WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu-We do not return rejected man parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will pe naid for.

TEMPORA MUTANTUR!

If, as was said, centuries ago, by a respectable old classic, "the times are changed, and we suffer change with them," assuredly that great trans-Atlantic organ, the Times itself, has also passed through a remarkable mutation. We freely confess that it did not enter into our expectation or belief that this famous journal, whose talent, wealth, and audacity have made it a Power, have given it a world-wide influence, have even established it as an authority, particularly where the English language is spoken and read, would or could have taken a fair view and made a just estimate of the trial at Washington, which ended in the conviction of the parties charged with being accessories with WILKES BOOTH, in the base attempt to murder President Lincoln and other eminent members of the Executive Administration of the United States. The Times, on July 17th, having announced the conviction of these criminals, commented on their sentence with unusual good sense. "Justice has before this been executed on the chief accomplices of BOOTH, the assassin of President Lincoln." Thus the Times opens, and goes on to say:

"They have been convicted at last by a court-martial, after a trial so protracted as to exhaust the patience of the American public. Whatever may be alleged against the jurisdiction of this military commission, its proceedings were certainly not too summary, for they lasted over many weeks, and are said to be embodied in four thousand three hundred pages of tedious manuscript. No less than three hundred and sixty-one witnesses were examined, and it is to the credit of the Government that the expenses of those called for the defence have been defrayed out of the public funds. Of course, until the evidence is published, we can form no opinion upon the fairness of the verdict, but nothing that has yet transpired affords any reason for impugning it. It was hardly doubted, we believe, by any competent person in America, that the charge of conspiracy had been brought home to all the prisoners; the question was rather as to the various degrees of their guilt, and the proper apportionment of punjshment."

The same authority proceeds to say that, with President Jounson's approval, the convicted criminals had been divided into three classes: the first including PAYNE, HAROLD, ATZEROTT, and Mrs. SURATT, to be executed. Three others (MUDD, AR-NOLD, and O'LAUGHLIN,) to be imprisoned for life, with hard labor; and SPANGLER to have penal servitude in the Albany Penitentiary for six years. "Against the severity of these sentences not a word can be said," is the grave declaration of the Times, which adds: "The lives of BOOTH and his fellow-conspirators were most justly forfeited. Human judges can recognize no excuse for assassination. If turannicide can ever be justified as an appeal to a higher law, it must be justified before a higher tribunal than any earthly judgment seat." Thus no excuse is offered for the female criminal. No plea for her pardon is put in on the ground that she was a woman. The broad fact that she had unsexed herself by becoming a conspirator to murder the President and several of the members of his Government alone is taken into consideration; and the opinion of the great newspaper of England, congra tulation that "justice has been executed on the chief accomplices of BOOTH, the assassin of President Lan-COLN," may be accepted as the opinion of England upon the crime and the criminals. the trial and the punishment. There is not any expression of sickly sentimentality, but an honest, bold out-speaking, which has its promptings in a plain sense of justice. In connection with this subject, or, more properly, with the great crime itself, we have published numerous expressions of opinion from various foreign countries. The latest we have seen has reached us from Calcutta, which is so distant that its earlier arrival could scarcely have been expected. It appeared in a letter from Calcutta, published in The Times of July 18th, and informs us that the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, the justices of the peace who form the municipality of Calcutta, and the American residents, had all separately passed resolutions expressing, in the words of the Chamber,

"The horror with which they in common with all runks and classes of Her Majesty's stujects, view the assassination of the late Mr. Lincoin, President of the United States of America; the deep sympathy which they feel for the people of that country under the great national calamity which this event has brought upon them; and their earnest hope that the war from which they have suffered so severely may soon be brought to a close, and be followed by peace, lasting and prosperous." In these sentiments, so kindly and cordially expressed, there surely is that "touch of Nature," which the great poet tells us " makes the whole world kin."

OUR MERCANTILE MARINE.

The assistance rendered by the shipbuilders and ship-owners of Great Britain to the parties engaged in fitting out piratical cruisers against our commerce, served a double purpose; it gave aid and comfort to the rebellion, and it helped to cripple and destroy our noble mercantile marine. While the Sumpter, Alabama, Rappahannock, Shenandoah, &c., were nominally employed solely to advance the interests of the Confederacy, they were really engaged in serving the interests of British shipowners by making the vessels of their great American rivals too unsafe to be entrusted with the carrying trade of the world. It was no mere sentiment or sympathy for the South that prompted the shameless violation of the British neutrality laws, but a desire to advance British shipping interests in the most infamous. disgraceful, and dishonorable manner. Every pirate fitted out in an English port, to war upon American commerce, contributed directly to swell the premiums for war risks on American vessels, and thus to give foreign ships an immense advantage in securing freights. If our losses had been confined to the comparatively few ships that were captured or destroyed by the pirates, they would have been comparatively slight; but, as the risk of capture had to be encountered by all our vessels, immense sums were spent for insurance, and many of our best ships found safety only under the flags of other nations. It is supposed

that by the sales and transfers thus ren-

dered necessary we have lost one thousand

vessels and nearly half a million of ton-

nage. The New York Tribune gives a list

of 608 vessels, with a tonnage of 328,665,

sold to sail under the British flag alone, in

a period of about eighteen months, and it

estimates that several hundred more were

sold or transferred during the same period

to citizens of Brazil, Spain, Italy, and other minor powers. The numerous blockade-runners captured by our navy form only a partial offset to this fearful list, in a national point of view, and as an aid in swelling American tonnage; but they were valuable enough to make their owners severe sufferers in this illicit modern war upon American commerce. Indirectly, their desperate scheme has, in one of its ramifications, recoiled. Though the damage they dishonorably and illegally inflicted upon our shipping interests secured temporary profits and advantages, those who invested such ill-gotten gains in blockade-breaking enterprises, eventually lost a large share of their profits by the vigilance of our cruisers. How the account of all the transactions connected with British shipping interests, as affected by the rebellion, if footed up in dollars and cents, or pounds, shillings, and pence, would stand, will probably never be known. But the profits have been materially lessened by the numerous captures made by our gallant navy, in a strictly honorable and legitimate manner, of ships caught in the act of violating our laws and in yielding direct aid to the Confederacy. And it will not be easy for America to forget or to forgive the men who, in the hour of our National peril.

WEST POINT. The Board of Visitors, appointed to atend the recent annual examination of the United States Military Academy, at West Point, have recommended several important

changes, among which are the following: That the Corps of Cadets should gradually be increased to four hundred; and that the age of admission should be extended to twenty-four years, in the case of applicants who have spent two years in our armies during the late war; that the standard of admission should be raised by adding proficiency in grammar, geography, and American history, to the present requirements; that no student under seventeen, or more than twenty-two years of age (with the exception given above,) should be received; that legislative provision should be made for competitive examinations of applicants for cadetships in the States or districts in which they reside; that the practice of "hazing," which is the West Point type of the "fagging" that prevails in English schools, be broken up, and that a first assistant professor of the Spanish language be provided for. Whatever may be the faults or failures of our great military academy, some of its graduates have recently rendered such vitally important service that the nation will gladly assist in extending the sphere of its usefulness, and in educating within its portals new generations of young heroes who are to lead the future armies of the Republic.

