THURSDAY, AUGUST 17, 1865. FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 15 Is published this day. The following is its

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IV. LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL" on the

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tion in New York—The Latest News from Mexico, Enrope, and other parts of the world. X. FINANCIAL MOVEMENTS.—The Latest Monetary and Commercial Reports.—The Latest Monetary and Commercial Reports.

The "WAR PRESS" contains other interesting items of general intelligence from all parts of this and other countries. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for

PHILADELPHIA POLITICS.

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candidates for municipal and for county officers, to be voted for at the coming elections. So far as we know, these candidates are generally citizens of excellent character. DANIEL M. Fox, who is named for Mayor, is much respected for his integrity and intelligence; and CHARLES J. BIDDLE, the nominee for City Solicitor, is an esteemed and unexceptionable gentleman. The Democrats have placed one soldier upon their ticket-Captain John T. Riley, for Clerk of the Court of Common Pleasbarren compliment, we surmise, to a most deserving man. The Legislative ticket has several of the names of the old members upon it for the House, but the candidates for Senator in the Second, S. H. Davis, and Fourth district, G. W. H. SMITH, are both new men. There does not seem to have been much excitement in the Conventions, though there was bloody skirmishing in the Eighth and Seventeenth wards, between some of the factions. At the fight in the former, two men were seriously injured. The conflict in the latter has resulted in another "split" in the Thirteenth Legisla. tive district, the scene of a former bitter feud between the DONNELLY and the anti-DONNELLY divisions. The only resolutions adopted were the following, passed by

the County Convention: First. That we hereby reaffirm our devotion to the old-time principles of the Democratic party.
Second. That we also reaffirm our devotion to the laws and Constitution, and our unaltered attachment to the glory and welfare of our ountry.
Third. That to insure the permanency of free

Third. That to insure the permanency of free instinutions, to consolidate the union of the States, and to develop the prosperity of the land, it is the duty of all citizens to aid us in restoring to power a party whose principles are in unison with the institutions of the country, and that knows no power superior to the Constitution and laws of its country and State. Fourth. That we welcome home those gallant men whose bravery upon a hundred fields maintained the glory of our flag. All honor their patriotism and valor, and will protect their interests against all who may assail them.

What is exactly meant by "the old-time

What is exactly meant by "the old-time principles of the Democratic party," is not stated. In Ohio there is quarrelsome diversity as to whether the Calhoun doctrine of State rights is included in these tenets. In Maine, President Johnson's reconstruction policy is inserted as one of them. In Kentucky and Delaware it is a "Democratic principle" to oppose the constitutional abolition of slavery. Since the "old time" doctrines went to wreck at Charleston and Baltimore in 1860, and the "new time" declaration at Chicago, in 1864, that the war against the rebellion was "a failure," provoked the protest and sealed the fate of General McClellan, the only safety of the leaders is to deal in harmless generali-

ties, and to bide the issue of events. This was evidently the design in the enunciation of such vague and indefinite platitudes as the above by the Philadelphia Democracy. The National Union party has not yet elected the delegates to its Convention for the nomination of candidates for municipal and county officers, and for members of the State Legislature. These important hodies will meet on Thursday of next week. Although not much feeling has been exhibited in political movements since the close of the rebellion, every day makes it certain that the people are watching the party managers with a keener zest than usual, and that the events of the coming Congress will be of transcendant interest. Every intermediate election is, therefore, of considerable consequence. In city matters, the reported action of Hon. ALEXANDER HENRY, declining to be a candidate for reelection as Mayor, has produced a decided "sensation." The retirement of a chief magistrate at once so patriotic, unselfish, and firm, elicits much regret, and will necessitate great care in the selection of a successor who will be qualified to pursue the same and even a more independent course. The names of some of our best citizens are suggested as candidates. The City Convention cannot be too discriminating and deliberate on this subject. Our city debt is enormous -our taxes inprecedentedly high-and the demand for an energetic, positive, and inquiring administration, universal. In fact, nothing is more alarming, in view of the future, than the heavy and increasing indebtedness of our municipalities, great and small. We know of no subject more worthy of the statesman's reflection and advice. It concerns us, then, to put forward such a citizen for Mayor, and such candidates for City Council, and for the State Legislature, as will have intelligence to understand and firmness to cope with this weighty responsibility. We hear of no opposition to Mr. MANN, District Attorney of the County, and Mr. BREWSTER the City

their capacity and courage are admitted by friend and foe. We cannot conclude without expressing the hope that the delegates of the National Union party will bear in grateful recollection the deservings of the brave men to whose heroism we are indebted for the de-feat Af ... Among these modest yet powerful and controlling classes, we recognize talent and fitness for any position in the gift of the people.

THE NORTH AMERICAN CONTINENT. To the ignorant the world seems full of contradictions, and nature but a vast sum of discords; yet to the wise the whole universe appears as one grand, harmonious unit, an anthem without a single discordant note, a sublime movement advancing from first to last, from principal to ultimate in a continuous progression ever upwards, ever onwards, "unhasting. unresting." The researches of the naturalist, the deductions of the philosopher. and the fancies of the poet, corroborate each other, and find common foundation upon the grand, fundamental laws of the universe. The wildest legend or romance current among the infant peoples becomes a reality in the science of after-time. The giant of the "Arabian Nights," imprisoned in the little casket, becoming, when liberated a large and threatening tyrant, to be again enslaved by the magic seal of Solomon, is but a grotesque legend, a mere imagination of a wandering storyteller; vet the mystic signet of Solomor meant even to his hearers that knowledge of nature which made him master of its great forces; and modern science can reread the story as the history of the new giant steam, the obedient slave of the word which orders him to spread o'er land and ocean, and even plunge into the depths of earth for the golden treasures hidden under its surface.

In the same grand system of adjustment we find that the nations of the earth have been educated as the child in his father's house; that is, that the peoples have been

separated and confined within their own national or family limits by barriers built by Nature, until the hour when they were fitted to mingle with each other, as the fullgrown man is sent to try his strength in the world of society and business. The structure of the continent of Asia divided the peoples not only into nations, but into tribes. Even Europe, although of a less marked type, gathered the inhabitants of each river basin into a separate nation. nimical to those on the other side of the mountain range which gave their own river ts direction, and controlled its currents. The grand meeting-ground for which the nations were slowly and surely preparing, hrough all the vicissitudes of history, was found in the western world; and here the adult peoples are gathering. In this new country society was to assume its simplest and most natural form, and mankind to

find conditions where old questions could be solved, and ancient wrongs remedied. A continent of simple structure stood al ready prepared for the use required of it, and the narrow belt of ocean-coast first included in the primitive union of "the old thirteen," broadens with the growing time, until it spreads from ocean to ocean, im pressing the great rivers and mighty mountains with all their buried treasure into its service, and proves the justice of the claim by the grandeur of the results.

An American author has represented the contrast of the natural and geological formation of the continents, by comparing Asia and Europe to the form of bowls inverted, where all currents diverge from a The Democrats have nominated their centre, while America, on the contrary, i the bowl with a mountain rim on either ocean, giving a vast centre, into which all ides may flow, mingling and combining in peaceful and happy fusion. Geology has prepared the continent for the office. The nations of the world come to us seeking refuge, and demanding that we shall fulfil our prescribed duty. It is our work to see that it pecomes no cauldron of seething discords, but a cup of peace and amity.

