WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1865. we can take no notice of anonymous commi us. We do not return rejected manuscript Yoluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

ELECTION NOTABILIA. We have been frequently requested to state the difference between the system of Legislative election here and in England. To do justice to that subject would require more than newspaper space. We shall mention some of the leading points, however, concerning English Parliamentary elections and their machinery. In the first place, the cost of polling the votes is borne. not by the voters, but by the candidates. That is, the cost of advertising that an election will be held on such or such a day; the nomination of candidates to be mad in one central part of the county, division, city, or borough, and the votes to be polled at certain places, so that the electors shall have not far to travel to record their votes. The price of erecting the hustings and pelling places, and the wages of the clerks who take and register the votes, are divided among the candidates, and are payable in advance. When candidates are publicly nominated, which can be done by electors only, it is usual for each of them to appear on the hustings, when each in a speech before the people, declares what his political opinions are, announces what course he will pursue in Parliament on certain measures or questions-and, if he seeks re-election, defends himself against any imputations which have been cast upon him for a portion or the whole of his conduct as a Parliament-man. The Returning-Officer, after all the candidates have spoken puts the question to the peoplesaying that such and such persons have been proposed to be elected, and then what is called "a show of hands" is taken; that is, on each candidate being named, those in his favor hold up their hands, and the returning-officer, (who is the High Sheriff in counties and the Chief Magistrate in boroughs,) then declares that such and such persons have a show of hands in their favor, on which, on behalf of the other candidates, a poll is demanded. which, almost invariably takes place on the day next following, legally commencing at 8 A. M., and closing at 4 P. M., and lasts one day. If there be no opposition, the candidate is then and there declared to be duly elected, and the returning-officer signs the Writ of Election, witnessed by a few of the electors, which is to be returned to the Clerk of Parliament at an appointed time.

It frequently happens that the candidate in whose favor the "show of hands" has taken place is not the successful man, for none but registered electors, (about one in seven of the grown male population,) have a right to vote, and, on the show of hands, every one in the crowd, elector or nonelector, usually joins in the demonstration. All through the day of polling, the Committees of each candidate issue statements of the gross number of votes given, and when the books are closed, at 4 P. M., the result of the election is known. Next day, usually at noon, the Returning officer. who has carefully gone over and many each candidate has received, and those who have got the greatest number are pronounced "duly elected." In counties, the custom is, when this is done, to fasten a belt with a sword appended to it round the waist of each winning man. At the Oxfordshire election last month, when this was attempted to be done in the case of Mr. HENLEY, who was re-elected, it was found impossible to make the holed leather of the belt run into the buckle, for, though he had managed it six years before, he had become so obese that it was impracticable now, and -awful omen, for the man had been a Cabinet Minister, and may be again—the belt had to be lengthened by a bit of red

A county member is thus tied to a sword because he is held to be a "Knight of the Shire," but no such ceremonial takes place on the induction of a city or borough member, who is held to be a citizen or a burgess. The House of Commons, in the Queen's proclamations proroguing or assembling Parliament, is addressed as "The Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs" (the fortyfive Scotch members) "of the House of Commons." It is not requisite, as a qualification for said House, that the member shall reside within the district which he re presents, nor even that he shall himself have a vote in any place. Until the year 1774, it was otherwise; a county member was then required to be a county elector. and a "citizen" or "burgess," to have a vote in the city or town he represented. No alien can sit in Parlia ment, nor any foreigner, though he be naturalized or made a denizen, except such as are born of British parents. Whether a British subject, after being naturalized elsewhere, is eligible to a seat in Parliament, has never been decided; but there was elected, in 1859, as member for Dartmouth, Mr. E. W. H. SCHENLEY, formerly a British army officer, who had resided for a long time in Pittsburg, in Pennsylvania, where it was said and is believed, he had been duly naturalized a citizen of the United States. Perhaps this circumstance was not known in England. If it had been, assuredly he would have heard of it at the hustings, (for he won his election, after a sharp contest, by a small majority,) or after he had taken his seat. Minors can neither sit in Parlament nor vote at elections-yet Charles James Fox was returned for Midhurst, when he was nineteen years and four months old, and sat and spoke before he was of age. No payment whatever, whether of salary

or mileage, can be received for his services in Parliament by a member of either House. It is considered that the honor is its own sufficient reward. Yet being in Parliament is sometimes a heavy tax upon a member. It is not much felt when he is a man of station, or property, whose position and means would usually make him live in London for several months in each year, but when the Parliamentary seat takes a man away from his proper locality and business six months in each year, and compels him to reside in London all that time, it is a burthen. In former times, Members of Parliament received regular wages. In the time of EDWARD III., four shillings a day were allowed to a Knight of the Shire, and two shillings to a citizen or burgess (respectively \$6 and \$3 of present value,) but, in the case of poor and small communities, this charge was too great an evil to be compensated by the possible benefit of representation, and the Crown has frequently been petitioned to cease sending writs of election to such communities. The payment of wages was part of the system on which the National Assembly of France was based in 1848, and has long formed one of "the five points of the Charter" in England.

Mental imbecility disqualifies a voter, as orders, (that is, a clergyman of the Church of England, or of the Church of Rome, or a minister of the Church of Scotland.) can be a member of Parliament. Government contractors, loan contractors, bankrupts, and attainted persons, are also ineligible. A member who accepts office, thereby vacates his scatt but is eligible for re-election. Most of the Administration, for the time being, are in Parliament-some as Peers, the others by election, in the Commons. Officers of the army and navy are eligible to sit in Parliament. and do not vacate their seats when they rican faculty of absorption and assimigain a step in rank by regular promotion. lation as a safeguard against all other pe-In the new Parliament, there are over one | rils.

hundred and fifty officers in the navy, army, militia, and volunteers. Formerly no man could sit in the House of Commons until he had given proof that, if a country memher, he had \$3,000 a year, and half that property of a borough member. Yet many men who had not this amount of property did sit in Parliament. Some wealthy person gave the candidate a rent charge on his property, and this was held by the grantor's attorney, so that the grantee, if disposed to be dishonest, could not avail himself of the legal document. This "property qualificaion," which has been required for members sitting for places in England and Ireland, (but not in Scotland,) was abolished in 1858. It had been imposed in the reign of

