The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1865.

FOREIGN NEWS.

There is news from Europe to the 15th of this month, inclusive, but it is not important. The great St. Leger stakes—the northern blue ribbon of the turf, annually ran for at Doncaster races in September—has been won by the French horse *Gladiateur*; the same which, in the spring, won the Derby at Epsom races. France was nearly mad with joy, on the former occasion, and this second victory will doubtless be accepted as almost a compensation for—Waterloo. At the same time, it is very unusual, though not unprecedented, for one horse to win the two races. It is still more remarkable that a French racer should have done it.

The British Government are about taking *strong* measures to repress the advance and working of Fenianism in Ireland, and the plan for doing this was to be speedily announced. It will probably assume the old form of a Coercion bill, with the old punishments by the gibbet, transportation, or imprisonment.

The Atlantic Telegraph shareholders have had a public meeting, at which they agreed to act upon the directors' suggestion that a new submarine cable shall be laid next year. The amount of money to be raised and the mode of raising it are questions which are reserved for the consideration of another meeting, to be held on October 12th. It is complained in England, not wholly without foundation, that little interest was felt in this country in favor of the second Atlantic Telegraph. The fact is England had not done much, during our four years' war, to engage our sympathy in any of her speculations. Let Sandy Hook, on American soil, be the terminus of the new line, which will make it truly international, and we can promise the Atlantic Telegraph Company great pecuniary support from the United States. As it is, with one terminus in Ireland and the other in Newfoundland, the Atlantic cable is exclusively British.

COLONEL DAVIS ON THE STUMP.

It is told as a severe satire that in some places in this State where what is called Copperheadism is found in very large and poisonous deposits, Colonel DAVIS, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, is supposed to be the veritable JEFFERSON DAVIS himself, and is, in consequence, a most popular man. However this may be, it is certain that the late head of the rebellion could not have made a more offensive and contemptible objection to what is known as the "Freedmen's Bureau," and wise and religious care of the brave one-armed Major General O. O. HOWARD, than his namesake W. W. H. DAVIS, the candidate aforesaid, in his late speech before the BUCHANAN Democracy at Lancaster. His point was that the institution in question was objectionable because *no body had ever heard the Republicans recommend such a bureau for the protection of the white people of the South.* This shameless demagogery, unworthy of the lowest style of partisanship, is useful only as showing the narrowness of the mind in which it originated, and the utter paucity of a respectable issue on the part of Col. DAVIS and his friends. We have only to think what a howl these same politicians would have raised had the friends of President JOHNSON not taken care of the freedmen, to appreciate its utter hypocrisy. When they *do*, the answer is in the pitiful and empty fustian we have noticed.

THE old bonds of amity that formerly existed between the North and the South are being reknit day by day. Names that were once prominent in social and political life, and that have been almost unheard during the last four years are now reappearing, and our old feelings of friendship revive as we see old-time compatriots assuming the just and reasonable position, which places them at least within the list of the pardonable offenders, and by confession and contrition qualify themselves again for the honors of American citizenship.

Very diverse signs show that peace with all its benefits is rapidly replacing war and its train of attendant evils. That the Government has decided to transfer the control of the railroads of Tennessee from the military to the civil authority, proves that the State is recovering its old healthy condition, and exhibiting a fealty which warrants the renewal of such trust. An event of a very different character in Virginia has also the same bearing, and tells the same story—that the people of the South are fast returning to their old allegiance. In the recent Episcopalian convention at Richmond, Bishop MEADE urged, with all the weight of his influence, a reunion with the church at the North, and the re-establishment of the former fraternal relations. The proposition was most favorably received, and met the almost unanimous approval of the convention.

Political and sectional differences have been felt as bitterly in the Church as elsewhere, and we can draw the same hopeful augury, that the mass of the people are recognizing the advantages of reconstruction, as well from this movement in a religious assemblage in the last stronghold of the Confederacy, as from the very different fact that Tennessee, which was so lately almost dismembered by civil war, has become so quiet and peaceful as to permit the military power to relinquish the command of the most speedy and effectual means of communication.