> AMERICAN PROGRESS. The last four years have fully impresse he world with the conviction that American affairs are not to be judged by precedents in our own or other countries. We have achieved so many "impossibilities" that we have a right to assert that in our lexicon "there is no such word as fail." We have only to be true to ourselves, just, wise, and faithful to our destiny, to secure for the nation a future as brilliant and triumphant as her past history. Our citizens abound in energy, intellect and wealth, and the war proved that beneath the crust of peaceful industry an inexhaustible mine of heroism was always slumbering, ready for instant service wherever an exigency should demand its exercise. While the struggle with the rebellion was at its height, the ordinary business pursuits of the North were prosecuted with a degree of activity and zeal never exceeded before. The Government set the example in authorizing and assisting, in the midst of its severest financial straits, the construction of the Pacific Railway, an international thoroughfare that will revolutionize the whole course of commerce, and accelerate immensely the development of our national wealth: and in completing great public buildings, whose construction had languished for years. The people caught the same spirit. and, organizing trade and business on an almost entirely new basis, greatly increased the productive capacity of their ordinary sources of vast wealth in our petroleum districts and in the rich gold and silver mines of the Western Territories. Now that peace is restored, there is a natural depression in those pursuits which were dependent for prosperity upon military

necessities; but the foundations are being laid for future industrial operations of the most profitable character. The Southern States are preparing, slowly it is true, but surely, to supply crops of cotton, sugar, rice, and tobacco. Northern farms are, with the assistance of the labor furnished by the disbanded soldiers, being put into the best possible order. Manufacturers are looking confidently to the nation for such protection as will enable them to compete with foreign rivals. American commerce, since the Confederate privateers have been swept from the ocean, s rapidly regaining its old position. And a vast tide of emigration is sweeping westward to the Rocky Mountains to found new giant Republics, and to extract mineral treasures that will exceed in value the products of any other age or country. The Pacific Railway is no longer a vague project but a living reality. In a very brief period the whole route from San Francisco to Nevada will be completed, and it is confidently predicted that in less than four years the eastern sections will be extended to Colorado. As the smoke of battle clears away. the American people are getting a distinct idea of what next is to be done, and with characteristic promptitude, action speedily follows discernment and resolution. In a short time, all the energies that achieved victory under the lead of our brave generals and wise statesmen, will be turned actively and effectively into the most important and most remunerative

> in wealth with a rapidity for which past experience furnishes no precedent.

channels of peaceful industry, and then we

shall again amaze mankind by exhibitions

of our capacity for agriculture, manufac-

tures, commerce, and mining, and advance

In its issue of yesterday, the New York Herald, speaking of "the Panic in Wallstreet," solemnly and sadly announced that 'the scenes of 1837 and '57 seemed likely o be re-enacted, and even on a more giganic scale, "and that the beginning of the end is approaching, and unless some radical change is made, and that speedily, in our financial system, we must pass through a depressing ordeal before we regain our former healthy condition." But, in another article, vis-a-vis to this dark prophecy, the same consistent journal praises up the project of building a new opera-house in Solicitor; and this, doubtless, because New York, and says: "This is the time. then, for the project of a suitable operahouse, where Italian, German, and French opera could be given." That is, when the scenes of 1837 and '57 are likely to be reenacted, and even on a more gigantic scale, and the beginning of the end is approaching we are told! This reminds one of the popular story that NERO fiddled while imperial Rome was in flames. A more gigantic monetary and business crisis than that of '37 or '57, declared to be imminent, and "this is the time, then," for building a new opera-house! If this be a joke, it is a

very heartless one. THE RECENT DEFALCATIONS in New York startle the country alike by their extent and the position of the criminals. They are fearful indications of the demoralization of financial circles, and of the dangers of rash and extensive speculations. They should not, and we hope will not, produce a panic or a feeling of general distrust, but they will necessarily and properlyensure increased caution in the management of banking institutions, and in the scrutiny of checks, as well as of the business transactions of the men who draw them. The thirst for sudden acquisitions of wealth, expensive and extravagant habits, and the ease with which, at the worst, frauds are compounded by a surrender of a portion of the spoil, have combined to make swindling by far too common an offence. Severe punishments should be rigidly enforced against villains of this class; a little of the spirit of the old laws which hung forgers would exercise a wholesome influ ence. The protection of the community certainly requires radical reforms in the practical management of financial concerns.

Surveyor General.—The friends of General Henry J. Madill, of Bradfordscounty, will pre-sent his name to the Union State Convention, to assemble in Harrisburg to-day, for Surveyor General. General M. entered the service at the commencement of the war and left it the commencement of the war, and left it when it closed. He has, by hard service in the field, earned for himself a reputation and a name as a brave and skilful officer, and is well qualified for the position for which he is NEW YORK.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE KETCHUM FRAUDS.

THE TOTAL LOSS ESTIMATED AT \$4.000.000.

The New York Post of last evening contain

the following additional particulars of the great Ketchum defalcation in New York. The Post says:

The great defalcation, in which the house of Ketchum, Son, & Co., of No. 40 Exchange Place, and other financial houses and institutions are so deeply involved, is the subject of unabated interest to-day in Wall street and elsewhere, though few important facts, in addition to those embraced in the accounts of the Evening Post, have yet come to light.

dition to those embraced in the accounts of the Evening Post, have yet come to light.

The losses of the house of Ketchum, Sons, & Co., in consequence, of the abstraction and subsequent hypothecation by the son of the senior member of the firm, of bonds and other securities left with it for safe-keeping, Or, as the basis of credit, are, so far as is now ascertained, \$2,500,000.

It is impossible at this stage to learn the amount of the missing paper, for lists of the securities were not kept, there being no occasion to enter upon the books an account of bonds the firm had received in charge, but did not insure; so, until all the persons who had left papers with the firm make application for them the extent of the abstractions will not appear. It is thought, however, that it cannot exceed three millions of dollars.

The abstracted securities were not entirely the property of dealers with the bankinghouse, but belonged in part, it is understood, to the house. The account, however, is not complete, and cannot be within a day or two. As already reported, Ketchum & Co. are placing in bank, to the credit of the senders, all funds sent to the firm.

Morris Ketchum & Co. will hold themselves responsible for the missing securities, on account of the fact that they were abstracted by Morris Ketchum & Co. will hold themselves responsible for the missing securities, on account of the fact that they were abstracted by a member of the firm. It is doubtful, however, whether, had the property been lost by fire or under any ordinary circumstances, or even under the present circumstances, the firm could in law be held to replace it. The name of the firm was used only once by Edward Ketchum, and that was on the day of his flight, when he obtained upon a check the sum of three hundred thousand dollors.

MR. GRAHAM'S LOSSES.

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The losses of the broker Charles Graham, who acted for Mr. Edward Ketchum, and who redeemed forged checks amounting to \$25,000 on Tuesday, before their character was discovered, will foot up more than a million of dollars. He had hypothecated for Mr. Ketchum, in his own name, however, forged gold certificates of the sum above stated. Other certificates he had received from Mr. Ketchum, amounting, in one instance, to half a million dollars, and another three hundred thousand dollars, and in still others to one hundred thousand dollars and less, have, since the discovery of the defalcation, been examined, and been found genuine. The fact that the false papers were used along with so many good ones, accounts partly for the failure to discover the forgeries at an earlier day. Mr. Graham is making arrangements osettle with his creditors on suitable conditions.

MR. GRAHAM'S LOSSES.

An erecutors on suitable conditions.

ARROUS LOSSES.

The largest losers are Ketchum & Co., Charles Graham, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank, and the Fourth National Bank. The card of the latter was published yesterday. The following card has been issued by the Importers' and Trades' Bank:

the Importers' and Trades' Bank:

"Importers' and Trades' Bank:

"New York, August 16, 1865.

