MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu-Yoluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different ary and naval departments. When used, it will

THE NATIONAL POLICY. THE STATES NOT OUT OF THE UNION, BUT

THE TRAITORS ARE. Now that the doctrine is nowhere directly controverted that secession did not take a single State out of the Union, we may meet on a satisfactory and solid platform, as we come to consider the question of admitting the Senators and Representatives from such States. Congress may, and in our opinion should, insist upon such a purification of the several Southern State Constitutions as would free them of the poison of slavery; but even when this condition is fulfilled, no impenitent traitor, and no leader of the rebellion should be permitted to take his seat in either House, at least not for a long period of time. Suppose the inhuman guerilla, Mosey, should be elected to Congress from the Alexandria (Va.) district-if Virginia were as sacredly and as strongly a member of the Union as Pennsylvania, we should deny his right to a seat, and enforce his exclusion. Nay, if Pennsylvania or New York, for instance, were to elect such a man, it would be the duty of the majority to refuse him admission. Last year President Lincoln was most desirous for the admission of the Louisiana claimants. At the present Congress, doubtless President JOHNSON will expect to see Tennessee represented; but it does not follow that claimants of doubtful loyalty, or elected by rebel votes, will be permitted to take or hold their seats. Does any one suppose that ETHERIDGE would be allowed to enter the Capitol as a member, no matter how great the majority that returned him? Undoubtedly not. We hold the power of Congress over this subject to be unquestianable-established not alone in the law and the Constitution, but by abundant practice and precedent. It is with them to say who shall be Senators and Representatives. They can decide as to the "qualifications" of the claimants, and they can exclude them for a short time, or for a whole Congress. This, it seems to us, clears the way of many of the difficulties suggested in the course of the discussions on this important subject.

THE VERSATILITY OF THE AMERI-CAN PEOPLE. The eminently practical spirit of the American people is admirably illustrated in the readiness with which they address themselves to the living duties of the hour, no matter how much they may be compelled to vary their labors, nor how novel and difficult the tasks suddenly thrust upon them may prove. When the war of the rebellion commenced, nearly fifty years of peace, broken only by insignificant contests with the Indians and a short conflict with Mexico, had apparently destroyed our martial energies and eradicated the military tastes which in various shapes had formerly been manifested. No vigorous and powerful nation was ever more completely unprepared for war than the loyal States of the Union in shafts of ridicule, had gradually become obsolete. The few volunteer companies maintained were rapidly diminishing in number. and generally contained more officers than privates among their active members. The New York 7th Regiment was perhaps the only compact and complete regiment organization in the whole country. There were scarcely muskets enough in good condition in the North to arm the soldiers employed in many of the single battle-fields of men in all, and they were so constantly employed either in frontier or garrison service, that very few citizens had ever seen a regiment of regular troops in one body; there were not many who had ever even seen a full company; and there were thousends, or perhaps even millions who had never seen a single uniformed soldier of the United States Government. Yet in a very brief period, a nation thus oblivious of the worship of Mars, enlisted, armed, equipped, and disciplined the grandest army of modern times, which, on many a victorious field, displayed in an eminent degree the highest military virtues, and achieved a triumph that a doubting world had declared utterly impossible.

In this transition from peace to war, the marvellous versatility of our people received an attestation as conclusive as it was patriotic. Now that the transition from war to peace has fairly commenced, we glean from the record of our past successes hope and encouragement, despite the numerous difficulties and gigantic labors that devolve upon the nation. Much has already been done, and the interest which the unsolved problems of the future have excited among our statesmen and citizens, clearly indicate that the great current of American thought and energy is being turned precisely into the channels where counsel and action are most needed. The reduction of the army and navy followed so closely upon the heels of the surrender of LEE to GRANT, that if telegraphs and newspapers had not existed our disbanded soldiers and seamen would have been the heralds of their mighty victories. A great portion have already resumed their old positions in civil life, and so thoroughly identified themselves with peaceful industrial pursuits that no casual observer would detect a trait of their campaigning experiences. But we are too apt to forget that thousands are still unemployed; that their little reserve of back pay or bounty is rapidly melting away, and that a debt of gratitude is due these veteran heroes, for which every dispenser of public patronage or of individual employment should hold himself in part responsible. Sanitary Commissions, Great Fairs, and Refreshment Saloons did much during the war, but there is still a great labor for Employment and Relief Committees, and for the general pub- had mastered the difficult, hitherto suppo-

been undertaken. Russia finds it almost easy task in completing the enfranchisement of the serfs in her own dominions. We are endeavoring to simultaneously enforce immediate emancipation, to restore civil rule over a people we have Just conquered, and to accompany this with the complete restoration of potitical privilege, so that the Southern States shall have an equal voice and share in their own, and in our government, as soon as they manifest proper signs of contrition and of fu. we should find serious obstacles to a great end that few countries would ever dare to attempt, nor that delays and difficulties should attend our inauguration of such a humane, comprehensive, and magnanimous policy. The abolition of slavery ing it originally as a war measure, we are bound in honor to perfect its details in time of peace. A few years ago none but the most enthusiastic and sanguine of exhibited a little uneasiness when the word the old Aboltionists would have deemed the realization of such a measure possible, but we are now rigidly enforcing it at a time when the South is completely prostrated by the devastations of the war. This labor alone would serve in ordinary times to signalize the century, importance of this great discovery, which and it is being very thoroughly and radically performed. The intervention of our and which will render the storage or rearmies ; the proclamations of the provisional moval of that composition a matter of per-Governors; the anti-slavery clause incor porated into the new oath of amnesty and lish Government will purchase this secret allegiance, and the effective operations of from Mr. GALE. His fortune is made, to a the Freedmen's Bureau, are breaking all the | certainty.

lions of former slaves not merely theoretical but practical liberty. Philanthropic individuals and associations have been adding ducation to the boon of freedom in many individual cases, and in the wide field for future labors of this character Government aid will be liberally extended to the benefactors of the negro. How much more may be done hereafter time will develop; but, certainly, much has already been accomplished, and much is being done now. President Johnson has very promptly appointed Provisional Governors, and given to the rebellious States an opportunity to display their real wishes, feelings, and intentions. We regret that in many instances a mischievous and dangerous feeling has been manifested in return; but this is rather the misfortune of wicked and misguided men who evince it, than of the nation. They have the power to influence their own destiny by their behavior, but are no longer able to control ours. They can embitter their lot, postpone the revival of industry, and ruin their decayed fortunes by vain struggles against freedom and Union, but they can never endanger the North or seriously impair its prosperity by their foolish disloyalty. In the nature of things there was probably a period of sluggish stubborness to be passed before a new era of earnest activity on the basis of free labor, which will be the sure precursor of unprecedented prosperity in the South, could be fairly commenced. Through that discouraging phase of the contest weare apparently now passing. However much we may regret this or any other unpleasant feature of the national horizon, the recollection of past triumphs, and the recognition of the wonderful energy and capacity of the American people must still tinge with a silver lining all the clouds that hover over the Republic. LOCOMOTIVES ON COMMON ROADS.