Queen Anne. It was stated yesterday by a morning contemporary, (who has successively affirmed that Lord Brougham was guiltily mixed up in the Westbury corruption scandal; that Mr. DISRAELI was "a born Jew," whereas, even his grandsire was a Christian, fully a century ago; and that CONSTANCE KENT, the child-murderer, is first cousin to Queen VICTORIA!) that, at English elections, "the polls are open regularly for three days, sometimes for five." This is as correct as the other statements by the same high authority. The Reform Bill of 1832 limited county elections to polling on two successive days, and borougholling to one day. But, by 16 Vict., c. 15, . 28, the polling at county elections in Engnd and Wales and Scotland was reduced to one day. At the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge the poll at a contested election is kept open for five days, because the voters had to come from distant parts of the country. By a recent law, electors not residing in the University may vote by sending a notice to the Returning Officer of the person whom they desire to have lected. This new system was first brought nto operation at the recent contest at Oxford, wherein Mr. GLADSTONE was defeated, and has worked so well that it is probable the time of taking the poll at the two Universities will be reduced. It is a peculiarity that, for any candidate to address the University voters, in writing or orally, would be held as a great breach of etiquette. He is proposed and voted for, apparently without himself being conscious of the fact. From these general statements some idea of the difference between the American and the British elective system may be obtained. We may add, as a circumstance which could not happen here, that, on several occasions, men have been accidentally put

into Parliament. Last month one Mr. REARDON, a Connaught man, who keeps a provision shop in London, stopped a night at Athlone, on his way to Galway; made himself very friendly with the "boys" in that borough, who were dissatisfied with their late member; treated them all round to drink, and talked politics between each tumbler of punch; was waked up early in the morning and invited to go on the hustings to witness the nomination: heard the late member proposed for re-election, and two of his own new acquaintances propose "Patrick Reardon, Esq.;" replied n a slashing manner to the rival candidate's feeble speech; received the greatest "show of hands;" and, his opponent having retired in disgust, was duly declared member for the ancient borough of Athlone, as much to his own surprise as satisfaction. Strange things are sometimes done in Ireland !-also, now and then, in other places.

THE CONVENTION IN MISSISSIPPI. o devise a practical plan for political reorganzation, assembled under the call of Governor SHARKEY, at Jackson, Mississippi, on Monday last. Its proceedings will attract considerable interest, from the indications they will afford of the spirit of the South. The Clarion, a journal published at Meridian, Mississippi, spoke thus of the feeling manifested in advance of the meeting of the con-

Vention:

It will be the first State Convention to meet, and it is reasonable to suppose that its proceedings will, to some extent, influence those of the other States in the work of reorganization. It becomes us, then, to consider what are the measures most essential to be adopted to restore Mississippi to the Federal Union, and if possible, place the country again under the protection of civil law. First among the important questions that will arise is, that of slavery. However reluctant we may be to yield our right to slaves as property; however much we may prefer gradual emancipation and compensation for the value of negroes to immediate abolition, still we had supposed there were none who could disguise from themselves the fact that the freedom of the negro is already beyond cavil, and that no act of ours can change his destiny.

We hear of candidates for the Convention who talk of either ignoring this question or protesting against emancipation, and demanding compensation from the Federal Government for this species of property. Such a course, however proper it might be under other circumstances, at the present would inevitably result in the prolongation of military rule in the South, and very probably lead to the reorganization of the States on the basis of negro suffuge.

Does it not occur to these gentlemen that slavery is already abolished, not only by the complete blotting out of the Southern Confederacy, by the military occupation of the country, and, finally, by ourselves in accepting the terms of the amnesty proclamation, and qualifying ourselves as voters under its provisions? It is no longer an open question. It is useless to inquire now whether the means used to accomplish this end were constitutional or not. We do not believe that wars are often conducted under constitutional restraints. Men are killed, houses burned, property of every description destroyed without trial by jury, or without legal right.

It appears to us to be the duty of the Convention to recognize the constitution to harmoni It will be the first State Convention neet, and it is reasonable to suppose that

The Mobile (Ala.) Tribune, in discussing the same subject, says: Suppose that the Convention of Mississippi outs that State at once en rapport with the Central Government; and suppose the Convention of Alabama should do exactly other

Suppose that the convention of Mississippi puts that State at once en reapont with the Central Government; and suppose the Convention of Alabama should do exactly otherwise; or reverse the case, and suppose Alabama should be wise and Mississippi unwise, what will be the result! Why, if it be our fate to be unwise, we shall have a free State by our side, whilst we shall have a free State by our side, whilst we shall have a free State by our side, whilst we shall have a free State by our side, whilst we shall be supposed to be insubordinade, and shall have military forces watching us and controlling us, and be, in some sort, as though we were in a territorial condition. The result will be that Mississippi will make some progress toward prosperity, whilst we shall be very nearly where we are now, and have, finally, to yield, and start just from the point where Mississippi started.

There are many good men who recognize the present status. They have no hope of anything like the independence of the South. They are convinced that that is an Eutopian idea. They give up slavery as a something which is only now historical in this country. They assent, in short, to the necessity that is on them to go to work anew, and gather from the debris of the war what will reconstruct and make prosperous these States; but they have been solong accustomed to govern themselves that they cannot—now that they are ready to be placed in harmony with the Federal Union—understand why they cannot start immediately in their new career exactly from the point which they occupied when the war began. They chafe under this condition, and are disposed to sit still and do nothing because they cannot do exactly as they please.

Well, let us tell them that these States have been overpowered and that they are under military rule, mild as it may be. They are subject to the powers at Washington, which have the command of the military and may force them to such terms as may be requisite for the policy which has been or may be determined on. Is this not na

These extracts serve to illustrate at once the dangers to be apprehended, and the powerful check which the United States well as a member. No sheriff or any | Government possesses upon rebellious disother returning officer is eligible for election | tricts. The importance of regaining their in his own official locality. A man who old position in the Union is universally resides in the extreme north of Scotland, | conceded; and while harsh and unnecesmay be elected for a county or town in the | sary conditions would, perhaps, only alienextreme south of England. No one in holy ate the friendship of those who honestly desire to become loyal citizens in future, it is evident that we have now the power to secure an abrogation of all vestiges of slavery, and that justice and sound policy demand that we should improve the present opportunity. Under any circumstances, it is a delicate task to incorporate conquered districts into the very heart of the conquering people, and the difficulties involved in this attempt are intensified by the questions arising out of Emancipation. But if the latter are adjusted in a satisfactory manner, we can afford to trust to the Ame-

There was some discussion, not yery No. XIII. ong ago, on what was called "the Arguelles Case," and blame was attempted to Richmond Branch of the Second be east, by Copperhead journalists, upon

Mr. Sewand's action in the affair. The Third-street Company. almost universal opinion was that, in acting on "the higher law" of humanity and justice, though there was no extradition treaty between Spain and the United States, Mr. SEWARD had done what was right. In the London Athenaum of July 29th, we find the English view of the case and the BUILDING. verdict upon the facts. One of the Blue Books of the last session, presented to both Houses of Parliament by command of THE OLD FLY MARKET, &c

Queen VICTORIA, contains "Correspondence with British Ministers and Agents in Foreign Countries, and with Foreign Ministers in England, relating to the Slave Trade, from January 1 to December 31, 1864." It is reviewed by the Athenaum, a critical ournal never over and above friendly to this country, and, as the article is not unsuitably long, we shall here quote the whole of it. The Athenaum says:

suitably long, we shall here quote the whole of it. The Atheneum says:

"Some of these papers relate to the remarkable case of Colonel de Arguelles, and throw light on corrupt practices which have long made the Cuban Government odious to the enemies of slavery. In the November of 1828, Don José Augustin Arguelles, Lieutenant Governor of the district of Colon, in the Island of Cuba, acting under the instructions of Gen. Dulce, the Captain General of Cuba, captured a large cargo of African negroes that had been landed on the island by a notorious slaver. In return for this service the Cuban Government, paid Colonel Arguelles fifteen thousand dollars as his share of the prize-money, and warmly commended his vigilance and success. Scon, however, it was asserted that, instead of rendering to the supreme authority in Cuba a faithful socount of the number of negroes eaptured, Arguelles and his subordinates made a false return, and kept back one hundred and forty-one negroes; of whom some were sold for seven hundred dollars and others for seven hundred dollars and others for seven hundred and firty dollars each. Finding that there was a stir against him, and fearing the result of a legal investigation, Arguelles withdrew from Cuba and went to New York, where, instead of keeping quiet, he published astounding accusations against Gen. Dulce. Powerful New York journals took up his cause, and the Spanish Colonel figured for a brief day as a chivalric soldier who had escaped the infamous persecutions of General Dulce, who was to have participated in the sale of the intercepted blacks. But no sconer had Arguelles charged his superior with corrupt connivance at the slave-trade and gross malversations in his government. He ropresented that the charge from which he had fed was an utterly false accusation, trumped up by Cuban slave-dealers, furious at the blow which he had given them, and by General Dulce, who was to have participated in the sale of the intercepted blacks. But no sconer had Arguelles uttered these and other brav

vernment, maintain that Arguelles was real innocent, and exclaim against the perfidy the Minister who violated the right of asylu the Minister who violated the right of asylum and surrendered a political refugee. It is fair to presume that before Mr. Seward decided to remit the Lieutenant Governor to the island, under such peculiar circumstances, he had satisfied himself of the votitive's quilt, and that for the sake of the one hundred and forty-one slaves he ought to strain a point to aid. General Dutce. On the passage back to Cuba, Colonel Arguelles wrote to the Captain General, not merely withdrawing his charges, but avowing their falsehood in the most distinct terms. 'I now solemnly and entirely deny all that I published on the 18th,' are words that occur in this recantation. As an illustration of the dishonor possible amongst Spanish officials the story is equally good; whether Arguelles be taken for the victim of unscrupulous enemies or as a culprit who richly deserves his fate."

We were not aware that Arguelles.

We were not aware that ARGUELLES, en route back to Cuba, had withdrawn all his great scoundrel, undoubtedly, and Mr. SEWARD did his duty, as an official as well as a Christian, in sending him back to be tried for his crimes in a court of law. THE-ENUMERATORS appointed to ascer-

tain the population of New York have not quite completed their labors. Four hundred and thirty returns have been made, additional returns are required, and, by the estimates of the Tribune, these will make the aggregate 713,000. This is the probable real result of the investigation heralded in advance as sure to prove the population of New York to exceed 1 000 000 ! The World fraud, to diminish the political representation of the metropolis, and enters into an elaborate discussion to prove that it cannot be correct. It confesses, however, that the population of some of the down-town wards has slightly decreased since 1860, and it. probably fails to make due allowance for the | The Rev. Mr. Chandler was pastor of the con emigration caused by high rents, unhealthy residences, and the discomforts of New York life. It proclaims, in glaring capitals, that "New York city is not led by a big Pennsylvania village;" but the inexorable residents than its bloated neighbor. The fact that the official State census of 1865 reports a smaller population by 100,000 than hat ascertained by the United States census of 1860 is peculiarly annoying to our sensitive cotemporary. It certainly shows fraud then or now, or that the population of New

York is rapidly declining.

York is rapidly declining.

Teachers: National Convention.

This body will assemble in the Hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday of this week. It is expected that the attendance will be large, embracing some four or five hundred of the most prominent friends of education in the country, such as State and county superintendents, principals of colleges and high schools, and delegates appointed by the various state and district associations, besides officials of various grades. Among other eminent men who will be present, we notice the names of Governor Andrew and Professor Lowell Mason, of Massachusetts, who will participate in the exercises of the Convention. On Thursday the whole body will make an excursion to Gettysburg, for the purpose of viewing the famous battleground, the National Cemetery, and other points of interest. The approaching Convention will be one of the most interesting ever held, and we bespeak for it a liberal attendance on the part of our citizens.

Our citizens have been addressed upon the subject of the approaching Mational Convention of Teachers. Hospitality has been invoked in behalf of the strangers who are expected to be in attendance upon the Convention. On inquiry, we are sorry to say that the offers of entertainment fall very far below the requirements. We are not going to mention how very few have thus far extended their hospitalities, but unless a more general regions is given to the repeated requests already made, we fear for the good name of, our city. If families cannot conveniently accommodate these delegates in their own homes, arrangements could readily be made with hotels and boarding-houses at reduced prices, and in this way a degree of hospitality would be reached, as satisfactory, perhaps, as by any any other method. The members who sivil constitute the approaching Convention are coming from every section of the Union. They are not inferior in any respect to any body of men who have ever assembled in our city. The advantages to result from this assemblinge is

ions, the citizens are once more appealed to Another Murder in New York. A nother Marder in New YOPK.

A POLICEMAN RILLED—TWELVE MEN ARRESTED.
Patrolman Thomas Walker, of the Twentyninth precinct, was shot at two o'clock this
morning by a gang of thieves and rufflans he
was enddavoring to arrest. The bullet passed
into his head, and he died in four hours afterwas endeavoring to arrest. The bullet passed into his head, and he died in four hours afterwards.

The circumstances were as follows: Shortly before six o'clock officers Walker and Rork, while on duty on West Soventeenth street, hetween Sixth and Soventh arenues, saw a gang of men coming from a house near Eighth arenue; and the gang immediately proceeded to a carpenter-shop on Seventeenth street, near Seventh arenue. The door of this shop they forced open, and all of them passed in.

The officers then proceeded towards the place, and on their way heard a woman cry for help. They then quickly ran to the shop. As soon as the ruffans saw the officers they endeavored to escape by rushing in a body from the building; and one of their number ired a pistol, the bullet taking effect in Officer Walker's head. He fell, mortally wounded. Officer Rork gave the airm, and sergeant Hughes, with Officers Gambling, Connor, Webb, Holmes, and several other policemen, were soon on the ground, and arrested the following named persons: John Ward, James Murray, Joseph Murray, Matthew Smith, Jas. Farrel, Terence Quinn, Thomas Brady, Henry Miller, James Gilt, Patrick Smith, and Patrick Collins, These men are a most villainous gang of vagabonds. They will be held to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

Policeman Walker died at six o'clock this morning, at the Jews' Hospital, whither he had been conveyed soon after the shooting. The officer bore an excellent character. He was an upright man and a faithful policoman.