THE FRIENDS OF DAVIS IN COUNCIL. The friends of JEFFERSON DAVIS, in the city of New York, taking broad issue with Mr. Justice James Thompson, of this State, who decides that the rebellion is at an end, have held quite a respectable rebel meeting in support of their imprisoned leader, and are evidently preparing to make a new demonstration in favor of "the independence of the South." See the account from he New York Evening Post of yesterday. THE BRITISH SHIP-OWNERS having done

their best, during the rebellion, to destroy

our shipping interests, and to prevent us from doing even the bulk of our own carrying trade, now, since the war is over, a systematic attempt is being made by British manufacturers to destroy our manufacturing establishments, by inducing us to adopt a free-trade policy. If we would relapse into a purely agricultural and mining nation, and supply England with gold and silver, grain, provisions, and cotton, taking in exchange for our vast treasures of wealth, manufactures of all kinds brought here in foreign ships, and allowing foreign merchants to fix the prices alike of our imports and exports, we would please our English cousins exactly. Year by year they would grow richer and richer, on the profits of such a traffic, and we would degenerate into a state of hopeless and helpless dependency upon them. We could devise no better system than this to fasten a new British yoke upon our necks, which, in the end, would become cestors threw off by the Revolution of 1776. The late war for the Union showed how invaluable the manufacturing genius of the North was in a military as well as in an inson, added to the numerous proofs of the ride in making the trip; and will only seldow covert hostility of European nations, will make the American people more anxious touch civilization upon the journey; a lucky hit, in fact, if he sleeps under roof a single now than ever to secure an independent position by enabling our own citizens to

supply, as far as possible, all our own wants. the well-known author and historian of the

United States:

"Department of State, Washington, July 28, 1865.

"Hon. Chas. Sumner, U.S. Senator, Boston, Mass.:

"Sir: It is my painful duty to inform you that this Department has received intelligence from Mr. T. Bigelow Lawrence, United States Consul General at Florence, of the death, on the morning of the 11th instant, in that city, of Richard Hildreth, Esq., late United States Consul at Trieste.

the morning of the lith instant, in that city, of Richard Hildreth, Esq., late United States Consul at Trieste.

"I will thank you to communicate this sad intelligence to the friends of the deceased. No further information regarding the melancholy event has been received at the Department.

"I have the honor to be, sir,

"Your obedient servant,

"W. HUNTER,

"Acting Secretary,"

The evest was not unexpected, as Mr. Hildreth had long been in enfeebled health; but the blow will be felt none the less severely.

Richard Hildreth was born at Deerfield, on the 28th of June, 1807, and was graduated at Harvard College, in 1826. He began the study of the law at Newburyport, and was admitted to the Snfolk county bar in 1830. He began practice immediately at Newburyport, removing subsequently to Boston.

His literary tastes began to manifest themselves at an early period. While pursuing his studies he was a contributor to various magazines throughout the country. His legal career was brief. He had transferred his residence to Boston, when it was determined to establish the Boston Atlas, and Mr. Hildreth was secured as an editor of that journal, which was settred in July, 1832. Ill health compelled lim to resign that position in October, 1834, and he passed a year and a half on a plantavery novel, "Archy Moore," which was extensively sold, and afterward republished in this country, and again in England. He resumed his connection with the Allos in May, 1836, and until November, 1839, was its Washington correspondent.

At this time be took an active interest in

intil November, 1825, was its washington cor-espondent.
At this time he took an active interest in oblitics, and sustained the leading measures of the Whig party.
About the time of President Harrison's adof the Whig party.

About the time of President Harrison's administration-appeared Mr. Hildreth's work on "Despotism in America." The enormities of the slaveholding power, the outrages perpetrated under its auspices, such as to systematize robbery of the United States mail with the approval of the General Government, the atrocties perpetrated upon individuals, and the riots in Northern cities at the instigation of Southern leaders, were all rebuked.

His health again giving way, he left this country and resided for three years in the province of Demarara, British Guiana.

The great work of his life, the "History of the United States," was next undertaken; and the first three volumes appeared in 1849, covering the period extending from the discovery of the continent of America to the organization of the Government under the Pederal Constitution; the next three volumes, extending from that period till the end of the sixteenth Congress, in 1821. The whole work was then revised by him and published in a new edition in 1855.

He published a volume, carefully collated from Lord Campbell's Lives of the Chief Justices of England. It has the title of "Atrocious Judges; Lives of Judges Infamous as Tools of Tyrants and instruments of Oppression." In this volume the circumstances of the Williamson case were set forth with foreible comments.

At the accession of President Lincoln he was appointed Consul to Trieste, in the Austrian donainlons, and held this post at the time of his death. Mr. Hildreth was fity-eight years of age.

The Celebration of the Fourth of July

in Geneva, Switzerland. A LETTER FROM GENERAL M'CLELLAN. The Americans at Geneva, Switzerland, celebrated the Fourth of July by a dinner, and an excursion on the lake. General McClellan having been invited, sent the following letter

under posed is renusand from the lake. General McClellan and whose cotton crops are a bale to the an analysis been invited, sent the following letter to the committee:

Hotel Byrdoy, Lake Grnnya, Tunden from the control of the United States of America, who are in General for United States of America, who are in General to the united States of America, who are in General to the united States of America, who are in General for United States of America, who are in General to the United States of America, who are in General for United States of Control of the States and Indian for United States of Control of the States of

mittee and to the gentlemen they represent my sincere thanks for their very courteous in vitation, I am, my dear sir, very truly and re spectfully yours, George B. McClellan. THE JOY OF THE PEOPLE AT THE CELEBRATION. The New York Times' correspondent, after describing the dinner given, says: when the dinner given, says:
When the dinner was finished the guests embarked on the steamer. William Tell, which was waiting for them at the quay, in front of the hotel, and steamed away down Lake Leman who, in the hour of our National peril, formed what was virtually an alliance, defensive and offensive, with our domestic foes, and who supplied them withguns, cannon, munitions of war, clothing, and piratical ships, with the understanding that they, in

turn, should zealously endeavor to destroy our mercantile marine, so that "Brittania" might once more "rule the waves."

the lake drew people together with a rapidity and closeness nearly allied to spiritual affinity. Indeed, we have received several confidential disclosures that the voyage would be the cause of several control in the future.

As the vessel came around to return to Geneva, she commenced burning blue and red lights and throwing up rockets. Fresently the guests caught sight of answering rockets from the town. Then they saw one villa after-another illuminated. As the boat reached the harbor, it was found that most of the large hotels fronting the lake had been, illuminated in symiathy with the occasion, and that the quays, the bridges, and tite houses were crowded with thousands of people.

Then it was we felt that we were in a republic, and, in the words of one of the Swiss speakers at the table, that the hearts of republics heat with one pulse. As the boat reached the quay, the last rocket from shore answered the last one from the boat. The crowd divided so as to form a narrow passage to the hotel, and, amid cheers from the people and the music of the band, the celebration ended.

TEXAS PAPERS-No. 2.

NATURAL DIVISIONS.

The State is naturally divided into six grea ections, not marked off by distinct dividing lines, but gradually running into each other and imperceptibly sliding from the one to the other. Still, each one, after passing its "neutral" or rather mutual grounds—its mixed borders, spreading out into a great section clearly distinctive and individual. They are the sugar and cotton lands; the cotton and corn lands; the corn and grain lands; the rain and grazing lands; the grazing and vaste lands, and the sterile wastes. PRODUCTS. And upon each of these divisions are, o may be grown, all the trees, shrubs, flowers

rasses, grains, fruits, and vegetables distinc tively peculiar to their corresponding lands in other parts of the world. For instance, upon the sugar and cotton lands grow the wild cane brakes, the large magnolia, the pomegranate orange, and fig. Upon the cotton and corn lands the sweet potato, peach, and persimmon. Upon the grain lands the peach, apple, and potato. Upon the stock lands the mesquit, ractus, and great prickly pear. And upon the unwatered plains, or waste lands the stunted shrubs and scattered reedy grasses peculiar to uch lands everywhere, while over the whole, excepting the barren plains, grape vines are ommon, and nearly all garden vegetables ar

The State is also naturally divided into th flat or coast level; the rolling, the mountain-ous or hilly, and the high plateau country. Again, into the bottoms and the uplands, and the prairie and timbered lands.