If we do not look sharp, John Bull will get ahead of us in one description of travel. In the last session of Parliament an Act was passed, to come into operation the first of next month, for regulating steam-locomotives on turnpike and other roads. This Act is to continue in force for only two years, being merely an experiment on locomotives in public thoroughfares, both in London and the country. One of its provisions is that three persons are to work a ocomotive, and one to precede it on foot with a red flag, as notice of the approach of the locomotive. This would seem difficult, if not impossible, were it not that on a turnpike road or public highway a locomotive is not to proceed at greater speed than four miles an hour, and in a city, town or village, at not more than two miles an hour. This very absurd limitation of the progress of the locomotive to what may be called snail-speed, will virtually nullify the entire concession. In this country, over twelve years ago, Mr. FISHER built a street locomotive which went faster than any omnibus at its average speed; and steam carriages have run at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles an hour on common roads. In England, the principal constructors of such carriagés have been GOLDSWORTHY GURNEY, (inventor of the Bude Light,) Sir James C. Anderson, and the Earl of Caithness. The last named gentleman has performed several journeys, on the common turnpike road between Aberdeen and Inverness, a distance of over one hundred and twenty miles, without any accident, at an average speed of six- appears to climb up the ivy-clothed walls of a of his own invention and construction. militia system established in the infancy of | The idea of limiting the speed from two the Republic, after outliving for a time the | to four miles an hour is simply foolish, for a man could outwalk the carriage at its swiftest rate of travel. It reminds one of the old ante-railroad story of the country newspaper which published an extra, announcing "Important news, communicated by a foot-passenger from New York, in ad-

vance of the mail." IRON SHIPS. Three weeks ago, on the occasion of launching an iron vessel, built at Preston (commonly called "Proud Preston.") an important seaport in the northwest of England, there was the usual finale-a feast, Everything, DOUGLAS JERROLD once said, was wound up in England with a dinner; so much so that if London were destroyed by flood, flame, or earthquake, the surviving inhabitants would mournfully assemble, amid the ruins, the next day, and "improve the occasion" by dining together, with the usual quantity of toasts and speeches. It was even so, on the occasion we refer to at Preston; and among the guests whose health was drank, was a Mr. Hodgson, who was correctly described as the first builder of iron ships in England—a man who has retired upon a handsome fortune, honorably, because laboriously earned. He stated that it was twenty-one years since he had built the RICHARD COBDEN, an iron vessel, and "I believe," he said, "she has not cost a shilling in repairs from that day to this, and I feel sure that she will not do

so for a thousand years." Making every allowance for some extravagance in this parental boast, it cannot be denied that the durability and strength of iron ships is very considerable, and that this description of vessels is coming very much into use for mercantile purposes. If their bottoms could only be kept clear of barnacles, weeds, and other adhesives, which greatly interfere with their speed. they would be almost perfect. Some of our readers may be à little surprised, as we were when we first read the statement, that the adaptation of iron as the principal material of ships, is of such a recent date as only twenty-one years ago. It is true that experiments were made some years earlier, several small iron steamers having been constructed by Mr. W. FAIRBAIRN, of Manchester, between the years 1830 and 1835; but Mr. Hodgson was the man who, about 1844, may be said to have actually taken to the trade of iron ship-building. Between that date and 1848, Mr. LAIRD, of Birkenhead, of "Alabama" notoriety, had built one hundred first-class iron ships. The Persia was not launched until 1855. For war purposes especially, nearly every manitime nation in the world now possesses iron vessels-our own are not yet surpassed by those of any other power.

INNOCUOUS GUNPOWDER. A short time ago we announced, almost with incredulity, that an English inventor sed to be impossible, secret of rendering The work of reorganization in the South gunpowder explosive or non-explosive at is one of the most difficult that has ever | will. His name is GALE, and he has the misfortune to be blind. Last month, when impossible to pacify Poland, and has no the Prince of Wales visited Plymouth, where Mr. Gale resides, his curiosity was excited, and he requested the invention to be proved before him, which was done with great success. On the 22d of July, after the prizes won on Wombledon Common. near London, had been distributed among the best shots in the National Rifle As sociation, and before the assembled crowd had left the place. Mr. GALE's invention was exhibited with complete success. The Times says : "A bowl was placed upon ture loyalty. It is not singular that the ground containing a mixture of his impalpable non-explosive powder with ordinary gunpowder, in the proportion, it was stated, of two to'one. This resisted all attempts made to explode it—first with a slow match, then with lighted matches dropped into it, and finally by stirring up the mass is in itself one of the greatest and grandest with a red-hot poker. As soon, however, achievements of the human race. Adopt- as any portion of the gunpowder was seps. rated from the rest by the process of sifting. the gunpowder so abstracted exploded freely. The spectators, of whom some had gunpowder was mentioned, and a dis position to retire from hont places, grew so nuch interested in the experiments that eventually, even whoff the siffed powder was exploded, not a lady quitted nor scat."

. It is almost impossible to exaggistate the

makes gunpowder dangerous or harmless,

fect safety. As a matter of course, the Bri-

old chains of slavery, and giving to four mil-TENNESSEE nce of The Press; 1. Aug. 8, 1865. After a week's intercourse with those who are vest acquainted with the state of affairs in ee, I am sorry to say that I have to modify the encouraging view which I present ed to you in my letter from Knoxville. Among the many difficulties which are in the way o a satisfactory progress, I mention but two. First, the clergy of the South, with few exceptions, are determined to keep the minds of the Southern people inflamed against the North and of counteracting every effort at a peacef arrangement. A minister sent here by the O. S. General Assembly to visit the churches, was

not agmitted to their pulpits; the Methodists have held a meeting to reorganize the South-ern Church, and to exclude from it every Union man; the Rey, Converse, of Richmond, is send-ing his papers into this region, and they are hailed with joy, and their poison is scattered far and wide; lesser lights in more limited spheres, are pursuing a similar course, or, a cachers of academies, are distilling their po son into the minds and the hearts of the young. All these evils combine in making me despair of seeing a feeling of harmony established in this State at an early date. The second point of complaint is, that the freed man is badly treated. It is in vain to talk about the suffrage of the negro, when a negro's oath is not taken, however fearful the injury may be which a white man has inflicted upon him. I was made acquainted with a case of this kind near Knoxville, but could do nothin in behalftof the injured party. They are, in most parts of the South, at the mercy of the whites, and cruel mercles they are. In Knox ville, a respectable and pious man of color, who owns property there, and whom I have known for many years, told me that the co lored people who have been in the employ ment of the army, and who are now discharged cannot go into the country, because they would be murdered there. I have no doub that this is the case in many other parts of th State, and that many negroes who are take un as vagrants did not work because they he no chance to work. Those here who know bes the spirit in which a large portion of the pec ple of Tennessee are determined to act, and who also know the spirit of the Government are well persuaded that the time is far distan when the military can be withdrawn from thi State, and when these bitter enemies of the mion will be brought to a sense of duty. To judge from the harmony existing between Governor Brownlow and General Thomas, I doubt not that in the end it will be done most

