SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commu-nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different tary and paval departments. When used, it wil

THE ANTI-SLAVERY AMENDMENT. The recent election in Kentucky has resulted in the success of the Anti-Constitutional Amendment candidate for State Treasurer. Notwithstanding the great gains of the anti-slavery men, they have not quite overcome the pro-slavery majoring. The peculiar character of the canyass is one reason of this. Many of the socalled conservatives declared that they did not object to a constitutional amendment prohibiting slavery "pure and simple," but they directed their opposition chiefly to the accompanying clause of the proposed amendment, which declares that Congress shall have power to enforce emancipation by appropriate legislation. This important power has attracted comparatively little attention in the North, but the sensitiveness displayed in reference to it in Kentucky should go far to satisfy loyal citizens that they will find in it valuable aid in any struggle with the old pro-slavery spirit that may arise after the adoption of the amendment. The policy of Emancipation, to which the nation is sacredly pledged, can in no event he left to the tender mercies of its enemies. Whether under the control of provisional or State governments, they will still be subject to such laws as Congress may enact to protect the freedmen. As all amnesty oaths also include a distinct pledge to sus tain emancipation, and all pardons are based upon the same condition, slavery is now as vigorously assailed by the legal powers of the National Government as free dom was by the old pro-slavery communities. The future readers of our statute books will find much in the legislation of the last four years to atone for the character of our previous laws.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION The people of Colorado recently called a second Convention to consider the propriety of applying for admission into the Union as a State. The process by which this was done is peculiar; but was, no doubt, eminently satisfactory. The public desires found expression in appeals to the executive committees of the different political parties of the Territory, who thereupon united in a call giving general directions as to the places for holding elections, and the number of delegates to be chosen. The "Democratic Central Committee," the "Anti-State Central Committee," and the "Union Central Committee," joined in authorizing this movement; and the concurrence of such hostile organizations is a strong indication of unanimity on the main question involved. The arguments adduced in favor of a State Government, as presented by the Daily Mining Journal, of Black Hawk, Colorado, are unanswerable. The only objection urged in any quarter is the expense; but our cotemporary replies to this by showing that the annual cost of a State Government will not exceed expend three times that amount fo military purposes, which, after its admission into the Union, will be fully provided for by the Federal Government. This practical argument will doubtless have great weight. The intrigues and influences that prevented the ratification of the first proposed State Constitution will probably be overcome on the second trial. If wisdom prevails in the deliberations of the present Convention, and no obnoxious features are introduced into the Constitution it frames, Colorado will soon be knocking at the doors of Congress for admission and adding a new star to the galaxy of the Republic. The first attempt to form a State Government in Nevada failed, but the second, although commenced under much more inauspicious circumstances than those which mark the present movement in Colorado, surprised all parties by its popularity, and received an almost unanimous endorsement from the people who had condemned what they considered unjust features of the first Constitution. The Southern States must hasten their work of reform and repentance, or we shall have halfa-dozen new Mountain States represented in Congress before they get back into the Union, and they will certainly find Colorado ready to walk arm-in-arm with them into the legislative halls of the National

JEFFERSON DAVIS. A correspondent of a Northern journal, writing from Fortress Monroe, gives the sketch we print below of the conversation and opinions of JEFFERSON DAVIS. If not literally correct, it is evidently a very probable account, and it presents a striking picture of the mental condition of the chief of the rebellion. The old passion for false but subtle secession logic remains unchanged, and it forms the basis of the argument upon which he founds his hope of acquittal in his approaching trial. But, at times, even in his perverted mind, a recollection of the glory and power of the Union rises up to condemn the folly and wickedness of his attempt to destroy it-to sweep away the sophistry upon which he relies for justification-to picture the guilt of which he is the type and exemplar as the unpardonable sin, and to recall fearful visions of the myriads of brave men slaughtered in the contest he provoked:

the contest he provoked;

Davis has taken very frequent occasion to express fully and frankly his own views of his conduct as leader in the late gigantic rebolition against the Government. The excessively egotistical and ambitious man he is, he likes indeed to talk of himself. When the hamoriseles him there is no end to this self-talking and self-adulation. Listening to these egotistical harangues, the evidence is conclusive that he has talked himself into the firm belief that no purer patriot ever lived. He takes the Constitution as the basis of his argument, and, making this instrument about his sophisms, branches off into the most subtice casuistry upon the subject of State rights. A favorite topic is the alleged persecutions to which the South has so long been subjected at the hands of the North. In these moods of talking and argument he confesses no wrong on his part or that of the States seceding from the Government, His language, in fact, at times shows him to be as arrant a traitor and hater of our Government as when he swayed the sceptre of the Southern Confederacy. But the tone of his conversations differs. Like all false men, however guarded they may be, his memory sometimes fails him, and leads to direct contradictory statements and views to those previously uttered. More than once he has betrayed himself into enlogy of our Government, and its tounders and policy. Speaking of our strength as a united people, his eyes, too, sparkled with animation as his words warmed in description of our yest resources, and the impotence of England and France united to bring us down from our protted position as the first nation on the globe, and here the confession would spring from his lips of the folly and wickedness of trying to break up such a Government. His impulses are strong, as are those of all men of strong passions and overweening ambition, and hence the confession. A moment and his eyes would lose their glowing sparkle, a dark shadow would rest upon that face—not a word more would he speak. Could one pen the, think you not, at such times haunt him, and visions of the gibbet and retributive justice inwearing and unending in the pursuit and punishment of him. But he quickly rallies. He does not believe he will be unig. He does not believe the Government has any reason for manging him or any right to hang kim."

A FAMOUS FORGER has recently been discharged from our Eastern Penitentiary, after serving out the full term for which he was imprisoned. Thus he has in part, at least, atoned for his crime, and by the punishment he received served as a warning to evil doers. But he belonged to an entirely different class from the perpetrators of the late frauds in New York. They are far more dangerous to a community and much less liable, after detection, to receive severe punishment. They violated solemn trusts, and based their operations upon the

facilities afforded by their position and reputation. Is there not something radically wrong in the wide difference made in the practical estimate of courts and the public between the guilt of professional forgers and the amateurs, who betray as well as rob, in favor of the latter? And is not the comparative immunity from punishment which absconding defaulters enjoy one great reason why their crime is so fearfully common?

