State Penitentiary.

State Pentientiary.

[From the Republic, 23th.]

On Thursday morning about 6 o'clock, Jeremiah Tibbets, Calvin Lawson, William Harrison, John Thacker, and Joseph Turner, five convicts in the State penitentiarys were taken out of the main building by order of the superintendent, and placed at work near the gate, and while there managed to make their escape. A cavatry guard was at once sent in scurch of the escaped convicts.

Yesterday morning, about that pasts o'clock, the body of a man was found floating in the canal, near the Tredegar Iron Works. The body was fished out by persons living in the vicinity, and was identified as that of Joremiah Tibbets, one of the escaped convicts. A number of bruises were visible on the face and skull of the deceased. Whether Tibbets, after his escape from the institution, got drunk and Skill of the decessed. Whether Probes, and his escape from the institution, got drunk and accidentally fell into the canal and was drowned, or was foully dealt with, is as yot a mystery. Deceased was a middle-agod man, and was sentenced to the penitentiary in 18th, for five years, having beth convicted of house-breaking.

for nwe years, having both convicted of nousb-breaking.

Calvin Lawson, one of the convicts who es-caped on Thursday, was convicted of burglary in 1894, and sentenced to imprisonment in the penitentiary for six years. John Thacker was convicted of murder in the second digree in 1803, and that being his third offence, he was sentenced to ten years' imprisonment. Law-son, Thacker, Turner and Harrison, are still at large. A Mischievous Prank From the Petersburg Express, July 29.]
A most ingenious and mischievous trick was practiced at the First Market yesterday. I

A most ingenious and mischievous trick was practiced at the First blarket yesterday. It succeeded admirably in frightening a negro out of his wits, and amusing those who were in the secret. Some young men, having porsuaded a neighboring grocer not to kill a rat which had been secured the night previous in a large wire cage, proceeded to purchase the largest melon that could be found in the market. It was immediately split open, great care being taken to divide it with as much precision as a large case-knife and a skillful hand could accomplish. The Inscious, juicy pulp was quickly removed and devoured, the live rat deposited within, and the two halves so neatly and delicately united with wooden pins that the most practised eye could not discover the joint. The party then scated themselves beside a pile of melons, and auxiously awnited a customer, having put the melon-vender in full possession of all the particulars, and apprised him of the mode in which the joke was to be carried out. They did not wait long for a customer. In less than a minute a negro approached, and priced the tempting fruit. "Fifty cents choles," was the response. Negro declared the price too high. "Here's one just as large as any in that pile," said the guardian of the rat-melon, "which you may have for a quarter, if you will promise to eat it here, and give me a slice." The proposition was no sooner made than accepted, the money paid, and the melon

"which you may have for a quarter, if you will promise to eat it here, and give me a slice." The proposition was no sooner made than accepted, the money paid, and the melon taken possession of. Borrowing a huge kuite, the darkey squatted over his bargain, and at one vigorous thrust severed the melon. Out jumped the rat, landing in the negro's bosom, and up jumped the darkey (chapping his hand over the rat,) and put off at the top of his speed. The crowd followed, and such cheering, langhing, hooting, yelling, and hurrahing, as was heard from the market-house to the bridge at Pocahontas, never fell upon human cars before. The rat had literally gnawed ge at Pocahontas, never fell upon human s before. The rat had literally gnawed self through the thick shirt of the darkey ore the affrighted ebo could sufficiently re cover from his surprise to ascertain what wer the mysterious contents of that "water million," as he pronounced the word. AN ALEXANDRIA LADY DROWNS HERSELF. The Washington Chronicle of Sunday has the annexed:

annexed:

Yesterday, at 2 P. M., the steam ferry-boat Fulton left her wharf at Alexandria for Washington, and when near the coal-house, but a short distance this side of the wharf, a young lady from Alexandria, named Louisa Simpson, reinarked to the chambermaid: "It is so warm; I have a notion to jump overboard." She went out on the torward dock, and laid her hat, veil, and handkerchief on the chainbox. A colored man, engaged on the boat, was near her, and she asked him if she was in his way. He replied she was not. She then stepped upon a sand barrel, which lacked six or eight inches of being as high as the boatrailing, and jumped overboard. Captain William A. Poor was inunediately called to, when he reversed the motion of the boat as quickly as possible, and threw out a floating plank for the unfortunate girl to grasp, and a man, whose name we were unable to learn, jumped overboard to save her, if possible. He, how the uniorunate girl to grasp, and a many whose name we were unable to learn, jumped overboard to save her, if possible. He, however, was very weak, and came near drowning himself, so a floating board was thrown into the river for him, which he was unable to reach. The heaving line was next thrown out, and this he succeeded in getting hold of, and was drawn on board. The lady, however, drowned, all efforts in her behalf proving fruitless. The mother of this young lady, we learn, keeps a grocery store on the corner of Wolf and Water streets, Alexandria. About a year since Miss Louisa eloped with an army officer to Philadelphia, without the knowledge or consent of her mother. Some time since Mrs. Simpson ascertained that her daughter was in Baltimore. She went to that city, found her, and took her home, where they lived a disagreeable life, it is sald, in consequence of Louisa's bad conduct. The body of Miss Simpson has not; as yet, been recovered.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT. The following statement shows the average condition of the banks in Philadelphia for the

