The Press

FRIDAY, AUGUST 11, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it wil

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH. -It is not an ascertained fact that the Atlantic Telegraph is a complete failure, although what is called insulation is reported to have been lost, when seven hundred and fifty miles of the cable had been payed out. If the electric power finds any passage of exit, no matter how small, in the cable, this insulation is lost-precisely as the contents of a cask of wine must be lost if the vessel leaks. Thus, at a distance of eighty miles from Valentia, faulty insulation was detected, and it was discovered, on winding in the cable, that it had been caused by the perforation, by a bit of wire, of the hemp and gutta percha forming the outer protect tive integument of the wire—the hole not being larger than what would have been made by a darning-needle. The cable may have broke-a not improbable circumstance, seeing that it was not in one continuous line, but in lengths of one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles which had to be mechanically spliced together on board of the Great Eastern. A hard or sudden strain on any one of these splices might break the cable. It is possible, after all, that the scientific men on board the Great Eastern may have overran the submerged cable, discovered where "the fault" lay, repaired the injury, and proceeded on her stupendous work. We shall not learn the facts for some days. In the event of total failure, the Great Eastern would return to Ireland and report particulars, which we must patiently wait for. It would appear, from the particulars which we published yesterday, that the length of rope shipped on board the Great Eastern was not sufficient to reach from Valentia to Heart's Content. This, if true, shows a singular want of prudence, prevision, and calculation. We can scarcely credit the statement, for the actual length of the cable has been reported by its makers at two thousand three hundred nau-

While there is even a shadowy chance of the Atlantic Telegraph having been successfully laid, the locality of "the fault" having been ascertained, and requisite repairs made, as before, it would be premature to write its epitaph; but we may observe that it had come to be considered as almost exclusively a British undertaking, though a great deal of American money was invested in it, and the tariff of prices-one dollar per letter !-was considered so extortionate as to be nearly prohibitory. It has lately been explained, however, on the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that this tariff was only temporary and experimental, and would be adjusted to satisfy the public, as soon as ever the working capability of the line was ascertained. In the event of success, it was contemplated to lay down a second cable, and the increased power thus obtained would certainly enable the rate of charge to be reduced in a reasonable degree. The other objection being national, cannot be so easily got over. Both termini of the line being on British soil, the whole concern became essentially British. Were the line work ing, and any difficulty to arise between the United States and Great Britain, our communication with the Old World would be cut off at once. It was plausibly stated by Mr. CYRUS FIELD, on the part of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, that an international treaty could provide for American participation in the advantages of the line, but in the event of war-which may God mercifully avert—this would be impossible; and no less an authority than that eninent statesman and author, the late Sir George CORNWALL LEWIS, declared that "all treaties are abrogated by war for the time

tical or two thousand seven hundred statute

These are the reasons why not much interest, comparatively speaking, was taken in this country in the second Atlantic Telegraph. It was generally felt that we ought to have had one terminus in America, as the other is on British soil, and that we had been, in a manneri, overreached in having both termini on Brirish territory. Naturally enough, too, we preferred that line now constructing by our own enterprise, skill, and capital, which is known as COLLINS' Overland Telegraph, and which promises to place us in communication with Europe by way of St. Petersburg. No doubt a third sub-Atlantic telegraph will be attempted, if the second really has met with irretrievable failure; but, at all events, we shall have Collins' Overland line within a comparatively brief period.

IMPERIAL IMPECUNIOSITY. Should any of our readers be burthened with more money than he well knows what to do with, we can recommend them a mode of investing it so securely that his capital will be lost forever-lost as completely as if he had gone out to sea, and dropped it in the ocean-depths-and he will have but a Flemish account of the interest after a year or two at the farthest. MAXIMI-LIAN, of Austria, who condescended to accept the crown of Mexico, some sixteen months ago, and has already resorted to two foreign loans in order to raise the wind, is about putting out proposals for a third. He means again to try his luck in Paris. where, indeed, he obtained the needful only a few months ago. The first loan, to be applied to his establishment on the throne, was raised in the money markets of Paris, London, and Vienna. The second was exclusively a French speculation, as the Austrian capitalists had become aware of the instability of MAXI-MILIAN's throne, and as under the law prohibiting lotteries in England, it was impossible to negotiate a loan there, the programme of which actually included a

MAXIMILIAN was literally over head and ears in debt when he accepted the crown offered to him at Miramor, by half a dozen ill-conditioned Mexicans, traitors to the republic, who acted as the servitors and tools of the Emperor Napoleon. He has no more idea of the value of money than had Mr. Harold Skimpole, in "Bleak House." He has always been thriftless, extravagant, and dishonest. More than any other prince of the present century has this tall Austrian enabled us to realize the force and truth of Sallust's description of Cataline, that he was profuse of his own, covetous of the possessions of others. He has never therefore always has been in a chronic state of impecuniosity. In retirement at Mivamor, he contrived to spend as much as when he was viceroy of Venetia. He has ran through about \$100,000,000 during his sixteen months' reign, and now, out of cash again, wants to borrow more. We hear something, now and then, of his generous nature, his excellent heart, and his agreeable manners; but he can easily be generous with other folks' money; his good heart forgets what misery his creditors may, sustain through his dishonesty; and, no matter how plausible his address, he is no more than an imperial Jeremy Diddler, a royal Robert Macaire.

The MARKETS

To do that to me dothar, one dothar, of impecuniosity. In retirement at Mivatory press of immigration; but a fair average is fifty cents. And this, considering the great yield, is a great price. Wheat solls as ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the great yield, is a great price. Wheat solls as ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and cotton was, in former times, sold at from eight council to we will be pervate of a young lady who had a seat directly opposite me every duy at the timer total being five to two was emactated, hor skin personal being five to the acre, and a bale being five hundred pounds, it left a handsome pay for tillage.

For one whole week my most ardent sympath as a line of two casts of immigration; but a fair average in fitty cents. And this, considering the greatyield, is a great price. Wheat solls as ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the great yield, is a great price. Wheat solls as ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the great yield, is a great price. Wheat solls as ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the negres of the cause. For one whole week my most ardent sympath as a ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the great yield, is a great price. Wheat solls as high, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the cause. For one whole week my most ardent sympath as a ligh, or higher, than in Pennsylvania, and the cause. For on squared his expenditure by his means, and

royal Robert Macaire. Of course, Mexico cannot long bear with MAXIMILIAN. Her debt, large when she was republican, has increased since she became imperial. The public may rely on it that, whenever MAXIMILIAN is sent back to Europe, Mexico will repudiate all the loans which he has obtained. There will be great dissatisfaction among the leaders when this occurs. We recommend Maxi-MILIAN not to take Paris on his way back to Austria, for the law of arrest for debt is very stringent in that capital; his creditors might lock him up in the Hotel de Clichy (the debtors' prison,) and his deliverance, thence, without payment in full, might be uncertain. There is a precedent for the imprisonment, as a debtor, not only of a bered, that in the North, the land must be

ago, a Westphalian gentleman, named THEODORE VON NEUHOFF, Who was pretty much of an adventurer, landed in Corsica, then under the yoke of the Republie of Genoa, made large promises of achieving independence, was elected King by the General Assembly, gave his subjects a new constitution, coined money, conferred titles of nobility, created an order of Knighthood, waged war with Genoa with partial suctial success, and, after some months' reign, finding his popularity on the wane, retired from his Kingdom, to which he never returned—though he made two attempts, both times with some sort of an armament. At last, after much wandering and many misfortunes, King THEODORE found his way to London, where he was well received. As was his custom, he got into debt, was imprisoned for some years in the King's Bench Prison, where he used to receive visitors with regal ceremonials, and finally was liberated as a bankrupt, on making over to his creditors his Kingdom of Corsica, which was publicly advertised as an asset. He died soon after, in December, 1756. It is to be feared that if MAXIMILIAN made over his Mexican empire to his cre-