The coast level lies along its entire guli oast, from the Sabine to the Rio Grande, a disance of some four hundred miles; being al ost upon the gulf level, and scarcely broker for the whole distance; and extending back nland for different distances, a good deal de pending upon the curvature of the coast line n some places but few miles, in others sixty or seventy and perhaps still more. Then the colling lands are reached and continue in intersporsed prairie and timber, crossed also by a wide belt of sandy post oaks (in some places fty miles wide, as upon the road between Vashington and Austin,) till the abrupt nountainous, or hilly, country is reached, b hind which and far away are the elevated pla-teau lands of the Llano Estacado, or staked lains, bordering New Mexico. GOING WEST.

The traveller going west from Galvestor would first strike the hilly country, with it crags and gorges, and cedar-brakes, fitted mostly for sheep walks and goat ranges, just in the rear of the city of Austin, and in reacl ing them he will have passed over almost two hundred miles of level and rolling country of which the rolling is two-third. One hundred and thirty of the counties of Texas lie entirely east of the 23d degree of vest longitude, with only three west; and yet more than a third of her territory lies west o that line. These counties, however, embrace by far the greater portion of the State that i really inhabitable; and within their limits as galling and oppressive as the one our an- are comprised the several natural divisions I have named, even to a portion of its sterile

DOWN THE WESTERN COUNTIES dustrial and financial aspect; and this lest to the Rio Grande, will find afteen hard days

waters of the Brazos, the Colorado, and the Nueces, while all the other great rivers of the Death of Richard Hildreth, the His- State (excepting one, the Pecos,) the Sabine torian. the Trinity, the Guadaloupe, the San Antonio,
The following letter from Mr. Hunter, Act- and the Arkansas, with their hundreds of triing Secretary of State, conveys the sorrowful intelligence of the death of Richard Hildreth, and important rivers, he will entirely head travelling far west of all their head waters and yet, still west of his line of travel lies a third of the territory of the State; and east six hundred miles of the Brazos lie between it and the Gulf; and he will have crossed the great Mexican road about midway between Fulton, near which it enters the State, and E where it leaves it. Along the norther end of his ride he will find land that by and by will add its annual treasures of corn and grain to the agricultural wealth of the State; but through all the southern half, he will only look upon a country forever destined to the restless tramp of cattle, and from whose wild plains shall yet be gathered the beeves with which to supply the stalls of the butchers of New York and Boston. Nature has been bountiful with her soil and sun, but withholds her

showers; as if determined that neither the adventure nor the cupidity of man should ever tempt him to mar with fields and fences the natural beauty of the great pastures she herself has prepared for the cattle. THE SUGAR COUNTRY. mouth of the Sabine, and travelling along the coast southwest towards the mouth of the Rio Grande, one finds rivers, creeks, bayous, and agoons everywhere crossing his roa times to be ferried, sometimes to be forded, sometimes to be swam, and sometimes to be turned (gone around,) for bridges are neither natives nor settlers in Texas—but everywhere nearly the same level through it all. either through cowbrakes, sugar lands, river bottoms, and hogwallow, cotton lands, or flat prairie stock lands; and from the Nueces to the Rio Grande he crosses a magnifi-cent sweep of low-coast cattle range spot ted with the salt springs and lagoons from which nearly all the State was supplied with its salt during the whole rebellion; while all along the coast are numerous little oblong islands, upon which sea-island cotton has profitably been grown for many years. Upon this coast trip one sees very little of beauty or variety, and its dull flat sameness soon become tiresome beyond

ugar district of the State, with all its capabi lities for tropical wealth and beauty, fruits and flowers-though every river bo rowded with rich treasures of cane and cot ton, and alive with negroes and mules; and though its occasional stretches of deep, black hogwallow give promise of liberal crops as long as man will but plough and plant, still the great flats of seemingly worthless lands. covered with hedge, and looking wild and drear, give a cheerless, comfortless aspect to the whole that impresses one who has never seen the uplands of the State with an unpleasant and erroneous idea of it all. But were he to enter the State A HUNDRED MILES BACK or north of the route just travelled over, and

follow about the same direction, he would find himself riding over a country so entirely dif-ferent from the coast route, that he would hardly he able to imagine himself in the same country. It is a picturesque, rich, rolling country of interspersed timber, prairie, and ottom lands, covered with cotton, corn, and cattle. This road traverses the highly cultiated and wealthy counties of Trinity, Walker, Grimes, Washington, and Fayette, the garden f the State, mostly inhabited by large plant

This is a portion of the great grain section and is the home of Northern men and Euro peans, who need go no farther to find their farms and build their cabins.

R. St. James. B. St. James.

Sible. Its founder, Stephen Girard, a very singular man in many respects, had an eye to

PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS--NO. 1

GIRARD-COLLEGE ROAD. THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN APPRENTICES' LIBRARY.

CAMP CADWALADER, OR CAMP DISCHARGE

GIRARD COLLEGE.

BY "CHIPS."

The Girard College Passenger Railway is double track arrangement, on Arch street and Ridge avenue, the intervening sections be tween these two thoroughfares being Nintl and Tenth streets. Arch street possesses few features worthy of public remark. The first of these may be introduced as THE GRAVE OF FRANKLIN.

Franklin, the statesman, patriot, philosopher, was the first man to introduce the electric telegraph. It is true that his method was by means of a kite raised among the thunder ands, but, since that period, other improve ments have been made, other machinery be been brought into use, and a more perfect sys tem established. Franklin, it may be said grasped the bolts at the forge of Juniter, and rought them harmless to the earth. It was a bold undertaking. While thousands of peo ple turn their heads away from the reflection of electricity, as it flashes from cloud to cloud, often taking the earth in its momentary circuit, Franklin stood in the open field of Nature almost like an Ajax. True, he did not defy the lightning, but courted it. In doing this he entered the undevel oped regions of etheraal science, if it may be called such, and taught the world that so subtle an agent as electricity could be made bservient to the uses of mankind in various ways, because, at least to some extent, it was not beyond human control. This great manthe wonder of the age in which he lived—ar-rived in Philadelphia a wandering youth. His ration at one time was a single loat of bread. He attracted the attention of a "ladye faire" standing on a door-step, on Fourth street, near Market, and in due time she became Mrs. Deborah Franklin. Franklin was a genius. He was the student of nature, and an apt scholar. He inspiration fresh from the natural fountain of the Wissahickon; established a printingess, and through this medium illuminated the world. He was the contemporary of Washington, and finally arose to the lofty po-sition of an Ambassador, abroad—for, by the

illustrious dead. On this stone is the follow BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, DEBORAH S There is plenty of room on the slab to in cribe the epitaph that Franklin, no doubt desired to be placed upon his tomb-stone. In the year 1729, he had a severe attack of pleurisy, and during his illness, it was though that he wrote the following epitah. Its style and sentiment were adopted by other writers England, who borrowed the idea, and ap plied it to different subjects. The following i

ight of history, we see the same man unos-

entationsly standing before the Court of

France, in all the primeval dignity of an

mouldering remains of this great man repose

in the corner of a secluded cemetery, at Fifth and Arch streets, within three hundred yards

of the first scene of his courtship. A broken

flat gray marble slab is all that speaks of the

true copy of the Franklin Epitaph: The Body BENJAMIN FRANKLIN,
Printer,
(Like the cover of an old book
Its contents torn out,
And stript of its lettering and gilding,)
Lies here food for worms;
Yet the work itself shall not be lost,
or it will, as he believed, appear once mor
In a new
And more beautiful edition,
Corrected and Amended
by

The Author. At the head of the broken slab, is a half broken, that the entire inscription cannot be decyphered very readily. It seems a great pity that one, who, in life occupied so much public attention, whose example was so illustrious and worthy of emulation as Franklin, should be left to moulder in neglect and obcurity. But for the energy of a few gentle men in this city, the people of Philadelphia would have known nothing of the spot where long blank wall, on Arch street, was removed a few years since, and an iron railing erected to prevent invasion. Through these rails the passer by may look upon the neglected grave of one of the great men of America of days

long ago.
APPRENTICES' LIBRARY. A Quaker-looking brick building, so far as its drab color is viewed, located at the south west corner of Fifth and Arch streets, tha many citizens, doubtless, have supposed to be a meeting-house of the Society of Friends, is the Apprentices' Library Company. This in stitution was founded, we think, in the year 1821, and the managers for a long period occu pied apartments in Carpenters' Hall. The li-brary contains at least fifteen thousand volumes, and is open on alternate days of the week, Sundays excepted, for apprentice boys and girls. In former years, a large number of apprentices, instead of loitering around street corners, or running with the fire companies used to avail themselves of the great benefits of this institution. Some of the best citizens of Philadelphia, men of affluence and influ ence, formed a taste for reading in the days of their apprenticeship. The institution is, per-haps, seldom thought of among the great body of apprentices of the present day. Our insti s of popular education are more nume rous now than ever, and, therefore, the rush of apprentices to the building at Arch and Fifth streets ought to exhibit a ten-fold increase as compared with thirty or forty years ago.