LITERARY AND LEGAL LEGIS. In the British House of Commons, there s always a considerable sprinkling of literary men. Lord Palmerston himself is something of a man of letters. Forty-six years ago an amusing brochure, called "The New Whig Guide," was published in London, hitting all the leading Whigs on the knuckles, and making their party a public laughing-stock. At that time, (to wit, the vear 1819,) Lord Palmerston, then a confirmed Tory, was Secretary of War in the Government of which Lord Liverpool, the living incarnation of Torvism, was head, He was joint editor of "The New Whig Guide," and contributed to it in prose and verse. He wrote the greater part of the amusing "Trial of Henry Brougham for Mutiny," and the letter from Ezekial Grubb, a Baltimore Quaker, ludicrously

describing the Whig leaders. One of the best of the Palmerston poems was a parody upon Moore's then recent song, "Oh, the days are gone when Beauty bright," He wrote three verses in the same metre. the first of which must serve here as a specimen of his skill in lively poetics. It runs thus, and reads curiously now, after its writer has known the delights of Quarterday, (when office-salaries are paid,) for half a century: Oh! the time is past when Quarter-day

Oh! Inc time is past when Quarter-day
My cares would chase;
When all in life that made me gay
Was place—still place.
New hopes may bloom,
New offers come,
Of surer, higher pay,
But there's nothing half so sweet in life
As Quarter-day!
Oh! there's nothing half so sweet in life
As Quarter-day. Mr. Gladstone is author of several books. Earl Russell, (who long belonged to the House of Commons,) has written upon a variety of themes, from the novel called "The Nun of Ourica"-unreadable by lalies-to the British Constitution, and with uniform want of success in each. On the Opposition benches Disraeli and Bulwer have won high repute by their writings. Among the miscellaneous literary Commoners are Mr. A. W. Kinglake, who sits for Bridgewater, and is author of "Eothen" and the first volume of the "Invasion of the Crimea," Mr. Austen Henry Layard, the explorer of Nineveh, represents Southwark, and is Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. Edward Baines, for Leeds, has written a life of his father, and a "History of the Cotton Manufacture." William E. Baxter, for Montrose, is author of "America and the Americans," and sundry other books of travel. Sir George Bowyer, for Dundalk, has written "Commentaries on the Modern Civil Law;" and John Francis Maguire, another Catholic, now member for Cork, is the author of "The Life of Father Mathew." So many of John Bright's speeches have been published separately, that he may be claimed as one of the literary craft. Charles Buxton wrote the biography of his father, the great anti-slavery leader after Wilberforce died. Mr. Lawrence Oli-Oregon having averaged only \$58,000 for phant, author of numerous books of travel, on the highways. Oh, that these has the first six years of her existence as a and of an account of Lord Elgin's Mission State), and that the Territory must now | to China and Japan, has replaced, at Stirng, Mr. James Caird, the great ag writer. George Clive, A. D. W. B. Cochrane, Sir Robert P. Collier (Solicitor General), Sir Roundell Palmer (Attorney General), E. H. J. Crawford, John Arthur Roebuck, Robert Lowe, J. G. Göschen, T. E. Headlam, Captain H. J. W. Jervis, E. A. Leatham, Lord John Manners, Sir James Matheson, William Monsell, Lord Robert Montagu, Lord Naas, G. P. Scrope, P. B. Smollett, Lord Stanley, William Stirling, colonel Sykes, William Tite, Robert Tor-

> have seats in the House of Commons, and have written books, one and all. Some of the literary members in the late Parliament have not been re-elected to the new. Among these are Mr. Haliburton. "Sam Slick,") Mr. Massey, Mr. Urquhart, William Digby Seymour, and Isaac Butt. first editor of the Dublin University Magazine. Two newspaper editors are in the House of Commons-Mr. Baines, of the Leeds Mercury, and Mr. Maguire, of the Cork Examiner. Among the new members we find seve-

rens, G. H. Walley, and several others

whose names we do not now recollect,

al literary men. Mr. Mill, the philosopher and political economist (returned for Westninster by a coalition with Captain Grosvenor, the Whig, against Mr. Smith, the Tory candidate); Thomas Hughes, author of "Tom Brown's Schooldays" and other popular works, brought in at the head of he poll at Lambeth; Mr. Laurence Oliphant, author of numerous books of travel, for Stirling; Mr. Forsyth, author of the "Life of Cicero," lately republished in New York, returned for Cambridge (the town, not the University); Mr. H. B. Faucett, a blind man, but an able writer and lecturer on political economy, successful at Brighton; Mr. G. Trevelyn, nephew of Lord Macaulay, and author of the 'Competition Wallah," returned for Tynenouth; and Mr. Torrens McCullogh (who has dropped the Celtic surname, and now figures as plain Mr. Torrens), author of the "Life of Richard Lalor Sheil," successful at Finsbury. It will be seen, therefore, that the British House of Commons contains not only highly educated members, but a fair proportion of literary men.

MR. FORREST. After a long and severe illness, the friends of Mr. EDWIN FORREST will be gratified to earn that he is improving in health. He suffering, and expects to resume the active luties of his profession in a few weeks. We understand that Mr. Fornest has engaged to personate during the autumn a facial expression. As a general rule, when I number of his Shakspearean characters, with Mr. WHEATLEY's fine company, in New Haven, Providence, Hartford, and other New England cities, and that preparations are making to give these representations with unusual splendor and effect.

District Attorney for the County. Ib the Editor of The Press: SIR: While I do not object to your compliment to our excellent District Attorney, Mr. Mann, to whose renomination you say there is to be "no opposition" at the coming Union Convention. I would, nevertheless, pre convention, I would, nevertheless, present as one worthy of the consideration of that body, the honored name of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., of this city. I do not know that he is a candidate, but I know his professional fitness, his personal integrity, and his very great strength with the loyal people everywhere. We have few such men as Dougherty. His rise to distinction against poverty and other obstacles, and the manner in which to has sustained himself independent of office. and, above all, his fearless and splendid serices against the rebellion, in defiance of party are so many examples to the young men of our country, and should never be forgotten or uffered to go unrecognized. Let me, then, ask same that would add so much strength to our

icket in the coming election. Philadelphia, August 18, 1865. Shall We Have a Soldier for Mayor? or The Press.]
The noble stand of the National Union State Convention in favor of the brave men who have fought the battles against the rebellion, should not be lost upon the Union men of Phiadelphia when they come to select a candidate or Mayor, to succeed Alexander Henry, who has positively declined. The only new man on the ticket will probably be that candidate, as it cems to be conceded that most of the old seems to be conceded that most of the old county officers will be renominated. The soldiers of Philadelphia are an organized body, and have made a strong appeal to the politicians and the people the matter of a fair distribution of the official patronage. There is no position in which military experience and habits are so necessary as that of chief magistrate of a vast metropolis, at a time like the pres it. A vigor. ous, prompt, and brave man would do much to anticipate and repress disorder. There are many such heroes in Philadelphia, any one of whom would "fill the bill" of qualifications and help to carry the Union ticket by a rousing

najority. A VETERAN.
Philadelphia, August 18, 1865. BEVANT'T MINSTRUS -Reventle Minstrels perform, for the last time in this city, this evening, at Concert Hall. During their short stay a this city they have met with deserved and great success,

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LETTER FROM SARATOGA. EXTRAORDINARY NUMBER OF VISITORS.

ence of The Press.]
SARATOGA, N. Y., August 15, 1865.

