The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 24, 1865. MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BEDFORD, PA., Ang. 19, 1865. The members of the Union State Central Committee, appointed by the recent Convention at Harrisburg, are requested to meet at No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on THURSDAY, the 31st day of August, 1865, at ten c'clock A. M., for the purpose of organization and the transaction of such other business as may claim their

A full attendance is carnestly requested. Chairman Union State Central Committee

THE CO-OPERATION MOVEMENT. A French philosopher of the last century. while considering the present necessities and future prospects of the laboring classes, struck out the theory, that their future history would record a slow progression through a long apprenticeship of "guaranteeism," followed by an age wherein varied associations of industry would slowly but surely pave the way, until a complete method would be eventually evolved, by which thorough industrial organization would at length place labor in its true position, securing to every man the full profits of his work, and the opportunity of selecting the pursuit congenial to his tastes and suited to his capacity. This "golden age" the French philosopher wisely postponed to a far distant day, assured that the condition of society would present insuperable obstacles to its speedy inauguration; but his plan or system was so complete that occasional enthusiasts, blinded by their own fancies and deaf to the dictates of prudence, have endeavored to establish small communities in various places, although their limited means and insufficient materials have always frustrated the design, and

rendered the attempts abortive. If, however, we are inclined to deny that such industrial organization is practicable even in the far future, we must at least agree that the first step of his progress, "guaranteeism," is being slowly inaugurated, and subjected to the test of experiment. Among the industrial classes, even to the lowest, there are an almost infinite number of "societies" in which the member by the periodical payment of a small sum is assured a maintenance during illness, and a respectable burial. These organizations are very numerous in the cities, especially among those operatives who depend solely on the day's wages, and have bitter experience of the insecure tenure of employment, and the frequent fluctuations in trade. Necessity has compelled them to find a refuge in some scheme of mutual support, and the stern logic of suffering has driven them to a step which the wisest economist must accept as admirably adapted to the most essential needs of humanity, and a truly philosophic foundation for more complex organizations in the future.

Unions among various trades have existed for a long time, providing for the mutual protection and benefit of the members, and have been, in many cases, very advantageous both to the public and to private individuals. Stores and warehouses have also been attempted, where the workmen could exchange the product of their industry without the mediation of middlemen, thus receiving a more just equivalent for their labor than when the profit of the interchange remained in the hands of the merchant. These enterprises require so much patience and prudence in the administration and support, that they have not been as uniformly successful as was hoped, and as the just basis on which they rested would seem to warrant; but when they have been wisely managed and sustained their success has been complete. One of the most important industrial associations, because the most successful, as it was also the first, was established in Rochdale, England, in 1844. It originated among a few flannel weavers, who had just lost all the hoarded savings of years by the dishonesty of an official in a savings' bank, and who, disheartened and almost despairing, sought for some other means of assuring themselves against the pressure of want. The original capital amounted to only one hundred and forty dollars, and the membership only twenty-eight individuals. A store was rented for fifty dollars, and a stock of groceries purchased with the small sum remaining after fitting the shop for their special purpose. From this humble beginning they reached the next year a fund of £181, and in 1863 had risen to £49,361, or about \$246,000. The profits in 1845 were but \$160, and in 1863 amounted to about \$98,000. This prosperity attracted the attention of the laborers of other portions of the country, and it is now computed that eight hundred similar associations exist in England and Scotland, with a membership of two hundred thousand and a capital exceeding one million pounds

No mere money value can express the benefit derived by the operatives of Rochdale from this industrial union. In the language of one of the members: "They are weaving their own stuffs, making their own shoes, sewing their own garments, and grinding their own corn. They slaughter their own cattle; and the finest beasts in the land waddle down the streets of Rochdale for the consumption of flannel. weavers and cobblers." By placing their business in the hands of upright men, they have secured to themselves the fair value of their wages, and defended themselves from adulteration in food, or inferiority in the quality of their purchases. And the general prosperity, and the sense of security which have been diffused through the community, has the happy effect of exhibiting the practical effects of sobriety and industry; and assuring the wavering and the weak a fair remuneration for their labor, and an incitement to perseverance. EDUCATION OF THE FREEDMEN.

In the reports from the schools for freed-

In the reports from the schools for freedmen, instituted throughout the Department of the South, there is evidence of a progress that is very remarkable, if we consider the brief period in which they have been in operation, and the various difficulties with which they must contend. The teachers in every district are unanimous in the statement that the freedmen of both sexes and all ages are extremely anxious to learn to read and write, and avail themselves cagerly of all the opportunities accessible to them; that they are docile, and really intelligent; proving, beyond all doubt, that the present condition of ignorance is not owing to natural incapacity, but to the servitude of years and to the degradation which must be its consequence. The unsettled condition of society, and especially of industry, is one of the most important obstacles to the successful operation of the undertaking. In the cities especially, all the freedmen who flock in from the plantations are anxious to attend, but the scarcity of labor and the necessitics arising from the universal poverty and destination, and the absolute necessity of engaging every suitable person for agricultural purposes. The industrious pupil is, of course, concerned the modest is and to form the plantation, and the absolute necessity of engaging every suitable person for agricultural purposes. The industrious pupil is, of course, concerned the modest is and the propulation, and the absolute necessity of engaging every suitable person for agricultural purposes. The industrious pupil is, of course, concerned when a tailor:

A TRAYELING FRAUD.—The following is a description of the present appearance of the atlator:

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A TRAYELING FRAUD.—The following is a description of the present appearance of t men, instituted throughout the Department engaging every suitable person for agricul tural purposes. The industrious pupil is, of course, generally the most valuable laborer, and can hardly be spared, where it is so important to supply the wants arising from the neglect and ravages consequent on the war. In many places absolute starvation threatens the community in the approaching winter, and all availa-ble labor is most wisely employed in making every possible provision against the terrible prospect. The most zealous advocates of education must waive its claims before the pressing requirement of the times, and confess that industrial organization, and at least a provision for the bare necessities of life, is the first duty of the moment, and the schools must patiently avail themselves of the limited opportunity. A night edition is also to be published.

field of usefulness in the future, In the larger cities, the pupils frequently remain only a few days, until they are provided with employment; but the earnestness and zeal exhibited by these casual visitants is not only cheering to the teachers, and promising for the better opportuaities expected in the future, but even

derson Cavalry, Lapt. We and and the Anderson Cavalry, Capt. Owen and the 51st Regiment, have performed some of the most distinguished services of the whole war, for which their fellow citizens are indebted to them in a degree that they can only partially repay. repay.

Can any voter in Montgomery county cast his ballot against these heroes? Is there a single man in the county who can "go back" so basely on his defenders and protectors? his ballot against these heroes? In statute a single man in the county who can "go back" so basely on his defenders and protectors? It seems hard to believe that they will not be elected by a unanimous vote.

The other candidates on the ticket are popular and well-known gentlemen, whose residence among their fellow-citizens has commanded respect and friendship. They go fearlessly on the record, and we claim for them the suffrages of the people of our county. They will make capable, intelligent, and faithful public servants.

And, more than this, our ticket is headed by a hero, a citizen of Montgomery county, born here, bred here, identified with us, known to all our people, whose name and fame as a gallant officer and a brave man are now common to the whole nation. General Hartranft cannot be defeated in Montgomery county. It is not possible. No people in any age have ever exhibited such a mean and despicable ingratitude as that would be, if in this county, the hero of Fort Steadman, our own fellow-citizen should be voted into a minority by his brethren. We ropeat, such a thing is not possible—we must, we will carry Montgomery county.

Let us remember what we have already done

not possible—We must, we will carry mone-gomery county.