> 9,000 ii, 481,000 1,700,478 (610,000 786,000 786,000 677,511 888,988 881,144 881,288 881,144 881,288 881,144 881,288 881,144 881,288 881,144 881,288 881,144 881,288 881,144 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 881,288 **ૣૄ[ૻ]ૹ૽**૽૽૱૱ૹૣ૾ૡૢૢૡૢ૽ૡ૽૽ૹ૽ૡ૽ૹ૽ૡ૽ૹૢૢ૱ૺૠ૽૽૽૽ૢ૱ૢૢૼ

> > # | \$282328885585284843412888838 | I + | <u>266.586.586.586.586.586</u> \$33,073,634 04 The stock market was active yesterday, but prices were unsettled and rather lower. Reading was in good demand at the decline; about 7,000 shares sold at from 513/05214, the later rate a decline of one, closing at 52. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 57%, and Mine-

hill at 55%. 123% was bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 54 for Norris. town; 231/2 for North Pennsylvania; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Catawissa common: 25 for preferred ditto; and 44 for Northern Central. City Passenger Railroad shares are in better demand, with sales of Second and Third at 77; and Hestonville at 14%; 461/2 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Spruce and Pine; 14 for Arch Street; 9 for Race and Vine; 26 for Girard College: 14 for Ridge Avenue; and 93 for Union Government bonds were in better demand at advance, with sales of 5-20s at 106@10614, the latter rate an advance of 1; 6s of 1831 at 1071/s, an advance of 1/5; 10-40s at 96, and new 7-30s at 99%@99%. City loans are without change, with are firmly held, but the transactions are limited. Lehigh Navigation sold at 58; 31 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 116 for Morris Canal preferred, and 81/4 for Susquehanna Canal. Bank shares are without change; Mechanics' sold at 29; 180% was bid for North America; 132 for Philadelphia; 118 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 45 for Penn Township 52 for Girard, and 291/2 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'. Coal Oil shares are the most no tive on the list, and prices are firm, with sales of Curtin at 3.94@4; Big Tank, 11/2; Cherry Run, 11/4; Dalzell, 41-16; Maple Shade opened with sales at 111/2@12, but fell off and sold at 71/s, it being reported that one of their wells had stopped; Caldwell 2,44@21/4, a slight ad-

vance; Mingo 2%, a slight decline; MqClintock 214, and Excelsior 1/2.

The following were the quotations of gold sterday, at the hours named: The receipts from internal revenue for the present month foot up the handsome sum of \$20,000,000. No such amount has been received from this source of revenue the present year. It is estimated that the receipts for the next Charleston, S. C.:

I saw an angel a few days ago, in the shape of a beautiful young ludy, who came on board with her father to take the oath. Without exception, she was the most beautiful being that I ever had the pleasure to feast my eyes upon. When I saw her come alongside, being officer of the deck, I rushed to the gang way, and was very attentive in seeing her safe over the side, and waiting upon her on the quarrier deck. Her father was engaged with the captain, and I took the opportunity to engage in account and diffident, not having yet made her debut in society, but she did very well. I was at this time chewing tobacco, which, of course, was very magalant on my part. She noticed it, and what do you think? Why she remarked that "she had not been able to obtain any tobacco for a real long time, and as for sauff, she had not had had ad up she didn't know when," I, having a good sized two months will be about \$60,600,000, or about

wines advanced 1 cent per gallon. Provisions are dull and nominal." The New York Journal of Commerce, July A letter from Secretary McCulloch, received here in this city, states that the Treasury is in a comfortable position, and he expects, by concentrating his available funds, and economizing the tax receipts, to meet his obligations without pressure until the meeting of Congress. The shipments of specie from the port of New York last week, and since January 1, compare as follows with the exports during the same time last year: Total from January 1.....\$31,017,205 Excess in 1864.....

