UNITED STATES. 10-40 LOAN. This Bank has been authorized and is now prepare NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

OF THE

ess, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of we Hundred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United FIVE PER CENT. r annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all onds over \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, an-Subscribers will receive either Rogistered or Coupon onds as they may prefer

Begistered Bonds willibe issued of the denominations

fifty dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100), five
undred dollars (\$500), one thousand dollars (\$1,000),

This Loan, issued under authority of an act of Con

(ve thousand dollars (80,000), and can thousand dollars \$10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of ity dollars (850), one hundred dollars (8100), five hundred dollars (8500), and one thousand dollars (81,000). INTEREST will commence from data of subscription, or the accrued interest from the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, until further notice, in U.S. notes or notes of National ike, adding (50) fifty per cent. to the amount for pre-C. H. CLARK, President. CITY SIXES,

a thousand dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollar

FREE FROM TAXATION, OR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY DREXEL & CO.

NEW LOAN. U. S. 10-40°.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN

Bearing Five Per Cont. Interest IN COIM. tedeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the ple are of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS fter date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS re issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the ive-Twenties. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable sarly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half early interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of rom let March is required to be paid by purchasers i

All other Government Securities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of the BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881. the same denomination. For information apply at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers,

jy8-lm 114 South THIRD Street, Phila. THREE (3) YEARS' SEVEN PER.

CENT. LOAN OF THE BOROUGH OF SCRAMTON, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania. Coupons payable in the City of New York.
The undersigned will receive proposate until the
TWENTIETH DAY OF JULY, instant, for the purchase
of \$75,000 of the Bonds of the Borough of Scranton,
issued by virtue of a special Act of Assembly of the
Legislature of Pennsylvania, suittled "An act to authorize the raising of money and payment of bounties to
Younteers in the Borough of Scanton, in the county of
Jurerne." These Bonds draw interest at the rate of
EVEN PER CENT. per annum, payable on the first
day of JUNE and DECEMBER in each year, in the City
of New York. The principal is reimbursable in three
years from the first day of June, 1864.
The bonds are exempt from all State and local taxation, A tax sufficient to pay one half the amount of the
loan has been already levied.
Address J. O. PLATT, Treasurer, SCRANTON, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.
J. ROBINSON,
THOMAS DICKSON.

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9-10t Commissioners of Bourly Fund. Scranton. COMMISSION HOUSES.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF y14-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY—CONaining a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents,

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STATIONERS. 432 CHESTNUT Street

DRUGS. NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

NO. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FROMT and SECOND Streets. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-tent Medicines, Faints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first-class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Coucheas, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Lockwood, &c.,
FOE DYERS' USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME,

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FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at myl4-8m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are
BOW manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS.

which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of shees Tables, the manufacturers refer to their nume-group pairons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. WATER PIPE! DRAIN PIPE!-Montgomery Terra Cotta Works-Office and Warehouse, 1221 MARKET Street.

Warehouse, 1221 MARKET Street.

LIST OF CASH PRIORS:

For joint of \$ feet, 2 inch bore, 30 cents.

For joint of 3 feet, 3 inch bore, 30 cents.

For joint of 3 feet, 4 inch bore, 30 cents.

For joint of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 60 cents.

For joint of 3 feet, 6 inch bore, 76 cents.

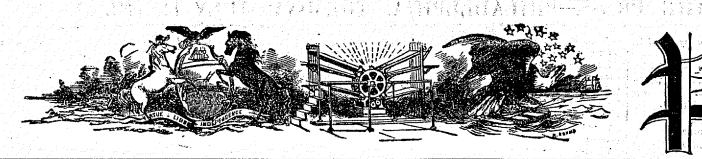
All sizes, from 2 to 15 inch dismeter.

Also, Branches, Turns, Traps, Chimney Tops, Chim
pey Flues, Garden Vases, &c.

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1231 MARKET Street.



A Sword for Semmes

VOL. 7.—NO. 293. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS. A Sword for Semmes.

[From the London Daily Telegraph, June 24] The arc invited by the lotter of Commander Pim, which we print in another part of our columns, to oncourage a subscription which is to be set on foot for the purpose of presenting a sword to Captain Semmes, of the Alabama. We insert the letter, but deciline allogether to approve or assist its object. These who start it are, to our way of thinking, a great deal more enthusiastic than sensible; and we confess to some astonishment in finding the names of naval officers at the head of the movement. Naval officers over the know, if they have ever seen.

E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. GARRYL.)

MASONIC HALL, 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

ARMY GOODS. FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS, 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, iashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Can-eens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army A liberal discount allowed to the trade.

CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY.

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LATE 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET; Have now on hand a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

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NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c.,

EOSIERY, GLOVES, GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, Acc., &c., &c.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also,
eanstantly receiving. NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental.

HOUSMAN & CO., NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.,

MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,

MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS, to which they INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE. A CARD TO THE PUBLIC.

CONGRESS SPRING. WATER DEPOT, 98 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

SARATOGA, July, 1863.

An attempt has been made to deceive the public by persons offering what they call "Consumers Wares," rom fountains, and at the price of six (6) centsper glass. The wholesale price of the genuine CONGRESS WATER, at New York, being about 7% cents per glass, the imposition of pretending to sell at reall at least the imposition of pretending to sell at retail at less than cost, and without allowance for freight, cartage, or breakage, is apparent; but their probable course has been to empty one bottle of genuine Congress Water

into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby christening its total contents.

We have never sold CONGRESS WATER in fountains, nor in vessels of any other description than ordinary And any without | CONGRESS | those words and letters on the cork | C. & W. | IB COUNTERFEIT-Whether from foun- WATER. tains or bottles.

CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors of Congress Spring.
The following gentlemen are supplied by us regularly
with genuine CONGRESS WATER in bottles, fresh from the Congress Spring:
FRED'K BROWN, cor. Fifth and Chestnut sts.
O. S. HUBBELL, 1410 Chestnut st.
J. C. TURNPENNY & CO., 941 Spruce at. THOS. J. HUSBAND, cor. Third and Spruce sts. STEVENS & CO., Continental Hotel. WYETH BROS., Walnut st.

NTERNAL REVENUE. WE HAVE IN PRESS AND SHALL SOON PUBLISH, A NEW EDITION OF BOUTWELL'S MANUAL

EXCISE LAW. Based upon the Act of Congress of June 30th, 1964. The Manual will contain a complete Index, Tables, Schedules, Decisions, and Rulings and Notes for the guidance of Officers of the Revenue and Business Men, and is the only ACCURATE WORK.

LITTLE, BROWN, & CO., jy9-stuth3t 110 WASHINGTON Street, Boston. EXCELSIOR" HAMS

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, OURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Ros. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to them-telees) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious favor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for salt.

my26-tuths3m OOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., Have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES. of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, apm PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. TUESDAY, JULY 12, 1864.

THE CUMBERLAND VALLEY. Excitement among the People-Flight of

the Negroes—The Situation. pondence of The Press. ] CHAMBERSBURG, July 10, 1864. ANTICIPATIONS OF THE INVASION. The Cumberland Valley has again been thrown into a forment of excitement by the rumored advance of the rebels. During the past few weeks the impression seemed to be gaining ground among the people that the enemy were about to make another rand demonstration in this direction. As no suffifent reason existed for this, however, everything vas done by General Couch to allay the rising alarm of the disquicted country folk. On Sunday afternoon last their worst fears seemed to be realized when a despatch reached General Couch, at his

leadquarters in Chambersburg, that a large rebel orce had attacked and defeated General Sigel at Martinsburg, and was advancing down the Shenanloah Valley. This news was immediately made public, and created considerable excitement. The erchants and warehousemen at once began packing and preparing their goods for removal. During the night the Franklin county farmers began passing through town with their stock, stern experience aving taught them caution. By Monday morning here was a continous stream of horses, mules, and ontrabands pouring through the town, each with one end in view, viz., to keep ahead of the rebels. About this time a New York battery arrived on a train from Harrisburg, and preparations were made or defence. It was gratifying to see the determination of the military and citizens of Chambersburg to defend the town. Preparations were made to throw up temporary fortifications, and on Monday evening. when a despatch was received announcing the advance of the robels to this side of the river, there was a spirit manifested which seemed to indicate that our men would stand by their guns to the last

noment. This conduct is in marked contrast to that

of last year, when an unaccountable stuper fell upon

THE STAMPEDE OF THE CONTRABANDS.

This is one of the most striking features of a rebel advance. At the first intimation of their approach begins the day of trial to the poor negro. All their little property is collected together, and they start on their pilgrimage down the Valley to Harrisburg, their Mecca and city of refnge. The road is lined with them; whole families, from the old father to the toddling child, go struggling along, terror de-pleted on their countenances, and filled with wild and distorted accounts of the advance of the enemy.

While one is saddened at the misery of the poor creatures, he cannot but be amused at heir appearance and uncalled for panic. I met an old man yesterday, the fortunate possessor of an old rickety wagon and horse, his available property onsisting of a bundle and two tin pans, making extraordinary exertions to outstrip his brethren on the road. Standing up, he was administering the most severe blows on his poor beast with an old rope. Altogether he would have made a fit character for the pen of a Dickens. On my remonstrating with him for his cruelty and uncalled for fright, telling him that the rebels were yet thirty miles in his rear, he replied, "Yes, sah! yes, sah! but I'se afraid of de flank movement!" He is, doubtless, ere this at Harrisburg, safe from "de flank movement." WHERE ARE THE REBELS?

Wednesday afternoon information was received hat the invading force had entered and passed through Hagerstown, and was advancing upon Chambersburg. This news seemed to be confirmed by the departure of a long train of cars, containing ne goods of the merchants and the machinery from railroad shops, also the rolling stock of the road tired from Hagerstown without destroying any public or private property. Friday noon, that they had again advanced, levying a contribution of \$50,000 upon the citizens, and, after burning the warehouses, everything seemed calm and the town was resuming rumors and exaggerated reports it is simply absurd stricken farmers are continually dashing into town. each with a different story. As a remarkable in-stance of terror increasing the imaginative powers of a man, one yesterday informed me that he had seen four hundred thousand rebels, all mounted, in Greencastle. That the rebels have evacuated Ha-

The history of affairs from the beginning, as far as I have been able to learn, is this: The rebel ex. pedition across the Potomac is led by Gen. Early he successor of Stonewall Jackson, in command of his celebrated division. The force is variously estimated at from twelve to twenty thousand. Cavalry and artillery accompany it. It came from Win-chester, in the Shenandoah Valley, advancing from there in two columns. One marched to Harper's Ferry, twenty miles distant; the other to Martinslumn met Sigel's advance south of Martinsburg. Sigel, however, retreated and evacuated the town. At Martinsburg the rebels again divided. One part followed Sigel east to Shepherdstown, on the Potomac, eight miles above Harper's Ferry. The other marched to Falling Waters, ten miles above at this point. He abandoned Shepherdstown, and

gerstown and fallen back to the main body is evi-

field. One body of rebels followed him. Hearing that the other body had crossed the river at Falling Waters and Williamsport, Sigel retreated to Harper's Ferry. This left the road into Pennsylvania open, without a Union soldier to oppose the enemy's The column of the enemy which marched from Winchester to Harper's Ferry met the Union advance at Leetown. A skirmish took place, and our

troops retired to Harper's Ferry, and withdrew across the river to Maryland Heights. They there burned the supplies, and destroyed the bridge which crossed the river. The rebels now occupied the town. As soon as Harper's Ferry was reached the rebels sent a force of cavalry and artillery ten miles down the south bank of the Potomac, opposite Point of Rocks. Here, for some distance, the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad runs along the water's edge. the abandonment of that portion of the road. They crossed. Their object is to prevent troops being sent Ferry.

