The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WOOL GROWERS' CONVENTION.

Slowly but surely attention is being attracted to the true interests of the country, and we, as a nation, are at length learning where and how our immense energies should be directed in order to insure our prosperity and secure that position to which we are entitled, and which we have won among the peoples of the earth. The impulse and stimulus of a gigantic war have aroused a new vigor, which is being exhibited in the zealous prosecution of the old-established pursuits, as well as a stronger spirit of enterprise, which is earnestly seeking for new channels for its full play and exercise. A most important branch of industry—the wool manufacture—has, during past years, been suffered to decline, almost to annihilation, under neglect and unwise legislation, although it is especially suited to our necessities and fitted to our opportunities. With an almost boundless extent of pasture lands, admirably adapted for the culture of flocks and a constantly-increasing home market for the manufactured article, no united action or system of co-operation has been attempted until last year, when, under the stimulus to exertion created by the immense demands for military purposes, all our wool-growers and manufacturers became very prosperous, and the advantage of concerted action became evident. A call for a convention was issued in August, 1864, and resulted in a meeting in October, at Springfield, Massachusetts, embracing representatives from all the New England States, and Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Maryland, and Delaware. Several meetings have been held at different places since that time, and the annual convention has been sitting in Philadelphia during the past few days.

The success of such an undertaking must be regarded with great interest by all who understand and recognize that the true grounds of national prosperity, as well as individual security and the permanency and regularity in the workings of the general financial system, must be ultimately found in the wise regulation of our industrial relations.

One of the first objects of the association has been to acquire and collate the statistics relating to their special business. This has been attended with difficulties, and the reports are as yet necessarily incomplete. Circulars containing interrogatories have been despatched to all persons known to be interested in the manufacture, but the returns are not yet full. From the statistics reported, we find in the twenty-one loyal States seven hundred and forty-six factories; Massachusetts heading the list with one hundred and fifty-four, New York following with one hundred and twenty-nine, and Pennsylvania standing third, with one hundred and twenty-eight factories. Connecticut reports fifty-six; and, then descending in a rapid scale of reduction, until Oregon and Minnesota close the list with but one each. The aggregate amount of wool consumed by the above-mentioned factories reaches 118,729,600 pounds, of which 84,000,000 is our home product and 39,000,000 pounds are imported.

In a general report of the value of the woollen goods manufactured in the United States for the year ending June 30, 1864, the sum total is stated as $121,868,250. Of which Massachusetts manufactured in round numbers $40,500,000 worth; Pennsylvania, ranking next, having $16,500,000; Connecticut, third in the list, manufacturing somewhat less than $16,000,000, and New York not reaching $14,000,000. Rhode Island and New Hampshire follow, manufacturing respectively to the value of ten and nine million; Maine and Vermont each return more than three millions, and New Jersey more than two, not one of the other States reaching much more than one half million of dollars as its share of the national product.

A wonderful increase in the production of wool and its various manufactures has occurred during the last few years, and the present condition of the country gives assurance of increased consumption, and most hopeful prospects for all engaged in the different ramifications of this branch of industry.

The various committees of this convention are busily employed, and promise the publication of the result of their labors in a short time. Without doubt, a complete report will show a greater amount of manufactures than many have supposed possible, for the requirements of the last four years must have stimulated the looms, and excited the spindles to doubled activity. Under this great pressure our immense armies were clothed to a great extent in goods of domestic manufacture, and it is to be hoped that the hard lessons taught by experience will not be forgotten. An unexpected and unparalleled prosperity to many branches of industry has been wrought out of our terrible struggle; and if wealth has accrued largely to some and prosperity to many, from the fact that we were forced to clothe our American soldiery with American cloth, let it be remembered in the future, and let the huge armies that are gathering, and to be gathered, for the conquest of field and forest, prairie, and mountain top, and that grand campaign just opening a dazzling prospect among fine golden fields of our Western mineral lands, be also clothed in American manufactures.

It is a trite saying that the victories of peace are greater than those of war; but it has been reiterated so wearisomely, because it is true, and every year of American civilization serves to repeat it with greater force. Even with the sound of the cannon still lingering among our hills, and with the laurels of our heroes fresh upon them, we receive it as a certain truth, and look to the future to accumulate the proofs year by year. This labor is our great national "devoir," and it behooves us to devote ourselves wisely to the work; and protection and assistance of every kind extended to every species of remunerative industry is the most effectual method of furthering the desired end.

NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA

The last number of the *Scottish American Journal* has an amusing and instructive article on "The Daily Newspaper Business in New York." It notices, as a singular fact, that there is less daily newspaper competition in New York than in any city of the United States, North or South, and says: "In spite of the vast difference in their population, as compared with this city, Boston, Baltimore, Richmond, Chicago, and Cincinnati, have each as great a number of daily morning papers as New York. *Philadelphia, although but three-fourths the size of New York*, has a still greater number."

The geographical statement in the above paragraph, which we have put into italics, is the reverse of correct. In no way is Philadelphia "but three-fourths the size of New York." Both cities wholly occupy counties of the same name, but the county of the city of Philadelphia has an area of one hundred and twenty square miles, whereas the area of the county of the city of New York (that is, every inch of what erst was Manhattan Island) is only twenty-two square miles. Thus, as regards the total space covered by both cities, New York has little more than one-fifth of the ground covered by Philadelphia.

There is one other point, and only that, on which it is possible to meet the *Scottish American* declaration that Philadelphia is "but three-fourths the size of New York." That point is on the population of each city. The census of 1860, was not very well taken, because it counted a large portion of the population of places in Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey, and the banks of the North and East rivers, as if they really belonged to New York; but it has been accepted by the public, so that we shall *challenge* it. That enumeration gave Philadelphia 565,529 inhabitants, and credited New York 805,651. We have always said that our number was put too low, while that of New York, from having included the outside population, namely, persons who did business there but lived out of that city, was much too great. Well, a State census of New York was taken the other day—a census five years later than that of 1860—and the return is that the whole population of "the metropolis" of the great "Empire City" is not more than 740,000, and it is much doubted whether even this is not some 80,000 too much. Mr. GREELEY frankly confessed that in 1860 a well-known personage, Marshal RYNDERS, wilfully piled up the New York population to suit political purposes, and Mr. GREELEY had no doubt that the names of half the people who did business in New York and resided out of it were added in to make the 805,651 of 1860. The *World*, with an ingenuous candor, which is charming in these dark days of sin, gravely admits its desire that New York had a population of some two millions, and suggests that it can be obtained (on paper) by adding the population of Williamsburg and Brooklyn, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hudson City, Hoboken, and all the places up the river, north and east branches, and in Westchester county. New Yorkers inhabit there, says this new enumerator, and they ought all be counted in as part of the population of New York.

This little discovery, that the census of 1860 over-estimated the number of dwellers in Gotham, appears to have touched our neighbors nearly. Why, at this moment, our own population must be nearly, if not quite, as great as of that of New York. We mention the fact incidentally—not making a constant boast of our numbers, like our rural neighbor. New York is a great city, and every American ought to be proud of it, even though some of them may think, with us, that it sometimes is a little too fast, and wholly eclipsing us in the number and dark nature of its crimes. Long may New York flourish—not the less if now, taught by the facts, her journalists will lay aside their very foolish habit of bragging over Philadelphia, without any basis for the boast.

OUR STATE FINANCES.

Governor CURTIN has officially announced the payment of $745,811.26 of the State debt, leaving the balance $38,633,792. from which, however, $10,300,000 of bonds of the Pennsylvania and Erie Railroad Companies should be deducted, leaving the real debt only $28,333,792. It is expected that next year, by the operations of our sinking-fund system, without any additional State taxation, at least $1,000,000 of our State debt will be paid. This flattering condition of our finances reflects great credit upon the administration of Governor CURTIN, and will be highly satisfactory to the people, not only because it foreshadows the extinction of our debt, but because it illustrates how readily the growing wealth of a community practically diminishes the burden of governmental indebtedness. Twenty-five years ago it was feared that our people would be crushed by the liabilities of our State, and repudiation found some open advocates. Now, our State debt is not seriously considered as onerous by a single citizen, and it is gradually being paid without inconvenience to our people.

THE INCREASE of our population is clearly indicated by the fact that, notwithstanding the erection of many new buildings within the last few years, it is almost impossible to rent a house within our extensive city limits. This is truly the golden age for landlords. They have only to fix their rent and lay down such stringent rules and regulations as they wish to prescribe, and scores of tenants will eagerly solicit the right to occupy their premises. No better proof of the general prosperity of our citizens could be given. But it is to be hoped that builders and capitalists will increase their activity and energy in supplying the present and prospective demand for additional dwellings and places of business. No investment can be more secure or permanently profitable. Philadelphia rests upon a solid basis, and her expansion will continue for generations to come; but nothing will do more to hasten and secure it than a continuation of the policy of supplying convenient, cheap, and healthy houses to all her industrious people, to which she has always hitherto been devoted.