ARCH-STREET THEATRE. This beautiful temple of amusement, since its recent enlargement, has become one of the nost popular theatrical establishments in Philadelphia. It is very well managed by Mrs. John Drew. It has a marble front, and to the vicinity in which it is located. At the time the proposition was first made, it met with universal resistance on the part of the Quakers or Friends who resided on that ancient thoroughfare. They considered it an invasion of their rights of conscience, but their efforts to stay the hand of "desecra vailing. The almighty dollar and progress were too powerful; the theatre was built, and since that time other improvements in busi ness have been introduced, and Arch street is no more considered the Quaker thoroughfare of Philadelphia

There are a number of temples of art Arch street. Each year new stores are added, so that those who were familiar with the street only thirty years since would be stranger there now. The car turns up Ninth street, into Ridge avenue, and then pursues a northwest direction until reaching the depot at Columbia avenue. This is one of the oldest thoroughfares in Philadelphia, and on its en tire route there are many magnificent scenes of nature and art; but these are beyond the depot, and access to them by rail is under the control of another company. Therefore, a change of cars is necessary. FAIRMOUNT ENGINE COMPANY.

The large four-story brick building of this company is located on the east side of Ridge avenue, above Vine street. It is surmoun by a pretty large steeple, from which an ex-cellent view can be had of the city of Phila delphia. Those who are acquainted with the prominent locations can approximate ver closely to a fire by the light in the night o smoke in the day time. Steeples on engine houses now-a-days are more ornamental than useful, because of the local telegraph, which extends to almost every part of the city, and by which fire alarms are communicated as quickly as meditation on the wings of thought From this point there seems to be an almost endless array of steam mills, fire-brick facto-ries, stove works, wood-turning establish ments, extensive iron-railing works, steammarble works, and a great variety of all kinds of places of industry. It is doubted whether there can be found any one street in Philadelphia that presents so much en such large places of prosperity, as this avenue. Some of the prettiest iron-railing and culpture-marble monuments to be four the country may be seen on this ancient ave GREEN HILL MARKET. A very pretty pressed brick building, known as the Green Hill Market, commands atten tion. This edifice is a short distance above

levation, and a great convenience to the eighborhood. GIRARD COLLEGE. This famous institution is located to the west of the rail track, but the interior of the entrance cannot be seen because of the long, ugly, blank stone wall that intervenes. How much better would it be to reduce the wall, and erect an iron railing thereon. As it stands, the many strangers, who pass and re-pass that place every hour in the day, may suppose it encloses a prison. The main building, which looms up on the horizon, from almost every distant point surrounding the city, is one of the most magnificent structures in the city. It is a great ornament, and its beauty should be displayed as much as pos-Sharkey, of Mississippi, who, being asked if he had any objection to its publicity, said he had not, as it truly stated his sentiments: "I have lost all the negroes I had, some seventy or eighty in number, but, so help me God, I would not east a vote to restore the institution of slavery."

singular man in many respects, had an eye to beauty as well as strength. His bank building, on Third street, is some evidence, from its architectural design, that he was far ahead of the times in the beauty of improvements, between sixty and seventy years since. We may say that, on this part of the route, the country is more open, but there are no country is more open.

Washington Drove Yard. It is three storie

Columbia avenue. A short distance north of this place is located of this place is located of the columbia and the present time as Camp Discharge. Here the soldiers are fully discharged from service, and, upon reaching the outside of the Camp, are immediately beset by gangs of sharpers, ready to rob them whenever an opportunity offers. The soldiers generally have had some experience, and some of them have profited by it. We stood a short distance from the Camp, and observed a few sharpers around as many soldiers. The latter were

New Hampshire cavalry men, and, being strangers, did not know the direct route to go. They found they were being misled, and one of them gave a flourish on his bugle, and the straggling members of his company came from all directions and congregated about him. The sharpers received some attention in the shape of pugilism incident to the elevated regions of the "Old Granite State." They "went to grass" in less time than it takes to write about it. The route which extends out the Ridge from the depot will make the subject of an interest

ing sketch in a few days. COUNTRY RAMBLES-No. 9. BY CITY COUSIN, JR.

NIGHT ON THE RAIL-A CONTRABAND CONCERT AND A ROW WITH A SOLDIER—HARLEM, MORRIS IANA, AND FORDHAM-THE COTTAGE OF EDGAR LEM BRIDGE-THE BRONK-A NEW YORK BULLY -A STROLL ON FIFTH AVENUE-FAIRMOUNT PARK-VISIT TO CENTRAL PARK, ETC., ETC. FORDHAM, WESTCHESTER Co., N. Y., July 30, 1865. How swiftly the charlot-wheels of old father

Time carry us towards eternity. We are merely babes of an hour and children of a day. Such were the thoughts that presented themselves to me on receipt of a pithy despatch from the companion of my boyhood, announcing to me that a near relationship had been sprung upon him by the advent of another little stranger on life's pilgrimage A NIGHT ON THE RAIL.

It is nearly midnight. All around the station is bustle and confusion. "Show you're tickets!" "This way!" "Cars for New York!" and such expressions greet the ear as the living stream of beings poured in at the small gates. How they jostle one another, and make rapid strides towards every vacant position!

With what evident satisfaction they take pos with what evident satisfaction they take pos-session of two seats, having a good nap in prospect from an improvised bed made of two cushions placed lengthwise! How nicely the baggage is disposed to deceive the unwary into the idea that they are already occupied! But it won't work. Some of Uncle Sammy's boys come in, and soon every available space is occupied. It is now but a few minutes of the time of departure. The gong has already sounded, and stragglers are running for dear life to get on board. Slowly the long train winds itself out of the depot, and passes the rear of the old grave-yard on Frankford road. The bell rings out its notes of warning, while the steam-whistle and safety-valve lend their aid to the general confusion. But the Reading Junction is soon passed, and we are fast leaving the built-up portion of the city be What a democratic institution is a steam railway car. Here we find the millionaire, with his careworn countenance, in close proximity to the celebrated razor-strop man; while an officer, with guady trappings, is hemmed

in by a motley crew of bounty-jumpers and pick-pockets. The soldiers and sailors sit sociably side by side; clerks and business men, waiters and washerwomen, Congressmen and ootblacks-all reduced to a common level. CONTRABAND CONCERT.