The position, at the last accounts, was as follows:
There was a small Union garrison at Maryland
Heights; Sigel, with the troops from Martinsburg,
has reached that place. The rebels were on the south bank, and on the hills around it. A force was opposite Point of Rocks, ten miles below. A force was at Sharpsburg, six miles north, and another

coming towards Sharpsburg, from Falling Waters. A FUNERAL PROCESSION OF GERMAN STUDENTS.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Evening Post.]

BONN ON THE RHINK, June 23, 1864.

This quiet University town was a few days ago thrown into a state of considerable excitement by a melancholy accident, which removed from the small circle of Americans resident here one of its most respectable members, and afforded in some of its consequences a curlous illustration of German character and habits. The occurrence was the death, by drowning, of James Fitz Byrne, of St. Louis, Mo., who had been living in Bonn for nearly a year as a student in the University. On the atternoon of Wednesday, June 8, he went with a friend, for the purpose of bathing, to one of the floating baths which are anchored in the Rhine, opposite the town and near the further bank. These establishments, it should be said, contain only deessing rooms; but as a safeguard against the rapidity of the current, which here flows at the rate of five or six miles an hour, a small enclosure is formed about each of them by a floating barrier of logs.

Mr. Byrne had no sooner entered the water within A FUNERAL PROCESSION OF GERMAN STUDENTS. formed about each of them by a floating barrier of logs.

Mr. Byrne had no sooner entered the water within one of these enclosures than he was seized, as it is supposed, by cramp, which wholly deprived him of the control of his limbs, for he immediately went below the surface, and was in an instant swept by the current under the barrier and down the stream. He reappeared several times at the surface, apparently quite helpless, but the force of the current was so great that, though the bathing-master at once plunged in after him, it was impossible to reach him, and he was carried in a few moments out of sight. No trace of the body was discovered for several days, and it was not until the following Monday morning that a telegram was received announcing its recovery. It had been found on the previous evening, four days after the accident, several miles below Dusseldorf, and nearly sixty miles from Bonn.

As soon as the lody was received here it was

from Bonn.

As soon as the body was received here it was treated with unusual marks of attention by the personal triends of Mr. Byrne, by the students of the University, and by the Roman Catholic Church, to which communion he belonged. On Monday, June 18th, in the parish church of St. Martin, "a solemn soul-service," as it was called in the printed notice, was held "for the lost student of philosophy." In the Bonn Zeitung of Wednesday, the 18th inst., appeared the announcement of another requiem on the next day, and an "address to James Fitz Byrne, stud. phil."

In the same against notice was given that the buri-Fitz Byrne, stud. phil. The same paper notice was given that the burial would take place at nine o'clock in the evening, with a torch-light procession of the students. As the procession left the University it was headed by a band playing a funeral march; behind, then was borne a glided cross, which was followed by the priests in their official robes. Next came the hearse, drawn by four horses, and shaking with black plunes. Behind it walked the American friends of the deceased, then the Faculty of the University, whose respect and esteam for him was attack. plumes. Behind it walked the American friends of the deceased, then the Faculty of the University, whose respect and esteem for him were thus stri-kingly displayed, and then several of the "corps" of students, distinguished by the color of their caps, each corps carrying a flag, and each student a torch. The whole cortege may, perhaps, have num-bered two hundred.

each corps carrying a flag, and each student a torch. The whole cortege may, perhaps, have numbered two hundred.

As they moved slowly along to the cemetery, distant about half a mile from the University, now and then a hat was lifted among the spectators as the cross was carried by, but the babble of the irrepressible German tongues was scarcely diminished, and the rollicking crowd poured on after the procession. At the grave the customary Roman Catholic services were performed, and at their close the students, under the direction of a leader, whose form was dimly visible to those outside of the procession, and so outside of the graveyard, through the smoke of the torches, sang a parting lymn.

When these ceremonies were over the procession moved at a rapid step, the band playing quick marches, to the bank of the Rhine, where the torches were thrown into the water, and the multitude turned back into the city. As I walked along through the narrow streets, ringing with deafening reverberations of the songs, and cries, and whishing of the crowd, I could not but contrast with this brillant and bosterous performance of the most solemn of all rites the quiet and impressive manner in which, with simple services and sorrowful hearts, a company of American students commit one of their number to rest.

U. Official:

The Colored Troops PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1864. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The following extracts from letters of officers of the colored troops before Petersburg give graphic accounts of the bravery of these troops in the late battles before that city:

battles before that city:

Headquarters 220 U. S. Coloned Troofs, In the Field, Near Petersburg, Va., June 27, 74.

The problem is solved. The negro is a man, a soldier, a hero. Knowing of your laudable interest in the colored troops, but particularly those raised under the immediate auspices of the Supervisory Committee, I have thought it proper that I should let you know how they acquitted themselves in the late actions in front of Petersburg, of which you have already received newspaper accounts. If you remember, in my conversations upon the character of these troops, I carefully avoided saying anything about their fighting qualities till I could have an opportunity of trying them.