A Rebel Soldier's Speech.

SOME VERY PLAIN TALK—SECESSION DEAD WITH REBELLION—THE VERY PEOPLE WHO BROUGHT ON THE WAR THE FIRST TO DESERT FROM THE RANKS—THE FIGHTERS DESPONDENT EVEN IN THE MIDST OF SUCCESS.

In the late Mississippi Constitutional Convention, a speech was made by the Hon. William M. Martin, late a rebel major general, which we commend to such of the Southern politicians as believe their true path back into the Union is by consorting with Northern Copperheads, and by repeating the wicked nonsense which encourages weak people to oppose the Government. Martin tells the whole truth, without hesitation, and we are not surprised to note that when his speech was delivered it produced a profound impression.

He said he had lately assisted at the burial of slavery, and he was very anxious to assist the funeral of its twin brother—secession. He was surprised at this discussion, for he thought that if anything was settled by the late war it was secession. He had always opposed the right from his youth up, and so strenuously that he was considered somewhat untrue to the South. He did not believe that any Government was worth a stroke of the sword which was held together by a mere rope of sand. It was a right he did not want. No State ought to have such a right. It wasn't any right—only a shadow, the veriest delusion and mockery. If any State had such a right it ought to be taken away from it. Gentlemen called it the right of revolution! No constitution gives the right of revolution against itself—could give none. Some had deluded themselves and others with the lying mockery of "peaceable secession." "*Peaceable secession*," forsooth! What did these words mean? They meant half nations, quarter nations, no nations at all; they meant war, and desolation, and want; they meant long marches, marches by night, privation and disease, the agonies of battle field, and the lingering wretchedness of the hospital; they meant bloody battles and defeat; they meant sickness, starvation, and death. "Peaceable secession! It meant the risking of all we had or valued; the abandonment of all we hold dear, our homes and families, of life itself. He wanted it understood, for all future time, that this was what it meant. He hoped that no one would ever again think that it meant independence. He prayed God that the South might never again rebel. If at last the day should ever come (he did not believe it would come) when the weight of tyranny became intolerable—was more than they could bear—then let them resort to revolution, to downright rebellion, but in God's name let them not undertake this half-handed rebellion they called secession! He had all his life opposed secession as an absurdity and a delusion, though he believed, of course, in the right of revolution as belonging to all; but that he was thoroughly Southern in his feeling—not a drop of other blood coursed through his veins—and when he saw his whole section going into the war, he was induced to believe that it was a genuine revolution, and he could not hold aloof. He could not prove unfaithful to his people and the country of his pride, and he went into the army with all his soul and strength, determined to accomplish Southern independence. But alas for this miserable farce and delusion of "peaceable secession!" people found themselves mistaken. They expected a holiday march—poor dupes!—and flaunting banners, and an enemy that would not fight. But after a few months they came upon different circumstances—they got to the field of battle—there was gunpowder there, and lead—people got hurt and lost blood—the enemy *would fight*, God wot, and *not* run away, and all the sport was lost. Then came returning sense; deserters began to drop out and go home, or steal away to the woods and swamps—and who were these deserters? With shame and *bitterness he must say it, they were the very people who had brought on the war, and their deluded victims the ignorant people*. But still the war went on, and its weary years dragged their slow length along, and he thought only how he might best promote the cause he had taken up, while others about him, the prattling demagogues who proclaimed peaceable secession to the people—these sneaked away, to escape the dangers of the front. Their wretched victims also—weary and wounded and sick—surfeited with lies and the vain promises of their treacherous politicians, crept away to die, and the ranks grew thin about him, and defeat and ruin stared them in the face. They came at last and overwhelmed him and the little handful that stood around him. And who were they who were fighting to the last, intent only on saving the country's honor and her liberty? Were any among them who were so loud in proclaiming "peaceable secession?" *Not one. In God's name, let the South never again rebel upon such a miserable, miserable delusion as the right of secession! It was stealing away out of the Union; if they went out at all, let them not go out as the fox, stealthily and slyly creeping forth in the night; but as the lion goes, with head erect, and proudly bidding defiance to his foes. Let us not secede, but rebel. He hoped most devoutly that this would never again be any attempt to separate from the National Government. He was tired and sick of war—tired of fighting the battles of others, who enticed him and others with lying speeches; and when the day of their calamity came, deserted them to their fate.*

He hoped they would bury this doctrine forever, and beyond the hope of resurrection. A more pestilent political heresy never infested and cursed any people. Often had he and his brother officers, in times when the Confederate arms were most prosperous—they had been victorious sometimes—and the prospect for independence was bright, sat in their tents at night and canvassed the future which they thought lay before them. They asked each other, "What if we should succeed, and establish our independence? What shall become of us? Shall we cling together as now, and become a great and united people?" Their conclusions were always despondent; they could gather little hope from the prospect; that cursed element of secession and division was implanted in the constitution for which they were contending, and it cast a dark cloud over all that lay before them.