Whatever else tide and time may have wept into the receptacle of things lost upon the earth, it is most evident that in this category Saratoga is not to be included. Saratoga still lives; and not only lives, but is steadily and surely advancing in popular favor. What Niagara is among the cataracts, and Catskill among the mountains, and Newport among the saline baths, that Saratoga is to the water-drinkers—prince and potentate among them all—sui generis—itself its only parallel. Dick-ens, in one of his inimitable Christmas storiesn refutation of the doctrine of the degeneracy of mankind, refers to the fact, that the last hild born into the world is always the hand somest and the best. So with Saratoga. The last season is always sure to excel all its predeessors-is always sure to be chronicled as the gayest, liveliest, most fashionable, most brilliant, most delightful of all. Thus it is again. Even that most distinguished individual, the oldest inhabitant," it is said, is bold to affirm that he has no recollection of any such season at Saratoga, as that which signalizes the sumner of 1865. He says the hotels were never so crowded, the town was never before so full of noble-looking men, beautiful women, charmed and charming children, prancing horses splendid carriages, and liveried coachmen. Our own observation and experience accord with those of the aforementioned noted per-sonage. In the fifteen summers during which t has been our habit to spend a month each year at Saratoga, we have never known the place to be so thronged. Union Hall, it is said, has at the present writing about 1,800 names on its register; Congress Hall has about 1,500; the Clarendon has 600; the Columbian 250, and he minor hotels and boarding-houses are all full to repletion. Besides, there is scarcely a private residence in the village, even those of the most opulent citizens, that has not been thrown open to afford lodgings to the stranger-guests. This is honorable to the citizens, and speaks well for their hospitality. CONGRESS HALL.

Our party is sojourning at this popular our party is sojourning at this popular establishment, which, since last year, has undergone extensive improvements. The hotel proper being full, Mr. Hathorn, one of the gentlemanly proprietors, kindly assigned us capacious and well-furnished rooms in his own private residence close by, where we lodge, taking our meals at the hotel. There are some vocations in life which, it has often seemed to us, demand the Christian grace of patience to an unusual degree. It is a virtu highly essential, for example, to all tellers of banks, postmasters and their clerks, railway conductors, editors, doctors, and preachers and no class of men stands more in need of than hotel-keepers, for the strain upon their physical and mental resources is inces-sant. Well, at Congress Hall, the proprietors, clerks, book-keepers, and other employees, have this virtue almost to perfection. From early morn until late at night, they answer questions, and satisfy the demands of the guests, without ever once exhibiting any symptom of weariness or impatience. The asthey invariably are when cold weather set cashier of the Congress, Mr. Breslin, is espe-in. Persons, for example, who may require cially noted for his amiability, and is deserved new ranges, or their present ones altered or ly a favorite among the guests. He is "the reset, or in fact anything for either heating or ight man in the right place."

SARATOGA A POSITIVE BLESSING. That Saratoga, to the sickly and delicate, the weary and care-worn, the desponding and dypeptic, is a positive, substantial blessing, admits of no doubt nor debate. These ferruginous distillations are the immediate product of the Almighty Creative Power. He who formed the earth and bade the mountain rise, is here compounding, in subtorranean caverns, tonic, cathartic, gaseous beverages, such as the skill of no Chemist or Apothecary can produce. They are among the exquisite and mighty workmanship of the Father of Lights, the God of all Comfort, the Giver of every good and perfect gift. When judiciously used, the waters of Saratoga do heal many of the ills that flesh is heir to. They do cleanse the system of its humors, recuperate the strength, and reinvigorate the exhausted mind and body. Most sincerely do we wish that these charming fountains, opened by the Divine hand in the bowels of the earth, were accessible, also, to the oppressed and care-worn laborer—to him whom the allotments of life compel, even in mid-summer, to swelter over the fires of there are green fields, and gurgling fountains palsies and pig metal! We mourn over the inequalities of society, but, alas, with no power to correct them. Let us be careful, hen, that by no act of our own we increase the sufferings of the industrious and deserving poor, whose hard lot in life it is only to be over-worked and under-paid, lest we accele rate the point, 'When over-wrought the general system fee Its functions stop, or frenzy fires the wheels

which all or most of the wonderful works of God should exist in close and harmonious proximity. Suppose, for example, the noted Grotto del Cani, which stands on the borders of the Logo d'Agnans, among the environs of Naples, could be transferred to the side of the High-rock Spring of Saratoga. Suppose near by were the foaming cataract of Niagara, and the breakers of Cape Island, and the cloud-enthroned eminences of the Alps or Alleghenies—and the subterranean labyrinths of Kentucky's Mammoth Cave—all in one and the same locality—what a glorious and wonderful spot would not that be! This would constitute the same locality—what a glorious and wonderful spot would not that be! inte this side of Heaven, the very Metropoli of the Universe—the World's Mecca, at whose shrine the millions of the earth would of fer their oblations. But, reverently be spoken, the All-wise God is not favorable to Monopolies. Both in the domain of mind and matter He dispenses His blessings with a true democratic equality. He is not a partial Deity, who inhabits this hill, or that vale, or that grove, and who regards with a complacent eye a portion of his creatures, to the ne. glect of the rest. His tender mercies are over all His works, and in Wisdom he has made them all. He has given to one country, or district of country, one blessing—to others, another—and to others, still other benefits, different from all the rest. Sea-bathing and salt-water are to be had in one locality—Concress water must be sought in another. And among States and nations—the interchange, not of commodities merely, but of acts of reci-procal amenity and friendship. And all this is right, and wise, and good—an Economy full f Benevolence and Good Will to Man.

MATURE NOT A MONOPOLIST.

times sought to picture to my mind a place a

In my meditations on nature I have some

There are this summer more than the usual proportion of Cubans at the Union. I have heard the number of such given at between two and three hundred. The men are mostly large, symmetrical, athletic, of dark-brown complexion, and sport fierce moustaches women are many of them very beautiful, and make a gorgeous display of diamonds. If any credit whatever is to be attached to appearances, these Cubans must be immensely rich: for, besides their personal decorations they have plenty of gold. Greenbacks, except as a commercial commodity, they eschew. I sometimes sit for half an hour at a time, in convenient proximity to their circles, an in looks uncommonly well after his long tent listener to their conversation. Not, of course, as an eaves-dropper; for, I am sorry to be compelled to say, I do not understand hear people talking Spanish, I adopt the opinion that they are scolding; they seem to me to be speaking so hurriedly, and with such a passionate vehemence. But I dare say it is a mistake, for I was myself, not long since, in conversation with an European-German in his own tongue. A bystander, overhearing the conversation, afterwards said he was greatly surprised to hear me swear so! So it, doubt less, seemed to him; and yet, I know you will believe me when I assure you that our conversation was of a strictly religious nature. ind that not a profane word was uttered by either of us. HORSE-RACING.

CUBANS AT THE UNION.