Interview of a Virginian with the President of this State, who is very widely known, and who possesses the fullest confidence, as he has enjoyed the highest honors the people of Virginia could bestow, having had an interview recently with President Johnson, says in a private letter to us: "Mr. Johnson received me kindly and courteously; his manner was frank, and his sentiments liberal and conciliatory. He earnestly desires to see the reorganization speedily effected, and if we meet him in a spirit as kind as his own, I am satisfied he will prove himself a true friend to us. It is the part of wisdom and duty so to bear ourselves as to convince the Administration that we are sincere and honest in our professions, and intend faithfully to redeem our obligations as loyal to the Government of the United States. Such I know to be the disposition of the people in this quarter, and such I believe to be the disposition of the whole State."

was an upright man and a faithful policoman The force will probably take action in regard to his death. He leaves an invalid wife.—N

HIGH BRIDGE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. FACTORIES. MILLS, FORGES, SHIP-

BY "CHIES."

The Richmond branch of the Second an Third-street Passenger Railway Compan commences, it may be said, at Third and Brow streets and ends at Second and Coates stree The cars are painted red to distinguish ther rom the Second and Third-streets line. Th ear passes down Brown street. There does no appear to be anything particularly attractive on this portion of the route. Two plain church buildings, one on the north side and the other on the south side, brings to mind a dreadful thunder-storm that occurred about fifteen years since. The church on the north side a that time had a fine steeple. It was struck with a tremendous discharge of electricity and in a very short time the entire structur was enveloped in a conflagration. There were no steam-fire engines in those days, and the hand apparatus was not of sufficient power to save the edifice. The steeple, after burning some time, fell with a great crash, carrying with it a portion of the main building. The present building has no steeple.

In a short time the car reaches a structur

mown as the HIGH BRIDGE. which spans Cohocksink creek, at Bea street, and over which the line of travel i continued. This bridge, for many years, i times long ago, was the only permanent struc-ture by which the stream could be readily crossed. This immediate neighborhood is ap-propriated to coal-yards, lumber-yards, im-mense mills, iron foundries, boller-making stablishments, and machinery generally. The nany forges all around, belch forth their are and smoke like so many volcances, and the busy intonations of iron-clad industry give nistakable notice that Vulcan is here all his glory. Why this bridge is called high is a matter of conjecture. Its archway is high enough to admit an ordinary canal boat to eass through, but the bridge itself is a low pass through, but the bridge itself is a low structure, even with the grade of the street. In this immediate neighborhood there is much to disgust the finer feelings of sensibility. The buildings mostly are dilapidated frames, and nearly all of them are used as low grog-geries, where whisky like that of Bedford street in the Fourth ward, is dealt to bleared. treet, in the Fourth ward, is dealt to bleared eyed humanity. Such places as these are not without interest. They form the dark shades of the picture, by which we can the more pro streakings.

In a short time the car passes by what is commonly known as "Fly Market Square," o 'Treaty Square." It is in the form of a trian gle, with the corners rounded, and was once the site of the old fly market, where fish was mostly sold. The market place was torn down a few years since. It never had a respectab reputation. It was known to have vaults be neath, and anxious parents residing in the neighborhood, in order to keep their children in the house after nightfall, used to tell then the most marvellous ghost stories—how lit-tle boys and little girls were caught by goblins and stowed away in the vaults. These were the impressions made upon the minds of children generally in that section, and as they grew older these stories became so strongly fixed in their minds that half-grown boys and girls were absolutely afraid to go past the place. Indeed, we have heard of instances of girls reusing to go there even in the day-time, be cause of the terrible stories that have been impressed indelibly on their minds in more charges against General Dulce. He is a | tender years. For this the parents, of course, were to blame; it is no palliation to attribute. one of the institutions of old Kensington, and notwithstanding its repulsive character, connections, or surroundings, there were many sorrowful countenances that witnessed its de-struction. The car passes around the euclo-sure, and enters Frankford road, where houses of Revolutionary memory are thickly studied Upon reaching Girard avenue, and at Crease treet, a view is obtained of what is no giving a population of 601,021. Sixty-nine known in this vicinity as the Irish Channel It is supposed to commence at the avelue, and to end at Thompson street. Here there are ranges of cotton factories and mills generally, that give employment to thousands of men, women, and children, who have to labor hard at low wages, scarcely enough to keep soul and body together. Girard avenue is one of the widest thoroughfares in our city, but is bitterly denounces the State census as a not laid out straight, the topography of the country here requiring it to take several bends will be seen the FIRST PRESENTEBIAN KENSINGTON CHURCH,

ed with an immense tower, that may be considered very ornamental. Itsprings high into the air, and may be seen at a great distance gregation that worship in this handsome temple. He died several years since, and splendid white polished marble monument almost in front of the building, marks the spot where his remains repose in the sleep that knows no waking. The tower has been struck cious in the most striking manner. The ride sant than on any other portion. A series of parks are laid out in the centre of the avenue to the extent of nearly three-fourths of mile. These parks were, probably, originally designed as so many sites for market-houses. It is not likely they will ever be put to such garden spots, without much trouble or ex pense. After passing by more immense factories, stove-works, wheelwrights, &c., the car orns down Norris street, and crosses a bridg street; thus furnishing another view of foun dries and glassworks, lead-works, and other immense establishments, and finally sweep-ing round to the left, into Lehigh avenue, of market-houses that have never been occu

ST, ANNE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH. This building is located on Lehigh avenue, a short distance west of the depot on Edgemont street. It is neatly enclosed, and the scene is made the more beautiful by well-aranged ornamental trees. From this standward can be obtained. The Reading Railroad tracks stretch across from west to east, and ong trains of cars, loaded with black diamonds, or returning for more of the same sort are continually on the move. The city is thinly settled in this section. Many landscape Edgement street, and passing down Lehigh avenue, turns into Richmond street, that we lave already passed over, but enters Frank

ford road at a different point than any yet noticed.

THE RENSINGTON M. E. CHURCH. This may be considered one of the prettiest ouildings in the neighborh od where it is lo cated. It was erected in the year 1840, and re built in 1853. It has a pressed brick front, and is quite commodious, and at times thronged with worshippers. Upon reaching the old fly-market triangular park, the car sweeps past it on the west, down Laurel street to Delaware avenue, where are passed mills, foundries, ship buildings, &c. The observant spectator may obtain a view of the place where the New Ironsides was built and where other iron clads were erected, that assisted in giving the death-blow to the recent rebellion. The car continues down Delaware avenue, during which marine views passalons into Coates street, and reaching Second street the route of the Richmond branch ends. The

car, however, continues on down Second street

to the Exchange. Passengers on this line wishing to use the cars of the Second and Third-street route, are furnished with ticket hird-street tout, ithout extra charge. Public Amusements. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The "Festival of Peace" will be repeated at the Academy this evening and on Saturday afternoon. All who did at-tend on Monday evening should not fail to be resent to-night. of minstrels, from 472 Broadway, New York, have arrived in this city, and taken up their eadquarters at Concert Hall, where, this eve orbid their remaining with us after Saturday evening next. Their programme has been so arranged that it cannot fail to suit all tastes. It is replete with songs, burlesques, dances, etc. Our citizens should not allow this troupe to return to their home in New York without arst showing them that the Philadelphian duly appreciate fine minstrelsy.