Public Amusements.
At the Academy of Music, this evening be repeated on Wednesday and on Satur day afternoon-a new performance will ented, called "The Festival of Peace. It will consist of a variety of tableaux arranged under the direction of Mr. S. C. Dubois (who formerly belonged to th Walnut-street Theatre.) and will represen Union, Disunion and War, the Camp, the Nigh Before the Battle, the Alarm, the Battle, th Night After, the Soldier's Return, the Soldier Jubilee, and Peace, the finale. Thirty-si young ladies, each representing a State, and two regiments of volunteers, in full uniform, will appear, as circumstances may demand, i the tableaux. Theodore Horrman's Militar Band will perform, and Dr. Cunnington, that whom a more suitable director cannot be found, will have charge of the musical depart ment. The prices have, purposely, been pu low (50c. and 25c.,) and there will not be an charge for reserved seats. This "Festival o Peace," at once novel, picturesque, and pa riotic, promises to be decidedly and largely CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-We have a

rived at the last week of Boucicault's new Irish play, "Arrah Na Pogue," which, with randeur of language utterly unapproachabl by any mere critic, is stated (by the manage ment) to be "the great Mastodon of dramatic sensation." If geological terms are to be adopted in theatrical announcements, we take leave to suggest that Ichthyosaurus, Ornithorhynchus, and Plesiosaurus, are se uipedelian jawbreakers which would look startling on a playbill. Notwithstanding it magniloquence, the management has done of credit, and the public pleasure, by the admirable manner in which "Arrah Na Pogue is equipped in scenery, machinery, and cos-tume. The scenery is especially good, and the mechanical contrivance by which Shaun been uniformly successful. Mr. Lewis Baker the error of pronouncing his words as they are not pronounced in Ireland, and particu larly in the county of Wicklow. Miss Annie larly in the county of Wicklow. Miss Annie Graham and Mrs. Kuhn, who respectively have parts of which much might be made, (in London, Mrs. Bonickeult, continues to draw immense houses, after the one number thirteenth performance, at the Princess theatre,) but they are content with dressing. heatly and looking pretty. Mrs. Mordaunt, as

nade a great hit in it. He is an acquisiti

any theatre. We have spoken of the draw

pack on Mr. Lewis Baker's Irishman-viz his wretched brogue. It is better, however, han that of any other performer, Mr. Waite lain of the piece, is surprisingly well re-presented. Mr. Mordaunt, as the Insurgent chief, might play the part better. He is a gen daunt shows us, instead of this noble gentleman, one who, in rough manner and voice Dick Turpin is ever put upon the stage. Mr. Tilton, who plays The O'Grady, (by the way, Limerick O'Grady into the mountains and valleys of Wicklow,) had another great chance of which Mr. Brougham, who has the part in London, makes the most. The O'Grady, who ought to be as fine an Irish gentleman as Majo O'Flaherty in Cumberland's "West Indian," and who is supposed to be a colonel in the army, is represented by Mr. Tilton with the nanners of a rough recruiting sergeant, and as for his Irish brogue, it is unlike anything, in he way of speech, ever heard in the Island of saints. The play, which is sensational and a there will be a matinee on Saturday. FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE,-After James Pilgrim's "new romantic drama," entitled "Croghan Kinshela," is withdrawn, to be replaced by some attractive novelties. As we have previously stated, there is nothing new in Mr. Pilgrim's play, (in which, by the Way, the author is by far the best actor,) which was first played in New York, about twelve years ago, and can be read in "Spencer's Bos ton Theatre," of which it is the seventy-secut down, so as to present only the ghost of the better, into "Croghan Kinshela," is a mysdiscover. We may add, in conclusion, tha this play was very well put on the stage, with good dresses, and some beautiful scenery, and that the theatre, which has one of the largest good taste. The management, so far, has been

enth number. Here, it has been very much erious secret which no one may ever hope to week will be the appearance of a brace of feof gymnasts, and a very clever tight-rope per former. A sensational play, called "The Cigar Girl of Cuba," some singing, a ballet entitled farce, complete the programme. celebrated throughout the country, commences a series of four performances at Concert Hall, on Wednesdy evening. To any person who has been to New York and seen this troupe, it is needless to say a word, but to

A PHILADELPHIA NEWSPAPER OF 1804.-A ger tleman of Erie (Mr. J. R. Sterritt) has kindly forwarded to us a copy of the Aurora of August 28th, 1894, which was picked up in Greenville, Tennessee, by one of our boys in blue. The Aurora was a Philadelphia newspaper, and had two editions—one for the city and the other for the country. It is printed on a half-shee and has a dingy appearance, not unlike the newspapers published in the South during the rebellion. The bulk of its news is from Er ope, giving accounts of the movements o

those who have not, we advise them by all means to attend at least one of their perform

ances, which for variety and originality car

A CIRCUS COMPANY FIRED INTO BY A PART A CIRCUS COMPANY FIRED INTO BY A FARTY OF DRUNKEN SOLDIERS.—On last Saturday afternoon DeHaven & Co.'s United States Circus gave an exhibition at Alton, Ind. They had published in their bills—that a lady would "walk a wire suspended from the ground up to the top of the centre-pole," and also that a man would "walk the celling," Owing to the severe shower of rain that fell in the afterwoon they were prevented approximate these unloosen their boat, (this company is now travelling by water,) some four on hydrecharged soldiers stepped on board and said, "You didn't walk the wire or ceiling, ethier, and we want our money back." The propriet fors refused to refund their money having given an entertainment that saidled every one else. The men left the boat, but were not some long, bafore, they are turned with some affected or sixteen saying and we have not been able to they are turned with some affected or sixteen saying the hout not, however, till the boat pushed entitle Roberts, the men following suit. They killed one of the boat, the men they say the heard on the boat, the hout on the boat in the hoat and a half up the river, firing on her all the trine, but doing little or no injury to her. In the meantime, the stemm, and boarded her. The Grace being as wifter boat the Roberts, soon passed her. As they passed, the soldiers remarked that they would go up to Leaven worth, head of the boat and blow her to half the remarked that they would go up to Leaven worth, head of the boat and blow her to half the soldiers fred from the again, but the company they had killed every members and ince. We think the comitations have induced the matter, and punish those parties as they justly deserve.—Louisville Journal.

