outh inaugurated the robellion—first, because

her leaders hated the North and were dete

mined to cut loose from it; and second, be

cause they wished to nationalize, to deify, to

vorship, and to hug closer to their hearts

their darling institution than it was possible to do while bound to the free North. When,

four or five years ago, Southern leaders de-clared that they would never surrender, that

f overpowered in the field, they would break

nto guerilla bands, flee to the mountains, and

braggarts; but were speaking exactly what they meant. And the mistake they made was,

n having misread all history, and so miscal-

culated their own powers of endurance. They

tions and rebellions always do, and indi

viduals almost always—give up and surrender when thoroughly whipped and exhausted. But this, with them, as with all the world, has

ocen a giving up of arms, not of opinions, nor wishes, hopes, or hatreds. The rebel leaders, with few exceptions,

hough they may respect the North more, lov

t less than before the war. They are still a

ittle inclined to work themselves and as

ready to be served by others. Norare they

more willing now than before to contract with and pay the men who make their wealth by

toiling while they sleep. What then I Simply this: They have tried war, and discrably

failed. They miscalculated Northern princi-

ples, Northern courage, and the nation's

strength, and, as a consequence, are on their backs, not their knees. Their swords are broken, but their brains are left. Their hopes,

perished in war, are revived in intrigue.

What they cannot maintain by brute force and

free fight, they have determined to scenre by

knavery and cunning. Old notions of State

overeignty are still cherished and they are

but biding their time. Their editors are ex-

cusing the mildness of their editorials by say-

ing, "Cribbed and guarded, we cannot speak as we would," Their orators are propouncing enlogies upon the characters of their fallen

officers, styling them "patriot heroes and martyrs to liberty."

Their ministers are exhorting their congre-

gations to " continued trust," and prophesying

that their "four long years of ardent prayer shall yet be answered; so patiently wait," and

heir women are still training their little one

them to revenge.

"hate their fathers' foes," and schooling

Is this an ugly picture to hold before the

ation's hopes just now? It is, indeed! But

all who know these men, or even take the

pains to read their editorials, speeches, and sermons; or have thought upon the lessons of

the Virginia elections, cannot fail to see that

t is neither overdrawn nor deeply shaded

But why expose it now? Because, like an

ngly sore, this thing must be probed and cau-terized before it can be healed.

These old leaders do not dream of fighting

more, at least at present; but they as little

ect no conditions to be imposed mon their

that they have never been away. Never away

is, of course, still at home. If that is so—then not only at home, but at home as of old—with

old State Rights and State Sovereignty. It is

no part of their intention, before returning to

their seats, to sanction the Constitutions

amendment; nor to amend the Constitution

or change the laws of their own States. And if

ject to their own control; and then, what hope for freedom and the nation. The negro, if not

fact; for, at once, serfdom or peonage rises

upon slavery's old foundation, and freedom is

It is for this the South is now in labor, and

her pains are hard upon her. But, not a word of it is uttered aloud, because utterance would

to act uprightly is another thing.

PRISON-LIFE.

spend their long term of impriconnicut—a term ending only with their lives. The Tortugas

HOW THE PRISONERS WILL EMPLOY THEIR TIME

The 110th Regiment New York Volunteers is doing guard duty at Fort Jefferson, Col. Hamilton, of that command, being the commandant in charge of the island. The Colonel has received the political prisoners, and will, of course, be held responsible for their proper detention.

Dr. Mudd, who is said to have many qualifications, natural and acquired, for the position

raged conscience.

Spangler is to return to his trade as a carpenter, there being plenty of labor of that character to be performed on the island, in the way of repairs, and erecting new additions to the buildings connected with the fort. He is reported as feeling more cheerful since learning that he is to have pure air to breathe and plenty to eat, with accompanying manual employment.

D'Laughlin will also find some business or

islayed in name, is thenceforth enslayed in

ot done first, then never! For once back with

turn, and are all converts to the doctrine

were sure to do exactly what they have-what

fight to the last, they did not mean to be

do while bound to the free North.

## The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 3, 1865. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 5. The WAR PRESS, for the week ending, August 5, contains the following, together with many other matters of interest not readily brought into the list

on account of their number. on account of their number.

I. POETRY.—A Hymn to Peace—Silence Keep—Trodden Flowers, by Tennyson—The Willow.

II. Continuation of the Interesting Story, Mam Gurlock; or, the Light-House of the Skeve Mhoil.

III. EDITORIALS.—The American Continent—No Whitebait—Will Jefferson Davis be Executed—What will Maximilian Do?—Our Present Status—The Income Tax Lists—Philosophy of Emigration—Editorial Correspondence, etc., etc. Editorial Correspondence, etc., etc.

IV. LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL."

V. TEXAS PAPERS.—Two of a Series Y. TEXAS PAPERS.—Two of a Series of Letters, which will be Written by a gentleman who has an inlimate knowledge of the State; of value to all, especially to the emigrant. VI. Important News from all Quarters—from Mexico. from Europe, from every State in Our

Country.
VII. Jeff Davis and his Condition; from our Spe cial Correspondent.
VIII. More about "Country Rambles."
IX. A Trip through Eastern Pennsylvania—A
Giance at the Wealth and the Glory of our State.
X. PASSENGER RAILWAY SKETCHES. XI. GENERAL CITY INTELLIGEN NIL FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS-An careful Collation of every Fact and every Event that transpires in these two Great Worlds. XIII. Intelligence for the Farmer, the Mechanic, Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for

## "BRITISH FREE TRADE A DELU-

gle copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price, FIVE

A pamphlet with the above title has recently been prepared by Mr. G. B. STEBBINS, of Detroit, and circulated extensively in the Western States, which forcibly illustrates the ruinous tendencies of a free-trade policy, and the necessity of liberal Governmental protection to the great manufacturing interests of our country. We condense, in the following article, some of its striking points. The American Consul at Liverpool wrote in May last to a friend in Washington, that "great efforts are about to be made by English capitalists and manufacturers to reduce our tariff and permit them to do all our manufacturing;" and already a new Free-Trade League has been established in New York, and a free-trade agitation commenced by journals devoted to the interests of importing merchants. As England is anxious to claim the applause of the world for her professed championship of free trade. it is well to understand her true position. Lord Goderich, in a speech in the House of Lords, stated that what the English meant by free trade, "was nothing more or less than, by means of the great advantages they enjoyed, to get the monopoly of foreign markets for English manufactures, and to prevent them from ever becoming manufacturing nations." It was only in 1842 that England repealed her prohibitory tariff duties. She also, at that time, reduced her protective duties generally to an average of twenty per cent. ad valorem, and fixed the rate of raw materials and partially manufactured articles at from five to ten per cent. ad valorem. In 1849 the Corn laws were virtually destroyed, by a reduction of the duties on grain to three cents a bushel. But no other important alteration has been made in her tariff, and she still carefully protects all manufacturing interests that are trade in corn was only secured after a terrific struggle, as an act of humanity to the poorer classes, and more particularly because the manufacturing interest demanded it, to se-

cure cheap food for operatives. The limited market which England affords for our grain is shown by the fact that "the grain export of Chicago alone, in a single day, often exceeds what England has bought of us for a whole year." And in 1860 the home consumption of agricultural products (exclusive of cotton,) was "twenty times as great as our exports to all foreign lands." The course pursued by England towards her colonies presents a striking contrast to her professions of devotion to a philanthropic free-trade policy. She destroyed the manufactures of Hindoostan

by forbidding the importation of machinery into that country, and forcing the natives to purchase the muslins woven on her own looms. She destroyed the Irish woollen manufactures and shipping interests by unjust and prejudicial leoislation. While we were held in subjection, great pains were taken to crush all our attempts to diversify our industry. The exportation from England of artisans or machinery for making iron, wool, silk, or cotton goods was for a long time strictly forbidden. Not only have colonies thus been oppressed, but even independent nations that, unfortunately, were entrapped into entangling alliances have been impoverished by her grasping policy. The following instances of Portugal and Turkey are given, as well as the reverse of the picture in the German States and in Russia:

Portugal, in 1703, signed the "Methuen Treaty" with England, by which, in return for favors given her wines, she cut off almost all protection from her wool, food, etc. Her manufactures were ruined; British goods poured into her ports; she became a purely agricultural country, poor, with population decreasing, bad roads, and mails carried on horselnek. Such is the condition of a country naturally rich, but made poor by her miserable policy. naturally rich, but made poor by her miserable policy.