I learn, from street rumor, that within a mile or two of the town there is what is called, in the sportsman's yocabulary, a "Race Course," and that during last week, in the audience of some eight or ten thousand specenter the lists and contest each other's speed. This entire system, like bull-baiting, cock-fighting, duelling, pugilism, et cetera, I regard as "more honored in the breach than in the observance." To the dumb brutes themselves. lashed and spurred and urged within an inch of their life, it is the very acme of cruelty The Good Book says: "The merciful man re pardeth the life of his beast." Horse-racing which, as civilization extends, will ultimately be surrendered to the rowdles, then to be wholly suppressed by magistrates and police The debris of this immense structure is fast being removed, and the foundations are being dug anew. Rumor states that those eminent You Vork capitalists, the merchant Stewart and Com. Vanderbilt, purpose the crection

on the same site, of a gigantic marble edifice, to constitute the largest and finest hotel in America, and to be finished, if possible, by next summer. Hotel-keeping at this place is, without doubt, very profitable, for I have proprietors of the prin ipal establishments "bag" from thirty to fifty sand dollars in a single season! POETICAL GEM, COPIED FROM THE "PEOPLE'S ALBUM," AT THE SARATOGA SPRING. The observant visitor at Niagara will remember a book, or album, kept on the Canadian side, some years since, in which visitors were privileged to write their impressions. They were expected to be brief, of course, and to illustrate "multum in parvo." It was here that John Quincy Adams wrote the suggestive sentiment: "Nagara—too great a wonder to be given to one nation, so God kindly divided it between two." On the same page, I believe, a knight of the goose and shears, not to be outdone by the "Old Man Eloquent," wrote: "Nigears! Oh, what a place to sponge a coat!" Well, there is, or was, some such a Poetical Omnium Gatherum opened at Saratoga Spring

—which is but one of the dozen springs of the

Yine.

town. And here, under the inspiration of its gurgling waters, some "Village Poet" pro-duced the following, which I transcribe for the enefit of the readers of The Press. Against the over-wrought sentiment of the last line of the second stanza, of course, I enter my protest and excuse it only on the ground of the poet's icense. The name of the author I do no

THE SARATOGA SPRING. I.
Far beneath the Mountain's base,
Far below the Ocean's bed,
Where the Earthquake has its home,
And the burning Etna's fed.—
Where the Everlasting Rocks,
Rent in Caverns, great and grand,
Hide the treasures of the earth
From the grasp of Mortals hand.— 11. There the Great Physician brows thee,
With a more than human skill;
Blends the blessings of the Father
With the sparkle of the rill;
Pours the balm of Joy and Gladness,
Mids't thy limpid, living wave,
Health and strength to thee imparting,
Makes thee Victor o'er the Grave. III.

Rushing from thy prison gayly,
Through the crevice and the rent;
Round the boulder—o'er the pebble,
To the verdant surface sent:
Where the sunshine and the heav'ns
Flash their glory in thy gleam—
As the leaping, crystal ripples
Dance and gambol o'er thy sheen. Drinking in the golden sunlight,
Fount of Health and Joys untold!
Sure! Thou art the precious Nectar
Gods did quaff in days of old!
Lo! from caves of magic wonder,
Filled with light of gorgeous gems
Comes the sparkle of thy bubble,
Brighter far than diadems,
E, Y

E. W. H An anecdote is told of the Bishop of Exeter, England. The scene is a church in Torquay; the Bishop is present, but not officiating, and he sits with the congregation. The officiating clergyman ventures to soften to ears polite the phrase "Est and drink their own damnation." He reads it "condemnation." A voice is heard energetically exclaiming "Damnation!" The whole church is startled. But it is not a profune epithet they hear—it is the voice of the Bishop in rebuke of the officiating minister.

CITY ITEMS. Citizens Beturning from Watering The summer is rapidly passing. The short ening days and cool evenings, no less than the fact that our thoroughfares are daily filling up with bright eyes and elastic steps, fresh from watering places, remind us that very soon the frosty nights of autumn will make blankets indispensable, and bring stoves, heaters, and furnaces into active requisition. The suggestion will, therefore, be timely to our readers, who may need anything in the stove-dealers' line, that they will do a favor to the trade, and greatly accommodate themselves, by giving their orders in this department at the earliest possible day, before the stove men are overwhelmed with application as they invariably are when cold weather sets cooking in the stove-making line, could no in our judgment, do a wiser thing than send in their orders now. Of course, the best place for our citizens to patronize is the "Headquarters! in that department of our manufactures—the famous establishment of Mr. James Spear, Nos. not be surprised to learn that since the last season Mr. Spear has made a number of valuable new improvements, which the public will appreciate. Unquestionably Spear is the most prolific genius in his profes-sion, as is attested by the fact that, will-

ingly or otherwise, he furnishes to more than one of our large Stove Foundries everynew idea they adopt. We would state, in this con nection, that Mr. Spear's present stock offers reat attractions to country dealers, as where the people prefer them over all others. His perfect Stoves of the kind made in the United States; and the same may be said of his world-renowned Anti-dust Parlor Stove. Both of these admirable Stoves are secured to Mr. Spear by two U. S. patents. But we trust that sun-prowned, sinew-stiffened sons of toil could be enabled to realize, as well as the gay and fashionable, that there is a cool air to heart. we have said enough to induce all who read to mch as can always be had, in best style, at

Jesses, E. G. Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chest nut street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express. They furnish these delicious edibl in qualities expressly adapted for the hot weather, put up in neat boxes, for home consumption, or to carry any distance without in improved 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 GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—Mr.GSOTES Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome as sortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beau tiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, and goods especially adapted for travelling His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, CHOICE FRUITS, CONFECother in the world. HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, CHOICE FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, &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,

an now be had at his counters. FOR ONE DOLLAR.-All the time spent tying and untying, and half the silk in the tie and scarf, are saved by the use of Eshleman's natent cravat-holder. Price, one dollar each cholesale and retail, at 701 Chestnut street Also, gentlemen's furnishing goods-large as-VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE should provide

emselves with Bathing Dresses from John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. PATENT-RIGHTS of a new and very useful crticle for sale. Apply at 701 Chestnut street NOT QUITE UP TO IT.—The present fashion of Act of the person of the fashion of the fashion in France in Maria Antoinette's time, from the root to the top of your hair measuring thirty-six inches, with feathers and ribbons above it. The ladies will see that they can pile on a foot more without being too top heavy. As for the gentlemen, they can continue to pursue the even tenor of their way,

by procuring elegant garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. LADIES, DO YOU WANT TO BE BEAUTIFUL!-Then use the Retrouvey's Turkish Bandole ian Hair Tonic. ___ NATIONAL REPINEMENT is indicated, to n

small extent, by a delicate appreciation of the comparative merits of perfumes; and it is a public in toilet luxuries, that they have adopted as the standard article of its class Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus." Sold every where. A EUROPEAN VOCALIST, of enviable exper

