MONDAY, AUGUST 21, 1865.

EDITORIAL LETTER FROM NEW YORK. NEW YORK, Sunday, Aug. 20, 1865. A week of gigantic events in the great city! A week to make all the world wonder. When, on the occasion of a late flying visit to this strange and restless metropolis, I attempted to describe some of its characteristics, an affair like the derashly have been anticipated. That it should quicken angry comment and prompt a series of admonitory sermons is natural; but that any one should be surprised thereat is itself surprising. Precisely such an eruption might have been looked for from such a Vesuvius. Let us hope that it may be many years before another sea of guilt shall overwhelm the names of once honored men, and destroy the fortunes and hopes of innocent and confiding citizens If the dreadful practices which produce such evils can be discouraged and de stroyed, the late exposure or explosion, however heart-breaking and costly, will prove to be a lasting benefit to the country. I am not about to run a contrast between Philadelphia and New York, and to take credit on our account, because KETCHUM's shame does not attach to our skirts. The occurrence is a black mark against this proud metropolis, but it is a national disgrace as well as a national warning. The passion for sudden wealth is universalcommon to all the civilized races. It is only more violent in this country because its insatiable appetites are more generously fed. Our California gold; the magical growth of our new States; the rapid recovery of our almost bankrupted railroad stocks: the enormous premiums paid upon investments; the heavy rates of interest paid by such States as Missouri; the surprising discovery of oil in Pennsylvania, Virginia, Ohio, and Kentucky; the ascertained depo sits of gold, silver, cinnabar, and copper in the Rocky Mountain regions-these remark able elements, most of them discovered during the war against the Government, and in spite of that war cultivated and developed have produced a greed for speculation without parallel in the history of any nation. That New York should be the theatre where the fruits of this passion are voraciously collected-where, in a word, the passion is most violent and reckless-only proves that New York is the rendezyous of all the adventurous men of the nation. It is their exchange, their basaar-a world's fair, constantly in session. Many of these men are nonresidents. I am not here one day that I do not meet some of these keen moneymakers. Frequently in Washington, which is another of their favorite headquarters, know them at a glance. Their capital in trade is their wits. Well-dressed, well mannered, talkative, obliging, adepts in the science of making acquaintances, they know "what is going on" better than your statesman, and can make more money is a day than your toiling man of business in a month. They gather information at the oil wells, in the Territories, and wherever there is a chance for speculation, and bring it here for sale like any other commodity. It is this class that has organized the gold, silver and oil companies the prospectuses of which first decorated the advertising columns, and then, after their inevitable break-down, the police reports of the daily papers. Young Ketchum belonged to the permanent operators; but, like others, he was an insane gambler-one who betted only to win heavily, and when unfortunate was unable to pay. From stock gambling a thousand vices are born. Its first effect is to familiar. ise the practitioner to the profession—the gaining and the losing of thousands. A man who goes home after venturing twenty thousand dollars a day on the rise of gold or stocks, without having risked anything but his credit, cannot save himself or his family from extravagance. As he wins, they squander. Many of the lucky ones had begun life without much education, and are, therefore, unable to teach their children those lessons and to set those examples, which are beyond value. A Reichsrath or Parliament, is abandoned. sudden acquisition of wealth is not the Lastly, all prosecutions against the press, acquisition of good breeding, but too often the cause of fatal frivoltty and "loud" ostentation. Young people, unaccustomed to work, soon learn when they are rich, and soon imitate their so-called aristocratic neighbors. To outvie others in jewels, horses, carriages, opera-boxes, furniture. and fine houses, is the absorbing ambition of thousands, who, under other circumstances, inured to honest industry, and constrained to acquire knowledge sufficient for the burthen of life, would be happy in themselves and happy because they would be patterns for others profitably to observe. KETCHUM's failure, it is now said, would not have happened had he had a little more time. No doubt many a narrow escape has been made by men now beyond suspicion, from catastrophes equally crushing. How much tranquillity of mind has he who deals with millions, who staggers under the load of appalling obligations, and whose brain is torn and tortured to devise ways and means to ward off the threatened blow The easy consciousness of independence, in the midst of Oriental affluence, is denied to the best of these men; for as their prime of life has been consumed in seeking for wealth, that is the excitement they must have; and when there are have only their money to spend, books and intellectual society are neither substitute nor relief; and domestic comforts, however desirable, are not to be found under a roof where all is hollow, artificial, and ostentatious. If there is a better side to this picture, however, it is in the fact that the wealth of the nation is not hollow and artificial, but substantial and coextensive with our geographical limits. These wonderful national resources may corrupt a great commercial centre like New York, but they will be mighty instrumentalities in the rescue of our outlying domain from solitude and the savage, and in the redemption from slavery and sloth of the recently rebellious. States. Here are two glorious fields for adventure and for enterprise. Let us build the Pacific railroad. "We have," says Mr. Greeley, in yesterday's Tribune, "girdled the Rocky Mountains with twire; let us follow the wires with the railway." The old States will be thus wedded to the new with "pardurable" honds, and our "DEMOURATIU" FAIRNESS." no more prizes to win, and they The old States will be thus welded to the new with "pardurable" bonds, and our Pacific empire will become alike populous and powerful; for emigration will follow the | ing to make a point out of the refusal o iron horse, and gold will return by a safer | the Union State Convention to adopt the process than the tedious voyage of two resolution of Hon. LEMUEL TOD, of Caroceans. Next, let us undertake the real lisle, which is as follows: rehabilitation of the Southern States. Offering everything but a restoration of the slave aristocracy, they cannot long refuse the beneficent policy of the President, backed by the eager friendship of those mighty interests which stand ready to advance them everything for practical and permanent reorganization. In this double mission the money princes of New York can play a leading part, and

as well in a pecuniary as in a moral sense. -----OUR NEW MINERAL TERRITORIES. | that copy the vote on the resolution make silver producing portion of North America, embraced in California, Arizona, Colorado, Utah, Montana, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, one very simple geographical fact must be clearly recognized. This fact, so grand as well as so simple, is the great peculiarity in the structure of the two American continents. They are united into one mighty whole by that huge, unbroken spinal column—the Andes—extending from the far southern point of Cape Horn through all the latitudes of the temperate and torrid zones to the ice-bound waters of the Arctic Ocean, maintaining a course parallel to and near the Pacific, embraced in California, Arizona, Colorado,

outlay that will return a harvest of profits,

and preserving an invariable character-at once auriferous and volcanic. At the isthmus of connection between the two continents this continuous mountain chain bifurcates, or throws off from itself another, which diverges rapidly as the continent widens northwardly, and is known among us as the Rocky Mountains. From the tropic heats of Mexico to the snow-fields of the polar regions these two grand mountain chains stand side by side, but many, miles asunder, supporting and suspending between them a vast table-land, embracing two-sevenths of the whole area of North America, at an altitude of six thousand feet above the level of the oceans that wash falcation of young KETCHUM might not the eastern and western shores of the continent.

The most eastern of these magnificent mountain parallels, the Mother mountain (Sierra Madre) is one immense mass, throughout its whole extent, of red porphyritic granite, which crops out in great naked buttresses and bare walls, giving it its claim to the title of the Rocky Moun tains; and these masses, jutting like pro montories into the plains or reaching in high peaks to the very clouds, are—the gold producing quartz. Around the outskirts of this great bed of the precious metals, the Spaniards of old enriched the world with the mere outcropping treasures, the fragments thrust to the surface ready for gathering; but the true centre, where gold and jewels lie heaped in endless amount, is yet to be opened to the world's wonder. It is no longer on the extreme edge of the mountain boundary of the auriferous land, but in localities near its very heart, that the treasures of the future will be found. Nature has tunnelled the great mountain by great rivers, and broken it with passages that permit easy ingress to the lofty plains, which are divided transversely by mountain chains springing from the huge snowpeaks on the West (Sierra Nevada), and from the grand granite basis of the Mother mountain (Sierra Madre) on the East. Thus the boundless treasure is divided into caskets, laden to overflowing with wealth of every kind-each one of them a happy valley, where a temperate climate, healthy breezes, and abundant vegetation first woo mankind to congregate by the beauty of the scene, and then reward their enterprise and research by the inestimable wealth of precious metals lying beneath the soil.