Turkey has produced wool, silk, corn, and cotton, in large quantities; coal, fron, and cotton, in large quantities; coal, fron, and copper abound. Two hundred years ago her trade with Europe was large, and her merchants rich. But, in an evil hour, the Government made a treaty with England and France, agreeing to charge no more than three per cent duty on their imports, and to exempt their vessels from port charges. Great Britain forbade the exportation of her machinery to Turkey, as well as of her mechanics who might have gone there to make it.

Of course, Turkey mannfactures were ruined. In Scatari, there were six hundred looms in 1812; but forty remained in 1821; and of two thousand weaving shops in Tournova, in 1812, but they weaving shops in Tournova in 1812, but they weaving shops in Tournova in 1812, but they weaving shops in Tournova in 1812, but they weakled to the transfer to the contract of the purely agricultural countries, the cultivators are in debt. Recently the total exports of Turkey were but \$33,000,000, while those of England to that country were but \$11,000,000 yearly.

Thus grasping selfishness defeats itself, and Turkey, unjustly treated, is too poor to be a good customer. Turkey, injustly treated, is too poor to be a good customer.

Let us look at the condition of countries that have protected their industry, deaf to the siren voice of "British free trade." At the Eclose of Napoleon's wars, great quantities of British goods were sent in Germany, to the injury of their domestic industry. In 1818 Prussia enacted a tariff in self-defence, on which occasion Lord Brougham, in the House of Commons, at London, made the benevolent statement that "England could afford to bear some loss on the export of her goods, for the purpose of destroying foreign manufactures in their salves, and only superior have garmen in weather and independence.

In 1835, Germany exported to England, 25,-000,000 pounds of wool; in 1851 the imports were 25,000,000 pounds, adding some 50,000,000 to the quantity made into cloth at home.

So in other departments, and we see proof of German wealth in the fact that some \$200,000,000 or more of our National Bonds are held there. there.
In 1825, Russia, before almost wholly agricul-

tural, encouraged manufactures by a more protective policy, and has gained largely in wealth. The abolition of serfdom has come, too, helped largely by the moral effect of that growth of personal power and character, which comes with varied industry. The Internal Revenue taxes have in some cases counterbalanced the protective duties on imports. Mr. Sterbins says: On imports. Mr. Stebbirs says:
Our country has a great national debt.
Tariff and taxes we must have. It is important so to shape the policy of Government, as to protect home industry, while raising the revenus.
There has been a grave mistake in the action of Congress in this matter. Important domestic manufactures are less protected than formerly. merly.

Take for instance, railroad bar iron, and pig iron, woollens, etc.; all can be shown to suffer more or less in the same way. The tariff on foreign railroad bars is fourteen dollars per ton, and there is no other special addition to the cost of its manufacture. ton, and there is no other special addition to the cost of its manufacture.

The revenue tax upon the domestic article is \$3.60 per ton, but this is but a small part of the total per ton, but this is but a small part of the above cost to the maker.

Pig iron is taxed \$2.40 per ton, and coal, marchinery, freight, salaries, etc., etc., all pay taxes, which go to increase the cost of the printed bars really pays a tax of at least \$10. The tariff is paid in gold, the tax in currency this, at present bars, makes the tariff equal in currency to \$19.60 per ton. But, before any fevenue tax was imposed, the tariff on foreign bars was fixed at \$12 per ton, so that with the gold par and it would be but \$4, or meet to be a per ton. But, before any fevenue gold to par and it would be but \$4, or meet to be a per ton. But, before any fevenue gold to par and it would be but \$4, or meet to be a per ton. But, before any fevenue gold to par and it would be but \$4, or meet to be a per ton. But, before any fevenue gold to par and it would be but \$4, or meet to be a per ton. But, before any to the second of the second part of the second p there now—in all, \$900,000 and in two years or less we shall have to pay \$50,000,000 in specie yearly for our foreign interest money, and for goods we can far better make at home. This will be paralysis of business, failure of capitalists, want to the poor, such as we have never had in the "panies" of the past.

Some of the rebel planters are preparing to emigrate to Brazil. It is certainly more nonorable for them to abandon their country, than to remain in it with the intention of defying its laws and conspiring against its peace and welfare. It is reported that monarchical institutions are peculiarly atractive to our slaveholding emigrants, and we can readily believe this. Between Slaery and Republicanism (whether we use the word in its general or partisan sense,) there must necessarily be an "irrepressible conflict." Every Republican nation in the Western Hemisphere has prohibited Slavery, and it finds its last refuge in Cuba, a lependency of Spain, and in the only moparchical government of South America. One of the projects of MAXIMILIAN, the Imperial usurper of Mexico, is said to be the establishment of a modified form of Slavery in that country. A bond of symdespot of a cotton, rice, sugar or coffee plantation and the King or Emperor who exercises absolute control over millions of

IF THERE was any part of the South that, more than another, should have been animated by a feeling of gratitude to the Government, after the suppression of the | when I speak of the grain sections, I do not rebellion, it was the city of Richmond. Its mean that cotton is not raised there, but that stern and protracted resistance to our troops must have inspired its inhabitants with a natural fear that our army of occupation would destroy the citadel they had so long besieged. But our soldiers chivalrously and magnanimously saved it from the devouring flames that had been kindled by the retreating Confederate army. Our quartermasters furnished food to thousands of its famishing families. Many of its of its famishing families. Many of its prominent citizens, of the excepted classes of the Annesty Proclamation, have been pardoned. The people have been treated pardoned. The people have been treated in the most generous and lenient manner. The result of their recent election indicates that they deem new insults and provocations the only return they are capable of making for the kindness of their con-

DESERVED COMPLIMENT TO A FAITHFUL OF-PICER.—We are glad to learn that Surgeon corge E. Cooper, formerly Medical Purveyor of this city, and now Medical Director of the rmy of the Cumberland, has been breveted a full colonel in the regular army, his commission to date from June, 1865. By a similar compliment he was appointed a lieutenant colonel in March, 1864, both awards having been made to this efficient and esteemed

officer "for faithful and meritorious services. The West India Emancipation. ELEBRATION OF THE ANNIVERSARY ON TUESDAY. The colored people of New York and Brook. on celebrated their thirty-first anniversary of emancipation in the West Indies, at Hanft's Myrtle-avenue Park, New York, on Tuesday forning. The exercises commenced at an early hour in the morning, and lasted till sun-down, amusements of various kinds, enlivened by dancing and music, being the order of the lay. Addresses were delivered in the afternoon by Professor William Howard Day and Frederick Douglass, which were listened to with great interest by a large audience. At

least ten thousand colored people must have

participated in the enjoyments of the day, and the best of order prevailed throughout. the best of order prevailed throughout.

Professor Day said, among other things:
Freedom in the West Indies was at first only partial—it is now complete. The apprenticeship system, which was to prepare the slave for freedom, was rejected at once by Antigua, and in four years by all, on the principle that the way to prepare them for freedom is to give them freedom. We re-

freedom is to give them freedom. We republicians will learn that the way to prepare men to exercise the elective franchise is to give them the elective franchise. At least certain results can be pointed to here as in one in the children of the children of the children of the children of them. 2. Disposition of the children of them. 3. Willingness to forget the past, and to work for trusty man and reasonable wages. 4. Order and general objective them in the control of the children of the ch