Fire ANDFATAL BURNING OF TWO CHILDREN.—
On Monday last, about one o'clock P. M., the barn on the farm of Mr. Frederick Kottcamp, on which Mr. Kleifman resides, a short distance north of town, was discovered to be on ire, and it was totally consumed with all its contents of wheat and other agricultural products. It seems that some gunpowder; and matches used in blasting limestone were in the barn, and Mr. Kleifman's two little children, boys, one about three and the other less than two years old, had made their way thore, and the matches were lighted and the powder exploded, burning them both very severely all over their persons and setting the barn on fire. The mother who was in the house, from which she had scarcely missed them after dinner when their father, went to his work, ran to their relief, and was also somewhat burned. Both children died within twenty-four hours after the accident, from the effects of their injuries.—York Pennsylvanian.

OUTSIDE VIEW OF THE ARGUELLES PARSINGER RAILWAY TRIPLE OF THEMS.

THE PRESS-PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDA'R AUGUST 16: 1865.

The Base Frence Suize of the is "The improved Fattern, 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. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.-Mr.George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome assortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Frize Modal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any

other in the world. HOT-BOUSE GRAPES, CHOICE FRUITS, CONFECrioss, &c...The most tempting stock in this city, at A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut. Roasted Almonds, Chocolates, and a hundred other delicious things, adapted for the season, can now be had at his counters.

VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide mselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. FAIRBANKS' SCALES .- Such is the absolute rfection and truthfulness to which the m hanism of these Scales has been brought, that

the elasticity of metals of which they are con

structed, and their liability to yield unde

leavy strains, has been entirely cou so that the indications are precisely alike, no matter on what part of the platform the weight For compactness, accuracy, and durability when applied to every commodity, from a ves-sel of a hundred tons down to the merest "dust of the balance," nothing equals the Fairbanks icales. They are the product of genius, and the result of more than thirty years' careful study, and constant efforts for perfection; and now you may find them testing and determin ing the value and weight of every material in the range of trade and commerce.

It is by thus attending to every demand in the wide world that this house has become the great national scale manufacturing establish-ment of the United States. From Maine to

Texas, and from Florida to Washington Terr tory, their scales have become the established standard weighing balances of the age. THE COMING "CARNIVAL."-The fele which is to come off at Atlantic city to-night, promises to be a grand affair. The ladies will dress magnificently, the fancy costumes will be very fanciful, and that there will be a crowd of well-dressed gentlemen present is evidenced by the fact that most of them will wear full suits made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chest nut street, above Sixth. This festival will be one of the finest of the season, the facts given bove affording ample testimony upon tha

THE FRENCH AND AMERICAN INSTITUTE FO Young Ladies, advertised in our columns combines a thorough English course, with an fficient French Department, such as is no found in any other school on this continent. WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, CORNICES, Bedding, and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, 1408

SEVEN-THIRTIES For sale at a discount In sums to suit, by Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS FOR RENT and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant pianos for sale on ting terms. Seventh and Chestnut. EYE. EAR. AND CATARRH SUccessfully treated y J. Isaacs, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, 519 Pine

street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge or examination.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was a lively time at the stock board yesterday, the market having broken under the constant hammering of the "bears." The failure of a prominent New York gold operator to meet his obligations, involving serious losses to men in good standing there, coupled with the bank failures and forgeries lately developed, had the effect to destroy confidence and upset prices. The fancy stocks 513/. a decline of 11/4 on the closing figure of at 51. About 30,000 shares were offering during the day. The railway share list otherwise was very dull. Camden and Amboy sold in a mall way at an advance of W. and. Catawissa. small way at an advance of 1/4, and Catawissa preferred was steady at 25/4. There was considerable activity in Government loans, but prices were generally weak. The registered 38s sold at 1061/4; the 5-20s at 105/4; and the 10-40s at 35/4—the 5-20s at 105/4; and the 10-40s at 35/4—the 5-20s at 105/4; and the 10-40s at 35/4—the 5-20s at 105/4; atter being a decline of 1/4. The 7-30s declined 1/4 with sales at 90. State 5s were steady at 10/4-0/1ty 6s were unchanged, free sales making 55/5 for the unchanged, free sales making to for the new and 914 for the attricipals. Company bonds were dull, and gen ally lower. In the oil stocks there was a fair trade doing, at steady prices. Canal stocks continue very dull; a single sale of Morris Canal preferred was effected at 120. Of Bank stocks, the offly sale was off Mechanics, at 29. The Coal stocks are steady. If further lots of Fulton sold at 64, and Na. Greek at 1. Passenger Rame securities are very dull; Hestonville sold at 18. The general tendency of the market is for

18. The general tendency of the market is for Later in the afternoon the telegraphic wires brought the intelligence, from New York of another heavy "defalcation," as it is mildly called, but as it was after business hours when, the news was announced, its effect upon the market is not known. Bank defalcations and robberies appear to be the order of the day. The public have not quite digested the particulars of one stupendous swindle or forgery, till they are treated to another equally stupendous. We alluded, yesterday, to the reports current, late in the afternoon, on Third street, that further extending the property of the respective freeds had been discovered in New York. sive frauds had been discovered in New York city, and to the ruinous effect of these rumors upon the stock and money markets. The details of the latest criminal effort in the financial line are given in yesterday's New York journals. A gold broker, named P. R. Mum-ford, was reported, on Saturday last, to be "in difficulty." and was unable to make good his checks upon bank. On Monday he acknow-ledged his failure, but refused, says the Times,

under legal counsel, to answer particular in-quiries as to how he disposed of about \$130,000 in gold, delivered to him early on his default are six or seven in number, to the amount of from \$10,000 to \$30,000 each. Scarcely responsibility, yet delivered their gold, in good falth, on his simple checks upon the good faith, on his simple checks upon the bank, without certification. The deliveries thus made on Saturday were altogether \$170, 000. One party was fortunate enough to have his check for the proceeds of \$10,000 certified just before the close of bank hours. Two others demanded back their gold, and received it from the clerk of Mumford, to the amount of \$30,000. Further developments will probably transpire through some legal investigation o One or more of the victims to the foregoing fraud have attempted to stop payment at the Bank of New York, the common depository of