ditors, it would be about as unprofitable an

asset as was Theodore's Corsican King-

In ancient story, a strange and mystic romance hovers in legendary obscurity around the Pillars of Hercules, veiling the wonders beyond from the eyes of man, and permitting imagination to fashion realms of wealth and abodes of bliss amid the waters of the unknown ocean. This grand gateway, opening towards the far sunsetting, was also invested in more recent times with a hardly less mysterious romance and unknown terror, as the channel by which the burning sons of the East, fiery as their native deserts, and rapid as the simoon, bore down upon the terrified people of the West, spreading panie as much by their occult wisdom as by their flashing seimetars and their fleet steeds. Adding to the fearful charm of this mysterious gateway to the far unknown, was the grand and impregnable fortress built by Nature—the huge rock of Tarif, whence he demanded tribute of every daring mariner who ventured the passage. Century followed century, yet the stone of Tarif remained a mighty power upon the earth, a defence against which armaments and armies were unavailing. So stood Gibraltar (the rock of Tar or Tarif), for long ages, a barrier defying all assaults: and it has bequeathed to all subsequent times the name of that grand bulwark of national strength, that secure fortress behind which the industry of a people shelters itself against all enemies, and defies

all foreign foes-the tariff! In olden times, when a nation was merely regarded as a band of subjects, the mere instruments by which the sovereign's magnificence was supported and his glory maintained, the army was his defence against his foe, and his shield against the aggressor; but in our own day, when the officials of a government are only the servants of the people, we draw our glory from our indusand forts, but fortify them with customhouses. A tariff is the true modern defence preserving the wealth of a nation and maintaining its glory among the peoples of the

TEXAS PAPERS-No. 7

THE PEOPLE AND THEIR FARMS I think that I have heretofore said that the rain section of the State has received its inabitants from Arkansas, Missouri, the Western and Northern States, and Europe. Its limate and productions are suited to them all, and they are almost universally prosperous in their new homes. Their country is an in-termixture of rolling timbered and prairle lands, and grows almost anything planted in abundance. Cotton is raised all over it somewhat; but not so largely as farther down the country. It is a very much better stock region than are the midland counties; and almost every farmer is also doing a good stock business; many of them keeping very large herds. They are never enclosed; only occasionally a few for immediate domestic purposes. All the rolling lands of the State are more or less divided into prairie and timber; in some places the wood predominates; in others, the prairie. The river bottoms (valleys lying along the river courses) are usually very heavily wooded and extremely fertile; growing from one to two bales of cotton per acre. and of a long staple. The post-oak lands often lie in very large bodies; are usually sandy, quick soils, but soon exhausted. They are, especially when lying near river botto best hog ranges in the State. Blackiack lands are still lighter, and less enduring than the post-cak; and with plenty of other lands unoccupied, no prudent farmer will open his fields amongst them. The prairie lands are either smooth or hogwallow. The smooth prairie is sometimes light and sandy; paraking of the nature of the post-oak landseasy to work, but liable to ask for manure after cropping a few years; or rich, deep, dark, heavy lands, not so easy to work, but seemingly inexhaustible. The hogwallow is a deep, black, sticky land, lying in a continued series of hogwallows, looking exactly as though at some time the whole country had become soft, and just then a herd of hogs, large enough to cover it over, at about a half lozen to a square rod, had taken possession for a wallow, and then walked away, leaving he whole country thus wallowed to harden and grass over as they left it. It is by far the ipon it at nearly the same rate as upon the

first ploughing. Any land that is good cotton land is also good corn land; but corn grows where cotton fails. THE CULTURE of Texas lands (excepting that occupied by the Germans and a few Northern men) is slovenly in the extreme. The land is never well ploughed. It is simply skimmed or rooted up upon the surface, leaving the subsoil un-stirred. Often for corn there are but three little furrows ploughed for each row at first, leaving all the land between the rows to be ploughed out at weeding time. The hoe is unused in its culture; and when we remember that a man and a mule are expected to and cotton requires clean culture,) and beside that to plant and take care of some fif-teen acres of corn between whiles, the only vonder is that it gets any attention, or yields

sed, and is never thoroughly broken up at the

any crop at all. There are some strange theories among Texan farmers. For instance, they insist that deep ploughing won't do at all; that in dry one the water must be kept near the surface, and in wet the corn roots must have the same treatment. So you see they never plough down, lest in dry weather the water shall run away, and in wet weather the roots; forgetting, or refusing to believe, that the true theory is exactly the reverse. In dry weather the corn must be able to send its roots down for moisture, while in wet seasons the water must be let down, and the roots will of themselves remain near the surface. They also have another theory: that in dry easons there must be no hoeing, no stirring of the soil, and actually refused to be converted from the error of their ways, even though Mr. Kendal kept his hoes busy throughout the season, and raised forty bushels per acre, when other fields rolled up their leaves

and refused to grow any ears at all. I have seen corn throughout the State, and when great crops were raised also, selling for two dollars per bushel; often at one dollar,

Lavaca, or else to Mexico. There are large cotton establishments in Chihuahua, and they were pretty largely supplied with the raw ma-terial from Texas. I have seen cotton teams on the road for Chihuahua, just beginning a trip of eight hundred miles on the way. They were sixteen mule teams, worked four abreast, owned and driven by Mexicans, and having a herd of forty spare mules along from which the teams were to be kept good by exchanging from time to time. The Texan teams are often couple of months on the road, going at the rate of about twelve miles a day. But as they draw cotton as they draw lumber, and live the same, it costs but little, and still leaves a good profit. Of course, these long trips are from the far interior. If the crops of Texas were the same in quantity (and they are equal or excel) as of the old States, still in making

THE COMPARISON

of actual value, or income, it must be remem-

manured—in Texas, not. In the North the summer must be largely spent, and the land Prince but of a King. Over a century constantly dressed, to prepare for winter food for stock—in .Texas, not. In the North the winter must be spent in feeding stock—in Texas, not. In the North pastures must be bought and fenced and kept in repair to graze the stock—in Texas, not. In the North land is expensive and often poor, and has to be the roughly worked to yield a crop—in Texas neither. In comparative

HEALTH
Texas stands far ahead of the North, if the bot tom lands and bayou country is avoided. I have seen more of this country and worn or more saddles, simply for health and comfort, this Continent, or its islands, have I ever fou as salubrious a climate as that of the highlands of Western Texas. But if there happens to b some young doctor, reader of my papers, who is anxious to emigrate, but scared by the terribly healthy revelations of the last few lines let me reassure his fainting heart, by telling him to go, by all means, and to carry with him a big box of calomel and quinine—calomel and quinine are the doctors only medicines in Texas; at any rate, I know nothing of their using anything else, save a little whisky now and then—but, keeping an eye to business, he must settle in the low country or in the Gulf towns; and then, if he isn't killed himself, he will have the chance to help kill any number with chills and fever, intermittent fever, ty phoid fever, yellow fever, cholera, and variou to say nothing of sundry snake bites and de lightful gunshot wounds, and big kuife holes so the doctor need not despair. The yellow fever and cholera have often ravaged the coast district, but never gone into the northern, niddle, or western part of the State. When

but I will give the climate of its capital, Aus tin, and by reference to the map, that of any ther given place can be judged of. Its summers are long, but not oppressive ecause there is a constant breeze arising from ight to ten o'clock in the morning, keeping he air sweet and cool. I have often obs that cattle work less with their tongues or there than in New England. There is bu little winter—ice very seldom making—and yet there are occasional northers (cold North inds.) during which people who are out suf fer; and sheep and hogs, (being thin-blooded, unprepared for cold, and unsheltered,) chill to eath. They never freeze, but simply chill and die. I once knew an old negro man to do the same, in the open prairie, during a norther There are but very few weeks of the year in which flowers of some kind are not blosso ng in the open air. The country, climate, and crops need no in provement, nor do the opportunities for acquisition of wealth. But, lest the picture may

ook too bright to be real, and set somebod

tho is already well enough off at home, into

carried there they never spread. Texas is so large a State that a description of

THE CLIMATE
Of any one section will not answer for it all;