ence, resides in the French and American Institute for Young Ladies, advertised in this PHREANER'S RHOIDAEMOBS AND LAXATIVE Pills.—The great Remedy for Piles. Reliable For sale by Taylor, Druggist, 1015 Chestnut st. Pure Wine Prom Grape.—Mr. Speer, of Passaic, N. J., whose Samburg Port Wines have achieved a world-wide reputation, has for two or three years past been importing a superior article of pure Port Brandy, from the Castella Distillery, of Portugal, which he is introducing in this country. The best way to test good wine and brandy is to drink it, and, indging from some samples received from Mr. peer, we unhesitatingly pronounce his manu acture of wine and the brandy he imports to e excellent. Both can be had of our dru PUFFS, RATS, AND WATERVALLS cannot be

put up to keep their place without Retrou

CURTAIN, SHADE, AND UPHOLSTERY STORE, 408 Chestnur Streut.—We renovate and make p mattresses; make up and lay down carpets put up curtains ; re-uphoister furniture ; make and repair spring mattresses, &c. WILLIAM HENRY PATTEN, 1408 Chestnut Street. CAPE MAY CARNIVAL-The feature of which was the beauty of the hair. Thanks to Rerouvey's Bandolenian, NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS FOR RENT and portion of rent applied to purchase. new and size.

Modaling terms.

Seventh and Chestnut. Also, new and elegant planes for sale or THE NUPTIAL TIE has been described as a anot fixed with the tongue which the teetl cannot unloose. But the teeth themselves, if beautiful by the aid of Sozodont, are powerful

agents in produring the fascination which leads to marriage. The charm, to which this delicious preparation lends to the breath, too, as a decidedly hymenial tendency. White eeth and a pure breath! What heart can resist them? McClain's Cocoanut Oil and Quince SEED. Jii and Unince Seed. It will re store, dar-ken and Cocoanut Oil and Quince Seed Oil and Quince Seed. Oil and Quince Seed. Cocoanut invigorat Oil and Quince Seed. occanut It will entirely eradicate dandruff. It will give the hair a beautiful dark growth It will remove all cutaneous diseases from the scalp. It will positively stop the hair from falling. It will strengthen the fibrous roots of the It will not soil hat or bonnet lining. It is splendid for curling or frizzing the hair.
It is highly recommended by experienced

It has proved a success for twenty years,
It has never failed to give satisfaction,

It is prepared at 334 N. Sixth street, above

Professor Saunders' Request. The undersigned begs the indulgence of the public in making a request that, without giving offence, he may be allowed by benevolent offence, he may be allowed by benevolent associations to resign and decline all appoint nents which would in the least interfere with his constant personal attention to his Insti-tute. For the same reason, individuals will kindly relieve him by seeking other and weightier names for their recommendations During the war able instructors, with great officiency, presided over his interests. Daty res himself to devote all his ener

gies to the training of youth.

E. D. SAUNDERS. Among the guests at the Burnet House Cincinnati, on the 14th, were Major Gen. Alexander McD. McCook, from Mexico; Chief Quarermaster Major General Meigs and Generals Crook and McMillen.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The money and stock markets have resumed heir former quietness, and the Wall-street rescalities live only in memory. We have been so accustomed of late to stupendous frauds and forgeries, that we consider it a very long time since the last occurred, and it would not occasion much surprise if another should soon be announced. We think, however, that business men have become somewhat awake to the importance of conducting their affairs in a

in the future be rendered almost impossible. Government loans, at the Board, sold yesterday to a moderate extent, but at a further decline, especially the 5-20s, which changed hand at 104%. The 7-30s were steady at 99. State Loans were quiet and rather lower; the 5s sold at 59%—a decline of %. New City 6s were steady at 91; the Municipals at 911%, and the old at 88 The Railroad share list showed more firmness. Reading was less active, but the sales were at better figures, reaching, at the close, to 514—an advance of 4; Pennsylvania Railroad also advanced 4; Camden and Amboy was steady at 125 Minehill at 55; Northern Central at 45½; and Lehigh Valley at 63½; 57 was bid for Pennsylvania Railroad; 56 for Norristown; 20 for North Pennsylvania: 12 for Catawissa common and, 24% for preferred do. City pasenger railroad shares continue very dull; Hestonville sold at 17; 21½ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 49 for Chestnut and Walnut; 62 for West Philadelphia; 17 for Arch-street

and 23½ for Union; 77 was asked for Second and Third; 48 for Fifth and Sixth; 48½ for Tenth and Eleventh; and 26 for Girard College. The sales of company bonds are very light, including Camden and Amboy 6s at 88, and Long Island 6s at 85. Of canal stocks, the only sales reported were Morris preferred at 120, and Delaware Division at 30. Oil stocks iderably depressed, and prices gene rally were lower. The following were the quotations of gold yesterday, at the hours named:

The following is the amount of coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Raiload, during week ending Thursday, August

... 6,465 00 Decrease ... Amount of coal transported by the Schuylkill Navigation Company, for the week ending Thursday, August 16, 1865: 10.341 00 Decrease..... American stocks were quoted in London on

the 4th inst. as follows: ational securities is fully explained by the arge exportation of them to that market, and y theigrowing activity in the loan market. On the latter topic The Economist of August 5

says: "The directors of the Bank of England at their weekly court yesterday raised the mini-mum rate of discount from 3½ to 4 per cent. Although this alteration was not altogether unexpected, it created a certain amount of surprise, since the bullion movement through-out the week had been favorable and the de-

£20,453,531 and the reserve of notes and coin is £8,461,318, and the coin and bullion £14,457,648. No bad account, but a much less good one than we have been lately accustomed to. We should give a much worse judgment if it were not for one circumstance. The active circulation is now higher than usual. At the corresponding periods of this year and former years (including the bank post bills) it was 1865. £23,208,757.1864. £23,489,710. £23,208,757 22,489.710

78,047,586 74,128,638

The decrease in the shipments this year.

compared with 1864, amounts to £3,918,948 compared with 1863, however, there is an inse of £12,114,441. In June only the ship. ents were: 13,978,526 13,227,062 Drexel & Co. quote: 20 Bonds, new.... Sales of Stocks, August 18.

THE PUBLIC BOARD. SECOND CALL. AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street FIRST BOARD. FIRST BOARD.

200 U S 5-20 Bds., Cp. 1042f; 100 Reading R. s30wn 51
200 City 8s Old Jots., 8s 100 do ... s5 51
500 do ... ar s st 100 do ... b5
1700 do ... New Jots 91
17100 do ... Municipal 91
1700 do ... Municipal 91
200 do ... Municipal 914
20 BETWEEN BOARDS. 200 Delaware Div... 30 | 800 Ma Shade.lts.b30 8 2000 U S 7-30 T N July 98% 400 St Nicholas O.lts 1% 600 do......lots 99 | 880 U S B.O.lts.sma.104% 2000 U S 7-30 I N Jolly 2078 140 SI Meliotas Octos 173 20 Octos 173 20

AFTER BOARDS.

SALES AT THE CLOSE.