POLITICAL TRANSPOSITION. Austria and Prussia are the great ruling Powers of Germany, rendered somewhat antagonistic by difference of religion—Austria being Catholic, while Prussia is Lutheran. Another point of contrast is that Prussia has long had the reputation of being a constitutional monarchy, while Austria, ever since 1815, has strongly tended towards aristocracy. On a sudden, a change comes o'er the spirit of their dream. The King of Prussia is doing all he can to become an autocrat. His Parliament having refused, very properly, to grant him the means of largely augmenting his army, when all Europe was eminently pacific, he has taken to levying taxes without the slightest legislative authority; and, exactly following the impolicy which made Louis PHILIPPE a disguised fugitive from France in February, 1848, has used the strong arm of authority to prevent his subjects having public dinners, at which political sentiments might be expressed, freely and legally. The Emperor of Austria, on the other hand, is large reduction of his army, and is personlly endeavoring to conciliate his Hungarian subjects, by conceding to them the rights and privileges they demand as a people. Ever since the surrender of Lombardy, the Emperor of Austria has been endeavor ing to govern his dominions by what is called centralization—that is, by having everything, even for the most remote province, regulated in Vienna. The centralizing principle, admitted to have failed, he has adopted the federative. His leading ministers have been "relieved" from further discharge of public duties, and among them is his own cousin, the Archduke Rec-NIER, President of the Council. In his place is Count BELCREDI, the new Prime Minister, a liberal and moderate statesman, formerly Governor of Bohemia. The new Chancellor of Hungary is a member of the Hungarian nobility. The Hungarian and Transvlvanian Diets are about to assemble. which shows that the plan of a central

and all press-punishments in the Austrian dominions have been stopped. If Francis-Joseph carry out these liberal measures he may make Austria once more the greatest power in Europe. If FREDERIC-WILLIAM continue his violations of the Prussian constitution, he will probably find himself an exile in England, within the next twelve months.

OUR MARTYR PRESIDENT. We are promised, says the New York Nation, a singular memorial of our late President from Rome. The National Committee, that secret 'organization which directs the Italian party under the shadow of the Papacy, is preparing to send to this country a fragment of the mound or wall of SER-VIUS TULLIES, which dates back as far as 570 B. C., and whose vestiges may be seen in the gardens of Sallust. On this will be placed the following inscription in Latin: "To ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the American Union, the citizens of Rome have dedicated this stone from the wall of SER-YIUS TULLIUS, that the memory of these two valiant defenders of liberty may be associated together. A. D. 1865." The address to President Johnson which accompanies

this relic establishes a parallel between the

two characters whose names are thus enioined:

"DEMOCRATIC" FAIRNESS. Some of the Opposition papers are try-

"That this convention, representing the loyal people of Pennsylvania, recognizes the claims of our citizen soldiers, in its confidence and gratitude, as superior to all others; and that, in token of the sincerity of this, its declaration, it will nominate none as candidates for office who have not proved their loyalty and patriotism by services in the field against the enemies of the Republic." And yet, after declining to consider the resolution for the reason, as stated by those who opposed it, that it was unnecessary to establish by vote what was so clearly the I think they will. It tempts them to an impulse of gratitude, the Convention on the first ballot nominated two of the undoubtedly it was,) underlaid by these differbravest soldiers of the republic, by overwhelming votes, for the two State offices to be chosen in October. The Copperheads To gain a correct idea of the gold and no allusion to the action on the nomina-

"We dare not forget that Wirz had reduce

tion!

we not wait and see the ovidence? It is bad enough to have to standtrial before a military commission; but this being tried in news papers is a dreadful thing for Wirz, and a re flection upon our profession as impartial jour nalists."—New York Tribune of Saturday. A fairer way for the writer of these comments upon the extract credited to "Exchange," would have been to say that he cut it from this journal, THE PRESS. Are we to account for the venom of the comments by the attempted suppression? 'Abuse' of Winz, whose deeds have caused thousands of families to mourn, and the proofs of whose atrocities are daily increased by the voluntary statements of his surviving victims! For simply saying that we "cannot forget" these things, we are taunted by the Tribune with "abusing a man in jail." and advised to "wait to see the evidence." The recent tenderness of the Tribune makes it excruciatingly delicate and susceptible.

TEXAS PAPERS-No. 8.

THE HOMES OF THE CATTLE AND SHEEP. I have already stated that the Colorado is the southwestern line of the reliable farming ction of Texas. That though the soil is equally good on both sides of it, and the coun try even more beautiful as well as more healthy still farther west, yet there are but comparatively few great farms; and none entirely reliable for crops, because of the droughts that often prevail. The most careless traveller can but be struck with the evidences of a dry country everywhere prevailing. The prairies grow gradually larger and larger as you go farther west, and put on more and more the garb of a dry climate. The mezquit-grass, green, juicy and sweet in winter, but brown and rusty in summer, though still hearty and desirable for each, the state of the st desirable for stock, becomes plenty; prickly pear and cacti appear; woodlands grow scarce and the river bottoms narrow, often with but a thread of timber to mark the windings of their courses. The live oaks in little islands or single trees are scattered here and there, and the crooked, scraggy, thorny, mezquit moves in to take possession, when other trees refuse to grow. Here, in the long days of summer, the rich black prairies bake and crisp till they seam and crack into long-winding clefts along the surface, that every day's sun parts more and more, till they gape deep into the ground, and become horse-traps and man-pits, into which both beast and rider may plunged together. SINKING RIVERS.

some being largest at the mouth, some at the head, and some at neither the one nor the other. The Blanco, for instance, starts in the mor tains, a clear, limpid, bubbling brook, and for a long way dashes on by leaps and jumps, as though in a hurry to see the Gulf; and gather ing strength at every step, from the thousand ttle rills that here and there drop in to add their vigor to its own, soon comes to be a river. But scarcely has it left the region of peaked hills, of eedar-brakes and of post-oaks, and touched the open prairie that skirts the old San Antonio road, before, as though alarmed at the changes around it, it gathers itself int a deeper, broader, smoother mood than usual, and stops to consider. Then, as if afraid to go on, or else determined to die in the land o its birth, it sinks into the ground; and, hundred rods below its deepest pool, its char nel is as dry as the carpet upon a parlor floor; and though here far from its mouth, it ever again assumes its old dimensions; only rising here and there to run for a little upon the surface, and then to sink away and hide itself from sight again.

And the Blanco is but one of the many Texan streams that have this curious habit of playing hide-aud-go-seek with the traveller alon their banks. Along some of them, during

gingle days' ride, a horseman might cross from

Here, too, the rivers and creeks begin to run according to their own notions of propriety,

bank to bank a dozen times, either swimming his pony or never wetting the nails of his shoes, as he might choose a deep or a dry place t cross at. DROWNING THE CATTLE. In times of the great rains in the mountai these streams come thundering down with terrific force, and run with full channels from about lessening the national burthens by a end to end; sometimes filling the bottoms and drowning the stock that happens to be in An old lady in the vicinity of Little River was once telling me of such an overflow of that stream, and how the stock was drowned and her husband washed off with the cabin in which he was sleeping, and how he climbed out upon its roof, and, when it went to pieces. was caught in the thorns of a hackbur tree and held till morning. And she wound up her story by warmly and thankfully exclaiming: "And Lor' bless yer soul, don't ye think it was a terrible lucky thing that my poor old man was saved, when all the rest of the calle in that whole bottom went dead by drowning ter death." And it seemed to give the good old lady "a heap" of satisfaction to be told that it was, indeed, "terribly lucky" that her "poor old man" didn't "go dead with the rest of the cattle.") But other streams here have freaks of their own as peculiar as this of "running dry" and "drowning the cattle."

WARM STREAMS.