Everybody is getting into position for a nap—we follow the example, and are soon ob-livious of all things around and about us, but are suddenly aroused by a horrible din about our ears. Imagine my astonishment to find the two scats immediately in front of me filled with drunken negro wenches, singing with very cracked voices, and at the highest pitch, verses of all the songs in the catalogue amid the plaudits of a half-dozen tipsy soldiers and sallors in different parts of the car. Of course sleeping amid such a racket was entire ly out of the question. We near the beautiful city of Trenton, cross over the Delaware, and feel greatly relieved at the exit of the dusty, cracked female voices, who wind up in hor. rible style with "My True Love is a Soldier."

and "We won't go Home 'till Morning.' On we go, at the screech of the whistle, until obliged to wait for nearly an hour. A ROW WITH A SOLDIER. We are again startled from our equanimity by angry words at the rear end of the car. A soldier has entered, and used opprobious epithets to a civilian, who is occupying a whole scat. He also endeavors to pull him off. Civilian naturally becomes enraged, jumps up and seizes the soldier by the throat. "Let that boy alone "shouts the soldier's friends; and "Break his jaw!" shouts the civilian's friends. A grand rush is made towards that end of the car. The two combatants are speedily separated, and soldier boy takes the coveted seat, regaling the passen-gers with very indelicate language, not at all complimentary to our sleeping passenger, who was disturbed in his dream of forgetfulness by the cowardly poltroon who would skulk to

the rear in the hour of battle. The night is wearing away, and the day is beginning to reak in the east: "Night's candles are burnt out, And jocund day stands tiptoe On the misty mountain-top." Newark, with its numerous factories, plea

ant walks, and drives is soon left behind us esey City looms up before us, and we are at ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK. A short ride across the river, and we arrive n New York, tired and hungry, in time to take a promenade with the newsboys and paper, carriers in their daily morning walks. The trips—we take a short walk along Broadway past the ruins of the old Museum Building, and jump on board of a Third Avenue car, and are seen traversing the route at a fine pace. On we go, block after block, till One Hundred and Sixteenth street has been passed, and we finally reach the Harlem

This is an immense structure, built entirely of iron. It spans the Harlam River, and connects the county of Westchester with New York. It is not yet completed, and a temporary wooden structure is the only outlet of the immense travel on the road. We here change cars, and enter those of another company, marked Morrisiana, Tre-mont, and Fordham—they go slowly over the bridge, and a fine view of the river is obained-Mott Haven, Morrisiana, and Tremont, with their beautiful wooden cottages nd flower gardens, are soon left behind us, md the cars stop at Fordham. FORDHAM.

This a beautiful village, in Westchester ounty, twelve miles northeast of New York It is situated on the line of the New York and Harlem Railroad. A large Catholic College with its stone cupola, at first attracts our at tention. I believe they occupy or own about one hundred and forty acres of land in this vicinity. The grounds are handsomely laid out with trees and shrubbery. Chapel and school buildings are erected, and the institu-tion is said to be in a very flourishing condi-tion. The Dutch Reformed, Episcopal, Me-thodist, and Presbyterian denominations are well represented, and worship in neat and me buildings. We take a stroll through the numerous streets and lanes of the village EDGAR A. FOE'S COTTAGE.

Now we turn up the road that leads to the High Bridge, and there, up on the rising ground, we see, peeping through the surrounding foliage, the small white cottage of the late

ful poem of "The Raven" was composed ? Open here I flung the shutter, when, with many a filrt and flutter, In there stept a stately raven of the saintly days Not if yore;
Not the least obelsance made he; not an instant stopp'd or stay'd he;
But, with mien of lord or lady, perch'd above my chamber (door—
Perch'd upon a bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door— Perch'd, and sat, and nothing more. And the raven, never fitting, still is sitting, still is sitting.
On the pallid bust of Pallas, just above my chamber door;
And his eyes have all the seeming of a demon's that is dreaming. is dreaming.
And the laming the o'er him streaming throws his shadow on the floor;
And my soul, from out that shadow that lies floating on the floor,
Shall be lifted—nevermore! The building is made of wood, is a story-and a-half high and seems to be trying to hide

itself with the green mantle which Nature has so kindly bestowed upon it. We pass the cottage of John Savage, and instantly his lines on "The Bronx" rushes to our memory. A little further on, and we reach the beautiful and pleasant home of Hon. John B. Haskin, one of New York's gifted sons, who, it is reported, will be the nex Democratic candidate for Go-THE BRONX RIVER. We pass along, through shady lanes and pleasant groves, until the waters of the Bronx are reached. This is a small stream, about fifty feet wide, which flows quietly along through green fields and flinty rocks, and finally emp-

ties itself into the East River. The pleasant valks and shady groves along the banks make t a favorite resort for pleasure parties to Stone fences are the prevailing style all over this section of the country, and some of them present a very neat appearance. We have now reached our desired haven, and and the object of our search enjoying the flavor of his cigar, under the cool shade of the

the little stranger. We are taken to a small ante-room on the second floor, and requested to wait a few minutes, when the young representative of genius will be introduced into our august presence. We hear a little cry from a little throat, a little coaxing, and a little talking; and, finally, the door opens and there stands before us the young father with his singular man in many respects, had an eye to beauty as well as strength. His bank building, on Third street, is some evidence, from it is architectural exign, that he was far ahead of the times in the beauty of improvements, between sixty and seventy years since. We may say that, on this part of the route, the country is more open, but there are no seenes of natural grandeur. The depot is located at of natural grandeur in the process of natural gr young offspring, his face all aglow with plea-sure. He assures us, time and again, that

which seems to invite you to love him and ake him to your heart. much tempted to raise the little morsel in our arms and "kiss him for his mother," but the argus eye of the nurse is upon us, and we must forego the pleasure. Little baby boy has renained out long enough, and must be stowed away again ere, a stray breath should disar-range his rather delicate structure. We leave range his rather defleate structure. We leave the shrine of innocence and purity, and walk down the lane to the short patch of woods on the brow of the hill. The different church bells are sending forth their invitation far and wide and request our attendance. A DUSTY RIDE.

After whiling away a pleasant afternoon

prowd of people take possession of them as they hurry on their way! As we near the bridge, we see the bosom of the river filled with pleasant parties sailing around the stone House on the desolate isle, or rowing up and down upon the river's bosom. The carsare full to overflowing, and we secure a standing position on the front platform. We pass through Harlem and Yorkville until One-hundred-andsixteenth street is reached. Oh, how tired we are and over a hundred blocks to ride yet before we can find rest. The car stops—a man and boy gets on the platform beside me. He what inebriated, and takes a seat or the front dasher, with his feet hanging over. The conductor warns him of his peril, but re ceives curses from the bully for his pains How the sidewalks are lined with people in poliday attire! The policemen, with their blue military uniform, Panama hats, and white loves, are seen at intervals amid the throng, preserving order. At last we reach Seven centh street, and are soon kindly taken

A STROLL ON THE AVENUE. After being refreshed, we take a stroll long Fifth avenue, with its palatial residences and the old Worth Monument. Vast number of carriages of all descriptions, public and private, are going to and from the Park. We think of our own beautiful Fairmount Park, with its pleasant drives and leafy shades, its countains and flowers, and the beautiful mur huring Schuylkill winding its way around and through it-the pretty boat-houses, and their pretty crafts, together with the grand concerts given daily, which draw thousands of visitors to its pleasure-giving embraces—wha Fairmount Park is to our city, Central Park is

to New York. And now for THE CENTRAL PARK.

How majestically Nature and Art have con bined to form an earthly elysium! The drive over the macadamized roads is one of the inest in the country. The grass, trees, and shrubbery are taken care of in the best man ner. We reach the marble arch, and stroll inderneath to the fountain; we ascend flight of steps, and come to the music-stand. It is a pretty piece of workmanship, and seems o have been erected and decorated regardless of expense. A little farther on, and we reach the Alhambra—a pretty, unique building, where refreshments of all kinds are served up at a nominal rate. We retrace our steps the lake. The white swans sail proudly and queenly on its bosom. The miniature boats, with their tiny flags, are anchored in the centre, and the whole forms a very pleasing picture. The Ramble is reached at last, the path is laid through thick woods and ove olid pieces of rock, and far up in its laby rinths a rustic arbor and rustic furniture in

vite the passer-by to rest under their friendly But higher, still higher, says our guide and we are soon on the point of a rock, where a beautiful view of the surrounding country is obtained; we make another steep descent, and reach the cave. It is some-what dark, but we feel our way through; we reach the opening, but the path seem to be broken. It is not, however; jagged rocks stick out from its side, and we tug manfully until we reach the summit. We cross over this natural bridge until we reach the highest point next to the basin; here we btain a magnificent view of the city by gas light. The sky is beautifully grant in its va-riegated evening robe; the hum of the busy multitude reaches us in our lofty position, and we instinctively murmur, God reigns over

We retrace our steps, and are at a loss where to make our exit, when a friendly policeman comes to our assistance, and kindly escorts us to the outside. By the aid of an Eighth-avenue car we are soon at home, well-tired and wellcleased with our short trip to Fordham and the Park.