ever to move, I will throw a grain into the other scale, by telling him that in Texas, the church, school-house, mill, store, and fencing as well as building timber are sometimes far away. This is as he is pleased to have it, hough, when he settles. That the snakes, lizards, scorpions, tarantulas, and centined are now and then your visitors; that ants fleas, and bed-bugs are everywhere. The es are poor, and the barns are nowhere and yet, all in all, it is the best State in or our of the Union to emigrate to.
As a specimen of the old-styled Texan dweling houses, I once crossed the Brazos River n a shower, and took shelter in a cabin that stood upon its banks. The wind drove the rain across the room from between every two logs. There was but one seat in the house sheltered from the blast, and that was behind the door, which was battened. The owner was an old man, intelligent and talkative. Before leaving, I asked him how many negroes he owned : his answer was : "I work a couple of

hundred, but the Lord knows how many old and little ones there are; I don't." "How the lower part of the downward trip. try, and our power from our wealth, and much land have you?" said I. "Forty-five line our boundaries not with armed men hundred acres." "How many cattle?" Idon't know anything about it: my brand is all over the country." "How long have you lived here?" "Fifteen years." "Why don't you houses. A tariff is the true modern defence for a seaboard, and protection to domestic industry, the surest method of acquiring and in the other man's fix. When it is good weather this one does me, but when it rains. why, you see, I can't do it then." But that was in 153, and since that time good rebellion. It is a pretty, substantial structure. houses have been going up here and there all | When it was built it was considered that Sunmoment upon a beautiful little dwelling upon a simple stock ranch, in Hays county, that would do honor to any village in Pennsylvania. It is a white limestone cottage, built of rough blocks, in form of a Greek cross, crowning a little liveoak eminence, exactly pon the ridge of the water-shed, and so situated that the water running from its north caves finds its way through the Onion into the Colorado, and that from its south eaves, through the Blanco, into the Guadalupe. Standing in the midst of those great natural pastures, covered with flocks and herds; sur-

rounded by its cattle-yards and little cedar islands; with a magnificent stretch of undulating country lying open upon the one side, and a great bank of rugged hills upon the other-fanned by cool breezes upon the outside and refreshed by a well-selected library upon the inside, that little ranch cottage—lonely as it stands—to an unambitious man would not be hard to take, especially if a thousand cattle went with it to sugar-coat the dose. The Richmond Times, in noticing the ovation to General Grant in Boston, has the following

The Richmond Times, in noticing the ovation to General Grant in Boston, has the following appreciative remarks:

"It is not every man, nor is it every event, that can kindle warmith in the cold hearts of the Bostonians. It requires an extraordinary man, or an event of uncommon importance to do so. It is not surprising that the people of the North should turn out in great numbers to meet Gen. Grant. Such a man is not to be met with every day or every year. He is one of the first commanders of this age, and, as a man, he has displayed qualities that must attract universal respect. Plain and unpretending in his address, of modest speech and manners, disdaining to court attention by the trappings of office, he pursues the even tenor of his way like a quiet, private gentleman. To the skift and courage of the soldier he unites that solld integrity which is oftener found in private station than in the haunts of public life. The South does not yield to the North in respect for and appreciation of General Grant. While the Southern people are far less excitable and demonstrative than the people of the North, we believe that they look upon General Grant with as much interest and real admiration as he excites among them. Richmond fell before him, and with it the Government of which it was the capital; but to this day that noble conqueror has never entered its gates. Whether this proceeded from delicacy of feeling, from a generous and respectful consideration for the people, or from any other cause, it must always present lim in a most favorable light. A vain, weak, egotistical man would liave delighted to exhibit himself under such circumstances, and to be pointed out as the here of the occasion. General Grant, from the close of the war up to this hour, has maintained a dignified silence, reserve, and seclusion that contrasts most favorably with the pretentious airs and pompous display exhibited by many men of greatly linferior mark and merit while they swell and strut like the vain peace, he shrinks from observation. He c

OUR ANDERSONVILLE MARTERS.-A private letter from Capt. James M. Moore, A. Q. M.,

who was despatched to Andersonville, Ga., for the purpose of giving decent burial to the remains of our prisoners who were murdered by the late rebel authorities, has been received in Washington. Capt. M. writes under date of

in Washington. Capt. M. writes under date of July 26:

"We are encamped within one hundred yards of the prison pen of Andersonville, and it is, in the fullest sense of the word, nothing more than a pen.' A hunan pen, where thirty thousand of our brave soldiers were huddled together in an enclosure not two hundred yards long and scarcely one hundred wide, where they were exposed to the rays of an almost tropical sun for months, resulting in the death of thousands. This prison-pen should never be permitted tobe destroyed, but should stand until its stockade falls to the ground by decay, so that the unbelieving of the North may be able to look on this ground and convince themselves of the inhuman crucities perpetrated by the Southern leaders on our prisoners. This is about the hottest place in the South. There are yet about fourteen thousand head-boards to letter and put up, and I may not get home before the latter part of August." PAINTED ANGELS AT SARATOGA, - Ancwspaper orrespondent has had his feelings terribly shocked at Saratoga Springs, and thus explain the cause :

figured herself to grathly a prurient taste to be in the extreme of fushion. Looking around me at the dinner table to-day I saw no less than six ladies disfigured by a daub of blue-black paint on the lower cyclids. The next fashion possibly may require ladies to wear rings in theor noses. It is had enough to wear paste diamonds and pinchbeck jewelry; but when earth's angels begin to paint about the cyes, wear false busts, and false hair in a bug behind their heads, to what extremes may we not expect the dear creatures to go! LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF CARPETINGS

credit, this morning, commencing at eleven o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. THE GREAT SMITH FAMILY.—A directory of the city of Baltimore, recently published, shows that there are in that city at the present time six hundred and eighty-two persons answering to the name of "Smith." Among

THIS DAY .- A choice assortment of ingrain,

hemp, rag, and cottage carpeting, meriting the early attention of buyers, will be peremp-

torily sold by catalogue, on four months

PASSENGER RAILWAY TRIPS--NO. XII.

SECOND AND THIRD STREETS.

MORUS MULTICAULIS BRONZE STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN

DISSERTATION ON BLM TREES

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS

YELLOW COTTAGE GHOST STORY

THE PURPLE AND BLUE

BY "CHIPS." The Second and Third-street road extend through the great business portion of the city connecting the northern and southern part of Philadelphia on its eastern front. The tide of travel is up Third and down Second street one of the peculiarities of the road is an ad nirable arrangement which the public wil appreciate. Upon the crossing of any of the "steam railroads" which intersect the track the conductor goes ahead of the car, to se that no locomotive is approaching. This is a effectual safeguard against collision, and pas sengers may therefore feel safe from any dan ger of colliding with steam cars. This ar rangement ought to be made by every local railway company that crosses tracks a rade, upon which steam is used as the motive power. We commence our sketch of the Second and Third street route at th southern terminus, on Moyamensing avenue below Tasker street. This section of the city has considerably improved within a few years Old landmarks, of times anterior to the Revo lution, even at so long a period as when the Swedes settled there, are almost gone. There are one or two left, which carries the mine tack to the early history of Philadelphia. This section of the city, at so late a perio as 1838, was almost wholly appropriated t the culture of morus multicaulis. Everybody was insane on the silk business, and fine spur eastles were erected in the airy vision of th imagination. In a year or so, however, the projectors ascertained, to their great disap ointment, that castles built upon worms were as unstable as those built upon sand the silken threads that were to bind them in wealth were as flax touched by fire. Down went morus multicaults, and potato and cab-nage patches, oats, ryc, and corn sprang up in its place, and so continued until the progress f improvements set in that way. A few mu ticaulis trees are yet standing in a lot a short distance south and east of where the cars stop These are the only things left to mark the er of insane speculation of only twenty-sever years ago. At that time Third street was no open as a public thoroughfare. A creek, which emptied into the Delaware, extended west to Ninth street, crossing Moyamensing avenue below Reed street. A bridge spanned the stream near this point, over which the "neck-ers" had to pass to reach the city with their garden produce. We will pass by the horrible ghost stories of the past as connected with this section, as we have an interesting one of

