# The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1865.


### MEETING OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

BEDFORD, PA., Aug. 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 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of organization and the transaction of such other business as may claim their attention.

A full attendance is earnestly requested.

JOHN CESSNA,
Chairman Union State Central Committee.

### RAILWAYS TO THE PACIFIC.

The surveys made by the officers of the United States Government, about twelve years ago, of contemplated railway routes to connect the Atlantic and Pacific States, furnished an abundance of information in regard to the general surface of the country that would be traversed by a southern line leading through Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona to the Gulf of California; a central route, leading through Kansas, (or, Nebraska,) Colorado, Utah, and Nevada, to San Francisco; and a northern route, leading from Lake Superior through Minnesota, Dacotah, Montano, Idaho, and Washington, to some point in Oregon on the Pacific. The southern route, although possessing many natural advantages, has been temporarily abandoned as a practical project, on account of the rebellion. The central road is now in rapid course of construction, and from present indications its success is well assured. In the West, the line from San Francisco to Nevada is nearly completed, and on the eastern section, leading to Colorado, a large number of engineers and laborers are actively engaged. This road is assisted not only by a large grant of land from the Government, but on completion of each twenty-five miles it receives bonds from the United States to the amount of $16,000 per mile. In a very few years it will be extended to the Colorado gold region, and in less than five years may perhaps be completed. The immense travel and transportation now existing over the line is probably, of itself, sufficient to support a railway, but it is of course only a tithe of what may reasonably be anticipated in future. Thus, one railway to the Pacific is virtually secured, and yet, so great is the rush of emigration to our magnificent Western Territories, and so deeply have they aroused the attention of capitalists and of thousands of enterprising men, that we shall probably soon have another. We refer to the Northern Pacific Railway. Its general course will be along the line of the forty-fifth or forty-sixth parallel, about five hundred miles above the route of the Union or Central Pacific road, and it will run from the western shore of Lake Superior to Oregon. A company was chartered to commence this enterprise, under the title of the "Northern Pacific Railway Company," by Congress in July, 1864; and it is to receive from the Government a donation of alternate sections of land, amounting in the aggregate to about 47,360,000 of acres, which is only about 4,500,000 of acres less than the quantity of land cultivated in 1860 in the great States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri. This company is to receive no pecuniary assistance in the shape of bonds or money from the Government, and it relies solely upon the subscriptions of capitalists and of the people and the revenues it may acquire from the magnificent and extensive domain referred to above, for the completion of its gigantic enterprise. It is stated that the engineers employed by the British Government to explore a railway route from Canada to the Pacific, above our Northern frontier, have recently pronounced it impracticable. Our Northern Pacific Railway will therefore become the most available channel of communication for the important British interests north of us as well as for our own northern citizens. It is claimed for this route that it abounds in wood, water, coal, and iron; that a large portion of the land through which it passes is exceedingly fertile, and likely to prove as productive of cereals as Michigan and Wisconsin; that it is the shortest available route from the Atlantic to the Pacific; that its western terminus is nearer to China by some eight hundred miles than San Francisco, and that the mineral wealth of Idaho, Montana, Dacotah, and Washington (through which it passes) will insure their development with a rapidity unparalleled in our history. We have not space to enter into a detailed description of the great region it will probably traverse; but those interested in the growth of our great Western Empire will be glad to know that the gentlemen connected with this project are confident of its success.

### EUROPEAN ANNEXATION CANARD.

Not having anything else to occupy their attention, some of the European newspapers have commenced speculating upon some pretended or presumed purpose of the Emperor NAPOLEON, for a new division of territory. In general, such speculations commence at Brussels, in the *Independance Belge*, which is famous—or the reverse—for its breadth of political fiction. This time, however, that veracious journal is "out of the ring," because Belgium is involved, and it would be a ticklish thing to discuss the future of that country, with its sovereign at death's door.

It is declared that NAPOLEON has concocted — no, "is considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France, after King LEOPOLD'S death;" of providing for LEOPOLD'S eldest son, (the Duke of BRABANT, married to an Austrian princess,) by declaring him heir to the throne of Mexico, MAXIMILIAN being childless; of having Venetia surrendered to Italy, giving the Danubian principalities to Austria, as an equivalent, and of balancing the whole arrangement, by giving territory in North Germany to Prussia.