the bullion brokers and gold speculators, of the certified gold checks delivered to Mum. ford on Saturday, but this, it is thought, will not save their loss. The checks are a direct obligation of the bank to pay the gold which they call for, on proper endorsement. They are a negotiable instrument, and cannot be arrested in the hands of a third innocent party, The Times says that the Bank of New York will regard no caucat of the sort, except so far as to report by whom the gold is demanded, and to whom paid on proper endorsement. It is probable that the attempt to stop the payment of these checks is based upon a rumor that Mnmford, who acknowledges to heavy losses on the street, had fraudulently assigned creditor, or the trustee of certain funds upon which he was doing business, and the return f which was suddenly demanded of him last The Mumford fraud has not more suddenly

followed the Jenkins robbery of the Phenix Bank, than we have a third stupendous de velopment in the nature of forgery of gold checks on the Bank of New York, not only of the signatures of the three or four brokers who keep their gold accounts with the bank, but of the certificates of the bank itself. The mount in the aggregate is yet to be traced out. Rumor may possibly greatly exaggerate the sum to \$200,000, but the uneasiness of the gold brokers and banks and private bankers gold brokers and banks and private bankers who have advanced on Bank of New York gold checks, is increased by the circumstance that in the cases of Jenkins and of Mumford, the first reports were below the real facts as ubsequently brought to light. The arrangement with the Bank of New York was made, some six months ago, at a cost to each of the firms keeping their gold accounts with the bank, to avoid the robbery of old bags on the street, and various frauds in all of which had occurred in the speculative excitement and enormous transactions of 1831. It now transpires that the new arrangement is liable to the more dangerous contingency of forgery, besides having contributed, in various ways, a more ready facility to the gambling and cornering operations of the Gold Room in time of peace than the exclusive em ployment of gold, in bags, afforded in season

of war. The following were the quotations for gold on Saturday at the hours named:

10 A. M. 1412
11 A. M. 1414
12 M. 1404
12.30 P. M. 1414
13 P. M. 1414
13 P. M. 1414
13 P. M. 1414
13 P. M. 1414
14 The New York Herala, in a long article on the recent oil developments, refers to a now region which is now attracting much attention, as follows:

"Bennehoff Run has suddenly grown into considerable importance. The run empties into Oil Creek, near Petroleum Centre, Washington, McCliutock farm. Thore are now five flowingwells and eleven wells going down. All the developments have been made since the 22d of March last. Among the flowing wells may be enumerated the Lady Harmon, the first struck, which flows one hundred barrols; the Getty well flows two hundred and fifty Saturday at the hours named:

barrels, and improving; the Spence well flows one-hundred and fifteen barrels, and is also improving. These good atrikes have naturally operated attively sensation about Bennehoff, and adjoining property has largely increased in value. Those who would enjoy a rough walk of four miles from Petroleum Centre should visit those new wells on Bennehoff,"
"Lying between Bennehoff run and Oll creek, and adjoining the Washington McClintock farm, is the Stevenson farm of one hundred and fifty acres. This farm lies within a few rods of the Lady Harmon and the other large wells on Bennehoff run; land on the Stevenson farm has been leased at \$500 per acre and half the oll. The demand for these leases is very general, as it is believed to be among the best oil territory in the oil region. This property is under the management of the Ocean of Comprny, of Philadelphia, in which those veteran and successful oil operators, the Phillips Brothers, have a large interest. The same company also have an interest in the land on Philole, where they are about staking two wells, near the United States well." The New York Post of last evening says: Gold opened at 141½; and, after falling to 140½, closed at 141½.

The loan market is quiet; the few transactions of the morning have been done at 7.

Commercial paper is dull, and quotations are nominal.

The stock market is greatly depressed by the heavy failures, and the consequent throw-ing of a large amount of stocks on the market. Governments are a fraction lower, but rail-road shares have had a heavy fall, and close weak.

After the board the market fell 2@2% per 2ont., closing steady, with Eric at 70%. Later, Eric sold at 32. The following is a comparative statement of ne earnings of the North Pennsylvania Rail oad Company: \$3,500 86 Increase...

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for he week ending August 12, 1865 : Where shipped from. WEEK. LY. TOTAL. Ts. Cwt. Ts. Cwt. Ts. Cwt.

Audenreid. 448 12
Lehigh and Susq'hanna. 323 00
Landmesser's. 118 00
Wilkesb'e C'l & Iron Co-1, 183 03
Lehigh Coal & Nay. Co
Other Shippers. 11 10
Warren Run. 11 10 ..... 123,005 11 114,159 05 Drexel & Co. quote:

S. Bonds 1881, new.... S. Certif. of Indebted: S. 7 3-10 notes..... artermasters' Youcher ders for Certif. of Indel Sterling Exchange... 5-20 Bonds, old...... 6-20 Bonds, new..... Sales of Stocks, August 15. 

SECOND CALL | 200 Royal | 81 | 500 | do | 830 | 81 | 500 | St Nicholas | 15 | 100 | Mingo | 500 | 82 | 500 | St Nicholas | 15 | 100 | Mingo | 500 | 23 | 500 | do | 23 | 500 | do | 23 | 500 | do | 24 | 500 | do | 25 | 600 | do | 25 | 6

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

2500 City 6s, new.cash 91 | 4400 do.municip'l.lts 91 FIRST BOARD. FIRST BOARD.

2000 U S 5-20s...coup.105% 300 Reading R...lots 51
1000 do.new.coup.104% 1600 do...lots...b5 51
150 U S 7.30s..July...99 100 do.....b30 51
350 do..lots...Feb 99% 100 do......50%
700 City 6s, new..lots 91 100 Catawissa pref... 23%
8000 State 5s ....lots 90% 27 Cam & Am R. Its.124%
1000 Reading 6s 70... 94 100 Lehigu Zinc.cash 39 | 100 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101 | 101

100 do municipal 91
100 U S 10-40 bds ...cp.985
100 do ...tis-505
100 do ...tis-505 SALES AT THE CLOSE. | SALES AT THE CLOSE. | 200 Big Tank | 160. 11/2 | 18 Penna R | 57% | 100 Big Tank | 100 Junction Oil | 23/2 | 100 Reading R | 50% | 100 Curtin Oil | 23/2 | 100 Ge | 55.51 | 500 Mingo Oil | 510 2/2 | 100 do | 55.51 | 500 Mingo Oil | 510 2/2 | 100 do | 55.51 | 200 St Nicholas | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2 | 17/2

Philadelphia Markets. August 15-Evening. There is very little demand for Flour either for shipment or home use, and the market is firm but quiet at previous quotations, most of the stock being held above the views of buyers or withdrawn for the present. The only sales we hear of are 300 bbls old Western extra family at \$8.50; 100 bbls high grade extra fresh-ground at \$9; 400 bbls fresh-ground family at \$9.50@10, and 350 bbls Blue Ridgedo, on terms kept private. The trade are buying moderately within the range of \$6.50@7.50 for super fine; \$7.75@8.75 for extras, and from \$8.50 to \$11.50 % bbl for extra family and fancy lots, according to brand and freshness. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are but little inquired for, and and Corn Meal are but little inquired for, and dull at previous quotations.