The Stockdale school-house, known as the "house on the hill," remarkable for its many echoes, and the Redwood-street Presbyteria Church are shortly passed by in the moving panorama. This church, we may say, was erected mainly through the exertions of the Rev. Mr. Owens a brother to General Joshua Owens, who won he rank of general by his valor in the recen since that period several other churches of Protestant and Catholic denominations have been erected at a considerable distance farther south. Even the blessings of Evangelism have begun to slied their rays upon the confines of "Smoky Hollow," still farther south. But let us continue on our route. The car passes Jefferson Square on its eastern front a more beautiful enclosure cannot be found in Philadelphia. Through the energy of a num per of citizens of old Southwark, it is soon to

be beautified by the erection of a BRONZE STATUE OF ABRAHAM LINCOLN. mented, martyred President. It will be placed on a pedestal six or eight feet high, in the centre of the square, the whole to be surrounded with a neat and appropriate iron

railing, odd fellows' HALL, The car passes in front of the Odd Fellows Iall, below German street, the lower part of which is popularly known as Long's Varieties ontaining, among other things, a fine and aluable museum, the best and most entertaining in the city of Philadelphia. There are Mandreds of relies of antiquity and trophic of various kinds at this well-known resort. After passing directly in front of St. Peter's Episcopal Church, at Pine street, the car proceeds along through a great business portion of the city—extensive storehouses, wholesale commission merchants, bank buildings, and the brokers' headquarters, where "bulls" and bears" snort and growl, then hug each other The first object demanding some attention

is the old
NORTHERN LIBERTY HALL. This old building, in which there have been so many local political squabbles, seems to be sadly neglected. It is a singularly constructed edifice, having been erected with the view of giving the public as much trouble as possible in gaining access to its council chamber trolled the district were pretty much all Deocrats. Although the principle of Democraey is one thing, yet there were two kinds of Democrats who composed the Board of Comissioners. One set was known as the "Regu year or two of the period of consolidation of the city these two parties used to indulge i until it seemed as though they had been elect d for the purpose of turning the hall into a bear garden." They certainly misrepresented the people, because there never existed a more quiet, orderly, well-to-do people than the resi lents of the Northern Liberties. The hall is off the front, and thus its appearance does no redit to the public authorities.

After passing in review the busy scenes industry and prosperity incident to Phila delphia enterprise, the attention of the spec tatorial passenger will be somewhat attracted by a neat little church building, below George treet. This edifice belongs to the Methodis Episcopal persuasion, and is known as "St. John's." Another church, rough-cast, will be observed, located some distance back from the street line. This is the only church of the kind, we understand, in this city. It belongs to the denomination of "Bible Christians." small, though pretty well filled grave yard is in front of the building, extending out to the line of the street. Through the marble slabs, upright and horizontal, the Bible Christians ised the way to gain entrance to their thurch building. If there should be solemnity in approaching a place of religious worship, then it may be considered appropria to have burial places arranged as the above, for no aeditator can pass through without entertain ng grave reflections. The next place of note

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT. Upon turning into Germantown road from Third street the car passes directly in front of the fine and well-built depot of the North ennsylvania Railroad Company, from which point the steam cars run through a splendid country, exquisite in the luxury of nature rich in the fertility of the soil, grand in its teeming vales, and inspiring in its "heaven-kissing hills." Small parties, families, &c., often make trips on this road for pleasure. Starting in the morning and coming back in the evening, they pass a day of delight among the green hils and mountain sours. Dinners of every kind, the best of meats, the richest of creamy milk, the purest butter, freshest eggs cool, sparkling spring water, pies and pud lings of every kind, all sorts of fruit in sea son : everything of first quality, and as much as one can eat, may be obtained for the sum of fifty cents. At stopping-places on this route neals may be had at this rate, such as would o credit to the "Continental" or the "Gi rard." Besides this, the tables are attended by rosy-cheeked, healthy country girls-not by waiters dressed in white aprohs and the "insolence of office," but by those who seem to take pleasure in extending the hospitalities of a Pennsylvania farmer's house, whose winning smiles and decorous demeanor charm and The car makes a sweep into Oxford stree THIRD REFORMED PRESRYTERIAN CHURCH BUILD at the corner of Hancock street. This is plain brick, substantial in its construction not very large, and fronting closely on the street line of both thoroughfares, an iron railing enclosing both its fronts. The ear upon reaching Front street, turns to the north, and

in a few minutes the Kensington Deput, a Harrison street, attracts attention. The car

approaches this place on the west. Her

passengers may alight who desire to take the steam train for New York, via Trenton, &c Onward the car goes at a moderate speed, and in a few moments more it turns into Ambe street, thence into Frankford road. Here the ountry to the northward is more open. To the left a very satisfactory view of the EFISCOPAL HOSPITAL
s obtained. This is one of the prettiest
puildings in Philadelphia. It is really worth stereoscoping. It contains several protty towers, from which a fine view of the surounding country, the Delaware river, and the shipping can be seen. It was built by the

Episcopal denomination; but it is conducted with charity for all classes who may be unformate in meeting with accident, &c THE DEPOT.

Presently the car reaches the depot, on Frankford road, below the Reading Railroad track. It is a commodious building, having extensive stabling, and all the necessary apartments fo the business to which it is appropriated. The arrangements are perfect, and well conducted At the present time a road, extending from the depot to Frankford, and probably to othe places within the country, is progressing rapidly as possible. It will soon be fluished. This route or track belongs to another company, but the use of the Second and Third-street depot has been granted to the directors thereof. When finished, a fine opportunity will be afforded the citizens to take a few pleasure trips through the prettiest part of the country to the ancient village.

THE DOWN TRIP.

The car passes down Frankford road, and turns up Master to Second street. On this part of the route a very pretty view may be had of ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

of the Catholic denomination, of Richmond. Besides this, the school-house adjacent will attract attention. We observe here that private improvements are increasing, and it may predict that in the course of a few years what remains of the virgin soil will be broken, and progress will erect its architectu-The our crosses the Trenton Railroad tracks at an acute angle, and presently the attention will be arrested by AN IMMENSE ELM TREE, supposed to be nearly three hundred years

old. There is something singular in regard to the elms. They sprang up indigenous to the soil, extending from the Delaware to the Schuylkill, in the northern part of Philadelphia. Here and there, even to this late day, are traces of the elms; while in the southern section of the city, buttonwood or sycanore trees prevailed. The particular elm of which we speak, is of immense size. Perhaps it has not its equal in Philadelphia. The main stem branches off some distance from the sur face of the ground; each brancheight in number-being as large as othe forest trees generally are.

This tree might be likened unto an umbrella, under the shadow of which at least six hundred persons might assemble. Its long arms spread out in all the luxuriousness of Nature The elm is a clean tree; no worms, moths, o aterpillars disturb it. It rejoices in free immunity from such postilences, to which the ornamental trees of the city are subject. It was a smaller tree than this under which Wm in met the savages, and taught them their A B C's in the alphabet of civilization. The house which stands in the rear of this beautiful, graceful, and stately tree, was known, in former years, as the "Elm-Tree Tayern." It now a private residence, seemingly imbedded in masses of foliage, flowers, and running vines, pending from or entwining their tendrils around well-constructed verandas. Until within two or three years there were several other elms in this vicinity, but they fell under the power of the woodman's axe, to make room for general improvements of art. It was a pity, but it could not be helped. At the junction of the Frankford road and Montgomery avenue, formerly Cherry street, there are some splendid improvements. The site here was once, and until recently occupied by a farm-house built of English-made brick. It was probably erected at so early a period as 1687. In regard to its architectura appearance, it was porch-like, the gable being the front, embellished with a very heavy eave cojecting over the side walls, the raking cor similar construction adorned the main door

was used in the Revolution as WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS; but it had to go, with the stately elms that shadowed it, to make room for more modern style of improvements. There were two smaller buildings, similar in appearance, and probably built about the same time. On the site of the old brick farm-house, there now stands the chapel of the FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH rected only three years since, and for which the old landmarks had to be removed. At

way. There was almost as much wood used in

the cornice and raking mouldings as would be required in building small bonus houses of the present day. This substantially built edifice

that time the vicinity still retained much of its original simplicity, and the march of improvement seemed to stop here. The chance glass windows, appertaining to the Gothic style. Since its erection, other properties have been erected in the immediate vicinity that for press-brick structures with white polished marble door and window jambs will compare with any in the city of Philadelphia neighborhood will be studded with some of the finest dwellings in our city.