A mighty pretty arrangement, by which, at a stroke of the pen, various peoples would suddenly be transferred to new rulers. No doubt, the Belgians are generally well disposed to be placed under the rule of France, by being incorporated with that empire. French is the general language of Belgium, the habits and tastes of the Belgians are decidedly French, and nothing but the tact of LEOPOLD has hitherto prevented their going over, *en masse*, into the Gallic lines. LEOPOLD, now seventy-five years old, is supposed to be on his death-bed, and his heir-presumptive, the Duke of BRABANT, now thirty years old, is simply a good-natured, well-meaning, not over-bright young man—his mental calibre somewhat resembling that of Queen VICTORIA'S sons, who are not so brilliant that any one need have a dread of their "setting the Thames on fire." But if the heir of Belgium be considered not quite capable of governing a country in which law and order have generally reigned ever since it separated from Holland, and which successful industry has made, in a manner, the bee-hive of Europe, what chance would there be for his being competent to rule the unquiet people of Mexico? None whatever, and if he should ever consent to surrender Belgium for Mexico, it may be accepted as a realization of the old fable of the Dog and the Shadow.

The annexation of Belgium, which is now the northeastern boundary of France, would round off the territory of "the Empire" in a very pleasant manner. It would not quite give France the much-coveted boundary of the Rhine, but would almost do so, and, in addition to over 4,000,000 inhabitants and 6,800,000 acres of fertile land, would give her the great port of Ostend, the splendid city of Antwerp, and that miniature Paris, Brussels. Austria, if the truth were known, would probably be glad to exchange Venetia for new territory in the east of Europe, if it could be done without the public scandal of considering such an exchange as defeat. The King of Italy would certainly pay (or promise) a large sum for the surrender of Venetia. As for Prussia, her consent to these changes can be assured, provided that she be allowed to retain Holstein and Schleswig, taken from Denmark by force, in the name of the Duke of Augustenburg, but retained by Prussia, merely by the power of the strong hand. As for the inhabitants of these various territories, *their* wishes are rarely if ever consulted.

One thing makes it doubtful whether NAPOLEON "*is* considering a scheme for annexing Belgium to France," *et cetera*. He is not in the habit of admitting newspapers into his confidence, and when he *has* an idea generally likes to communicate it to the world, in his own words and at his own time. The unexpectedness of his blows makes them more powerful. It may be assumed, with some confidence, that the annexation rumor, however plausible, is no more than a *canard*. Were it true, we should not first hear of it through the medium of newspaper gossip.

### BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.

By an accident not uncommon to daily newspapers, we find that we neglected to notice the rejoinder of the Philadelphia *Age* to the article in THE PRESS of the 22d inst. The passage from this reply of *The Age*, which ought to have been met a week ago, is as follows:

> The reader has our remarks and those of *The Press* before him, and we appeal to his intelligence to say whether *The Press* has fairly confronted our argument against its own pestilent proposition. The maze of words in which "Jefferson Davis," and "the dead Lincoln," and "Ewell," and "McCausland," and "Vallandigham," &c., figured so largely, some of them as suppositious members of the House from a district and State in which they do not and have never resided, are all apart from the question, which is: *"Has a majority in Congress a right to enforce its political principles, or any measure growing out of them, by excluding or expelling representatives legitimately chosen by the people of the States that have never been out of the Union?"* The *Age* takes, or *took*, the affirmative upon this question. The *Age* denies, emphatically, the existence of any such right, and denies it emphatically that the opinion of a member upon the subject of slavery, or a tariff, or finance, or suffrage, enters into the matter of "qualifications" of members upon which the Houses of Congress may respectively decide under the Constitution. If *The Press* desires to escape from the position it voluntarily assumed, and which now, under our exposure of its sophistical character, it attempts to qualify by saying it only meant thereby to keep traitors out of Congress, it ought to say so frankly. A journal confessedly so bold and distinguished as *The Press* ought to be too proud to seek concealment of its evasion under a mass of inconsequence. As for the representations of what *The Age* said, and its inferences therefrom, we are quite content, for an answer, to refer our readers to the remarks of *The Age*, and those of *The Press*, which are supposed to be in reply to them.

Must we recall our cotemporary to the sentence or text which we wrote to show that what we asserted, and what it vehemently denied, was simply that *"the States were not out of the Union, but the traitors are!"* In denying this plain declaration, *The Age* blundered in supposing that we looked to Congress to be guided by party feeling against party opponents, for we especially instanced *the fact* that some of the most malignant so-called Copperheads held seats in the last Congress, and were not disturbed any more than such Democrats as Mr. GLOSSBRENNER will be disturbed in the next. We say—*The Age* blundered in this, and yet its deliberate repetition of the same misconstruction of our clearly stated views looks as if the blunder had been intentional. Our position (to be more emphatic, if that is possible,) paraphrasing the italicised words of *The Age*, is, "*That a majority of Congress has a right to exclude or expel representatives legitimately chosen by the people of the States that have never been out of the Union,*" IF SUCH REPRESENTATIVES ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN TRAITORS TO THEIR COUNTRY. Does *The Age* oppose that fair proposition?