22 Lehigh Valley 61½ 100 Reading R., s5wn 51½
10 Penna R. 57½ 100 40 51½
40 do 57½ 100 do 51½
100 Reading R., s5wn 51½
100 do 55wn 51½ 100 do 51½
100 do 55wn 51½ 100 do 51½
100 do 55wn 51½
100 do 55wn 51½
1100 do 51½
1100 do

has been light, and has been done chickly us 142%@143%.

The loan market is a shade easier to-day. No further reports of failures have been put in circulation, but a number of firms carrying heavy amounts of stocks are put to some inconvenience, though this appears to be less the case than yesterday.

The rate for call loans is 7 per cent, and commercial paper passes at 7@9. The accumulation of idle capital continues, but lenders are cautious. has been light, and has been done chicfly at cautious. The stock market opened dull and became heavy, closing feverish, but steady, at a slight improvement of prices. Governments are a fraction better, sepecially the seven-thirtles, which are strong. Rallroad shares are trregular, and without muchactivity. The principal transactions are 2,500 Eric at 80\2814\(\frac{1}{2}\), 1,500 New York Central at 89\(\frac{2}{2}\)\(\frac{2}{2}\)\(\frac{1}{2}\)\(\fra at 101%0101%.
Before the first session Erie was quoted at 80%; Michigan Southern at 611%: Northwestern at 26%; Northwestern preferred at 60.
After the board there was a better feeling, Erie attracting the chief attention.
At the one o'clock call there was little activity. Later, Briefell off to 81% after selling at 436.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia August 18-Evening. Trade, in most departments, has been very dull this week, and prices generally unset-tled and lower. Breadstuffs, however, at the close are rather firmer. Bark is in demand at full prices. Coal is firmly held. Cotton has declined. Fish and Fruit are without any ness men have become somewhat awake to the importance of conducting their affairs in a more correct and circumspect manner, and that such frauds as have recently occurred will in the future be rendered almost impossible. rather higher. Sugar is in steady demand Whisky is very dull. In Wool there is less Whisky is very dull. In Wool there is less doing, owing to the firmness of holders.

BARK.—There is a steady demand for Quercitron, and first No. 1 is scarce and wanted, with further small sales at \$32.50. The stock on sale is generally held higher, and we hear of nothing doing at the advance. Tanners' Bark is without alteration.

BEESWAX.—Sales of 1,500 is were reported at 51c \$ is.

BREAD is selling moderately at the sales. Bread is selling moderately at previous quo-

BREAD is setting inductately as provided qua-tations.

CANDLES remain quiet and prices steady, with a small business doing in Adamantine.

COAL.—Orders are plenty, but the high views of the miners, and scarcity of suitable vessels, have a tendency to check business, and there is very little shipping, except to fill old con-tracts. The demand for home use is good, and prices firm. tracts. The demand for home use is good, and prices firm.

Corper.—The market is firm, but there is no stock in first hands, and the sales are in a small way only at full prices, including Rio and Laguayra at 20@22c, gold.

Corper is unchanged, and a small business to note in Sheathing and Yellow Metal.

Cotton.—Prices fell off early in the week, with a very small business to note at the decline, the demand being limited to the wants of the neighboring spinners, who buy sparingly, and the week's sales reach 500 bales, at 43@ 45c for Middlings, closing rather firmer and more active at 44 @ B t, the receipts are increasing.

Drugs and Dyes are firm, with large sales of creasing.

Drugs and Dres are firm, with large sales of Chemicals at full prices.

Feathers are very scarce, and selling in a small way at 80,035 (# b, which is a further adsmall way at 30@35c \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\(\) \$\) which is a further advance. —The arrivals are light, and mostly to the dealers, and no wharf sales of Mackerel are made public. Shore fish are scarce and firm, with a moderate store demand to note at \$20@30 for 18, \$15.50@16 for Bay 28, \$17@18 for Shore do, and \$10@10.50 \$\(\) bol for medium 3s. No small fish here. Pickled Herring are quiet. Dry Cod sell as wanted at about \$6 \$\(\) \$\(\)\$. FRDIT,—There have been no arrivals of foreign, the stock of which is yery light, and the market firm but inactive. Of domestic the sales are mostly confined to Peaches, which are rather scarce, and selling at \$10@2\$ \$\(\) basket. Dried Fruit is at a stand still, and prices nominal.

Gineene is quiet, and buvers and sellers

prices nominal.
Ginsene is quiet, and buyers and sellers apart in their views.
Guaro is unchanged, with rather more doing in the way of sales.
Har moves off slowly at \$15@20 \$\forall \text{ton}\$.
Hemp.—The market is firm but quiet, and the stock mostly in the hands of the manufacturers.

HEMP.—The market is firm but quiet, and the stock mostly in the hands of the manufacturers.

Hors.—The unfavorable crop accounts have stiffened prices and imparted more activity to the demand, and prices range at from 10 to 40c % h, as to quality, with rather more doing in the way of sales.

Flote and Meal.—There is very little export demand for Flour, and the market is inactive but very firm, owing to the light stock on sale, most of it being limited above the views of buyers, who come forward slowly, and the week's sales only reach about \$,000 bbis—part taken by the trade at \$6.25@7.75 for old stock and fresh-ground superfine; \$7.50@8.75 for extras; \$8.25@7.5 for extra family, and \$10@11 % bbl for famy lots, as in quality, including 2,000 bbls, part City Mills, on terms kept private. The receipts continue light, and holders generally are not very anxious to self. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet, with a small business doing in the former at \$45.627 for Bran and Shipstuff, and \$33 % ton for Middings.

Grain comes in slowly, and for Wheat the market has been unsettled and lower, but at the close there is a better feeling noticeable, and holders are asking an advance of 10c % bushel on the lowest point reached, but without much disposition to operate. Sales reach about 50,000 bushels at 200@212c for new reds,

lle \$\psi\$. The Association are doing a fair business, at previous quotations.

Leather is firmer and more active, and for Slaughter prices are 1c \$\psi\$ higher, ranging at from 35 to 48c. Spanish Sole and Hemlock are also in good demand. We quote the former at 40@50c, and the latter at from 30 to 40c. Calf Skins and Morocco Leather are active, and for the latter prices have an upward tendency.

Inon.—The market for all kinds continues excited and on the advance, with further sales at \$33@38 for forge and \$40@42 for No. 1; most makers, having sold up 35 these figures, are asking a further advance, and No. 1 is held at \$42@32\$ \$p\$ ton, and very scarce. Scotch Pig is makers, having sold up at these figures, are asking a further advance, and No. 1 is held at \$42@42% \$\psi\$ ton, and very scarce. Scotch Pig is quiet. For manufactured Iron the demand is active and prices tending upward; hars are quoted at \$50@95 and rails at \$55 \$\psi\$ ton.

Lean is better, with sales of 2,000 pigs Galena at \$4.95 the 100 ibs.

Lumber is unchanged and quiet, with light receipts and sales of white pine boards at \$27@29 and yellow san do at \$25 \$\psi\$ M.