BAL MASQUE AT CAPE MAY .-- As we men tioned in yesterday's issue, a grand Bal Masque and Carnival will be given at Congress Hall, at Cape May, on the evening of Tuesday, the 8th instant, by Messrs. Abel & Risley, the original projectors of La Coterie Blanche, in this city. A promenade upon the fine lawn in front of Congress Hall, which will be made brilliant by the Stereoptican light, and otherwise handsomely illuminated, will be a feature f the entertainment. The music, we are given ounderstand, will be of the best character ands having been engaged. The distinguished persons sojourning on the Island have re-ceived invitations, and will grace the occasion by their presence. The subscription list hav-ing been limited, is already nearly filled; and, judging from present appearances, it may safely be said, that such an affair as Cape May has never before witnessed will be placed on record. The facilities for reaching the Island,

both by land and water, will be excellent. The steamer Manhattan will carry excursionists at reduced rates, while the numerous trains on the West Jersey Railroad will also afford ample accommodation. The 4.30 P. M. train will place passengers at the Island in time, and they can return in the early morning trains. Full particulars may be obtained of Mr. H. C. Risley, at the Continental Hotel, or of Mr. P. E. Abel, at Petersons', 306 Chestnut street. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE. - We scarcely know what now to say in regard to "Arrah-na Pogue" at the Chestnut. The houses still continue good, the acting excellent, and the scenery beautiful. "Arrah-na Pogue" is a play which should be seen by all; and therefore all

gar (and cotton) section lies along the coast following the bottom lands, a little up the rivers, and keeping mostly to the line of the canebrake lands. These lands are rich, profit ble, and unhealthy. But no agriculturalist nless possessed of great means, and a sugar or cotton experience, would settle upon then The cotton (and corn) lies behind the coas flats, and higher up the river bottoms, en bracing what are called the central counties Though there are many small farms scattere through these counties, still they are pre-em nently the home of great plantations of no groes and of mules, and a small farmer from the North would hardly be at home among them. All the bottom lauds of this section are deep, rich, cotton soils, naturally covered with an enormous growth of cotton wood sycamore, elm, and other trees of like genus growded with underbrush, twined with vines and overhung with moss. They are well in habited by alligators, snakes, turtles, lizards nosquitos, and flies. When cleared they are among the best cotton lands in the word; and though unhealthy, are largely and profitably worked. Up to 1800 such lunds sold uncleared at about ten dollars per acre. The balance of these lands are prairie, varying from a ligh sandy loam to the deepest, blackest hogwal-Slavery in that country. A bond of sym- low-all good cotton and corn lands; and the pathy is readily established between the timbered lands, which are either oak open ings, blackjacks, or, here and there, pineries Going northwesterly from the central coun ties, you pass into the grain region. But all these sections begin to lose themselves at the

TEXAS PAPERS, No. 3.

THE GREAT SECTIONS.

By my last paper, it will be seen that the s

Colorado river, (where the droughts begin,) and rapidly slide into the great grass section, as you go on towards the southwest. COTTON AND CORN are raised, and to advantage, nearly all over the cultivated portions of the State. And grain is; while cotton is more profitably grown in another section, and grain, there, n at all. There is also good cattle range (or grass lands) almost everywhere along the northeastern coast, through portions of the middle counties, and almost all over the great grain section. But as the winters are mo severe and the grass coarser and shorter lived than in the great cattle range proper, and a what there is is slowly giving way to settle ments and the old herds yearly being removed farther west, it is not advisable for one emi Still, one desiring to farm, and at the sam time to growlive stock, even though pretty largely, can do so to great advantage almos anywhere in the grain region.

THE GRAIN LANDS embrace all northern and northwestern Texa dream of giving up their hopes. They expect the mercy of the Government will endure forever. They expect to elect old traitors to to the Indian country. Commencing on the Guadaloupe, southwest of Austin, they extend old offices, and send them again into Congress as though they had never been out. They exin a very wide belt to Red River. It is a beau tiful rolling country of prairie and timber crossed by most of the important rivers of the State, with their hundreds of tributaries, great and small. All along the green banks of these clear, rapid rivers, are nestling thou-sands of new, but happy homes, surrounded ov fields of corn and grain, and herds of cattle And yet, as one rides from cabin to cabin, and county to county, he feels that the who ountry is still almost a wilderness THE STOCK RANGE, or great natural pastures of the State, commencing upon the coast, and sweeping up recognized State Governments and officers of their own, their domestic institutions are sub-

New Mexico on the west, and thence around t

Red River on the north, for a thousand mile in length, and hundreds in width, though sur rounding, and to some extent embracing the waste lands, or desert, are not themselves left untilled because lacking in wealth of soil, conrenience of location, beauty of scenery, o purity of atmosphere, for, of all the world Western Texas abounds in all of these. But where the rain refuses to fall, the plough soon turns up its nose in disgust, and moves away and so it has been here. Between the Colorado and San Antonio is a sort of neutral territory common to both the plough and the cattle Nature tantalizes the farmer with good sea sons and showers, just enough to keep him planting and working for his crops; some-times harvesting bountifully, and then again nothing at all, and then entices the herds by a season of drought and failing crops, to hope ruin in their cause. They are anxious for that another year will see the fences tumbling down, the farmers moving off, and their grassy | plenty and prosperity in its train. Let the na-Beyond the San Antonio, the Arkansas, the a single officer of theirs until they themselves Nucces, the Rio Pecos, and the Rio Grande country is all either occupied by stock raisers or still vacant, the few plantations and farms once opened being abandoned after a disa trous experience in waiting for rains that Nature has doggedly refused to give. This great stock country has its hundreds of housands of cattle, horses, and sheep scatered over it, and summer and winter living upon its grasses, without ever tasting hav or grain; and is annually sending to market immense herds, rolling in fat, and as valuable to their owners as though they had been fed through long winters and stalled in costly

s one animal to-day there may be ten, or per haps a hundred, just as well and to equal ad is a sandy, unwatered, but coarse, thin, grass covered region, lying in the vicinity of New Mexico, embracing the staked plains; and also a long strip of nearly the same kind of coun try lying between the Nucces and Rio Grand and separating, by a hundred miles of desert, Brownsville and the Mexican frontier from Corpus Christi and the settlements of Texas The horders of all this sandy country are valu able for pasture, but the interior is at presen worthless for lack of water. It will, sometime lowever, be made valuable by the digging of wells. In time of the Mexican war, General Taylor marched his troops across the desert from Corpus Christi to Matamoras, and his camping grounds are now marked by the great wells he digged to supply his army with fresh water. They are usually not more than welve or fifteen feet deep, nearly as large in diameter, and holding two or three feet of rood water. Some, however, were failures, good water. Some, however, were mintres, and only held salt or bitter waters. These wells are great camping places for Mexicans, teamsters, and travellers, each having its

barns on turnips and corn. And where there

name, and being as well known as the great hotels of the city. of Texas are generally clear, rapid, and turbulent streams; usually shallow, and with unre-liable navigation; but subject to sudden and cavy overflows; when the bottom lands are ded, and everything movable swept away. The great rivers, like the Brazos, oftentime ise from low-water to full banks in twentyour hours, doing all the damage of a great torm; when, for hundreds of miles away here is not a drop of rain falling nor a cloud in sight. It is the effect of a great rain in the egion of its head waters.

I have often crossed the dry bed of a stream t night and been compelled to swim it the next morning. In such a country, though rivers are plenty, bridges and mills are few. And a Yankee population will have to own the banks of its water ourses before either will be largely increased, Along every stream stretches its bottom (like the New England intervale or meadow lands) sometimes miles wide, sometimes only rods; rich as the Nile, but timbered and tangled, and mossed as are the valleys of the Lower

Dr. Mudd, who is said to have many qualifications, natural and acquired, for the position and its labors, has been placed in the hospital, where he will hold the post of an assistant surgeon, giving his mind/and body something to do, which will aid in passing the tedious hours of his imprisonment, rendering life something more than mere existence. He will be making himself useful to a class with whom his sympathies, which first led him into difficulty, have much in common, and can read, practice his profession, and perhaps make himself believe, in time, that he is serving out a deserved probation of punishment for a heinous offence against the lawsoffed and man, but not living the life he formerly lived in Virginia, before he ever heard of J. Wilkes Booth or the Southern Confederacy.

Arnold, who has probably had some experience in the line, is to be made a clerk among the prisoners, and will also derive profit from employment, and relief from the pang of outraged conscience.

Spangler is to return to his trade as a car-Mississippi and Red River. In the western part of the State this feature s changed, and the Rio Pecos creeps so quietly through an open unmarked country that for vast distances a traveller might ride within five hundred yards of its flowing waters, and et perish with thirst, never knowing it was In riding the country no account is made of the streams. Every horse can swim, and, when left to himself, is most always sure to carry his rider over all right but the ducking, and Texas having more sunshine than streams. the is sure to be dry half the time.