Let us remember what we have already done in previous conflicts. When the disunion wave of 1862 swept over the country, electing Sey-mour of New York, and Parker of New Jersey, Montgomery country gave 1,648 majority against Montgomery county gave 1,648 majority against us. This was very heavy, and we reduced it in 1863 to 1,251, nearly four hundred votes. Last fall we again reduced it two hundred votes. This fall we shall not only reduce it, but re-This fall we shall not only reduce it, but reterse it.

Citizens of Montgomery county, you are
summoned to the work, from this day to the
second Tuesday of October. It is time to take
up your arms in the conflict. Already our
county enjoys an envisible distinction for her
faithfulness to the Union and the Government.
In no other Opposition county in Pennsylvania has the majority against us, in the elections of the last two years, been reduced, but
all have been increased. Berks, Northampton,
York, and other counties have been adding to
their disunion majorities, while we have been
taking from ours. There is no little encouragement in this, for it shows that we have
courage and the right spirit. Led as we are at
this election, how can we fall of success?

Let us be content with no bare majority.
Every candidate on our county ticket must be
triumphantly elected, and the name that heads
our State ticket should entirely distance its
competitor. No other result will be doing our
duty.

Strip, then for the conflict—the drums beat

luty.
Strip, then, for the conflict—the drums beat—the bugles sound.—Montgomery Semi-Weekly The Ketchum Frauds.

The losers by the recent defalcation have not yet made out the complete statement of their losses. Mr. Charles Graham, however, has positively ascertained that the liabilities imposed upon him by the flight of young Ketchum will not exceed one million five hundred thousand dollars, of which nine hundred and fifty thousand dollars are in forged gold checks. checks.

The whereabouts of the defaulter is as yet unknown, and it does not seem as if search were being made for him. It is reported that Superintendent Kennedy was called upon, but on inquiry being made it was pretty clearly ascertained that no detective officers are on his track. Thus stands the case at present, and it is very doubtful that any further developments will be made likely to appease the mental hunger of the community.

WHEREAROUTS OF YOUNG KETCHEM. WHEREABOUTS OF YOUNG KETCHUM.

WHEREAROUTS OF YOUNG RETCHEM.
The following rather unreliable note came to the Heraid office in an envelope directed to the editor:
New York, August 21.—Mr. Ketchum—Sir: Your son is secreted in a little shanty upon the Bloomingdale road, and if you will give me a suitable reward I will tell you where he is.

Anoxymous. P. S.—I will know if you comply with mishes by publishing the same in the *Herald*.

gardener he leaves a legacy of £300; and to all male and female servants in his establishments, both in Hamburg and Paris, legacies of from £10 to £50. His old tutor is remembered with a pension for life of £50; and various old servants and friends with pensions of from £25 to £200. His sisters and relatives have got sums from £50,000 downwards. His widow is left as residuary legatee, and at her death the whole is to go to the adopted daughter. None of his furniture or effects must be sold, but can be given away by his widow. He instructs that he shall be buried in the morning without pomp, and that his grave shall be marked with a stone, on which simply his name and the date of his death shall be inscribed. He also ordered his business to be wound up (but without haste) and instructs that all private debts under £120, can be entirely cancelled, if desired by the debtors; while sums above £3,000 may be allowed to stand over for a year at former interest. To crown the whole, he orders his executors, under the greatest secreey, neither to crave nor to sue by law for any outstanding claims.

WILMINGTON, N. C., is evidently looking up. The proprietors of the Herald intend, from the

ties of the present, while awaiting a wider THE TRIAL OF THE SPIRITS. Further Proceedings in the Case o Coichester-Amusing Incidents-The Case for the Prosecution Closed, and the Defence Commenced. . Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald.]
This case, which has caused so much excitement, was resumed on Tuesday. The court, as on the first day, was crowded. The following witnesses were examined:

peathess and and archithced by the concentration of the peters opportunity of the concentration of the peters of the peters

appointments in such a data sets of splad of your escape. [Laughter.]

Mr. Cook here read from the witness' depositions before the commissioner about the writing on the arm, where some slight and unimportant discrepancy appeared.

Witness then testined that as far as he could see there was no sleight of hand in the matter. To the District Attorney. I don't say of myself that the spirit answered me; defendant told me so. told me so. To Mr. Cook. Will not swear that the spirit

To Mr. Cook. With not swear that the spirit did not answer me.

To the District Attorney. To a question, on my first visit, the defendant answered correctly, that my little boy, Willie, was sick.

To Mr. Cook. Will not swear that the raps I am able to give are the same as defendant's raps; ask me a question and I will give you some sort of answer by raps. some sort of answer by raps.

MR. THRALL'S EVIDENCE.

Reside at Rechester; Colchester boarded with me a few days; he was engaged in no business then; afterwards he acted as spirit-medium, and gave exhibitions; have been to his hall three or four times; four persons went with me the first time into the ante-room, but none into the back room; I went into the back room once; Mr. Rogers told me to write questions; wrote them in the large room and took them into the smaller; placed them on the table and Colchester took them up; told me to write the name of a person of whose middle name I had mquired; wrote John F. Knight; did so with several others, and placed each in separate papers; he then told me to point to each paper successively, and when I came to the right one there would be three raps; I made a mistake in writing the name; asked in what respect my relead's middle name differed from that of his father; defeudant said they were both alike; this was not true, one was named Ferrin and the other Ferris, a difference of one letter; asked ilm some other questions; among others

were both dike; this was not rive, one was hance; ter; asked him some other questions; among others whether I should sell some gold in New York; he said I had better not, as gold would be one hundred and thirty-five in thirty days, it was not must contain about oil operations; the answer know whether habout oil operations; the answer know whether but as it refers to the future I don't know whether it was true; had written some bogus questions, but, believing defendant knew me, did not present them; defendant told me he conditions the atphabet mentally; did so, and when I came to the letter J he wrote John F knight hone of whe called on derendant can be defended to the conditional three such sequently, but never got another exhibition at of him; told him I had seen Professor Bligh ob the same things in New Orleans, in 1880, and that the Professor had told me that there was no Spiritual-Professor and root me may there was no spiritual-ism about it.

The District Attorney here asked the witness what he saw Professor Bligh do.

Mr. Hibbard objected to the question, as the wit-ness, not being an expert, could not draw a parallel.

Mr. Hibbard objected to the question, as the wilness, not being an expert, could not draw a
parallet.

Question allowed, and witness resumed.—Professor Bligh took the envelopes from me, examined
them, and manipulated them; one of them dropped
out, when the Professor asked me to pick it up and
say whether that was the efficient to the answer
already given; it was; i did not see him open the
envelopies; on one occasion. On calling at difendant's rooms, was told that the spirits would not
work; on another occasion went while Mr. MeDonald, when defendant complained of my having
reported what had transpired between us before;
on one occasion offered him four gold pieces if he
would tell me the dates on them; called on him
by appointment, but he was not in.
The court here interrupted, saying that the questions were unnecessary, and the examination
closed.

Cross-examined.—Some of the papers containing
questions were rolled up, and others folded up; had
my eye on defendant while writing the name, which
was but the work of a moment; will not swear that
I took my eyes off him at any time; will swear that
be opened a paper infore getting the answer; will
not swear that he read it, nor that he did not: will
not swear that he read it, nor that he did not: will
not swear that he was looking me in the eye all the
time; there was no concealment in the matter; when
I saw Bligh in New Orleans he took the envelopes
from me, when one of them fell out; he told me topick it up; I did so, when he asked me if that was
an answer without seeing the question.

To the District Attorney, when he dresses Bligh
asked me if that was the answer in the dropped envelope he had already answered it.

The I strict Attorney submitted to the court that
now was the time in while ble handbill respecting
Colchester's performances could be put in evidence.

The cover devided that the proquestion of the hand-

lence. Mr. Hibbard contended that it was inadmissible. The court decided that the production of the hand ill was unnecessary. ess was then taken to half-past two o'clock. AFTERNOON SESSION. William McCarthy recalled.—The person sitting at the end of the table could not see what defendant had in his lap; defendant might have held some-

Mr. Hibbard objected to the course of examination.