The traveller from Austin to San Antonio upon the old Mexican road, has ridden hardly five miles beyond the "Dry Ford" of the Blanco, where, as he stands in the midst of its sun-parched channel, like the children of Is rael in the midst of the cleft Jordan, he may see its divided waters both above and below him, when he comes upon the full banks of another river, with water enough, if rightly used, to carry the wheels of Lowell. Upon the farther bank he sees both a grist and a saw-mill busily at work, and observes that they scarcely use a hundredth part as much water as is running over the dam. And yet, if he turns his horse's head up stream, and rides but a fourth of a mile, he will find himself at the very source of the river; or, if it please him, riding around its head spring. It issues from the ground, at the foot of a rocky hill, and starts off at once at full size. And if the traveller happen to stand upon its banks for the first time in winter, when the grass of the prairies is dried up and poor, he will be surprised to see a herd of old cows (who have learned its peculiarities) standing in the stream, with the water almost to their backs and their tails up river, solemnly shutting their eyes and deliberately plunging their heads under water, and then sticking their noses in the air with their mouths full of long green grass, that is always growing upon the bottom; and when he puts his hand into the water, no matter how cold a norther may be blowing around him, nor how chilly the air,

Marcos, one of the warm streams of Texas. CAVERNS. I hardly need say that a country with streams capricious as these has a limestone foundation, with seams, and clefts, and holes, in all directions. Of course wells are uncer half dozen blows from a sledge, upon the lime stone crust of a dry creek bottom, knocks out a hole and opens up a well of running water that never "goes dry." Again, one blasts for fifty feet into solid rock, and strikes a vein of water, simply to see it running off into still lower depths; or, perhaps, strikes none at all. Still, if one settles by a spring, or sinks a large enough cistern, he need not want for water i As one rides along the San Antonio road, for a hundred miles, he is just skirting the broad prairie on one side and keeping the rough cedar and post-oak hills close upon the oth these hills are the great sheep walks of the State—and, were he to turn into these hills, he could find in hundreds of localities caverns and natural wells, of the extent of which no body has any conception.

its touch is warm and agreeable. It is the Sar

SUNREN COUNTRY.

The formation of the country along which this old San Antonio road runs between San Antonio and Austin resembles somewhat the foot hills of California. But a few miles back from it, and a little higher up the Colorado, and Onion, and Blanco, and Gaudalupe, lies a country peculiar to itself, and different from any I have ever seen elsewhere. It is a good deal broken, thin-soiled, often rocky, and of mixed prairie and timber. Its hills are often high conical bluffs, rising in the midst of the valleys, and falling off from their tall peaked tops by natural terraces—the terrace edges showing strata of bare limestone—down to broad, but regularly rounded bases, resting upon the plain below. Sometimes, however, the traveller comes to the rim of a broad, deen valley, lying perhaps a hundred, or perhaps five hundred feet below the general level of the country around, and miles in extent, looking like great basins hollowed in the ground but always with a break through the Souther edge, and a gorge leading away to the lower country in that direction, through which ther are drained as dry as the hills around them. And a marked peculiarity of these great basins is, that as one stands upon the edge of the plain above them, or upon the low plain within them, and casts his eye around upon their rough sides, he observes them rising by the same limestone terraces as the conical hills, and the different strata from top to bottom on all sides to exactly correspond n level, thickness, and general appearance as though it had once been a level country (as ent strata; and when, from some intenral convulsion, great sections sank down, they were broken off as they now appear, by the falling in of the crust. And the same peculiar and agreeing rock-lines are apparent in the forma-tion of all the conical hills lying in the same neighborhoods. The country was evidently originally raised in a uniform plain, but afterwards subsided, leaving these conical hills standing alone, to show its primitive eleva-

This country is also full of water-lines and old water-marks, in some instances showing clearly in the rock the wave-lines and ripples; and many a shepherd, as day after day he follows his flocks amongst these interesting hills and valleys, and marks their strange features, wonders how they could have happened, with out a single notion of the great geologica truths they so amply demonstrate. R. St. JAMES. Mosny.—We see by the Leesburg (Va.) Mirror that the rebel Col. Mosby has been appointed one of the judges of a tournament, which takes place in that town on the 1st of September.

SPIRITUALISM. THE UNITED STATES VS. CHARLES J. COLORISTER.

Charles J. Colchester, "medium," arrested at the instance of the United States Assessor in Rochester for refusing to take out a license, was subsequently indicted for "exercising and carrying on the trade, business, and profession of a juggler without a license," and the trial States of the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, Hon. N. K. Hall presiding.

From the fact that this is the first instance in which the subject of "spiritualism" has been put to the test of judicial investigation, an unusual degree of interest has been manifested and the count-room was densely crowded. Among those present were many professed believers in spiritualism—old men and old women, youths and maldens gay—and all manifested an eager interest in the proceedings. There were "rapping," "thipping," "writing," "bell-ringing," "banjo-playing," and other "mediums."

Colchester, the defendant, is an intellectual, gentlementy looking individual, of modest and unassuming manners, and decidedly prepossessing in appearance. He is an Englishman, between twenty-five and thirty years of age, and has been in this country about seven years. It is to be understood that he did not refuse to comply with the demand of the Government officer to pay a license fee on account of the pecuniary consideration involved, but for the reason that he considered that in so doing he would be virtually acknowledging the justice of the charge of "jugglery." THE UNITED STATES VS, CHARLES J. COLOMESTE Messrs. Josiah Cook and George B. Hibbar

Messrs. Josiah Cook and George B. Hibbard appear as counsel for the defence. It was rumored at one time that Judge Edmonds and other noted professional gentlemen were to take part in the defence, but such is not the fact—the two lawyers above named alone having charge.

The case was called on the opening of the court this morning, and Mr. Cook announced that the defence was ready to proceed. United States District Attorney Dart thereupon remarked that, on account of the non-arrival of an important witness on the part of the people, he should be unable to take up the case, and a brief delay was granted. It was not understood positively, however, that the case would be postponed until to-morrow, or until this afternoon, or for any particular length of time; and, as a consequence, reporters, lawyers, and others, remained in the court-room and drowsily listened to a case in which the United States of America were arrayed against sundry packages of whisky, introduced—the case, not the whisky—by way of interlude; while the "splittual" friends of and sympathisers with Mr. Colchester gathered in knots in the halls, on the stairs, and elsewhere, and communed together. When any of them could succeed in button-holing the persecuted "medium" for a short time, he was fairly overwhelmed with advice, and even with proflers of more substantial aid.

In all probability the case will come on at the assembling of the court, after dinner. We shall endeavor to give such a sketch of the proceedings as will be acceptable to our read-crs.—Eugalo Com. Advertiser, Aug. 18.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. Derby & Miller have published an 8vo vo lume, pp. 808, written by Mr. Henry J. Ray-mond, and entitled "The Life and Public Ser" vices of Abraham Lincoln, sixteenth President of the United States, together with his State Papers, including his speeches, addresse nessages, letters, and proclamations, and the closing scenes connected with his Life and Death." This may be considered as a Presidential biography. The events of Mr. Lin-coln's life, from his birth in 1809 until the Presidential campaign of 1856, are condensed into thirty pages, and seventy more bring the narrative down to his nomination, in May, narrative down to his nomination, in may, 1860, for the Presidency. The remaining 700 pages bring the public life of Mr. Lincoln to its sad and unexpected close. Whoever desires to obtain a full and generally fair view of the political history of the United States, from May, 1860, to April, 1863, will find it here. The bulk of the volume is caused by the inser tion of the speeches, letters, messages, and proclamations, during that time. Every document of importance is included, and the book will be in request, therefore, for reference which will be much facilitated by the addition of a good index. We notice an error on page 729. William Knox, author of the poem com mencing "Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

which Mr. Lincoln so much liked, was not "a

young Scotchman, a contemporary of Sir Wal-ter Scott," but an Irishman, born and educated Belfast, who went to Edinburgh, after he had written a small volume called "Songs o srael," and he died, in that city, befo had reached the age of thirty. It is only fair to all parties to mention here, with reference to Mr. Raymond's detailed and highly interest ing account (pp. 570-590,) of the peace negotia-tions at Niagara, in the Summer of 1864, that Mr. Greeley, who took a prominent part in them, has questioned its accuracy, in several points. No doubt, Mr. Greeley's own version of the affair will appear in the forthcoming volume of his History of the War. Mr. Lincoln desired all the correspondence be published, "omitting only certain passages [in Mr. Greeley's letters] not at all essential to a full understanding of the subject, and likely seriously to injure the Union cause by infusing into the public mind something of the despondency which Mr. Greeley himself felt and openly avowed, concerning the prospects of the country." Mr. Greeley insisted that, if his letters were published, it should be in full, as he wrote then Mr. Lincoln, who believed that the correspondence would show that he had no "chang of views" on the subject, had to submit, bu sent the documents to Mr. Raymond, "not for publication, but merely to explain to you, and that you may preserve them until their proper time shall come." Mr. Raymond, who publishes a fac-simile of this letter, thinks that the time has come, and that "this public statement of the facts of this case is deemed by the author due to the memory of Mr. Lin oln." The engravings in this book are better than usual. They consist of a full-length por-trait of Mr. Lincoln and a view of his Early Home, as it now stands in Elizabethtown lardin county, Kentucky, (these are on steel.) and thirteen wood engravings, illustrative o the text. (Received from E. Wilson.)