The river beds, being usually of limeston are in some places so furrowed and cut out as to make fording dangerous or impossible. So when a rider finds himself upon the banks o an unknown stream—and be it remembered that Texas is full of rivers, with no fer ry and nobody in sight I suppose he does what under like circumstances, the writer always had to do-get down, undress, cut a stay-pole,

ford on foot, and hunt out the cracks and cre-vices before venturing the legs of his horse among them. Not pretty to think of, but prac-tical, safe, and common sense. Far better on the whole, than doing as he did in the early history of his Texas travels—crack up a high-tempered animal, harnessed to a fine buggy oaded with himself, two trunks, and a valise ipon the full banks of a stream of whose depth he knew nothing, and, at a single bound, find horse, carriage, himself and all, out of sight eneath the water. That was a hard, tussel, bu a fortunate escape altogether! Brave old Fox Robin!—then you proved your mettle as well as your temper, and saved your master and yourself together by a piece of noble swimming, such as no other horse could ever do. Peace to your dear old ashes! My eyes would run over when I was told you were dead. And now (perhaps all the more readily because of a natural sympathy,) I forgive you your ugly temper for your courageous, honest, faithful service. Poor old brute! But there are human brutes I wish were half as good and true Sed, volo gracis non est sic. R. St. James. The Under Current. A Northern newspaper can scarcely be taken up, no matter where it is published, without ling two or three articles in it, speaking o

slavery as being forever dead, and its troubles over. Nearly every orator speaks in the same strain, and politicians are acting upon the Nothing is further from the truth. It ha simply received its death-blow, and will perish, root and branch, from the land, provided it is not given time to recover, and none are allowed to nurse it. A recent remark in The Press was full of truth-that though the serpent itself might be dead, its eggs were still in existence, and must be gathered and trampled before they could crawl. It would be well if the few notes of warning that are here and there coming warning that are here and there coming up from the men who know what they are uttering when they counsel ceasiess caution, and vigorous action, could reach the nation's ears and brace

its arms. A word from one who was with them and listened to their treasons. The THE CITY.

MOVEMENTS OF THE HON. SECRETARY OF STATE, WM. H. SEWARD.—The United States cutter Northerner arrived at the Navy Yard last evening, from Cape May, for the purpose of "coaling." The Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Judge Holt, Hon. Anson Burlingame, Minister to China, A. G. Cattell, Esq., and several other distinguished gentlemen, were on board. It was currently rumored last evening that the Hon, Secretary had arrived in this city. Quite a number of citizens called at the prominent hotels to pay their respects to him, but they were disappointed. The Northerner received all the coal that was needed, and, before midnight, was ready to start on the return trip. The distinguished party remained on board. Secretary Seward desiring to onjoy a bay and river trip, without undergoing the excitement, incident even to an informal reception. We learned last evening, that his health has improved since his short sojourn at Cane May. The trip

promotion of Agriculture was held yesterday morning, at their rooms in Walnut street, above Seventh, Craig Biddle, Esq., President in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved. The President presented a number of copies of the report of the Agri cultural Bureau for June and July. Also, a communication from the Entomological So ciety of this city, giving a history of the Asso its finances. The Society was organized in March, 1859, and incorporated in April, 1862. It has a valuable collection of 50,000 entomole gical specimens, and a library of 1,500 volumes. On motion of Dr. Kennedy, the communication tion was referred to the Executive Committee with instructions to make inquiries in refethe librarian was instructed to subscribe to

appoint delegates. Of wheat it was represented that but a half a crop had been obtained. Oats were good, but about one-third had been injured by the

Adjourned. FIRES AND NARROW ESCAPE.—Shortly Aaron, at the northwest corner of Eighth and third story, he ran up stairs for the purpose o rescuing her. The flames were fast spreading The alarm of fire between 2 and 3 o'clock

blast the hope. The scheme must be covered to succeed. It is easy to talk submission; but This rotten sentiment—this treasonable con-trivance of the Southern leaders, is the now great sore of the nation. But the cautery with which to burn it out and purify its blood is in the nation's hands. The common people of the South, though sympathizing largely with their leaders, are not prepared for absolute peace, and a peace that will bring its fruits of have trampled to death the last element of discord between the North and South; till they have done full justice to the race they have so long oppressed, and disfranchised the traitors
who have led them into treason. And until they do so, let it hold them in the grasp of its Pro visional Governments, and manage their affairs so as to preserve its own safety; and when this is known and felt to be its policy, the South will surrender her opinions (practi-The Incarcerated Conspirators.

THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE DRY TORTUGAS-CHA RACTER OF THE PRISON-PLACE-WHAT THE On the 25th ult. Arnold, Mudd; Spangler, and O'Laughlin arrived at the Dry Tortugas to an island of some thirteen acres in extent, and were on the tip-toe of excitement. has no particular claims to present as a de-lightful place of protracted residence, being of Frankford dames. dry, barren, and sand-covered, with but few trees and less green grass and vegetation; but it is not Hades exactly, nor is it Pandemonium; and the conspirators may congratulate themselves that they have the free dom of its barren heaths and arid sand. banks rather than the close, dreary cells of the Albany Penitentiary, where the pure sunlight seldom penetrates, and where their fettered limbs would chafe and their hearts married unless there's a man in the affair? sminght seatom ponetrates, and where their fettered limbs would chaif and their hearts beat against only four hard, naked, and cheerless stone walls. Fort Jefferson, an enclosure of about seven acres of the island, will be their place of confinement during the greater part of the time; but at intervals the inmates, mostly political prisoners, have the freedom of the entire surface of the island. There are at present five hundred and fifty of these criminals confined at the Tortugas, who are well treated, and who, other stories to the contrary notwithstanding, do not wear the ball and chain, excepting as a punishment for extreme infraction of the military law governing the fort and the neighborhood. There were but nine persons inmates of the hospital when the Florida left, which is pretty convincing evidence that the prisoners are properly fed and have the necessary medical and surgical attendance. This is as much as any of the men there confined could expect at the hands of government, and some would say far more than they actually deserve. of the half-witted, dull plodders incident to every village. He related all that he knew, and the group around him were filled with

missing." Eliza lived at Frankford saken their paternal homes, thought that she might be found somewhere about the old homestead. This was the reason why they made their appearance at Frankford. A war-

any of them.

Seene Third.—The four females entered the barouche, and gave orders to the driver to drive all around the village and its environs, supposing that, by this moving pageantry of the hour, the sought-for Eliza might be discovered. The driver put whip to his horses, and off they dashed at a trotting speed, sufficiently fast to wreath the wheels in dust, and cause more excitement. The most distantparts of the romantic scenery in that section of our city were searched, and finally, upon making a short turn with the vehicle, and driving over the same roadway, a formal was seen hurriedly turning the corner of Schlars and Main streets. She was habited in a bright red dress, and wore not a "wreath of roses," but a Shaker boanet. In size and walk, she answered very well for Eliza.

"That must be her," said the most anxious of the searchers, and it was not long before the barouche reached the intersection of the two thoroughfaires as named, and turned into Schlars street. But Eliza had disappeared; no sign of anything rod, excepting un old Frankford turkey gobbler could be seen. It was very evident, however, that she could not be far away; so orders were given the driver to walk his horses. He did so, and it may be that the residents on that handsome street, thought the party were attending a family funeral only. The sun was pouring down his beams, and a sort of mist, operating upon the principle of a gigantic lens, focalized them, and thus the party were subjected to an intense heat. Perspiration poured from every pore, and three rice fans witted under its effects. Pearl powder and rouge gave evidence of streaks, not of the morning light, but of beauty fading from tat-O'Langhim will also find some business on the island suited to his mental and physical datus, though it may not be as congenial as that usually pursued by the members of the orps dramatique, when at liberty, enjoying the avor of a discriminating or non-discriminating public, and playing their part before the cotlights of a popular theatre. He is also reported to bear his imprisonment very well, and is thankful that he was not sent to Albany.

The Virginia State Banks.

HOW THEY INVESTED DURING ME, WAR. 

bonds. Following is a correct list:
Bank of Berkley. Martinsburg. \$50,000 00
Central Bank of Virginia, Stannton. \$53,000 00
Bank of Commerce. Fredevicksburg (Confederate bonds, \$50,000)
Bank of the Commonwealth, Richmond (all Confederate bonds, \$100,000
Fairment Bank of Fineastle, Fineastle (Confederate bonds, \$20,000.)
Fairment Bank of Fineastle, Fineastle (Confederate bonds, \$20,000.)
Bank of Howardsville, Howardsville 159,588 35
Bank of Manassas, Front Royal.
Manufacturers' and Farmers' Bank of Wheeling. Wheeling. \$2,550 00
Wheeling. Wheeling. \$25,500 00
Merchants' Bank of Virginia, Lyuciburg Bank of the Old Dombion Alexandria. 374,000 00
Bank of Richmond. Richmond (Confederate bonds, \$28,000,)
Bank of Rickelpide, Lexington. 125,000 00
Bank of Rockbridge, Lexington. 125,000 00
Bank of Scottsville, Sco AN UNFORTUNATE ACCIDENT.—A mass of rock, perhaps a thousand tons, became detached yesterday evening, at half past seven o'clock, overhanging the Connelisville Railroad, and Everson and Preston's mills. The steam hammer and stock of that portion of the mill were destroyed and the building crushed. Fortunately the men were not at work, and the last passenger train for the evening had passed. It will require some time to clear the track. This portion of the road, from the end of the Birmingham bridge to Soho, is, without doubt, the most frightfully dangerous of any we know of; a soft, overhanging rock, nearly the whole distance, ready to fall, and as sudden as an avalanche, requiring but a small portion to crush a train to pieces. We do not like to borrow trouble; but we submit whether it is not due to the travelling public to remove this crumbling, overhanging rock, and avoid the chances of a frightful accident,—Pittsburg Dispatch, Aug. 1. \$2,050,231 21

up the bay and river, yesterday, was most delightful; a fine clear atmosphere and cool

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The stated meeting of the Philadelphia Society for the ciation, and a statement of the condition of rence to obtaining a collection of insects; and

the proceedings of the Society.