Objection sustained for the present, and witness resumed—Have practised the trick of opening the envelopes repeatedly; imagine a number of envelopes in a hat; they are shaken up: in doing so, it is an easy matter to pass one envelope up his sie-ve; he draws another envelope from the top, and lays it on hit lap; he now has two envelopes; he then draws his knife through an envelope, takes out the question, glances over it, throws it and the answer to the question, and says "There is your question, sir, and here is your answer," and he does one after the other; I have done the same thing often, and have references in my pocket to show what I have done;

the rappings are done by placing the centre of the right loot to the table, and drawing it rapidly across it, and I am ready to do so now; have produced rappings swithout a table, by mechanical appliances, but not by manual.

Cross-examined to Missing the sequential appliances, but not by manual.

Cross-examined to Missing the sequential appliance of Mr. Colcleste: the National Hotel, some time in May operations to the National Hotel, some time in May operations and past word of the sequential to the National Hotel, some time in Missing operations and the sequential through the sequential to the seq napiece of paper.
Witness. I did not come here to perform; I will o what Mr. Colchester did; he did not perform a crowded hall. (Witness then wrote on his MINI.

Mr. Cook. Now, sir, you have been four minutes writing that name; will you write another?

Witness, No, sir, not on the same arm, over the other writing. (He then took the writing off.)

Mr. Cook. You have been six minutes writing that writing that writing that writing the cook of the writing that writing the cook of the writing that writing the cook of the cook of the writing that writing the cook of th Witness. On one condition, I will.
Mr. Cook. No, sir. You must doit without couditions.
Witness. Then I decline doing it; I do it as Mr.
Colchester does it.
Mr. Cook. That will do. PROFESSOR M'ALLISTER'S EVIDENCE.

John M. McAllister sworn.—This witness deposed that he was of the same profession as Mr. Anderson, and that he had never answered questions in the manner Mr. Colchester does.

Cross-examined.—Have known questions to be answered as defendant answered them, but such persons were spiritual mediums, and not jugglers. MR. M'CARTHY FURTHER TESTIFIES. FURTHER TESTIMONY OF MR. ROGERS. FURTHER TESTIMONY OF MR. DOBRES.

James Rogers recalled.—I saw the envelope left
by Mr. Anderson at Rochester; saw Colchester open
it with a knife and read it; (envelope produced)
this is the envelope.

The case for the prosecution closed here. MR. HIBBARD WISHES TO QUASH THE INDICTMEN

MR. HIBBARD WISHES TO QUASH THE INDICTMENT.

Mr. Hibbard rose and referred to the law, which, he said, was intended to meet the cases of persons performing publicly, contending that the evidence tid not go to show that there was such a performance, within the meaning of the act, as to require a license; there was no evidence to show that any exhibition was given in any public hall, nor any general invitation given to the public to witness such exhibitions. All that was proven was that some individuals had private interviews with the defondant. Take, for instance, the pretended inractes of the Roman Catholic Church, assuming them to be pretended, for argument's sake; could they be assumed to be public exhibitions? He contended there was no case for the jury.

Mr. Dart assumed that a public show did not depend upon the number of persons attending it, but whether it was open to the public.

The Court stated the law on the subject, showing that it referred to all public shows given for fee or reward.

Mr. Dart, in reply to an observation from Mr. that it referred to all punts shows given for her of reward.

Mr. Dart, in reply to an observation from Mr. Hibbard, to the effect that fortune-tellers may as well be required to take out licenses, observed that, if there was anything in the law describing defendant's calling, as the opposing counsel requires, it should be given to Baraum. For his part, some further argument took place, which was closed by the Court deciding that the case should go the jury. closed by the Court deciding that the case should go the jury.

MR. HIBBARD OPENS FOR THE DEFENCE.

MR. HIBBARD opening for the defence, said it was not expected that he should open the case for the defence; that had been let to his associate, who was more familiar with the case, but Mr. Cook was too unwell to do 50. The peculiar nature of the statute under which the defendant was being tried threw on the Government the onus of proving that the defendant's performances were done by sleight of-band. He thought he could claim, when the case was left in the hands of the jury, that there had been a fallure to prove that Mr. Colchester's feats were performed by dexterity or sleight of hand. Even if the jury should be satisfied that the feats were performed by anything in Mr. Colchester himself through any chemical agent, and

ARGUMENTS OF THE COURT AND COUNSEL. ARGUMENTS OF THE COURT AND COUNSEL.

Judge J. C. Chumesew was the first witness called for the defence, upon which an argument arose between the District Attorney and Mr. Hibbard-the former contending that the witness, must confine himself to the particular feats described in the evidence for the prosecution; to which the latter replied that the evidence for the defence must embrace the general character of the performances, and not be confined to particular instances, just as an expert, on being called to testify to the working of a steam engine, would extend his testmony to the general principles on which steam engines work, and would not be required to confine himself to the particular engine in question.

The court adjudged that the counsel for the prosecution had to prove that the feats were performed by sleight of hand; but that he had failed to show how they had been performed.

In Inc., the question seemed to be whether the prosecution had to sustain the burden of proof, or the defendant to disprove the charge, that he pelformed by sleight of hand. The discussion took a philological turn, in the course of which the court allowed what had been advanced by the District Attorney—that the meaning of sleight of hand was not

JUDGE CHUMESEW TESTIFIES.

Judge Chimnesew then deposed that he knew Colchester at Rochester; he then resided at the National Hotel; was Induced by a clerk of his court to go with him to defendant's rooms; at the suggestion of the clerk, wrote six questions, referring to the calendar of the court, on thick paper, which he placed in an envelope; on getting there he produced the questions, and laid them on the table; at defendant's request, wrote the names of deceased friends on squarate papers, which Colchester took in his hands, and nilxed them up; at Colchester's request, went to another part of the room, and wrote the name of another deceased friend; on reapproaching the table, defendant said, I see two large A's on your forchead; on handing him the paper, he pronounced the name of Albert Aldridge, which was correct; think, but cannot swear, that the paper was in my hand, and not on the table, when defendant said he saw the last two A's; he then took up each of the other papers, with the questions, one by one, drew them through his fingers, and wrote the answers immediately; at my request he rolled up his sleeve, when one of the names appeared on his arm; think two names appeared; visited defendant subsequently in company with two others; we were also and the content of the content of the manes appeared on the strength in company with two others; we were also and the content of the content o sieeve, when one of the names appeared on his arm; think two names appeared; visited defendant subsequently in company with two others; we were all allowed to sit down together; did not pay much attention that time; simply went at the request of Mr. Jones and Mr. Perry; defendant wrote the names of each gentleman's friends on his forehead; this was in reference to a question that Mr. Jones asked him about a potato digger he had invanted; he also answered Mr. Terry's question; did not discover any slieght of handor jugglerit.—Wrote the name. Albert Aldridge, ha hard, had a large hand; am satisfied that he touched each paper with the questions, before answering them.

JUDGE CHUMESEW TESTIFIES.

answering them.

MR. BURTIS' TESTIMONY.