J. B. Lippincott & Co. have published small volume, by Dr. George J. Ziegler, one of the editors of the Dental Cosmos, entitled "Re-searches on the Medical Properties and Appli-cations of Nitrous Oxide, Protoxite of Nitroen, or Laughing Gas." The author originally reated this subject in the Medical and Surgica Reporter, and, having revised the text, brings to out now in a more permanent form. It conains his observations on the medical proper tains his observations on the memeral proper-ties and applications of nitrous oxide, better known as laughing gas. He adduces numerous and strong reasons for his belief in the supe-rior safative power of this agent, provided it e used with proper caution. (R Frederick A. Brady, New York, has pu

blished "Annie; Or, Contentment;" a novel by Mrs. Mackenzie Daniels. This is an in ensely English story, not at all sensationa but readable and amusing. (Received from I B. Peterson & Brothers.)

It is necessary, above all things, that books for children should be well written. Slang, cant phrases, vulgarisms, and provincialisms ought not to be found in such publications. "Franky's Work," by Caroline E. Kelley, author of several juvenile books, is the last part of "The Hillside Library," published by Henry Hoyt, Boston. Its hero is the son o a clergyman. In this small volume, "I guess occurs eight times; a thing is "first-rate," twice; "bully," seven times; "real" (such as real nice) sixteen times, while "hasn't," "mayu't," "shan't," "a'n't," "you're," "aren't," and "don't mean to," are well sprinkled through its pages. Only once does father or mother correct son or daughter for using such words, and that is when "a bully

more harm than good to young readers.

News of Foreign Literature.

(From the American Publishers' Circutar.]

The French Emperor has received \$123,400 for the copyright of the first volume of his "Life of Cæsar." He has reserved \$6,000 for his share, and given \$129,400 away to his different colaborers. When he heard what money he had earned, he exclaimed: "Really, I see one may make a living with one's pen in France." Macaulay received only \$500,000 for his history.

There is another king to be added to the list of royal and noble authors. The King of Sweden has published a volume of poems. On the title-page is a vignette representing the cipher of that sovereign, surrounded with flowers and with this legend: Little Poems.

M. Renan is expected in Paris towards the News of Foreign Literature.

M. Renan is expected in Paris towards the end of this month. When last heard from, he had just made a very long excursion into the heart of Asiatic Turkey, and had visited Patmos. It seems he has had to endure some severe privations, and run serious danger. He will at once send his new work, "The Apostles." to press. les," to press. Victor Hugo. — This illustrious author is about publishing two volumes of his observa-tions and contemplations on and in the Chan-nel Islands, where he has resided for the last dozen very lozen years. GOETHE.—The house at Frankfort, in which Goethe was born, has been undergoing the pro-cess of restoration, and already is nearly as it was in 1749, when the poet drew his first breath Miss Braddon .- This very industrious write Miss Braddon.—This very industrious writer is about commencing a new novel, to be called "The Lady's Mile," and to appear in the "St. James' Magazine." The title is derived from a small portion of "The Ring" in Hyde Park, London, in which female equestrians are sometimes fond of displaying the paces of their steeds and their own skill in the menage, and which is known as "The Lady's Mile." George Sand.—Mme. George Sand has commenced a new novel in the "Revue des Deux Mondes." It as yet but irritates the curiosity of the reader. Her friends are exerting themselves strenuously to get the decoration of the Legion of Honor for her. They say, not without reason, she ought to have had it before Mile, Rosa Bonheur.

Historical Blunders.—In the St. James Ma-Mile. Rosa Bonheur.

Historical Blunners.—In the St. James Magaine, a London publication, as the name implies, Dr. Octave Delepierre is producing a series of papers on historical misrepresentations. In one of these, he denies the story that the Emperor Charles V. passed through any funeral ceremony during his lifetime. He says: "Ills dependants, who have transmitted the smallest details of his life, would surely have been cognizant of these imputed eccentricities, and would doubtless huveallided to the smallest details of his life, would surely have been cognizant of these imputed eccentricities, and would doubtless have alluded to them; but, on the contrary, their testimony contradicts everything told by the monks; and their records differ inaterially in regard to dates. The Roman Catholic Church would never have sanctioned the prayers for the dend over a living body. A council held at Touluse in 1327 forbids, under pain of excommunication, that the funeral service should be performed over the living. No priest or monk would have ventured to join in such a service, or be a consenting party to it."

Argling.—The London Athensum gives a complimentary notice of Thad. Norris' "Amorican Angler's Book," but the critic himself makes a slip by speaking of "Mr. Forrester's 'Fish and Fishing,'" as if Frank Forrester, in stead of being the late H. W. Herbert's nom de plume, represented a real person.

Mill and Compr.—The opening article in the last number of the Westminster, Review was written by Mr. J. S. Mill, now M. P. for Westminster, and treats of the works produced by M. Comte during the second half of his career. The critic deals severely with the philosopher. Ballock Literature.—"Astra Castra; Experiments and Adventures in the Atmo-

sphere," by Hatton Turner, which lately appeared in London, is a history of Aerostation, and particularly of ballooning, commenced at Parls in 1783, of which Dr. Franklin said, "It is an infant, but it will grow," a prediction yet unfulfilled. Mr. Turner, who has compiled this book, described as one of the most magnificent quartos that ever came from the English press, and profusely illustrated, is stated to be "a pious and scientific member of the Rifle Brigade."

Theodore Winttheor.—The aureant number THEODORE WINTHEOP.—The current number of the Westminster Review contains a critical and biographical article, very eulogistic, upon the writings and life of the late Theodore Winthrop, the novelist. THE KETCHUM DEFALCATION.

The Aggregate Losses Probably Less Then \$4,000,000. The Settlements of Messrs. Hetchum and Graham.
Comparatively little of the excitement which followed the announcement of the Ketchum defalcation exists now in Wall street or elsewhere; and the most important effect perceptible of the disclosures that have been made, is the greater caution used by all business men in the management of their pecuniary affairs. The assignments of Morris Ketchum & Co., the senior member of the firm, having included all his property in his transfer for the benefit of his creditors—render the attachments that have been issued of no account whatever. Mr. Ketchum's estate will be divided among his creditors equally, according to the amount of their claims. The only reservation that has been made covered a small amount he held in trust for his children. The property to be divided is worth more than two million dollars-possibly two and a half—the sum as nearly as can be ascertained of the losses of the firm. The account will soon be complete. A claim of about twenty thousand dollars for bonds, said to have been among the securities abstracted by young Ketchum, was made yesterday. This claim is the only one made in three days; and there is reason to hope that no more are outstanding. The friends of Mr. Morris Ketchum in this city and all parts of the country are constantly conveying to him file expression of their sympathy and continued confidence.

Mr. Charles Graham, the broker of Edward Ketchum, has nearly completed his account of losses. They amount, exclusive of the forged paper he redeemed, to about \$1,05,000 - which, with the \$25,000, for which he holds certificates, would make \$1,330,000 of Charles Bank, the Fourth National Bank, Dabney, Morgain, & Co. and the \$1,300,000 of Charles Graham, constitute about all the losses by the Ketchum defalcation. The whole sum cannot exceed \$4,000,000. Mr. Graham's conduct is most creditors will soon be made; and it will amount to about forty per cent. of the claims against him. Than \$4,000,000. The Settlements of Messrs. Ketchum and Graham.

The Camp Barry Tragedy. RE-ASSEMBLING OF THE CORONER'S JURY.

(From the Washington Chronicle of Saturday.)

Yesterday afternoon, at about one o'clock, the jury summoned the day before re-assembled at the office of the Railroad Park, at Second street east, and K street north, to make a further investigation into the circumstances attending the shooting of Miss Good on Wedenesday evening. a further investigation into the circumstances attending the shooting of Miss Good on Wednesday evening.

The remains of Miss Good were taken to her mother's residence, in Baltimore, on the II.15 train yesterday forenoon. The mother and a few relatives accompanied the corpse.

Mr. James Chatham, who was with Miss Good at the time of the lamentable occurrence, was recalled, and testified that several rings which were on Miss Good's fingers, had been, by some means, taken therefrom.

Private Henry Raymond testified that he was on duty at Camp Barry on the night of the occurrence; was ordered to take his carbine and escort two prisoners to the guard; one prisoner was drunk, and refused to accompany him, and ran around the house. Raymond ordered Mm to halt several times, when the lieutenant ordered him to fire at him. Not observing the ladies he fired. The prisoner was running along the fence, and it was so dark he could not see a man two rods distant.