Grain.—There is not much Wheat offering, and the market is firm but quiet at about previous rates. The millers are not disposed to operate except for immediate wants. Sales reach 3,000 bus reds at \$2,210 for common to prime new Delaware, and \$2,12,215 for old Western. Choice lots are scarce and held higher, without sales to any extent. About 7,600 bus white sold, part at \$2,25 for Michigan, and part on terms kept private. Rye is scarce, and sales of 500 bus are reported at \$1.15. Corn is quiet, with sales of 600 bus yellow at \$9c, and small lots from store at 1,02c more. Oats are inactive, and the sales of new moderate at 52.05c, on the cars and in store. Barley and Barley Malt remain quiet.

Barke—Quercitron is in steady demand, at \$2.50 for first No. 1, but generally held higher, and we hear of no sales. No change in Tanners' Bark.

Cotton.—The market is unsettled and very dull, with free receipts and very little disposition on the part of buyers to operate, except for immediate wants, and the sales are confined to a few small lots at about 410 for middlings.

Groceries are without much change and dull at previous quotations.

for immediate wants, and the sales are confined to a few small lots at about 440 for middlings.

GROCERIES are without much change and rather quiet, and the sales are confined to Sugars, of which some 300 hhits, mostly Porto Rico, have been taken on terms kept private, including Cuba at 12@13c, on time. Of Coffees there is no stock in first hands. Molasses is in moderate request, with further small sales of clayed Cuba at 39c; English Island at 40c, and Syrup at 65c.

Provisions.—The market for the Hog product continues almost at a stand-still, with a very light stock to operate in, and a limited business to note in way of sales.

Whisky is firmly held, with further small sales at 24@25c for refilled and prime bbls.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour.

1,100 bbls.

Wheat.

7,200 bus.
Corn.

1,200 bus.
Cots.

Whisky is firm; sales of 200 bbls Western at TALLOW is steady; sales 85,000 hs at 12@13c. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August 16. 

Schr Ann S Cannon, Haley, from Boston, in allast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co. Schr M B Kahony, Coffin, from New York, in select to certain. ballast to captain.
Schr Kate Wentworth, Adams, from New York, in ballast to Warren & Grogg. ork, in ballast to Warren & Greege. Schr Mary, Hendrickson, i day from Odessa, el, with grain to Christian & Co. Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Salis-Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Salisbury, in ballast to captain.

Schr J C Henry, Lore, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Schr Hale, Newman, 5 days from Newburyport, in ballast to captain.

Schr M Wrightington, Thacher, 5 days from Boston, with muse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr S P Adams, Tabbutt, 3 days from New York, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.

Schr E A Conant, Foss, 4 days from Salem, with mase to captain.

Schr Mary Mershon, Brightman, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr Maggie M Weaver, Weaver, from Salem, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr Rachel Miller, Baker, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Breeze, Hulse, from New York, in ballast to captain. Schr Breeze, Huise, from New York, in Sat to captain.
Schr S Washburn, Thrasher, from Taunton, in ballast to Riskinson, Graff, & Co.
Schr Sarah Selsey, Carroll, from New Haven, in ballast to captain.
Schr New Globe, Bray, from New Bedford, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr W H. Tiers, Hoffman, from Boston, in ballast to J G and G S Repplier.
Schr Mary Ann, McDevitt, from Norwalk, in ballast to captain.

callast to captain.
Schr Hannah Matilda, Gray, from Fall River,
n ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Adams, from Pennsgrove, Schr Haunah Matilda, Gray, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Sarah Louisa, Adams, from Pennsgrove, N. J., in ballast to captain.
Schr Cherub, Wainwright, from Pennsgrove, N. J., in ballast to captain.
Schr Cherub, Wainwright, from Pennsgrove, N. J., in ballast to captain.
Schr Jas Bliss, Hatch, from Providence, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Washington, D. C., in ballast to Captain.
Schr Transit, Weldon, from Graenport, in ballast to L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Charm, Starr, from Boston, in ballast to Langff, & Co.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Sheldon, from Providence, in ballast to J. G. & S. Repplier.
Schr J. Eranklin, Smith, from Boston, in ballast to J. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, from Salem, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Wellington.
Schr J. C. Runyon, Mathis, from Salem, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr H. P. Shmmons, Hyam, from Stonington, conn, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman, & Co.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, from Providence, in ballast to J. & G. Sepplier.
Steamer Uncas, Fargo, from Norwich, Conn, with mdse to B. Adams, Jr.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 45 hours from Hartford, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer J. S. Rockwell, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Shropshire, 23 hours from New York, with mdse to W. M. Baird & Co.

Cleared.

Brig Adrio (Br), Mackenzie, Cronstadt.
Brig Evergreen, Nelson, Barbadoes.
Schir S P Adams, Tabbutt, Boston.
Schir Kate, Wentworth, Roston.
Schir Maggie M Weaver, Weaver, Boston.
Schir Maggie M Weaver, Weaver, Boston.
Schir Me Globe, Bray, Boston.
Schir New Globe, Bray, Boston.
Schir New Globe, Bray, Boston.
Schir Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.
Schir Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.
Schir Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.
Schir S Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schir S Washburn, Thrasher, Taunton.
Schir C Shaw, Reeves, Boston.
Schir P Boice, Adams, Boston.
Schir C Shaw, Reeves, Boston.
Schir Games Bliss, Hatch, Bangor, Me.
Schir Halo, Newman, Newburyport.
Schir Golant, Smith, Vienna, Md.
Schir Caroline, Fox, Providence.
Schir Geo S Adams, Fisk, Boston.
Schir Tansit, Weldon, Providence.
Schir Geo S Adams, Kelly, Roxbury.
Schir Edgewater, Somers, Roxbury.
Schir B Franklin, Smith, Lynn.
Schir Geo Edwards, Weeks, Providence.
Schir Geo Edwards, Weeks, Providence.
Schir Breeze, Hulse, Providence.
Schir H P Simmons, Hyam, Providence.
Schir E F Randolph, Ksley, Baltimore.
Schr E Iza and Rebecca, Price, Salisbury.
Str I Neas, Fargo, Norwich, Ct.
Str W C Pierrepont, Shropshire, New York.

Memoranda. Bark John Boulton (Br.) Davis, hence 21st May, at Rio Janeiro 18th ult. Bark Almira, Coombs, hence at Boston or Bark Almira, Coombs, hence at Boston or Monday. Brig Amelia (Ital.) Colombo, hence 7th ult for Cork, at Queenstown 3d inst. Brigs Julia Ford, Lewis, and Valencia, Small, hence at Boston on Monday. Schr Sgrah J Bright, Shaw, hence at Providence 12th inst.
Schrs Ella, Lombard; West Wind, Lawson, and O Buxton, Flint, sailed from Providence 12th inst for this port.
Schr H B Gibson, Crocker, hence at Mystic, Schr H B thison, Orderes, across as Lysin, Ct, 10th inst.