The following National Banks were authorized during the week ending July 29: rifst. Milwaukee, Wis.
First. Worchester, Ill.
National Methuen, Mass.
Lake Wolfboro, N. H.
First Red Wing, Minn.
Buttonkill Manchoster, Vt. Battenkill. Manchester,
Nat. Union Bunk Md. Baltimore, Mc
Jefferson County. Watertown, N.
Atlantic. Brooklyn, N.
Newport. Newport, R. I.
National Lancaster, Ky.
Hurlburt. Wissester, Ky. 2,832,525

Capital of new banks. Previously authorized ...875,469,28 Previovsly issued. The following National Banks have bee authorized by the Secretary of the Treasury as additional depositories of the public money State. Des Moines. Iowa : Massasoit, Fali Rive Mass.; Fulton County, Gloversville, N. Y.; Middletown, Middletown, N. Y.; Farmer, Ashta bula, Ohio. The deliveries of gold from California s New York, since January 1, are: 1.002.80

January.....\$2,042,347 May... Febuary......895,082 June... March......1,673,444 July... April......2,807,024 .,\$10,019,817 6,502,187 Increase since January 1... . \$3,517,930 Earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad or the third week in July: \$22,131 From July 1st to July 23d: Drexel & Co. quote: w United States Bonds, 1881. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, new. S. Certifs, of Indebtedness, old...

Sterling Exchange.. Sales of Stocks. July 31. | SECOND CALL | 100 Swatara Falls bl0 2 | 1200 Hubkard | 100 do 2 | 100 Winslow | cash 300 Royal | 500 Winslow bill 100 St Nicholas | 500 St N AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

ug R. | \$22/a | 200 Hyde Farm | 1 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | | Second Design | Second Desig | AFTER BOARDS. | 100 Caldwell | 2/2 | 500 Hyde Farm | 500 Mingo | 530 24 | 800 | 40 | 65 Penya Railroad | 573 | 50 Maple Shade | 54 Extra | 54

65 Pempa Railroad. 57% | 50 Maple Shade ... 12

SALES AT THE CLOSE.

100 Reading R ... 52 | 100 Maple Shade ... 103 | 100 Reading R ... 52 | 100 do ... 104 | 100 do ... 105 | 100 do ... 106 | 100 do ... 106 | 100 do ... 106 | 100 do ... 107 | 100 do ... 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | The New York Post of last evening says:
Gold is steady and not very active at 1434@
1434. The closing price is 1434.
The loan market is irregularly active. But at present the supply is ample, and brokers can readily obtain at 7 per cent. all they require, on good collaterals. Mercantile paper passes more freely at 7@9 per cent.
The bank statement shows a falling off in deposits of seven millions and in loans of about half a million; the legal tenders have declined \$5,763,447.
Governments are steady. At the board a temporary advance was caused in the thinly-attended board-room by a few peremptory orders to buy, and transactions took place in five-twenties at 197@1674. Subsequently, however, when the more ample attendance of the brokers induced a competion to sell, the price receded to about saturday's highest rates. Sixes of 1881 are wanted at 107@1074, ten-forties at 97, seven-thirties at 994@134.
Of the miscellaneous securities, Union Trust was offered at 100; Delaware and Hudson was quoted at 132 and 133; Pennsylvania Coal at 150; American at 654@70; Athantic Mail at 154 @159; Central American Transit at 50; Milwankee and 51, and Marietta and Cincinnati at 36.88.
Before the board little business was done, New York Central is quoted at 94@95; Erie at 1834@354.
After the board, New York Central full to 25%, Frie to 914, Reading to 103, Michigan Southern to 61, Pittsburg to 654, Northwestern preferred to 55%, Rock 181and to 1074, Fort Wayne to 9994, Onio and Milweisshpit to 93.
Later Eric sold at 9134. The New York Post of last evening says:

Philadelphia Markets. JULY 31—Evening. The Flour market is less active, but holders ontinue firm in their views. The only sales we hear of are in lots to the retailers and akers at from \$5.75@7.25 for superfine; \$7.50@8 for extra; \$8.25@9.50 for extra family, and \$10@11 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality.
Ryc Flour and Corn Meal continue quiet; small sales of the former are reported at \$5.50

small sales of the former are reported at \$5.50 m bib.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat are right, but prices continue firm, with sales of about 5,000 bus Western and Pennsylvania reds at 220@ 295e m bu for old, and white at 230@210c m bu. Rye is scarce; 1,000 bus old sold at 160c m bu. Rye is scarce; 1,000 bus old sold at 165c, affont. Outs are in good demand; 5,000 bus sold at 55c for new, and 70c for old.