SOME YEARS AGO a poetic son of the sunny South published an epic poem, describing the beauties of the land of his birth. He sang in rapturous lines the grandeur of the forests, the magnificence of its mountains, rivers, and beauteous bays, the balmy breezes wafted from orange groves, and the lovely vegetation that clothed its fields. The coffee trees and the cotton plantations were also pictured in harmonious measure, and the long lines of happy laborers, who, in peace and contentment, cultivated the soil, which blessed their labors as if the golden age had come again. The poem was a fair one, the descriptions were just and graphic, and the author was a warm admirer of the "peculiar institution;" yet, strange to say, in his faithful rendering of his subject he never mentioned the crack of the driver's whip, and the poetic afflatus never found any necessity to use the euphonic syllable—slave! From opening invocation to final rhapsody,

"Oh, no! he never mentioned him;
His name was never heard."

THE progress of every art and trade leads to the subdivision of labor, and the highest perfection, at least in mechanism, is reached through it. Several French artists frequently unite in the production of a single picture, and a rare beauty of manipulation is gained by the combination. Even in literature, the same plan has been occasionally adopted with admirable results. In industrial pursuits the custom is steadily progressing everywhere, and it is found that by concentrating the attention upon one branch, or even upon a single minute detail, superior facility and aptitude is acquired by the workman himself, and more rapidity and exactitude throughout the entire manufacture or business. Where the laborer is free to choose his own specialty this system is particularly advantageous, and gives opportunity and scope to a variety of talent, and is one of the many points in which free labor has the advantage over that of slaves.

The plantation system, by reducing hundreds of operatives to one occupation, deprived the workman of any chance of benefit from the possession of any special power, either mental or physical, and prevented all opportunity of acquiring skill or developing ingenuity. The consequent injury to both the work and the worker can hardly be realized by those accustomed to the occupations of freedom, wherein a poor man may acquire wealth by mere dexterity of manipulation in a single particular, or become a millionaire by the lucky idea of giving a machine a crank the more or a screw the less.

IT IS SAID that under the stimulus of the war and the protection it accidentally afforded to domestic manufactures, we are already in a position to hold the markets against foreign competitors in the woollen fabrics styled cassimeres and satinets, while the manufacturers of Connecticut claim that only a little more time is necessary for them to reach such perfection in broadcloths as to rival the imported article. The reports of the Wool-Manufacturers' Convention, recently held in this city, showed that there has been a great increase in the "clip" during the last few years, and that attention is being turned in that direction. If we can raise the wool so readily, and have acquired such skill in its manufacture, it is to be hoped that domestic goods will soon have complete possession of the home market, and that a country, which requires its residents to drape their limbs in fleecy fabrics for fully nine months of the year, and which is proved to be so admirably suited to the increase of flocks, will not much longer be dependant on foreign looms.

LAST WEEK we chronicled the departure of the first of a line of vessels intended to place Philadelphia in direct communication with Havana, considering it as an important event, on account of its putting our city in immediate relation to the gulf trade. We have now to record another commercial event in the arrival of a vessel from Greenland. These two instances exhibit in themselves the true direction of commerce, not along the same lines of latitude, where similar climate and conditions should supply the same needs, but across zones, carrying to the temperate regions the furs and fish of the frigid, and exchanging the native fruits of the torrid with the manufactures of those milder climates, which at once stimulate to exertion and render it easy.

Commerce should signify healthful and profitable exchange, and instead of vessels bringing cloth from England to compete with our own infant industries, let us reserve our warmest welcome for those which come laden with the sugar and coffee of the islands of the gulf, or the finny treasures of the northern seas, seeking in exchange the vast variety of manufactures for which our position is so peculiarly suited.

The vessel from Greenland, the first of a number already engaged for this port, has brought a cargo of cryolite (a compound of aluminum and sodium), a rocky substance which is quarried out of the hills of certain parts of Greenland, and is valuable as the material from which soda ash is obtained. The large glass manufactories of Pennsylvania require immense quantities of this article, and a considerable amount has heretofore been imported by them from England. The introduction of the cryolite directly, will, therefore, be of great advantage to a very important branch of the industry of our State, by placing the raw material, necessary to the work, more directly under the control of our own manufacturers, and rendering them more independent of the fluctuations or demands of foreign traders.

The Tomb of Mr. Lincoln.