A communication was received from the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society calling attention to the election of trustees of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania, at the nual meeting to be held at the College, on the first Wednesday of September next.

The several county agricultural societies are requested to send three delegates to the meeting. On motion, the president was authorized to discussion in regard to the crops followed

storm. Corn is excellent. Potatoes are good. Grass is better than last year. Clover was stated to have failed in some sections.

after 12 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the drug store of Mr. Augustus Poplar streets. The flames originated in the store and communicated to the stairway, cutting off all means of escape of Mr. Aaron, who was sleeping in the second story, and of his servant girl, who was in the third story. The rest of the family were absent from the city. Mr. Aaron, upon being aroused and seeing the stairway enveloped in flames, jumped on a back shed, but remembering his servant in the and to escape he had to jump from the third story window to the shed. The girl jumped after him, and escaped unburt. Mr. Aaron sprained his ancle. The damage done to the premises and stock is covered by insurance. yesterday morning, was caused by the burning of a few loose boards in a shed, at Bernard's brick-yard, Hestonville, Twenty-fourth ward. An officer pulled the boards off, and

extinguished the flames without the use of EXCITEMENT AT FRANKFORD-A GRAND RACE OF FEMALES.—Scene First.—The human family is divided and subdived into a number of races; properly speaking there are only five distinct races of people, but the race of which we are about to speak essentially differs from them all. It is a race full of rich and racy scenes; escapes over fences, through woods, up hills, down vales, across streams; in fact, n evercise of nedal extremities high amusing, exciting, and interesting. All these things occurred yesterday noon, in the usually quiet, ancient, and his. torical village of Frankford. The graphic nicture was made the more complete because of the introduction of a pair of prancing steeds, harnessed to a splendid open barouche, in which were scated four females whose dresses indicated a lavish expenditure of greenbacks Such an equipage made its appearance on the main thoroughfare of Frankford, at about the time the sun of yesterday had attained the zenith of its splendor, and the heighth of its power. That great orb showered down its rays with a heat that would have done no discredit to the tropic zone. A cloud of dust heralded the approach of the barouche, which halted in front of the office of Alderman

The quiet villagers were soon astir; they were regardless of the heat, nor had the blind ing dust any terror for them. To use a comion, though current phrase, the populace "What can it all mean?" said one to another "I guess it's a runaway marriage," was the "Yes, yes; but they're all females," responded a philosophical old lady, the happy maternal of thirteen children, "how upon airth, woman (continued she,) can anybody get "Well, I don't think things are as they were group of nine old women, several of them standing with arms akimbo; "I guess the men are dressed in frocks and bonnets, just for deception and such like."
"Well, now, that is an idea I never should have thought on; but here comes John; he'll tell us all about it." John, to whom the allusion was made, is one

wonderment. The more he talked the mor they were astonished; and finally, these old sturdy residents of the village went to their respective domiciles and spring-houses with no very exalted opinion of the affair after all, "Ive heerd it said fine feathers make fine birds; but I guess them critters aint much, after all," said the last of the old ladies upon retiring.
Scene Second.—The following facts were developed at the magistrate's office as the pre-liminaries to the issuing of a warrant for the arrest of a young female named Eliza: It seeins that she and the four complainants boarded at one house on Wood street, and that on Tuesday night the aforesaid Eliza disappeared suddenly, and it was speedily ascertained that sundry silk dresses, lace caps, loves of bonnets, some jewelry, a few side-ringlets and waterfalls, several sets of false teeth, and other articles necessary to make a fashionable lady's toilet com-plete, had also "turned up among the she had forsaken the home of her parents. The four females, who had also for-

homestead. This was the reason why they made their appearance at Frankford. A warrant was issued and placed in the hands of an officer, who promised to keep on the qui vive, and arrest the supposed guilty party. The four complaining females, however, were impatient, and proceeded to make an arrest themselves. They were apprehensive of losing their respective wardrobes if kitza was not speedly in the strong arm of the law, although up to this time there was no positive evidence that she had purloined a single article belonging to any of them. my of them.

Scene Third.—The four females entered the

Multiplicatives and Farmers Bank of Wheeling A 400 00 23,602 86 33,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,600 00 123,

when the Run was reached the mysterious Eliza was nowhere to be seen. The four females, out of breath, and panting, were about to give up the chase, and sank almost exhausted on the greensward. In a short time they re-entered their barouche and drove back again. While going down the main street, near Tacony road, they observed on the edge of Wall's woods, southeast from Frankford proper, the heroine of the red dress. The purty were determined to effect her capture, and drove as near the woods as they could get, and then alighting, went on a scouting expedition. The chase was speedily resumed; and after such a getting over fences; such entanging alliances with briar bushes; such entanging alliances with hriar bushes; such entanging alliances with hriar bushes; such entanging of skirts and ribbons, as the people had never seen before, the chase was given up as a hopeless task. Eliza, when last seen, was a considerable distance away. The four females, completely fagged out, regained the barouche, and proceeding to a public house on Orthodox street, indulged in refreshments, which they considered decidedly orthodox. A proper ablution divested their facial developments of all that remained of art, and so far, Nature pre-

tion divested their facial developments of all that remained of art, and so far, Nature pre-sented itself unadorned. The disconfited fe-nales came to the conclusion that a "stern chase is a long chase," as every sailor well knows; and quietly resuming their positions in the baronche, drove moderately away, leav-ing the law to take its own course. WEATHER RECORD .- A comparison of some of the meteorological phenomena of July, 1865, with those of July, 1864, and of the ame month for fifteen years, at Philadelhig. Pa. Barometer 60 feet above mean tide n the Delaware river, Latitude 39 degrees, Kirkpatrick, A. M. Thermometer.
Highest degree.
Do. date...
Warmest day-mean...
Do. date...
Lowest degree.
Do. date... 97.00 ,7th. 87.33 28th. 63.00 14th. 94.00 31st. 86.17 31st. 60.00 22d. 100.00 21st, 185 91.30

571/4 minutes N.; Longitude 75 degrees, 101/4 inutes W. from Greenwich. By JAMES A. 70.00 14th. 12.13 4.44 74.76 83.44 76.69 78.29 Coldest day-mean.. Do. date.... lean daily oscillation... Do. range...

Mean at 7 A. M.

Do. 2 P. M.

Do. 9 P. M.

Do, for the month 30.141 31st. 30.066 18th. 30.212 5th, 185 30.038 18th. 29.518 2d. 29.598 17th. 0.089 29.766 29.752 29.771 29.763 29.585 2d. 0.114 29.781 29.747 29.783 29.771 20.462 0th, 185 0.094 20.834 29.805 29.822 29.820 Force of Vapor. 0.983 Relative Humidity. 90 F) et 25th. 87.0 9th. 70.2 53.3

97 % ct. 25th. 27.0 23d. 67.2 46.6 63.2 59.0 97 B ct. often. 26.0 23d, 185 72.3 59.9 60.9 65.0 Rain.
Amount inches......
No. of days on which rain fell..... 2.135 3.742 3.698 9 days. 8 days. 10.9 day CLOSING OF GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS.-Nicetown Hospital has been closed. The last o its inmates were removed to the Chestnut Hil

Hospital. Dr. Taylor, late Surgeon in Charge at the former, has been transferred to the lat ter. Dr. Ash and Chaplain Shrigley have also been transferred to Chestnut Hill. There are now about twelve hundred invalids in this hos pital, and it is expected that it will be closed efore next winter. SUDDEN DEATHS .- A colored man, name

unknown, while engaged in removing rubbish from 244 Dock street, yesterday afternoon, foll A child, seven months old, was smothered to death in a feather-bed at the house of Mr. Weise, on Emerald street, above Hart's lane. THE RAILROAD ACCIDENT AT ATLANTIC CITY.-The name of the woman who was run over at Atlantic City, on Tuesday last, as men ioned in The Press of yesterday, was Mrs. Far rell. Passing Troops.—The 3d New Jersey Infantry Regiment passed through this city yesterday, and were entertained at the Union

and Cooper-shop Refreshment Saloons. THE REMAINS OF BISHOP POTTER are expected to arrive in this city on to-morro or the day following.

