have done immense damage hereabouts. In

the early spring the river rose some twenty-

town, and the recent storms have caused heavy losses. Farmers in this locality have frequent

ly been unable to gather their crops, and their wheat and oats remained in shocks until they

were entirely ruined, or else were swept off

into the streams and rivers. The high hills that

surround Pittsburg naturally render it one

of the easiest places to defend in the Union. During the excitement of 1863, however, when

a raid of the rebels was anticipated and dreaded, there were no fortifications on

these hills, and the town was almost wild

with excitement when the citizens, men

and women, turned out and built twenty-

and women, turned out and built twenty-seven forts. It so happened, however, that after their work was finished, upon inquiry they ascertained that while Pittsburg was the grand depot for the manufacture of

warlike weapons, the heavy guns, canton, &c., had all been sent away as soon as comple-

ted; but the emergency happily passed away. There are many handsome stores here, with iron fronts of the most complete models. Sta

tuary, brackets, &c., are used as ornaments

These, as well as all the painted walls and

buildings, are soon discolored by the showers of soot, and everything wears a dingy appearance. The churches are

numerous and well attended. The most conspicuous of these is St. Paul's Cathedral.

It has been many years in building, and is not yet finished. It is very massive, and for size

ompares favorably with the celebrated Cathe

drals in Philadelphia and Baltimore. The

figures of Saint Peter, St. Paul, and St. John,

appear to be life-size, although they keep watch from the towers of this lofty edifice.

The smoke and soot have had no particular regard for them, and although cut out of Freepor

or light sandstone, they are clothed in the same sombre garb that enshrouds everything in the Iron City, and look as if they were literally clothed in sackcloth and ashes. One of

the loveliest spots, and the most extensive o

its kind we have ever seen, is the cemetery.

The plat of ground, some sixty acres, was originally purchased from General Bayard. It was

then a considerable distance from the town

but the rapid strides of improvement have reached it, and the road leading to it is quite

five feet, and came up to near the centre of the

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different nilitary and naval departments. When used, it wil be paid for.

ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. There is a reasonable prospect that the new Atlantic Telegraph will be more successful than its predecessor., A great experiment is being made, the object of which. it has been truly stated, is to bind together in closer communion than ever the two great nations of English-speaking men. If successful, this continent will be linked not only with England but with all the nations of the Old World. What was an experiment in 1858, assumes the appearance of certainty in 1865. Thanks to the deep sea-soundings, the path between Valentia and Newfoundland is as carefully mapped out as if it had been triangulated on dry land. The points to be accomplished are two-first, that the Cable shall be laid on the bottom of the sea, between the termini, without strain or breakage; and next, that messages can be sent through it across the Atlantic. The trial of 1858 gave one result—that messages could be so transmitted. If the continuous power of doing this failed, it was partly because the Cable was defective. Indeed, before one fathom of it was placed in the sea an organic defect in its construction was publicly pointed out. Yet, even with that defect, it unquestionably did convey some messages from shore to shore. Gradually its power-originally never great-grew feebler and feebler, until at last fatal DE SAUTY announced that the offeir was a failure.

The thing seems plain enough. We know. from experience, that a mechanical action at one end of a wire can be repeated at the other. The new Cable, in the centre of which the wire is imbedded, has been manufactured, it is said, with unusual care and skill-which, however, did not prevent what is called "a flaw," or defective portions in the part that was paid out quite close to the Irish shore. That flaw, fortunately discovered in time, was immediately repaired, but we cannot help thinking that such repairs (effected by cutting away the imperfect part and splicing the ends) must weaken the line, and enfeeble its power of transmitting intelligence.

Whether the electric communication can be carried through a line which is two thousand five hundred miles long, deposited on the great ocean-floor of the Atlantic, is the great scientific doubt and difficulty. We are positively in the dark on that point, which affects all the rest. We are only experimenting, after all. No doubt, if we experiment long enough, we shall succeed in the end. But these experiments are enormously costly. If the line will not properly work because of its length, there will be nothing for it but to divide it into stations, at each of which new electrical force can be supplied. The contemplated telegraph between France and America will have several of these stations, or resting-places, on the Atlantic. The smallest islet would suffice, and the line might run to the United States from Bermuda. For our part, we have greater of the United States, for the pr hopes of the Collins' telegraph, across Behring's Straits and through Asiatic and American Russia, than on that between Valentia and Newfoundland. It will probably work slowly, on account of its extent, from its circuitous route, but it promises to be sure.

The uniting of the Old World and the New, by telegraph, will be a great step in the progress of civilization. The means of communication is of less importance than the thing communicated. There is now a telegraph between Calcutta and London, and a message from these extreme points is conveyed in four-and-twenty hours. The most important news yet transmitted has, collapse of certain over-speculating mercantile houses in Bombay. This news might have been waited for, but the power of sending really important intelligence in a wonderfully short time is of national importance. Were another insurrection to take place in India, the news would be flashed over the wires, and a fortnight would be gained for sending troops to the scene of action.

It is not anticipated that any very great use of the Atlantic Telegraph, if established in working order, will be made. At present, the expectation is that on an average six words a minute can be transmitted. Three hundred and sixty words an hour, and these sent only one way, there being only a single wire, is not much. It has not surprised us to find that the charge for transmitting a submarine message has been fixed at five dollars per word of five letters. Allowing for necessary pauses and accidental delays, this would bring in fifteen hundred dollars per hour, out of which the cost of working and interest on the capital invested must be paid. Charging for the names of senders and receivers of messages, and having all figures, even the date of transmission, written fully in words, seems sharp practice, the effect of which must be to limit the communications to matters of necessity or importance.

We do not anticipate, should the new telegraph succeed, that the newspapers will use it extensively. At the best, telegraphic despatches are hasty and abridged. The news comes quickly, but with less completeness. We shall receive little more than the ghost of news from the Old World -the cost will partly account for this, and the capability of the telegraph itself will be a check upon "long yarns." Whatever the newspaper arrangements for receiving this news may be, the readers of THE Press may be assured that full provision shall be made for supplying them with it, however costly.

If the Atlantic Telegraph permanently succeeds, not much time will be lost, it has been announced, in laying down a second cable. By that time, too, it is likely that steps will be taken in this country to provide an American, in opposition to the sub-Atlantic line, which, with both its termini on British territory, is exclusively and particularly a effectually veiled their resources as if they British institution. Whenever competition | had continued under the dominion of sacommences the tariff of prices will natu- vage tribes. rally adjust itself

DURING the brief period that our armies held possession of Louisiana, 126 schools, with 230 teachers, 15,000 children in day. schools, and 5,000 adults in night schools, were established for the instruction of the colored race. Many of the pupils have in turn become teachers of their relatives and friends, who were unable to attend the schools, and thus instruction in the rudiments of education has been widely disseminated. In all the other slave States education followed our flag, and the seeds of knowledge were planted in thousands of minds from which intellectual light had previously been systematically excluded. Much undoubtedly yet remains to be done. What has been accomplished may perhaps only be properly considered a beginning—but it is stances of cruelty and injustice on the part of the white men of the South in their transactions with the negroes; but it is a great gain on the old order of things that these outrages are reported at all, and redress is frequently obtained. The freedmen have active and powerful friends, who have ended forever the old system which granted absolutely immunity to white criminals who chose black victims. In some localities, the rate of wages is entirely too low, and there is much to reform and improve; but in others, again, fair rates of compensation are allowed, and quite a considerable quantity of land, in the aggregate, has been converted into small homesteads for the use of spoil the more rapidly.
AUGUST 7, 1855. colored men.