The jury, after hearing the evidence, returned a verdict that the shooting was accidental; that Raymond, who was on duty, fired under the orders of his commanding officer at a prisoner who was endeavoring to make his escape.

The jury express their condemnation in the

escape.

The jury express their condemnation in the severest terms of the practice of reckless shooting upon the highways after dark, for it too frequently happens that innocent persons are injured, and often, as in this instance, lives are taken.

A Fenian has been arrested in Liverpool on a charge of robbery. On his person the following oath was found: "I now, in the presence of Almighty God, solmnly swear allegiance to the Irish Republic, now virtually established, to take up arms in its defence at a moment's notice; and that I will, to the best of my power, defend its territory and independence, and will implicitly obey the commands of my superior officer. So help me God,"

THE MANCHESTER MURDER.—The property left by Mrs. Starkweather, at Manchester, Ct., has been appraised at \$8,662; and so soon as the estate is settled, it will go to the son Albert, who murdered his mother and sister for it, _____ Publications Received. From J. J. Kromer, 403 Chestnut street, we nave the Illustrated News of the World, (with steel-plate supplement portrait of President

Johnson,) and Illustrated London News, of August 5; also, Mrs. Grundy, Harper's Weekly, and Frank Leslie's Newspaper. Public Amusements. NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—At the re nest of many persons who for the last five veeks have been out of the city, it has been ded to continue the performance of Arrah Na Pogue at the Chestnut for one week longer

when it will positively be withdrawn. The fall and winter season at this theatre commences on the 28th instant with Miss Work Reignolds, the charming and accomplished

CITY ITEMS.

A CARD.—We would respectfully inform you that we have at length completed our arrangements with Mons. J. X. Retrouvey, of Paris, for the manufacture and sale, throughout the United States and Canadas, of his celebrated Turkish Bandolenian Hair Tonic, Beautifier and Restorer, the most exquisite and fragrant beautifier and powerful restorer of the pre sent century. The extract of many flowers and

This preparation has been in use a number of years amongst the Turkish belles, who have en so justly celebrated for the beauty of their hair ; and it is now creating quite a furore nongst the French and English beiles, who acknowledge it to be the most delightful dress For the fixing of Puffs and Waterfalls, and keeping the hair in any desired form of dressing, it has no equal. It renders the hair dark,

soft, and pliable, giving it a beautiful gloss. By its application the hair will curl with case, and the ringlets will keep in curl much longer than by the use of any other preparation. I removes all dandruff and sourf, cleanses the ead, stimulates the scalp to a healthy action, thereby restoring the natural color, and produces a healthy and luxuriant growth.

For Moustache and Whiskers it is unparalleled for increasing their growth and making them oft and pliable, and giving them a beautiful lustre. For the Nursery it is really the mother's friend. In truth, the Nursery and the Toilet are not complete without it. We would respect fully ask a trial, and will leave the judgment to its own merits. Caution .- None can be genuine without the signature of James Palmer & Co. over the cork, to imitate which is forgery.

James Palmer & Co., Philadelphia. Price, \$1 per bottle. PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

Continent of Europe—J. X. Retrouvey, Paris. Great Britain and Ireland—William G. Palmer & Co., Loudon. United States and Canadas-James Palmer & o.. Philadelphia. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. Wholesale by Johnston, Holloway, & Cowden. THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE IS "The 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 manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods annot be surpassed. Prices moderate. Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.—Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome as ortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beauiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing cially adapted for travellin and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world. VISITORS TO THE SEASHORE Should provide

hemselves with Bathing Dresses from
John C. Arrison's, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. BRUNETTES BELOW PAR,-Never, since the days of Titian, has there been so great a rage for golden hair. All shades of blonde locks. rom light tow, drab, golden brown, auburn, glittering yellow, and pale flaxen. Once upo a time snowy skins, of pearl, milky white, the tint of a lily cup, and eyes of blue went to-gether. Now the hair is the sole consideration. With gentlemen the case is different. So that they have sufficient good taste to array themselves in the suits made at the Brown Stone lothing Hall of Bockhill & Wilson, Nos. 608 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, the hair nay be as dark as night or as white as silver. CARPET UPHOLSTERY.-W. Henry Patten, 1408 Chestnut street, has secured the best carpet workmen to be had, and is now prepared for ny amount of alteration, or the making up and laying of new carpets. Work done *immediately* on receint ler, let the job be large or small. WILLIAM HENRY PATTEN. 1408 Chestnut Street. au21-2t PURE WINE PROM GRAPE.-Mr. Speer, of Pasaic, N. J., whose Samburg Port Wines have chieved a world-wide reputation, has for two or three years past been importing a superior rticle of pure Port Brandy, from the Castella Distillery, of Portugal, which he is introdu-ring in this country. The best way to test good wine and brandy is to drink it, and, udging from some samples received from Mr.

ocer, we unhesitatingly pronounce his manu-

cture of wine and the brandy he imports to

e excellent. Both can be had of our drug-

NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS FOR RENT, and portion of rent applied to purchase.

Also, new and elegant planes for sale on commodating terms.

GOULD,

commodating terms.

au19-2t

Seventh and Chestnut.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. As usual at the close of the week there was ttle doing in the stock market on Saturday There being but one Board, the sales were ne-bessarily very limited. We have no change to record in Government bonds, prices ruling at about Friday's figures. The seven-thirties, however, were firmer, selling in lots at 991/6. Nothing was said in State loans, and City sixes continue very quiet. The share list is very firm, and there are but few shares changing hands. Reading sold in a small way at about 51%, at which it closed, which is an advance of %; Pennsylvania Railroad was ¼ higher, and

here were sales at 571/6; Camden and Amboy was steady at 125; and Catawissa common, at 121/4; 29 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 56 for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 23 for North Pennsylvania; 64½ for Lehigh Valley; 24¾ for Catawissa preferred, and 45 for North-ern Central. Bank, Passenger Railroad, and oil stocks continue very dull. Canal shares were drooping, Wyoming Canal opening at 52, and afterwards selling at 1/2 lower; 23 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 301/2 for preferred do; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; % for Susquehanna Canal, and 29 for Delaware Division. The market generally closed weak. The firmness in the 7-30 per cents is attributa-ble to the fact of the large demand at the counters of the houses prominent in the courchase and sale of Government funds. It may be that the payment of the 15th August dividend on the first series of 7-30 % cents has led to the reinvestment of the money in the same security, while the general distrust in he street, which extends for the moment to the management of surplus balances left with banks and bankers, has excited a fresh interest in the more solid security and higher interest of the 7-30 m cent, currency and 5@6 m cent. gold-bearing stocks of the United States.

But few additional developments in the Ketchum affair have appeared. Nearly the whole of the forged gold checks are now accounted for. It is stated that Ketchum, Son, & Co. had a temporary loan with one of the banks, in which their accounts were kept, evening, was on forged gold checks for about 00,000. The loan was called in early on Tucs day, and in prospect of its non-payment, the cash balance of the house in the same bank, quite equal it is said, in amount, was applied to the loan, and the currency checks drawn on the bank the day before were refused payment. The escape was a narrow one, if as re-lated; while the want of care in scanning the collateral when it was placed with the bank

was quite as prominent as in the less fortu-nate instances of the Importers' and Fourth National of New York. Mr. Morris Ketchum has made a separate assignment of his real estate and certain of his personalty, valued, altogether, at half a mil-lion of dollars, to Messrs. Moses Taylor, President of the City Bank, Mr. Calhoun, of the Fourth National, and Mr. Bement, his former The following were the quotations for gold Saturday, at the hours named:

The following new National Banks have been Maine.—The York National Bank, of Saco capital, \$100,000; cashler, John C. Bradbury. This bank takes the place of the old York Bank.

Massachusetts.—The National Webster Bank, Massachusetts.—The National Weuster Dams, of Boston; capital, \$1,500,000; cashier, Solomon Lincoln. This bank takes the place of the present Webster Bank.

Maryland.—The Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank, of Westminster; capital, \$75,000; cashier, Jacob Reese. This bank is a reorganization of the old Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, at Westminster, near Baltimore. Md. chanics' Bank, at Westminster, near Baiumore, Md.

New York.—The Canastota National Bank; capital, \$110,000; cashier, David H. Rasbach. This is a reorganization of the old Canastota Bank, Madison county, N. Y.