Mr. William Saunders, superintendent of the propagating garden at Washington, D. C., has just returned to that city from a visit to Springfield, Ill., where he had, by invitation of the executive committee and the councils of Springfield, been spending some time, in choosing a site and making arrangements for the decoration of the grounds upon which the monument of Abraham Lincoln is to be erected. The original Oak Ridge Cemetery was laid out by Mr. Saunders, in the year 1860, some two miles from Springfield. Thirty-six acres have recently been added to the original tract. With this addition the cemetery will contain seventy-six acres. He speaks of the natural beauties of the place in the highest terms. The controversies in regard to where the remains shall finally be deposited have at length been amicably adjusted. Those who were anxious to have them interred in the Mather lot—in the heart of the city of Springfield—were so confident that their views would be adopted that they held a vault constructed, which was in readiness before the remains of the late President reached Illinois. Mrs. Lincoln, however, was strenuously opposed to this idea, and even after the remains reached Springfield, while the matter remained unsettled, at one time, it is said, thought of accepting a proposition to have the body of Mr. Lincoln taken back to Washington and deposited in the vault beneath the dome of the Capitol, and exactly in the centre of the building. This vault was prepared many years ago, and intended for the remains of Washington, but the authorities of Virginia would not permit them to be removed from the shades of Mount Vernon. This vault is approached by winding stairways, and is some three stories below the floor of the rotunda, on a level with the crypt. No more lonely or dismal place can be imagined, and a descent reminds one of what we have read of the catacombs of Egypt. An immense circular wall of masonry surrounds it. A paved arched entrance some six feet in width leads to it. Two heavy iron doors open into it. The opening to the vault is about six feet wide. The base may be said to resemble two oblongs, crossing each other at right angles, about six feet in width and twelve feet in length; and the walls, six feet high, terminate in arches in either direction. The vault is lit by gas jets in the form of a star, placed near the top of the arch at the eastern end. This jet, however, was only recently introduced. The vault was never used for any purpose until after the death of Mr. Lincoln. The catafalque upon which his remains rested while they lay in state in the rotunda of the Capitol has been deposited therein. It is covered with the heavy black cloth which was taken to Springfield with the coffin of Mr. Lincoln. This cloth is trimmed with deep silver fringe. Attached to the cloth is a little muslin flag, pinned to it by some one while the body lay in state in Independence Hall, in this city. Mr. Saunders, on arriving at Springfield, found that city councils had appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars for the erection of a temporary tomb, in which the remains of Mr. Lincoln and his son should be deposited until the monument could be completed. They at present are in the public vault of the cemetery, and it is desirable that another receptacle should be provided as soon as possible.

The design for the temporary tomb was very chaste and beautiful, resembling a miniature chapel. The idea was abandoned, however, as the cost of this merely temporary structure would be fifteen thousand dollars, and the committee have determined to build a substantial vault upon the grounds selected for the site of the monument, in such a location as will not interfere with the general design of the monument or obstruct the view. Mr. Saunders selected from the new tract of thirty-six acres a plot containing some seven acres, which he considers admirably adapted for the purpose, and upon which the vault will be built without delay. It occupies a commanding position, and while the lot will be visible from all parts of the cemetery, and located near its centre, it will form a separate and distinct feature on account of its decorations.

The monument will be erected on a plateau, some four hundred feet in circumference, surrounded by carriage-drives and walks leading to its base. The approach to this plateau will be ornamented with evergreen trees and shrubbery. The lot will be separated by a low hedge from the main cemetery. At present the grounds are covered with forest trees. It is proposed to remove all the forest trees from the lot upon which the monument is to stand, and to substitute in their places only those that are evergreen. On the plateau very little shrubbery will be planted. The monument will probably be built of marble or of Joliet stone. The latter is found in large quantities in the State of Illinois.

The contrast between the pure white marble, or the delicate cream-colored hue of the Joliet stone and the rich dark evergreens, will be peculiarly pleasing and effective, and by adhering strictly to the rule of introducing nothing but evergreen trees and shrubbery within the enclosure, the same chaste and beautiful appearance will be maintained during the entire year. No active measures have been instituted, we believe, although several organizations have been formed for the purpose, to secure the necessary funds for the erection of this monument, and no special design has yet been determined upon. It is supposed that the sum of two hundred thousand dollars will be required for this purpose. Of this amount about fifty thousand dollars have been received into the general fund.