FOREIGN PORT CHARGES ON AME. RYCAN STEAMERS. A most important case recently decided by the Court of Queen's Bench, in Ireland, settles the law on a curious point.

Mr. SUGRUE, Secretary of the Cork Harbor Commissioners, brought an action against Mr. Inman, well known by his proprietorship of the line of steamers (Phiadelphia, New York, and Liverpool,) which bear his name. All the steamers, trading between New York and Liverpool, have been accustomed, of late years, to call at Cork, for a double purpose -to take in the latest passengers and to receive the latest mails. The Cork Harbor Commissioners, who act under a private Act of Parliament, wanted to levy certain tells on these steamers, merely for calling outside Queenstown, more familiary known by its old name of the Cove of Cork. A section in the private Act in question "empowered" the Commissioners to charge certain rates upon all vessels entering their harbor. But these rates were to be paid on all vessels reporting at the Custom-House of Cork." Mr. Inman refused payment, whereupon he was sued. His defence was that his vessels did not come within the meaning of the Act, for though they called in the harbor for a few hours on each voyage, they did not and need not report them-

selves at the Custom House. - It was alleged against this that it did not matter whether they reported or not, and that coming into the harbor at all incurred the liability to pay the tolls. The Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench decided that the section giving power to impose tolls and the section which declares that these tolls shall be payable by vessels reporting at the Custom House, must be read together, and that as the Inman steamers do not report, they were not liable to the tolls. It is said that this case will be carried to a higher Court, and that, if beaten there, the Commissioners will endeavor to obtain a new Act of Parliament to meet the case.

They were in the habit of levying these tolls upon all steamers trading between America and Europe, and this decision will deprive them of a handsome revenue. If at any time the tolls in question are again exacted, the Inman and other steamers will cease to convenience the public and the British post-office by calling at Cork for passengers and mails, and will transfer the trade to some harbor whose conservators are more liberal and less grasping. If Cork should cease to be a port of call, it will very greatly be injured. In former days the city of Bristol was the port of nearly all the West India shipping trade. The corporation raised the port dues, and, at the same time, Liverpool provided good dock accommodation. The result was, the West India vessels deserted Bristol, which has declined ever since, and Liverpool was built up so as to become, what it continues to be, the second commercial city of the British empire. The attempt by the Corcagian officials to plunder steamers trading between the United States and the United Kingdom, is about as brazen as it would be for the landlord of a hotel to charge a man with so many dollars | paragraph in his letter: for board and lodging, merely because he had stood on the footpath opposite for half an hour.

MR. GREELEY prints in vesterday's Tribune an extract from "Occasional's" letter, exposing the conspiracy to foist disloyal Brest, with stations on the Azores and | members from the South into the Congress | discrediting the national securities, and ultimately repudiating the national debt; and then states that

"The rebel Congressmen can only be brought into the Capitol in triumph' by the success of the policy which declares that the loyal colored people of the South are a degraded race, and must be disfranchised and 'protected' which the beautiful the property of the colored people of the South are a degraded race, and must be disfranchised and 'protected' while the property of the colored people of the south and the colored people of the col tccted, while the repentant rebels are allowed to vote into power the men who led them through four years of rebellion." After elaborating which, Mr. GREELEY

"We thank Mr. Forney for sounding this 'alarm.' We have given him a remedy, and now make this bargain with him: If he will assist us to do justice to the colored people, we will assist him to prevent the repudiation of the national debt. If the Republic is in a new 'peril,' let us join hands and save it."

Most cheerfully will Mr. FORNEY "assist to do justice to the colored people;" but we do not see how Mr. GREELEY can join in the good work, having made another "bargain" to pardon all their worst enemies, the "repentant" and impenitent rebels. We suspect the "colored people" will find the justice of their great and exclusive friend, Mr. GREELEY, coupled with the forgiveness, and, in that case, inevitable restoration to power of their ate oppressors, rather a hard "bargain."

THE PROCLAMATION OF A. J. HAMILTON. the new Provisional Governor of Texas, indicates by its firm, decided, and manly tone, that he is faithful to the Union proclivities which were exemplified by his unswerving opposition to the whole secession movement. If he persistently maintains the policy he now clearly and unequivocally enunciates, there is little danger that slavery, under any form or guise, can be perpetuated in Texas, or that the freedmen will be deprived of any rights or privileges which the nation has endeavored to secure to them. No Northern man could expect more pointed, emphatic, and pertinent declarations on the issues growing out of emancipation than those which Gov. HAMILTON frankly utters in the extreme southwestern frontier of the old dominions of slavery, where its champions quite recently supposed that institution had acquired a new and interminable lease of life from the rich

A PORTION of the soil of North Carolina s admirably adapted to the growth of the Scuppenong grape, a native variety useful for the manufacture of superior wine and brandy. While slavery existed, and the simplest and least troublesome forms of industry sufficed to secure some sort of a livelihood for master and slave, its culture was neglected; but since a necessity has arisen for serious exertion by the planters, some of North to find loyalty and union in every pos them have resolved to become imitators of sible place at the South, he hoped that its LONGWORTH and the California wine-growers. The real capacities of our Southern States will never be known to the world or to their own inhabitants until years of the patient, careful, and protracted toil of free society fully developes them. The barbarism of their old institutions almost as

The letter of "Occasional," in to-day's Press has the true ring of sound policy as well as o Again, I say, let the nation, with its tongue of type, take up this matter, and daily declare all over the land, that it is the unshaken will of the people that no Southern State shall ever return to its old place in the national family until it has repaired the damage of its treason so far as possible—until it has torn its old alove code from its statutes, and written there law doing present and future justice to that race it has so long abused; till it has begun the work of making those wholly and intelligently free whom it has so long enslaved and brutalized. Let her thus daily declare that hatreds must be laid down as well as rms; that her justice must be respecte is well as her power; and that there shall be no creeping back into old places while old daggers are whetted in secret and old bones of discord tied up for future gnawing. Let her over and over again declare, properly considered a beginning—but it is a beginning. We have not only destroyed the manacles of the slave, but we have endeavored to redeem him from the thradom of ignorance. We regret to see many inme must not misunderstand lenity for weaklenity f ness, or mercy for cowardice," and that though there are in reality conditions of return, they are conditions he must submit to-not impose and that the arm of the nation is yet muscular and nervous as ever, as powerful to strike a as strong to hold. And when rugged facts like these are found to be ingrained in the nation's creed, it will set our erring sist pondering the question, whether it is for their good or the nation's that they should return.
For them a Government is certain. The only mestion is, shall they govern themselves or hall the nation continue to do that business for them? I am inclined to think that our rampant

Southern brethren will by and by find that,

though their present angry ebuiltions of con-tinued treason may ease the pressure by let-ting off the gas, it is only leaving the beer to

GLOVER.

To the Members of the National Union State Convention. PHILADELPHIA, August 8, 1865. GENTLEMEN: You assemble on the 17th inst. to nominate candidates for Auditor, and Sur-

veyor General. It seems to be conceded that a civilian will receive the nomination in each case. What has become of all your promises to the nen who have made sacrifices during the past four years, and have willingly dared the dan-

gers of the battle-field to restore peace to pur distracted country? They have secured to you the privilege of sitting in peaceful Convention on the 17th inst. s not this the time to keep your promise manifest your gratitude, and shower upon them the rewards they have so nobly carned? LOOK TO IT, GENTLEMEN: If you want these men to fight on in the good cause, you must at once show a disposition to share with them the

offices of emolument. The soldiers of Pennsylvania compose powerful element. They hold the balance of nower, if they choose to organize and keep and support the National Union party, pro vided their claims are regarded. You must not forget who saved you in Oc. tober, 1864. The Home rote did not gain the

Do you remember when the gallant Phil Sheridan galloped to the polls, telling his men that "to-day they were fighting the greatest battle of the war!" Look at the Louisville District, carried against us in 1864 by 2,200 majority. To-day we have the glad tidings that General Ro

has swept everything before him.

if you have.

nonents.

his ballot.