"Various rumors are in circulation in regard to losses sustained by different purties on account of the recently developed forged checks, and among others the name of this bank is mentioned. I would state for the information of the public, that this bank holds three hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars of these said-to-be forged checks, as collateral security for loans, which amount, should it prove an entire loss, is nearly covered by the present surplus and earnings.

Brokers and other persons share in the losses Brokers and other persons share in the losses in sums from \$40,000 or \$50,000 to \$100,000 in one instance. Their names are not communicated for publication. The statement of the total loss already given (\$4,000,000,) is the lowest it is estimated the figures will finally show it

How the Securities were abstracted.

How long the abstraction of the securities in charge of Ketchum, Son, & Co. has been in progress is unknown. The business was done with the greatest ingenuity and caution. Young Ketchum, as a member of the firm, and as the manager of its business, had every facility for the work he undertools. He knew what securities would be called for at any given time, loans having been effected for stated periods; and he used his knowledge in such a manner that there was not even the faintest suspicion of his acts up to the day of his flight.

Some of the envelopes in which bonds were kept are found neatly folded or tied, and laid away, as though complete; though their contents are no longer to be found, and there is no evidence of their existence. HOW THE SECURITIES WERE ABSTRACTED. THE PORGED CERTIFICATES.

The time when the forged gold certificates were first used by appothecation is uncertain. The check-book from which they were cut was obtained on or about the 27th of June, it would appear, from the fact that a checked thousand dollars—the 'price on sums deposited for the check-book, was paid by Mr. Graham on that day. ly. The signatures are very badly executed Some of them are not even imitations of genu-ine signatures, and a considerable proportion are said to be easily recognizable as the writing of Edward Ketchum.

The numbers of the false checks out, and the whole amount of themare not known, and the precise state of facts may not be ascer-nanced for several days. YOUNG KETCHUM'S STOCK SPECULATIONS.

Young Ketchum's stock and gold speculations are the sole cause of his ruin. It is said by those who knew best that he had no ordinary vices; that in all his business relations, aside, of course, from those connected with his speculations, he was scrupulously exact and honorable.

Reports of large operations at the house of Ketchum & Co. came of late to the senior member of the firm, and he spoke with his son in regard to them—saying that, of course, they were untrue—and the son replied in various ways, alluding to the heavy orders for stocks frequently received by the firm, and saying that the reports arose naturally enough from those causes.

Once or twice the father was positively assured that if the firm were notengaged in such operations the son certainly was; and, on speaking of these facts, they were denied by Edward in his usual frank and decided manner; so the question was apparently settled, and so represed by the firm ner; so the question was apparently settled, and no suspicion was entertained by the firm, either of the abstraction of bonds, or of the ruinous operations in which one of its members was engaged.

THE PLIGHT.

bers was engaged.

THE PLIGHT.

Edward Ketchum did not leave Exchange Place and Wall street till after three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Hispackages of money which he carried apparently without concern, he placed in a large travelling bug which he bought at the course of Wall street and Broadway. The packaged numbered ten or twelve. Some of them were three or four inches in height; and one conjaining only \$500 bills was more than an inch in thickness.

The coolness he manifested in the store was remarkable. He saidto Mr. Cattnach, who remarked that he had a large amount in the packages that were calelessly laid on the desk, that they were of small bill.

But afterwards, when Mr. Cattnach called attention to the packages marked \$10,000 ench, and to the \$500 note package, he said, "Never mind how much money there is—never mind."

When paying for the bug, of which the price was sixteen dollars he look from one of the bags two ten-dollar bills and asking Mr. Cattnach for a pencil, he carefully noted the amount on the wrapper of the package.

This was done with the imperturbable every-day business air of the may of business, and is not the least singular of the incidents which marked the last hours of Nr. Ketchum's stay in this city.

The amount of money he took away is positively stated at \$70,000. He drew a check in the name of the firm the afternoon of the flay of his flight for \$300,000; but \$250,000 of the sum he is known to have paid out before his departure.

gone.

Mr. Morris Ketchum now receives the sympathy of all. Many persons have called on him to-day to offer such words of kindness as they could utter, and such aid as they might have in their power.

The Express contains the following:

MR. MORRIS RETCHIM'S STATEMENT.

Mr. Kothum is a short, stout man, with silvery hair, a quick, keen eye, thin lips. He said that he had no desire at present to make any formal public statement, although he might conclude to do so. Said he: "My son Edward has committed a great crime. He has taken from me between two and three millions in securities—the ussets of the house—besides, I fear, doing other wrongs of great magnitude in connection with the gold checks. The house cannot go on, of course, I stopped payment this morning, Darially that I might have been two first working the said of the credit of our customers. I don't see how we can go on. Our remittances this morning were very heavy, and were all deposited to the credit of our customers. I have no idea where my son has gone. What could have tempted him to do this thing I cannot say. He had everything which could make his life pleasant, and his position here was pecuniarly such as must have satisfied him. He was at my house on Sunday night, since when I have not seen him."

Mr. Grahmm, who transacted business for Edward Ketchum, says:

"I was Mr. Ketchum's broker. He was a very heavy one I frequently checked by my advice his operations, and quite likely had I been here, I being older, would have cautioned him about getting in so deep. The check-book was kept here, but it was entirely in his charge. We had nothing to do with it. Having perfect confidence in him, we did not secrutinize the checks were used to carry gold. The banks prefer that it shouldn't be known how much they lose, and other parties are interested in keeping they could be traced, but we never looked carefully at the signatures, supposing, of course, that they were correct. The checks were used to carry gold. The banks prefer that it shouldn't be known how much they lose, and other parties are interested in keeping they could be traced, but we never looked carefully at the signatures supposing of course, that they were correct. The checks were used to ca The Express contains the following:

come down at once. I did so, suspended, made an assignment to David Groesbeek. I have no idea where Ketchum has gone, nor what is the amount of his forgery." FURTHER PARTICULARS. the market is calmer to-day than might have

Ketchum has stated that he will be able to nay fifty cents on the dollar of his liabilities. W are not aware, but suppose he includes the lia bilities on account of Edward Ketchum's for-geries. We hear of some cases of selling of ollaterals, and it is rumored that a firm in the stock and gold business have failed. This owever requires confirmation. Gold is rather stronger, and there is a little speculative movement, but the demand for customs is large, and prices tend upwards.
Gold checks of Ketchum & Co. have been old, but with no appreciable effect on the The Post states that the losses of Ketchum & Son, by the abstraction of bonds and other securities, are \$2,500,000. The name of the firm

was only used once by young Ketchum, and that on the day of his flight, when he obtained

on a check \$300,000. The losses of Graham will the 12th inst., by the steamer Borussia

been expected. It is understood that Morris

THE GREAT DEFACTION IN foot up over \$1,000,000. Brokers and others, share in the losses in sums from \$40,000 to \$150,000. Four millions of dollars is the lowest statement of the total loss it is thought the figures will finally show.

A BEPORTED PORGER ARRESTED.
Peter R. Mumford, who was reported to have failed on Monday, was arrested to-day, charged with having defrauded Greenleaf, Morris, & Co., by means of a worthless check, of \$28,000, on the Mechanics' Bank, given in payment on Saturday for \$20,000 in gold on a presentation check. It was found that there were no funds in the bank to cash the check. He was committed to the Tombs, in default of \$30,000 ball, to swait an examination to-morrow. Later information states that there is no ground for the report of another failure this afternoon.