We hope *The Age* will not follow our own example by taking a week to answer what ought to have been met in a day!

### Educational Literature.

The true source of national greatness, independent of acting up to the last great commandment: "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you," which is the consummation, completion, and essence of all moral law, is the intelligence of the people. However great this knowledge may be, its value is not much until it be improved by Education. *That* is to the mind what the crucible and the refining process is to native gold. In no country are there such excellent school-books as those in use here. They are not only written with thorough ability, from the lowest to the highest grade of use and finish, but are frequently illustrated, and them got up with a neatness and elegance which, elsewhere, are bestowed only upon works of luxury. E. H. Butler & Co., in Philadelphia, long and well distinguished for their handsome publications, are proprietors also of several standard educational works, and a new edition of our old friend Mitchell's New School Geography, accompanied by an entirely new Atlas of forty-four maps, engraved on copper-plate,) has just been brought out, which seems to us worthy of special notice. It is the fourth book of the Geographical Series which has S. Augustus Mitchell for its author, and is intended to teach a knowledge of the world, its inhabitants in their relations to each other, and its productions, in a full and lucid manner. It is a Geography at once physical and political, its facts including every recent change, and the Atlas has also been made in accordance with these. It is the only Atlas that we have yet seen with the recent description of Denmark noted down. Properly speaking, this Geography treats of

> "The great Globe itself, yea, all which it inhabit,"

in two respects—that is, in its *physical* and in its *political* character. No one must imagine that it treats of politics, which would swell the work up indefinitely, and the Greek spoke truly when he said that "a great book is a great Ar." But it describes the natural features of each country, its productions, climate, and position, and then it tells the reader or the student (and every man who reads must learn) what it behooves him to know about its political features—its population, their races, languages, and origin; their minds and manners; their pursuits and avocations; their religion and government; their past as well as their present.

The volume we have before us (12mo., pp. 455,) opens with the principles and definitions of the science of Geography, and proceeds to describe every division of the land and water, with what may be termed the mathematical status of the globe, the imaginary lines traced on globes and maps; the zones, with the natural varieties they produce; the system on which maps and charts are constructed; the different races of men; political divisions; forms of government; systems of religion, &c. In this succeeds what is usually called Geography Proper, in which each continent is treated of *per se*—most space being given, of course, to the different States and Territories of our own Union. Thus the world is traversed. Other points are added—such as a sketch of the history of Arctic Expeditions, population of large cities, an account of what people are called, and the languages they speak; and, what will be found of use and interest, the explanation and meaning of Geographical words—such as Philadelphia, city of brotherly love; Ohio, the beautiful river; Buena Vista, fine view; Andes, copper; Illinois, river of men, and so on. The volume is illustrated with one hundred wood engravings, executed in the best style of the art, from original drawings or photographs of the objects represented. These are portraits, landscapes, marine views, natural curiosities, views of scenery and cities. To illustrate the portion relative to Pennsylvania, there are views of Rittenhouse square, with Walnut-street and Trinity Church; the oil-wells, and Pittsburg. These fine engravings, expressly made for this edition, are attractive on account of their beauty, besides being useful from their fidelity. They are, indeed, superior objects-teaching.

The new School Atlas, which accompanies this work, consists of forty-four maps, all of which are new, and corrected to the time of publication. They have been compiled with patience and judgment, from the great Atlases of Keith Johnson, Kiepert, the Geographical Institute of Wiemar, the United States Coast Survey, War Department, and State maps, and other recognized and reliable authorities. There are added important Geographical Tables, and a Pronouncing Vocabulary of nearly one thousand names. These maps are full but not crowded, accurate, and clear. Messrs. E. H. Butler & Co., have also produced a Reference Atlas, of fifty-five maps, with the Tables and Vocabulary—the last nine maps being devoted to classical subjects. In the maps of States and of the principal countries the divisions into counties, provinces, and districts are exhibited, at a glance, by a new process of double printing. In short, there is a fine map of Liberia. This Atlas is intended for colleges, libraries, families, and counting-houses. We have most thoroughly gone over it, knowing that three years' labor were bestowed in its production, and are satisfied that it will be found moderate in price, beautiful in execution, and authentic in details.

A PRESENT FOR MRS. GRANT.—A very beautiful specimen of the goldsmiths' art has been manufactured by BOWNE & Spalding, of 570 Broadway, New York, for Mrs. General Grant. It consists of a comb, ear-rings, and brooch. The comb is made to resemble the twigs, leaves, and acorns of the oak tree—the twigs and leaves being of frosted gold and enamel, and the acorns cut from the wood of the famous, but no longer existing, apple tree at Appomattox Courthouse, under which the terms of surrender of Lee's army were agreed upon. The ear-rings represents two acorns, and the brooch a cluster of cluster and acorns. The effect of the combination is exceedingly good.