He said he intended no disrespect whatever to the convention of 1861, by voting to declare their ordinance null and void. Far from it. He meant the contrary thing. He would be greatly obliged, if he were in their places, to any one who would cause it to appear that they meant to rebel instead of perpetrating the amazing farce of seceding. He wanted to justify their action. He would be greatly obliged to any one who could convince him that he himself had been fighting four years for something else beside the stupid, the absurd right of secession. He wanted no deception for the future. He wanted the people to understand what they fought for (if they did so foolish a thing), and not again tell their leaders "You deceived us with this pretence of 'peaceable secession.'"

SIGNS OF PROGRESS.—Savannah is fast emerging from its desolation and its ashes, and there is no better proof of the fact than the appearance of late numbers of the Savannah *Republican*, which have come to us. The publisher, Mr. John E. Hayes, keeps pace with the growing prosperity of his city. His well-stocked news and advertising columns betoken the good sense of his fellow-citizens, and his own capacity as a business man and a live and talented editor.

NEW MUSIC.—From Mr. Charles W. A. Trumpler, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, we have several pieces of music, of more than ordinary merit. That is to say—three numbers of his "Œuvre Mosaique," a selection of brilliant piano pieces, by the best composers; "Fairy Footsteps;" a mazourka, by Langton Williams; "La Reine Topaze," a polka, by Charles d'Albert; "Mirella," a bouquet of melodies, by E. Nordman. Also, "Love's Messenger Waltz," composed by Mr. A. Birgfeld, Musical Director of Chestnut-street Theatre; "The Two Fairies," a new version of "Robin Adair;" "Nina, or Sweet Woodland Vale," and "I'll weep no more for Mother dear," by C. Everett, and the "Mirella Quadrille," on airs from Gounod's opera, by C. Coote.

ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—We have received from J. J. Kromer, 463 Chestnut street, the *Illustrated London News* and the *Illustrated News of the World*, both dated August 26.

CITY ITEMS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S SEWING MACHINES.—The highest compliment that could be paid to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines, is the fact that over 20,000 of them have been sold, of which 7,000 have been sold in this city alone. Their reputation is world-wide, and every family not yet supplied with one of these instruments should go to 704 Chestnut street, and order one at once.

THE "FLORENCE" SEWING MACHINE, we find, is being bought in preference to all others. The reasons for this are at once cogent and numerous. It is does better work, lasts longer than any of its rivals; is the only Machine capable of making the lock and knot stitches; the only Machine having a uniform tension of under and lower thread; the only Machine that has the reversible feed motion enabling the operator to fasten the end of seams, thereby saving much labor; and, owing to its simple construction, it rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Office, 630 Chestnut street.

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.

DELICIOUS CONFECTIONS.—The pleasures of home may be greatly enhanced by a supply of fine, fresh, healthful confections, such as can always be had, in boxes, at Messrs. Adams & Co.'s, Whitman & Co.'s, No. 318 Chestnut street, next door to Adams & Co.'s Express. They furnish these delicious edibles in qualities expressly adapted for the hot weather, put up in neat boxes, for home consumption, or to carry any distance without injury.

HOT-HOUSE GRAPES, CHOICE FRUITS, CONFECTIONS, &c.—The most tempting stock in this city, at A. L. Vansant's, Ninth and Chestnut. Roasted Almonds, Chocolate, Bonbons, a hundred ordinary merit. That is to say—three numbers of his "Œuvre Mosaique," a selection of brilliant piano pieces, by the best composers; "Fairy Footsteps;" a mazourka, by Langton Williams; "La Reine Topaze," a polka, by Charles d'Albert; "Mirella," a bouquet of melodies, by E. Nordman. Also, "Love's Messenger Waltz," composed by Mr. A. Birgfeld, Musical Director of Chestnut-street Theatre; "The Two Fairies," a new version of "Robin Adair;" "Nina, or Sweet Woodland Vale," and "I'll weep no more for Mother dear," by C. Everett, and the "Mirella Quadrille," on airs from Gounod's opera, by C. Coote.