In the history of war, what is called Sher-man's March will be placed alongside of the greatest efforts of Alexander and Napoleon. In some respects, it was a far higher achievement than was accomplished by either. Alexander's progress through Asia and Napoleon's grand eat of crossing the Alps were not more notable than Sherman's taking an army from the extremity of Georgia to Savannah and thence to Raleigh, in North Carolina. It was desirable that a full and reliable account of this should be placed before the public. This has should be placed before the public. This has been done by Major George Ward Nichols, aidde-camp to General Sherman, whose "Story of the Great March," in one volume, 12mo, with a route-map and twenty engravings, has Just been published by Harper & Brothers. The author, who accompanied Sherman from Atlanta, kept a full and faithful diary from which he has compiled his local. He residuated which he has compiled his book. He has divided it into the March to the Sea, the Campaign of the Carolinas, and the Surrender and the End. In an Appendix some valuable documents are given, including Sherman's own reports, as well as his testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War. This book is singularly interesting. It is not spun out, and is terse without being dry. Indeed, it is full of animation and life. One of the most interesting chapters is that which, with clearness and spirit, describes the pursuit of Johnston. the conference between him and Sherman, and the truce which followed. This "Story of the Great March" is one of the few really good books upon the war. It is got up, too, with great taste, and the engravings really do illustrate the text. (Received from J. B. Lippincott

& Ob.)

"The Secret Service, the Field, the Dungeon, and the Escape," by Albert D. Richardson Tribune correspondent, is an octave volume of 512 pages, published at Hartford, Conn. It would have been a better book by far, if it were less voluminous. The public are not likely to feel interested in Mr. Richardnot likely to teel interested in Mr. Richardson's detailed account of his adventures as a newspaper correspondent—much of which he had previously related, after the manner of his craft, in the journal which sent him to the seat of war. In May, 1863, he was captured by the rebels, near Vicksburg, in company with some other reporters, and was encoesively ome other reporters, and was successively imprisoned in Vicksburg, the Libby Prison, Castle Thunder, and Salisbury. With four others, he escaped from Salisbury in December, 1864, and, after suffering terribly in his flight through a hostile country and in mideeded in reaching Knoxville about winter, succeeded in reaching Knoxville about the middle of January. Strictly speaking, the only part of this narrative of positive value is that which gives the author's personal experience of prison ill-treatment in the South. He does not appear to have at all exaggerated, and shows whatawful miscreants the rebel authorities were. This narrative, however, lacks the great charm of novelty, Mr. J. Henry Browne, one of his fellow-prise Mr. J. Henry Browne, one of his fellow-prisoners and companion in the escape, having forestalled Mr. Richardson, by publishing his account, which we lately noticed. We observe, to condemn, the uniformly hostile manner in which Mr. Richardson speaks of Stanton, the Secretary of War. More than once, he charges him with "atrocious inhumanity" for refusing to exchange thousands of rebels for an equal number of Union prisoners, "on the ground that we could not afford to give the enemy robust, vigorous men for invalids and skeletons. These imputations, which are not founded on fact, are discreditable to the author, and must be harmless to Mr. Stanton, (Received from

Jones Brothers & Co.) "Gomery of Montgomery: a Family History," by the author of "Philip Thaxter," is American novel, in two volumes, very powerpital ghost story, which has a sustained interest. The whole account of rural life in New England, before and long after the War of Independence, is very good. The book, in two volumes, is too much spun out. The concluding episode, of young Walter Gomery's adven-tures in the South, could have well been disensed with, and, indeed, seems to have been tacked on to the main story as an episode. The writer of this family history has the abiiity to produce a tale far better than this. (Re-

"Lilian : a Story of the Days of Martyrdom lished by Carlton & Porter, New York, is a book which ought not be read by young people its un-Christian purpose is to awaken and per-petuate intolerant feelings against the Roman Catholic religion. Such books are simply not

THE MAGAZINES. The United States Service Magazine, for Au. gust, contains an article on Electro-Ballistic Chronoscopes, by Major Laidley, of the United States Ordnance Department, which will pro-bably receive the honor of translation into several languages, as soon as it is read in Enrope. There are several other and cles of merit, including Colonel X. Zeltner's most interesting "Personal Reminiscences of Kosciuszko." A notice from the publisher intimates that though the war is over, the magazine will not be discontinued. Those who, on sea and land, have nobly sustained the sacred cause of Freedium as this periodical for giving their experiences to the world. Candor compels us to say that if the United States Service Magazine is to flourish, it must be more carefully edited than at present. It has been our duty, very often, to point out carelessness and defect of language in various articles. In the number be-fore us we find an instance of this. In a story, entitled "Food for Gunpowder," a personage called Mrs. Swinger is thus described: "She was not a cruel woman, nor a passionate woman, nor a heartless woman, nor a sanguinary woman. She was not even a disloyal woman. But she was a weak woman, and a colish woman, and an inconsistent woman, and an impulsive woman, and a pecvish woman." This, which may be intended for something very Dickenish and graphic, is simply affectation, besides being a specimen of he waste of words by penny-a-liners. Here the word "woman" is ten times repeated iteration" is miserable. Forty-seven words are used, where, with decided improvement of the language, twenty-three would have and foolish-inconsistent, impulsive, and neevish." Here more than half the verbiage is cut off, and the language made reasonable. The poetical pieces in this periodical are rarely above mediocrity. Prosetagged with rhymes is not worth reading. Professor Connée is an niversity man, and doubly qualified, from his military training and experience, to conduct such a periodical as this; but carelessness is a fault which will ruin any publication. He publishes, so as to make it worthy of perusal.

The Philadelphia Photographer for August contains articles by M. Carey Lea, the Rev. Dr. H. J. Morton, J. Q. A. Tresize, Dr. P. H. Vander Wede, George R. Rockwood, John D. Clemons, and others. The illustration is a indscape photograph, by Mr. J. Coates rowne entire large number of advertis ments published in this periodical enables us to test its success, which, after a hard struggle at first, may now be considered great. (Pubished by Renerman & Wilson.)

With his accustomed punctuality and politeness, Mr. J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, has sent us *Temple Bar* and the *Cornhill Magazine* ontinued—the present chapter being more han usually impressive. The novels by Ed-nund Yates and W. G. Wells are also continued. There is an agreeable article on Sculp-ture at the Dublin Exhibition, some historical gossip about Westminster Elections, and a treet, in Montreal. The other articles are adding.
In the Cornhill Magazine Mrs. Gaskell's Wives and Daughters," and Wilkie Collins In article on Dante is instructive and dry and a notice of "Etna in Eruption" is full of nterest. "Old Election Days in Ireland" is very lively, as well as discursive, but the au-hor blunders (p. 173) when he speaks of "the orough of Curraghmore." There is no such parliamentary borough in Ireland, or out of it. Curraghmore is only the Marquis of Water-

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF NINE HUNDRED PACKAGES AND LOTS OF GERMAN, BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS-THE Day.—We invite the attention of country and city merchants to the extensive assortment of European and domestic dry goods, embracing nine hundred packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, including full lines linen sheet ings, table damask. clot ings, table damask, cloths, cassimeres, satinets, pilots, beavers, &c.; French and Saxony dress goods, coburgs, alpacas, Italians, and mohairs also, shawls, cloth cloaks, linen cambric handkerchiefs, travelling-shirts, &c.; also, ninetyfive packages domestics; also, bales damage muslins, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four mouths' credit, and part for eash, this morning, commencing at ten o'clock; by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 - Antoine and Jerome Ravel, with several

others, were to have sailed from England on

The New Haves, Bank Robbery.

How the Department of the Asponsor of the And Oafgelt in Reclays.