But we proceed on our route, passing in review the splendid mansion and garden of Mrarrison, a wealthy gentleman who has done much to improve Philadelphia by the creetion of magnificent buildings—then come two well known hotels, opposite each other; one known as the "White Horse" and the other as the "Black Horse," In the days of long ago, these public resorts were "far out into the country.

The car turns west into Jefferson street passing by immense saw-mills, and other extensive, busy hives of industry, until reaching Second street. At the corner of these two streets the ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH, of the Catholic order of religious architecture stands. Two pretty, well developed flank-ing towers have been erected, one of them being nearly finished. When this work shall have been completed, then St. Michael's, for beauty, will take rank with any other Catho lic Church in this city, excepting the Cathe-

CHRIST OHURCHA This venerable building, though handsome in its proportions, yet shows neglect. There can be no valid reason why it should be left old gentlemen, now-a-days, dye their gray hairs, if not to live young again, at least to appear so. Why then should not old Christ Church be "done up" to suit the times? The front brick work to some extent is in as wretched a condition as the old alms-house wall that disfigured Spruce street many years ago. With a very little outlay the exterior of his building could be much improved, and thus become more than usually attractive. A nore substantial building than this never was erected in Philadelphia. Passing by this, and proceeding over a route possessing many in-cidents of Revolutionary times, we let the new narket house pass in review, and observe the SOUTHWARK LIBRARY HALL,

four-story brick building, on Second street, nearly opposite German. One of the members informed us that the building has a masticated front, and contains a very large and valuable library; many of its volumes being rare, and which if lost could not be readily replaced. Recessing some distance to the east line of the treet, adjoining the library hall, is the THIRD BAPTIST CHURCH, a brick building, covered with brown mastic, It is one of the oldest churches in this section of the city, of the Baptist denomination

This time-honored place can boast of an illu minated clock that has the merit of being cor-rect twice in every twenty-four hours. Someimes it goes, and then again it does not: the eason is because the machinery is worn out. This hall, in its day, was considered a model and finish as the City Hall, Wilmington, Delaware. It is used for police purposes. Passing on this part of the route, the passenger will resently observe the shot tower of Mr. Sparks This is a very high circular building, located on St. John street, east of Second.
WECCACOE GRANMAR SCHOOL This well constructed building is located a he corner of Reed street, almost joining its eastern end with the Shiffler steam fire-engine ouse. It is well attended by the young folks of that vicinity. From this point to the ter-

YELLOW COTTAGE stood, until within a few years, on the east side of Second, below Greenwich street. It was a place of great resort, and many gay and festive scenes mark its history. From here outhward, were a number of old homesteads. but all these have been numbered with the things that were, and modern structures fil their places. The following is a brief account

ninus there are many interesting incidents

rife in that part of the city for many years The homestead of an irascible fellow of Eng lish origin, who belonged to the aristocracy prior to the American Revolution, who, it i said, figured in the celebrated tournament in honor of King George the Third, that took place in the old Wharton house, on South Fifth street, was located a short distance below the spot once adorned by the Yellow Cottage. It is related that this crusty old fellow lived earer the heart of the city. On a certain Christmas eve he ordered John to gear up the iorse and carriage, to drive to the old homestead. The order was obeyed. The aristocratic specimen of British loyalty entered the carriage, and was soon at the homestead. To present a distinguished appearance he wore a chapeau and sword. The night was very cold, for the bleak, north winds had an uninterrupted sweep over the country. Shortly be horse and carriage ready, in order to return to the city. John was so entirely benumbed with the severity of the atmosphere that he desired. The impatient old fellow went to the loor, to ascertain why the carriage was not He called out, "John! John!"

Presently John appeared on the porch, but was so cold he could not articulate clearly. "Why don't you get the 'orse ready?" show ed the lord of the manor. John made no reply, for the reason abov stated; all he said was, "Maister."
"Maister!" shouted back the lord, "is the orse dead?" at the same time drawing his John became frightened, and started back The lord, with one flourish of his sword, de capitated the liveried servant, but his blood being trozen, the purple tide of life did not flow. It was no particular harm in those days for a lord to cut the head off a mere ser vant; in fact, it was considered somewhat chivalrous. So tradition says. Ever after this event the homestead became haunted; and on Christmas Eve, for many years, some of the most daring of the sup stitious people who lived in those days re paired to the vicinity of the place to watch for the return of the ghost, Many vowed the head ess man used to walk up and down the porch ree times, at three minutes before the hour of midnight, and then disappear. It has been many years since the headless ghost was last seen. We have been unable to discover any person of the past three generations who had an ocular demonstration of the apparition. THE PURPLE AND BLUE This is about the only building left standing in this section connecting the present with

ore than a century since. Moore street was

opened and dedicated to public use about ter years since. A corner of the building came in the way of the street line, and it was partly hewn away. The old building is still tenanted. Sixty years since, it was the resort of the wealthy classes, who drove there on pleasant afternoons, or even during the long evenings of winter. How the name of purple and blue originated we could not exactly learn. We have a traditionary account. It seems there were two classes of aristocrats prior to the Revolution, who were distinguished from each other by the wearing of purple or blue. One set considered themselves better than the other, and thus society was divided. As time sed on there was an English tournamer held in that place, which brought the malcon-tents together, and finally they relinquished their notions of superiority in regard to noble blood, and from this fact it is supposed the name originated. The house was su called the Shepherdess, a sign to this effect being displayed. The old folks of these times, were buried in family vaults, on the premises, and there are descendants living in affluence in this city, who were appalled fifteen years or so ago to learn that the tombs had been invaded by "Young America," the skulls of some of the bodies removed, and used to bail out

have long since disappeared, and now the ter-ritory thereabouts is filled with many rows of omfortable houses, where the people live in happiness and prosperity. The car passes along Second and turns up Mifilin street, the northern boundary of the immense stove works of North, Chase, & North: and sweeping around into Third street, the immense Pascal Iron Works, with its large improvements recently made by Morris, Tasker, & Morris, will be observed, with its steaming pipes and busy hum of in-dustry. We may here state that the old Southwark Canal, a swindle of former days, passed from east to west. It never was finis ever. The Delaware end, into which the tide ebbed and flowed, was used by the Baptists as

place for baptising the converts to that

boats. All these relies of the days of long ago

church. The waters of the canal have long since ceased to flow, and the place is improved by the building of many tenements, inhabite by industrious working classes. The Richmond branch of this great railway shall receiv due attention. Paris Fashions for August.

Among the host of bonnets invented by the inexhaustible ingenuity of the Parisian modistes, the chapeax empire, for ceremonial purposes, are the adopted favorites. They are simply ornamented with a swallow, a colibri, or a bird's wing placed upon corn or upon a little verdure; as for gold and steel ornaments and spangles, they are no longer patronized. In the way of fancy hats, round black chapeaux with white or blue feathers, and yellow straw with black feathers, are the most distinguishable.

with black reathers, are the most distinguishable.

An agreeable innovation is the general adoption of white, blue, or green gauze veils for all descriptions of bonnets. They should be very long, and thrown on one side, so as to drape gracefully, and not be turned over the bonnet, when desired to be removed while in conversation, or for greater freedom of respiration. Even with tancy hats we have seen many of these graceful veils, a yard long, worn with much advantage, particularly by youthful ladies.