ROBERT HELLER, the famous magician, who is not less distinguished as a pianist and musician, writes the following amusing note to Mason & Hamlin, the well-known manufacturers of cabinet organs:

"I was invited the other evening in Portsmouth to hear some music at the house of a friend, and was astounded, on approaching and entering the house, to hear the tones of what I supposed at first might be the great organ in Boston, heard, as my friend A. Ward says, through a piece of smoked glass. I discovered, at length, that the organ I really heard was one of your Cabinet Organs, and if you have any more like it, do all you can to make everybody have one in the house.

"It is absolutely charming. Songs, plays, dances, is melancholy, is everything that singers can make it. I thought my Ghostly Cabinet was a great idea, and so it is, for with it I can raise the spirits of the defunct; but with your Cabinet you can raise the spirits of the living."

THE attention of parties interested is again requested to the Government sale of 1000 superior lot of first-class mules, which are to be sold each Monday and Saturday throughout the present month, by R. B. Champion, at the City Bazaar and Tattersall's, 1126 Race street, by order of Capt. Albert S. Ashmead, Assistant Quartermaster. The advertisement will be found in another column of this paper.

WE HAVE USED all the different manures, and, considering *economy* and *root worth*, we have found nothing both jobbers and manufacturers prefer Fertilizers prepared by the Agricultural Chemical Company. We used them on our lands and garden last season, and we can certainly commend them to those who may need them.—*Ocean Emblem.*

Office 413½ Arch street.

MORNING BITTERS.—"All morning bitters have a heating tendency or effect," said a doctor to a young lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, won't you?" doctored incautious the lady. The doctor "acknowledged the corn" and was last seen making his way to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall, of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, where he consoled himself by procuring a new and elegant suit.

From the mines of Idaho to the brown-stone fronts of Madison avenue, Phalons's "Delicate Blooming Cereus" is the universal favorite. Though the standard perfume of fashion, its popularity is limited to no class or section—it is a national staple. Sold everywhere.

THE NEW DRUG STORE.—Helmbold's new store, next to the Metropolitan Hotel, has a very large assortment of drugs and chemicals, besides being the principal depot for the sale of Helmbold's well-known preparations. The assistants at this establishment are well qualified in all the branches of their profession, and physicians may depend that all their prescriptions will be conscientiously compounded of the purest drugs and medicines. By the laws of this State the property of the stockholders is holden to liquidate the liabilities of the bank, and it is hoped that ultimately no loss will accrue to the bill-holders. In the meantime the public is cautioned against receiving bills of the American Bank.

The New Orleans cotton statement of August 28 shows a falling off of the stock on hand from the return of the previous week of 4,095 bales. The following are the figures:

Stock on hand September 1, 1864	Bales.
Arrived subsequently	1,575
	265,510
Total	270,085
Exported since September 1, 1864	183,929
On hand August 28, 1865	86,156

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the week ending September 2, 1861 and 1865:

	1864		1865	
	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.	Receipts.	Shipm'ts.
Flour, bbls	35,351	33,292	31,605	15,493
Wheat, bush	382,352	196,559	184,768	203,968
Corn	229,262	12,115	1,709,734	1,498,076
Oats	192,181	192,384	461,348	470,457
Rye	96,971	89,875	65,385	2,328
Barley	58,630	5,672	21,261	2,800

CHARLES H. OWENS, 168 North Third street, southeast corner of Race, manufacturer of hand-made calf boots, sewed and pegged. Country merchants and others in want of prime goods would find it to their advantage to give him a call.

CHICKERING GRAND PIANOS.—All the great musical artists use only the "Chickering Grands." The largest collection ever exhibited here, 914 Chestnut street.

WM. H. DUTTON.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was a moderate degree of activity in stocks yesterday at about steady figures. Government loans, however, with the exception of the old 5-20s, were a shade lower. Sales of 10-40s at 94; 7-30s at 99¼; new 5-20s at 105½, and the old at 107¾, the latter being an advance of 1. State loans were held firmly, and the 6s were ½ better, with sales at 91. The war loan 6s were steady at 100; city 6s were also firmer, the new selling at 91¼, and the municipals at 91½. The share list was devoid of animation, and for Reading there was scarcely any inquiry, and no change in price. Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 58, Camden and Amboy at 127, North Pennsylvania at 25, Little Schuylkill at 30, Catawissa preferred at 26¾, and the common at 34, and Lehigh Valley at 61. The market for company bonds was very quiet. There was more inquiry for passenger railroads, with sales of West Philadelphia at 70, Hestonville at 17¼, and Fifth and Sixth at 44. Oil stocks were very dull. The canal stocks were a trifle better, but the sales were light. There were no sales of bank shares, though they were held with increased firmness; 145 was bid for First National, 180 for North America, 118 for Farmers' and Mechanics', 42½ for Commercial; 28¼ for Mechanics', 91 for Kensington, 45 for Penn Township, 52¼ for Girard, 29½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 56 for City, and 59 for Corn Exchange. Money is readily obtained on call at 6 ⅌ cent. per annum. Prime mercantile paper is not so freely offered.