West Vryginia.—National Bank of Martins Bank of Martins Bank of Marting D.

West Virginia,—Rational Bails of Institution burg; capital, \$60,000; cashler, William D. Burkhardt. This is a reorganization of the old Bank of Berkeley, at Martinsburg, Berkey county. The National Currency act, approved June . 1864. limits the total issue of the banks created under the law to three hundred millions of dollars, and provides that any number of persons, not less than five, who complied with its provisions, without reference to locality, were entitled to an authorization certificate equivalent to a charter, from the Comptroller THE TRIAL OF CHAMP FERGUSON.—Champ Ferguson's trial will not resume until several important witnesses arrive. The prisoner is rapidly failing, and appears very much disportioning to the different States and Terri tories one hundred and fifty millions according to the representative population, and one hundred and fifty millions according to the existing banking capital, resources, and busi-ness of the several States. The New England States, early after the passage of the law, availed themselves of its provisions, and seared the lion's share, as for example Massa husetts, with about one third the population of Pennsylvania, secured fifty one of the three hundred millions, which we are told by the Comptroller that Pennsylvania is entitled to twenty-six millions five hundred and twenty-seven thousand five hundred dollars on both population and business. To Massachusetts, twenty millions in round numbers is apportioned. On the same basis, Pennsylvania is entitled to about fifty-six millions, whilst we have not half that amount assigned as her por-tion. The truth is, the apportionment has been made on what was left after the passage of the act of 1864, as it could not have been made be fore. But the statement of the Comptroller vithout an explanation, gives an incorrect view of the matter. What Pennsylvania has complain of is, that when her citizens comolied strictly with the provisions of the law of 864, previous to the apportionment act of 1865 that they were told that this State had already exceeded her share by some thirteen millions, and was therefore refused any further favors. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have established a line of ocean steamers to un between Baltimore and Liverpool, and lave already purchased four propellers for the enterprise. The Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company have in contemplation the establishment of a line between Philadelphia

and Liverpool, or London, and are to be as sisted in the undertaking by the Corporation of Philadelphia. The New York roads have no occasion to make arrangements of this The Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad is pushing its line up to the Whitewater Valley toward Brooksyille. It is also surveying a line along the Ohio River to Louisville. Itsde pot arrangements in Cincinnati are rapidly approaching completion, and in a few months they will be the city entrance to some six Eastern and Western roads. The Internal Revenue Department has rendered the following decision with regard to insurance agents and brokers:

"An insurance agent is a person who acts under authority from his company or companies, receiving as salary or compensation some stipulated sum; he is subject to their control, and his acts within the scope of his authority are binding upon them.

"An insurance broker does business upon his own individual authority; he has no power to bind either party to a policy of insurance. He simply offers risks to companies for their consideration, upon which, if accepted, it is customary for him to receive certain brokerage. This he may receive from either of the parties, from the insurers or from the insured; it is immaterial from which party he receives his compensation, to render him liable to a license tax."

The argument in a United States Circuit Court for an injunction to restrain the Colinsurance agents and brokers:

Court for an injunction to restrain the Col-lector of Internal Revenue from collecting the tax on brokers' sales, made on their own acvill be heard on the 25th inst. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has also decided that "all persons travelling about the country as the agents of manufacturers or ealers, seeking orders for goods in original and unbroken packages, are regarded as com-mercial brokers within the meaning of the aw, and as such must procure license. Those acting as the agent of one person or firm exlusively are also liable as above. Licenses to his class should be made out so as to show the lace of business of the licensee, if he have one, but, if not, his residence should be stated icenses thus filled out should be recognized y revenue officers in all parts of the country." Drexel & Co. quote:

Sales of Stocks, August 19. THE PUBLIC BOARD. AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street BEFORE BOARD. FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS. s15 51% 100 do... The New York Post, of Saturday, says: Wall street is resuming its ordinary appearance, and the extremely limited effects of the heavy blow from the recent failures is the topic of universal congratulation. The whole affair, however, is too recent, and tes magnitude too vast, for us to suppose that all its effects are developed, and all its evil influence exhausted. chausted.
Gold is rather stronger. The opening and lowest price was 143% and the highest 144%. At the close 144 was 144.
The loan market is less sensitive. The confidence of capitalists is extending itself over a broader area of transactions, and among a wider circle of borrowers. Seven is the current rate, and the recent frauds cause securities to be very negroully senued. Commerciate of the server percent securities to the very negroully senued. where circle of borrowers. Seven is the universe rent rate, and the recent frauds cause securities to be very narrowly senned. Commercial paper of the first class is scarce, and passes at 7. Less choice names are sold at 8@10.

The stock market is firm, without much notivity. Governments are in more request at improving rates. Seven-thirties first are quoted at 30% (300%, and second at 30% (300%, and second at 30% (300%, and second at 30% (300%).
Ten-forties are offered at 37, five-twenties at 106%, and new at 104%.

Railroad shares are feverish, and quotations

have an upward tendency, Erie being the have an upward tentrally, when york Central leading favorite.

Billefore the first session, New York Central was quoted at 90%, Eric at 62%, Hudson River at 108%, Reading at 102, Miohigan Southern at 62%, Clevoland and Pittsburg at 66, Rock Island at 108, Northwestern Preferred at 60%.

After the board the market was steady. Eric closed at 52%, New York Central at 90%; Hudson at 108; Reading at 102%; Michigan Southern at 62%; Illinois Central at 12; Pittsburg at 66%; Rock Island at 103%.

Later, Eric sold at 83%.

Philadelphia Markets. August 19—Evening. The Flour market is firm, and prices are looking up, but the sales are limited; 500 bbls Northwestern extra family sold at \$8.50@8.76 \$4 bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way, at from \$6.75@7.50 for superfine; \$7.75@8.75 for extra; \$8.50@9.75 for extra family,

a small way, at from \$6.75@7.50 for superfine; \$7.75@8.75 for extra; \$8.50@9.75 for extra family, and \$10@11 \mathbb{T} bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$6 \mathbb{T} bbl. Corn Meal is without change. Grain.—Wheat is in better demand, and holders are asking a further advance. About 12,000 bush sold at 210@215e for new Southern reds; 210@220c for fair to prime old do, including 7,000 bush Western at 2150; white is held above the views of buyers. Rye is more plenty; 1,500 bush sold at 100c \mathbb{T} bush. Corn is searce, with small sales of yellow at 98@100c, afloat and in store; 2,500 bush Western mixed sold at 95c. Oats are dull and rather lower; 4,600 bush new Southern sold at 50@51c, and 10,000 bush on private terms.

Bark.—Quercitron continues scarce and in good demand at \$32.50 \mathbb{T} ton for 1st No. 1.

Corton.—The market continues quiet, and the sales are limited. Small lots are reported at 44@25c \mathbb{T} bf or middlings.

Groceries.—The market continues quiet, and the sales are not selers.

Perroleum.—There is more doing in the way of sales; about 3,000 bbls have been disposed of at 30%361c for roude; 51@52c for refined in bond, and 66@72c \mathbb{T} gal for free, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Small sales of new Clover are reported, at from \mathbb{1} sales of new Clover are reported, at from \mathbb{1} sales of new Clover are reported, at from \mathbb{1} sales of new Clover are reported, at from \mathbb{1} sales of new Clover are reported, at from \mathbb{1} sales of new Clover are reported, at from \mathbb{2} sales \mathbb{1} sales of bls and there as a 24@25c \mathbb{1} be continues are selling in lots at 25@30c \mathbb{1} bon hambbet are baking at \mathbb{2} sales of Mess Pork are baking at \mathbb{2} sales of bls and there is more doing in the way of sales; about 500 bbls sold, mostly prime Western, at \mathbb{2} sales about 500 bbls sold, mostly prime Western, at \mathbb{2} sales about 500 bbls sold, mostly prime Western, at \mathbb{2} sales about

galion.
The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:
1,500 bbls.
1,500 bbls.
8,000 bus. New York Markets, August 19. New York Markets, August 19.
Agens are quiet at \$7.50 for Pots, and \$7.62\/\text{\text{\omega}}
7.75 for Pearls.
Breadstuppers.—The market for State and Western flour is ten to fifteen cents better, and more active; sales 14,000 bbls at \$4.20\(\text{\omega}\).75 for superfine State; \$7.70\(\text{\omega}\).720 for extra State; \$7.25\(\text{\omega}\).730 for choice do.; \$6.20\(\text{\omega}\).75 for superfine Western; \$7.10\(\text{\omega}\).65 for common to medium extra. Western; \$6.50\(\text{\omega}\).85 for common to good shipping brands extra round hop Ohio. Canadian flour is 10\(\text{\omega}\)15 cents better; sales 400 bbls. at \$7.10\(\text{\omega}\).750 for common, and \$7.60\(\text{\omega}\)10.40 for good to choice extra.
Southern flour is firmer; sales 500 bbls. at \$8.75\(\text{\omega}\)8.95 for common, and \$9.90\(\text{\omega}\)13.25 for fancy and extra.