Now that the site has been definitely fixed, we trust at an early day to announce the completion of a monument to the memory of our martyred President, that will not only be worthy of his exalted fame, but that will reflect credit upon the American people. Experience has shown that the sooner such testimonials can be erected the better. The unfinished shaft on the banks of the Potomac to the memory of Washington bids fair to remain so for years hence. Let the estimates, therefore, for the monument to Mr. Lincoln be prepared at an early day; let all the requisite funds be placed in the hands of trustworthy managers, and then let the work itself be speedily, properly, and substantially finished.

THE *Public Ledger*, of our city, yesterday appeared in an enlarged form. We are pleased to notice this evidence of the prosperity of our contemporary.

WE return thanks to Mr. H. Gorman, of Adams' Express Company, for a late copy of the Atlanta *Intelligencer*.—*N. Y. Post.*

STATE ITEMS.

—A correspondent writing from the oil regions says: The first care of the stranger in Pit-hole city will be to find a place to sleep, and if he has a horse, to see that he is fed. It is only justice to the horse to stand by until he has finished his meal, for his modicum of oats may be pilfered away, and justice to himself to go to bed as soon as he finds a place, for it is the only sure way of keeping it. The Nort hotel is situated about half a mile from the centre of the "city." *Vide* the accommodations. One of about two hundred cots ranged along so regularly and closely as almost to make one common bed; put up in an unfinished garret, and the *tout ensemble* resembling a general ward in a general hospital. But the manager endeavors to make up in affability, what his house lacks in accommodation, and smiling a "good night," he explains that he has just commenced, will do better at some future time, that though there *are* a good many in the room, he knows them all to be gentlemen, and he only has the satisfactory consolation that he can do better by you than any one else can. "By the way, those pillows were made of cork as an experiment, but I am sorry to say that they are a failure." We might possibly never have found out that the pillows were made of cork, but it required only one sleepless night to discover that they were a failure. Wells are invariably spoken of in the feminine gender, and perhaps not inappropriately if we judge from their inconstancy and fickleness. How characteristic, for instance, is the following: "She acts beautifully for a day or two, and then will turn around without any apparent cause and be sulky for a week;" speaking of an oil well shadowy the conversation will change from oil to religion, perhaps connectedly, for this oil has been yclept the "devil's kindling." One man, in his belief as to future existence, was of opinion that as long as he did as he would be done by, and did not steal oil from his neighbor's well, his chances for heaven were as good as anybody's. Said a down easter to a Pennsylvanian, "Why is it that you people of the West are blessed with all the great mineral productions, while we of New England have nothing but rocks?" "We lead a steady, industrious life," returned the Pennsylvanian, "mind our own business, never seek to cheat or steal, and God has rewarded us accordingly."

—Speaking of the age of the oil basin, the Erie *Dispatch* says the indications that petroleum has been gathered and used in quantities in the oil regions of this State in former ages, consists mainly of vats or tanks, constructed of logs and sunk in the ground, some of which were apparently of a capacity of one and two hundred barrels. They are found in many places contiguous to Oil Creek, with trees of a great age grown up inside of them and over them. Some have been found four feet beneath the surface of the ground, with large trees which had taken root and grown over them. But there are no tools, no inscriptions, no hieroglyphics to indicate their age or nationality. They are enveloped in dim obscurity, notwithstanding the light which they most likely gave to the Union party of the world.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* shows the love the Democrats bear the soldiers in some of their strongholds throughout the State. It gives the list of all the Democratic counties where not a single soldier has been placed in nomination, except in the Union party. In these counties a Democratic *nomination is equivalent to an election.* The following is the list:

Adams County.—Not a soldier was honored with a nomination.

Bedford County.—This nest of treason would not permit the name of a "Lincoln hireling," as the party organs call them, on the ticket.

Berks County.—A single solitary soldiier presented his name before the convention for a minor office, but he was rudely thrust aside.

Cambria County.—This stronghold of Copperheadism would not allow a soldier on the ticket.

Carbon and Monroe.—This citadel of Democracy cast the soldier aside.

Centre County.—The leaders of the Democratic party here have given the soldier the cold shoulder—none were nominated.

Clarion and Jefferson.—The soldier stood no chance for any office in this dark Copperhead region.