FROM PITTSBURG TO CINCINNATI. his last sleep surrounded by his fallen con OUNDRIES, FACTORIES, AND FURNACES - THE PETROLEUM PEVER-COLUMBUS, OHIG-A COM-PLETE NETWORK OF RAILEOADS-CINCINNATI-PIRE'S OPERA BOUSE-THE HOTELS-PRIVATE RESIDENCES—PUBLIC PARKS—THE CAMEDRALS -Public Buildings Mount Auburn ind olif-TON-THE CEMETERY—THE GERMAN EL

cial Correspondence of The Press.] (Special Correspondence of The Press.)

CINCINNATI, August 11, 1865.

The ride from Pittsburg to Cincinnati, either by railroad or boat, is one of the most interesting character. The distance is more than our hundred miles, and is acce steam in some seventeen hours. The cars start from the depot of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, cross the Allegheny, and pass through Allegheny City, thence to stoubenville, thence to Columbus, and, by way of the Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia Railroad, approach Cincinnati. The scenery along the reater portion of this route is exceedingly eautiful. The track of the road from Pitts burg to Steubenville forms almost a perfect horse-shoe, and follows the course of the Ohio River for a considerable distance. The mountains contain vast quantities of bitumin ous coal and fine timber. On the bpposite side of the river we noticed many some farm-houses, with their grounds in es, with their grounds in the highest state of cultivation. For several miles east of Pittsburg, and, indeed, almost all the way to Steubenville, at short intervals, are foundries, factories, and furnaces in full blast. The little streams percolating through the rocks and hills, and finding their way to the Ohio, have an oily look, and where the water is suffered to become stagment the oleaginous indications on the surface must be peculiarly gratifying to the owners of property. There are many ravines and narrow guld the hills. We had not long left Pittsburg b fore we observed that the petroleum fever had seized the inhabitants of this section. Derricks, tanks, and engine-houses were not only erected and operated in locali ties where oil might be supposed to exist, but, to our inexperienced eye, on spots where the impenetrable rock and solid earth could only e found. The spirit of exploration, however and the desire to suddenly grow rich on the part of those who were content, before the oil excitement broke out, to spend their lives peacefully and quietly in their rustic homes nduced them in numerous instances to ex end the bulk of their means in experim ing and sinking wells. Many abandoned der ricks meet the eye of the traveller, and elo-quently tell the tale of disappointment, and the failure of the operator to strike the vein which has enriched so many thousands of our citizens during the last few years, but which as at the same time reduced to beggary other housands, of whom we soldom he At Wellsville we ascertained that oil had

been discovered in the neighborhood in several places, but as yet it has not been found in considerable quantities. The Steubenville Railroad Company have graded and are rapidy completing a line which will connect that place with Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad by means of a much shorter oute, and consequently much straighter roa han that which is now in use. To secure this connection a tunnel has been cut through Pittsburg, which passes immediately under one of the German churches there. At Steupenville, the Ohio will be crossed at an imnense elevation. At this point the river is quite wide. Some seven spans are necessary. The bridge is constructed of iron we believe, an entirely original . Should the work prove successul, as it undoubtedly will, the plan of this bridge will become very popular. Columbus, the State Capital of Ohio, lies to the right of the railroad. It is a beautiful city. and its State institutions, asylums, peniten-tiary, and public buildings, are worthy of the Buckeye State. It is the residence of Gover nor Brough, who is at present dangerously ill. Leaving Pittsburg at two o'clock and forty-five minutes in the afternoon, and making regular connections, the traveller arrives cinnati at eight o'clock the next mornthe vastness of our resources; and in no thing is our enterprise and our wealth nultiplicity of our railroads. A complete net cene of almost inextri

ing. The farther west you go the more you are impressed with the greatness of the country, the enterprise of its citizens, and more strikingly exhibited than in the work of them seems to surround Cincinnati. They nearly all connect with trains on the Little Miami, Columbus, and Xenia route, and is in many respects located like Pittsburg, inasmuch as it is surrounded on two sides by The town itself, however, that part of it which posite to which is Covington, Kentucky, is locks from the river, in each direction, are mainty levoted to business. The first impression you receive is exceedingly favorable. These first impression you receive to the control of t

eity, and is pronounced one of the best musi halls in the United States. The Burnett and Galt Houses are the principal notels. Busines sume, not be readily adopted, as leading men detrauded after the war broke out. There are cases where Southern men have already exhibited that honor and integrity for which they were at one time celebrated, and where they have embraced the first opportunity to liquidate their just and lawful debts. We have conversed with some leading merchants who have large bills outstrading in the chants who have large bills outstanding in the South, who have never lost confidence in their Southern customers, and who retain the hone are doing little or nothing except to prepare for their operations, which commence about the first of November. A large number of steamboats line the wharf, and run down an regular line plies between here and Pitts burg. The ride is said to be charming. The Northern portion of Cincinnati has many foundries, rolling-mills, breweries, and other steam-mills. The bituminous coal is used in these works, and, consequently, to some extent, portions of the town are asdingy as Pittsburg. There are a great many spacious private residences and beautiful gardens in Cincinnati. They have some public parks in the centre of the city which are highly deco-rated. The Cathedrals are handsomely and Synagogue is now in process of construction which bids fair to be one of the most costly in this country. The Episcopalians, Presbyterians, and Methodists, seem to vie with each other in the ornamentation of their places of worship; and whatever ideas some of these sects may have originally entertained in regard to the necessity for avoiding display, depot here, and the Masonic Temple is justly celebrated. While Cincinnati itself, however, has every element to render it a delightfu place to live in, the ambition of the wealthy is to occupy the magnificent building sites which abound in the environs and suburb diately on the eastern boundary, on an elevathree miles farther east-are to Cincinnati three miles farther east—are to Cincinnati what Germantown and Chestnut Hill are to to Philadelphia, and what Georgetown Heights, in, a lesser degree, are to Wash; ington City. Every variety of cottage is here displayed. Mount Auburn is also most too Prose to the city for rural houses, but in Grittun the very heighth of rustle! beauty and charming solitude can be obtained. No where in any place we have yet visited can a fine panorama be witnessed than the valley of the Little Mami. One ele-

than the valley of the Little Mami. One ele-grat ville succeds another in Clifton. The town is not closely built up—some of the grounds contain as much as one hundred acres. There are very few fences. Frequently seve ral land dwners threw their premises in the same enclosure. The grounds are sastefully lad out and kept in excellent order by careful and experienced florists, and gardeners, and many successful and experienced florists, and gardeners, and many successful and comported statuary. and many me second are observed. The residences are superb models of architecture, and have been elected regardless of expense, introducing all the mo. regardless of expense, infroducing all the mo-dern improvements. The majority of them are exceedingly chaste. While some of them are elaborately decorated, there is hone of that gaudy ornamentation which often mars the grandeur of what is designed to be som-fortable country home. Many of the principal fortable country home. Many of the principal business men of Cincinnati reside in Clifton during, the entire year. The retired men frequently have fashionable houses, which they occupy in the city during the winter season. Bisnop Milvaine lives of Clifton Heights, and Hon. Chief Justice M Lean, prior to his death, which socurred more than a year agoristical in a beautiful cottage which anorded addicting which were the conductive that we want the rich according to the principal contage.