The returned veterans have their eves uno on-their friends are looking towards youthose who feel deeply interested in the success of the party are watching you. Place before the people the names of two sons of Pennsylvania who have battled for the Union. Select, if possible, two men who have left a limb upon the battle-field, and not only will they be triumphantly elected, but the soldiers' vote will be secured for the "National Union Party"-otherwise you will have to contend against the bids of our political on-

Wade Hampton's Letter. The call of the Provisional Governor South Carolina for a Convention to be hold

Who has fought for the flag with his sword and

A CITIZEN.

on the first Tuesday of September seems full of honesty and good intentions, both towards his State and the Union, and is, so far, an omen of good. But the letter of General Wade Hampton, which seems to pass uncriticised, i alike honest and well intentioned, is certainly most unfortunately phrased to leave such impression. Though General Hampton has bee a great rebel, he may now be a good Union oving citizen; but if so, he takes but little pains to prove it in this letter defining his in tentions and wishes. When advising the peo ole to take the oath of allegiance, the reason given are not a returning love of country, not the good of the nation, but because, having ailed to secure their "rights" by war, the must now adopt another course for the same ourpose. So, in Wade Hampton's opinion, and by his advice, "the old rights" (ultra State ights, secession, and slavery) for which South Carolina lighted the torch of war, battered down Sumpter, and deluged the country in lood, are to be still contended for though no by arms—still worse, by perjury and treason.
What else means the following monstrous

paragraph in his letter:

"War, after four years of heroic but unsuecessful struggle, has failed to secure to us the rights for which we engaged in it. To save any of our rights—to rescue anything more from the general ruin—will require all the statesmanship and all the patriotism of our citizens. If the best men of our country—those who for years past have risked their lives in her defence—refuse to take the oath, they will be excluded from the councils of the State, and its destiny will be committed of necessity to those who forsook her in her hour of need, or to those who would gladly pull her down to irretrievable ruin."

roic struggle;" the monstrosities for which it was waged, to him, are still South Carolinian rights," for the preservation of which any oaths are to be taken that stand between traitors and the ballot-box. To his mind, South Carolina only is his country. To his mind, the only patriots of his State are those fire-eating gallows birds, "who, for years past, have risked their lives" in the attempt to blot this nation out of existence; and there are no "good men" but officers and soldiers from the rebel rmy. In Wade Hampton's estimation all are raitors to South Carolina who have stood true

ruin. Wade Hampton relies much upon his own strength, or the imbecility of the National Povernment, when he ventures thus lightly to veil-rather thus openly to proclaim his opinions and motives for taking the oath and emaining at home "for the present." Read

to the Union, and such men he boldly, but

alsely, stigmatizes as men anxious for he

remaining at home "for the present." Read again:

"Choose for this Convention your best and truest men; not those who have skulked in the hour of danger—nor those who have worshipped mammon while their country was bleeding at every pore—nor the politician, who, after urging war, dared not encounter its hardships—but those who laid their all upon the altar of their country. Select such men, and make them serve as your representatives. You will then be sure that your rights will not be wantonly sucrified, nor you liberty bartered for a mess of pottage. My intention is to pursue the course I recommend to others. Besides the obligations I owe to my State, there are others of a personal character which will not permit me to leave the country at present. I shall devote myself carnestly, if allowed to do so, to the discharge of these obligations, public and private. In the meantime, I shall obtain all information which would be desirable in the establishment of a colony, in case we should ultimately be forced to leave the country. I invoke my fellow-citizens—especially those who have shared with me the perils and the glories of the last four years—to stand by our State manfully and truly."

So, no man is, hereafter, with Wade Hamp-So. no man is, hereafter, with Wade Hamp-

on's consent, to have any part in the govern-

ent or counsels of South Carolina who has

ot "risked his all" (Yes, and thank God, lost dering his own kin. Such, and such only, are to be elected and "made to serve"—(a hard make, it strikes me, whilst the nation's eyes are open and its fist clenched)—as South Caro ina's representatives. If an honest desire for peace and the coun why thus bid for perjury? Why thus seek to draw lines and keep burning old fires of hatred? Why thus eulogize the victims and relies of a wicked war, brought on by themselves? Why thus traduce men who have remained loyal to their country? Why thus tion? Does not Wade Hampton know the prosperous citizen of South Carolina and the Inited States? :Yes, very well, he knows them all, and is determined not to accept them. Wade Hampton is a specimen of the great majority of the Southern leaders. He is determined yet to get by perjury and covert treason what he has failed to get by open rebellion and war.

Very well he knew that this letter of his would be understood at the South and have its effect. But counting upon the anxiety of the

poisoned fangs would escape detection her by its slight covering of submission. It would be well for the country (unless thi letter is the most bungling and ill-conceived piece of toyal composition ever penned) if Mr. Hampton would change his mind and lead his emigration company out of the country at an early day, instead of remaining a while to look after his "personal" affairs. Perhaps the Government might, as a special avor, be persuaded to give him a left-handed lift in that direction, instead of accepting him The advice he gives his old companions, to take the oath of allegiance, is good; but the reasons he gives, and the motives he urges, nd the perjury it contemplates, is bad in the

I suppose any other man, whose home, and interests, and friends are in the South, has as good a right as Mr. Wade Hampton to advise is people what to do. And, as such an one, if my advice could reach them from Philadelphia, as his can from South Carolina, would advise them also to take the oath; and, more, to keep it. To accept the condition estly at work-not to foment further divisions, and plot further treasons, and en undo old wrongs; to strengthen new and friendly bonds; to cement and guard the Union, and to be true and loyal citizens, not to South Carolina alone, but to the nation; and if this is what Mr. Hampton intended to advise his countrymen, he is certainly a more unfortunate writer than soldier, and that is saying a great deal.

soldiers' wives and families, will give a state-ment of the many and curious facts with which he has been brought in contact in the prosecution of his self-imposed mission. City Pastor session of such facts as cannot but in terest all who may determine to hear him this Six Thousand Dollars Cut from a Man's Pocket.—Soon after the arrival of the mailboat United States, on Tuesday morning, at Cincinnati, Frank Craddock, a passenger on board, got off, and proceeded to the Broadway Hotel, where he partook of breakfast. After indulging in his meal, accompanied by a friend, he walked up to Sprague's, corner of Fourth and Vine streets, to purchase a suit of clothes. Having selected them, he went to pull out his money, when he found that his pocket-book, containing \$6,000 in \$1,000 bills, had been cut out, and was gone. Mr. C. was just from Nashville, where he had accumulated the amount lost.

ATLANTIC CITY.-This evening, at half-past eight, a public meeting will be held in the din-ning hall of the United States Hotel, Atlantic

and so nobly laboring for the benefit of

OUR STATE.