Clearfield County.—The home of William A. Wallace, the chairman of the State Central Committee, the nomination of Hiester Clymer for office for the soldier—no, not one, but has insulted every friend of the soldiery by the nomination of T. T. Jefferson Boyer for the Legislature, a man who opposed every act that expressed the least sympathy or aid for him.

Cumberland County.—The Democratic party of this stronghold could not be induced to nominate one of her sons who assisted in staying the rebel raid cut fought at Gettysburg.

Columbia County.—In this, as in the other Copperhead strongholds, the soldiers were set aside.

In Fayette, Franklin, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, Montgomery, Northampton, Northumberland, Schuylkill, Westmoreland and York the soldiers fared the same, not receiving any of the offices, but, on the other hand, were insulted by men being placed in nomination who did all they could to discourage them whilst putting down the rebellion.

—The following is a list of the Pennsylvania regiments who were in service on the 20th instant, and their post-office address:

Infantry.	*Organized at*	*P. O. Address.*
47th	Harrisburg	Via Washington.
58th	Philadelphia	Via Washington.
55th	Pittsburg	Via Washington.
77th	Pittsburg	New Orleans, La.
188th	Harrisburg	Via Washington.
195th	Philadelphia	Via Washington.
213th	Philadelphia	Via Washington.
214th	Philadelphia	Via Washington.
Cavalry.		
16th	Philadelphia	Baton Rouge, La.
18th	Harrisburg	Via Washington.
22d	Harrisburg	Via Washington.
Artillery.		
2d	Philadelphia	Via Washington.
2d	Philadelphia	Fort Monroe, Va.
Ind. Bat	Pittsburg	New Orleans, La.

Several companies have been discharged. These are Company E, 18th Cavalry; Company M, 2d, and Companies A, B, and H, 3d Artillery. The 56th Infantry has been ordered to be mustered out.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Our Hiver friends, the Hope Firemen, are busily engaged in completing their preparations for their intended visit to Philadelphia, upon the occasion of the great parade in that city on the 16th of October. The company will muster about forty men, who will be fully equipped. It is their intention to take the fine steamer William H. Kepner, to the Quaker city. The Hummelstown band has been engaged for the occasion, and we have no doubt the Hope boys will have a grand time. We venture the prediction that no company in the vast procession will present a better appearance than our firemen. They will leave here on the morning of the 15th, and reach Philadelphia the same day. While there they will be the guests of one of the numerous fire companies in that city.

—On the Union ticket of Allentown, Lehigh county, every candidate but one was a soldier in the war, and that one defended his country in 1812.

—The town of Corry, in the oil regions, has a literary society, before which Beecher, Chapin, Taylor, Greeley and Saxe will lecture.

—Highway robberies are frequent in Titusville.

The Earthquake in Lancaster.

The Lancaster *Express*, of Saturday, says: It is nearly a week since a noise resembling a heavy peal of thunder was heard in this vicinity on a perfectly clear day, and the like never has not been a single attempt made by any one to explain its cause. This singular phenomenon was only local in the extent of its sound, for as we have been told, in a town, it was not experienced beyond the limits of our county, and, since it appears to have been felt by some of the especial benefit of Lancaster county, we should like to see the subject of its cause taken hold of and examined by competent versed in such matters. The subject has caused much curiosity in the minds of persons not of a scientific or speculative turn, and many of these have called upon us for an interpretation of the unnatural phenomenon. Of course, we were unable to answer any of their questions satisfactorily. Our business is to record occurrences as they transpire, and not to explain the causes of the convulsions of nature. We have heard different theories advanced as to what produced the report on last Sunday, which has so much exercised the minds of our staid people. By some it has been thought to have been thunder, but as there was not a cloud even of the size of a man's hand visible in the heavens at the time, this theory fails, unless there can be thunder produced from a cloudless sky. Others have supposed that the report proceeded from an earthquake; but as no jolting was not heard, nor the shock experienced outside of this county, this opinion does not hold water either. Others still—and the most reasonable—suppose the report to have been produced by the falling of a meteric stone. One gentleman, somewhat versed in meteorology, takes the latter view of the subject, and promised to furnish us with his deductions on the subject for the benefit of our readers. Unfortunately, however, for our readers and the cause of science, his health failed him about the time he undertook the task, and he was consequently obliged to abandon it.

The Execution of Ex-President Barrios.