Pasided in Roc Lewis Burtis, sworn.—Resided in Rochester about twenty-six years; have been a merchant and have retired; have known Colchester five or six years; went to defendant's rooms and wrote five questions about a patent stove, whether it would be success-ful; immediately on seeing me he said, '1' see & went to defendant's rooms and wrote five questions about a paient stove, whether it would be successful; immediately on seeing me he said, "I see a stove over your head;" said to him, "That's a curious place for a stove;" he took my questions from me; wrote a name at his request; did so, when he took the paper and threw it out of the window instantly, and answered my questions correctly; a son of mine engaged in the oil business visited him with me, and he answered my questions correctly; a son of mine engaged in the oil business visited him with me, and he answered his questions about oil satisfactorily; my son then wrote the name of Lincoln, when defendant rolled up his sleeve and the name appeared on his arm in red letters; I can tell you about a dozen similar instances; was always sceptical at that time, and kept a close watch over defendant, but found out nothing; the questions all lay on the the found out nothing; the questions all lay on the the whole time; there were none of them opened; he wrote the answers as fast as he touched them; defendant's hands were on the table when he wrote the name on his arm; did not see him do the wrote the name on his arm; did not see him do the writing. Witness went on to say something about a little girl in his family, a spiritual medium, who cold him she had written on her arms the words, "Learn to form the acquaintance of Mr. Burtis;" on apother occasion she felt something like a warm breath on her arms, and immediately after these words appeared:

"Now, I lay me down to sleep.

on apother occasion she felt something like a warin preath on her arm, and immediately after these words appeared:

"Now, I lay me down to sleep, Guardan angels guard my bed."

On another occassion the FreeMason's square and compass appeared in white characters on her arm; remember when spiritualism appeared first in Rochesler; the Fishes and the Foxes were the mediums. [Laughter.] Shall I tell you, Mr. Dart, what I have experienced? [Laughter.] Mrs. Fish was a Fox; she married Mr. Fish. (Laughter.]

The testimony to first witness caused considerable merriment, from his eagerness to give voluntary testimony to irrelevant facts. In the course of cross-examination he said that at the request of defendant, he wrote the names of about three decased persons on pieces of paper, which he threw on the table, and immediately defendant rolled my his sleeve, when John Burtis, the name of his deceased father, appeared on it. The writing, he said, was on the right arm, between the ellow and the wrist. In conclusion, the old gentleman said he could tell a great deal more; he would do so for the cause, as spiritualism was his religion. (Loud laughter.)

PROFESSOR KAHN'S TESTIMONY.

Frank Kahn, sworn.—Am a magician by profession: have been for several years; have witcaessed Colchesier's exhibitions; called on him hecause I wished to test his qualifications, about ten days ago, here in Buffalo, at the Mansion House.

Mr. Dart objected that the evidence should be confined to what took place at Rocheeter.

Witness was allowed to proceed,—Think I took six questions folded up; presented onto defendant, and asked him to tell me the name of an intimate riend deceased, written on the paper, without touching it: as It lay on the table, he said Fannic; as a magician I cannot do that; this was done in defendant's room; the table was a common one; asked him no more questions, as I was satisfied with what I had witnessed; can produce writing on my arm; colease of the decase of the contined to what took place at Rocheeter.

Testimony of the

swering of the name Fannie was supernatural.

TESTIMONY OF MR. DAY.

Lester Day, sworn.—Reside in Buffinlo; have visited defendant's room in this city; went with Mr. Chapman, with some questions; before I laid the questions on the table, he said: "Who's Rachael?" on laying the paper containing that question on the table, he announced it correctly without touching the paper; he answered three more as fast as he could pick them up; the events referred to have not yet transpired; he told me my father's name, who is deceased; am a Fee Mason.

Question by Mr. Cook. Have you ever received room a lady all the signs of a Mason with your hands under the table?

Mr. Dart, That won't do.

Question disallowed, and witness proceeded; I am net a spiritualist. Mr. Dart, That won't do. Onestion disallowed, and witness proceeded; I am not a spiritualist.

Cross-examined.—This circumstance took place two weeks to-morful, at 25 Main street; it was in the day time. a little before noon; Mr. Chapman was with me; did not write the name of a deceased riend; the Rachael referred to is Chapman's wife; one of the questions was, "Father, will I succeed in obtaining the patent for an oil barrel I am after?" he replied, "You will succeed:" the patent has not yet been granted, therefore I don't know whether like answer is correct! I believe in Spiritualism, but not in the manner pretended; believe fibre are spirits, but not that they communicate with man; the questions kay at Collecter's left hand, and the paper he wrote the answers on at his right hand; he nook the questions up with his left hand, pinched them, and wrote the answers can't tell how he got at them. If e-direct.—As we were going away defendant said, "Hold on," grasping my hand; he then rolled up his sleeve and showd my wife's name previously had not been spoken, written, or thought of; defendant had not been spoken, written, or thought. Mr. Chapman was present, watching all the proposition and fairly turned, when of; defendant had no intimation that I was coming: Mr. Chapman was present, watching all the proceedings; as I rose, I had not fairly turned, when defendant showed me the writing on his arm.
To Mr. Dart. Will not swear defendant's arms were never off the table.
The court then adjourned till to-morrow. WAS CEN. GRANT SUPPENARD FOR THE DEFENCE?
The interest manifested in this case from its first inception has continued and increased. It is believed that the verific will be in favor of the defendant, the prosecution having ration to show by evidence that Mr. Colchester performs his extraordinary feals by sieght of hand, as maintained in whether Mr. Cook, defendant's counsel, really supposed their's name was called out on the first day of the trial among other witnesses for the defended of the General, who had an interview with Mr. Colchester; but, he added, if the General cannot conveniently attend, he will not attach him. The trial is likely to occupy the whole of to-morrow, and perlaps continue beyond. WAS GEN. GRANT SUBPŒNAED FOR THE DEFEN

----The Odd Fellows of New York. UTICA, N. Y., August 23.—The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows have agreed to merge the two jurisdictions of this State into one.

The Culprit Arrested—He Confesses and the Property is Recovered - A Lady in the Case.
From the New York papers of yesterday.]

Lady in the Case.

(From the New York papers of yesterday.)
One of the most remarkable cases of crime that ever transpired in this city was partially developed yesterday afternoon, and involves two distinct cases of forgery, by means of which the perpetrator obtained a draft and bonds, to the amount of nearly \$204,000.

It appears from the facts, as far as they have transpired, that some ten days ago a man thirty-two years of age, a carpenter by trade, who had been a soldier in the army, and giving his name as George Gladwin, called at the post-office in New Haven, Connecticut, and asked the clerk for the letters of Mr. Trowbridge, a gentleman doing business at No. 16
Long Wharf, in that city.

The clerk, believing that the, applicant was duly empowered to receive the letters, delivered them to him. Among the mail matter was a draft drawn on the Manhattan Company of this city by Messrs. Burdick, Frisbee, & Co., brokers, No. 93 Wall street, for \$3,96.75, payable to the order of Mr. Trowbridge, and bearing date August 12, 1885.

That night or on the following morning Gladwin started for this city, bringing with him a woman whom he is pleased to call "Emma," and took rooms at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gladwin deposited the draft he had taken from the letter of Mr. Trowbridge in the hotel safe for safe keeping, but withdrew it the next day, and proceeded to the jewelry establishment of Mr. Thomas Kirkpatrick, corner of Broadway and Duane street, and asked to look at some jewelry.

He finally selected two beautiful gold watches and chains, a pearl set, diamond breastpin, ring, etc., valued in all at twelve hundred dolars, in payment of which he offered the draft in question, or, if Mr. Kirkpatrick preferred, he could take his pay from some rairood bonds, which Gladwin exhibited. Mr. Kirkpatrick deposited the draft in his bank for collection.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company subsequently pronounced the endorsement of "H. Trowbridge" on the back of the draft to be a fover. Une of the bank of the draft in he

face of the draft. Mr. Kirkpatrick deposited the draft in his bank for collection.

The Bank of the Manhattan Company subsequently pronounced the endorsement of "H. Trowbridge" on the back of the draft to be a forgery. One of the bank officers immediately called on Captain Jourdan, of the Sixth precinct, and imparted to him such information concerning the matter as was in his possession. The Captain soon obtained a minute description of Gladwin, and hearing that he had returned to New Haven last Thursday, with his travelling companion, Emma, despatched officer Wooldridge Carefully proceeded with the business he had in hand, and learned that Gladwin had offered for sale a watch to a man named Bradley, with whom he was on intimate terms. A strict watch was kept on Gladwin's boarding house, and on Monday evening Officer Wooldridge succeeded in arresting him, and finding in his possession all the jewelry he had obtained from Mr. Kirkpatrick. The prisoner was placed on board the first train for New York yesterday morning, and arrived here in the afternoon.