That opportunity came on the 16th inst., and since, and I am now prepared to say that I never, since the beginning of this war, saw troops fight better, more bravely, and with more determination and enthusiasm. Our division, commanded by General Hinks, took the advance on the morning of the 16th ject. Those who start it are, to our way of thinking, a great deal more enthusiastic than sonsible; and we confess to some astonishment in finding the names of naval officers at the head of the movement. Naval officers ought to know, if they have ever seen any service at all, that the career of the Alabama, until her last fatal and really galiant encounter, has not been altogether characterized by that which Commander Pim calls "naval daring." On the contrary, Captain Semmes has been a hundred times too prudent to risk the most useful vessel of the Confederate States at the game of "hammer and tongs." What he has done—and done with uncommon skill and success—has been to pounce down upon the unarmod and defencetess traders of the North, and to make himself scarce when any of their heavy war ships hove in sight. To do this, as Capt. Semmes has accomplished it, argues good seamanship, and has been a splendid service to the cause for which he cruised. Indeed, this one vessel, with her great rate of speed and ubiquitous movements, has not only destroyed millions of dollars worth in Federal property, but frightened off the seas many more ships than she has captured. She has been a sort of bonite among the flying fish till the Kearsarge harpooned her, to the immense relief of the small and holploss fry of the ocean. But this kind of career has been possible only because of her wonderful rate of speed. The best seamanship in the world could not have saved the Alabama so long if she had not been able to make filteen knots whenever a dangerous pursuer appeared. If a sword is to be given to anybody, therefore, it should be presented, we think, to Alr. Lahrd, or to his foreman of works; for, so far as the sailing of the famous cruiser is concerned, her constructors are the real heroes. Perhaps, however, the promoters of the present movement do not put their project upon this ground. We can hardly think they would, for British efficers ought not to be the persons to appland the "may alkering" of attacking, with a large figh enthusiasm. Our division, commanded by General Hinks, took the advance on the morning of the 15th inst., arrived in front of the enemy's works about 9 o'clock A. M., formed line, charged them, and took them most handsomely. Our regiment was the first in the enemy's works, having better ground to charge over than some of the others, and the only gun that was taken on this first line was taken, by our mon. The color-sergeant of our regiment planted his colors on the works of the enemy, a rod in advance of any officer or man in the regiment. The effect of the colors being thus in advance of the line, so as to be seen by all, was truly inspiring to our men, and to a correman in the regiment. The effect of the colors boing thus in advance of the line, so as to bo seen by all, was truly inspiring to our men, and to a corresponding degree dispiriting to the enemy. We pushed on two and a half miles further, till we came in full view of the main defences of Petersburg. We formed line at about 2 o'clock P. Al., reconcitred and skirmished the whole afternoon, and we were constantly subject to the shells of the enemy's artillery. At sunset we charged these strong works and carried them. Major Cook took one with the left wing of our regiment as skirmishers, by getting under the guns and then preventing their gunners from using their pieces, while he gained the rear of the redoubt, where there was no defence but the infantry, which, classically speaking, "skedaddled." We charged across what appeared to be an almost impassable travine, with the right wing all the time subject to a hot fire of grape and canister, until we got so far under the guns as to be shektered, when the enemy took to their rifle-pits as infantry men. Our brave fellows went steadily through the swamp, and up the side of a hill, at an angle of almost fitty degrees, rendered nearly impassable by fallen timber. Here again our color-sergeant, was conspleuous in keep-

understand Commander Pim's enthusiasm, then, to be poured out on account of the action off Cherbourg. There is, perhaps, no such objection here. The challenge was boldly accepted; the fight was gallantly fought out; stronger force, good gunnery, and better luck decided the victory for the Federal vessel; and we think Captain Semmes well deserves, as a sailor, all the consolation and applause which he can get.

But not from us. It is simply mischievous and meddlerome for British officers to set about collecting guineas for Captain Semmes. Indeed, we slould be neither displeased nor surprised to hear that they had received, in their capacity as servants of the public, an official rap upon the knuckles for their pains. To collect enough gold to buy a handsome sword would be easy enough, of course; everybody is agreed that the captain of the sunken Alabama handled his swift ship with uncommon success, and that he fought her in her one and only engagement with sufficient courage to prove that, had his business been to fight instead of to plunder, he would have been a valuable officer. Many persons are also of opinion that, whether he aided his cause by cruising or fighting, it was a just one; and some of them, we doubt not, would subscribe guineas enough to make a handsome presentation. But they would do an exceedingly slily and unpatriolte thing. They are not called upon to express a judgment upon Capt. S.'s valor; they can applaud it as much as they like—in private; but why compromise a difficult position by public action? We have had a good deal too much to do already with the Alabama. She was built in England, she had an English crew on board her when she went down, she fought the action with English cannon, and her commander—we are pleased to know—escaped by the humanity of an English yachtsman. That seems to us quite enough complication on our part with the destroyed cruiser, without abusing the absurd fashion of testimonials in favor of her captain. At any rate, if a subscription is to be raised, it should be after trust colored troops in the most responsible positions. Colonel Ames, of the 6th U. S. C. T., and our regiment, have just been relieved in the front, where we served our tour of forty-eight hours in turn with the other troops of the corps. While out, we were subjected to some of the severest shelling I have ever seen, Malvern Hill not excepted. The enemy got twenty guns in position during the night, and opened on us yesterday moraing, at daylight. Our men stood it, behind their works of course, as well as any of the white troops. Our men, unfortunately, owing to the irregular feature of the ground, took no prisoners. Sir, we can bayonet the enemy to terms on this matter of treating colored soldiers as prisoners of war far sooner than the authorities at Washington can bring him to it by negotiation. This I am morally, persuaded of. I know further that the enemy wont fight us if he can help it. I am sure that the same number of while troops could not have taken those works on the evening of the 18th; prisoners that we took told me so. I mean prisoners who came in after the abandonment of the fort, because they could not get away. They excuse themselves on the ground of pride; as one of them said to me, "D—difmen educated as we have been will fight with ningers, and your Government ought not to expect it?" The real fact is, the rebels will not stand against our colored-soldiers when there is any chance of their being taken prisoners, for they are consolous of what they justly deserve Our men went into these works after they were taken yelling "Fort. Pillor 12. The enemy well knows what this means, and I will yenture the assertion that that piece of infernal brutality enforced by them there has cost the enemy already two men for every one they so inhumanly murdered.