The final act of a political tragedy has been lately played in the little Republic of San Salvador. A man who, two years ago, was the President of the country, has been executed as a rebel against its laws. It is very difficult, amid the numerous revolutions of the Central American Governments, to gain an impartial idea as to the genuine merits of the present case—if any indeed exist. Barrios, the ex-President Barrios was personally known here, and the sympathy of that limited number of our citizens who take any interest in Central American affairs will probably be with him.

Gerardo Barrios, formerly President of San Salvador, was the victim of a revolt of certain of his people, aided, it is alleged, by the army of Guatemala. He died from his capital in 1863, and Duefias was elected president in his stead. Barrios came to this country, where he made many friends. Two or three months ago he started to return to lead a revolt which had been organized in his favor. While he was on the sea, his adherents were routed in a battle with the forces of Duefias. The vessel in which he embarked was struck by lightning, and obliged to put into the port of Realejo, Nicaragua. The United States consul here declared that the vessels papers were forgeries, and she was seized by the Nicaraguan Government.

It appears there is an extradition treaty between Nicaragua and San Salvador; and the latter Power demanded the possession of Barrios. The Nicaraguan authorities gave him up with the express stipulation that his life should be spared, and Barrios was conveyed a prisoner to the capital where so recently he had been the chief magistrate. Here he was tried by court-martial, and, notwithstanding the stipulation with Nicaragua, was sentenced to death. Late in the night of the 28th of August he was told that in a few hours he would be executed.

He met his fate with great resignation. The night was spent in prayer in the prison chapel, and in making a hasty will. A probate of San Salvador, in the Bishop Saldana, attended to his spiritual wants, and, with a few friends, was with him to the last.

He was led to the scaffold at half-past four o'clock on the morning of the 29th, and gave directions as to the disposition to be made of his body. He requested that masses be said for the repose of his soul, and his dignified demeanor was the admiration of everybody. His sudden execution has awakened a deep feeling in San Salvador.—*N. Y. Post.*

SALE OF ELEGANT VASES—BOHEMIAN GLASS AND PLATED WARE.—A large collection of splendid Italian vases, mantel ornaments, statuary, rich Bohemian glass ware, silver-plated ware, &c., imported by Signor Pandolfino, will be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, at Messrs. Birch & Sons' auction store, No. 1110 Chestnut street.

SALE OF VASES, MARBLE STATUARY, &c., &c.—B. Scott Jr., will sell this morning, at eleven o'clock, at the Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, a fine collection of carved vases, urns, French bronzes, marble statuary, &c., &c., all of the recent importations of Messrs. Vitti Brothers.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELING BAGS, CLOTH CAPS, LEATHER, &c., THIS DAY.—We recommend to the particular notice of boot and shoe dealers the large assortment of city and Eastern manufactured goods, embracing samples of 1,200 packages; also, 2,000 pounds oak tanned leather, &c., to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

CITY ITEMS.

HEALTH, COMFORT AND ECONOMY are all attained by the use of Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. They have been subjected to the severest comparative tests, and their triumph has been as complete as it has been universal. There is not a single point of merit in any Sewing Machine made on this continent that the "Wheeler & Wilson" instrument does not contain in the highest perfection. For all family purposes, therefore, it is incomparably superior to any other. Over 7,000 of them are now in use in Philadelphia. Office No. 704 Chestnut street.

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.

HEAVEN SPEED THEM.—Waterfalls are going out of fashion, and by the end of this season it will be as sensible for you to look for a cataract in a belle's eye, as a waterfall on the back of her head. They can be spared, for they are certainly about the ugliest thing in creation. For really elegant fashions, go to the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Elegance and utility form the rule at this magnificent establishment.

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of Italian Marble and Bronze Works of Art, the importation of Messrs. Vitti Brothers, will be sold this morning, at Mr. Scott's Art Gallery, No. 1020 Chestnut street, opposite the Academy of Fine Arts, at 11 o'clock. The assortment contains many rare and elaborate works of art well calculated to give general satisfaction. The Italian Marble "Sleeping Boy," by Barratta, has been very much admired.

TO THE HISTORY OF PERFUMES, published some time ago in England, may be added the appendix that Phalon's "Night-Blooming Cereus" has attained a sale that was never before reached by any extract for the handkerchief, in any part of the civilized world. Sold everywhere.