### THE FREEDMEN OF THE SOUTH.

OPINIONS OF SOUTHERN MEN, REBEL AND ANTI-REBEL, AND FACTS, AS STATED BY THEM—THE OPINIONS OF THE NEGROES THEMSELVES.

[From the Knoxville Whig.]

A census is being taken of the colored people of Memphis, and enough has been developed to show that the aggregate number of blacks will over-reach twenty-thousand—it is said will reach twenty-five thousand. This congregating of cities and towns of such crowds of colored folks, to live in idleness, and on rations furnished by the Government, is all wrong. It is doing the blacks an injury that will show itself after awhile. All sorts of depredations are committed by the blacks, and difficulties arise between them and the whites. Instead of being allowed to congregate at a few prominent points in such large numbers, to live in idleness, and to become shamefully demoralized, they should be distributed upon abandoned farms, and put to work to support themselves. They have this to do in the end, and the sooner they are brought to rely upon their own exertions the better it will be for them and for society. The presence of armed negro troops, unless strict discipline is observed, is a great evil, and serves to paralyze the whites—feeling that the military power is on the side of the troops, and most of the negroes being arrogant, and feeling that they are armed, while those they insult and brow-beat are unarmed. The National Bureau authorities are ultimately to become very much exercised upon the important subject of what is to be done with the negroes of the seceded States. It is certainly a question for the Legislature of Tennessee to consider.

[From the Mobile Advertiser, August 18.]

Upon the testimony of an old citizen who was present, we have to report the proceedings of a very extraordinary meeting of negroes, which took place in Mobile, near the city gas works, in the direction of Dog river. Nine hundred of them assembled to consider their conditions, rights, and duties, under the new state of existence upon which they have been so suddenly launched. Our informant was surprised at the hard, practical sense and moderation of tone with which the spokesmen of the meeting urged their views. After long talk and careful deliberation, this meeting was addressed by about seven hundred voices to two hundred, that they had made a practical trial for three months of the freedom which the war had bequeathed to them—that its realities were far from being so flattering as their imagination had painted it—that they had discovered that the prejudices of color were by no means confined to the people of the South; but, on the contrary, that the negro was generally marked against them in the strangers from the North, than in the home people of the South, among whom they had been reared; that no longer, no more than white men, could live without work or be comfortable without homes; that their condition for the future was somewhat as they had expected and been taught to expect, undertaken to provide for their happy existence in their new state of freedom; and that their old masters had ceased to take any interest in them, or have a care for them; and finally, that their last state was worse than the first, and it was their deliberate conclusion that their disappointment in not having found them to return to the homes which they had abandoned in a moment of excitement, and go to work again under their old masters, was because they have been misled, and at last accounts the wanderers were packing up their little stock of movable goods, preparatory to the execution of their sensible purposes.

WISE THIEVES STEAL AND COMPROMISE.—Last summer a bank clerk in New York stole $100,000. He lost the money by "fighting the tiger." He then called upon a lawyer and informed him that he was a ruined man, and thought of suicide. This led to the following dialogue:

"How much does your defalcation amount to?"

"One hundred thousand dollars."

"Got any of it left?"

"Not a cent."

"That's bad; you have left nothing to work with."

"What must be done?"

"You must return to your desk and abstract another hundred thousand."

"What must I do that for?"

"To preserve your character and save you from going to the State Prison. With the hundred thousand dollars you can start fair next row, I intend to compromise with the bank. Your stealings after to-morrow will amount to $50,000, which I will ask the bank and continue your offence; I will represent myself as your heart-broken uncle, "honest but poor." I will offer the bank $50,000 to hush up the matter. The bank will accept. This will leave $50,000 to divide between you and me—that is $25,000 apiece. With this sum you can retire from business."

The young man listened and took on wisdom. He followed the defalcation and compromise to the lawyer said he should. He is now worth $250,000, and is counted "one of the most respectable gentlemen in the city of New York."