In a conversation with Captain Jourdan, the prisoner stated that he had found the draft, with seven \$1,000 bonds of the Tiffin and Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and other papers, in Broadway, and had left the bonds at the store of Messrs. Kohlsat Brothers, corner of Broadway and Reade street, till he should call for them. The prisoner also confessed to forging the name of Mr. Trowbridge on the back of the draft. Of course the Captain did not believe that part of the prisoner's story where he stated that he had found the draft and bonds in the street, and intimated in an unmistakable manner that it was useless to attempt to deceive him, as he knew the whole trith of the matter.

This brought the accused to terms, and he frankly confessed that he had found the draft and bonds in the street, The plan adopted by Gladwin to possess himself of the bonds, and tilat, too, without exciting the suspicion of the persons having charge of the safe, shows him to be an expert in

or the persons maying charge of the safe, shows him to be an expert in this line of business.

As the draft which Gladwin had deposited in the safe was returned to him he saw a large package in the iron receptacle addressed to Aaron Shifth, and carefully noted the handwriting on the package. In glying a receipt for the draft, Gladwin again saw the signature of Mr. Smith on the receipt book. This operation of depositing and withdrawing the draft from the safe was repeated several times by Gladwin, and after having become familiar with Smith's style of writing, the accused took some blank cards and practised writing "Aaron Smith" on them till it was almost a fac smile of the genuine.

This being accomplished, Gladwin boldly approached the safe and asked for Aaron Smith's package. The clerk, not suspecting anything wrong, delivered it to him, when he gave a receipt in the name of Aaron Smith, and walked away with the bonds, which he deposited elsewhere. These facts having been obtained by Captain Jourdan, he sought still further information concerning the whereabouts of the bonds, and succeeded in learning where the prisoner had left them. Accordingly, yesterday afternoon the bonds, which belonged to numerous parties, were recovered and taken possession of by Captain Jourdan.

Gladwin, whose appearance is far from being prepossessing, is in prison awaiting a formal complaint, which, it is expected, will be pre-

prepossessing, is in prison awaiting a formal complaint, which, it is expected, will be precomplaint, which, it is expected, will be preferred against him this morning before Justice Hogan.

Another singular circumstance connected with this case is the fact that the clerks of the St. Nicholas Hotel had not been made aware of the alarming mistake committed by them in delivering the bonds to the wrong man till informed of their felonious abstraction from the safe, by Captain Jourdan, yesterday afternoon. They seemed to think it impossible that such an error could have occurred.

The Phenix Bank Defalcation. CASE OF GENEVIEVE LYONS AND BROWN AGAIN

Genevieve Lyons and Charles Brown, with their counsel, Judge Stuart, were before Jus-tice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday afternoon at two o'clock. A decision in their case was to be given at that hour. Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank, was not resent. hour. Mr. McKeon, counsel for the bank, was not present.

Justice Ledwith read a letter from Mr. McKeon stating that in consequence of argent business it was impossible for him to attend or hand in the additional points and authorities of which he spoke on Monday. He therefore requested a postponement of the case until twelve or one o'clock today.

Judge Stuart remarked that Mr. McKeon's application was, to say the least, very ungracious. He was positive that counsel could find no decision or statute which could hold the prisones's for an instant.

Judge Ledwith said he would positively give a decision in the case to-day, whether or not Mr. McKeon was present. He therefore postponed the matter until to-day at one o'clock.

Virginia.—Who could ever have imagined that haughty and chivalric Virginia would ever get down to the following, which we take from an editorial appeal to the President, found in the Richmond Whig. "Poor and needy, weak and wounded, sick and sore, her sons and her daughters implore and beseech you to spare this pereaved community the infliction of the death blow, and leave to them unmolested what little they have left."—St. Louis Democrat.

The Intelligencer, yesterday, labored through

The Intelligencer, yesterday, labored through a column of editorial to show that it don't like the platform adopted at the Union State Convention at Harrisburg last week. This was unnecessary labor. No one supposed it would like it. The Union people do like it, however, and endorse it everywhere. But how does the Intelligencer like the candidates who stand on that platform? It has not one word to say in regard to them.—Lancater Express. AND FIFTY PACKAGES AND LOTS OF EURO-We desire to call the attention of purchasers French, German, and domestic dry goods, em racing seven hundred and fifty packages and oracing seven initired that they packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, including seven hundred and twenty-five pieces French merinos, Saxony and British dress goods and silks; six hundred and seventy-five pieces of cloths, cassimeres, beavers, pilots, satinets, vestings, tabby velvets, Italians, &c.; one hundred and seven bales brown sheetings, shirtings, Osnahurgs, &c.; seventy packages flannels, ginghams, blankets, &c.; eight hun dred Berlin wool shawls; also, linen goods, travelling and under-shirts and drawers, hosiery, gloves, ties, notions, stock of dry goods, &c., to be peremptorily sold by cataogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, this morning, commencing at ten o'clock.

CITY ITEMS. THE MOST REMARKABLE and Satisfactory re-

y John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232

sults are obtained by the application of the Concentrated Manures prepared by the Agri-cultural Chemical Company. Their great effi-ciency and cheapness have established the very large and increasing business of this Company. Office, No. 4131/2 Arch street. Before you buy "foreign perfumes," asl he dealers to show you their European invoices. They can't do it. Reason why: Importations have ceased under the present tariff. The articles are counterfeits. Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," a finer extract than Paris ever produced, now reigns supreme in this market. Sold everywhere.

Notice.—Parties wishing to ship to Savannah, Georgia, per steamship "Minnetonka," will please hurry their goods alongside, and ers will please be on board by twelve o'clock M., on Saturday, the 26th inst. E. A. Souder & Co., No. 3. Dock-street Wharf. A NATION OF READERS.—An accomplished English bibliographer speaks, in one of his works, of "the steady and strong tide which is fast carrying many of our rarest and most curious books to the western shores of the Atiantic, and depositing them at New York, Philadelphia, and Boston. The Americans," he continued, "are eminently a reading people, and there is nothing which they read with pore avidity than the first-class notices of the legant wearing apparel made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. TROUBLESOME COUGHS AND COLDS are often contracted in summer weather, requiring prompt treatment, that serious results may prompt treatment, that serious results may be avoided. Jayne's Expectorant will promote speedy cures, and will be found safe and sure in all Pulmonary and Bronchial Complaints. Prepared only at No. 242 Chestnut street.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

200 Pittsburg 5s 55wn 72 | 200 St Nich Oil...b30.1.44 | 30 Cam & Am R. b5.125 | 300 Mingo...lots.b5 2 | 100 Reading R...bi.5 512 | 100 City 6s mun.2dys 914 | 40 do...dots.b15 100 feeder Dam...b30 34 | 100 do...dots.b15 100 feeder Dam...b30 34 | 100 do...dots.b15 100 do...dots.b1 APV THEY GOING!-We refer, reader, to your ceth. Be careful. Next to your eyes, your teeth are the most precious of your facial or-

gans. Use the Fragrant Sozodont. It will at ence arrest decay and prevent what are nov out mere specks from being orifices. In brief, t will save and beautify your teeth. And it s the only thing that can save them. Reflect au22-tuths3t on this. MACKINAW SUNDOWNS, \$1. Mackinaw Sundowns, \$1. Mackinaw Sundowns, \$1. Closing out the balance of our straw goods at less than cost. Charles Oakford & Sons. Continental Hotel. NEW AND SECOND-HAND PLANOS FOR RENT

Seventh and Chestnut.

bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying within the FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The era following the war has witnessed th immediate resumption of activity in projected railroad enterprises which the outbreak of the rebellion interrupted, and the speedy repair of those in the rebellious States that were orippled and destroyed by the progress of hos-tilities. Of new railroad enterprises, the Pa-cific Railroad takes the lead, and is too often referred to to need special mention at this fime The very complete system of railway com-The very complete system of ranway com-munications east and west has not only de-terred capital from seeking fresh investment of the kind in rival lines, but has suggested lateral connections by lines running north and south, which are very numerously engaging

the attention of capitalists. Beginning in the east or middle section of the country, there is a movement for a railroad spur southward from the Baltimore and Ohio through Western Virginia into East Ten-nessee. At Cincinnati a parallel scheme is under discussion—the projected road from the Kentucky Central to Knoxville—a most important link long needed between the railway system of the Gulf States and that of the West-an avenue of trade and travel of value to the markets and people of both great sections. The stock market was without its usual activity yesterday morning, and we have to note a general lack of speculative spirit. Government bonds were selling to a moderate legree, notwithstanding a decline in both fivein fair demand, at the commencement of the day, at 9914, but in the afternoon a sale was re ported at the Public Board as low as 93%. I was, however, a small lot, and was probably disposed of under the pressure of immediate want. There is no change to record in State ecurities. A decline of a fraction was estab ished by the sales of City sixes, both new and municipals. One lot of new brought 91½, but a subsequent sale was at 91. The market for

company bonds is devoid of animation. Cam-den and Amboy mortgage sixes sold at 99%, and several lots of first mortgage Pennsylvania were steady at 72. For railroad shares the de mand continues light. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at last figures. Camden and Amboy was 1 better, and Reading sold up to 511/2 at the close. With the exception of Lehigh Valley, which brought 65, there were no sales of rail-road stocks; 56 was bid for Norristown; 55 for Minehill: 24 for North Pennsylvania; 121/2 for Catawissa common, and 24% for preferred do. The oil stocks were again very dull, and prices owing bids were made for the roads named 2 for Fifth and Sixth; 48 for Tenth and Eleventh: 7 for Seventeenth and Nineteenth: 2 for Spruce and Pine; 481/2 for Chestnut and Walnut; 18 for Arch-street; 11 for Race and

Vane; 731/2 was asked for Second and Third; 36 for Green and Coates, and 26 for Girard College. There is little or nothing doing in bank shares, but prices are well maintained; 131 was bid for North America; 231/2 for Mechanics; o for Kensington; 45 for Penn Township; 52 for Girard; 88 for Western, and 58 for City. A single sale of Farmers' and Mechanics' was made at 117½. Coal stocks are quiet, and canal securities are unchanged as to price; 31¼ was bid for Schuvlkill Navigation preferred; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 9 for Susquehanna Canal, and 30 for Delaware Division. The general market closed weak. The following were the rates for gold, yesterday, at the hours named:

being in good supply. The general market rate for call loans is seven per cent., but firstclass borowers find no difficuty in obtaining all the money they require at six per cent. The aggregate amount of exports (exclusive of specie) from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 22, 1865, was 3,895,622.

The Albany Exchange Bank, with a capital of \$500,000, will, on the 3ist of August, pay a dividend of 100 per cent., making 128 per cent. of dividends since January 1, 1865. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company has declared its usual quarterly dividend of five per cent. in cash, and a dividend of 25 per cent. (\$1,000,000) in scrip. The Company intends, at no distant day, to enlarge its capital to an amount which will in, some reasonable degree, represent its valuable property and franchise.
The following are the receipts of the Dela-

The money market is easy, loanable funds

23, 1865: l'oll for week ending 19th inst..... Corresponding week last year..... Previous in 1864..... Total in 1865.... 8111,692 64 7,408 04 117,698 21 125,106 25

..\$13,413 61 Decrease in 1865..... The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the week ending August 19, 1865, and for the Season. 432,582 20,058 Total tons.....10,523 452,640 784,516

Coal Company for the week ending August 19, 310,088 1 .154,871 1 .155,216 19 The Board of Trade of Chicago has made its seventh annual statement, from which it appears that there are seventeen grain warehouses in that city, with a total capacity of 9,935,000 bushels. Of these, two have a capacity of a million and a quarter each; the lowest is 75,000 bushels. The business in produce shows a slight falling off, in nearly every instance,

from the figures of the year preceding. The receipts of flour during the year amounted to 1,170,273 barrels, against 1,424,055 barrels received during the preceding year. The total shipments of flour during the same year amounted to 1,287,545 barrels, against 1,507,816 barrels in the year 1863-4. These statistics show a slight decrease in the trade for the past year, due chiefly to the unsettled state of the markets, and the fluctuations in gold, as well as to the high rates of freights that ruled after the close of navigation. The manufacture of highwine in this city during the year 1864 amounted to only 58,855 barrels, equal to 3,498,345 gallons. This shows a material decrease as compared with 1863; but it is due entirely to the passage of the tax law by Congress, which enabled holders of stocks to sell at lower prices than the manufacturers could furnish them for.

The Boston Post, of Monday, says:

Money continues in pretty good demand at the banks and in the street. The supply is a little short, compared with what it was last week, but borrowers in good standing are able to get loans on satisfactory collaterals, at six per cent, on call, in most cases, with occasional exceptions at seven and six and a half. Lenders are unusually particular in their selections of collaterals, and if they are at all doubtful, they require wide margins to guard against depreciation. Discounts are more active, and the supply of desirable paper has increased. Short dates are taken by the banks, and the best three and four months' names are passed outside at seven and a half and eight per cent., while the range for the lower grades is from nine to twelve, according to strength and amounts, and whether endorsed or single, The New York Post, of last evening, says:

The New York Post, of last evening, says:

The chief topics in Wall street are the continually increasing case in money, the firmness of Government securities, and the advancing price of the best railroad shares.

Gold is quiet at 143%(20143).

The loan market is casy at six per cent. Commercial paper is scarce, and passes at 703.

Money has been offered to-day at five.

The stock market opened dull but firm. At the close there was more activity and a stronger feeling.

Before the first session New York Central was quoted at 30%, Eric Preferred 334, Reading 102%, Michigan Southern 624, Cleveland and Pitisburg 674, Rock Island 105%, Northwestern Preferred 60%, Fort Wayne 94%, Quick silver 54.

After the board there was some activity, and prices were better. New York Central advanced to 30%, Eric to 34%, Hudson River to 103%, Reading to 102%, Michigan Southern to 102%, Illinois Central to 120%. Cleveland and Pitisburg to 67%, Northwestern Preferred to 61%, Fort Wayne to 95, and Ohio and Mississippi Certificates to 24%.

Later, Erie sold at 53%. The New York Post, of last evening, says:

Sales of Stocks, August 23. SECOND CALL. BETWEEN BOARDS.

SECOND BOARD.

2500 U S 5-20 b n ls cp. 104% | 4 Fur & Mech Bk. 117/2
400 | do ... new. cp. 104% | 100 Reading R. cash 51/3
100 | do ... new. cp. 104% | 100 | do ... cash 51/3
500 | do ... old cp. 105/2 | 4000 Pcnna R. 1st intg 104
4000 | do ... old cp. 105/2 | 4000 Pcnna R. 1st intg 104
4000 | do ... old cp. 105/2 | 200 | do ... 2
500 | do ... 91/2 | 200 | do ... 2
2000 | do ... 91/2 | 200 | Enterprise Oil ... 2
AFTER BOARDS. SALES AT THE CLOSE. 300 Wainut Island... % 100 St Nicholas...bs0 1% 260 Reading R.....b5 51% 100 O Philain 6s...new 91 100 Maple Shade..s20 7% 200 Reading R....s30 51% 100 do..... 8

Philadelphia Markets. Acoust 23—Evening.
Acoust 23—Evening.
The receipts and stocks of Flour are very light; the market, in consequence, is very firm, and prices have an upward tendency; 200 bibs superfine sold at \$6.75; 500 bibs Northwestern extra family at \$8.50@ ACGUST 23—Evening.