The striving of Townsend, the defaulting clerk of the New Haven Saving Bank, at this port to day, by the Steamer Etus; from Liverpool, was announced in our first edition. The Liverpool Mercury of August 2 gives the following account of his detection and arrest:

"Detective Carlin and Dr. Townsend, one of the managers of the bank, proceeded to Liverpool by way of Holyhead, arriving in Liverpool on Saturday morning. They then learned from the newspapers that the stemship Shannon, by which it was believed the manthey wanted had come as a passenger, had arrived at Southampton on Friday morning. Mr. Carlin took up his quarters, under an assumed name, at the Queen's Hotel, which the thief had fixed as the place of rendezvous for himself, Ryan, and his lady-love. Dr. Townsend went to another hotel, where he lodged under an assumed name.

"Townsend came to Liverpool on Saturday The New Haven Bank Robbery.

went to another hotel, where he lodged under an assumed name.
"Townsend came to Liverpool on Saturday night by the half-past ten train from London. He went with his luggage to the Pelican Hotel, Islington-flags. The same night he called at the Queen's to make inquiries for his friends. Mr. Carlin was there on the lookout for him, saw him when he called, and from a likeness and description he had, at once recognized him as the man he was in search of. The detective followed him to the Pelican, and permitted him to rest there all night. Mr. Carlin obtained the assistance of Detective Inspectors Carlisle and Horn, and on Sunday morning the three officers proceeded to the Pelican for the purpose of apprehending Townsend.
"It was necessary for the officers to go cautiously to work, as it was known Townsend was a determined young man, and carried "It was necessary for the officers to go cautiously to work, as it was known Townsend was a determined young man, and carried about with him a six-barreled revolver. The officers waited in the coffee room until he came down from his bedroom. This he did, little suspecting who were waiting for him, for as soon as he made his appearance he was pounced upon by the detectives. Just as they got hold of him he was seen to place his hand in his pocket, but he was seen to place his hand in his pocket, but he was seen to place his hand in his pocket, but he was seen to place his hand in his pocket, but he was seen to place his hand in his pocket, but he was seen to place his hand in his pocket, but he was seen to place his hand in his possession a revolver and a bag containing \$42,000. On his luggage being searched a revolver and \$56,000 more were found, besides several articles of jewelry which he had purchased with he stolen money. The total amount recovered by the officers was \$98,934. Townsend had altered his appearance considerably by shaving off his whiskers.

"The Liverpool police had been communicated with some time before about the robbery, and Inspector Carlisle had been on the out-look for the prisoner, in which he chronicled his various doings during his wanderings—his visits to lager-beer saloons, his playing bagatelle, enchre, drinking 'considerable beer,' flirtations on board ship, &c., and in which the following entry is made at Havana, in regard to the decay of Spain:

"'The Spanish nation, once the most enterprising in the world—the only nation in the whole of Europe who appreciated and embraced the mighty project of Columbus—how low you have fallen! In the present day, you stand as the embodiment of avariciousness, cowardice, and treachery.

"The writer also indulges in some sentimental reflections in regard to burials at sea, divine service on board the steamer Shannon, &c., remarking that he was not 'greatly impressed with the sermons he heard on board

ic., remarking that he was not 'greatly im pressed' with the sermons he heard on board pressed with the sermons he heard on board that vessel.
"Mr. Carlin and Dr. Townsend sailed yester-day with their prisoner for New York on board the steamship Etna."

The Frigate Congress.

PARTICULARS OF HER SUCCESSFUL RAISING—HER ATPERMANCE.

(From the Norfolk Post, Monday.)

Yesterday, about half past eleven A. M., our harbor was the scene of lively commotion. A fleet of tugs might be seen mingled together, surrounding an object in the water which, at first appearance, presented a number of steampumps supported on platforms, trying to pump the river dry. Upon near approach and fairer view of the object the upper timbers and frame of a vessel hove in view, apparently cut in two abaft the mainmast, with the forefoot just out of the water, and the American flag waving proudly from the cut-water of the once noble old frigate Congress. Upon boarding the wreck her appearance struck us very much with the condition of poor old Pillicody: "All covered with sea weed and barnacles." Her stern and afterpart is blown off about fifteen feet abaft the mainmast, and she is burned down within about two feet of the futbock timbers in the frame of the berth deck. Her hold, as it looks, is an indiscriminate mass of blue mud and oystern the biralize between the first part of the lergest size. The Frigate Congress. about two feet of the Inthock limbers in the frame of the berth deck. Her hold, as it looks, is an indiscriminate mass of blue mud and oysters, the bivalves being of the largest size. Several of her maindeck guns are visible, with a number of round shot; and, upon close observation, a large lot of kentildge, and tanks, anchors, and other paraphernalia. From the bulkhead aft both sides forward are thrumed with old canvas and secured by plank to keep the water out. On a platform upon the afterpart of the wreck were two steam pumps in operation, throwing streams of water about the size of a man's body. In consequence of the dry dock at the navy yard not being ready the wreck was laid ashore on Ferry Point Flats, in fifteen feet of water, the wreck drawing nineteen feet, four feet being in the mud, where she will remain until Tuesday, when she will be taken to the yard and docked. Last November, D. A. Underdown & Co. (the other members of the firm being John Brown and O. E. Maitvy) took the contract to raise the Congress. Shortly after taking the corract, they commenced making preliminary examinations, preparatory to commencing work but were called off in the meantime by

and O. E. Malvey took the contract to raise the Congress. Shortly after taking the contract, they commenced making preliminary examinations, preparatory to commencing work, but were called off in the meantime by the Government to raise the ram Albemarie, sunk by Lieutenant Cushman, at Plymouth, which they snoessfully accomplished, delivering the ram at the navy yard. In June they commenced again on the Congress, and, with the aid of their divers and submarine armor, bulkheaded the Congress and made all ready to start the pumps on her. By an accident to the Jean Sands' pump, the vessel, upon being raised, settled back to her old bed. The interval was occupied in "making assurance doubly sure," So, on Saturday, the contractors started to work with five powerful pumps, determined to be prepared against every contingency of a failure, and feeling confident of their success. At about seven o'clock P. M. the tug Jean Sands, with two pumps on board; tug Louis, with one pump on board; and two Pumps on the wretk. With the pump on board; and two Pumps on the wretk of the ready of their for their success. At about seven o'clock P. M. the tug Jean Sands, with two pumps on board; tug Louis, with one pump on board; and two Pumps on the wretk of the ready of th

A Card from Cozens. To the Editor of the Press:

Sir: I find in your paper of the 10th inst. an article headed "The Doubleday Count.Martial;" also, a communication, which you credit as from a member of the above court, headed "The Cost of Military Justice," taken from the New York Tribune of the previous day. To this article I do not ask, at this time, to make allusion, other than that the character of the witnesses heard in my behalf bear an enviable comparison with any of the omeers constituting this court.

To your article my remarks are solely directed, and only to that part of it referring to the cause of my trial and my present condition. To the Editor of the Press: You state, first, that "The cause of the trial You state, first, that "The cause of the trial was that a large number of tents made by my firm were sent back by General Grant from the army, as worthless, or nearly so." If any of my tents were sent back by this gallant General, or his orders, I am not aware of it. This is the first I have heard of it; no such evidence was brought forward on my trial, and no such cause has ever been assigned to me for it, nor have I ever heard such a cause assigned.

You then state "That Mr. Cozens is a rich man, and had the advantage not only of an elaborate trial, but of extended newspaper sympathy." mai, and that day account of the unitar trial, but of extended newspaper sympathy."