KILLING OF A FATHER AND FOUR SONS IN MISSOURI.—The account of the killing of Judge Wright and his four sons by Col. Babcock and a squad of Missouri militia, near Rolla, published in the Democratic papers somewhat relieved of its Copperhead thunder by a letter from a citizen of Rolla to the Missouri *Democrat*. The letter says:

The facts in the case, as far as heard from, are these: This man, Lewis F. Wright, went into the rebel army early in the spring of 1861, and came back to his home, which is about twelve miles out from this city, near the Lebanon road, on what is called the Little Piney. This vicinity became notorious as the scene of repeated and flagrant outrages upon Union men. The leading spirits in these outrages were two sons of Judge Wright, named Wright and Wright, who had been reared in this county. Two of the sons now slain have for the last two years been with the noted bushwhacker "Dick Kitchen," murdering and robbing. They were, it is thought, among the murderers of John Fauks, in 1862. Fauks was one of the best citizens of this county. The other two sons but recently returned from the rebel army. In fact, these men were no coy rebels, but to say the least, rebels of the worst character. Under these circumstances it is not surprising that Col. Babcock thought it necessary to arrest these parties and afford them an opportunity for justice. If, through sheer fear of Col. Babcock's authority, they attempted to escape and are shot down, where is the blame? Certainly not theirs who were striving to bring them to a fair test.

NOT A BAD CURRENCY.—A New York correspondent of the Providence *Journal*, in giving a sketch of a week's summer excursion, says: "I travelled some eleven hundred miles, extending through the States of Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Vermont, and during that entire route I did not see or hear of one drunken, intemperate person. Alcohol was spoken of, I hear, throughout the entire route, a profane word, or a word that bordered on obscenity. I do not doubt that there were a few persons drunken and disorderly persons; but it so happened that I did not come across them; on the cars, at the house where we stopped, or made by the goodly company with which we, by chance, associated. Everywhere there was to be seen thrift, intelligence, politeness, cheerfulness, health, and happiness. Intelligence marked the brow and countenance of every individual, and, though we were in a double sense slow in New England, they certainly kept themselves housed while we were in the land of frugality, hospitality, and plenty."

## CITY ITEMS.

### Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines.

Every family should have one. Over two hundred thousand have been made and sold, been thousand Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Family Sewing Machines have been sold in Philadelphia; they are recommended as being simple, not liable to get out of order, easily worked, and economical. They are the best and cheapest.

Instructions given at the residence of purchasers, and all Machines are warranted and kept in order without charge. Call and examine. Office, 704 Chestnut street, second door above Seventh.

Family Sewing of every description done with neatness, taste, and despatch, at reasonable rates, at the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Emporium, 704 Chestnut street.

Operators, with or without Machines, furnished by the day or week.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.—Mr. George Grant, 610 Chestnut street, has a handsome assortment of novelties in Shirting Prints, beautiful Spring Cravats, Summer Under-clothing, and goods especially adapted for travelling. His celebrated "Prize Medal" Shirt, invented by Mr. John F. Taggart, is unequalled by any other in the world.

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 cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

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

PRESIDENTIAL PARDONS.—Much talk has lately been indulged in about the pressure on President Johnson for pardons for rebels who come beyond the twenty thousand dollar clause of the Amnesty Proclamation. It seems to be easy for the Chief Magistrate to pardon rebels who are really repentant, and if we were President we could pardon every citizen who needed and deserved it, except those who have the bad taste not to buy their clothing at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street.

ROBERT PALETHORP, Esq., having returned from a professional tour to Europe, has resumed business at his office, No. 603 Walnut street.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONSUMPTION.—From trustworthy data it has been estimated that at least one-fourth of all who are born in the United States, have at birth lungs in a tuberculous condition, and in consequence are predisposed to Pulmonary Complaints, yet it is equally well established that this predisposition need not end in Consumption, Asthma, or any other lung disease, if due care and watchfulness be observed, and all exciting causes are promptly treated as they arise. It is in just such cases *Dr. Jayne's Expectorant* exercises its most beneficial effects, and has produced the largest proportion of its cures. Besides promptly removing Coughs and Colds which, when left to themselves, are the most common causes of tuberculous development, this standard remedy allays any inflammation which may exist, and by promoting easy expectoration cleanses the lungs of the substances which clog them up, and which rapidly destroy when suffered to remain. Prepared only at 242 Chestnut street. au23-3t

TRUSSES AND BRACES, specially adapted to ladies' use, correctly fitted, by ladies, at C. H. Needles' STORE, Twelfth street, first door below Race street. au26-10t

MACKINAW SUNDOWNS, $1.

Mackinaw Sundowns, $1.

Mackinaw Sundowns, $1.

Closing out the balance of our straw goods at less than cost. CHARLES OAKFORD & SONS, au24-7t Continental Hotel.