Molasses of prime quality is wanted; we note sales of 150 hhds clayed Cuba at \$30, 200 hlds English Island at \$40, 400 hhds Muscovado at 650, and 200 bbls Syrup at 65@70c.

Naval Stores are without much change, and the demand moderate at \$200 for Tar, the latter for North Carolina. Spirits Turpentine is selling at \$1.35@1.40 \$\psi\$ gallon.

Oles—Fish Oils firmer, and for Whale prices have advanced, with limited sales. Lard Oil is worth \$2.05@2.10 for winter. Linseed is more active, and sales of 25,000 gallons are reported at \$1.20@1.22, closing at the latter rate. Of Red Oil we note sales at \$10,100 now held at the highest figure. Petroleum is more active, and sales of \$6,000 bbls refined in bond are reported at \$1.20c, 200 in \$100 in mone are copreted at \$1.20c, 200 in \$100 in mone active, and sales of \$2.000 bbls crude sold at \$2.00c, 200 in \$100 in mone active, and sales of \$2.000 bbls crude sold at \$2.00c, 200 in \$2.00c in ndrews, Onto of Petroleum this week are 2,614 bbls crude and 8,469 bbls refined.

at \$_{\current{A}}\(0)\) (c \(\mathbb{R}\), for foreign and domestic.

Salt.—The market is firm, but no arrivals or sales are made public.

Seeds are made public.

Seeds are made public.

Seeds are made public.

Seeds are made public.

Sieds are made public.

Sieds at \(\mathbb{R}\), which is the demand is limited. Timothy is selling at \(\mathbb{R}\), where is no change in foreign, and yery little doing in the way of sales. N. E. Rum is quiet, and Whisky in limited demand at about previous prices, sales ranging at from \(\mathbb{R}\). Such are the change in foreign, and at about previous prices, sales ranging at from \(\mathbb{R}\). Such as are unchanged, and moderately active; sales include about 1,200 hhds, mostly Cubs. part at 12\(\mathbb{R}\). Such as are unchanged, and moderately active; sales include about 1,200 hhds, mostly Cubs. part at 12\(\mathbb{R}\). Currency, and \(\mathbb{R}\), and part private; \(\mathbb{R}\) objects on terms kept private.

Tallow.—There is very little offering, and a good demand for consumption; prices are better, with large sales at from 11\(\mathbb{R}\) to 12\(\mathbb{R}\) c for country and city rendered, including about 110,000 hs at the highest figure.

Teas are less active, but very arm at the late advance, and the sales of both blacks and greens limited.

Tobacco is unchanged, and the sales confined to manufactured, within the range of \(\mathbb{R}\). Wines move off as wanted at about previous rates.

Ferigints are inactive, and the quotations to

Wines move off as wanted at about previous rates.

Freights are inactive, and the quotations to Liverpool 10s \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton. Several oil charters are reported, including two to Cork and the continent on terms kept private. West India reights are quiet, and coastwise rates inactive, and vessels very scarce. Coal freights are tending upwards; \$\frac{3}{2}\frac{3}{6}\frac{3}{2}\fra small lots, mostly modium and fine Ficoco, at 70@75c, chiefly at 70@73c, and 55@79c for tub. Low Wools are dull at 50@65c, and Yarnssteady at \$1.150,20 % 5. it \$1.15@1.20 P B. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Aug. 17.

The oil market continues to move along slowly; the demand was not very extensive for any descriptions. The river to oil City remains too low for navigable purposes for steamers. The flats, keels, and barges have things their own way. Freights were plenty both ways at fair prices. Extensive preparations are making for the fall trade. On the Allegheny, several new passenger and parations are making for the fall trade. On the Allegheny, several new passenger and tow-boats will be introduced; besides other boats are receiving extensive alterations and improvements, so that in the fall the "Allegheny fleet" will present a splendid appearance. So far as regards prices, we have but few changes to notice. The lowest price we have yet noticed for crude was 17½c, without packages, for 42 gravity. The principal demand was for heavy Oil; one parcel of 33 gravity sold at 21½c # gallon, without packages; the sales were in small parcels to suit the wants of purchasers.

CRIDE.—The sales made were at a variety of prices, according to the gravity, as will be perceived by the following sales, viz: 160 bbls, 33 gravity, 21½c, packages returned; 140 bbls, 33 gravity, 21½c, game conditions; 100 bbls, a good article, 18c; 400 bbls do the, packages returned; 170 bbls, 42 gravity, 17½c, without packages; 182@400 bbls, 19c, without packages.

Reprised Oil.—The domand was confined to small parcels at previous prices; sales 50 bbls, free, 65c, on the spot; 100 do, 64@55c. There was no demand for export; sales 125 bbls

bonded, to go to Bremen, at 48c. That seemed to be the ruling figures. It was offered for Phi ladelphia delivery at 51%c. New York Markets, August 18. Flour 5@10c better. Wheat 1@2c higher. Corn 1c higher. Pork dull and lower. BOARD OF TRADE. THORNTON BROWN, EDWD. LAFOURGADE, HENRY LEWIS, SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS FROM FOR SATE.

SCOTIAND FROM FOR SATE.

City of Cork Liverpool New York Aug. 1
Liverpool New York Aug. 5
Louisiana Liverpool New York Aug. 9
Belgian Liverpool New York Aug. 9
Pergia Liverpool New York Aug. 12
Proponils, Liverpool New York Aug. 12
Propopily Liverpool New York Aug. 12
Propopily Liverpool New York Aug. 12
America Southampton New York Aug. 12
America Southampton New York Aug. 12
Africa Liverpool Boston Aug. 12
Falestine Liverpool New York Aug. 12 TO DEPART. TO DEPART.
FROM
FOR FOR DAT

New York Hamburg. Aug.
New York Liverpool Aug.
Quebec. Liverpool Aug.
New York Bremen. Aug.
New York Remen. Aug.
New York New Orleans. Aug.
New York New Orleans. Aug.
New York San Juan, Nic. Aug.
New York Kingston, Ja. Aug.
New York Liverpool Aug.
Aug.
New York Compon. Aug.
Quebec. hirterpool. Aug.
New York New Orleans. Aug.
New York New Orleans. Aug.
New York Derem. Aug.
New York New Orleans.
New York New Orleans. DATE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August 19.

Brig Ellen P Stewart, Holland, 4 days from New York, in ballast to Lathbury & Wickersham.

Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, 4 days from New York, in ballast to N Y and Schuyl Coal Co.

Brig A F Larrabee, Carlisle, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer & Co.

Schr Diamond State, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del, with grain to J W Bacon.

Schr W M Wilson, Lippincott, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

in ballast to captain.
Schr Dr Rogers, Pierson, from Bridgeport,
Ct, in ballast to captain.
Schr Minerva, Erightman, from Fall River, Schr Minerva, Brightman, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr R W Brown, Bishop, from Brookhaven, in ballast to J G & G S Repplier.