I was arrested September 15th, 1864, taken to Washington, imprisoned in the Old Capitol Trison for elevent (11) days, then released on bail. From that day to this I have been prevented from transacting any business; indeed, my business was entirely broken up, and my means withheld by the Government pending the result of this trial.

I had the disadvantage of being tried by the Doubleday Courtmartial, and had truly a "very elaborate" but a very unfair trial. One of my counsel (Mr. F. Carroll Brewster) threatened, on several occasions, to withdraw from my case on account of the unfair proceedings of the court; and the other, (Mr. Daniel Dougherty,) when under outh on the stand as a witness in the case of Mr. Neal, declared and testified that he never again would try a case

ness in the case of Mr. Neal, declared and testified that he never again would try a case before a court so conducted.

I have taken no part, directly or indirectly, in any of the articles you refer to as appearing in the New York Tribune, and the Public Ledger, or any of the newspapers of the day, referring to the Doubleday Court-martial or to the Hon. Secretary of War; but I fully believe that, when the evidence in my case is given to the press, I will not only have the sympathy of the public press, but of the whole American people. The whole evidence, arguments, rulings, and objections, in my case before this court will appear in print at a suitable time. ole time.

The material used in the tents supplied by

proven on my trial, by men of the highest character, from Boston, New York, and of this city.

The sizes of all the tents supplied by my firm were in strict conformity with the directions given by the Government officers stationed at this depot, which fact was clearly proven on my trial.

You also state, "considering that five (5) of the members have been wounded in the battles against the rebel fee, and that Mr. Cozens is a safe and prosperous man at home," &c.

I am not a prosperous man at home, I am an unjustly used and a ruined man. At the same time, I do not want to take from any man or men the respect and gratitude due true valor and patriotism. I honor every man engaged in sustaining this glorious Union; but I have not remained idle at home. I claim that I have done my part, and that every and all engagements entered into by me, my my my the first of the fully believing that it was not your intention to injure me or my firm in any way, by any inaccurate statement, and that you will give the above an insertion in your valuable paper, I remain,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Philadelphia, August 14, 1865.

— Madame Parepa, who is soon to appear in this country under the management of Mr. Bateman, is a lady of versatile musical and linguistic acquirements. She sings with equal facility in. English and Italian opera. Her lusband, who was an officer in the British army, died only a few weeks ago. The Parepa concerts will introduce to our public a new violinist, Signor Rosa, and a new pianist; and they will also be the opening concerts of the season of 1865-6.

Public Amusements. Public Amusements.
GRESTRUTSTREET THEATEL—THE LISH drama of Attain Na Pogue" still continues at the Chestnut. The play will be withdrawn after Friday night.
BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—Last evening, at Concert Hall, a large and appreciative audien ce greeted Bryant's Minstrels. Our citizen,9 hould not forget that this troupe positively reurn to New York after Saturday evening next. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The second entertain ent of the "Festival of Peace," announc for last evening, was unavoidably postponed until Saturday afternoon, the 19th inst., when the same brilliant tableaux, battle scenes charges of troops, music, &c., will be given, as on Monday night last. Tickets issued for Wednesday, will be good for the matince.
The Slamese Twins.—These renowned brothers are now on exhibition at the Philadel phia Museum, No. 223 Market street. We had thought these strange beings would never again be publicly exhibited, but misfortune

as compelled them again to appear. FIRST GRAND EXCURSION OF THE MARIOR BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATION.—The Marion Beneficial Association, late of Company A, 29th Regiment, Penna. Vols., propose making, on Frilay next, an excursion to Silwood Grove. The purpose of this excursion is indeed a chari-table one, and one which truly deserves to receive the support of our citizens. The fund which may be raised by this affair will be used by the gentlemen of the association to bring home the bodies of their brave comrades who, while fighting to preserve their country, were killed. An advertisement in another column Sives full particulars.

ERROR OF THE TYPES.—The types made us say yesterday: "Petroleum" must save the Republic, if the Republic is saved at all. We wrote "Patriotism."—Louisville Journal. CITY ITEMS.

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The mnroved Pattern Shirt." made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best nanner, and warranted to give satisfaction cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate. VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide hemselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's,

Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street BUTCHER'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER PAINT. This superior paint is ground in every color in india-rubber and linseed oil. It is durable, flexible, and capable of resisting water for ny length of time. It is suitable for any kind f painting, and possesses over other paints n the market many advantages, and yet costs no more. It is for sale by the American Gum Company, southeast corner of Twentieth and

WATER-PROOFS IN AFRICA.-A black man who went to Africa as a preacher and missionary, recently arrived in Washington, on private business. He brought a message of respect to the President, from the King of the Bassos, accompanied with the request that the former would send him a coat made of india ubber. The garment has been purchased, and ill be forwarded to his African majesty The President also thinks of astonishing th African potentate, by sending him a full suit from the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rock hill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street above Sixth. As FAST as the barriers of free trade with the

South are removed, Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus takes its legitimate place in the Southmarket, as the purest, most enduring, an kingdom. Sold everywhere. SEE the advertisement of the French an

American Institute, for Young Ladies, pub lished in our columns. PATENT-RIGHTS of a new and very useful article for sale. Apply at 701 Chestnut street. WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, CORNICES, Bedding, and Upholstery, at W. Henry Patten's West End Upholstery Establishment, 1408 au16-2t NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR REST, and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant planes for sale on goccommodating terms. Gould, jyl4-2m Seventh and Chestnut. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Board yesterday than the recent developments of the New York frauds and forgeries. The financial revulsion does not follow in the wake of the serious losses occasioned by the fallure of Ketchum & Co. and Graham & Co., the busi for congratulation. These well-known houses had stood so high in the public estimation and mercantile confidence that the community can feel but little security in firms enjoying less honorable distinction. Their standing has hitherto been unimpeachable, and the studons frauds by which they have been vicimized necessarily create alarm and general distrust in business circles. The money market feels the effect. Some are calling ing in loans, others refuse to lend until it is things will lead. There is a general suspicion we may now have a general clearing out. The recent defaleations are only another proof of the insanity that pervades a large portion of the community in their haste to get rich. The old way of our fathers is preferable to the rash and speculative disposition that would catch fortunes at a grasp. Steady, earnest apdeviating integrity and contentment, with fair and honest gains, can alone insure peace of mind or secure wealth after it has been ob

The stock market was excited throughout the day, and prices all tended lower. Reading opened at 491/2-A decline of 11/2 as compared with the closing sale of the day before. At second board this decline was partially recovered, and there were free sales up to 50% the "shorts" being in the market and oblige to cover. Pennsylvania Railroad declined 1/4, selling at 57. Camden and Amboy was the only railroad stock that sold at higher figures, and this advanced 34, with sales at 125. Cata of 1. Government loans were generally lower at 96%, and the 7-30s at 99. There was nothing aid in State loans. City 6s were dull, and declined 34, with sales of the new at 90%. The oil stocks continue very dull, and in bank and passenger railroad, and coal stocks there was little done. The general market closed fever-ish and unsettled. The following were the quotations for gold

opening of navigation, a period of four months, s appears from different records, has been 10,698 barrels. To this should be added, proably, not less than twenty-five thousand barrels, of which no account was kept. The total receipts this season have been considerably in excess of any corresponding period, although some part of it has been marked for dulness. The Pittsburg Com-A recent revenue decision obliges Governpayments being made for services rendered, are tary of the Treasury was authorized to pay such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in suppress-ing the rebellion. A semi-official statement, ust issued shows that under this act claim office of the Third Auditor, as follows: Pennsylvania \$2,118,433 Delaware Michigan 632,992 Indiana Connecticut 1,940,633 Ohio Kentucky 2,418,408 Massachusetts Wast Virginia 6,918 Iowa It is to be supposed that further claims will et be presented, for the period from the date of the accounts already presented to the close

bove aggregate. Quartermasters' Vouchers..... Orders for Certificates of Indebt... Jold..... Ten-forty Bonds... Sales of Stocks, August 16. | 100 do | 1.69 | 500 | Koyal | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 | 1.69 500 do ... b30 1.58|
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ditional claims will not materially swell the

SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS. SALES AT THE CLOSE. SALES AT THE CLOSE.