It is most fortunate for the people of the South that the present year promises to be one of the most fruitful that has ever been known. The crops consist, for the most part, of the necessaries of life, to the exclusion of articles intended for the distant markets. With an abundance of corn and potatoes there will, at any rate, be no suffering. The army horses which have been sold or given to the people can be recruited during the winter, and in the spring they will be ready for use. Cotton and tobacco will cause a general resumption of those profitable branches of agriculture. We rejoice that the period of greatest suffering has gone, and that in future we may look for more cheering accounts.

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

10 A. M.	144½
11 A. M.	144⅝
12 M.	144⅝
1 P. M.	144⅝
3 P. M.	144

Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad Company:

For the present week	80,146
Same week last year	78,677
Increase	6,469

Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:

For the present week	32,693
Same week last year	30,576
Increase	1,229

The *Daily Mining Journal*, of Black Hawk, Colorado, of the 23d ult., says: "The Philadelphia and Colorado Company, B. P. Frink agent, has rented Trueman Whitcomb's mill, which is running on Gardner ores with very satisfactory results. We believe the company is making regular returns now, although its own mill is still unfinished."

The Augusta *Times* says:

The American Bank of Hallowell is under a cloud, and its bills are thrown out by Sutlifffe Brown, Commission Merchants, of Boston, who have consented to receive them, at 50 cents on the dollar, in small sums, making with those previously sold $521,000 already disposed of

The State bank system of Iowa has been virtually wiped out by the conversion of the State banks into national institutions. The only branch which remains is the one at Fort Madison, and it is stated that the State board will dissolve now meetings.

The receipts and exports of cotton at Savannah during the month of August were as follows:

	July—Bales. Receipts.	Exports.	August—Bales. Receipts.	Exports.
Upland	5,718	5,380	14,637	13,174
Sea Island	19	20	921	676
Domestics	14	10	2,341	1,521
Total	5,751	5,402	17,899	15,371
Stock on hand September 1, 1865				4,241

Sales of Stocks, Sept. 8.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

300 Royal	58	400 Win Penna b30d15	1¾
100 Tionesta	44	400 Royal	b30 ⅜
300 do	530 ⅜	100 Walnut Island	3⅝
200 Winslow	3⅝	100 Royal	cash 56
100 Hestonville	17¼	100 Adams Express	58
1000 Executive	2⅝	500 Eldorado	b15 ⅜
200 Big Tank	2⅝		

SECOND CALL.

200 Dalzell	34¼	100 St Nicholas	1 3-16
100 Keystone	130 1¾	800 Wal Island	3⅝
100 do	1.31	100 do	3⅝
300 Dunkard	b10 .56	1000 Dunkard	b30 ⅜
200 Dunkard	b30 .56	100 Walnut Island	3⅝
100 Mapleshade	6¼	100 do	3⅝
100 do	2d19 .56	500 Royal	58
100 Big Tank	2⅝	100 Adams Express	58

BETWEEN BOARDS.

57 Cam & Amb	1.12	50 Hestonville R	b30 17¾
100 Cam & Amb	58	600 Shenango Oil	1 3-16
2 N Penna R	25	500 do	3-16
7 Lehigh Valley	61	50 5th & 6th-st R	44
1000 State 6s	91	10000 W Branch bonds	12½
6000 State warrants	65	600 Dunkard	58
200 Catawissa pref	b10 26¾	300 Mount Hamilton	¼
300 Keystone Oil	1¾	100 Reading R	b60 58½
50 Penna R	58	100 do	s30d 58½
50 Feeder Dam	b30 .31	100 do	b5 58½
100 U S 7-30	lots 99⅝	100 do	2ds 58
50 do	K b 0 99⅝	500 Sugar Valley	1¾
200 Big Mountain	b5 ⅜		

SECOND BOARD.