Bank.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron continues scarce and in demand, at \$2.50 m ton.

Cotton.—Prices are without change, but there is more doing in the way of sales; 250 bales of middlings sold at 48c m b.

Groceries.—Coffee continues very scarce, and we hear of no sales. Sugar is more active; 500 bhds cuba and Porto Rico sold at 94c m b. in gold, and 15c in currency.

Provisions.—All kinds continue scarce, and prices are looking up. Small sales are making at full prices.

Whisky.—The offerings are light, and holders are asking 250 m gallon, without linding buyers at the advance.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.——1,150 bbls Wheat..... Philadelphia Cattle Market. JULT 31—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phil-

lip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,300 head this week; the market is dull at former ates, with sales of first quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers at from \$15@1614c; fair to good at 13@11%, and common at from 11@12c # B, as to quality; the market closed very dull within the above range of prices. Cows are without change; 120 head sold at from \$25 up to \$75 \$\vec{75}\$ head; as to quality. Sheer are more active; \$600 head arrived and sold at from \$66% \$\vec{75}\$ \$\vec{75}\$, us to quality.

Hoss.—Prices are rather better; 2,000 head arrived and sold at the different yards at from \$15@16.75 the 100 hs, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following States:

450 head from Pennsylvania.

555 head from Illinois.

\$20 head from Ohio.

The following are the particulars of the sales: The following are the particulars of sales:

P. Hathaway, 55 Western, 14/266.
J. S. Kirk, 60 Western, 14/366.
E. McFillen, 60 Western, 15/366.
Gust. Shamberg, 75 Western, 15/365.
H. Chain, 25 Pennsylvania, 12/34.
Martin Fuller & Co., 80 Western, 14/315/2.
M. Ullman & Co., 10 Western, 15/366.
Mooney & Smith, 81 Western, 14/366.
James McFillen, 55 Western, 14/366.
Jones McClese, 22 Chester county, 12/314.
Christy & Brother, 60 Western, 15/316/2.
P. McFillen, 129 Western, 13/366.
O. Smith, 76 Western, 14/366. Dryfoss & Dryfoos, 55 Western, 13@15/4. L. Frank, 40 Western, 12@15. Cows.—The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard reached about 120 head this week; the market is rather du 120 head this week; the market is rather dull and prices are without change. Springers are selling at from \$22005, and Coy and Culf at from \$30 up to \$75 % head, as to quality. Calves.—About 35 head sold at prices ranging from 1/68/68 % h, as to condition.

SHEEF.—The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Draye Yard are large this week, reaching about 5,000 head. The demand is good, and prices rather better, with sales at from 666/68 % h, gross, as to quality. Lambs are selling at prices ranging from \$165.50 % head.

Hous.—The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Prove Yards reach about Thion and Avenue Drove Yards reach about the head this week. The demand is fair, and portees rather better, with sales at \$150(6.75) the 100 Ls, net—the latter rate for prime cornfed.
1,444 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove
Yard at from \$15@16 the 100 hs, net.
500 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard
at from \$15@16.75 the 100 hs, net, as to quality.

| 1,444 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove
| Also, net | accommoda | acco

7.40 for common to n and \$8.15@8.35 for com bbls at \$6.55@7.20 for common, the good to choice extra. Sonther Fine, sales 480 bbls at \$7.75@8.00 for Fine, sales 480 bbls at \$7.75@8.00 for Fine, wheat is dull, heavy, and nonlower; sales 23,000 bus at \$1.85 for low western, and \$2.70 for fair ambier Market Fine, and \$2.70 for fair ambier Market Fine, and \$2.70 for western, and \$2.70 for Market Fine; at \$8.88 for musuud, and \$2.70 for mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market finer, and closed heavy and wert bbls at \$4.60.52 for new moss. \$2.50 for prime, and \$2.75 for new moss. ness. The Beef market is steady; saies thout previous prices. Out Meats are firm; sales for place or shoulders, and 19/2 are fir hand market is firmer; sales 1/19/2017 or 1/1 024%c. Whisky is firm; sales 600 bbls. 2.17@2.18. Tallow is steady; sales 111,06115.