The receipts and stocks of Flour are very light; the market, in consequence, is very firm, and prices have an upward tendency; 200 bbls superfine sold at \$6.75; 500 bbls Northwestern extra family at \$8.500 bbls Northwestern extra family at \$8.500 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Blue Ridge, on private terms; 300 bbls Penrsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$4.5000.75, and 200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Encry at \$11.50 bbls Red Stone and \$200 bbls Red Stone and

above range of prices. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$6@6.25 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Corn Meal continues small way at \$6@6.25 % bbl. Corn Ment continues quict, at former rates.

GRAIN.—The demand for Wheat is limited, but prices are well maintained; about 7,000 bus soid, in lots, at 215@226 for fair to prime old Western and Pennsylvania reds, the latter rate for amber; white is scarce, and quoted at 23@220.2 % bu, as to quality Rye is selling at 100@105c % bu. Corn continues scarce; small sales of prime yellow are making at 100@ 100. Outs are less active; 2,000 bus soid at 22c, and old at 65@86c % bu. 1,000 bus Barley Malt sold at \$1.600 bu. and old at begiver by on. 1,000 bits Bariey Matt sold at \$41.60 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ bit.

BARK.—Quereltron is in demand at \$22.50 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ ton for ist No. 1, but helders refuse this price.

COTTON.—The market continues very quiet, and the transactions are limited; small lots of middlings have been disposed of at \$50.466 \$\frac{3}{2}\$ b.

GROCERIES,—The market continues very firm, at full prices, but there is very little doing in the way of sales.

GROCERIES,—The market continues very firm, at full prices, but there is very little doing in the way of sales.

PETROLEUM is in fair demand, with sales of 2,000 bbls in lots at 30@31c for crude, 50@51½c for refined in bond, and 50@72c B gallon for free, as to color.

PROVISIONS—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices are firm; mess. Pork is quoted at \$20@4 B bbl. Sales of salt Shoulders are reported at 15%c B b.

Willsky—The market continues very firm, with sales of 160 bbls, mostly Western, at \$2.29 B gallon. The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

Flour. 1.000 bbls.

Wheat 3.500 bus. Corn. 2.000 bus. There was rather more inquiry for Crude; and while the market was apparently a shade firmer, and the transactions comparatively large, there is and the transactions comparatively large, there is no improvement in prices. Saic of 1,300 barrels, (to go to Parkersburg, West Virginia.) at 190, barrels relutined; 220 at 18%; and 220, to arrive, at 230, free on loard cars, barrels incitided. The receipts continue meagre, and the stock on hand light, although about coust to the present demand. Refined, in bond, is quiet and unchanged—43%; 4040, free on board cars here, and 51,651½, delivered in Philadelphia. Saic of 2,000 barrels "Standard" for September deficers, buyer's ortion, at 45c—at works. Free officers buyer's ortion, at 45c—at works. Free delivers buyer's ortion, at 5c—at works. Free delivers buyer's ortion, at 5c—at works. Free delivers buyer's ortion, at 5c—at works. New York Markets, August 23.

is quiet.

Barley Malt is dull. Oats are quiet, at 60c for Western. The Corn market is one cent better; sales 85 000 bushels at 92c for unsound, and 93@99½c for sound mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is firmer, with sales of 8,000 bbls at \$23@32.50 for new mess; \$29.50@30.25 for '63-'64 do; \$24 for prime, and \$25.62@27 for prime pages.

30.25 for '63-'64 do; \$24 for prime, and \$25.02@3' for prime nees.

The Beef market is more steady; sales 600 bbls at about previous prices.

Beef Hanis are quiet.

Bacon is dull.

Cut Ments are firm; sales 700 pkgs at 14½@16½ for Shoulders, and 19@23 for Hanis. The Lard market is steady; sales 900 bbls at 16½@24%.

TALLOW is less active; sales \$4,000 bb at 12½@13c.

WIJISKY is active and firm; sales 450 bbls Western at \$2.1964.90. SAILING OF OCEAN STEAMERS. TO ARRIVE. SHIPS FROM FOR DATE.

Scotland Liverpool New York Aug. I
City of Cork Liverpool New York Aug. I
Louistana Liverpool New York Aug. I
Boroussia Southampton New York Aug. Begigna Liverpool Quebec Aug. II
Persia Liverpool New York Aug. I
Persia Liverpool New York Aug. II
Pennsylvania Liverpool New York Aug. II
Pennsylvania Liverpool New York Aug. II
Pennsylvania Liverpool New York Aug. II
America Southampton New York Aug. II
Africa Liverpool Boston Aug. II
Africa Liverpool New York Aug. II
Africa DePart, TO DEPART,
FROM FOR
New York. Hamburg...
New York. Liverpool.
ston. New York. Liverpool.
Liverpool.
New York. Bremen...

ROARD OF TRADE. BROWN, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, August 24.

UN RISES . 5 23 | SUN SETS . 6 37 | HIOH WATER . 4 13 Arrived. Ship Mont Blanc, Donnell, 85 days from Genoa, with marble, tiles, &c, and 21 passengers, to S S Scattergood & Co.

Bark Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, 20 days from Orchilla, with guano to Baker & Folsom-vessel to Wm Cummlings & Son.

Bark Lillian. (Br.) Mahan, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Geo Crump, (Br.) White, 22 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar to S Morris Waln & Co.

Brig Agnes, Willar, 4 days from Baltimore, in ballast to Jauretche & Lavergue.

Brig J Means, Wells, from Sedgewick, in ballast to Quintard & Ward.

Schr Wells from Sedgewick, in ballast to Quintard & Ward.

Schr West Wind, Harrington, 8 days from Portland, with plasier to enpialn.

Schr Zeber Heft. Shoe, 5 days from Baltimore, with guano to Allen & Needles.

Schr Elouise, Nutter, from Brooklyn, Me, in ballast to Quintard & Ward.

Schr Zhouse, Tatterson, Whittaker, from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Presto, Worden, from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr Presto, Worden, from Roxbury, in ballast to captain.

Schr Jane, Haskell, from New York, in ballast to Ship Mont Blanc, Donnell, 85 days from General humble, tiles, &c, and 24 passengers, to S

Schr Louisa Gray, Bowen, from Roxbury, in ballast to captain.
Schr Jane, Haskell, from New York, in ballast to New York and Schuykill Coal Co.
Schr M G Leonard, Jones, from New York, in ballast to W Hunter, Jr. & Co.
Schr Lucy Church, Cash, from New Bedford, in ballast to Heading RR Co.
Schr J D McCarthy, Young, from Dorchester, in ballast to Reading RR Co.
Schr J A Purthigame, Burlingame, from Salem, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr J Trunian, Henderson, from New Bedford, in ballast to Castierer, Stickney, & Weilington.
Schr A H Brown, Pierce, from Dighton, in ballast to Castievil, Sawyer, & Co.
Schr S J Fort, Fort, from Boston, in ballast to Castievil, Sawyer. Schr Adelaide Townsend, Socey, from Boston, in ballast to captain. Schr J E Simmons, Simpson, from Boston, in bal-last to captain. Schr Fly, Cheesman, from Lynn, in ballast to capnin. Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, from Bridgeport, Ct, Schr Lady Emma, Snedecor, from Bridgeport, Ct, in ballast to caption.

Schr W II French, Leeds, from New Haven, in ballast to Simnlekson & Glover.

Schr Susan A. Kirwin, Hogg, from Baltimore with grain to James Barratt.

Schr Boston, Thornton, from New Bedford, in ballast to Caldwell, Sawyer, & Co.

Schr Eleanor Ann, Hall, 2 days from Milford, Del, with railroad ties to J W Bacon.