[Extract from Another Letter.]

plication on our part with the destroyed cruiser, without abusing the absurd fashion of testimonials in favor of her captain. At any rate, if a subscription is to be raised, it should be by some other persons than the officers of a Government who have been engaged in difficult correspondence with America upon the subject of the vessels which the Alabama has destroyed. We are strongly impressed by the proposal, but in this way, that we wish half-pay commanders and admirals had some business of their own to mind, and would let other people's alone.

Perings it may suggest a little prudence to Commander Pim, and moderate his admiration for the Alabama's career, if he reflects upon the dangerous precedent which she has established. A swift and able steamship, built, manned, and equipped in a foreign port, and sailing out of it under the nose of the law, which she defied, she has singly cleared the sea of Federal trading vessels. It was the first experiment of the kind since the introduction of steam, and has been complete. What it proves is that the salling commerce of the most powerful maritime nation must lie at the mercy of one or two such cruisers, so long as they can outstrip their strong pursuers. This discovery, at the present moment, when an European war impends, does not seem to us the kind of one which Englishmen ought to endorse with swords and guineas. We should not much enjoy its repetition ourselves if the Prussians and Austrians were to buy fast steamers at New York or New Orleans, and turn them loose upon our gold ships and tea-trade Indiamen. It was to protect unarimed merchantmen from this obvious peril that the Congress at Paris did alt-it could to put down privatetring. Pederal America would not accept the proposal, and she has been not unjustly punished in consequence; but England was wise enough to meet it half way; and those are either foolish or ill-informed who do not see that the Alabama is a bad precedent for ourselves. The German Powers are as destitute of naval resources as the Confeder

they so inhumanly murdered.

[Extract from Another Letten.]

As I am not writing a strictly formal letter I shall take the liberty to express the satisfaction that we all feel that, at last, Congress has acknowledged the worth of our troops as soldierss and are one step nearer owning their rights as men. Whether or not the action of June 15th had anything to do with the voice of the House in passing the "Equalizing Act," I cannot say. And as the ultimate end is now obtained, it perhaps matters but little. Still I could have wished that our lawgivers had meted out justice for Justice's sake, and not as a matter of policy and expediency. But that it is passed at all is a matter of wonder to some ofus, and of congratulation to all. We feel that if our boys fought so well when laboring under a feeling of doubt, almost of despondency, as to the course Government would pursue with them, we would not fear for their valor when they are stimulated by a feeling of hope and public appreciation. You have doubtless read and heard much of their conduct during the engagement of June 15th; but, as a seneral thing, the newspaners give but a partial Order of General Sherman. Order of General Sherman.

PUNISHMENT OF GUERILLAS, EMISSARIES, AND
THEIR SYNTAHIZERS.

The following letter is published to the people of
Tennessee and Georgia, living within the limits of
the Department of the Cumberland, for their information, as expressing the sentiments of the Department commander. The same instructions are hereby given to post and district commanders, and the
same penalties imposed upon all nurderers, robbers,
incendiaries, and raiders, their aiders and abettors,
and any person, upon well-founded accusation of
having violated his oath of allegiance to the United
States, will be brought to trial before a militarycommission as a traitor.

Headquarters Military Div. of the Miss.

having violated his oath of allegiance to the United States, will be brought to trial before a military commission as a traitor.

Headquarters Military Div. of the Miss.,

Big Shanty, Ga., June 21, 1864.

General Burbridge, Com'g District of Kentucky:

General Burbridge, Com'g District of Kentucky:

General Burbridge, Com'g District of Kentucky:

General states of men styling themselves Confederate partisans or guerillas, call for determined action on your part.

Even on the Southern "State Rights" theory, Kentucky has not seceded. Her people, by their votes and by their actions, have adhored to their allegiance to the National Government, and the South would now coerce her out of our Union and into theirs, by the very dogma of "coercion," upon which so much stress was laid at the outset of the war, and which carried into rebellion the people of the middle and border slave States.

Put politics aside, these acts of the so-called partisans or guerillas are nothing but simple murder, horse-stealing, arson, and other well defined crimes which do not sound so well under their true name as more agreeable ones of warlike meaning.

Now, before starting on this campaign, I foresaw, as you remember, that this very case would arise, and I asked Governor Bramlette to at once organize in each county a small, trustworthy band, under the slieriff if possible, and at one dash arrost every man in the community who was dangerous to it; and also every fellow hanging about the towns, villages, and cross-roads, who had no honest calling, the material out of which guerillas are made up; but this sweeping exhibition of power doubtless seemed to the Governor and the fact is, we are thrown back one hundred years in civilization, law, and everything cise, and will go right straight to anarchy and the devil if somebody don't arrost our downward progress. We, the military, must do it, and we have right and law on our side. All governments and communities have a right to guard against real and even supposed danger. The whole people of Ken were spent in crossing an open, almost level field a quarter of a mile in width. But under all this fire they remained perfectly bidable, and when the order to charge came, they were as ready to obey and as enthusiastic to rush on as any soldiers could be. From Another Latter.]

\* \* \* The Johnnies are not as much afraid
of us as they are of the Mokes, (i. e., colored troops.)
When they charge they will not take any prisoners,
if they can help it. Their cry is, "Romember Fort
Pillow" Sometimes, in their excitement, they forget what to say, and when they catch a man they
say: "Romember what you done to us, way back,
down dar!" lown dar!"
On the road stop at a farm-house, and ask the darks where the proprietor is, the answer returned is: "Marsa gwan to Petersburg, and so is all de rest ob de family." Return Home of Hon. Thaddens Stevens

An Impromptu Serenade.