500 U S 5-20s	coup. 105¾	20 W Phila R	70
500 U S 7-30s	June 99⅝	200 Reading R	lots 58½
1400 City 6s new	lots 91¼	300 Schuyl Nav	b60 26
2 Penna R	58	50 Fulton Coal	b30 6¾
6 Cam & Am R	127	5 Lehigh Nav stock	60
30 W Phila R	b5 ⅜	100 Mapleshade	6¼

AFTER BOARDS.

500 McClintock	b30 1 81	600 U S 5-20 Bds new	105¾
100 Hestonville	17¼	300 Susq Canal coup	45
100 do	b30 17¾	50 Cross N	b5 14½
100 do	b30 17¾	100 do	14¼
100 City 6s new	91¼	100 do	s30d 20⅝
1000 U S 5-20 Bds	107¼	10000 U S Tr Notes	99⅞

SALES AT THE CLOSE.

100 Catawissa pref	26¾	100 Susq Canal	b60 9⅞
100 do	com 14¼	100 do	b60 9⅞
300 Maple Shade	b30 6⅞	100 Cataw pref	26¾
50 Hazleton Coal	55	100 do	b60 27

The New York *Post* of last evening says:

The apathy of business in Wall street is uninterrupted by an increasing desire to sell, as to the precise cause of which several opinions are current. The effect on prices has been slight, and has not developed till some time after the close of the morning session of the Stock Exchange Board.

The loan market is easy at 5@6, and commercial paper is wanted at 6@9.

The stock market is dull and inactive. Governments are steady, and certificates of indebtedness, being extremely scarce, have advanced to 98⅞.

Railroad shares run irregular; 1,300 Erie sold at 89@89¼; 1,000 Reading at 107¼@107⅜; 1,600 North Western preferred at 62¼@62⅝.

Before the board New York Central was quoted at 92⅞; Erie at 89¼; Hudson River at 110½; Reading at 107¼; Michigan Southern at 66⅞; Illinois Central at 124; Cleveland and Pittsburg at 77½; Cleveland and Toledo at 107¼; Rock Island at 110¼; Northwestern at 28¼; Northwestern preferred at 62⅝; Fort Wayne at 97½; Prairie du Chien at 48; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates at 38¼.

After the board a drooping tendency was developed, and Erie fell off to 87⅞; Reading to 107; Michigan Southern to 66⅝; Pittsburg to 71¾; Northwestern to 27½; Northwestern preferred to 61¾; Toledo to 105½; Ohio and Mississippi to 28¼.

At the one o'clock call the market was dull and lower on Erie, the rest of the list being steady. Erie closed at 87¾; Michigan Southern at 66¼; Pittsburg at 71¾.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 8—Evening.

Business generally has been rather more active during the past week, but the markets are without any particular change. Bark is scarce and in good demand at full prices. Breadstuffs close firm. Fish and Fruit are firmly held, and there is more doing in the former. Coal is in active demand, and prices have an upward tendency. Cotton is rather better, Coffee is without change. Pig Iron is in good demand at full prices. In Lumber there is a fair business doing. Molasses is more active. Naval Stores are rather lower. Petroleum is in better demand, and prices are looking up. Fish Oils are scarce, and firmly held. Provisions continue very scarce, and prices are unchanged. Seeds are in better demand, and prices are looking up. Sugar is firmly held at full prices. Whisky is quiet and rather lower. Wool is in fair demand at fully former rates.

The Flour market has been dull this week, and prices are barely maintained. There is very little demand for export, the sales being mostly to the retailers and bakers. About 10,000 bbls have been disposed of at from $7@7.50 for common to good Northwestern extra family, $8@10.50 for extra Pennsylvania and Ohio do., and $11@12 ⅌ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6.25 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce; small sales of Pennsylvania are reported at $4.75 ⅌ bbl.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firmly held, but the demand is limited. Most buyers are holding off for lower prices. Sales reach about 30,000 bush at from 200@205c for new red; 215@225c for fair to prime old do, and 230@240c ⅌ bush for white, as to quality. Rye is selling at from 95 to 110c ⅌ bush for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is rather more active at the close. 24,000 bush sold at 88c for prime yellow; 87c for Western mixed, and 86c ⅌ bush for white. Oats are dull. 27,000 bush new Southern sold at 56@62c ⅌ bush, closing at 56@58c ⅌ bush alloat and in the cars.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port during the past week:

Flour	11,800 bbls.
Wheat	35,800 bush.
Corn	21,600 bush.
Oats	46,200 bus.