From the London Times.

Election Mobs.

(From the London Times.)

We have noticed on former occasions the exchange of acerbities between two of the candidates for North Wiltshire. Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Foster have signalized the election for Sheffield by an amount of personality and invective which reminds us how dark are the shades which are necessary to bring out the brighter and more attractive coloring of the piciture. As a specimen of the violence of a mob we may instance the circumstances attending Mr. Brand's appearance at Lewes. The scene might most properly be described as a series of single combats between the two parties, for which the business of the orator seemed to be to furnish a succession of pretexts. Every political proposition that he laid down was immediately submitted to the ordeal of battle, and it was only after judgment thus invoked had been given that he was enabled to bright was immediately decided in a similar manner. At Granthum, so formidable a riot arose that the poll was adjourned to the following day. At Nottingham the riot act was read, and troops marched into the town to prevent more serious consequences. But the palm of barbarism and brutality seems to have been reserved for the little agricultural and railway borough of Chippenham. The Liberal candidate having been defeated, a mob of five hundred persons assembled, and amused themselves for three hours, with little interruption, in destroying the windows and furniture of the Conservatives. The house of the rector was assailed with tombstones torn out of his own churchyard, and a sick person, who could not be removed from a front room, was protected by his servants, who stood round his bed holding up boards to keep off the stones. A butcher's shop was plundered as well as wrecked, in the heat of the moment, by patriots who did not forget their own domestic interests in their fury; and to quell this riot, which had been foreseen long before it occurred, there were only twelve constables present! According to the usual practice, after all the mischief wa

Public Entertainments. On Thursday, next, the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul, attached to St. Joseph's Caholic Church, will make an excursion to Atlantic City; the proceeds of the entire excursion to be devoted to the wants of the poor.

Abch-street Theatre.—Our readers should ot forget that Hooley's Minstrels close their engagement at the Arch on Saturday night. On Friday evening N. J. H. Budworth takes a benefit. Mr. Budworth is a fine performer; but his imitations of several of our great stars are truly great.

AUCTION NOTICE.-We would call the early

ttention of buyers to the large and attractive

ale of 1,500 cases boots and shoes, to be sold n Thursday morning, August 3d, by Philip ford & Co., auctioneers, at their st 525 Market street and 522 Commerce street, nmencing at 10 o'clock precisely. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

From present indications there is no good reason to doubt that the oil business will

call the vicissitudes through which the trade as passed since its inception in 1859. In 1860 there were great flowing wells in Venange county—such as the Sherman and the Noble Wells—which yielded from two to three thou-sand barrels per day. The oil became a drug in the market, and sold as low as twenty-five cents per barrel at the wells. As the uses of petroleum were rapidly discovered the article increased in demand and value, and specula-tion in lands became extensive, until in 1883 and 1864, it became almost a mania. Early and 1894, it became almost a mania. Early in the spring of this year, disastrous freshets overflowed a greater part of the most valuable oil territory along the Alleghe, ny river, which caused a great reduc-

tion in the yield by the filling of wells with water. This put an end for the time to

seedily recover its wonted prosperity. Every

speculation but the owners of oil lands have not been rdle. New wells have been struck almost daily on the various tributaries of the Allegheny, in Venango county, and the yield is now almost equal to that of the most prosperous era. Old wells that were overflowed, and others that were thought to be exhausted, have been resuscitated, until now the supply transportation of the same has been a great expense to operators, from the searcity of labor and high prices of everything. This will in some degree be remedied in a brief time, from the increase of labor now being furnished from the army. The cost of sinking wells will not be so great, and small capitalists will soon be enabled to enter the field. In fact, the indieations are strong that we will have this sum mer and fall such an activity in the oil traffic The stock market was less active yesterday, and prices were unsettled and rather lower Reading was in fair demand at the decline; about 3.500 shares sold at from 511/@574/. closing at 52; Camden and Amboy sold at 1231/4, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 573/: 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 55 for Mine Hill; 59 for Lehigh Valley; 121/2 for Catawissa common; and 25 for preferred ditto. In City Passenger Railroad shares there was very little doing. Hestonville sold at 15; 201/ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 9 for Race and Vine; 13 for Ridge Avenue; and 23 for

trees on the lawn; of course, he is surprised to
See us, and we are invited at once to go and see

Union; 77 was asked for Second and Third; 55 for
Fifth and Sixth; and 48/4 for Tenth and Eleventh. Government bonds are very quiet, and there is little or nothing doing; 1051/2 was bid for 10.40s. City loans are without change; sales of the new issue are making at 92. Bank shares are firmly held, but we hear of no sales; 180 was bid for North America; 182 for Phila delphia; 118% for Farmers' and Mechanics' 28% for Mechanics'; 45 for Penn Township; 513 for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers' and Me

prices are firm, with the exception of Maple Shade, which has again declined. It is reported that the Coquette well has stopped flowing. About 2,400 shares sold at from 7@81/2; Big Tank at 11/2; Caldwell at 2.44@21/2; Dalzell at 41/4 @4½—the latter rate an advance of ¼; Corn Planter at 2¼; McClintock at 2,44@2.56; Perry at 1; and Densmore at 1 3-16. The following were the quotation esterday, at the hours named: mid a circle of friends, we take the carsagain At a meeting of the stockholders of the At for a dusty ride to Harlem Bridge. What s lantic and Ohio Telegraph Company, held July 20th, the following named persons were elected directors to serve the ensuing year: John Derbyshire, J. H. Wade, Anson Stager, John I. Briggs, A. C. Wilson, L. de la Cuesta, E. N.

days past, are the most active on the list, and

the opening of the James river and Kanawhs canal, a considerable quantity of tobacco in hogsheads has been shipped from Lynchburg to Richmond. The farmers are bringing it in from the country to the various boat landings in small lots for shipment. Very little is offering in the warehouses at Lynchburg. Some few hogsheads common leaf sold recently at from \$7.50@10. One lot loose ugs brought \$3.30.
Considerable tobacco is still held by the far. mers, away from the lines of transportation, which will not be got to market for some time yet. The latest reports from North Carolina esent that there is a good deal of tobacco in that State, awaiting the means of transpor-tation. Agents have been sent North to devise means of getting it to market, and if possible to effect a sale of it.

Wright, David Brooks, H. H. Shillingfor

Recent letters from Virginia state that, since

sible to effect a sale of it.

The Raleigh Standard, July 22d, says:
The crop of wheat was generally very light. It was much affected by rust and smut. Very limited crops of cotton and tobacco have been planted in the State.
But from every section we hear the most gratifying reports of the prospects of the corn crop. There is not a portion of the State in which the corn is not most promising. The crop will be more abundant than it has been in several years. which the coin is not most promising. The crop will be more abundant than it has been in several years.

It is not easy to estimate the blessings to North Carolina that will be consequent upon an abundant crop of cheap corn. Cheap and abundant corn makes cheap and abundant bacon, and when abundant, each is of the best quality. No man ever saw an inferior quality of corn of a good crop year.

Hence it secures to all our citizens who will work, a plenty of good born and a plenty of good bacon. Moth articles of food will be plentiful, and will be within the reach of all who are willing to do a moderate amount of labor. If the corn crop fulfils the present expectation of farmers, no person in the State need suffer for a sufficient supply of healthy food.

The crop of feult is very excellent and very abundant. We know no country that surpasses Middle and Western North Carolina in the production of an extra quality and quantity of apples and peaches. Every year the orchards produce abundant crops, and their fine flavor so not surpassed by the fruit of any acountry.