From Philadelphia to Pittaburg-The Pennsylvania Central - Harrisburg and Vicinity—Camp Curtin—The Susquehanna—The Juniaia Valley—Arrival at the Smoky City—The Coal Mines—Allegheny Vineyards—Petro-leum Refineries—Oil Princes—Conditien of the Crops-The Defences o Pittsburg-Foundries-St. Paul's Cathedral—The Bayard Cemetery. ondence of The Press. 1

PITTSBURG, August 8, 1865. Probably no one of the great thoroughfares leading from Philadelphia possesses more mut ter of general interest to the traveller than e Pennsylvania Central. From Philadelphia to Pittsburg is a distance of three hundred nd fifty-six miles; and when we recollect that is journey, which formerly consumed some two weeks of travel, is now accomplished in some thirteen hours, we can appreciate the wonders that have been achieved in civil engineering, and form some idea of the benefit derived from the construction of this impor-tant railroad. To the Pennsylvanian it is peuliarly gratifying to be thus enabled to trave from the eastern to the western border of the State by this means, and especially so as its together. But they are disposed to stand by line displays, to a remarkable extent, the va ried agricultural and mineral resources, and also some of the finest romantic and natura scenery within our boundaries. The road from Philadelphia to Harrisburg principally tober, 1864. The *Home rote* did not gain the passes through a region which is unsurpassed victory. The soldiers have not forgotten this, for the abundance of its crops, but which, at the same time, on account of its numerous streams, furnishes water-power for a large number of cotton, woollen, and iron manufac-tories. Chester county contains the great val-ley which is celebrated for its grazing farms, and is the admiration of every traveller. Lan caster county contains more level or arable land, and is proudly called by its citizens the Garden Spot of the world. The former was settled originally by the So-ciety of Friends, and while they differ very materially from other denominations in many respects, in others bear a striking re semblance to the Menonists and kindred ass ciations, who have always formed a prominer portion of the population of Lancaster and the adjacent counties. Harrisburg has been much enlivened and improved during the progress of the war, and on account of its accessi ility and the fact that so many roads radiate herefrom, as well because it is the State capi tal, has been used as a sort of depot for hur ireds of thousands of soldiers who have been organized, drilled, equipped, and sent forth to the seat of war, or to such points as re forth to the sear of war, or wearen young as required their immediate services. Several times it was threatened by the rebel hosts, and a number of fortifications were erected on the southern banks of the Susquehanna. Camp Curtin, the rendezvous for the State troops still contains a few soldiers. The greater part of the Pennsylvania troops, however, have een mustered out and sent to their homes The long bridge which spans the Susquehanna a few miles west of Harrisburg is an object of reat interest. The view from this bridge is very grand. The natural scenery in many rebears a striking resemblance that which abounds in the neighborhood of the Chain Bridge in Virginia, some seven miles from Washington. On its western side, however, a number of extensive

rolling mills are located, and have cross the Susquehanna bridge we notice a very marked change in the appearance of the coun-try. The line of the road follows the course of ne stream for a considerable distance, and immediately to our left is a range of hills which in some places rise to a great height, at an angle of more than forty-five degrees. The heavy rains have washed the banks fearfully, and in many places deep gullies bear witness to its havor and destruction. At Lewistown we enter the Juniata valley, which is con-sidered one of the most charming portions of the State. The stream is winding, and is crossed at several points by substantial bridges. We notice that the railroad company have erected several iron bridges, which have a light and tasty appearance. Although rather expensive at first, they will prove to be a saving in the end, as they will obviate the ne cessity of the employment of watchmen. At Altoona, the company has inaugurated a min-iature city, and its machine and workshops afford employment to thousands of laborers and mechanics. Some of the finest workmanship in the country is here produced. Ten here erected a magnificent hotel, which is one of the most fashionable and popular of places for summer resort. It is but a few of places for summer resort. It is but a few years since this enterprise was started. The spacious grounds around the hotel have been highly improved, and during the season they are crowded with visitors. At Huntingdon, passengers leave the train for Bedford Springs, by means of the Hopewell Railroad. On account of our inability to obtain accommodations at Altoons or Cresson, we were compelled, much to our regret, to make the journey across the mountains at night, and were thus debarred the pleasure of itnessing the grandest portion of the scenery. At Johnstown, the company has also very extensive works. Johnstown contains some eleven thousand inhabitants, and a number of cotton factories, in addition to rollling mills, coundries, &c., are in active operation. The oil excitement in this vicinity has subsided Several years ago oil was found in small quan

tities in various parts of Cambria county, and rested in the subject. but were subsequently abandoned on accoun of the small price the article commanded, and the expense required for operating. Latterly, however, an enterprising firm have purchased a large tract of land near the summit of the a large trace of faint near the saminar to the mountain. It is no longer believed that oil can only be obtained in low and miry ground. The coal beds have been removed in several places, and, after boring six hundred feet, oil has been obtained in various localities. A curious phenomena is to be seen on the road leading to Ebensburg, the county seat of Cambria county. The road bed is laid on the apex of the mountain, which forms what is called a water shed. All the streams and little rivulets on the one side of this road find their way into the Ohio, Mississippi, and thence to the Gulf of Mexico; while those on the other empty into the Susquehanna, and thence to the Atlantic Ocean. In the darkness of the night we hurry on past Blairsville, Latrobe, Greensburg, Brinton's, and other stations of minor importance, and reach Pittsburg at half-past two in the morning. The fog and smoke render it very unpleasant at that early hour, and are well calculated to give a stranger an

unfavorable impression, and to bewilder and confuse him as he first treads on the sooty soil of the Iron City. Carriages and omnibuses for the various hotels are waiting, even at this late, or rather early hour, and the street lamps are well lighted. street lamps are well lighted. The old time. henored custom of crying the hour of the night has lately been rovived, and the sonorous tenes of the watchman are heard in every direction, at all hours of the night. No manufacturing city in the State has been more injured and at the same time more benemore injured and at the same time more benefited by the war than Pittsburg. It formerly commanded a large share of Southern patronage. Its glass factories, iron works, nail, and cotton mills, and tobacco warehouses, were taxed to their utmost to supply the Southern and Western, together with the Northern and Eastern markets. The city is bounded by the Alleghany, the Monongahela. nd Obio rivers, and the great railroads centre and radiate from this point. Its harbors and levees are admirably adapted for trade, and are at this moment lined with the old-fashi ed Mississippi steamboats, with their curious moke-stacks. It is connected with Alleghany city by three bridges, spanning the river of that name-one of which, a suspension iron o wire bridge, similar to that at Niagara, is considered one of the finest structures of the kind in this country. It cost three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. During the visit of the Prince of Wales to Pittsburg, it was in proces Prince of wates to rittsburg, it was in process of construction, and was much admired by him self and his distinguished suite. On the oppo-site side of the Monongahela is Birmingham, while Manchester is near the city of Alleghawhile munchester is near the city of Alleghany. It is supposed that Alleghany and Pittsburg centain a population of one hundred and twenty thousand. The Fort Pitt Iron Works, celebrated for their immense guns and cannon of all kinds, are on the banks of the Alleghany. They are still in operation. Several of the glass works remained idle during the war, but with the renewal of the Southern trade, they will be carried on more largely, probably, than ever. The nail mills are constantly running. The iron works on the opposite banks of the Monongahela are built at the foot of a high countain, called Coal Hill, which abounds in

leum, and the atmosphere is filled with it. Some years ago, this portion of Pittsburg was selected as the most desirable site for handsome private residences; but are long, it will be abandoned on account of the petroleum traffic. The oil is frequently brought here in flat-boats, serves to have the despot's neet upon act shore."