alightful view of the rich distance of Clifton is the frotting park; and the insane Asymm, clustered among the hills, is a configuration and substantial distance in the fact of Clifton is the frotting park; and the insane apicacous and substantial distance in the fact of the rightful owners in a displace o The tribute is a second of the second of the

with the young was the salars.

A party of mea are putting up the frame work of a large harm opposite the meeting house. Their tag has just been completed. The proprietor is coming down the path, he unfolds a large flag, which is soon tacked to a long pole and raised heavenward, floating prouding is the breeze amid the cheers of the busy. cemeteries. Several very extensive lakes have been arranged in different parts of the grounds: connected with tustic bridges, a number of white evens and ducks awim over these ponds. Several of the monuments have been some structed at immense cost; one was monited out to us that cost thirty thousand dollars. A large lot or mound has been superpriated for the bursal place of Only softlers. Their graves are arranged in sembalrics, in the centre of which, at an early day, a handsome monument will be erected to the memory of our gallant men. General McCcok's remains pole and raised heavenward, house the busy by the country workmen who have been tolling hard all day for its accomplishment. A barn or house raising to its accomplishment. A barn or house raising the country and of second is an interest for the family of the callity afforded, under the present system of bank or he latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the latest faults of the seasons is spread before the faults of the seasons is spread before the fault of the seasons is spread before our gallant men. General McCook's remains were deposited in this mound, and he sleeps

toxication and enjoyment of the hour. We leave them in their moments of pl rades who took up their arms and resolved to follow him to victory or to death... The only defect to this cometery, and one that materistaangely out of place in this city of the dead. We were surprised in our travels to find so few chopping the rough-hewn logs. THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE, The old pine school-house looks weather

in this neighborhood. Vineyards lime. Oh! the horrors of a country school, room, with its straight-backed benches, pine desks, old wood stove, and the master's three-legged stool. Ah, well do I remember my every direction, and lager-beer saloons, brewe ries, and distilleries are common. With all these reminders of their Faderland, and surrounded by peace and plenty, and scene ry that compares favorably with any in the world, the adopted German must feel almost as well contented and as thoroughly domesticated as though he were in reality "over the Rhine." Much attention has for many years been paid to the cultivation of the grape, and the wines of Cincinnati are well known and properly appreciated. The crop this season will not be an average one. The mildew and rot have very seriously affected the vines. Bunches that were well filled in beginning of the summer are now almost entirely bare. A peculiar kind of blight has also killed many of the pear trees. The peach-es, however, are abundant and of a very superior quality. The markets of Cincinnati are first rate. Vegetables and the principal fruits are cultivated and produced in great profusion in this immediate neighborhood, but the city is behind its sisters in the exection of market-houses, and still adheres to the old-fashioned buildings, and to the street stands. The population is estimated at two hundred thousand, and with the revival of business it promises soon to be increased to a quarter o home once more.

COUNTRY RAMBLES-No. 10. BY CITY COUSIN, JR.

ally mars its general beauty, is the fact that one of the principal railroads traverses its

whole length. The whistle of the locomotive and the rumbling of the heavy train seen

officers or soldiers. Cincinnati is almost en-

tirely rid of them. The war seems to have passed almost into obscurity. Operations in all the channels of business are carried on

very extensively. There is no scarcity of labor. The German element largely prevails

A TRIP ALONG THE RARITAN—ATSION, BERGEN, AND MANCHESTER—A THUNDER STORM—CIDER MAKING—NOAHVILLE—THE STORE AND POST-OFFICE—THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH—THE OLD SCHOOL-HOUSE ON THE HILL—A HORNETS' NEST—DARN RAISING—HOME ENJOYMENTS, ETG., ETG.

MONMOUTH COUNTY, N. J., Aug. 11, 1865. A TRIP ALONG THE BARITAN.
Off again with the leved ones, from the heat on again with the loved ones, from the freat and turmoil of the dusty city, to the green shades and cool sea breezes, with baggage checked through, and all comfortably seated! Christ Church steeple, the shot-tower, and all the host of Philadelphia's heavenly indexes re soon lost sight of, and presently Haddon field, with its shady streets and pretty cot tages, passes like a panorama before us. The old mill-dam at Waterford, White Horse Station, and Long-a-coming, soon file in with the things of the past, and we reach Jackson Station. Here we switch off on the Raritan and Delaware Bay Road, for a trip through the low pines and huckle berry bushes. What rapid improvement have been made during the past few years in this section of the country! The pine trees are being removed, the brush burned, villages and towns are springing up, and the old towns have been infused with new life and

ATSION AND SHAMONG. Atsion, or the City in the Sand, is the first stopping place. The village lies to the west of the road, and is very nearly hidden by the intervening foliage. Shamong, with its large frame hotel in the foreground, and numerous white cottages dotting the landscape, next passes before our vision. Woodmancy, small station for the accommodation pleasure-seekers who take stages for dif-ferent crabbing and fishing grounds along the coast. Bergen, or Bricksburg, pleasantly situated, and boasting of a large hotel and iron-works, soon passes before us. A church and several other new buildings are in course of erection. The mill-race, spanned by neat bridges, surrounded by plain white railings, adds beauty to the scene - MANCHESTER.

We leave Bergen, and are once again among the pines and huckleberries. yards and saw-mills, charcoal huts and log cabins, fill the intervening space to the next station. As we near it, however, large tracts of land laid out for the culture of cranberries demand a passing attention. These are now with its beautiful white painted cottages house, and the railroad station, is soon reached. is perfectly temperate, although it is the provisions, I believe, in the deed of sale of the

vast territory that lies on each side of the road, was that no place for the sale of spirituous liquors should be creeded upon it, without forfetting all right to fine property. It has its oyster and ice cream salcons, also its bakeries and confectioneries, and salems to firrye in a wooderful manners in partities (as is generally supposed) press it stillary.