THE POLICE. Before Mr. Alderman Toland.1

[Before Mr. Alderman Toland.]

THE OLD STORY.

Two men and three women were arraigned yesterday, on the charge of robbing a soldier of the sum of \$150, in a house in Front street, above Noble, on Tuesday night. There was no evidence elicited to implicate the accused. They were held for a further hearing. [Before Mr. Alderman Warren.] ALLEGED PICKPOCKET, Charles Walker is the name given by a young man, who was arraigned yesterday, on the charge of picking the pocket of a soldier of the sum of fifty dollars. The alleged lareeny is said to have taken place in a tavern on Market street, near Thirtcenth. The accused was held to bail.

[Before Mr. Alderman Fitch.] ALLEGED LARGENY, Julia Hall, Mary Donnelly, and Elizabeth Hamilton, were arraigned yesterday, on the charge of stealing a gold watch from an unso-phisticated individual named Everett, at a ase near Girard avenue and Seventh

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.] CRUELTY TO A HORSE. Henry Steinhauer, employed to drive a horse and cart, was arraigned, on Tuesday, on the charge of beating the animal in a cruel manner. The spectators were shocked at such brutality. The prisoner was bound over to answer at Court. OUTRAGE. A colored man, giving the name of Henry Thompson, was committed, on Tuesday evening, to answer the charge of violent assault and battery upon a little girl. The offence is said to have been perpetrated in the vicinity of Lombard and Sixth streets. The accused was committed.

[Before Mr. Alderman Toland.] HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN. HORSE AND WAGON STOLEN.

John Butler was arraigned yesterday morning, on the charge of the larceny of a horse and wagon. It is alleged that on the night of July 3, the horse and wagon were standing in the front of the house on Third street, near Girard avenue, at the time Joseph Sides was mandered. It is averred that Butler suddenly jumped into the wagon and drove away at a furious rate. The vehicle was dashed to pieces, and the horse injured. The prisoner was held in the sum of \$1,000 to answer. [Before Mr. Alderman Warren.]

COUNTERFEIT NOTES,

Charles Douglass and Isaac Corson were arraigned, yesterday morning, on the charge of passing a counterfeit twenty-dollar United States Treasury note, in a lager-beer saloon, on Ridge avenue, near Sixteenth street, on Tuesday evening. Six counterfeit twenties and one hundred-dollar note were found upon them when they were taken into custody. The prisoners were committed to answer. OWNER WANTED. A boat twenty feet long and painted black, s in the possession of the harbor police. It was taken from a supposed thicf who is held n custody. The boat awaits an owner.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. rices were unsettled, especially the coal oil

hares. Maple Shade was in demand; about 4,500 shares sold, at from 8@834; Dalzell at #2 tock, 2¼; Junction, 2¾; Caldwell, 2¾@2½; Egbert, 1½; Mineral, ½; Royal, 1—an advance of 14; Big Tank, 11/2014; McElheny, 11/3; and St. Nicholas at 1—a decline of 34. Government onds continue very quiet, at about forme rates, with sales of 7-30s at 99%; 1051/2 was bi for 5-20s; 106% for sixes of 1881; and 96% for 10-40s. City Loans are unchanged; sales of the new issue are making at 12. Railway shares are in better demand, with sales of Reading at 52%@521/2, the latter rate an advance of 1/3, closing at 521/2; Norristown Rail road at 55: Pennsylvania at 57%, no change and Camden and Amboy at 123; 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Lehigh Valley; 46 for Elmira preferred; 12 for Catawissa com tral. In city passenger railroad shares there is little or nothing doing; Seventeenth and Nineteenth sold at 9; 75 was bid for Second and Third-street, and 77 asked. Bank shares are firmly held, with sales of Mechanics' at 28½; 180 was bid for North America, 124 or 18 bid or

Canal shares are more active at the advance with sales of Schuylkill Navigation common at 23; and preferred ditto at 30%@31%; 8% was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 53 for Wyoming alley Canal. The following were the quotations of gold esterday, at the hours named:

rica; 130 for Philadelphia; 118 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 51% for Girard; and 57 for City.

for horses and barouche, and consequently the four females alighted, and now an exciting foot-race occurred. Eliza was ahead full three hundred yards. Three fenees, post and rail, intervened. She had a most decided advantage, both in point of distance and knowledge of the country. She knew where to cross a stream or go like a fairy traveller through the blind pathways of adjacent woodlands. Her red dress waved in the hot artificial treeze caused by her own momentum, and the same may be said of her pursuers. The first mil-fence was bounded over by the chasing party without much trouble, but the next required a greater display of their agility, owing to the presence of a swampy stretch of ground that formed its base-line.

Finally, gaining a clear field, the race became indescribably exciting. The spectators availed themselves of every point where they could get a sight of the moving scene. Dark Rum was ahead, and, doubtiess, the pursuers, who stretching out like the skirmishers on the rear guard of an enemy, thought they would capture her on the banks of filat romantic stream. It was evident the party knew loss of flanking movements than did the fugitive, for

it. Projected lines of steamers from Baltimore o Europe, from Boston to New Orleans, and astly enlarged facilities from New York to Europe and the Southern ports, call for an addition to our tonnage almost impossible to provide for, unless Congress shall afford some means by which we can again possess our-selves of some of those fine ships which were the pride of the American merchant marine. the pride of the American merchant marine. The St. Louis Republican says:

President Taylor, of the Pacific Railroad, and Mr. McKissock, superintendent, have returned from a visit to Kansas City and the western end of the road, which they have been visiting in order to examine the progress made towards the completion of the work now rapidly hastening to its termination. At this time there remains unfinished a gay of twenty-two miles between Pleasant Hill and Independence. The road between Kansas City and the last-named place has been completed for some time, and is now in operation. For the lasteight or ten days continued heavy rains have interfered with work on the unfinished portion of it. But of that work there remains only the laying of the rails, which, with the force at hand, can be put down at the rate of half a mile a day in favorable weather. In a month and a half from this time it is probable that the last rail will be laid and the road will be in full operation through from St. Louis to Kansas City the latter part of September. The directors of the road have finally made a long-desired and advantageous arrangement with the corporate authorities of Kansas City relative to the passage of the road through that etty. Kansas City is but two miles from the eastern terminus of the Union Pacific road, and will soon be connected by rail with it. In no long time a road will come down to the same place from Leavenworth, in Kansas. When, as must shortly be the case, Missouri shall recover the measure of her old prosperity, and have entered on the new career that is opening before it, our Pacific road, alded by its western connections, will command a business that will realize all the anticipations of its promoters. The St. Louis Republican Says:

fore the mercantile community were aware of

The Treasurer of Connecticut will receive proposals until the 10th instant for two milions of dollars of State bonds. The stock will bear seven per cent. interest, and be exempt from local taxation. Ten per cent. of the amount bid for will be required to be paid down, forty per cent on the 21st day of August, and the balance of fifty per cent. on the 30th. This new loan will make the State inss about ten millions. Judge Edmunds, in preparing the censu

volume on manufactures, which is rapidly progressing, ascertained that in 1860 the wool, raw material, was valued at thirty-six millions five hundred and cighty-six thousand eigh hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The cost of labor, nine millions eight hundred and eight thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and the value of the manufactured produc was sixty-one million eight hundred and sixty-three thousand and ninety-seven doldollars. The value of raw material cotton was fifty-seven millions two hundred and eighty-five thousand five hundred and thirty four dollars. The cost of labor, twenty-three millions nine hundred and forty thousand on hundred and eight dollars, and the value of the manufactured product was one hundred and fifteen millions six hundred and eighty

sand seven hundred and seventy-fou The piers of the Suspension Bridge across the Ohio river at Cineinnati are nearly com-pleted, and the wires will be suspended in a short time. The span of the bridge is one thousand and fifty-seven feet, the longest span in this country. Trains have commenced running on the Albany and Susquehanna road to Worcester, Otsego county, sixty miles. It is expected that the road will be opened to Oneonta by Sep-tember, and perhaps to Unadilla before winter. Meetings are being held in the counties along the route of the proposed Iowa Central Railroad to complete that important link in the irect communication between St. Louis and St. Paul, via Oscaloosa and Cedar Falls. The North Missouri Railroad has made provision to extend its track from Macon City (junction with the Hannibal and St. Joseph) to the State ine, a distance of sixty miles, and the condition of the whole route may be shown by the following table of distances:

From St. Louis to Iowa State line......251
From State line to Cedar Falls......113
From Cedar Falls to Minnesota State line. 96
From Minnesota State line to St. Paul....126 Total number of miles .. ROAD ALREADY BUILT. Number of miles yet to build ...... . . . 334 The receipts of cotton at New York begin to increase. The imports last week amounted to nearly 20,000 bales, and for the month of July ales. The following stat ment shows the monthly receipts since Sep-

September, 1864. Bales, October, 1864. 20,002 May, 1865. 22,157 October, 1864. 20,002 May, 1865. 20,854 November, 1864. 16,018 June, 1865. 22,162 December, 1864. 16,039 July (to 29th,) 1865.58,248 January, 1865. 31,448 February, 1865. 31,448 February, 1865. 41,829 Total. 307,015 March, 1865. 44,829 The Shipping List makes the total receipts to July 29, 340,015 bales.
The following is Gov. Fletcher's official announcement of the adoption of the ordinance for the payment of the railroad and State in-debtedness of Missouri, by which bondholders debtedness of Missouri, by which bondholders will see that the ordinance has become a part of the organic law of the State:

"1, Thomas C. Fletcher, Governor of the State of Missouri, in pursuance of the authority in me vested by said ordinance, do, by this my proclamation, make known, that upon an accurate casting up of saidabove-mentioned returns, there appeared thirty-nine thousand and sixty-seven votes for: 'Shall the railroads pay their bonds! Yes; and twenty thousand nine hundred for: 'Shall the railroads pay their bonds! No!"

The following is a statement of coal truns.

The following is a statement of coal trans-ported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal: For week ending July 29.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co...14,076
Pennsylvania Coal Company...... 357
18,664 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co. . 28,132 Pennsylvania Coal Company...... 19,238 Total tons..... Drexel & Co. quote:

For the week. For the Season. S. Bonds 1881, new...... S. Certif. of Indebtedness, new ... S. Certif. of Indebtedness, old.... . S. 7 3-10 Notes, new... uartermasters; Vouchers.....rders for Certif. of Indebtedness. orders for Certif, of Indebtedness. 98 @ 99
Gold 1431/@144
Sterling Exchange 1551/@157 0 Bonds, old..... 0 Bonds, new..... 40 Bonds.... Sales of Stocks, August 2. SALES AT THE PUBLIC BOARD. FIRST CALL.

SECOND CALL. AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street. BEFORE BOARD. 

SECOND BOARD. 20 Norristown R. 55 | 400 Daizell Oil ... 500 Eghert Oil ... lots 15 | 100 Caldwell Oil ... 100 Maple Shade ... \$1 | 100 Caldwell ... 100 Maple Shade ... \$1 | 100 Mineral Oil ... 170 | 00 ... 55 | \$4 | 200 Fulton Coal ... 200 | 00 ... 550 | \$5 | 200 do ... 170 | 200 do ... 550 | 54 | 200 do ... 170 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 SALES AT THE CLOSE. 200 Maple Stade ... 83/1 2 Cana & Amboy ... 123 300 do ... 530 83/1 2 Cana & Amboy ... 123 300 do ... 530 83/1 1000 Feeder Dunn ... 3/2 270 Sch Nay prefd 1569 33/2 1100 100 ... 5150 ... Sl The New York Post of yesterday says: The New York Post or yesterday says:
Gold is more active. The opening price was
143%, and the highest 145%. At the close 145%
was bid.
The stock market opened with a better feeling. Governments are dull, but there is less pressure to sell. Seven-thirties of the first scries are quoted at 181% 981%, and the second scries at 181% 981 Italirond shares are more firm. Eric and Alichigan Southern being especially in demand.
Before the board New York Central was quoted at 31, Eric at 873%, Reading at 104%, Michigan Southern at 64%.
The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with yesterday:
U.S. 68 common 181 West, 1064 44.

Dampared with yester | Yeal | Philadelphia Markets. There is very little demand for Flour, either for export or home use, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Salescomprise 1,100 bbls, mostly to the retailers and bakers, at from \$767.25 for superfine; \$7.50@3 for extra; \$7.50@5 for old stock and fresh ground extra family; \$10@11 \$7 bbl for fancy brands as to quality. By Flour and Corn Meal are dull at former rates.

p bu. Oats are also dull; smalling at 55c for new, and 70c p bu No. 1 was made at \$32,50 p id prices are rather better f Middlings sold at from GROCENIES.—There is very little either Sugar or Coffee, but prices cond at fully former rates. PETROLEUM.—Prices are unsettled PETROLETM.—Prices are unsetulemarket is rather quiet. About 11 in lots at 32@33c for crude, 31@321/2 in bond, and 70@73c \$\text{F} \text{gallon fij} \text{quality}.

SELDS.—Flaxseed is selling in as \$\text{\$2.45 }\text{\$\text{bushed}\$}\text{ bushed.}\text{ Cloverseed bushed.}\text{ quoted at \$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\text{\$\e the way of sales, but prices are fit vance; small sales of mess Pork a at \$5365 \$\pm\$ bbl. Bacon Hams are with small sales of fancy bagged 30631c \$\pm\$ b. Lard is selling in a 24625c \$\pm\$ b for bbls and therees. Whisky.—There is little or not in the way of sales; bbls are he gallon. The following are the receipts of Parain at this port to-day:

FLOUR.—The receipts since Supplement 6,484 bbls. The market is in active demand. Sales of Western 56,50@6.75; common extra, \$7. 10., \$7.75@9; good and choice bbi. Grain.—The receipts since San Grain.—The receipts since San Grain.—The receipts since San Grain and 2,000 do. Shis in moderate demand. Southern scarce, and prices are nominal. It is held at \$1.10 \$1 bu. Western miss at 98.0% if \$10 u. Oats are stead Northern and Canada at 55.0% for Prince Edward Island, 50% for Prince Edward Isla Phoysions.—Pork is firm, and mand. Sales of Prime at \$25@27; M. Clear, \$40 % bbl, cash. Beef is the Clear, 510 F 1000. Eastern and Western Mess and F \$10@15 F bbl, cash. Lard is firm: at 25c F f, eash. Hams are selli

New York Markets, August Tallow is firm; sales 175,000 lbs at Whisky is firmer; sales 600 bbls v.19@2.20.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AU

SUN RISES...... 5 07 | SUN SETS Bark Eva H Fish, Dill, 9 days from s with sugar to S & W Welsh. Brig Matapony, Wyman, 9 days from N with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh Brig Caprera, Patterson, 11 days from N with sugar and molasses to S Morris W. with sugar and molasses to a Morris Wa.

Co.

Brig Carolina (Ital), Trapani, 61 days.
Palermo, with fruit to Isaae Jeanes & 10.
Brig Joseph Baker, Nickerson, 5 days.
Boston, in ballast to J F Baker.

Brig Ocean Wave, Barter, 3 days from York, with salt to E A Souder & 10.
Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, 4 days from York, with salt to A Kerr & Bro.
Schr Helen Augusta, McClerc, 4 days.
New York, with midse to D Cooper & 10.
Schr F L Smith, Strout, 4 days from York, in ballast to C A Heckscher & 10.
Schr H B Gibson, Grocker, 4 days from York, with midse to D Cooper & 10.
Schr H B Gibson, Grocker, 4 days from York, with midse to D Cooper & 10.
Schr H B Townsend, Townsend, from hoper in ballast to captain.
Schr Progress, Foxwell, from Hooper land, in ballast to Zuptain.
Schr Bedabedor, Kennedy, from Rock in ballast to Curtis & Knight.
Schr R W Tull, Haley, from Hatterai with midse to Navy Yard.
Schr Laura T Watson, Wells, from Yeven, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jucksson, Irom Smyrna, Del, with wheat to Jas. ley & Co.
Schr G C Morris, Artist, from Boston, ilast to captain.
Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, 5 days from

Schr G C Morris, Artist, from Boston, in last to captain.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson, 5 days from vidence, with mose to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Clara, Crowell, 5 days from Boston mose to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Mary A Loughery, Loughery, from Walk, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr, & Co.