PROVISIONS.—The receipts and stocks, as we have noticed for some time past, continue very light, and the market is dull. Mess of Mess Pork are making at from $32@34 ⅌ bbl. City packed mess Beef ranges at from $19@18 ⅌ bbl. Hams are scarce and in demand, with sales of hams at 27@30c ⅌ lb for plain and fancy; sides at 19c, and shoulders at 12@13½c ⅌ lb. Green hams are selling in a way at 21@23c ⅌ lb for hams in pickle, and shoulders at 10½@12c ⅌ lb. Lard is firmly held; sales of kits and tierces are making at 22@23½c ⅌ lb. Butter is selling at from 24@28c for solid packed. New York cheese sells at 15@17c ⅌ lb, and Eggs at 22c ⅌ doz.

METALS.—Pig Iron is firmly held at full prices; 1,000 tons Anthracite sold at $62@65 ⅌ net ton, cash, for No. 2. Scotch Pig is quoted at $48 ⅌ ton. Manufactured Iron is in good demand, and prices are looking up. Lead is selling at 11½c. We hear of no sales. Copper is dull. Yellow Metal is selling at 30c ⅌ lb for sheets.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron continues scarce and in demand; small sales are making at $52.50 ⅌ ton, about holders refuse this price.

CANDLES.—Adamantine are selling at 22@24c for 6s, and 26c ⅌ lb for 12s. Tallow Candles are rather dull.

COAL continues in good demand at full prices. Large sales of Schuylkill are making at $7.75@8 ⅌ ton, free on board.

COFFEE.—Prices continue firm; 400 bags of Rio sold at prices ranging from 27¼@31c, currency; and 600 bags of Laguyra at 29@29½c ⅌ lb, in gold.

COTTON.—The market is more active, and prices have been rather better; sales reach about 750 bales, in lots, at from 63@65c ⅌ lb, closing quietly at 64c ⅌ lb.

DRUGS AND DYES.—All kinds are in fair demand at full prices; a sale of Jamaica Logwood was made at $25 ⅌ ton. Indigo is selling at $2.10@2.15 ⅌ lb, currency.

FISH.—Mackerel are in fair demand; 2,000 bbls sold on private terms; sales from store are reported at $27@28 for shore No. 1; $17@17.50 for No. 2; $13 for fair No. 1; $16.50 for No. 3, and $12 ⅌ bbl for large No. 3. Codfish are selling at 7¼@8c ⅌ lb.

FRUIT.—Foreign continues very scarce and high. Domestic is in good demand, and Apples are selling at from $10@3 ⅌ basket, and Apples at from $2.50@6 ⅌ bbl.—Nothing doing in dried Fruit.

FREIGHTS.—West India freights continue dull. To Liverpool the rates are unchanged; we quote heavy goods at 10@12 ⅌ ton. No vessels were taken on private terms. Five vessels were chartered to load Coal Oil to Europe on private terms. Coal vessels are in demand at full prices.

FEATHERS are in good demand; sales of prime Western are making at 60@62c ⅌ lb.

HIDES.—There has been but little doing in dry Hides the past week, and prices are barely nominal. The Hide Association are, however, doing a good business.

HAY.—Baled is selling at $30@32 ⅌ ton for new and old.

HOPS.—Small sales are making at 60c for new and 25@45c ⅌ lb for old Eastern and Western.

LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing at $22@24 ⅌ for Yellow Pine Boards, with the usual discount per M, and Lehigh Hemlock at $18@19.

MOLASSES.—There has been more doing in the way of sales; about 1,000 hhds Cuba sold at from 43@53c ⅌ gallon.

LEATHER.—The demand for all descriptions of good Leather is active. Stock in dealers' hands is scarce, and sales are beyond the daily receipts. Prices are firm, with an upward tendency.

UPPER LEATHER.—But little sales have been made in the market for Upper Leather, the demand continuing at last quotations. Upper in rough oak tannage is held at 38@42c ⅌ ft.

SLAUGHTER SOLE.—The market for Sole Leather is fair, and there has been less inquiry for the same. Stock of heavy and light weights is accumulating, and prices are firm and have advanced 2c ⅌ ft for country tannage; city tannage is held at 46@48c ⅌ ft for best, at 42@44c; good do at 36@38c ⅌ ft.

SPANISH SOL.—The demand for Buenos Ayres Leather continues light; the stock in the market is fair and prices are firm. Buenos Ayres Hides are held at 68@70c ⅌ ft, gold, for prime.

HEMLOCK SOLE.—The market for Hemlock Sole has not been so active as that of the previous week, and the stock of heavy and middle weights is light; prices are firm.