The streets are laid our and graded, and present a hard, smooth, gravel surface. Several stage routes from all directions connect at his point, and daily communication is held be point, and daily communication is held be-The iron horse having been refreshed, White Bedford are soon left behind us; down brake is whistled, and we reach our stopping place. Uncle Isaac is waiting for us, and, after a short ride, we reach the home circle. We have jus

'A THUNDER STORM. The ripe fruit drops amid the waving corn and the wild waves are murmuring their and the black clouds overhead indicate the near approach of the storm. It comes, at last, in all its fury. The forked lightning quivers along the surface of the dark canopy above us; the old house trembles, and the cherry trees in front of me bow their heads in subject its sway. The rain pours down pitilessly upon the cattle in the meadow, and we feel thankful that we are in a place of shelter. After ruling supremely for an hour it gives way to the gen-tler influence of noon-day sun, which bursts upon us suddenly in all his glory, and kisses off the tears which the weeping heavens have

fresher and more beautiful appearance. The ground is covered with golden fruit, which is speedily gathered into baskets and placed in close proximity to the cider mill, which grinds it to a proper consistency for The clear amber-colored liquor forces itself ready to receive it. We take delicious draughts and the spurious article called by the same name that finds its way to Philadelphia. While we have been thus indulging, Dick and Tom have been geared up, and old Uncle John is ready and waiting for us to take a small drive through the country. We are soon alongside-Dick is touched up with the whip,

and away we go, at a good pace, for the sea-THE VILLAGE BLACKSMITH. We pass the old blacksmith shop, the great lounging place of the village. Here we have the whole county represented ele county represented for miles around. There is old Farmer Bennett, the nost wealthy man in the neighborhood, dressed in white pants made of common duck and blue flannel shirt, rather the worse for wear. His feet are encased in large heavy boots, that proclaim certain death to all insects in the vicinity. An old wide-brimmed straw hat completes the picture. There is old Billy Button, the tailor of the neighbor.

hord, who has made a seat of an inverted horsebucket; and there's Simeon Gracy, the leading politician you seanor fall to recognize that with lat poeurate pur nage, and a terrible squar he has in the lett cyc. And there's the justice of the Peace, who is talking twedthe to a group of fahermen, who have waddle to a group of fishermen, who have brought several chunks of old fron to have them wrought into an anchor by the in-gentous smith. And last, though not least, is the old smithy. To be sure, he is hild-headed, but what of that? he can give a heavier flow than any of the crowd that sur-rounds him. See how closely he scans the old metal in search of flaws. He puffs the old belthe iron to its required heat. He has little to say to any one except in the way of business; but he is, by far, the more intelligent one of the party. When his opinion is asked upon any subject it is given cheerfully, and with such clearness that the most ignorant of his

We leave the old smithy, and drive past the store with its attendant crowd of gossipers. A small sign-board, about a foot long and six inches wide, informs us that the Post-office is also located within. By the way, some queer stories are told of this place, which, if true, would place some of the participants in a re-ther unpressant position. Letters full of cheer to absent and dear ones have been surreput-tiously opened, their contents noted, and the private secrets of two loving hearts made the

inve been manufactured on the premises is Phonix Bank that the paying teller has been abstracting moneya from the bank for a period joke pass around and the weary workmen of two years, and that this process has been

soon forget all their care and toil in the in ble forgetfulness and take a short cut through the pines to neighbor Tilton's place, on the top of the hill. The old family grave-yard is completely hidden by the long, high stalks of the standing corn. Everybody knows old Uncle Peter. He is one of those good-natured little men that are always to be found in every community. He knows a little of everything and has a pleasant smile and a kind word for all. There he is at the wood-pile, busy at worl

beaten, and greatly needs a coat of paint an

early experience in the business. It was cold winter day, and the snow covered the ground to the depth of eight or ten inches. I was a three-miles walk from the railroad sta tion to the school-house. When I reached the building the room was filled with smoke. A couple of small boys were puffing away and endeavoring to fan into flame the damp wood in the huge old-fashioned stove. They succeeded at last in their endeavors, and soon s kindly warmth was pervading the place. In one corner of the room was piled up about a quarter of a cord of wood, and in another was an old pine bench, upon which stood a water-bucket and several large tin cups. Immedipine, entirely destitute of paint, and rather dirty. I unconsciously lifted the ponderous id, and upon raising it was surprised to find the following ominous sentence, written in a clear, bold hand: "O Lord, we thank thee that thou hast delivered us out of the land of Egypt, and out of the house of bondage." But a truce to these memories of the past; we are nearing

HOME ENJOYMENTS The little ones have removed their play-things to the barn; the large door has been thrown open, and the merry laughing group clamber up into the haymow, and play hide-and-go-seek among the rafters. Old Joe, the house-dog, has been caught napping, and is completely covered with hay, from which he is vainly trying to extricate himself. The old hen with her brood has taken up quarters in an empty feed-box in the corner, and seems somewhat annoyed by the intrusion of the youngsters. The big black cat, with her five little offspring, have appropriated several neal-sacks in the opposite corner.

A HORNET'S NEST.
Suddenly little Ida gives a screech, and rushes from her playmates to the arms of her mother. She has been stung by a hornet, and is suffering great pain: remedies are at once applied, while another party search for th nest. We find it up among the branches of ar old apple tree located in the centre of the corn-field. It is about the size of a small fruit-basket, and resembles it very much in shape. The sun has ceased her mission for today, and we proceed to take vengeance on the day, and we proceed to take vengeance on the stinger's home. A large bundle of straw has been fastened to a long pole, a lighted match applied; and as the lurid flame lights up the branches of the tree, and casts its fitful shadows on the faces of the whole household who have come out to witness its destruction the old nest falls to the ground a shapeles mass, and justice is satisfied. The heavy black clouds are again drawing nearer and nearer, the heavy drops begin to fall thicker and faster, the rain pours in torrents, the blazing logs heaped up in the large fireplace send up a cheerful light, and an air of comfort per-vades the room, which is heightened in a great measure by the turbulence of the storr

A PREDICTION VERIFIED.—In 1860, when Jeff Davis was threatening destruction to the North as the result of secession, he, one day, in an animated conversation with Gen. Simon Cameron, exclaimed: "When the South secedes, such paralysis will fall upon Northern enterprise that the grass will grow in the streets of your Northern etities!" The retort was instant; the General replied: "Mr. Davis, if the Southern States secede, utter ruin will fall on your section. Your slaves will be liberated, and will assist in your destruction. The North will not be ruined, but I will, with my own hands, plant corn in the sweets of Charleston, the cradle of treason." True to his promise, in the spring of this year, when General Cameron visited the South, he did plant the corn, hired a soldier to attend to it, and has just received the crop, with the following note from Major General Hatch, commanding our forces in Charleston:

Charleston: C. July 21, 1865. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 21, 1865. Hon. Simon Cameron—Dear Sir: I ship to-

day, by Adams Express, four ears or corn, one product of the grain planted by yourself, in the early part of April.