Mr. Stevens arrived at his home in Lancaster on Friday evening last, from Washington. It was not known, except by a few of the citizens, that their honored reconstructions. honored representative was in their midst until the strains from the Union League Band, in front of his residence, about 9½ o'clock, gave them the in-formation. A considerable audience was gathered ins residence, about 25 o'clock, gave them the information. A considerable audience was gathered in a few minutes, and after the band had performed several pieces. Mr. Stevens made his appearance at the door, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He returned thanks to his neighbors and riends for their kind greeting, after an absence of seven months in the public service. It was not his intention, he said, to make a speech, or to refer at length to the proceedings of the late session of Congress. His duties had been somewhat onerous, but if the legislation of Congress would have the effect to aid the Government to put down the gigantic and wicked rebellion, he would be amply repaid for all his labors. He had not agreed with the majority in the repeal of the commutation clause, but it was argued by the friends of the repeal that it would have the effect to fill up the ranks of the samy with men, and that Copperheads would have to perform personal service or furnish substitutes. If this would be the effect of the law he would rejoice: Especially would he be pleased, it those who were doing all they could to embarrass the Government in this crisis of the country's fate, and using efforts to prevent the filling up the ranks of the army, were compelled to do their duty to the country. In regard to the state of the country, the sneaker

army, were compelled to do their duty to the country.

In regard to the state of the country, the speaker said he had no doubt whatever as to the final result of the present contest between liberty and slavery; the only doubt he had was whether the nation had yet been sufficiently chastised for their cruel oppression of a harmless and long suffering race, a portion of God's children. Whenever the Almighty saw that, we as a people were properly lumillated and chastened for our sins in this regard, victory would assuredly perch upon our banners, and we would become a great; united, and altogether free people. He feared, however, that our cup was not yet util. The failure of the House to concur with the Senate in submitting to the people an amendment to the Constitution forever abolishing slavery in the United States, by the opposition of the unority preventing a two-third vote in favor of it, he was fearful would postpone the day when He would say, "Peace, be still?"

Mr. Stevens asked to be excused from saying mything further, as he was somewhat wearled by travel and the heat, and bade the crowd good night. Mr. Stevens is enjoying good health. Hard work seems to agree with him, and from all appearances lie is now as able to enter the field against the rebels and their sympathizers as at any time since he entered Congress in 1859. This will be gratifying news to the thousands in Laneaster county who delight to honor their distinguished representative. by recognized belligerent power, and must, if detached from a main army, be of sufficient strength, with written orders from some army commander, to do some military thing. Of course, we have recognized the Condecrate Government as a belligerent power, but deny their right to our lands, territories, rivers, coasts, and nationality—admitting the right to rebel and move to some other country, where laws and customs are more in accordance with their own ideas and prejudices.

2d. The civil power being insufficient to protect life and property, ex necessitata rei, to prevent anarchy, "which nature abhors," the military steps in, and is rightful, constitutional, and lawful. Under this law, everybody can be made to "stay at home, and mind his and her own business," and if they won't do that, can be sont away, where they cannot keep their honest neighbors in fear of danger, robbery, and insult.

3d. Your military commanders, provost marshals, and other agents, may arrest all males and females who have encouraged or harbored guerillas and robbers, and you may cause them to be collected in Louisville, and when you have enough, say three or four hundred. I will gues them to be sent down the Mississippi, through their guerilla gauntiet, and by a salling ship send them to a land where they may take their negroes and make a colony with laws and a future of their own. If they won't tive in peace in such a garden as Kontucky, why we will kindly send them to another, if not a better land, and, surely, this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kontucky. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this: nor

send them to another, if not a better land, and, surely, this would be a kindness to them, and a God's blessing to Kentucky. I wish you to be careful that no personalities are mixed up in this; nor does a full and generous love of country, "of the South," of their State or country, form a cause of banishment, but that devilish spirit which will not be satisfied, and that makes war the pretest for murder, arson, thet in all its grades, perjury, and all the erimes of human nature.

My own preference was and is, that the civil authorities of Kentucky would and could do this in that State, but if they will not, or cannot, then we must, for it must be done. There must be an "end to strile," and the honest, industrious people of Kentucky and the whole world will be benefitted and rejected at the conclusion, however arrived at.

I use no concealment in saying, that I do not object to men or women having what they call "Southern feeling," if confined to love of country, and of peace, honor, and security, and even a little family pride, but these become "crimes" when enlarged to nean love of murder, of war, desolation, famino, and all the horrid attendants of anarchy.

I am, with respect, your friend,

W. T. Sherman, Major General.

By command of Major General Thomas.

Wh. D. Whippele, Chief of Staffe Official:
Greinard Hoppman, A. A. G.

GERHARD HOPPMAN, A. A. G.
Major General L. H. ROUSSEAU,
Commanding District of the Tennessee. fening isbling — As one of the brigades of Sherman's army was is brilliolemn ner in bright-eyed girl of five summers. When she betell the ensign of the Republic at the head of the column she cried, clapping her tiny hands, "Oh, pa, pa! God made that flog! See the stars!" power of description, witness the pictures of the Borghese Garden at, Rome, in "Monte Benl," could not fail to arrest the sympathy of all who appreciate what is best in art, and to be remembered. If ever there lived an imaginative writer, who had a manner of his own—not therefore a mannerism—it was Nathaniel Hawthorne. The man was, in every respect, singular. With a handsome presence, and no common powers of pleasing, when once a way was forced to them, (the word is not too strong), he hid himself from his popularity and its privileges, with a rhyness which might have been misread for affectation, had it not been persistent—or for sullenness by those who never saw the bright candid smile, and never heard the genial talk in which he could indulge, when he could prevail on himself to break the spell.—London Athencum. PERSONAL. - Mr. Samuel Wilkeson writes an interesting