there is more doing in the way of sales; about 500 bbls sold, mostly prime Western, at \$2.25 爭

\$8.75@9.80 for common, and \$9.90@13.25 for fancy and extra.
Rye flour is quiet.
Corn meal is dull.
Wheat is 2@30 better; sales 71,000 bus at \$1.48
@1.50 for Chicago; \$1.50 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.50@1.51 for amber Milwaukee, and \$1.90@2 for winter red Western. Rye is quiet. Barley Malt is quiet.
Oats are dull and lower at 63@61c for Western. The Corn market is rather more steady; sales 84,000 bus at 90%@91c for mixed Western. Provisions.—The Fork market is lower; sales of 3,100 bbls at \$31.50@31.87 for new mess; \$300.50 for 163-4 do; \$24@— for prime, and \$27@ 27.25 for prime mess. 7.25 for prime méss. The Beef market is quiet. Sales 249 bbls at The Beet market is quiet. Sales 229 bbls at bout previous prices.
Beef Hams are quiet.
Cut Meats are steady; sales 400 pkgs at 14/2
16% for Shoulders, and 19@23c for Hams,
The Lard market is firm; sales 1,300 bbls at

9@24%c. Tallow is firmer; sales 90,000 hs at 111/2@ %c. Whisky is firm; sales 300 bbls at \$2.19@2.20. Boston Markets, August 19. Boston Markets, August 19.

FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 4,020 bbls. The market is firm with a good demand; sales of Western superfine at \$5.250.750; medium do, \$7.7509; good and choice do, \$9.25013.50 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl.

Grain.—The receipts since yesterday have been 4,200 bus Corn, 7,600 do Shorts. Corn is firm and in good demand; sales of Western mixed at \$1 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu. No Southern yellow in the market. Oats are in fair demand; sales of Northern and Canada at \$900885; Western, 78c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bu. Rye is selling in small lots at \$10.05 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ by. Shorts are selling at \$25026; Fine Feed, \$20203; Middlings, \$21036 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

Du. Kye is selling in small loss at \$100.05 # but. Shorts are selling at \$25025; Fine Feed, \$2203; Middlings, \$21036 # ton.
PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull; sales of prime at \$5027; mess, \$34035; clear, \$41045 # bbl., cash. Beef is firm and in fair demand: sales of Eastern and Western mess, and extra mess, at \$10 0015 # bbl, cash. Lard is steady; sales in bbls at 25025% # b, cash. Hams are selling at 24/3 0025 # b, cash. Cincinnati Provision Market, Aug. 18.

The feeling in the market was generally better to day, though there was no marked improvement in the demand. City Mess Pork was held firmly at \$30, and bulk meats could have been bought only to a limited extent at 13½@15c for Shoulders and 15½c for Sides. Recon Shoulders were held at 16½c, Sides at 17@17½c, and clear Sides at 19c, including packages, in all cases. Lard was in better demand, and the market consequently firmer. Thesales were 10 hhds clear Bacon Sides at 19½c; 15 do at 19c; 25,000 bs do, loose, at 18½c; 40 tos plain Hams, canvased, at 22c; 46 tos Lard, in lots, at 23c, and 100 kegs do at 24½c.

Butter.—The receipts and demand are about equal. We quote prime to choice Central Ohio at 14@27c \$ \$\text{m}\$, in tubs and firkins.

Chesse.—The demand continues good, and with comparatively light receipts the market rules firm, and prices are higher. We now quote at 15@16c \$\text{m}\$ actual tare, for Western Reserve and Hamburg. Cincinnati Provision Market, Aug. 18.

Gloncester Fish Market, August 18. GEORGE'S CODFISH.—None in the market.
MACKEREL.—Bay in moderate receipt, and
he market is active. We quote sales of No. 1,
115.25@15.50; No. 2, \$12.25; No. 3, \$10.25. les 10 cts. FRESH HALIBUT.—Scarce; sales 10 OIL.—\$31 % bbl.—Cape Ann Advert

BOARD OF TRADE. THORNTON BROWN, EDWD. LAFOURCADE, HENRY LEWIS,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August 21.

Arrived. Steamship Ellie Knight, Graham, 1 day from Baltimore, in ballast to U S Quartermaster. Brig Geo F Geary, Conklin, 6 days from Bos-ton, in ballast to captain. Brig Elmira, Norton, from Boston, in ballast Brig Elmira, Norton, from Boston, in Datast to captain.
Schr Dirigo, Dolbow, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.
Schr John Langley, Langley, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Curtis & Knight.
Schr A J Russell, Hodges, 4 days from New York, with salt to Kerr & Bro.
Schr W D Cargill, Kelly, 5 days from Boston, with mase to captain.
Schr Mechanic, Ray, from Providence, with mase to captain. mose to captain. Schr C Carroll, Mehaffey, 5 days from Mid-Schr C Carroll, Mehaffey, 5 days from Mid-dletown, with stone to captain.

Schr E C Johnson, Gage, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Twells & Co.

Schr W L Springs, Steelman, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr Ella, Lambord, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to Wannemacher & Maxfield.

Schr Fanny Elder, Shea, 12 days from Ban-gor, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.

Schr B E Sharp, Walker, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr B E Sharp, Walker, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Elizabeth and Helen, Child, from Providence, in ballast to John B White.
Schr Lamartine, Reynolds, from Newbury, port, in ballast to captain.
Schr W Loper, Outen, from Lynn, in ballast to L'Andenreid & Co.
Schr E A Conkling, Daniels, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Monterey, Whitmarsh, from Dighton, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, from Raker's Folly, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Mary and Frances, McDonald, from Derby, Ct, in ballast to Rathbun, Caldwell, & Co. Co.

Schr D C Hulse, Tyler, from New York, in ballast to Castner, Stickney, & Wellington.

Schr C V Vickery, Babbith, from Tauntón, in ballast to New York and Schuylkiil Coal Co.

Schr Keokuk, Small, from Boston, in ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & Co.

Schr Quickstep, Hulse, from Boston, in ballast to Van Dusen, Lochman, & Co.

Schr J M Vance, Burdge, from Salisbury, in ballast to centain. Schr J M Vance, Burdge, from Salisbury, in ballast to captain.
Schr Reading Railroad No 34, Burke, from Baltimore, in ballast to captain.
Schr Margaret Powell, Fenton, from New Haven, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, 5 days from New-buryport, with mdse to captain.
Schr R M Price, Kelly, 5 days from New Haven, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr Israel H Day, Berry, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain. River, in ballast to captain.

Schr J Williamson, Jr, Winsmore, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glofrom Boston, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schr E & I. Marts, Marts, 5days from Boston, in ballast to Bathbun, Caldwell, & Co.

Schr Mary H Banks, Haley, & days from Boston, in ballast to J R Tomlinson.

Schr Leesburg, Blake, 9 days from Portland, in ballast to Warren & Gregg.

Schr White Squall, Adams, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Artle Garwood, Godfrey, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Kate Garwood, Godfrey, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Kate Muller, Wells, 3 days from Baltimore, in ballast to J T Justus.

Schr B H Shannon, Marts, from Boston, in ballast to L Audenreid & Co.

Schr A M Lee, Dukes, from Boston, in ballast

Schr R H Shannon, Marts, from Boston, in ballast to L Audenreid & Co.