The following letter of the Comptroller of The following letter of the Co the Currency is published in the St. Paul

the Currency is published in the St. Paul journals:

"Treasury Department, Office of Compteller of Currency, Washington, July 15, 1855.

"Dean Sin: Your letter of the 19th ultimo, enclosing resolution of the Bankers' Association of the State of Minnesota, is received.

"I find here represented one or more banks in place of which National banks have been organized, others to whom promises have been given for the organization of National banks in their stead. It somehow seems to be the object of these gentlement occurvy the idea that Minnesota has not received, and was not obtaining, her just and fair proportion of the national circulation. Such is not the case. She already has more than her quota under an equitable apportionment. It is true that her banks, being mostly small ones, have not been able to avail themselves of the privileges given to the State bunks by the law of the last session, to absorb circulation largely in excess of the amount due to the State; but she has as much as in my judgment her bankers will wish to have when the system of redemption now being inaugurated shall have gone into operation.

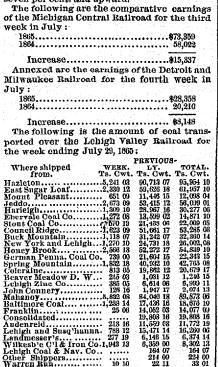
"It I mistake not, there will be in the future "If I mistake not, there will be in the future "If I mistake not, there will be in the future an opportunity for the organization of more banks, if they are required.
"When all the banks are called upon to redeem their circulation, as rapidly and often as it shall return to the commercial centres, the matter of circulation will adjust itself, and many banks will find (perhaps some of those in your State) that they have more than they require, thus giving an opportunity for the organization of banks in places where they may be needed. the organization of banks in places where they may be needed.

"Banks have already been organized in the northern States sufficient to absorb more than all the circulation to which the North is entitled. What little there is left must go to the South.

outh.
"Very respectfully,
"F. CLARKE, Comptroller.
Donnelly, St. Paul, Minne-The Boston imports for June were \$2.212.431 and the exports \$2,293,151. The amount of merchandise withdrawn from warehouse for consumption is \$1,102.65, and imports entered for consumption. \$688.292, showing the value of \$1,790,357. can securities in London on the 18th of July:

Atlantic and Great Western, New York Section, 1st mort, 1880, 7 % cent 73 @75 Do. 2d mort, 1881, 7 % cent 73 @75 Do. 2d mort, 1881, 7 % cent 73 @75 Do. Pennsylvania, 1st mort, 1877. 76 @78 Erie shares, \$400 (all paid) 54 @511, 1910 (all paid) 55 @511, 1910 (all paid) 56 @70 Panama Caliroad, 2d mort, 1872, 7 % Cent 103 @105 Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds, 2d mort, 6 % cent convertible. 82 @84 Do. \$50 shares. 35 @40 A further sum of £16,000 was drawn from the Bank of England on the 18th ult for Egypt. Bank of England on the 18th ult for Egypt.

The Boston Evening Journal, July 31, says: "The loan market during the week has been supply, especially with the National bank de positaries, as Government balances are drawn down quite close; but the demand is moderate, and speculation in Government and other stocks are not to any great extent. In discounts the market is well supplied with firstclass and good business paper, which sells at seven per cent, and upward."



Yarren Run..... 10 10 ecrease...... 137,789 16 133.963 19

100 do ... \$\frac{4}{2}\lloop (100 Story Farm ... 56-100 AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Heises, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

3700 City 6s new ... lots ½2 | 100 Reading..cash. 52 3-16 20 Cam & Amboy R. 1234 | 200 Map Shade Its sin 7 23 Penna R... lots. 574 | 100 do ... sin 74 | 100 Heisel Division ... 314 | 500 do ... sin 74 | 100 Reading R... 535 514 | 100 do ... sin 7452 1-18 SECOND BOARD. The New York Post of last evening says:

ter demand and prices are lo oil has advanced. Petroleum is rather The Provision market continues firm dvance. Seeds are scarce. Whisky is held. Wool is in fair demand at a) The Flour market is rather quie former rates; sales comprise about in lots, mostly to the retailers and from \$7.25 for superfine, \$7.50694 [85.69]. \$6.75 for lot stock extra family for fresh ground do, and \$10601 [1 seelling at \$5.50 \$9 bbl. Cornmeal quiet, and we hear of no sales. Grain.—There is more Wheat off prices have declined, with sales of a bushels at 2000216 for prime old red at the former rate, and 200c per bushed do. In white there is nothing doing selling in a small way at 10502160 [prime selling in a small way at 1 The Flour market is rather quie sold at 356 for new, and 70c per bushed for Provisions,—All kinds continue section prices are firm at the advance. Scally Mess Pork are making at \$12@18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ find; Beef is selling at \$12@18 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ find and face where the selling at \$12@23c, shoulders at 17@17/c, and silso scarce; sales of pickled hams are mat \$22@23c, shoulders at 17@17/c, and silso \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ find is firmly held, with sales and terrees at 23@24c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. Butter is dull; sales are making at from \$12c\$ solid-packed. New York Cheese is selling small way at 15@16/c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. Eggs are pand sell at \$24@26 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is in demand, and are better, with sales of Anthrucite at \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ for No. 1; No. 2 at \$23\$ and Forge at \$25\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$23\$ and Forge at \$25\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$23\$ and Forge at \$25\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$23\$ and Forge at \$25\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$23\$ and Forge at \$25\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$23\$ and Forge at \$25\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$20\$ for 1, 100 \$10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ at \$20\$ for 1, 100 \$10\$ for 1, 10 for No. 1; No. 2 at \$33, and Forge at \$21, 201; most holders ask more. Social \$1, 201; most holders ask more. Social \$1, 201; most holders ask more. Madularization is more active at full prices.

Bark.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron is scarce ask good demand at \$22,50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

CANDLES.—Adamantine are selling in a sak way at \$22,202\(\frac{1}{2}\)/c for \$65, and \$25c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is for \$12.\$ Is low Candles are unchanged.

COAL.—The receipts are increasing at there is more doing, both for shipment there is more doing, both for shipment home use. Cargo sales are making \$1000 \text{m}\$ ton.

Corrow.—The market is firm, and there more doing in the way of sales. All \$600 \text{bales of middlings soid in lots at from \$1000 \text{se}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$, cash.

Correct continues very scarce, and the sale is limited; small lots of \$\text{Rio are selling from \$22,222\(\frac{1}{2}\$ c in gold, and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\text{low}\$ is \$\text{True}\$. from 22@22%c in goin, and execute h sin corners.

Fish.—Mackerel continue dull; sales for store are making at \$22@24 for Shore No. 3; 14 for Bay do; \$14 for Shore No. 25; \$15 h Bay do, and \$11@10 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill for large and \$10\$ No. 3s. Codfish sells at \$2 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ h. Fruit is coming in freely \$1.00 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Apples sell at \$10\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bill, as to quality. In foreign there is into or nothing doing.

Molasses.—Prices are firm, but the sales \$1\$ limited at about former rates. MIOLASEE.—Prices are firm, but the sale limited at about former rates.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little do. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine. making at from #1.500/1.55, # gallon. Taguoted at #807 # bbl, and Pitch at \$2.75 = 1 tosin is selling in a small way at \$500/1.50 ft. Continues scarce; small so of No. 1 are making at \$2.000/2.10, which advance. Fish olds are without change, seed Oil is selling at \$1.180/1.20 # gal. troleum is unsettled; sales reach about bbls in lots at \$20336 for crude, 5120/2 refined in bond, and free at from 702/3 gal, as to color. gai, as to color.

Rice is firmly held, with sales of Rangon at 194.693/c # b, and Carolina at 106104/c.

Seeds—All kinds are scarce. Clover is demand at #15616 # bus. Timothy is quote at #566.25 # bus. Small sales of Flaxeced at making at \$2.49 # bushel.