New York Markets, Ju

Markets by Telegraph,
Baltimore, July 31.—Flour is give
for Western extra, and \$3.59 for How
Wheat active; brime new white
\$2.20. Corn firm at 50 6000 for he
yellow. Pork firm at \$32.50 for he
dull and nominal at \$2.25. Oals ne he

MARINE INTELLIGE PORT OF PHILADELPRIA SUN RISES...... 4 56 | SUN SET. Arrived.
Steamship Norman, Baker, ;
Oston, with indicand passenger Boston, with indise and passenger, to get Co.

Brig Kennebee, Lilly, 8 days from with sugar to 8 & W Welsh.

Brig Valencia, Small, 3 days from with ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Brig Mecosta, Dunbar, 4 days from with ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr Henry Nutt, Cobb, 7 days from with guano to Baker & Folsom.

Schr J Truman, Henderson, 3 days.

York, with staves to order.

Schr Jos Turner, Soule, 3 days from with mase to More Phillips.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 Port Penn, hel, with grain to Christoch To Harriman, Johnson, 1 days.

Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 dian River, Del, with corn to J W light Schr W G Bartlett, Connelly, from in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr James Allderdiee, Howell, from ballast to Castner, Stickney, & W. ballast to Castner, Stickney, Schr S C Willetts, Wheaton, Iro

Schr S C Willetts, Wheaton, From Parin ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Western Ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Western Ballast to Captain.

Schr Mary Ella, Tapley, from Portain Ballast to Captain.

Schr Kate Kallahan, Cramer, from Point, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr J Olin Beatty, Hentersom from river, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr B H Jones, Davis, from New Mallast to Simnickson & Grover.

Schr J H Moore, Nickerson, from Ballast to J G & G S Repplier.

Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, from New Mallast to J G & G S Repplier.

Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, from New Mord, in ballast to Sutfolk Coat Co.

Schr L A Danenhower, Shepping Hoston, in ballast to Castner Stickney, inton. nton. Schr John Slusman, Banks, ington, in ballast to Caldweil, Sawon Schr J C Patterson, Whittaker, ton in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co. Schr R H Shannon, Marts, from B

Schr R H Snannon, marts, from how ballast toleaptain.
Schr Reindeer, Smith, I day from Schr Reindeer, Smith, I day from Schr Ophir, Reed, 8 days from Calo lumber to E A Souder & Co. Schr Pocahontas, Perry, 5 days from with mose to captain. Schr R W Dillon, Ludlam, 5 days fro n ballast to captain. Schr II Blackman, Gandy, 6days fro Schr H Blackman, Gandy, 6 days from a final last to Tyler & Co.

Schr Flora King, Cook, 5 days from a dence, in ballast to Caldwell, Suwyr, 21 Schr Pawnee, Roath, from New London Barth, and the Barth and Co.

Schr Sarah Hathorn, Springsted, 3 days St Georges, Del, with oats to R M Lea.

Schr Cora, Spence, 1 day from Brandbel, with flour to R M Lea.

Schr Millville, Remear, 21 hours from Del, with flour to R M Lea.

Str Millville, Remear, 21 hours from Str Millville, Remear, 24 hours from Str Claymont, Robinson, from Right, Norfolk, with mose to W Pillyde & Co.

Str C Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from York, with mose to W M Baird & Co.

Str D Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New With mose to W M Baird & Co. Bark Victoria, from Port an Prince, Brig Evergreen, from St Croix, w

na moinsses.
Brigs Nellie Mowe, Abby Ellen, Oma, Bark Fannie, Carver, Bos Bark Josie Nicholas, Nicho Bark Almira.Coombs, Backman, Boston Brig Lisbon, Dimock, St. John, N. B. Brig Kurea, Collins, Havana, Brig Wm Creevy, Godfrey, Boston, Sohr Mary Farrow, Condon, Navieury, Sohr Kate Kallahan, Cramer, Newbers Sohr Reading Railroad, No 45, Ireland, igion. Schr-Josephus and Edwin, Burnett,

schr Josephus and Edwin, Burnett, 6
schr Belle, Seaman, Georgetown.
Schr Henry Perkins, Mayo, Boston,
Schr John Sinsman, Banks, Salem.
Schr John Sinsman, Banks, Salem.
Schr WG Bartlett, Connelly, Boston.
Schr B H Jones, Davis, Boston.
Schr B H Jones, Davis, Boston.
Schr James Alderdiee, Howell, Bostoschr Schr Mary Ella, Tapley, Portsmouth.
Schr Mary Ella, Tapley, Portsmouth.
Schr Holm, Stetser, Bewerty, Mass
Schr John Beatby, Henderson, Newbeischr J H Moore, Nickerson, East Cami
Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, New Bedf
Schr Pawnee, Roath, Norwich.
Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore.