> letter to the Tribune describing the adjournment of the House of Representatives, in which we find this popular men:
> In the Representatives Hall the members flock on popular men:
>
> In the Ropresentatives Hall the members flock on to the floor, and the galleries fill with the curious to see an adjournment. Altitle knot surrounds Thad Stevens, and of course they laugh, for the rich nature of this marvelously-endowed man perpetually overflows wit. He carries his age more lightly than any man in the House. Never absent from his duties; never sick; never belind his work; never unprepared; never asking a postponement for any reason personal to himself; familiar with all the business of the session; responsible for the ways and means to carry on the war and maintain the country's credit; ever ready for debate; ready on call to attack, to defend; constantly going with his iun and his sarcams into his adversaries' defences, he is, in his seventy-third year, a wonderful example of tresh vitality and youthful life in extreme age.
>
> And there is General Schenck, the head of the Military Committee, with brows and jaws of bronze hardness and strength, a ready and pointed debater, with the will of a true leader, which the irritation of an old gunshot wound received in battle occasionally smarts into impatience or passion—a clear-scelog, stratightforward, practical man, who, with his colleagues Garfield, and others, deserve well of the country for their unceasing labor and palustaking to enlarge the annies and increase their efficiency. And near him is the vacant seat of Kasson, of Iowa, a natural-born legislator, and destined to influence and distinction. He superados to the power and habit of labor the talent to think clearly and continuously on his leys. He is

Kasson, of Iowa, a natural-born legislator, and destined to influence and distinction. He superadds to the power and habit of labor the talent to think clearly and continuously on his legs. He is blessed with exemption from the vanity to produce rhetorical effects. He speaks right on what he thinks with sustained-nervous fluency, and with a voice whose volume and cut reach to and fill all parts of the hall. Legislation is a business with him, and ke works hard at it for permianent results. Few men on the floor are listened to with more pleasure than this young Iowan, and if his district is wise it will measure the length of his term of service in Congress by his term of life.

And there is Henry Winter Davis, a young man, yet of national fame. His speech on the reconstruction of the Union, delivered without notes, but with an uninterrupted flow of law and reason, was one of the mest complete exhibitions of parilamentary oratory of the highest order ever heard in the House in the last twenty years. When the politics of Maryland lose their Border-State isolation and savagery, and the State's position in the Union is without formentation, this man's consequence will immediately become, and will remain, national.

Kelley of Philadelphia, stands reading an open went stendily through the swamp, and up the side of a binl, at an angle of almost fitty degrees, rendered nearly impassable by fullen timber. Here again our color-sergeant was conspleuous in keeping far ahead of the mild, till he would turn about and wave the stars and stripes at his advancing couracies; then stendily advancing again, under the fire of the, enemy, till he could and wave the stars and stripes at his advancing couracies; then stendily advancing again, under the fire of the, enemy, till he could always have the stars and stripes at his advancing to the star of the hall always have the star of the hall always has the sadvancing of those who hold the crest. It was in this way that we got such a decided advantage over the enemy at "South Mountain." We took, in these two redoubts, four more gangs, making, in all, five for our regiment, two redoubts, and part of a rifie pit as our day's work. The 1st, staff, and titl. U. S. Colored Troops took one more redoubt, and the enemy abandoned the other. It has two two got the more gans, making his consequence will immediately become, and will remain, and the work of the star of

due the success and eclat of the reception. It is said that he is to be made a marshal for his good services in Mexico, and I think there is good ground for the report. He seems to be a man of about fifty-six or so, and has a bold, hardy look. In his full uniform as a general to-day, he looked very well. I may notice General Neigro also. He is commandant of the force in this place, and a man after the sort of Bazaine. I think that as long as two such men remain near Max, he has little to Tear, but how long they will be on this soil I would like to learn. As soon as the force now being organized for the Emperor comes out, it is thought that the French proper will go away. That body of raseals, la legion elrangere, is to 'stay, and with the new force of stringers it will form, I think, an army not at all to the taste of the Mexicans.

— The Copperhead papers, says the Tribune, re-The Copperhead papers, says the Tribune, re-cently asserted that William S. Fish, late colonel of the 1st Connecticut Cavalry, who was lately convicted by court martial of numerous crimes, had

and peculation. A most respectable and conscien superintendent of the Albany penitentiary, inquir-ing if Fish were still a prisoner. We have been shown the reply, dated July 6, in which Amos Pillsbury, the superintendent, says that Fish "is still confined here, and is employed at light work in the 'Army Shoe' department.''

— A London correspondent furnishes an interest-— A London correspondent furnishes an interesting piece of personal testimony with regard to the song-writing factor of the Times, now in New York:

"I was at the Reform Club a few nights ago, and heard an explanation of his appointment as Times correspondent in America. A gentleman of high literary position informed our party that, in 1881, Delaney asked Thackeray's opinion as to whom he should send to America to replace Russell, who had 'made money' and wanted to return. He added, also, that what was required was a man who could follow instructions, and that the individual in question need not be familiar with American polities. 'Well; then,' said Thackeray, looking up with that 'quiet, eynical expression familiar to him, 'the best man I know of is Mackay; he doesn't know much of anything, and has never been troubled with principle. He's the very mand od oj just as you order.' And so Nackay got the appointment."