10000 U S 10-405....83 97 200 Reading R....55.50.94 100 do....50.94 100 do....50.94 100 do....50.94 100 Reading R....550.94 100 Reading R....550.94 100 Reading R....550.95 100 do....50.94 100 Reading R...550 100 MicCintock. 1.4 1200 Creseent City 4 100 Maple Shade...8 100 Reading R...55.50% 100 do.....50% 100 Reading R...55.50% The New York Post of last evening says :

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The New York Post of last evening says:

Wall street is apparently recovering in part from the severe blow arising from the recent defalcations and failures. No further cases of suspension have been reported.

The return of confidence appears to be largely founded on the belief that the amounts involved in the defalcations and frauds will prove to be less than was estimated.

It is also known that the city banks are in a strong position, and are well prepared to meet any probable condingencies.

Gold is farm at 141½/2141½.

Foreign Exchange is higher. For bankers' sterling the rate is 169@10½/2, and for francs 5.20@5.16½.

The loan market is active, and a number of loans have been called in. Good houses, however, have no difficulty in obtaining all the money they require on. good securities at seven per cent. Commercial paper passes at 70%.

The stock market is less feverish, and there

7@9.
The stock market is less feverish, and there is, apparently, a disposition to regard the Federal stocks and other dividend-paying securities as a safe purchase at current rates. Governments are steady, and railroad shares are slightly recovering from the lowest rates of rectarded. slightly recovering from the lowest rates of yesterday.
The business of the morning has been very considerable; 3,400 shares New York Central sold at 834,268,400 Eric at 76/2/2774, 2,200 Reading at 39/200, 3,000 Michigan Southern at 60/201, 3,800 Pittsburg at 66/2014, 1,000 Northwestern at 29/2014, 2,000 Northwestern preferred at 55/2014, 2,000 Rock Island at 103/20103/2, 2,800 Fort Wayne at 39/2014, Hudson River at 102/4, Reading at 39, Michigan Southern at 60, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 64, Northwestern to 25, Northwestern preferred at 58, and Fort Wayne at 91.

t 25, Northwestern preferred at 35, and Fortagne at 91.
After the Board Erie rose to 77%. New York entral closed at 39, Hudson at 163, Reading at 163, Michigan Southern at 460%, Pittsburg at 164, Northwestern at 26%, Northwestern Preserved at 58%, Roek Island at 163, Fort Wayne t 92%, Ohio and Mississippi certificates at 23, anton at 38%, Cumberland at 38%, Quicksilver t 50. at 00. At the open Board the market was better. Erie sold at 79, Hudson at 1634, Reading at 160%, Michigan Southern at 61%, Pittsburg at 65%, Rock Island at 164%. Later, Erie sold at 81.

Philadelphia Markets. Avovet 16—Evening.
There is very little demand for Flour for shipment or home use, and the market is dull but firm, owing to difference of views in buyers and sellers. A few small sales are re-ported, chiefly to the trade, at \$6.75@7.50 for superfine; \$7.75@8.50 for extras; \$8.50@9.75 for extra family, and \$10@11 for fancy brands, according to quality. The receipts in stocks con-tinue light, and holders generally not very anxious to sell. Rve Flour and Corn Meal are quiet, with small sales of the former at \$6@6.5

quiet, with small sales of the former at \$6@6.25 F bbl.
GRAIN.—There is not much Wheat arriving, but buyers are holding off, and prices are 3@55 lower, and the demand limited. About 5,000 bushels sold, mostly old Western red, at \$2.100 2.12, new Southern do at \$2.020.25, and old white at \$2.200.225. Rye is quiet, with further small sales at \$1.15. Corn comes in slowly and sells in a small way at \$9\$ for yellow, and \$76 for Western mixed. Oats are steady, and about 5,000 bushels new sold, mostly at 52c, affoat and in the cars. Barley is nominal. Barley Malt—sales of 1,000 bushels were made at \$1.60.
BARK.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron, and ist No. 1 is scarce at \$32.50 Fton.
COTTON.—The market is very quiet, and prices unsettled and droopping, closing at \$50 for Middlings.
GROCERIES of all kinds are dull, and prices nominally unchanged.

for Middings.

Gnocenies of all kinds are unique.

Gnocenies of all kinds are unique.

Provisions.—The market continues very inactive, and prices of all kinds are without any quotable change.

Winser is unsettled and lower, with small sales of bils at \$2.282.24. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

New York Markets, August 16.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is 5 cents better on common grades; sales of \$500 bbls at \$506.80 for Superfine State, \$6.6500.75 for extra State, \$6.500.80 for choice do., \$600.30 for superfine western, \$0.7007.15 for common to medium extra Western, and \$9.2008.40 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Onlo.

Canadian Flour 5c better; sales 200 bbls at \$5.7508.55 for common, and \$7.050.50 for good to choice extra. Southern Flour is quiet and firm; sales 400 bbls at \$80.25 for common, and \$9.3002.260 for fancy and extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet and steady.

Wheat is quiet, and in buyers' favor; sales 47.000 bus at \$1.550.48 for Chicago spring, and \$1.550.146 for amber Milwaukee, and \$2.07 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet. Barley is dull. Barley Malt is quiet. quiet.
Oats are quiet at 66@67c for Western. The Corn market is declining; sales 86,000 bus at \$5@66c for unsound, and \$7@88c for sound mixed Western.
PROYISIONS.—The Pork market is dull and drooping; sales 5,500 bbls at \$32@32.50 for new mess; \$70@30.50 for 783—1 do; \$24 for prime, and \$27 for prime mess.

*27 for prime mess.
The Beef market is steady; sales at about The heef market is steady; sales at about previous prices.

Reof Hams are quiet. Cut Meats are steady; sales 550 pkgs at 14%206c for shoulders, and 1923c for hams.

The Lard market is steady; sales 900 bbls at 19// @24//c. Whisky is steady; sales 600 bbls Western at \$3.19. Tallow is less active; sales 114,000 hs at 113/ @13c.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August 17. SUN RISES...... 5 22 | SUN SETS........... 38

Brig Rosalie (Ital), Palumbo, & days from Girgenti, Sicily, with brimstone to Powers & Weightman.

Brig A H Curtis, Merriman, 5 days from Salem, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig P R Curtis, Sturdivant, & days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Brig Orozimbo, Orcutt, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Chiloe, Wood, 16 days from Havana, with sugar to Thos Wattson & Son.

Schr Jason, Sprague, from Machias, with mode to Twells & Co.

Schr Z Stratton, Tirrell, from Providence, in ballast to J G & G S Repplier.