CURTAIN STORE, 1026 Chestnut Street.—C. M. Stout & Co. has a beautiful stock of Brocatella Piano Covers, Reps and Damasks, at reduced prices.

A SPECK OF DANGER.—The minutest black spot on the enamel of a tooth is an evidence that decay's effacing finger has touched it. Quickly interpose the Sozodont as a safeguard, or the tooth is gone, and not only that one, but perhaps half a dozen. Be assured that nothing but Sozodont will either effectually prevent or arrest dental disease.

FIVE-TWENTY COUPONS, Gold and Silver, and Compound-Interest Notes of 1864, bought at best market rates by Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the newest styles of Silk Hats, Felt, Cassimere, and Cloth Hats, now ready at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel.

COUNTRY MERCHANTS are cordially invited to call and examine our extensive assortment of Hats, Caps, and Furs before purchasing elsewhere. They will find it to their interest to do so.
C. OAKFORD & SONS.

CHARLES H. OWENS, 163 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.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks yesterday, as compared with the previous week:

	Sept. 19.	Sept. 25.
Capital stock	$14,442,350	$14,442,350
Loans	42,261,475	42,067,232
Specie	1,082,885	1,039,869
U. S. legal-tender	16,839,526	16,981,920
Deposits	37,465,120	37,405,333
Circulation	7,014,564	7,033,403

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the average condition of the banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, September 25, 1865:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	U. S. Notes.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia National	$500,000	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Commercial National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commonwealth National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Liberties National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Kensington National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn Township National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
National Security	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union National	300,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]

	Clearings.	Balances.
Sept. 18	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
" 19	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 20	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 21	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 22	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 23	[illegible]	[illegible]
" 24	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$30,990,531 02	$2,540,336 27

There was a very active stock market yesterday, and prices were generally higher. Government bonds, however, were not pressed for sale, and the transactions in them were very light. Investments seem to have taken a new channel of late, their direction pointing chiefly to the steam and passenger railroads of substantial character. At present there are few stocks offering greater security and the promise of higher returns for outlay than our city passenger railroads. The figures at which they are at present selling are quite low in view of the increased travel over all the roads, with the advanced rate of fare, and the general reduction of working expenses At any rate there can be, under no circumstances, the same losses, even in speculating in them, as attended the operations in oil shares. In the one case, we have the evidence before our eyes of horses, cars, rails, depots, and other property to assure us of a substantial foundation for the stock. In the other, nothing of value in many cases ever existed, but the certificates of stock which, in reality, were worth merely what they would bring per pound as waste paper. A few lots of 7-30 bonds were disposed of at 99¾, which is a fraction above last week's prices. The 5-20s were dull at 93¾@94. State loans are very dull; New City 6s sold at 96¾, and the municipals at 90¾. The Railroad share list was very animated, and every sale effected was at a further advance; Reading sold up to 55¾, a rise of 1 over Saturday's quotations. Heavy purchases of this stock are said to be making for New York account. The strikes in the coal regions have been grist to the mill of the Reading Railroad, while they diminished somewhat the profits of shippers and miners. The tonnage of the road last week was 91,000 tons, and the preceding week 90,000 tons of coal, at the high rate of 82 per ton. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 60¼, an advance of ¼. Philadelphia and Erie was firm at 27 and Camden and Amboy at 127½; North Pennsylvania advanced 1½; Catawissa common ½, and Catawissa preferred ¾; Northern Central sold at 45½ and Minehill at 50½. Railroad and Canal bonds were very quiet, the only sales being of Camden and Amboy 6s, '83, at 88½ and Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, at 85½. City passenger railroads were in active demand, with free sales of Spruce and Pine at 25; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 23¾, and Hestonville at 21½. Later in the day there were sales of the latter at 22, and at the close at 22½, an advance of 4¼ within a week. The stock of the Hestonville road is held in few hands, and the purchases being made are doubtless by parties who have in view the controlling of the next annual election of directors. It is estimated that the profits for the road out of which to declare the January dividend will be $60,000. The average receipts per day for May, June, July and August were $881, which is about 6 per cent., at the rate of $33 per share. For Second and Third 75 was bid, and for Tenth and Eleventh 45. Bank stocks are held firmly at 47 for Penn Township, 37 for Consolidation, 63 for Union, and 102 for Camden. Canal shares are active, with further sales of Morris at 52, Wyoming Valley at 59, Schuylkill Navigation common at 27 and preferred at 33. The general market closed very firm and active.