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

Also, new and elegant pianos for sale on accommodating terms. GOULD,
jy14-2m Seventh and Chestnut.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The actual product oil in Pennsylvania is set down at 2,500,000 barrels of crude oil for the year 1865, and worth, taking an average of prices, $20,000,000 at the mouth of the wells. The process of refining increases its value to over $60,000,000, or half as much as the wheat crop. The consumption of the newly discovered illuminator and lubricator is increasing very rapidly, both at home and abroad. In 1862, Europe consumed 10,000,000 of gallons; in 1864, the importation had increased three hundred per cent., 30,000,000 of gallons being consumed there, and in 1866 it is estimated that 90,000,000 will be required. There is a brisk market for it the world over—Asia, Africa, South America, and the Islands of the sea all calling for it. The best authorities in the subject consider eighteen months the life of an oil well. Some last longer than this, but the great majority give out before they are a year old. But experience shows that oil may be struck and good yields obtained in close proximity to exhausted wells. Some wells that refuse, under the most vigorous pumping, to yield a barrel more, are made productive by boring them deeper. The deepest well in operation are but 500 to 600 feet. Scientific men contend that the greatest oil deposits underlie the earth's surface 1,000 to 1,200 feet. Considerable oil is produced in Canada and West Virginia, but the product is small compared with that of Pennsylvania.

The weekly return of the New York banks published yesterday shows a decrease in specie deposits of over three and a half millions, the whole of which is on the average of the Bank of New York, when the bullion brokers and a number of the private banking-houses keep their gold accounts. The explosion and developments of the week before last have wrought a marked change in these accounts. Gold checks on the Bank of New York are no longer hypothecated with money-lenders. Where loans are made upon gold, the gold itself is withdrawn from the bank, and locked up in private vaults or safes, or placed on special trust in the bank where the money-lender keeps his current account. The stock of gold in the Bank of New York has thus been drawn down more than one-half in two weeks. The difference from last Monday is $8,588,850, or from $8,768,726 down to $4,179,776. The currency deposits in bank have increased since last Monday $8,076,881, and the amount of legal-tender money on hand has increased $8,665,818. The net gain on deposit, after deducting the gold withdrawn from the Bank of New York, is $4,490,660. The loans are up nearly one-and-a-half millions.

We have to note a continued easiness in the money market. Such is the pressure of loanable funds on the market that it is generally predicted the rate of intrest will soon fall to four per cent. This plentifulness of currency necessarily operates towards maintaining the present high prices of merchandise, and it is to be hoped that if a curtailment is not soon to be made, that at least there will be no increase in the amount of legal tenders or bank notes. The floating debt of the Government will probably have to be funded before any material curtailment of the circulating medium will be attempted; but certainly no increase should be permitted under any circumstances. The fall trade is opening with unusual activity, and the demand from all sections of the country for active consumption, bids fair to exceed that of every season since 1860. The prices of dry goods, boots and shoes, and merchandise generally, have already advanced, and are likely to be still higher, owing to the demand being greater than the supply.

Financial advices by the steamship City of Washington to August 17. At that date 5-20s were quoted at London 68@68¼; Illinois Central, 77¼@78; Erie, 53, ex. dividend. Consols closed at 89¾@89½ for money. The London *Times* of August 16th, says:

"Since the advance of the bank rate has produced so decisive a change, it is natural to suppose that this movement had become positively necessary, and that if any further change were to be anticipated, it would still be in the same direction. To-day, however, there have been symptoms of comparative ease, and if discounts enable purchasers to meet the general wants, at a fraction below the bank minimum, while in the Stock Exchange advances on Government securities have been and prices are firm, the partial improvement in the weather has been the chief cause of this tendency."

It was the general impression that after the wet the traffic by passengers and freight on the different railroads in the country would show a large falling off. It was supposed that the loss of the immense transportation business of the Government during the war would cause a corresponding decrease in the receipts of nearly every company. But the facts show the contrary in each case. Our railways were never in a more flourishing condition than at this time. The passenger travel has very rarely been so great as during the present summer. But it is not only in the railway business that the country shows signs of prosperity. Nearly every branch of trade has revived since the war, and the wide expanse of Southern territory thrown open to the enterprise of our people has furnished vast material for investment and development. The country was probably never more prosperous than at this time.

In the report of through tonnage for 1864, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, we find in the Pittsburg exports some flattering exhibits of the traffic of that city. We present the following tonnage:

| | To Philadelphia. | To Baltimore. |
|---|---|---|
| Coal Oil | 163,340,667 | 15,689,079 |
| Petroleum | 17,567,053 | 292,315 |
| Copper, Tin, Lead | 1,876,513 | 567,005 |
| Iron | 11,317,353 | 439,526 |
| Nails and Spikes | 1,904,985 | 225,096 |
| Tobacco | 2,578,401 | 7,203 |
| Wool and Yarn | 11,414,364 | 308,417 |
| Total Tonnage | 230,721,835 | 29,577,402 |

According to the mercantile advices received from India, trade is beginning to recover from financial exhaustion.