Schr Mary L Van Kirk, Yan Kirk, from New Haven, in ballast to captain.

Schr P A Saunders, Townsend, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Challenge, Benton, from Dighton, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Acklam, Hooper, from Providence, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr Jas Magee, O'Donald, from Washington, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr J W Fish, Wiley, from Bath, in ballast to Wm Hunter, Jr. & Co.

Schr E Pharo, Cavalier, from Newport, in ballast to captain.

to Wm Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Schir E Pharo, Cavalier, from Newport, in ballast to captain.
Schir John Lancaster, Williams, from East Cambridge, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schir L Robinson, Davis, from Somerset, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schir L Robinson, Davis, from Somerset, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schir L Robinson, Davis, from Somerset, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Schir Sphraim and Anna, Harris, from Boston, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer & Co.
Schir Sea Breeze, Coombs, from Fall River, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer & Co.
Schir Sea Breeze, Coombs, from Fall River, in ballast to Candwell, Schir Mary Anna, Dunlap, from Bridgeport, in ballast to Captain.
Schir Mary Anna, Dunlap, from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schir Revenue, Willetts, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schir Horizon, Plum, from Lynn, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.
Schir Emma and Beulah, Hess, from Stamford, Ct., in ballast to captain.
Schir H W Benedict, Case, from New Bedford, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schir A Pharo, Shourds, from Providence, in ballast to Rathbun, Caldwell, & Co.
Schir An Pharo, Shourds, from Providence, in ballast to Rathbun, Caldwell, & Co.
Schir An Pane, Watt, 3 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schir Ann Jane, Watt, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schir Reading Railroad No. 47, Hoffman, from New Haven, in ballast to captain.
Schir He Sampson, Blake, 8 days from Portland, in ballast to Captain, Schir He Sampson, Blake, 8 days from Frederica, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Cleared. Gleared.

Bark Imperador (Br.) Power, Pernambuco.
Brig Errichetta (Ital.) Filliberti, Genoa.
Brig Annandale, Bunker, Boston.
Brig A F Larrabee, Carlisto, Salem, Mass.
Brig Alfaretta, Bibber, Portland.
Schr Hw Benedict, Case, New Bedford.
Schr J W Fish, Wiley, Bath, Me.
Schr War Steed, Cash, Boston.
Schr Ephraim and Anna, Harris, Boston.
Schr P A Saunders, Townsend, Boston.
Schr Dr Rogers, Pierson, Portsmouth. Schr Dr Rogers, Pierson, Portsmouth.
Schr Emma and Beulah, Hess, Kingston, Mass.
Schr E Pharo, Cavalier, Providence.
Schr R W Brown, Bishop, Providence.
Schr Acklam, Hooper, Providence.
Schr Revenue, Willetts, Rozbury, Mass.
Schr A Pharo, Showds Providence. Schr Revenue, Willetts, Roxbury, Mass.
Schr A Pharo, Shourds, Providence.
Schr A Pharo, Shourds, Providence.
Schr Mhite Foam, Howes, Providence.
Schr Adelaide, Crowley, Somerset.
Schr Rending B. R. No 48, Nickerson, Norfolk,
Schr Challenge, Benton, Dighton.
Schr Paragon, Hatch, Bath, Me.
Schr Sc. Tyler, Steelman, Boston.
Schr Jas Magge, O'Donald, Washington.
Schr Jas Magge, O'Donald, Washington.
Schr Diamond State, Still, Milford, Del.
Schr Diamond State, Still, Milford, Del.
Schr Mary Elizabeth, Willetts, New Haven,
Schr Janeaster, Williams, East Cambridge.
Schr L Robinson, Davis, Dighton.
Schr Herizon, Plum, Lynn.
Schr Sea Breeze, Coombs, New London.
Schr Helen, Hunter, Baltimore.
Steamer E Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. A H Cobb, New York DL McKay, S Carolina I Anderson, New York J R Emmet, Louisville L E Kent, Providence, RI C W Lewis, Louisville S E Hodgdon, New York J Leisenring, M Chunk T M Anderson, Georgia M Wassaman, New York H Bush, Austin JE Hodgdon, New Tork P Manderson, Georgia H Wassaman, New York P Mansh, Austin D Bush, California M A Balch & W. Kalamaz J A Shishy, Louisville S P Shriver, Pittsburg W Dennis, Baltimore R M Beale, Washington C W Standart, N York Bush, California
A Balch &wf, Kalamaz'
Falmestock, Balt
Dennis, Baltimore
M Beale, Washington
H Coussin, Pittshurg
H Yankick & ia, N
J Seymour & ia, Buffalo G Morehouse, Newark
W F Whith Pittshurg S Archivold Chester Henry & la, Warren, Pa Ala, Washington ather, Wheeling Baltimore ing, New Orleans Jarrington. Mass
A Bourn, Hartford
Bourn, New York
Liensart, New York
Liensart, New York
Wallier, New York
F Kiapp, New York
E King, New York
Stern, New York
Stern, New York
Liensart, Leannet

A Courad, Titusvino J O Schoener, St Lou(s S C Bule, Frankfort, Ky E A Pierce, Chicago J-Oherholser, Akron, O O C Barber, Akron, O Geo Levy, New York The Girard. D S Heiskel, New Jersey Henry Watson & w. D C Il C Harlour, Wheeling John Lyman, Washington M E Wheeler Jr. Ohio M Kelley, Washington Jas Donnan, New York H. P. Price dw Hanfield, New Yor White, New York kitkin, Vermont well, Washington ooper, Georgia oore, Virginia cherson, Wash oulman & wf, Wash Jesh, Leesport arp & son, Wash kitkington, Young, Boston (Young, Boston) (Young, Hoston) (Young, Boston) (Young A Toulman & wf, Wash
J W Wiley, Leesport
J K Lesh, Leesport
J Early & Son, Wash
J Stephenson, Olate
J Step

J. Springer, Hagerstown.

J. Springer, Hagerstown.

J. T. Tront, Penna
Mr Burton, Delaware co
Mr Burton, Delaware co
I. P. Brown, Clinton, Iowa i Miss J. Goff, Prov. R. I.
T. W. Still, & L. Wash. DC Mrs. Newhali, Prov. R. I.
J. Goff, Mr. Stewart, Prov. R. I.
J. Goff, Salem, N. C.
E. H. Erwin, Chechunati
John B. Lindsny
Jas Brown, N. Garolina
A. M. Crain, Winchestor
E. H. Webster, Winchestor
E. H. Webster, Winchestor
E. H. Webster, Winchestor
M. M. Adams, New York
Capt W. M. Bahan, Wash
P. A. Bennett, Baltimore
D. Zseipe, York, Pa
C. W. Heydrick, Cap May
W. A. House, Vincland, N.
Miss. J. F. Cleaver, Del
H. Cleaver, Delaware
A. W. F. Cleaver, Del
H. Cleaver, Delaware
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