Poor Lowe! How rudely his dream of ambition has been dispelled! Where and what is he now? At last accounts he was cooking his own meals at Richmond, a courtier for official patronage, improvershed and disappointed. Besides, he is an exile from the home of his childhood, and now a fugitive from the justice of the State, whose highest honor he once held, but whose dignity and laws he has outraged. When he shook the dishonored "dust of Maryland from his feet," he fittle imagined that he should never press the soil again except as a despised criminal of "My Maryland."—Frederick Examiner. in bulk, and only barreled after it is refined and prepared for the market. There have been instances where, through carelessness, or intentionally, it has been set on fire while being transported here, and at uch times the scene on the river has been pe culiarly grand. It is impossible to form any idea of the extent this trade has reached, and it is, doubtless, yet in its infancy. The oil lands of Western Virginia are not many miles distant. None of them, I believe, have yet JEFFERSON DAVIS IN NEVADA. Away off in Nevada, this is the way the people feel about him. The Gold Hill (Nevabeen fully developed, but it is confidently predicted that they will prove equally as valuable as those in Pennsylvania. Many persons who a few years ago were in very moderate circumstances, now boast their millions. Petroleum princes are quite common. A number of them are regidents f Pittsburg. They are generally shrewd usiness men, and know how to take care of the immense fortunes they have so suddenly accumulated. The heavy rains of this season

dying from wolling and disease; the vast tienches, filled with our brethern slain in battle; when we see the country for thousands of miles laid waste by contending armies; when we listen to the mournful stories of oraped widows and mothers; when we behold the impoverished orphans, bereft of their protector; when we see around and about us all the horrid consequences of war; when we see disease and immorality scattered throughout our land; when the Chief Magistrate of the nation is assessinated by a rebellious demon, by the side of his wife, and the Secretary of State—a feeble, wounded old man—slashed with the knife of a cutthroat; when we see these things and trace all of this crime, misery, woe, and devastation to Jefferson Davis, shall we hold up our hands in supplication for mercy? Shall we plead at a human bar that his perjured and treason-tainted carcass shall go unpunished.

different would have been the history of our country! Our paucity cost us not only this rebellion, but the respect of Europe. Foreign powers suppose that a Government that would allow treason to be thrown into its teeth from its legislative halls must be impotent indeed. Shall we, after four years of sad experience, repeat our eccentricities? Mr. J. C. Grierly is pound master of San Francisco. It has lately been discovered that this functionary has done a thriving business at fattening hogs upon the slaughtered dogs of the pound, selling the pork to the butchers of the place. The case has been overhauled by the proper officers, and the Board of Supervisors were at last accounts engaged in making up their minds whether or not to sanction this canine pork factory.

densely built up. The demand for lots, and the rapidity with which it filled up during the year in which the cholera raged here, induce the managers to extend their space, which now covers some two hundred acres. Nature has never lavished more bounteously her gifts than in these same grounds. Every variety of scenery here abounds. Natural and artifi-cial lakes have been arranged. Thirty-five miles of a drive can be had within the The stock market is still very dull. Govern cemetery walls. While many of the lots have been highly improved, much of the ment loans are in moderate demand, at steady property remains in its primeval state. The monuments are as varied, and as costly or prices. The decline of 1 per cent. in the London quotations for five-twenties has no effect inexpressive as the taste or the means of the purchaser could afford. Many of them are ex-tremely novel and beautiful, and others have

evidently been erected too much for the sake of the outward show. I will not attempt to give you a description of the cemetery, nor will I prolong what has already grown into an nably lengthy letter. THE SPIRIT OF THE NEWSPAPERS. Every pardoned rebel who accepts the oath of the amnesty proclamation is a sworn emancipationist—sworn to be eternally and implacably the foe of slavery. If they did not solemnly swear to be all this—if every traitor who desires to repossess himself of the franchises and the privileges of American etizenship, did not thus pledge his honor by his oath forever to resist the re-establishment of slavery they could not be pardoned—THET COULD NEVER BECOME CITIZENS OF THE UNITED STATES. The oath is explicit, yet some at least of those who have taken this oath manifest a bitter hatred and open hostility to emancipation. This is perjury! If they cannot comply with the conditions of pardon, in good faith, they ought to abide the consequences of their original crime of treason. Honorable men would do this; and those who do not, are, and should be held, as doubly guilty. If a few examples were made of this class of traitors, it would have a good effect upon the mass of them.—
Harrisburg Telegraph.

were made of this class of traitors, it would bave a good effect upon the mass of them.—

Harrisburg Telegraph.

The New census of the census now being taken in the several States, under the auspices of the State authorities, reveal many curious and interesting facts. The decrease in population in many localities, and the enormous increase in others, developing as it does the ebb and flow of the tide of population, presents a feature worthy of a careful study. The great westward tendency of our population revealed by the national census of 1800 still continues, and at a more rapid rate. The present census not only proves that this feature, so noticeable in the last census, was not a temporary affair, but that the change is going on even at a greater ratio. Thus in 1800 the returns from the Atlantic—especially the New England States—revealed a decrease in the population in many towns. The same result is shown by the census now in progress, not only in regard to New England, but also in some of the agricultural districts in this State. Such manufacturing towns as Lowell, where it would be supposed that the population would have increased, it has declined. The same is true of other manufacturing towns of New England and agricultural districts in all the Atlantic States. But when we turn to the census returns of the Western States, we find, instead of a decrease, an enormous increase, and at a ratio tenfold greater than the decrease East. This change must, from the very nature of our country, its climate and characteristics, increase from year to year, working the most decided results in the political affairs of the country. The decrease of the population in many parts of New England fortells similar decline of power and influence in government affairs; while on the other hand the great increase in the West not only points to the fact that the day is not far distant when the Mississippi valley will be the centre of the Republic; and that what is now known as the West will control and guide the political destined fo Gold is dull but firm. The lower quotation or five-twenties at London has checked the downward tendency, and the premium is one onsidered that a considerable amount of pecie is going South for the purchase of produce. A portion of the people there have not

We find the following in a late number of the Mobile Tribune:

Our people appear to have almost lost sight of the importance of scholastic education. The bottom of the schools, like that of the Confederacy, seems to have dropped out. This, however, will be only of temporary duration. As soon as our citizens know exactly what their civil rights will be, then they will pick up the dropped threads of the past, and weave them into a form of prosperity, so that the fabric will represent all they were accustomed to before the war. Our schools will probably hereafter be more flourishing, for it is likely there will not soon be wealth enough to send our children to Europe, or to the East of this country, for what they ought to learn at home, within sight of their parents, and remote from cities, where there is often more evil acquired than the religious exercises of universities and colleges can counteract.