Walking Dress.—Plain slate-colored foulard robe. Blue silk casque open at the sides, and trimmed round the edge and on the corsage with black passementerie. The small and simple bonnet is in blue crape, rouched, but without any other ornament. rithout any other ornament.

Morning Dress. - Nankeen colored taffeta Morning Dress.—Nankeen colored taffeta robe, on amented over the seams and round the bottom of the skirt with black silk pinked ruching; the corsage a basques is trimmed over the seams in a corresponding manner. Rice chip bonnet, ornamented with black lace and ears of Indian corn.

Dress for the Seaside.—The whole of this tollet is in very light gray mustin. The skirt is drawn up, and ornamented on each width by blue silk cording, finishing with tassels. The lower jube, as well as the ample capacin scarf, is also trimmed with blue silk cording. Pale rose-colored parasol, with carved wooden se-colored parasol, with carved wooden

handle. Dress for a Little Boy.—All this costume is in gray jean, the long vest and the trowsers being ornamented with stripes of red worsted. The double-pointed waistcoat is fastened with coral buttons. The cravat and the band round the black straw Dorby hat are both in scarlet DEATH OF AN EX-SLAVE AT A NEW JERSEY ALMSHOUSE—HIS WILL.—An ex-slave named Denison, who had been employed at Taylor's liotel, Jersey City, died at the county almshouse, on Snake Hill, a couple of days since. At the request of the dying man, a lunatic named Nelson wrote the following will:

1. Aaron Denison, of Hudson-county Almshouse, State of New Jersey, but a native-born of Newbern, Carroll county, State of North Carolina, where I had lived as a slave until the spring of 1860, from whence I came to these parts, do make and declare this to be my last will and testament: I leave to Mr. Nelson Rollins, who has been attending me, one coat, one pair of pantaloons, one neck-tie, one vest-bosom and collars, together with three shirts, one black hat, and the ring on my finger.

AARON W DENISON.

Aaron M Denison. mark. MARON M DENISON.

MARK.

In presence of Mr. Rollin Nelson.

This includes the trunk with its contents.

The Nature of Diamonds.—The London Athenaeum says: Professor Geoppert's long expected prize essay "on the Vegetable Nature of Diamonds" has recently been published, illustrated by colored plates. Experiments show that diamonds cannot be produced by Plutoni agency, as they become black when subjected to a high degree of temperature. That they are on the contrary, of Neptunian origin, and were at one time in a soft condition, is proved not only by the impressions of grains of sand and crystals on the surface of some of them, but also by inclosures of certain foreign bodies, such as other crystals, germinating fungi, and even vegetable structures of a highor organization. If Prof. Geoppert's conclusions be accepted, confirming and extending as they do the views held by Newton, Brewster, and Liobig, diamonds seem to be the final product of the chemical decomposition of vegetable substances.

An Invention — A life-preserving roft has

An Invention.—A life-preserving raft has been invented and successfully tried. It is composed of three air-tight cylinders, made of India rubber or gutta percha. These cylinders are each encased in another made of heavy duck, connected by duck flanchers. On the raft are five "tauts," running crosswise, which act for the double purpose of a seat and as a stretcher to keep the cylinders apart. Each cylinder contains when filled sixty-nine cubic feet of air, or two hundred and seven in the three, which are capable of sustaining eight thousand pounds weight. Eighty persons have been carried at one time on this raft. It can be inflated by means of three bellows, with India rubber hose, which can be attached in ten minutes. It weighs but six hundred pounds when full. When aftout it draws only three inches of water, and is propelled by means of six ours or by sails.

The Mormons.—Brigham Young and twenty or thirty of his hierarchy, on horseback and in carriages, started for the Southern settlements a couple of days ago. They range for one to three hundred miles southeast, to keep their constituents in the faith, lay plans for further Church and State aggrandizement, and post them on the "policy" to be pursued for the time being.—The Daily Union Videlli, Sall Lake City, U. T., July 12.

Liner Manuscatories.—From the census report of manufactures now approaching completion that Collections and the Collection of port of manufactures now approaching completion the following extracts are taken, exhibiting the total manufacture of linen goods in the United States for 1830: ten establishments; \$689,797, capital invested; cost of raw material, \$62,770; hands employed, 523—251 male, 217 female; cost of labor, \$113,045; annual value of product, \$29,570.

CITY ITEMS.

CLOTHING FOR RETURNED SOLDIERS .- NOW hat thousands of returned soldiers are changing their military for civil apparel, we cannot do them a greater service than in directing them to the celebrated old Clothing Establishnut street, under Jayne's Hall. Their stock is one of the finest and most extensive in the city, and their uniform custom of selling suits to soldiers, at the lowest prices, is most com

mproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide themselves with BATHING DRESSES from

THE BEST FITTING SHIET OF THE AGE IS "The

JOHN C. ARRISON'S. Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. THE "CHINESE SUN HAT," sold by Wood & CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is really indispensable to every lady about leaving the city. is now selling off at much below cost. THE ATLANTIC CARLE.—The cable seems to

have suspended operations. Seven hundred

miles had been paid out, and then the thing "guv out," and remained as mute as a mouse. We regret this result for several reasons, but principally because unless they can remedy the defect, we shall not be able to send an intended despatch to the Prince of Wales, Lord John Russell, and Lord Palmerston, recommending them all to procure their Sunday clothes at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. THE REST PHOTOGRAPHS of the late Bisho Potter, taken a short time before his leaving the city, can be obtained at Cremer & Dillon's, 18 South Eighth street.

In sums to suit, by Drexel & Co., au11-5t 34 South Third street. W. HENRY PATTEN'S West-end Window shade, Curtain, and Upholstery Store, 1408 Chestnut street. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT, and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant pianos for sale on Also, new and accommodating terms.

Seventh and Chestnut. EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH Successfully treated

by J. Isaacs., M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 519 Pine

street. Artificial oves inserted. No charge

For sale at a discount.

SEVEN-THIRTIES

for examination.

Great Rush of Emigrants to America PIFTEEN THOUSAND POLES ON THE WAY. Paris Correspondence of the London Globe, (Paris Correspondence of the Lohaon Globe, July 28.)

Emigration cn masse to North America is contemplated by the fifteen thousand Polish refugees how dispersed among the Swiss cantons, and they are in active communication with Washington, through their delegate, Kownikolski, about the terms on which they would be received as agricultural laborers in the States. The Helvetic Diet has already voted a subsidy to each emigrant of one hundred and eight frames, and it is expected that the French Government will place some of its transport ships at their disposal for conveyance to their place of destiny.

TRYING TO STEM THE CURENT.

[StockholmCorrespondence of London Post, July 27.]

nnce to their place of destiny.

TRYING TO STEM THE CURRENT.

[StockholmCorrespondence of London Post, July27.]

In Norway they continue to deprecate the extent to which emigration from that country to America is still carried on. The departure of her stalwart sons from a country so thinly populated is naturally regarded as a great calamity; but though this expatriation of her people had been going on for some time, it was not until 1849 that it had assumed such proportions as to excite alarm, and yet since that time it has been steadily on the increase, having in 1853 reached six thousand and fifty persons, in 1857 the number having risen to six thousand five hundred and sixty, and having in 1861 attained its maximum of eight thousand eight hundred and fifty. It may be satisfactory to Englishmen to know that of these at least two-thirds embarked for Canada, while only one-third went to the United States, though there is reason to fear that many of those who intended to go to the British provinces had heir destination afterwards changed, and that consequently many have fallen victims in the late war.

In Sweden no correct returns of those who have emigrated can be obtained. There is good reason to believe that the average number who have emigrated can be obtained. There is good reason to be lieve that the average number who have emigrated so believe that the average number who have sailed from the less populous kingdom of Norway, affords convincing proof of the greater degree of contentment which prevails in this than in that portion of this united Kingdom.

in this than in that portion of this united Kingdom.