Spirits—In foreign there is no matrix change to notice. New England Rum sells a small way at \$2.30 @.32 # gallon. Whisky in better demand, and prices have advance with small sales of Pennsylvania and Wester blusto notice at prices ranging from \$2.25 # such as the sales of # b, in currency.

Tallow is firmly held, with sales of city red dered to notice at 114/2120, and country at the first sales at 70 % for the sales of mer rates, with sales at 70 % for or medium as fine fleece, and 67% for \$b\$ for tub, as to qualify. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.

flat, quotations being 1/0% lower at 87%; and Michigan Southern

at 81%; and Michigan Southern at 81%; York Central at 90%; Reading at 100 burg at 68; Northwestern at 26%; Northwestern at 26%; Northwestern at 26%; Northwestern at 26%; Northwestern prefered at 59%; Rock Island at 107 Wayne at 95%; Ohlo and Mississippi Later, Eric sold at 87%.

Semi-Weekly Review of the Ph phia Markets.

Breadstuffs are less active, and he drooping. Flour is without any change. Wheat, Corn, and Oats have

Bark is in demand. In Cotton there

doing. Coal is in good

AUGUST 1-F

New York Markets, August 1.

Breadstopes.—The market for State western flour is dull and 5@10c lower on mon grades; sales 6,800 bbis at \$60,50 for perfine State; \$6,706,80 for extra State; \$6,90 for choice do; \$60,50 for superfine wern; \$6,75@7.30 for common to medium wers; \$6,75@7.30 for common to medium western; and \$8,15@8,30 for common tog shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio.

Canadian flour is 5@10c lower; sales 300 at \$6,76@7.10 for common, and \$7,15@10 for common, and \$7,15@10 for common, and \$7,15@10 for doctors, sales 500 bbls at \$7,05@8.50 for mon, and \$8,68@12.25 for fancy and extra hour is quiet. Corn meal is dull. New York Markets A flour is quiet. Corn meal is dull.
Wheat is dull, heavy, and nominally 50 lower; sales 14,000 uns at \$1.45 for Amber M waukie, and \$1.90 for amber Michigan. Ilye dull. Barley is quiet.
Barley Malt is dull. Outs are dull at 60 Western. The Corn market is very firm, where the control of the c ern.
WHISKY is firmer; sales 150 bbla Western; \$2.10@2.20.
TALLOW is steady; sales 130,000 its at 111/60 PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is lower than the control of the contr ales 7,000 bbls at \$34@34.87 for new mess; 0 for '63-4 do.; \$25@25.25 for prime, and 7.75 for prime mess. The beef market is quiet; sales 400 bbl about previous prices.
Beef hams are quiet. Cut meats are firm sales 550 pkgs at 15@17c for shoulders, and 20 23%c for hams. The Lard market is firm sale 1,400 hs at 10@243%. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July 31. The crude market has been remarked; quiet for some few days past, and, while the general feeling and tone of the trade is west ness and depression, there has been nomarked change in prices. We continue to quote at (21, bbls returned, and 22028 bbls include and these may be regarded as the extremes the market. The only sale reported to law was 400 bbls at 25, on the spot. The bulk of the sales above noted were at 44245 for immediate delivery on the ears here, and 514282, delive ed in Philadelphia. The only sale reported to day was 500 bbls for immediate delivery, 45. Free Oil is quiet and unchanged. Nothi doing in Naptha or Residuum—no deman whatever for either. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, July 31.

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, August 1.—Flour quiet; is grade Southern declined 50c. Wheat, 50 low Corn dull, and 2c lower. Provisions stee Coffee dull and inactive; Rio, 20@22c, in 20 Whisky firm at 225c, and very little offering Cincinnari, August 1.—The Flour market unsettled, offering at \$7.50. Whisky firm \$2.20. Nothing was done to-day in the Prosion market. sion market.
CHICAGO, August 1.—Flour is dull, and declined 10@25c. Wheat quiet; sales at \$1.21½ for No. 1, and \$1.00@1.08 for No. 2. Coractive at \$62685c for No. 1, and \$7007½c No. 2. Oats dull; sales at \$2c for No. 1. visions are quiet. Highwines quiet.

Receipts. Shipme MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August SUN RISES...... 5 6 | SUN SETS.....

Bark Victoria (Br.) Christian, 12 days from St. Marc, with coffee, logwood, &c., to Thombwatton & Sons.

Bark O E Maltby, Bray, 6 days from Charles and Charles an Bark O E Mailby, Bray, a days from ton, in ballast to captain.

Brig Evergreen (Br.) Nelson, 11 days in a toron, with sugar and molasses to brow Bros & Co.

Brig Nellie Mowe, Bailey, 15 days from John, N B, with laths, &c., to M Trump, 500. X Schr Sarah N Smith, Disney, 25 days f Glace Bay, with 316 tons coal to N Glace Bay, with 316 tons coal to N t. to Works.

Schr Sophia Wilson, Nowell, from New Yein ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington Schr J Kienzie, Lake, from Salem, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman, & Co.

Schr A Falkenburg, Sipple, from Provident in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr S J Vaughn, Vaughn, from Weymoul with mdse to captain.

Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, from Welfleet, windse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr W Gillum, Dickinson, from Connectific River, with stone to captain. Schr Weillum, Dickinson, from Comeeter River, with stone to captain. Schr N B T Thompson, Endicott, from N Haven, in ballast to captain. Schr W B Thomas, Winsmore, from Providence, in ballast to J B Tomlinson. Schr John Dorrance, Rice, from Provident in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co. Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, from F River, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & W lington. River, in ballast to Castner, Stickner, & Weilington.

Schr C A Stetson, Stevens, from Province town, with mdse to Geo B Kerfoot.

Schr Garnet, Kellum, 2 days from Lewes, Meint mdse and passengers to capitain.

Schr Coroda, Thornton, 4 days from Calley teague, Va, with grain to J W Bacon.

Schr L Crocker, Presbrey, 4 days from Tameton, with mdse to captain.

Schr A G Pease, Harne, 2 days from Portinal Conn., with stone to W Gray.

Schr N H Gould, Crowell, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.

Schr Jesse Williamson, Winsmore, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Giarris Schr M Reinhart, Hand, 6 days from Hoster in ballast to J G & G S Repplier.

Schr C W May, May, 4 days from Boston, with comp to Fitler, Weaver, & Co. Ship Castilian, Chrystal, Quebec.
Brig E P Swett, Chadbourne, Marscilles.
Brig Mecosta, Dunbar, Boston.
Schr Planet, (Br.) Walker, St John, N B.
Schr Mesinhart, Hand, Salem.
Schr Besse Williamson, Winsmore, Salem.
Schr Edw Ewing, Bennett, Hartford.
Schr Edw Ewing, Bennett, Hartford.
Schr Sonhia Wilson, Nowell, Boston.
Schr J H Marvel, Hastings, Georgetown.
Schr Gilbert Green, Weaver, Newbern.
Schr Gilbert Green, Weaver, Newbern.
Schr Coreda, Thornton, Accomac.
Schr W B Thomas, Winsmore, Boston.

Schr W B Thomas, Winsmore, Boston. Schr Wm Gillum, Dickerson, Middletow Schr S Kienzel, Lake, Salisbury. Schr John Dorrance, Hewitt, Provident Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, Fall's Schr Frank Pierce, Taylor, Washington Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. Memoranda.
Steamship Governor Chase, Tuttle, Sew Orleans 24th ult, at New York yest New Orleans 24th ult, at New York yesterns, with cotton.

Ship Continental, Malman, salloll for the cotton.

Bark Hesperus, Waycott, from New York is a Buck Hesperus, Diedrickson, from New York is Brig Johanne, Diedrickson, from New York is a Brig Johanne, Diedrickson, from New York is a Brig Johanne, Diedrickson, from New York is a Brig Johanne, Diedrickson, from New York is Brig Johanne, Diedrickson, from New Yor