It is poor corn at the best, probably owing to the soil. It received every care from the gardener at the hospital, whose name is given below.

Yery respectfully,

Your obedient servant, JOHN P. HATCH, Brevet Major General.
DAVID FITZ GIBBON, gardener, Orphans' Asylum, Charleston, S. C.
We have been presented by the General with an ear of the corn, which we will be glad to exhibit to our visiters.—Harrisburg Telegraph.

National Banks.—There are now eleven National Banks, in West Virginia, viz: At Wellsburg, Whooling (three), Fairmount Mor-gantown, Clarkeburg, Parkersburg (two), Mar-tinsburg, Point Pleasant, and Charlestown.

A PETITION DENIES.—F. W. Sims, the former proprietor of the Savannah Republican, has petititioned for the restoration of that property, but General Brannan has ordered that, on account of his treasonable conduct, the petition be denied. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The tendency of the gold market is evidently

owards lower quotations. The customs demand is however, still very large, averaging last week, about \$400,000 per day. While there continues a prospect that gold will still be wanted in such quantities to pay duties for some time yet, the "bulls" of the market will have in this the assistance of a practical argu siderations, however, are the sales of gold out of the Treasury Department, which, in amount, almost balance the customs demand. It is per day to the 15th of August. The policy of Treasury is much disputed. Its only excuse is its effect in keeping down the premium. The disadvantages of the system are that it is necessarily attended with secrecy, and, any failure in that respect redounds only, to the good of those who may hear of the operation, while it disturbs materially the calculations of importers and others, who, to know the value of old, should know the amount of it that is for sale on the market. The stock market was very dull on Saturday, there being but one board. The few sales that

were made were at very irregular rates. Government loans were quiet. The ten-forties old in a small way at 97-an advance of % was nothing doing otherwise in the loan market; a single sale of City 6s, new, was effected at 90%—a slight advance. The transactions in Railroad shares were confined to Pennsylvania Railroad and Reading, and the sales of both were very light. The former sold at a slight lvance, while the latter closed weak at about 3. 1231/2 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 541/2 or Norristown; 63 for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Catawissa common; and 25% for the preferred do. The only sales of Canal stocks were of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 31% cash, and at 32 b60; 2314 was bid for the common stock; 1 for Union; and 85% for Susquehams and Tidewater. Of Company bonds there were no sales, but prices remain at about our la nerely nominal. A few lots of Hestonville oad sold at 17.

The following were the quotations for gold The following are about the present quots ions for the oil stocks on the list of the Board f Brokers: Pope Farm Oil ... Rock Oil ...

eystone Oil... 11/

The Deputy Commissioner of Internal Reve who deposit valuables with banks for safethe counterfeit one dollar Treasury notes now in circulation:

"The green into used in printing is somewhat of a lighter shade, and does not give that clear and distinct impression which is characteristic of that used in printing the genuine. The portrait of chase is coarse and dark, and shading of letters scratchy and blugged. Rigures 1 on the green scrollwork on the lower right quarter of the bill are printed in green, in the genuine they are white. In the pink representation of the seal of the Treasury Department, in lower left centre, notice the abbreviated words Thesaur Amer. Septeni, Siglit, the abbreviation Septenii, is incorrect;

the abhreviated words Thesaur, Amer. Septeni. Sigil.; the abbreviation Septeni is incorrect; the proper word is Septentrionahs; and is abhreviated in the genuine Septent. In the engrisyers imprint, 'American' Bank Note Co. New Tork, 'on lowercentre, the '1' in the word American' is not dotted, and 'the 'B' crowds the letter,' a ' in the word 'Bank,' also, that there is no period inter the 'Co.' The lines there is no period inter the 'Co.' The lines if reasurer of the United States,' and 'Register of the Tressury,' respectively below and after Spinner's and Chittenden's names, together with the engravers' imprint above mentioned, are uneven and irregular. These notes will require watching, as such slight imperfections as are presented here will soon be overcome by the countersetten. All 'one dollar' greenbacks should be carrofully examined."

The 'defalcation of \$230,000 in the funds of

undetected until the robbery has amounted to a quarter of a million dollars. It is impossible to condemn too severely a system management which admits of the wholesale abstraction of money for a period of two years, without discovery of the fraud. To pretend, as some bankers do, that it is impossible to prevent such losses, is to admit that banking is the most insecure of all methods of employing capital, and to announce that the position of a bank clerk offers the highest remium for felony. The public have a right to demand greater vigilance on the part of bank managers, and that a system of checks be adopted which will render these thefts in future impossible. The following letter from the office of the United States Comptroller of the Currency, in eply to one making inquiries concerning the

clative proportion of national banking cap al allowed to the various States, and esp ially with regard to the published statemen hat no more charters would be issuedito Penr

eylvania, will be found to possess much into est at the present time: rest at the present time:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Aug. 9, 1865.—Dear Sir: Your letter of the 8th inst. is received. The amendment to section 21 of the Currency 8tt, passed March 3, 1865, provided that \$150,000,000 of the amount of circulation contemplated by said act, should be apportioned to the different States, according to representative population, and \$150,000,000 according to existing banking capital, resources, and business of the several States. The amount allotted to New York upon representative population was \$15,505,500; to Fonnsylvania, \$13,382,500; Ohio, \$11,173,500. Upon existing banking capital, resources, business, &c., to New York, \$51,985,000; Pennsylvania, isting banking capital, resources, business &c., to New York, \$51,985,009; Pennsylvania \$12,645,009; Ohio, \$45,459,459, Pennsylvania \$12,645,009; Ohio, \$47,500; to Pennsylvania of \$26,527,500, and to Ohio, \$17,628,509.

**S\$.473,000; to Pennsylvania of \$26,227,500, and to Ohio, \$17,628,500.

On the same day in which this amendment was passed another amendment was added, providing that State banks having a capital not less than \$75,000 should have the right of conversion to the national system, over new organizations, until July 1st, 1983. Accordingly, State banks were allowed to accept the provisions of the national currency act up to that date. The result has been to give to New York \$78,073,652, Pennsylvania \$40,380,996, and Ohio \$18,620,152, in Pennsylvania of \$18,589,196, and in Ohio of \$684,000. These figures are made from our books, as they stood on the 1st inst. You will observe that Pennsylvania, having exceeded her apportionment by over thirteen millions, is not equitably entitled to any additional sum; and as the entire amount of national currency provided for in the law will be absorbed by banks already organized, or which have received authority to organize, it is now impossible to consider new applications.