More sorghum than ever before is being raised in Iowa this year, and it promises well. In Illinois but little of it is being cultivated.

Steamers are charging twenty-five dollars per bale for transporting cotton down the Alabama River to Mobile. Mobile papers say that the most of the cotton coming down has been stolen, they can afford to stand it.

The following were the quotations for gold yesterday, at the hours named:

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 A. M. | 144¼ |
| 11 A. M. | 144¼ |
| 12 M. | 144⅞ |
| 1 P. M. | 144⅞ |
| 2 P. M. | 144¾ |
| 3 P. M. | 144¾ |
| 4 P. M. | 144 |

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending August 26, 1865:

| Where shipped from. | WEEK. Ts. Cwt. | PREVIOUS. Ts. Cwt. | TOTAL. Ts. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hazleton | 2,797 17 | 110,381 05 | 113,179 02 |
| Beaver Meadow | 4,072 05 | 73,611 15 | 77,683 00 |
| Mount Pleasant | 57 09 | 14,244 08 | 14,301 17 |
| Black Creek | 707 05 | 8,810 06 | 9,517 11 |
| Harleigh | 984 10 | 33,390 17 | 34,375 07 |
| Eberville Coal Co | 449 13 | 18,159 13 | 18,608 06 |
| Buck Mountain | 841 14 | 23,494 02 | 24,335 16 |
| Council Ridge | 1,137 12 | 58,481 19 | 59,619 12 |
| Beck Mountain | 941 14 | 29,393 03 | 30,334 17 |
| New York and Lehigh | 1,228 15 | 36,652 01 | 37,880 16 |
| Honey Brook | 2,573 13 | 66,695 10 | 69,269 03 |
| German Coal Co | 383 04 | 24,387 17 | 24,771 01 |
| Spring Mountain | 3,211 08 | 51,170 05 | 54,381 13 |
| Glen Nan | 1,290 00 | 25,594 04 | 26,884 04 |
| Beaver Meadow D. W. | 57 08 | 1,679 10 | 1,736 18 |
| Lehigh Zinc Co | 411 12 | 8,226 03 | 8,637 15 |
| Lehigh Coal Co | 51 12 | 2,407 11 | 2,459 03 |
| Mahanoy | 4,754 12 | 106,371 19 | 111,126 11 |
| Bathgate Coal | 791 17 | 21,026 10 | 21,818 07 |
| Franklin | 61 14 | 15,339 07 | 15,592 03 |
| Consolidated | | 19,938 13 | 19,938 13 |
| Tamaqua | 322 00 | 12,177 08 | 12,500 08 |
| Lehigh and Susquehanna | 563 01 | 18,339 05 | 19,402 06 |
| Quakake | 1,041 19 | 29,119 15 | 30,161 14 |
| Wilkesb'e C'l & Iron Co | 1,085 19 | 12,096 05 | 13,182 04 |
| Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co | | 164 07 | 164 07 |
| Silver Brook | 16 00 | 272 00 | 273 00 |
| Warrior Run | | 33 01 | 33 01 |
| Total | 29,262 14 | 853,555 00 | 882,817 14 |
| Correspond'g week last year | | | |
| | 29,854 15 | 957,060 10 | 987,015 05 |
| Increase | | | |
| Decrease | 592 01 | 104,105 10 | 104,697 11 |

The following are the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal for the week ending Aug. 26, 1865:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tolls for week ending 26th inst | $8,066 77 |
| Previous in 1865 | 111,692 64 |
| Total in 1865 | $119,759 41 |
| Corresponding week last year | 7,276 92 |
| Previous in 1864 | 125,106 25 |
| | 132,382 77 |
| Decrease in 1865 | $12,623 36 |

Drexel & Co. quote:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New United States bonds, 1881 | | 106¾@107 |
| " " " | new cer. of indbt's | 98½@ 98¾ |
| " " " | old cer. of indbt's | 99¾@100 |
| " " " | 7-3-10 notes | 103½@ 103¾ |
| Quartermasters' vouchers | | 96 @ 97 |
| Agents for certificates of indebtedness | | 98½@ 98¾ |
| Gold | | 143¾@144¾ |
| Sterling Exchange | | 108 @109 |
| 5-20 bonds, old | | 106¾@107 |
| " new | | 104¾@105 |
| 10-40s | | 97½@ 98 |

### Sales of Stocks, August 29.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 400 St Nicholas | 1.44 | 100 Keystone | 1¾ |
| 100 Gibson | ¾ | 200 do | b10 1.44 |
| 500 Cow Creek | b10 ½ | 500 St Nicholas | cash 1.44 |
| 100 Dunkard | 43 | 200 do | s10 1.44 |
| 500 Cow Creek | b30 ½ | 100 do | 1.45 |
| 800 Sherman | ½ | 100 do | b30 1.50 |
| 100 Houston Farm | 100 | 100 El Dorado | .56 |