Gold closed at about 145½. The opening figure was 142⅞.

A new issue of fractional currency of the denomination of fifty cents will shortly be made, to replace, as far as possible, the last issue of half-dollar greenbacks, which have been extensively counterfeited. The engravers have been at work for some time upon the head of General Spinner, which will adorn the new note in place of the figure of Justice so familiar to holders of the last issue. The new ten-cent currency, of the same general form as other new fractional notes, will shortly be ready. They are printed on common bank-note paper.

The whole number of national banks created the past week is seven, which represent an authorized capital of $300,000
Amount previously authorized 336,206,701
The whole number of national banks now authorized is 1,557, with an aggregate capital of $337,006,701
Amount of circulation issued to the national banks for the week ending September 23 3,278,850
Previously issued 139,402,370
Total $186,681,220

The Adams National Bank of North Adams, Mass., is the only additional depository of public moneys designated by the Secretary of the Treasury during the past week.

The import entries of foreign merchandise at New York since the first of January are officially (to 1st August) and unofficially (to 23d) reported, as follows—the small entries of foreign specie being omitted:

January	$10,557,949	August 12	$5,017,443
February	11,368,964	August 19	5,076,589
March	15,769,191	August 26	5,053,115
April	12,597,972	September 2	4,798,903
May	12,699,024	September 9	4,138,000
June	16,619,289	September 16	7,683,330
July	15,963,398	September 23	5,002,566
August 5	9,484,358		
Total			$142,229,481
As against same time 1864			136,880,012

Decrease since January 1 ..... $44,600,123

The exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods, including foreign articles re-exported since January 1, are:

January	$16,661,093	August 9	$8,884,470
February	14,522,218	August 16	3,303,616
March	16,097,718	August 23	3,380,423
April	7,711,648	August 30	2,910,607
May	8,358,257	September 6	2,392,920
June	8,246,641	September 13	3,038,039
July	12,812,075	September 20	3,704,475
August 2	1,781,971		
Total			$103,095,220
Against same time 1864			168,120,191

Decrease to date $60,021,932

The following are the customs received in gold, and gold interest paid out at the New-York office of the United States treasury, since January 1, 1865:

Customs Received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$4,279,209	January	$3,449,000
February	4,823,218	February	3,429
March	5,370,026	March	2,009,665
April	6,395,560	April	1,897,197
May	8,239,195	May	10,292,360
June	7,887,358	June	1,066,274
July	9,068,106	July	1,714,397
August	13,190,400	August	454,575
Sept. 2	2,325,380	Sept. 2	1,366,269
Sept. 9	3,767,170	Sept. 9	968,470
Sept. 16	2,718,452	Sept. 16	2,218,[illegible]
Sept. 23	2,998,318	Sept. 23	230,877
Total	$70,481,855	Total	$23,536,011

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States Bonds, 1881	107¾	108¼
U. S. Certificates of Indebt's (new)	98½	98⅞
U. S. Certificates of Indebt's (old)	99½	100
U. S. Seven-Thirty Notes	99	99¼
Quartermasters' Vouchers	97	98
Orders for Certif. of Indebtedness	98	99
Gold	143	143¾
Sterling Exchange	157	158
Five-Twenty Bonds (old)	105½	106
Five-Twenty Bonds (new)	105½	106¼
Ten-Forty Bonds	93¾	94¼

Sales of Stocks, September 25.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

300 Crescent City	27½	130 Crescent City	23
100 Jersey Well, cash	65	100 Dunkard	1½
100 Mingo	2	200 Maple Shade, b30	3½
100 Maple Shade	5½	100 Egbert	70
200 do, b30	5¾	100 Dalzell	5 3
300 Peoples' Equitab	22½		

SECOND CALL.

100 Peoples' Equitab	22½	200 Lit Spring Petro	1½
100 Maple Shade	5½	100 Royal	1½
100 Hestonville R	22	100 Big Tank	70
100 Mingo	2	100 Industry	4½
500 do, lots	2.05	100 Wm Penn	1
100 Dunkard	40	100 Tarr Home	3½
200 Dalzell	3	100 do, c