We were proceeding admirably, before the war, in the formation of thorough schools. Bishop Polk had a grand scheme which was advancing to completion. The musket and the eannon of the horrible strife put an end to that. Mississippi had a university at Oxford, under control of Professor Barnard, who is now president of a New York institution. He would have made something of it, but he left, and the tramp of men in the army destroyed its future. Our own Alabama University, under the conscientous and learned manipulation of Professor Garland, was moving with the distribes toward the highest eminence. Its career was also impeded by the war—although it turned out, under couth that ever shouldered arms. The progress of this institution has felt the heavy hand of the times; but it is gratifying to know that, instead of being swept entirely away, it is alive and making vigorous efforts to run a new course of beneficence; and when we say that it is the duty of Alabamians to give help, we know that there will be an earnest response in every man's heart. EDUCATION IN THE SOUTH, We find the following in a late number of the EX-GOV. LOWE, OF MARYLAND—A REMINISCENCE. first rebel_campaign into Maryland in Septem-ber, 1862, purporting to come from an officer of General Lee's staff, and reviving the story of

Enoch Louis Lowe's contemplated usurpation of Executive powers in this State, which was currently believed at the time, but has almost Monongailea are built at the foot of a high mountain, called Coal Hill, which abounds in bituminous coal. These mines are worked differently from the anthracite mines of Schuylkill county. Horizontal gangways are opened in the mountain, and studded with timber. The coal is brought out in small cars, drawn by Newfoundland dogs, and, by means of schutes, are emptied directly into the furnaces, or lodged in boats that line the wharf, as may be desired. The supply of this coal is considered inexhaustible. The surface of the land is sold separately from the mining interest, and is capable of profitable cultivation. There is something in the soil hereabouts especially adapted to the raising of fuilt. Peaches and pears are grown in great perfection. Pittsburg is shut in on all sides by high mountains. Elegant country residences crown their summits, from which delighting to the surrounding country can be obtained. On the Alleghany side the land on these mountains has, to a very great extent, been used for vineyards. The first impression a stranger receives is that cornifeled flourish thereon. An immense quantity of native wine is amnually manufactured here. No town, except those immediately in the oil region, has been more imaterially improved by the wonderful oleaginous discovery than the volume of the Shipment, transportation, reception, refinery, and sale of petroleum. Here it is frequently brought in its crude state. A number of extensive refineries are always employed in pression a stranger receives is that cornifeled for the market. They are located on the western bank of the Alleghany, in Pittaburg. The levee, extending the whole length of the form here of the shipment, transportation, reception, refinery, and sale of petroleum. Here it is frequently brought in its crude state. A number of extensive refineries are always employed in pression a stranger receives it that considerable feeling of gonutation to the succession of the state. In all foot the market. They are located on the western bank of the principal een forgotten amid the whim of events.

people feet about him. The Gold Hill (Nevada) News, of July 1, 88y8!

While we congratulate our country upon its physical power, we have observed that there is shown an evidence of moral weakness. It is to be regretted that we have occasion to write this. Already there are persons of influence and standing who plead for Jeff Davis, and argue a mild and forgiving course.

When we put aside the awful offence of treason, even without an overt act, and reflect upon the misery that Davis has created, the heart shudders. Scarcely a family in the vast country that has not felt the pangs of bitter grief for the loss of some one dear to them, who has gone up a sacrifice to the wicked ambition of Davis and his associates.

When we look at our hospitals, crowded with mutilated warriors; our post cemeteries, acred with the wooden headboards of those dying from wounds and disease; the vast trenches, filled with our brethern slain in battle; when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface of the week of the country of thousands of the season was a surface of the season when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for thousands of the season was a surface when we see the country for the season was a surface when we see the season was a surface was a su we press at a lithing the late its perjuted and treason-tainted carcass shall go unpunished?

The highway wan shoots down and rifles his victim. He is arrested, tried and hanged for his offence, committed upon a single individual, and we applied the law that for our protection, hangs the culprit. We now have the million, whose rifling has been Territories with their cities, towns, lakes, rivers, mountains, and valleys, and shall he, by reason of the very magnitude of his crime, be the subject of executive clemency! Shall we merely banish him from the country and call it adequate justice, or any justice at all? If so, why send troops of cavalry after him! Why not have allowed him to consummate his flight and sport his ill-gotten gains in some foreign country instead of arresting him; and, by a sympathizing decree, transport him, full of notoriety, at Government expense, where he would have been pleased to have gone and paid his own transportation! Out upon such twaddle. Let the country show that it has for this emergency a backbone, and comply with those just remarks of President. Johnson, when speaking of rebel leaders: "Try them for treason, and if convicted, by the Eternal, hang them."

17 a little wholesome hanging had been administered when treason first showed its hideous head in our Senate Chamber, how different would have been the history of our country! Our paucity cost us not only this rebellion, but the respect of Europe. Foreign

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

npon the price here. Orders to buy have been received here by the last steamer, and some small purchases have been made to fill them. There are no indications that the orders are heavy. Sixes of 1881 were 1/2 higher vesterday selling at 107. The 5-20s sold at 105. The 7-30s working easier, under the influence of heavy disbursements by Government. On Tuesday the interest on the Treasury 7-30 loan becomes due, and the payments on that account, in round numbers eleven millions of dollars, will road shares has entirely subsided, and the narket is flat. Reading declined ¼, closing at 53; Pennsylvania Railroad, Camden and ast duotations: Philadelphia and Eric sold at elined a shade, with sales at 2514. Company bonds were moderately active, the sales including Philadelphia and Erie 6s at 914; 84%, and Pennsylvania Railroad second mort-

-5s advancing to 90%. The coupon 5s sold at 92. New City 6s were steady at 91%, and the municipals sold at 91%—a decline of 1%. In canal stocks the only change was in Lehigh Naviga-tion, which sold at 59—an advance of 1. Schuylkill Navigation Preferred closed at 31% regular. 8% was bid for Susquehanna Canal, and 8014 for Delaware Division. For St. Nichola Walnut Island was a shade better. In passenger railway securities the only sales were of coal stocks was Fulton at 61/4. resterday at the hours named:

sell only for gold or silver. In the last issue of the Oil City Register, under date of August 3, we have the following: "The Coquette well, on the Hyde & Egpert Farm, which was stopped by the striking of a new well, owned by Messrs. Hassen & Sproul, in its immediate vicinity, has come to life again, and is now pumping 200 barreis per day. The new well appears as dry as a powder-horn. It is the intention of the owners to sink it still deeper." sink it still deeper." The Coquette well has long been known as the Queen of Petrolia," and has produced more oil within the last year than any well in the country. It commenced to flow on the first of November last. It was then estimated at seven hundred barrels. It has decreased somewhat since then, and, at the time of its failure, its flow was estimated at four hundred barrels. We are informed that its productio has amounted from first to last to the enor mous sum of one hundred and forty thousand barrels. Sometime subsequent to its opening even forty-eighths were sold for three hun-ired and fifty thousand dollars. The interests

are held by various companies and private in The following correspondence is self-explanatory, and just now, of importance: Hon. Hugh McCullough, Washington, D. C.: DEAR Sir: Since leaving New York several weeks ago I have been informed that some persons there have not returned stock dividends as part of their incomes for the last year, which information is confirmed by noticing in the published list of incomes that several are much less than I supposed from what I knew of their affairs, and in some of these cases I know the parties had very large dividends in stock.

Whether such dividends are by law subject to taxation, I do not judge for others, but if they are not I made an erroneous report, for itcontained \$20,000 of income received in stock at par, worth ine the market when issued over DEAR SIR: Since leaving New York severa reeks ago I have been informed that some

at par, worth ine the market when issued over 200.

TREASURY DEP'T, OPFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, Aug. 5, 1855.

Sin: Herewith inclosed I send you a copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary, calling his attention to what the writer believes to be a general omission to return stock dividends. This office has uniformly held such dividends liable to taxation in estimating gains, profits, and income. You are requested to call the attention of the Assessors of New York and Brooklyn to this subject, and to take such other action as, in your judgment is necessary, in order to secure the duties accruing from this source.

WILLIAM ORTON, Commis'r.