Trusting this statement will be a satisfactory answer to your inquiries, I am,

Yery respectfully, H. R. Hulburd,
Deputy Controller. Since Monday, the following National Banks

have been chartered:
The Roger Williams National Bank, of Providence, R. I. Capital, 8490,950. President, Jabez C. Knight; cashier, William H. Water man. The National Union Bank, of Watertown, N. T. Capital, \$147,440. President, Merrill Coburn; cashier, Samuel P. Upham. The Orleans County National Bank, of Albion, N. Y. President, Elisur Hunt; cashier, The Orleans County National Bank, of Albion, N. Y. President, Elisur Hunt; cashier, J. M. Cornel. Capital, \$100,000. Hunt; cashier, J. M. Cornel. Capital, \$100,000. The Schoharle County National Bank, of Schoharle, N. Y. President, Charles Goodyear; cashier, Willis Van Wagner. Capital, \$100,000. The Cumberland National Bank, of Portland, Maine. President, Wm. Moulton; cashier, Samuel Small. Capital, \$200,000. The Pascoag National Bank, of Pascoag, R. I. President, Angell Sayles; cashier, James S. Cook. Capital, \$60,000. The First National Bank of Stillwater, N. Y. President, Cyrus Strong; cashier, Tracy R. Morgan; capital \$50,000. The First National Bank, of Marshall, Mich. President, Charles F. Gorham; cashier, George S. Wright. Capital, \$100,000. The Union National Bank, of Mount Joy, Pa. (Held.) President, John G. Hoemer; cashier, Jacob R. Long. Capital, \$100,000. Those banks are termed "held" which have been chartered, but from which the currency been chartered, but from which the currenc is held in consequence of failure to meet all conditions requisite to the issue. The coal miners of south Pittsburg and vi-cinity are again on a strike. It is alleged that when they last went to work, it was with the understanding that they should dig for four cents per bushel only on condition that their employers should sell the coal at eight cents. The latter, it appears, have not acted in good faith in not reducing the prices from the previous figure. This action on the part of the miners, says the Chronicle, was not antici-pated, and several large manufacturing es-tablishments south of the Monongahela River were compelled to close, owing to the scarcity of coal. Steps have already been taken to set tle the matter satisfactorily. The coal me have been reaping a golden harvest during the past two years, and every strike previous to

price of mined coal, not in a corresponding degree with the advance paid the miner, bu from one to two hundred per cent. profit. Drexel & Co. quote:

The New York Post of Saturday evening Says:
Gold is dull, and quotations have ranged from 140% 2141%.
Foreign exchange is firm at 108% 2109, and 5.22 250.5 for francs.
The loan market is easy, and fairly active at 7 per cent. There is considerable effort making in certain quarters to awaken apprehensions of stringency. The effect is no doubt salutary, as it tends to inspire caution. Commercial paper passes at 729.
The stock market opened extremely dull, and quotations were lower. At the close there was some improvement. and quotations were lower. At the close there was some improvement. Before the board Erie was quoted at 85, Read-ing at 106, Michigan Southern at 65%, North-

western preferred at 62/4.
After the board New York Central rose to 22/4, Erie to 85/4, Hudson to 112, Reading to 06, Pittsburg to 70/2, Northwestern preferred o 621/4. Later, Erie sold at 85%. Sales of Stocks, August 12. THE PUBLIC BOARD.

AT THE REGULAR BOARD-OF BROKERS. BEFORE BOARD. 160 Reading R b10 53 | 100 Wm Penn Oil 11/2 100 Reading R. ... bil 53 | 100 Wm Penn Oil ... 1½
FIRST BOARD.

5000 US 7-30 T N June 90½ | 100 Reading R ... bil 53½
5000 do... lots Aug 95½ | 100 Schi Nav pref bil 32
200 US 10-40 bils con 91 | 200 Bil 50 min 1 ... 35½
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Philadelphia Markets,

Aroust 12—Evening.

The Flour market is less active, but holders are firm in their views, with a few small sales to note, mostly to supply the trade, at \$6.70\text{90}.

7.50 for superine, \$7.70\text{9.50} for extras, \$8.75\text{0}.

9.75 for extra family, \$10\text{90}1 for fancy brands as to quality; the receipts are light, but there is little or no demand for export. Bye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet, with small sales of the former at \$6 \text{ \$\text{\$\te Philadelphia Markets. middlings.
GROCKRIES.—The market is steady and the sales limited to a few small lots Cuba and Porto Rico Sugar at 13014c \$ 5.
PROVISIONS.—There is very little movement in the market, and prices are firm, but the demand is only in a retail way.
WHISKY meets with a limited demand at \$2.33

CITY ITEMS. REMOVAL.—We invite attention to the card of No. 140 North Thirteenth street to No. 61 North Eighth street, where he will continue the watch and jewelry business, and invites a con tinuance of his former patronage, and promises to meet the wants of the public in the best maaner. We would bespeak for him

liberal share of patronage in his commodious new quarters. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The nproved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. ixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods NEVER ALLOW DIABRHERA, DYSENTERY, OF way, or the most serious consequences may result. By neglecting such complaints, the system is often so rapidly reduced as to reach a stage beyond the help of medicines before the medicines results of leave the medicines of leave. ing about him for a remedy. Bear in mind, therefore, that Dr. Jayne's Carminalive Balsam will be found in Cholera, Cholera Morbus, and all stomachic complaints, a prompt, safe, and certain curative, and the reputation it has maintained throughout the country for over a juarter of a century is such an endorsement of its character as should lead every one to provide themselves with so simple a remedy. Prepared only at 212 Chestnut street. au12-3t VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide themselves with Bathing Dresses fron JOHN C. ARRIBON'S. Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street.

ticle for sale. Apply 701 Chestnut street.

Chestnut street.

Huge TREES.-In the Sierra sarble slab in the bark, and by an iron rail, have the privile a tree. Mr. Howard, of San Fra y chose one three hundred feet h one in circumference, whose the feet thick. He enclosed it and marble slab a rec to purchase their wearing appears
Brown, Stone Clothing Hall of R. Wilson, Nos. 603 and 606 Chestnut s

Sixth. SPEER'S SAMBURG PORT WINE. - We put day an advertisement of this noted lent American Wine—samples of many tasted at all our Druggists. We h be superior in every respect, and is rable qualities—medicinal not expare and genuine imported Port, pare and genuine imported rort, word dollars a gallon. Try it, if you are an interquiring a healthy stimulant, and show miserable humbug wines with which that try is flooded, and not one gallon in a there of which contains a drop of the juice! grape.— Walkins Republi

Druggists keep this wine. SEVEN-THIRTIES For sale at a discount, In sums to suit Drexel & Co., 34 South Third st

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS POR and portion of rent applied to purchase Also, new and elegant planes for ng terms. Seventh and Ches EYE, EAR, AND CATAREH SUccessfully

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