Schr El Dorado, Insley, 5 days from Laurel, Del, with ballower to J W Bacon.

Schr Widow's Son, Graham, 5 days from Concord, Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.

Schr Ocean Bird, Connor, 4 days from Newtown, Md, with railroad ties to J W Bacon. Del, with lumber to J W Bacon.
Schr Ocean Bird, Connor. 4 days from Newtown,
Md, with railroad ties to J W Bacon.
Schr Mignionette, Wheatly, 3 days from Baltimore,
with mose to J W Bacon.
Schr John and Thomas, Jones, 1 day from Newark,
Del, with oats to Jas L Rawley & Co.
Steamer Ambrachte, Green, 24 hours from New
York, with mode to Wm M Batrd & Co.

Steamer Anthractic, Green, 24 nours from Av York, with mize to Wm M Baird & Co.

Cleared.

Brig Apollo (Ital), Cafero, Cork, for orders. Brig J Means, Wells. Boston.
Schr E Joulse, Autter, Boston.
Schr E Joulse, Autter, Boston.
Schr E Simmons, Simpson, Roston.
Schr Banny Eider. Shea, Boston.
Schr Brownsend, Soocy, Boston.
Schr Israel H Day, Berry, Boston.
Schr Israel H Day, Berry, Boston.
Schr M G Le hard, Jones, Boston.
Schr M G Le hard, Jones, Boston.
Schr M G Le hard, Jones, Boston.
Schr J D McCarthy, Young, Roston.
Schr J Borden, Wrightington, Fall River.
Schr J D McCarthy, Young, Roston.
Schr J Horden, Wrightington, Fall River.
Schr J C Parterson, Ondon, Befast.
Schr J C Patterson, Whittaker, Roxbury.
Schr J C Patterson, Whittaker, Roxbury.
Schr J T Pummn, Henderson, New Bedord.
Schr I H W Vrleht, Fisher, Washington.
Schr J Trumnn, Henderson, New Bedord.
Schr I H Wilden, Mull, Providence.
Schr C & C Brooks, Brooks, Pawtucket.
Schr Fight, Gladding, Providence.
Schr Fight, Gladding, Providence.
Schr C Henston, Leeds, New Haven, Ct.
Schr Eleanor Ann, Cooksey, Richmond, Va.
Schr Printagen, Roston.
Schr Mary Sanford, Symmes, Beston.
Str K Willing, Qundin, Battimore.
Str Marfower, Robinson, Richmond.
Str Philadeiphia, Fuitz, Washington.
Str Philadeiphia, Fuitz, Washington. Memoranda.

Steamship Norwich, Melcher, hence, at New York on Tuesday, in tow of the steaming Jos Baker.
Schr S N Smith, Studley, hence, at Boston on Schr S R Smith, Swanny, Tuesday, Ship Henry Harbeck, Stoughton, hence, remained at Shanghac 7th June, unc.
Bark Bremerin (Br.) Jachens, 23 days from Rio Janeiro, at New York on Tuesday, with coffee.
Brig Humboldt, Veazle, sailed from Fall River Bark Bromerm (Br), Jichens, 2 days from the Janeiro, at New York on Tuesday, with confice.
Brig Humboldt, Veazle, sailed from Fall River 20th inst, for this port.
Schr Avon. Farks, issiled from Providence 2tst linst, for this port.
Schr C D Hallock, Petty, from Providence forithis port.
Schr C Dallenge, Bullock; Almon Bacon, Hari, and Caroline Hall, Doughty, sailed from Fall River 20th inst. for this port.
Schr New Haven, Giver, hence, for New Haven, sailed from Newport 19th inst.
Schr Janes Logary, and the providence for do. suled from Newport 19th list.
Schrs James Logan, Snith, from Boston for this
post, and Dr Kane. Ryder, from Providence for do,
at New York on Tuesday.
Schr Lettn. Eaton. Cleared at New York on
Tuesday, for this port.
Della Abby Brackett, Achorn, hence, at Portland Schr Evergreen, Bellows, sailed from Bristol 20th

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS. The Continental. AB Denmaree, Perry co, Pa. John Mullay, Boston
Miss R Rynder, Penna
Thos Wright, Penna
F A Thomas, Chicago
H Loce, Pittsburg
B H Dayton, Jacksonville
A J Reguler, Mobile
M Leopold, Louisville
G Le Cane, New Orleans

H B Vander, Locek Hav to G A Garretson, W Pol.
E C Everett, New Jers
W L McMillen & wt, Oh
Miss M Johnson, N C
AS Welsh, Michigan
S T Pickett, Battimore
F B Lould & wf. Cin, O
C E Malone, Cin, O
C E Malone, Cin, O
C F Everett, New York
O Courad, St Louis
1 S West, New York
Chancy, Baltimore
Godley, Baltimore
Bloomteld, N Orleans
Johnson Wash, D ff Perry Pinkerton, W Chester M Elcholtz, Penna J L Winston, Virginia
R Struthers, New York
C Shaler, Jr. West Point
Canté E Leeunas & la, Pa.
I J H Sherman, Pittsburg
I D Herron, Pittsburg
G W J Beatty, Harrisb'g
A D D Taylot, Pr Monroe
W H Walface, N
E G Smyser, York, Pa
R A Bunuel & Ia, N
T B B Newhall, Boston
C Goodyear, Jr, N York Lieut Egan, U.S.A.
G. Yon Glatin, N. Jersey
H. Miller, New York
P.L. Krider
F.G. Johnson, N.C.
Miss Bunnel, Rochester F G Johnson. N C
Miss Bunnel, Rochester
L T Wesber, Ohio
J M Furber, SCarolina
Sami P Bell, Washington
N H Lyman, Merdiion
A Robhins, Kentucky
J W Robbins, Kentucky
J W Muthlews, Pittsburg
F H Johnston & wt. Bait
F A Thomas, Chicago
F H Johnston & wt. Bait
Jas McCullough, N York
Miss McCullough, N York
Miss McCullough, N York
A L Duvail, Baitimore
E P Carpenter & la, Pa
J Minturn Colt, N York
J A McDonaid & wt. N Old
Miss M S Dorster, Harrisburg
O D Forster, Harrisburg
Miss M S Maclean, Bait
Max Glarer, Cincinnait

The States Union, The States Union.

moves McDevitt, N York Il Sweency, N York I J K Casey, N C Bennet, Buffalo A Jones & Ia, Indiana Miss Emma Jones, Ind Miss F Hickhon, Ind Miss J Graham, Ind A E Backnuller, Clevel'd H Ashley, N Y J Clayton, Pottsville The Merchants'. Maryland M Risser, M Hicks, 1 Stotesbury
Junning, Delaware
Schwartz
O Maloney, Florida
Scheuer, New York
Jim Imler, USA
John S Mann, Penna W J Lowe, Wash J E Dougherty, D. Richard Roberts, u Hugg ha Walsh ha Wa The Union. The Commercial.

bert Early, Boston Ford.

J W Brown, Elkton
D G Caldwell, Alex, Va
C D Raymond, Boston
D T Bishop, Chester co
W H Reed, N Orleans
W H L Thompson, Penna
J Thompson, Penna
T Hill, Ohio
Miss Strause, Juniata co
Mrs Keppler & da, Penna SPECIAL NOTICES. DO YOU WANT A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF Is your Hair dry and barsh? Use RETROUVEY'S BANDOLENIAN. Is your Hair turning gray? Use RETROUVEY BANDOLENIAN. BANDOLENIAN.
Are you troubled with Dandruff and Scur? Uv
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Is your Hair falling out? Use RETROUVEY'S
BANDOLENIAN.
Do you want your Whiskers and Moustache headtiful, soft, and glossy? Use RETROUVEY'S RANDOLENIAN. tiful, soft, and glossy? Use RETROUVEL and DOLENIAN.

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