A. N. Lewis, Revenue Agent, New York.

The following is the amount of coal trans-The following is the amount of coal trans ported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for

he week ending August 5, 1865 :

Decrease in 1865....

usiness matters as follows:

Where shipped from. | Mount Pleasant | 869 01 | 12, 698 04 |
Jeddo	3, 625 06	50, 699 01
Harleigh	1, 236 01	30, 277 06
Harleigh	1, 236 01	30, 277 06
Ehervaile Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Stout Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Stout Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Stout Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Stout Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Stout Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Stout Coal Co	1, 697 11	
Honey Brook	1, 220 08	
Honey Brook	2, 242 07	
Sermin Penna, Coal Co	941 04	
Spring Mountain	2, 234 03	
Spring Mountain	2 week last 741,408 04 779,984 12 vare Division Canal for the week ending Aug. Increase for the week... Total tolls to Aug. 6, 1864..... Total tolls to Aug. 5, 1865....	

\$2,246 66 \$110,001 1₁ 97,213 86 . . \$12.787 25 The Memphis Bulletin of the 31st refers to business matters as follows:

"A casual survey is sufficient to show that
the trade of the city is now fixed on a basis of
capital sufficient to weather almost any financial storm that may arise hereafter. It is
astonishing to see the amount of business
daily transacted here, considering it is the
dullest season of the year. Reports from various sections of the South show that the corn
erop is large beyond precedent, which will undoubtedly cause the very lowest ruling prices

after, for a Marylander to attempt to sing that song before soldiers from other States, their invariable comment being, "d-n her, she deserves to have the despot's heel upon her son, and farmers, as a general thing, only planted for description and for in that article next fell. The present year of cotton crop, however, must be small, as the war closed too late for the cotton-planting season, and farmers, as a general thing, only planted for domestic consumption and for seed. It is too early yet, however, to make anything like an estimate of what the crop will be, outside figures cannot place the yield beyond one-eighth the amount made in 1869-say five hundred thousand baies. From this has yet to be deducted the injury that may occur from a bad season, the worms, and the want of suitably-controlled labor. Cotton continues to come in repidly from the country, under the circumstances, as most of it has to be handed in wagens, in some instances over two hundred niles."

Drezel & Co. quote: Drexel & Co. quote: Gold... Sterling Exchange... 5-20 Bonds, old... 5-20 Bonds, new...

Sales of Stocks, August 8. SECOND CALL. AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street FIRST BOARD.

AFTER BOARDS. 100 Phila & Erle 66., 944 | 300 Walnut Island... 14 424 Hestouville R... 164 | 200 Sr Nicholas Oll... 1 5 100 Excelsior..... 56 | 300 U S 7-30 Tr Notes 994 100 Schl Nav prf. 240ys 314 | 1000 State coupon 5s... 92 The New York Post of last evening says:
Gold is quiet at 144/@144/2. At the close
148% was bid.
The loan market is easy at 6@7 % cent.
The stock market opened firm, but the transactions are limited. The stock market opened firm, but the transactions are limited.

Governments are better. Compons of 1881 are in demand at 106%@107; five-twenty compons, old, at 106; do, new, at 104%; ten-forty compons at 97; seven-thirties at 58%, and certificates of inductedness at 57%.

Before the first session New York Central was quoted at 93, Eric at 85%@86, Michigan Southern at 66%@66%.

The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with yesterday:

U. S. 52, compons, 1004 1004 Mev.

U. S. 62, compons, 1004 1004 Mev.

U. S. 63, compons, 1004 1004 Mev.

U. S. 64, compons, 1004 1004 Mev.

U. S. 65, compons, 1004 1004 Mev.

U. S. 66, compons, 1004 1004 Mev.

U. S. 67, compons, 1004 Mev.

U. S. 6

Philadelphia Markets. August 8—Evening. Holders of Flour are firm in their views, with a very reduced stock to operate in, but the demand is limited, and the sales are in a small way only, mostly to supply the trade, at \$8.50@ 9.50 for old stock and fresh-ground extra family and \$10@11 for fancy do., the latter for St. Louis, including superfine at \$6.50@7.25, and extras at \$7.50@8 # bbl, as to quality, the mar ket closing very quiet. Rye Flour and Corr Meal are unchanged, but without any sales to Grain comes in slowly, and holders of Wheat are rather firmer in their views to day, with sales of 5,000@6,000 bus, mostly good old Western and Fennsylvania reds at 135c; some small lots do. at 200c; and new Southern at 185@155c, the latter for prime; white ranges at 210@20c, without sales. Rye is wanted, and 300 bus soid at 110c. Corn is quiet, with further sales of 1,500 bus Southern yellow at 97c, and 1,200 bus Western mixed at 96c. Oats are unchanged, and 4,000 bus soid at 50c for new, and 68@70c for old—the latter for prime Fennsylvania, in store. Barley is quiet. Of Barley Mait a sale of 2,000 bus is reported on terms kept private. Bark.—There is no change in Quereitron, and ist No. 1 is wanted at \$22.50, but generally held higher, with light offerings and sales. Tanners Bark is unchanged.

Cotton.—The market is more active, and 1% blower. Buyers come forward more freely at the decline. Sales of 300 bales are reported at 46c for middlings.

Grockhes.—The market is very firm; sales of 250 lhds Cuba Sugar are reported at 124@13c, currency, and 400 bags Laguayra Coffee at 21/cc, cash, gold. Molasses of prime quality is wanted.

Provisions are firm but quiet, and the sales, it was the decline of the larger private and the sales, it was the larger at the larger at the case is the control were to the larger. GRAIN comes in slowly, and holders of Wheat anted. Provisions are firm but quiet, and the sales.

New York Markets, August 8.

Canadian Flour is rather more steady; sales 460 bbls at 46.40@6.70 for common, and 46.30@9 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is more steady; sales 600 bbls at \$7.60@9 for common, and \$4.30@12.25 for fancy and extra.

Wheat is dull and heavy for spring, and firm for winter; sales 56,000 bus at \$8.37 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.38 for Racine spring; \$1.85 for winter red Western, and \$2 for white Michigan.

Oats are Ic better, with sales at 61.002c for western. The Corn market is 100c better; \$810x \$5,000 bus at \$76 for unsound, and \$5000 for sound mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is lower; \$810x \$6,500 bbls at \$33.75034.50 for new mess; \$200.20.50 for 163.4 \$24.024.50 for prime, and \$2700.50 for prime mess.

The Beef market is quiet; sales of 800 bbls at about previous prices. about previous prices.
Cut Meats are quiet; sales of 300 packages at 15@17c for Shoulders, and 19@22c for Hams.
The Lard market is dull; sales of 700 bbls at 9@24%. Whisky is quiet; sales of 150 bbls Western at \$2.19@2.20.
TALLOW is firm; sales of 174,000 hs at 113/20
12 15-16. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August 9. Steamship Saxon, Matthews, 48 hours from Boston, with merchandise and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co. Reports a deeply-laden bark heading for the Breakwater from sea, early yesterday morning, and a British brig at anchor off the Lazaretto.

Brig Albert Dewees (Br), Robarts, 15 days from Windsor, N S, with plaster to E A Souder & Co.

Brig Sussex (Br), Lawrence, 11 days from Havana, with sugar to John Mason & Co.
Schr Garland, Norton, 15 days from Mayaguez, P R, with sugar and bay run to John Mason & Co.