Schr Siak, Ingalls, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Maria Foss, Foss, from Boston, in bal captain. Schr Maria Foss, Foss, from Boston, in bal Schr Maria Foss, Foss, from Boston, in bal 1st to captain.
Schr Sarah Jane, Camp, from Pawtucket, with stone to Struthers & Son.
Schr Sarah Jane, Camp, from Pawtucket, with stone to Struthers & Son.
Schr Siter Magnet, Perry, from Boston, in ballast to Siner, May, from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr De Siner, May, from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schr Chenley, Harris, from Boston, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr CLoeser, Laws, from Boston, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr Ida L Howard, McDuffie, 7 days from Portland, with headings to S. & Wwelsh.
Schr Sallie Gay, Stetson, 3 days from Richmond, Va., with muse to captain.
Schr H R Daly, Somers, 4 days from New London, with iron to Phemix Iron Co.
Schr Erichardson, Thompson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Wm Crawford, Haskell, 5 days from Newburyport, in ballast to J E Razley & Co.
Schr Franconia, Holf, 8 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg. Schr Franconia, Holf, 3 days from New York, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.
Schr Frances, Briggs, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr & G Whelden, Neal, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to G C Morris.
Schr Da& E Kelly, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.
Schr Jas S Hewitt, Lake, from Boston, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr Jos Porter, Burroughs, from Providence, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr & Co.
Schr Sarah M Sherman, Sherman, from Providence, in ballast to J G & G S Repplier.
Schr Express, Brown, Howes, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Express, Brown, from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr Express, Brown, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr S E Jones, Fish, from Providence, in ballast to Day & Huddell.

Schr W G Audenried, Hewitt, from Quincy Point, in ballast to Laudenried & Co.

Schr Hampden Belle, Hatch, from Salem, Mass, in ballast to Bakibun, Caldwell, & Co.

Schr Heroine, Champlin, from New London, in ballast to Day & Huddell.

Schr A Sheppard, Bowditch, from Providence, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr W H Rowe, Harris, from New Bedford, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr W H Bowe, Harris, from New Bedford, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Benedict, King, from Lynn, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Asa Eldridge, Hickman, from Lynn, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.

Schr Lizzie Raymond, Lord, from Norwich, in ballast to cuptain.

n ballast to captain. Schr Jas Allderdice, Howell, from Boston, in schr Armenia, Cavalier, from Boston, in bal-Schr Armenia, Cavalier, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr E J Pickup, Bowen, from Norfolk, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr Annie V Bergen, Thompson, from New York, in ballast to Rathbun, Caldwell, & Co.

Schr D G Floyd, Itelly, from Providence, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr W Carlton, Packer, from Cohasset Narrows, in ballast to Rathbun, Caldwell, & Co.

Schr C P Stickney, Garwood, from Boston, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr J B Johnson, Smith, from Boston, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman, & Co.

Schr I sebel Albert, Tucker, from Boston, in ballast to N Y and Schuyl Coal Co.

Schr Isabel Albert, Tucker, from New York, in ballast to captain. Schr Isabel Albert, Tucker, from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Edw Wooten, Young, from New York, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Diadem, Benjamin, from New York, in Schr Diadem, Benjamin, from New York, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr, & Co.
Schr J B Allen, Case, from Nantucket, in ballest to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.
Schr James Barrett, Nickerson, from Boston, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with passengers to captain.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W M Baird & Co.
Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W M Baird & Co.
Brig Edw Thompson, arrived on Tuesday from Matanzas, is consigned to Geo C Carson & Co—not as before.

Schr A Sheppard, Bowditch, Provi Schr W H Rowe, Harris, New Bedfr Schr Jas Allderdice, Howell, Bosto Schr Heroine, Champlin, Norwich, Str H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore. Memoranda, Steamship Alhambra, Benson, at Mon Tuesday from Charleston, reports 10.30 P M, 15 miles north of Patterns, we do by a boat from bark Ann Elizabeth from Philadelphia, from Orchilla, guar — supplied her with provisions.

Bark Aquidneck (new, 342 tons, of more,) Pendleton, sailed from Stoning inst, for Richmond to load flour for neiro. neiro. Brig Romance, Duncan, hence at h Brig Romance, Puncan, nence at Baith on Tuesday, Schrs G C Morris, Artis, and Mary and M Cousins, hence at Boston 14th inst. Schr L Malloy, Russell, cleared at Bosto inst for this port. Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, hence at mond 14th inst. ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS The Continental, New York, Baltimore Washington wf, NJ

Chas H Wheeler, N Y
R Gai, New York
H T Wheeler, Conn
F Colton, Illinois
Elisha H Allen, Jr, N Y
J Stair, Tork, Pa
C Spangler, York, Pa
Robt Baker, St Louis
Miss Williams
Mrs G T Williams
Mrs G T Williams The Girard.

ick, Ashland Llongshore&la, Pa D K Hai rter, Mch Chunk E Cox & ter, Pennsylvania E Norwa

The Merchants. Lehman, New York Geo L. VW Fullerton, Pittsb's JHE B Taggart , Alabama

rwig & wf. N York Wilson Aubbard, New You.

Auby, Haverhill
Carnahan, Pittsburg
Soliver, Bucks co
Waterhouse, Richmond
J. Reinhart, Morris, Ill
R QBuiler & son, Mchunk
Jas C Cole, Chechanti
Jas C Cole, Chechanti
M C H Seculity
And C Cole, Chechanti
M E dorman, Pittsburg

Americar

I Shuster, Wash, D C, Clas II Cao Myers, York Springs P Hooper, J Peirson & Ia. Wash Scipe, York, Pa Chamberlain, Boston I Chamberlain, Boston I Pranson, Roston I Shaw, Chicago Johnson, Delaware
Jos Wood, Rosenberg, Battimore con Mohr, Penna s McConnell, Pittsburg: m Levi, Peru, Ind oses Folk, Peru, Ind rs Stewart, St Louis lss L Vanwert, St Louis

N Johnson & W. Cin, O S D Harris, Clevel Brister, Camal Dover, O Benj Saylor, Pehha W Tavenport, Inzerne co J W Harrison, Penna J Mendel, Wiceling, Va J Mendel, Wiceling, Va 3-Hamblin
Is Knapp, Wilm, Del
I Bishop, Chester
It Bishop, Chester
V Wilson, Jr
V Wilson, Jr
V Soborne, New York
Johnson, New York
Johnson, New Haven
Johns Dewert
Etherldge, Tennessee
M Smith, Mass Etheridge, Tennessee J. M. Phillip.
M. Smith, Mass.
P. Smith, Party M. Wilson, Newark, Dell J. Rhoads, P.
F. Blakford, Wash, D. C. J. Smith, Pol. Resident Manufacture, L. V. Gapith, Pol. V. Gapith,

Parker, Washington LY Garman and R A McComb T E Goddis. I The States Union:

The Bald Eagle irs Nathans Penna J Wendle Schneider, Williamspt Miss Reich A Eschenback, Winsport H Loose A W Potteger, Reading S Shell, M Dass P Mells Chas F Mais J White, Frenchtown, NJ M Kemmerer, Lehigh co T S Leisenring, Oil City D Sensenback, Beth in Aaron Fray, Esston The Madison. John C Hopewell, N J
Thos R Smith, Delaying
Geo F Nixon, Bridgeton
Chas Yenger, Monroe co
Miss R Workhiser, Pa
Horatio Whiting, N Y
C H Baldwin, U S N
J Hellgaven, New York

The Black Bear.

Brig Fanny, Crocker, Savannah.
Brig E H Fitler, Peacock, Salem.
Brig A G Cattell, McBride, Portsmouth.
Brig Orozimbo, Orcutt, Boston.
Schr Sisk, Ingalis, Boston.
Schr Fanconia, Holt, Salem.
Schr E G Whelden, Neal, Boston.
Schr E G Irwin, Atkins, Boston.
Bchr C P Stickney, Garwood, Boston,
Schr J B Allen, Case, Nantucket,