A Shrewd Swindling Operation which was attempted in that city on saturday morning last. It appears that early on the morning stated, the house of James H. Louis & Co., in that city, received a bill of lading for thirty-five barrels of petroleum oil, purported to have been shipped by Silas Trambull, of Pittsburg, on the steamer Centralia. The bill of lading was regularly signed, and appeared to be genuine. Accompanying the bill of lading, in another envelope, was a letter purporting to have been written by Silas Trambull, in which he notified Messrs. Louis & Co. of the shipment, and requesting them to honor a draft upon their house for the sum of ninety-eight dollars, advanced charges, when the draft was presented for payment. Suspicion was created by the fact that the envelope containing the letter was post-marked "Cincinnati," instead of "Pittsburg," and was sufficient to put the cashier on the alert. Some hours afterwards, the draft for minety-eight dollars, above aluded to, was presented by a young man, ordering that sum to be paid to the order of William G. Chatman, being closely questioned, admitted that the draft was a forgery, and stated that he had nine or ten similar drafts on well-known houses in the city, he merely acting as "agent" for another party. Chatman was arrested, and a man giving the name of George Chapot was also taken into custody. Chapot had several drafts similar to the above in his possession; and also two forged drafts, for one hundred and thirty dollars each, on the First National Bank of Pittsburg, signed by W. B. McCautcheon. Both of the parties were placed in confinement.

A PERSON who "keeps tally" of everything he reads, gives the following aggregates of American casualties by fire and wreck from January 1, 1843, to July 1, 1865—twenty-two and 5.015 Whole number of shipwreeks..... Whole number of lives lost thereby 274,14 Cotton destroyed—pounds.......1,579,672,000 Potal losses by fire and wreck.....\$2,001,003,000

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The money market continues very easy about six per cent. for loans on Governmen bonds and other prime securities. The dis bursements by the Treasury Department, and the continued additions to the national banks currency, are causing an accumulation of loan able funds, which is likely to find a vent this fall in stock and other speculations. The stock market continues very dull. Government loans meet a steady inquiry, with sales of ten-forties at 97—no change; and five-twenties at 108 -an advance of 1/2. The seven-thirties were steady at 901/4. State loans were a trific better, the fives selling at 901/2, and the war-loan sixes at 100. New City sixes were in good de-mand at a further advance of 1, sales being nade at 91. The munic firm. Reading was in moderate demand at a slight advance. Catawissa preferred sold at 25%-an advance of 1/4; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 561/4—a decline of 1/4: 123 wa bid for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Norristown; 63 for Lehigh Valley; and 25% for Catawissa Railroad pre-ferred. Bank stocks were held firmly, with no sales; 180 was bid for North America; 132 for Philadelphia; 117% for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 45 for Penn Township; and 52 for Girard. In passenger railroad stocks there is nothing doing; 7 was bid for Seventeenth and Nineteenth; 21 for Spruce and Pine; and 101/4 for Race and Vine. There was some little movement in canal stocks at previous figures. Schuylkill Navigation common brought 24; Union common, and 2 for the preferred; and 9 for Susquehanna and Tidewater. Oil stocks continue dull at about former prices. The

only sales of coal stocks were Big Mountain at s, and Locust Mountain at 42. The following were the quotations for gold restorday at the hours named : Gold is without special excitement. The premium continues steady. The demand from importers is quite active; but it is probably an off-set to a large extent by the sales of the Treasury Department. It is presumed that after the 15th, when the interest on seventhirties fall due, for which it is suppos sales of gold are intended to provide, the treasury will discontinue its sale of coin, About two weeks ago the principal officers of the New York Central Brilroad Company with some Eastern capitalists, took a trip along the lines of some of the Western rail-roads, with a view of selecting a narrow guage route for a through line West, which is to connect with the Central road at Buffalo. The result of the visit was the selection of the Lake Shore, Cleveland and Toledo, Sandusky, Dayton and Cincinnati (from Clyde to Dayton,) and the new air-line road from Dayton to Cininnati, which latter is to be constructed by the

New York Central Company. This new route takes in a majority of the best cities in New York and Ohio-Cincinnati, Dayton, Springfield, Urbana, Tiffin, Sandusky, Cleveland luffalo, Syracuse, Albany, and New York. The Wilmington and Weldon road is now carrying all freight, regardless of quality or quantity, and giving receipts for its delivery in whose charge the road now is, will be found at almost every station along the line of travel, ready to accommodate shipping by the road at all times. Upon the East Tennessee and Virginia Raiload, regular passenger trains are now running from Knoxville to Jonesborough. Special trains convey passengers and freight to Carter's depot, 12 miles further, which is the resent terminus of the road. The receipts of gold at New York from California this year compare with the amount re-

March 15. 885,580 March 15. May 27 and April 6 575,774 April 15. April 19. 273,522 April 13. April 19. 273,522 April 13. April 19. 282,778 April 29. 385,428 May 16. 885,428 May 15. May 16. 885,428 May 25. June 5. 280,346 June 8. June 14 and 26. 473,601 June 25. July 19. 381,461 June 25. July 19. 381,461 June 25. July 19. 381,461 July 14. August 5. 283,203 August 9. ..\$10,618,967 ... 3,732,750 American stocks were quoted in London on he 8th ult. as follows: inited States 5-20 yrs, 1882, 6 % cent... irginia State, (Do., 6 ¥ cent.

With reference to American securities Saterthwaite's London Circular says: terthwaite's London Circular says:

We have to report a duil and declining market for London and American seemifies during the past week. This has been induced partly by shipments of stock received from America, and partly by sales on continental account, where markets have been very flat and almost daily declining. United States Inve-twenty bonds invo given way to 70, lilinois shares to 88, and Eric to 52%, and from these points there has been only a slight reaction in five-twenties and Illinois, while for Erie we note during the last few days an active inquiry, many parties appearing as buyers on the expectation of a good dividend, and deceming present quotations low for a line having such large receipts. They close very strong at 54. Drexel & Co. quote:

| Drexel & Co. quote : | New United States Bonds, 1881. | 1063/@107 | U. S. Certificates of Indebt's (new) 973/@ 973/ U. S. Certificates of Indebt's (old). | 993/@ 993/ U. S. Seven-Thirty Notes. | 993/@ 993/ S. Seven-Thirty Bonds (old). | 1053/@ 108 Seven-Twenty Bonds (new). | 1043/@ 105 Seven-Twenty Bonds (new). | 1043/@ 195/ Seven-Torty Bonds. | 993/@ 973/ S. Seven-Thirty Bonds (new). | 1043/@ 195/ Seven-Torty Bonds. | 993/@ 973/ S. Seven-Thirty Bonds. | 993/@ 973/ S. Seven-Thirty Bonds (new). | 1043/@ 195/ Seven-Torty Bonds. | 1043/@ 105/ Seven-Thirty Bonds (new). | 1043/@ 105/ Se Sales of Stocks, August 10. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

SECOND GALL. ... 2,44 200 Walnut J AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROI Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. The FIRST BOARD. FIRST BOARD).

1000 U S 5-29s.14s. Cp. 100
5000 do... New. Cp. 10424
17000 U S 100. See 100. See 100 Big Nounter
17000 U S 100. See 100. See 100 Big Nounter
17000 U S 100. See 100. Se SECOND BOARD.

| Color | Colo SALES AT THE CLOSE. | 100 Cataw Pref. b30 25% | 100 Reading R. | 100 Big Tink. b5 1½ | 100 do | 100 Cataw Pref. b30 25% | 100 Reading R. | 100 Cataw Pref. b40 do | 100 Cataw Pref. b40 do | 200 d The New York Post of last evening says Gold is dull and lower. The opening was 143%, and at the close 143% was bid. Exchange is more firm and active a 109 for bankers and 108%@108% for eq The loan market is inactive and we plied at 6@7 % cent., with few trans The stock market is dull, but prices was quoted at 93½; Eric at 87½; Hudso at 118; Michigan Southern at 66½; C

Before the first session New York and Pittsburg at 11; Northwestern Northwestern preferred at 63%. After the board the market was stead advanced to 88%; Michigan Southern advanced to come in the manners of the Northwestern preferred to 63%. Fort we fell off to 97%. The rest of the railrag were unchanged. Later, Eric sold at so. Philadelphia Markets. There is no quotable change in Flour the market is firm at previous rates, it quiry being chiefly for the medium and

grades, which are getting scarce. We had no sales for shipment, and the trunsactions mostly to supply the trade, at prices rung from \$6.50@7.50 for superfine, \$7.75@5.50 for tras, \$8.75@9.50 for extra family, \$10@11 fancy lots, according to the brand and ness. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchand quiet, and we hear of no spies of ell and quiet, and we hear of no sales of eithe Grain.—There is not much Wheat oller and the holders are firmer in their visuales reach about 7,500 hus at \$81.55(2.5) for white. Rye is scarce and selling at \$1.12(0.115), which is an advance. Copilisis quest at 97(208) for mixed and yellow, small sales at the latter figure. Outs are about 3,000 bus sold at 50e for new, and \$2,000 dd, the latter in store. Barley and Makinguist. quiet.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron i scarce, demand at \$92.50 % ton.