Memoranda, Steamship Bosphorous, from I ult, arrived at Boston yesterday will sail about Wednesday for th uic, arrived at Boston yesterday morniswill sail about Wednesday for this postSteamship Bayaria (Hamb), Taube,
Hamburg 17th uit, at New Yoek on as
with 597 passengers. July 25, lat 53, lon,
passed steamship Britannia, from New
for Glasgow.
Steamship City of Manchester (Br., Ha
from Liverpool July 14, via Queenslaw.
New York on Sunday, with 636 passengers.
Steamship City of New York (Br., Lateral Steamship) Eriy of New York of
day, las 627 passengers. 20th uit, a 646
passed steamship Erin, bound W; 24th.
A. M. Br steamship Drin, bound W; 24th.
Commander, from Boston for this port, at
York on Sunday, in tow of United
steamer Huntsville. The G was built at
Globe Works, South Boston.
Bark St. Albans, Pike, from Calcutta C
at Boston on Sunday, Brig Imogene, Saunders, hence at Port Brig Ellen Bernard, Burgess, hence ton, on Sunday.
Brig Itaska, Rose, hence at Port Raya nltimo.
Schr Jas S Watson, Little, sailed from ford 27th ult for this port.
Schr John Vance, Smith, at Port llog ult from Matanzas, and cleared for Som Brig Orozimbo, Orcutt, honce at liote ultimo. Brig Martha Washington, Blanchard.

port, cleared at Boston 23th ult.
Brig Hattie, Gilkey, hence at Bath :
Brig Yincennes, Hodgdon, hence at
bury, bort 28th ult.
Brig A II Curtis, Merriman, hence at Brig General Banks, Ketchum, hence a folk 26th uit. Schr Hampden Belle, Hatch, hence at Schrs O M Pettit, Clark; W Saulsbar erson; R G Whelden, Neal, and Gro W tler, Phinney, hence at Boston 29th ult CITY ITEMS. espondent has seen the belle of the -c athing dress and pantalettes, minu

falls, rats, mice, and Honiton," and ex on the contrast. He also speaks of the presenting a very elegant appearance of sandy promenade, arrayed in elegant from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut A BOUQUET IN A SINGLE DESP OF FU rmful of roses might exhale a more t ring odor than a single drop of "Night-Blooming Cereus," but in fredelicacy, and pure healthful fragran drop would far transcend the flowereverywhere. Mosourto Rings, Bars, Canopies orella Frames; also, all styles of Net us ale at W. HENRY PATTEN'S. sale at jy15&aul

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE YOUNG LADIES, in Philadelphia, under charge of the Rev. Narcisse Cyr and Mrs. Davenport, is warmly recommended abining in an emineut degree the advantage of a first-class boarding-school with the ecting influences of a Christian hor icularly salubrious for persons predict o bronchial or pulmonary affection Cyr has been at the head of a very st chool of this character in Montreal, Davenport is favorably known to many people as a lady of superior qualification he position she has assumed in Philade APRAID TO LAUGH .- Lindles somet ress their laughter to avoid revealls Fair ones, we would advise you to try grant Sozodont. It will remove at npurities, arrest the progress of decal whiten such parts as have already

liscoloration and imperfection of their black by decay, and leave the breath grantas a rose. A DISORDERED STATE OF THE BLOOD prime cause of many very troublessed plaints. Skin Diseases, Mercurial Affic Scrotula, Scurvy, and Gout, are but a title many disorders arising from the dept condition of the vital fluid. For disease this class, Jayne's Alterative is a reliable rative; by entering into the circulati any morbid tendency to disease white exist in the system; it, at the same tains the strength of the patient, and vigor to the whole physical structu satisfied of its efficacy, read the test those who have been radically cured given at length in Jayne's Almanac. only at 242 Chestnut street. FOUR STEOK & Co.'s Plano's (Httle !! sale at bargains. These pianos have beed during the past winter and spring at conat public halls, and in private ow no marks of use. Price \$200 lenew ones of same style.

je21-36t Seventh and Chestaut stre NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR S and portion of rent applied to purchase Also, new and elegant pianos for dating terms. Seventh and Chest