Schr A M Lee, Dukes, from Boston, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr M A Grier, Bonsall, from Norwich, in ballast to New York and Schuylkill Coal Co.
Schr E L B Wales, Crawford, from Hoston, in ballast to Rathbun, Caldwell & Co.
Schr Wm Wilson, Butler, from Cohasset Narrows, in ballast to eaptain.
Schr R H Wilson, Mull, from New Bedford, in ballast to cautain. Schr R H Wilson, Mull, from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Mary & Caroline, Adams, from Derby, Ut., in ballast to L Audenreid & Co.
Schr Alexander, Boyle, from Hartford, in ballast to Wm Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Schr Isle of Pines, Clayton, from New York, in ballast to J G & G S Repplier.
Schr Elis F Crowell, Stevens, 5 days from Wellfleet, with moise to Geo B Korfoot.
Schr Levin Lank, Boyce, 5 days from Camden, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon, deed, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon, and the Wilkesbarre Blird, Delmarre Company Delmark Company Com Schr Levin Lain, Boyce, a days from den, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon. Schr Mary, Ricords, I day from Camden, Del, with wheat to J L Bewley & Co. Schr John Whitby, Henderson, I day from Odessa, Del, with onts to Jas L Bewley & Co. Steamer E N Fairchild, Tront, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co. Steamer Tacony, Plerce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co. Steamer S C Walker, Shorin, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W M Baird & Co.

Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston, Steamship Claymount, Robinson, Richmond, Bark Libertadt, Bowdin, Rio de Janeiro. Brig Sea Lark, Collins, Boston. Brig Martha Washington, Blanchard, Salisbury.

Brig General Banks, Ketcham, Providence.
Schr En Conkling, Daniels, Boston.
Schr Jas Martin, Myrick, Boston.
Schr Jorge, Dolbow, Boston.
Schr Reckuk, Small, Boston.
Schr Keckuk, Small, Boston.
Schr Keckuk, Small, Boston.
Schr Keckuk, Small, Boston.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, Providence.
Schr Expedite, Franklin, Providence.
Schr D C Hulse, Tyler, Providence.

Schr Mary and Frances, Manns, No. Yen.
Schr E and L Marts, Marts, Boston, Schr E L B Walls, Crawford, Salem.
Schr Lottie, Kent, Boston, Schr Mary L Van Kirk, Van Kirk, Ner Schr Jessie Williamson, Winsmor, Schr Mary L Van Kirk, Van Kirk, Ner Schr Mechanic, Ray, Cambrid 55 poil Schr G R Vickery, Babbitt, Taunton, Schr Gulckstep, Hulse, Hingham, M. Schr Mary Anna, Dunlap, Hartford, Schr Mary H Banks, Haley, Boston Schr Mary H Banks, Haley, Boston Schr B E Sharp, Walker, East Camb Schr Griterion, Knowles, Fredericks Schr Bec, Kern, Alexander.
Schr Mary D Ireland, Ireland, Wash, Schr Isle of Pines, Clayton, Midden, Schr Isle of Pines, Clayton, Midden, Schr Midden, Schrannon, Midden, Schr Midden, Schrannon, Midden, Schr Midden, Schrannon, Midden, Schr Midden, Schrannon, Midden, Schrann schr Mary D Freiand, Ireland, which is chr Isle of Fines, Clayton, he schr Alliance, Shannon, Middle Schr W Wilson, Butler, Cohasses Schr Z Stratton, Terreil, Provid Schr F F Randolph, Risley, Ball Schr Kate Muller, Wells, Havre Schr Edwin Reed, Doane, Bosto, Schr E F Crowell, Stevens, Bosto, Schr F A Sawyer, Reed, Charles Schr A M Lee, Dukes, Boston, Schr A M Lee, Dukes, Boston, Schr M A Greer, Bonsall, New L. Schr Ruth Thomas, Winslow, Ba Schr Alexander, Boyle, Norwich Str A C Stimers, Kuox, Washing Str H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, Str Agnes, Bowon, Richmond. Str Montgomery, Ryden, New Y, Str Alabama, Limeburner, New Str Whilden, Riggins, Sassafra,

Memoranda. Ship Lancashire (Br.) Geltning, from 18th May, via Pernambuco 18th May, seed, &c, at New York on Friday, Brig Hand, Shropshire, cleared at No Friday for this port. Schrs R P King, Smith; Helen Aug. Cleve; Sarah J Bright, Shnw, and Cleve; Sarah J Bright, Shnw, and Cleve; Sarah J Bright, Shnw, and this port.

Schr Israel H Day, Berry, for this port. Schr Israel H Day, Berry, for this port.

Schr Israel H Day, Berry, for this por from Newport 17th inst.
Schr Warren C Nelson, Rose, salied, ponaug 17th inst for this port.
Schr Wm B Mann, Weaver, hence ge nah 3d inst.
Steamer Mayflower, Robinson, sali Richmond 17th inst for this port.
Schrs L S Levering, Corson; Sallie man, and Lizzie Batchielder, English, Boston on Friday,
Schrs Lucy Church, Cash, and Ann; Schrs Lucy Church, Cash, and Ann; Baker, salied from New Bedford 17th ARRIVALS AT THE HOT The Continental. O W Walker, Wash, D C Jant S P yoris, U S A J M Alle W L Darling & la, N Y L Mahonda, Delaware J M Rede ol R C Crawford

C Crawford Idwell, New York acon & wf. Baltimore F
G Lucas & wf. Balt
B Bahm, U S A
V Kellogs, Washing tin
V Orme, Washington
As S Munn, Chleago
ana Scott, New York
S V Scott, New York Wilker, A Carolina Levy, New York Rosenfeld, New York Hoffman, New York Yega, New York Staines & lady

Staines & lady
Miller, N Y
Miller, N Y
Miller, Toronto, CW
F Randolpi, U S
G Angell & Wf. N Y
Beach, New Haven
Miller, New Haven
Miller, N S
Miller, N Whiting, New York

The Girard

F Kimber, Springfield (Co H Young & Jady Kuhnweller, Harrisb'g I M Laws, New York moore, Ballimore rumead & la, Balt Leonard, W Chester E T Been, Penna Hunter Osborn, Penna Iowbray, Richmond Shing & sis, N York Camubell, Michigan

The Merchants'.

S W Thomas, Maryland of H Neilso if Rankin, Cambridge, O. L Lehman, J H Atwater, Prov. R I Adoph in Merchants E Coleman, New York Adolph Strass R D Cummings, Penna R D D T Fail Moments R B Wright, Clearheid P M Clear M Mentzer, Plitsburg R B Wittner, Sterling, Ia B W Oak R Fixen, Rachne, Wis H Conard Bills, Mennaids J F H R William J McLaughlin, New York R S Whiting A Jobenro, Clinchmati A Armstrong, Hagerst'n James P J McConaghy, Savannah Jesse G J Daniel Whitaker, Boston John Foi Isaac Uli A Jenkins, Bridgport Geo Diel L A Jenkins, Bridgport Geo Diel L Milay W Roehm, N York L Wilmarth, Pittsburg R S Barl F A Ditworth, Pittsburg R S Barl F N Filtsburg P N File John W Rochm, N York
L Wilmarth, Pittsburg
F A Ditworth, Pittsburg
S Hamburger, Paris
John Gordon, N Albuny
E Megraw & W. Pittsby H
E Megraw & W. Pittsby H
L Fillel
W H Ingham, Saltom, N of
Levi Stein
Geo L Waiter, Harrisby
W B Adams, New York
G H Mitthelm, Austin, Ark
S C Burger
S H Mitthelm, Austin, Ark
S C Burger
B OSpringlield, Somery Teel

The American,

M A Reed, Norristown
W G A Boneville, Dei
H C Kirkley
H Sheets, Baltimore
W Sayage, New York
J Carty, New York The Union as Swaine, Penna I A Foster & wi, Ohio M A FOSTER & W., Onto Miss Foster, Ohio C Haines & wf, Oli City Jamiss Haines, Oli City Ji F Back, Penns Jorsey G C Heillis, New Jersey A M Nixson, New Jersey W

The States Union Thos F I banlels
S H Burkholder, Penna
I Herr, Lanc co, Pa
Wm Lloyd, U S A
S L Fleuing, Penna
I M Crocker, Penna
I Leannan, Lanc co, Pa
Or W D Dowring, Penna W
apt A Youngst & la, Pa
E Lenard, West Chester
Ileyman, S C Commercial:

P T Conway, Baltimore
J Jones, Penna
W C Pugh, Penna
W B Broomal, Chester co
R Watson, Devictown
S C Shortlidge, Penna
J J P C J J P C J J P C J J P C T Rishop, Chester co les E Mix, Chester co W H Jones, New York John S Schell, Penna Lewis Huton M B Jones, Utica, N Y Jas Smith, Utica, N Y The Baid Engle. J Faistich, A lentown Sand F Estell, Indiana