Schrs L S Watson, Wells; A E Martin, Martin; W B Thomas, Winsmore; J Burley, Shaw; N E Clark, Clark; P.A Saunders, Saunders; F B Baird, Irelin; R W Dillon, Ludlam, and Lizzie Maule, Frambes, hence at Boston 12th inst. Schr Kossuth, Strong, cleared at Boston 12th inst for this port. Schr Monterey, Whitmarsh, sailed from Dighton 12th inst for this port. Schr S L Crocker, Presbrey, hence at Taun-

Schr S L Crocker, Fresbrey, hence at Taunton 12th inst.

Schr S L Crocker, Fresbrey, hence at Taunton 12th inst.

Schr Flight, Gladding, from Providence for this port, sailed from Bristol 12th inst.

Schr Expedite, Franklin, sailed from Baker's Landing, R I, 12th inst, for this port.

Schr Warren C Nelson, Rose, hence at Apponang 12th inst.

Schr Geo Fales, Nickerson: Effort, Barrett; Elizabeth, Brown; C A Greiner, Cruise, and E P King, Smith, hence at Providence 13th inst.

Schr Minnie Kinne, Parsons, sailed from Providence 13th inst for this port.

Sch Star (of Rockland,) Keene, from Bangor for Dighton, with a cargo of lumber, was towed into Newport on Saturday afternoon, full of water, by schr Horace Staples, Capt. Gibbs, from New Bedford for Philadelphia, she heving struck a rock the Same morning, when of Cuttylunk.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. Farnsworth, Boston Solomon, Wmsport Cowperthwait, N J Abbe, New Jersey dobinsoit, Penna ambull, Worrester tton & wf, Maryland Olll, Richmond, Va

& son, Fig., Pittsburg kard, Cleveland

ing, Md

, Iowa Iland, Penna

Alex McFariand & Ia. NJ
J JM Sellmyer & Wt. Mc
howel Homer
has E Ferris, Delaware
has E Ferris, Delaware
has E Ferris, Delaware
has E Ferris, Delaware
John Gee, Prov. Ri
Clorecker, N Jersey
VJ Bradbury, Mass
J C Crocker, N Jersey
LG Raed, M D. N York
A Butler, Maine
P Dickinson, Dubuque
V Markham, Alb'n Mills
M Hoos, Maryland
Humphreys, Maryland
Holod, Waryland
Holod, J S N
S Toules, U S The Madison J Graman, New Jersey C F Rockwi O Christman, Norrist'n J H Marvin, 1 J T Barns, Narrowaburg E Marvin, 1 J O Whitaker, New York E Pratt & li H C Hughes, Baltimore W Barton

The Merchants. B Mosely

Dicterich, Thinois

Crianger, T Haute, and
Uverstone, Ohio
I Sherman, California

Stafford Eric Bride

Stafford Eric Bride

ON Nithinga The Union

Fenstamacner, Espy
B Okeson, Perryville
Rahter, Harrisburg
Rosston, Philada
W H Beecher, Penna
Hukfil, Wheeling
Depro, Washington
D B Nice, Pulnan
D B Nice, Pulnan
D B Nice, Pulnan
D B Nice, Pulnan
D B Nice, Pulnan H Beecher, Penna Iukili, Wheeling Depro, Washington Joewenstein, Davenp't McKnight, Pittsburg Chanip, Ohio The Commercial.

Spanogle, Pottsville W Gilchrist, Penna M Coates
Geo Talcot, New York

A G Davis, Po
W T Richards
W C Williams

The Barley Sheaf. Henry Goff, Chester
J V Kosvett, Chester
John Melliams, Chester
John Menama, Chester
Jas Gill, Chester
E M Lyons & la, Chester
E E Havill & la, Chester
J Cliff, Chester
John Hanly, Chester
John Hanly, Chester J Cliff, Chester
John Hanly, Chester
W H Hartby, Chester
W H Hartby, Chester
L A Ridge, Bristol
A Yandegrift, Edwington
M Orris Jarrett, Ba
M Sheaphard, Bucks co E
U Russ, Altonso
J Cadwalader, Fox Chasel E L Russ, Altonso The States Union. The States Union.

The States Union.

M L Baker, Marletta, Pa, Miss R Archer, i'en Geo O'Neill, Wilm, Del L M Rocap, New York. Wm Marsh, Huntingdon Sami Calher, S Lake City G S Crim, Galion, is Sami Carpenter, Indiana Jas Monteath, Buffalo Chas Murphy, Albany, NY F Marshall, Boston A Chandler, Boston M Bossart, Latrobe J M Laughlin, Jacksonvie J M Laughlin, Jacksonvie J M Laughlin, Jacksonvie J M Sami R Andrews, I J C Runting, Contenting W C Logan, Fenna

W C Logan, Fenna

The Black Bear. W H Brown, M Chunk
B Unangst, Easton
A M Shantz, New Texas
Complete Richard Robb sh. Pennsboro Robi Holloway. SPECIAL NOTICES THE DOG DAYS. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL. 'Tis a cognomen meet These times of burning heat ''Dog Days'' to call, For then the horrid fear Of hydrophobia near Does thought appal.

"The dog-star rages " now. From him we bear: Boldly appear. A young friend of our own Was out walking, alone, When a huge, grim Bull-dog did advance, Seized hold of his pants. His skin escaped the bite, His sain escaped the bite.
Though the pants were spoiled quite.
But this was nought.
Since, that very same hour,
A nice pair from the Tower,
Cheaply he hought.

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ortment of all kinds, styles, and sizes of cle TOWER HALL IN THE Nonpariel Curling Iron. cater being separate, makes it more conver se, and removes all risk of over-heating oughening it by the action of the fire. F FOLDING POCKET CLOTHES RACK

ing on, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRU. & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MAE IT IS NOT A DYR. KEEPS THE SCALP CLEAN, GOOL, AND HELL "London" Gray "Hair Color Boss Restor
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"London" Changed "Hair Color Stain Restor
"London" "Hair Color Stain Restor
"London" "Hair Color Stain Restor
"London" "Hair Color Stain Restor
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'London' 'Hair Color Resto 'London' Dyeing. 'Hair Color any- less Single Bottles, 75 cents, Six Bottles, \$4. COMING HOME FROM THE COUNTR OTT & CO., General Agents. EYE, EAR, THROAT, LUNG DISES

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OWAY, & COWDEN, 23 North SINTH and by DYOTT & CO., 232 North SECON Prepared only by B. C. PERRY, De-to. 49 BOND Street, New York, and Il Druggists. Price, 22 per bottle. Cal PERRY'S MOTH AND FRECKLE HAYR DYE! HAIR DYE! BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the orld. The only true and perfect Dye-stantaneous, and reliable; produces a Black or Natural Brown; remedies the in a Bad Dyes, and frequently restores the color. Sold by all Druggists. The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR, 51 BARCLAY SITE SCRATCH NO MORE. "SWAYNE'S ALL-HEALING UINTMI

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