Corron rules dull and neglected, a sales very small at \$6 for Middlings.

Gnocenies are firm; about 300 hill Sugar sold for refining mostly at \$50. boxes white Havana at 11/2c, all gold. Not Coffee.

of Coffee.

Provisions.—There is no change in the ket, and a very small business doing is way of sales.

Whise continues dull and unsettle 2302.25.

The following are the receipts of Flow Grain at this port to-day; Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Augu

The Pittsburg Commercial says: The oil ket presented but few changes—lothin particular notice. The receipts by the rice on the way, amounted to 4,976 har Thus it will be perceived that notwitts, ing the low water in the Allegheny, of floats down stream. It was rumored on landing that oil had further advanced or Creek. These reports should be received caution. Freights continue plenty, floating at good figures. The demand for endaprincipally for small parcels, at twenty for the way was to the same principally for small parcels, at twenty. for the raw material, without the pand occasionally a sale transpires beloil, however, being generally of a lie vity. On the other hand, we find choof heavy oil rated higher. These price course, without the packages. At the ready to depart on the first rise of wather following passenger packets: his Leclaire No. 2. Petrolia No. 2. Echo No. 1 the package of the pac trolia and Urilda. Refined dis were ed. The demand has fallen off for printure delivery. The sales were mali way.

mall way.

New York Markets, August 10.

Breadstuffs.—The market for state is Western Flour is 15@25c better; sales is bibls at \$6@625 for superfine State; \$40f.626 for superfine Western, and \$7@6.630 for common to good shippling brands extra removed the sales 500 bbls at \$6.70@6.99 for common, and \$3.00@1250 for fancy and en Ryc Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is excited and \$3.50 entered and \$1.50@1.51 for No. 1 Milwas \$1.50@1.51 for No. 2 Milwas \$1.50@1.51 for shoulders and \$1.50@1.51 for Milwas \$1.50@1.51 for shoulders and \$1.50@1.51 for Milwas \$1.50@1.51 for shoulders and \$1.50@1.51 for No. 2 Milwas \$1.5

for Western,
Tallow is in good demand: sales 1950
at 11%@13c. MARINE INTELLIGENCE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Augu

SUN RIBES...... 5 15 | SUN BETS.. Brig J W Harris (Br), Davison, 8 days Matanzas, with sugar and molasse 10 Mason & Co.
Brig Allandale (Br), Marsh, 15 days Aricabo, P R, with sugar and molasse John Mason & Co.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, 20 days from T dad, with Sugar and molasses to 8 & W W Schr Hero (of Philadelphia), Harrey Georgetown, D C, with coal, bound 19 sties, New York. On Sunday last, off St. Island, Chesapeake Bay, was struck squall, which caused the vossel to leak and carried away her foremast; being sinking condition, put into this port to pairs.

sinking condition, put into this pert in pairs.

Schr Streamlet, Stokes, 3 days from I more, with malse to J T Justus.

Schr Eldorado, Parks, 3 days from I more, with malse to J T Justus.

Schr J A H Dixon, Creighton, from I ington, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr Wind, Brown, from Washington, is last to captain.

Schr Lizzie Batcheldor, English, from ton, in ballast to Blaickston, Grulf, & Co. Schr Ettie Hall, Fleming, 1 day from Fica, Pel., with grain to Jas L Beyley & Steamer Vinland, Munday, 36 hours fichmond, Vn, with 5th Pennsylvania for to U S Quartermaster. August 10th, 12 woff the Powder wharf, Delaware River, Johnsond, of 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, formed overboard, and was drowned hailed from 5t Clair, Schuylkilt collid where he leaves a family.

Steamer D Utley, Dayls, 24 hours from where he leaves a family.

Steamer D Utley, Davis, 24 hours from
York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer E N Fairchilds. Tront, 21hour
New York, with mose to W M Baird & Co.

Bark Witch, Loud, Gibraltar,
Brig S G Adams, Barrett, Boston.
Schr S L Stevens, Studley, Portland.
Schr J W Lindsay, Boyce, Charlestot
Schr Rappahannock, Russell, Baltin
Schr J A II Dixon, Creighton. Mexis
Schr Streamlet, Stokes, Alexandria.
Schr Streamlet, Stokes, Alexandria.
Schr Eldorado, Parks, Washington.
Schr S N Smith, Disney, Roston.
Schr I L Day, Hackney, Hugham.
Schr L Batchelder, English, Boston.
Schr W W Marcy, Barrett, Boston.
Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimer. Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchi Lorrespondence of the Panadopana Lewes, Del., Aug. 19 The ship Pernix, from Philadelphia bee, remains at the Breakwater, Caple sey being ashore at this place six. Northern-bound schooners and the

Franklin, with an excursion party fro ville, N.J., are also in the harbor. Win Yours, &c., J. Hilly blo Steamship North Star, Jones, from for New Orleans, was passed 5th inst for New Orleans, was passed on the brero.
Ship Hampton Court, Davison, clear London 29th ult for Kurrachee.
Ship John Watt, Poole, sailed from 62 27th ult for Singapore.
Brig Frentiss Holdes, Morgan, cleared at land 8th inst for this port.
Brig Petrel, McKenziv, hence, at st John B, 8th inst.
Brig C H Kennedy, Clark, cleared at land 8th inst for this port.
Brig Abbie F Larrabee, Carlisle, sailed Providence 8th inst for this port.
Schr U L Vundervoort, Baker, from 18 for this port, at New York on Wednesder Schr & Wrightington, Thicher, clear Boston 8th inst for this port.
Schr D P, Thompson, sailed from talk inst for this port.
Schr Sarnh, Benson, sailed from New Schr Sarnh, Benson, sailed from New Schr Sarnh, Benson, sailed from New Schr Sarnh, Benson, sailed from Lenting 18 the 18 schr Sarah, Benson, sailed from Newsth inst for this port.
Schrs J Bleecker, Nash, and Isabe, sailed from Providence, sth inst, forth Schr Mary Farrow, Conden, heart a buryhort sth inst.
Schrs Haunal Matilda, Martin, and Dennis, Lake, sailed from Fall River for this port.
Schrs Marshall Perrin, Globs, forthe Bedford for this port, and Acklaim, from Providence for do, sailed from Sth Inst.
Schrs A II Manchester, Whelden, in Stin 1951.
Schus A II Manchester, Whelden Cargill, Kelley, and D & E Kelley. I Boston for this port, at Bass River Marine Miscellany

Steamer Claymount, or and delphia for Norfolk, via eaud, sy feet water, off Magothy river, the Monday evening last. Her lower twater. Lighters have been sent to Schr Eva Belle, Lee, from Phil Marhlehend, with a cargo of conductify on Saturday morning, de fog, about fifteen miles SW from propelier Uneas, Colt, Prom Norw delphia. The Eva Belle had bothen the deadgear carried away, had and received other damage. The hadly damaged on the port how to New London on Saturday eves schooner in tow, where they via