P R, with sugar and bay run to some masses & Co.
Schr Hattie Ross, Poland, 18 days from Mayaguez, P R, with molasses to order.
Schr Thomas Jefferson, Phillips, 11 days from Cardenas, with sugar and molasses to C M O'Callaghan.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to D S Stetson & Co.
Schr J Hoffman, Seisey, 5 days from New Haven, with mdse to captain.
Schr Baltimore, Dix, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain. Schr Baltimore, Dix, 8 days from Calais, with lumber to captain.
Schr Susquehanna, Walmsley, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr, & Co. Schr Eliza S Potter, Potter, 3 days from Now York, with salt to Bumm & Son.
Schr Marietta Steelman, Steelman, from Salem, Mass, in ballast to J G & G S Repplier.
Schr James Buchanan, Callahan, from Washington, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr, & Co. Schr Annie Magee, Ketchum, from Roxbury, in ballast to captain.
Schr Emeline Rickey, Tice, from Lynn, in ballast to captain. Schr Emeline Rickey, Tice, from Lynn, in ballast to captain. Schr S L Simmons, Barrett, from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Sickney, & Wellington. Schr G P Taylor, Rose, from Maurice River, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co. Cleared.

Cleared.

Bark Mary, Lord, Cow Bay.
Bark Nonparell, Flinn, Roston.
Brig J H Dillingham, Mudgett, Marseilles.
Brig Trindelen, Lowry, Boston.
Brig Caprera, Patterson, Portland.
Brig Romance, Duncan, Baltimore.
Schr Elizabeth, Johnson, Hartford, Conn.
Schr M Steelman, Steelman, Salem, Mass.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, Baker's Folly.
Schr George Fale, Nickerson, Providence.
Schr E Rickey, Tice, Lynn.
Schr GW Lockel, Huntley, Commercial Point.
Schr M E Smith, Smith, Fortsmouth, N H.
Schr G P Taylor, Rose, Washington, D C.
Schr Dr Kane, Ryan, Providence.
Schr Chas Guskill, Dutton, Georgetown, D C.
Schr Cwilliams, Golding, Newbern.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Cullen, Washington.
Schr Shooting Star, Marshall, Calais.
Schr Thomas Holcomb, Godfrey, Boston.
Schr Jas Logan, Smith, Boston.
Schr M P Phillips, Smith, do.
Steamer Mount Vernon, Newkumet, N York.
Steamer Commerce, Scotten, Sassafras River.
Steamer R Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore. Memoranda. Memoranda.

Steamship Star of the South, Woodland, cleared at New York Monday, for New Orleans.

Steamship Kensington, Chipman, cleared at Boston 5th inst, for New Orleans.

Brig Titania, Stevens, cleared at Savannah ki inst, for this port, with 120,000 feet lumber.

Schr Baltie, Grant, cleared at Bangor 4th inst for this port. Schr Baltic, Grant, cleured at Bangor 4th inst for this port.

Schr Grace Girdler, Clark, and American Eagle, Shaw, sailed from Providence 5th inst for this port.

Schrs Ocean Bird, Conley, and Sea Nymph, Conley, sailed from Providence 5th instant for this port or Baltimore, according to wind.

Schrs Sophie Ann, Smith; Jos Porter, Burroughs; Anna Shepard, Rowditch, and Rovenuc, Willets, hence at Providence 5th Inst.

Schrs Jos P Ross, Phillips, hence, and S Washburn, Thrashor, from Delaware City, at Dighton 4th inst.

Schr E A Conkling, Darrell, hence for Providence, and E M Duineid, Crowell, from Portland, Conn, for this port, at New York on Monday. The Barley Sheef.

J B Kirkbride, Atticboro Miss D Child, B D Spangenbery, Waynece, Andrew Drake, Wm Linary, Luzerne co J no K Senhine, Mrs Hines, Waynece, Fa J Kennan, Propil AS Houtz, Snyder co, Pa M Kennan, Propil AC McCatney, Altoons Dwid Jarrett, J J Cadwalader, Fox Chase Blas Spath, Chr.

CITY ITEMS Gentlemen's Furnishing Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a ortment of novelties in Shirt iful Spring Cravats, Sum and goods especially adupted His celebrated "Prize Medal" by Mr. John F. Taggart, is une THE BEST FIFTING SHIRT OF THE Arrison, at the old stand, Nos, Sixth street, Work done by hand manner, and warranted to give cannot be surpassed. Prices mo HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, CHOICE FRUE rions, &c.—The most tempting city, at A. L. Vansantis, Ninth a Roasted Almonds, Chocolates, and

can now be had at his counter VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE Should emselves with BATHING DRESSE JOHN C. ART Nos. 1 and 3 North THE "CHINESE SUN HAT," sold b CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is reall sable to every lady about leavi Their entire stock of Straw and F s now selling off at much below SUMMER FANCIES .-

And the little leaves so new. and the hedges are so beautiful in fr And my bosom is so light. I must laugh for mere delight : the is coming, coming, coming, com this way. Where she will see me in a " spick a bran new suit, from the Brown-Ston Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. win her, nothing will. NEW AND SECOND-BAND PLANOS PO ad portion of rent applied to pur Also, new and elegant pian

Seventh and Ch ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS The Girard. Harper, Jr, USA A JLari pt Chas Watts, USA A Close, thin H Brant & la. Pouna Edway, S Smith & wf, Balt S Sickler V Studdeford, N York J A Erst of Flanagan, New York Olmeted Wish Olimeted

W Wheeler, Brooklyn
as Dailon, Forest Grove
as Young, Waliamstown
E Regan, U S.
Darling, Jr.M Lyr S.
Smith & Ia, Baltimore
L Brooks Baltimore

R J Prather, Louisville
W L Wall, Washington
W L Spear, Venaugo co
Mrs Smith, New York The Continental. Thorn & wf. Wash, DC L S McGuthn
S B Mison & wf. S C
M Sciens & wf. S C
Is McGeg. Brooklyn
A Blakeslee, New York
J A Campbel
P Thayer. Botton
It s McGillier

The Merchants'.

Del W Dunlap, St.

tla S Lamm, Pat.

V J McClint

V J Dezoneb, Pi

S Sampliner, C.

J Lentz, Calro,

R Montgomers,

C A Luckenbach,

P M Barber, Pitt

S Melchens, M D.

H Cone, Tenneson

tes Foot, Principh

ev R Mitchell, M

rs Mitchell, M

rs Mitchell, J.

J Marshall, Jr. New

Finlar V S.

Finlar V C Conlison, Dover, Del W Gillis, Alexandria LE Reinhart, Illinois P Kreider, Hazleton C Boyle, Washington W Lee, U S N S Mancha, New York V Overfield, Jr. Phila P Taylov, Penna Nutall, Poweiton O Johnston Olio reen, Penna s Emmet. Hagerst'n Walton, Michigan Thomas, Harrisburg The American. Brown
rs C C Bradley, Wash
rs C C Bradley, Wash
rs U C C Bradley, Wash
Barron, New York
Lacey, Washington
J Pratt, US N

J. J. Fratt, U.S.N.
L. A. Dübni, New Jersey
J. T. Foster, New York
M. H. Clark, New York
S. H. Cree, Tyrone
J. C. Howard, Jersey Shore
J. R. Moorhead, Penna
J. D. Scaton
J. Stavenson, Pittsburg
Stavenson, Pittsburg F Glover, Bal F E Roach, Was W Conway, To Moore, Scrant V C Meeds, Mar The Commercial. S S Ely, Pineville, Pa E T Swayne, Chester of T Gray, Penna B T Hooper, W Chester Louis Baker & wf, Pa J A Bratten, Penna N P Walton, Penna N P Walton, Penna The Black Bear. Geo Merkel, Penna Geo Gehman, Reading Thos Mohr, Seipsville C Werand, Allentown G Schlotterer, Nth Wales John Hersh, Hartsburg E W Shellimire, Penna W Stamner, New York J F Whital, Northamp'n W L Craven, Johnsville P M Shollemberger, Pa Levi Dunn, Penna The Barley Shesf.