Schr R Feterson, English, from Bosto ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Schr L Audenried, Compton, from Sales ballast to J R Tomlinson.

Schr John Randolph, Martin, from N N in ballast to J R Tomlinson.

Schr D B Steelman, Smith, from Sague, i last to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr H W Benedict, Case, from New hei in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr H W Benedict, Case, from New hei in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Kate V Edwards, Allen, from J dence, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Rollins, Parsons, 6 days from Plym in ballast to W lunter, Jr, & Co.

Schr Mary Louisa, Hammond, 8 days Calais, with lumber to Warren & Gregg.

Schr A Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Buth It o A Kerr, & Ren. Schr A Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Bos ith salt to A Kerr & Bro. Schr Express, Wallace, 3 days from Doc er, in Dallast to J T Justus. with sait to A Reft & Bro.
Schr Express, Wallace, 3 days from loggiter, in ballast to J T Justus.
Schr Shooting Star, Marshall, 3 days in Calais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin, Schr Abraham Lincoln, Beatty, 3 days in New York, with cement to Smith & Go.
Schr John Stockham, Babcock, from Bost in ballast to J & & S Repplier.
Schr Effort, Barrett, from Newport News, ballast to John R White.
Schr Dos Holmes, Asa, from New York, ballast to Williams, Asa, from New York, ballast to T & Sinpson, Simmons, from Boston, ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr D & Floyd, Kelly, from Providence ballast to Audenried & Co.
Schr E Williams, Steelman, from Boston, in ballst to Audenried & Co.
Schr J Burley, Shaw, from Boston, in ballst to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington, Schr W H Rowe, Harris, from New Bedigin ballast to captain.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, from Providence. Schr Restless, vanzant, from boston, in a last to captain.
Schr Reading R. R. No. 44, Smith, from M. Haven, in ballast to captain.
Schr R G Porter, Crowell, from Provider in ballast to captain.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 43 hours from like ford, with mase to W. M. Baird & Co.

Cleared.

Ship Pernix, Massey, Quebec.
Bark Gen Geo G Meade, Holmes, Salem.
Rivig Ida McLeod, Cook, Port Royal,
Sebr L M May, Bikker, Boston.
Sebr L M May, Bikker, Boston.
Sebr L Smith, Stout, Portsmouth, Nil.
Sebr Leonesa, Gilman, Salisbury, Mass.
Sebr Mervade, Phillips, Alexandria.
Sebr M Brooks, Hand, Cohasset Narrows.
Sebr M Brooks, Hand, Cohasset Narrows.
Sebr M Reinhart, Hand, Boston.
Sebr M B T Thompson, Endleott, Boston.
Sebr M A Loughery, Loughery, Washingt
Sebr Jos Holmes, Asia, Norfolk.
Sebr Jas Neilson, Burt, Taunton.
Sebr Jas Neilson, Burt, Taunton.
Sebr M E Peterson, English, Roxbury.
Sebr W Loper, Alpin, Lynn.
Sebr W Loper, Alpin, Lynn.
Sebr W Loper, Alpin, Lynn.
Sebr W Williams, Steelman, Boston.
Sebr W Williams, Steelman, Boston.
Sebr W Williams, Steelman, Boston.
Sebr V Sharp, Sharp, Boston.
Sebr V Sharp, Sharp, Boston.
Sebr W Sharp, Sharp, Boston.
Sebr J Andenried, Compton, Salem.
Sebr J H Addenried, Compton, Salem.
Sebr H W Benedict, Case, New Bedford.
Sebr Kate V Edwards, Allen, Providence.
Sebr J Burley, Shaw, Medford.
Sebr Preston, Welden, Fall River.
Sebr Magellan, Cranmer, Bridgeport, Ct.
Schr Reading lift, No. 44, Smith, New Ha
Schr Effort, Burratt, Providence.
Str II L Gaw, Her, Baltimore. Cleared.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange
Lewes, Del., Aug. 1—6 P. M.
The brigs Caprera, from Sagna Cardi
(Ital.) and Ocean Wave, with a bark and lunknown, passed in to-day. Brigs Thom
Walter, for Falmouth, Ja, Dudley, for I
guayra, Petrel, for St John, X B, and ILomond, for Portland, all from Philadelphi
went to sea to-day. The following vesselmain in the harbor: Brigs Golden Lead. (P)
less, and Humming Bird, all from Philadelphi
phia; New York pilot-boat David Mitchell.
3; schrs Addy Urrieh, from Philadelphia.
55 Kitts; Eva Bell, do for Marbieneal: 18
Simmons, for New London; Elizabeth; Simmons, for New London; Elizabeth; Simmons, for Davenport; S. A Taylor, for Ilh
ham; J B Austin, for Salem; Northera Lig
Boston, all for Boston; Golden Eagle, for Medical (P)
Bayles, for Orion, Mass; S T Chartre and
Moore, for Lyons; Sarah Elizabeth, for Newich; Wm M Carlton, for Cohassett Narrow
Isabella Thompson, for Providence: Ma
Ella, for Beifast; E L Moon and C T Hobbeth
from Chincoteague, for New York; ilsa, eHarriet Cemantha, from St Domingo, win
sechooner, carrying but one topnost. Wi
selooner, carrying but one topnost. Wi
SSE. Yours, So. Lilluty and Burrox
SSE. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchi oner, carrying but one topmost.
Yours, &c., J. Hilly an Bun

Steamship Africa (Br.) Inderson, cleared Boston on Tuesday, for Liverpool via Hallia. Bark Hellesport, Bridges, cleared at fost on Tuesday, for New Orleans.
Schr Hattie Ross, at Mayaguez, P.B., 13th ufor this port next day.
Schrs D & E Kelley, Kelley, and John Pric Nickerson, cleared at Boston 3ist ult, for the port. The Father of the Assasin, Payre, Thorida Union says that the afflicted father Payne, the would-be murderer of Servis Seward, has been making a visit to Jacks ville in that State. The Union adds:

The father of Payne called on us one dark week. He resides on a plantation three in from Live Oak Station, on the Pensacola of Georgia Railroad. He lost one son at the te of Murfreesborough, another relar home maimed for Me "Lowis" was his hope in his old age. The afflicted father a Raptist minister, as has been stated must necessarily pronounce just the term punisment to the son, but we cannot with our deepest sympathy for the heart-side parent, or esteem him less as a worthy man citizen.

A PICTURE OF PRACE.—In the late commeration at Yale College, of the services of sons in the war, a becuatful tableau was sented on the stage, back of the table with chairman and some of the distinguished was sented. There stood two cannon with a flag thrown over one where each, and muskets stacked as if the ment off duty, and the colors of a regiment flam in front. During the exercises, some of professors, who looked as if they would been more at home among books, and in ments of war, might have been seen leaf been more at home among books, and rithms, and retorts, than amid such inents of war, might have been seen let against one of the guns, while four little six or seven, years of age, were nugging other gun, patting and riabbing its lobsurface, thrusting their bands into its min and holding their faces down to breather its rife bore to hear the reverberation. In minded one of Landseer's picture of "Peace with its group of children sitting upon ground, and near them a dismounted cause out of which a goat is feeding. It must be confessed that the former is much the mast even fessed that the former is much the mast even and beautiful representation of present and when the next artist wishes to represent field Republican.

Correction.—We learn from the Accountful

CORRECTION.—We learn from the Alexandria State Journal of Monday that we were in the state of th Louisia Simpson, of Alexandria, (with drowned a couple of evenings since, by putting from the Thomas Collyer into the mac,) had eloped with an army officer, without her mother's knowledge. It seems that she went to Baltimore with her mother's consent to seek employment in a store. We make the correction in justice to the family of the consent in Managed in Washington Chronicle of Tuesday. diality. Hyperion had come accurate that it former rates.

Grain.—Wheat is very dull and prices drooping; small sales of prime red are reported at 2000210c, closing at the former rate; white ranges at from 2250220c \$\pi\$ bu, but we hear of no sales. Rye is scarce and hold above the views of buyers. Corn is rather dull; 7,000 bus Western mixed sold at 980, and yellow at 1000