SECOND CALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Caldwell | b30 2½ | 1000 Empire & Oil C | b5 1.25 |
| 100 Gibson | 3¼ | 2300 Allegheny H | b5 ½ |
| 500 Walnut Isl | b10 9¾ | 2000 Mingo | b10 2¾ |
| 700 do | flat b30 1 | 100 Dunkard | s20 .44 |
| 1000 do | .94½ | | |

AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

*Reported by Howes, Miller, & Co., 50 S. Third street.*

BEFORE BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 200 Reading R | s10 | 200 Rent Mort 6s | 93½ |
| 100 do | 57⅝ | 100 Maple Shade | 7¼ |
| 400 Upper Isl'd | b10 1.10 | | |

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1000 U S 5-20 | Rs N cp | 104⅞ | 100 Read R | s5 52¾ |
| 1000 do | New cp | 104⅞ | 100 do | 52⅝ |
| 500 U S do | s30 | 105 | 83 Penna R | 57¼ |
| 100 do | coup | 97½ | 33 Lehigh Val | 2 dys 64 |
| 2500 U S 7-30 | T Notes | 99⅜ | 15 Sch Nav R | 25 |
| 700 State 5s | | 91¾ | 100 Lehigh Zinc | 30 |
| 500 City 6s | New | 91¾ | 500 St Nicholas Oil | 1¾ |
| 3000 C & A Mt 6s | | 100 | 100 Dunkard | ¾ |
| 100 Read R | b30 | 52½ | 100 Upper Island | 1 |
| 100 do | b30 | 52⅝ | 100 Walnut Island | ⅞ |
| 100 do | b30 | 52½ | 100 do | ⅞ |
| 200 do | b30 | 52½ | 300 do | ⅞ |

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 824 & 3d-st R | 75 | 2400 City 6s, old | 93 |
| 1000 U S 6-20s | coup | 106⅜ | 200 Maple Shade | 7¼ |
| 300 do | new | 104⅝ | 100 Nicholas Oil | 1.44 |
| 2000 do | old | 105¾ | 200 Caldwell Oil | 2 |
| 500 U S 7-30 | T N | 99⅜ | 100 Reading R | b10 52¾ |
| 200 State W Loan | 68 | 92 | 300 Catawissa R | b30 13 |
| 7 Penna R | | 57⅜ | 100 do | b30 13 |
| 11000 City 6s, old | cash | 88 | 1250 Upper Island | 1 |
| 1000 do | | 88 | 10000 State 6s | 91½ |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3000 Lehigh Nav 6s | '84 | 99 | 100 New Creek | 1 3-16 |
| 100 Reading R | s10 | 57¾ | 100 Mantell Oil | s30 3½ |
| 200 Cata Pref | 2dys | 29½ | 200 do | s30 3.50 |
| 100 Catawissa R | | 13 | 100 McElhenny Oil | 1¾ |
| 100 do | | 13 | 200 Sugar Valley | 1¾ |
| 100 Phila & Erie R | | 22 | 200 Mingo | b30 2¾ |

AFTER BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 Girard Bank | | 52¼ | 100 Maple Shade | 7¼ |
| do | | 52 | 20 10d1 & 11th-st R | 48½ |
| 100 Cata Pref | 2dys | 29½ | 10 do | 48½ |
| 16 Cam & Am R | | 127¾ | 100 Cow Creek | ½ |
| 500 Maple Sh | s30 | 7¾ | 100 do | ½ |

The New York *Post* of last evening says: Gold is dull at 144@144¼.

The loan market is easy and sluggish, at 6@6 per cent. Commercial paper is quiet at 7@9. The demand for commercial paper is on the increase. Some prime lots have passed to-day at six per cent. The stock market is dull, and quotations are based on a very small area of transactions. Governments are firm, especially the seven-thirties, for which the demand from investors is very active and gratifying. Railroad shares are irregular and dull; 1,200 Erie sold at 86@86¼, 3,000 Reading at 104½@104⅝.

Before the board, New York Central was quoted at 92¾, Erie 83¾, Hudson River 109¾, Reading at 104¾, Michigan Southern at 64.

The following quotations were made at the board, as compared with Saturday:

| | Tues. | Mon. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6s, coupon, '81 | 107 | 106⅞ | ⅛ | — |
| U. S. 5.20 coupons | 106¾ | 106⅝ | ⅛ | — |
| U. S. 5.20 coupons, new | 104⅝ | 104⅜ | ⅛ | — |
| U. S. 10.40 coupons | 97⅜ | 97⅛