— The name of the surgeon of the Alabama, who went down with his ship while in the performance

have doubless read and heard much of their con-duct during the engagement of June 15th; but, as a general thing, the newspapers give but a partial view. To appreciate fully what they did one must remember that it was not a charge made suddenly on first finding the enemy, and while all was en-thusiagen, but that for five long hours they were subjected to a heavy cannonade of shot and shell, all the time cautiously approaching—walking— creeping—crawling in the very dust, by regiment, by company, and almost man by man. Five hours were spent in crossing an onen, almost level field a went down with his ship while in the performance of his duty, was David Herbert Llewellyn. He was the son of the curate of Euston Royal, Wilts, England. How poor Llewellyn did his duty may England. How poor Liewellyn did his duty may be judged, says the London Lancet, by the following touching episode of the battle:

"The whaleboat and dingy, the only two boats uninjured, were lowered, and the wounded men placed in them, Mr. Fulham being sent in charge of them to the Kearsarge. When the boats were full, a man who was unwounded endeavored to enter one, but was held back by the surgeon of the ship, Mr. Llewellyn. 'See,' said he, 'I want to save my life as much as you do, but let the wounded men be saved first.' 'Doctor,' said the officer in the boat, 'we can make room for you.' 'I will not peril the wounded men,' was his reply. He remained behind, and sauk with the ship—a loss much deplored by all the officers and men."

— A correspondent of the San Francisco Golden

- A correspondent of the San Francisco Golden Era speaks thus of Gen. Grant: Era speaks thus of Gen. Grant:

"He at one time was one of us. He same to California in early days, in '49, I think, as an officer in the regular army. Shortly after arriving here he resigned his commission and engaged in the business of teaming, handling boxes and barrels, as well as horses, with the best of us. He was unfortunate, very, for a while; sold out his business, and thendid not do so well. Went up the country—to Knight's Ferry, I believe—did worse, and thenwent home disgusted. This you may believe, every word of it. I enclose reference. I think it about time California should claim him."

— A novel called "Whitter?" has been published. .— A novel called "Whither?" has been published in London, in which the characters are all living personages, and include Lord Palmerston, Tennyson, Florence Nightingale, and Mr. Delane, of the London Times. Earl Russell, Mr. Spurgeon, and Mr. Cobden also figure in the work, which, as a

literary production, is mere trash.

— Brigadier General De Tousbrland has been relieved from the command of New York city and harbor, and ordered to report to General Grant. He will probably be assigned to the command of his old division in the 2d Corps. Brigadier General L. O. Hunt has been assigned to the command made vacant by the transfer of Gen. De Tousbriand. -President Lincoln has sent a major general's General Harker, who lost his life while gallantly

leading his men against the enemy's works at Kene-- Captain Winslow, of the Kearsarge, is fifty three years of age, a native of Wilmington, N. C. He has been in the navy since he was fourteen years of age, having been appointed through the influence of Daniel Webster. His family reside at Roxbury, Mass.

ordinary and minister plenipotentiary for France to income of 56,000f. a year, and one of 93,000f. to his -M. Kenan is about to bring out a new work, a

history of the Virgin Mary, which is to appear next

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO HAWTHORNE.-We may

ENGLISH TRIBUTE TO HAWTHORNE.—We may well feel more than ordinary sadness in recording the departure of one so distinct, so national, and yet so universal as Hawthorne, from the world of postical fiction, because it was this journal, if we do not mistake, which first drew attention to his genius. Some time before his "Twice-Told Tales" were collectedly published, in the year 1837, the Athenaum, without the slightest clue to their authorship, had singled out one or two of the sketches which had figured in the American periodicals as something remarkable and precious for their delicacy, quaintness, and color, which could only be attained by a transatlantic author—a color, to boot, widely different from that of Irving's "Knickerbocker" legends—and still more finely apart from the 'tint of Brookden Brown's stories, which, American as they wore, were modelled after the fashion of Godwin, even as Fennimore Cooper's were according to the pattern of the Scott romances. At first they attracted not much attention among the many, but sufficient to make their writer sought for by the managers of periodicals. They were presently followed by other miscellanies and books for children, and by four movels, two of which were "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables." The publication of these drew the attention of Europe to Hawthorne, as one of the greatest and most individual masters of fiction living, and his tales were thenceforth eagerly sought for, translated, as we know, into French, German, Russian, and probably other foreign languages. The terse vigor of their style, combined with a quaint and dreamy fanny—the hold with which the stories of "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of the Seven Gables" grasp the reader—the vigorous and "delicate markings" of character, as in the erring minister, who tempied Heister Prynne' to shame, and the poor, brain-crazed creature in "The House"—the exquisite The Fight at Monocacy Junction. LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY
WOUNDED.

Augustus Pabst, 14 N J
Steven H Powell, 14 N J
Lewis P Bruen, 14 N J
J Thos G Nokin, 87 Pa
Lewis P Bruen, 14 N J
J Thos G Nokin, 87 Pa
Heinrich Pollard, 14 N J
J Thos G Nokin, 87 Pa
Heinrich Pollard, 14 N J
J Thos G Nokin, 87 Pa
Heinrich Pollard, 14 N J
J Saml McGinley, 87 Pa
Chas Everingham, 14 N J
Dani G Huzey, 87 Pa
Disrael C Wood, 138 Pa
Jacob Kiepper, 188 Pa
Jacob LIST OF PENNSYLVANIA AND NEW JERSEY

WHAT THE ARMY THINKS OF THE NEW ENROLMENT BILL.—A letter from General Grant's army says: "More glorious news still is it that there is to be no more commutation. Having stated the fact in a large company to-day, I saw a corps commander spring wildly from his seat with exclamations of joy, and then he ordered his last champague and the last lump of ice, and the toast was, 'Hore's to no commutation! 'Thou throups clinked and each said 'How?' Then each said 'Drink hearty.' Then all clinked tin-cups again, and finally we all chorused 'So-o-o-oh?' Which ceremony is 'a way we have in the army.'"

A PARK AT WILMINGTON.—The citizens of Wilmington, Del., are opposed to public parks. The
Councils of that city took measures, a week or two
sgo, to purchase land on the Brandywine for a
public park. This has raised a storm of indignation from some of the citizens, who oppose it because the increase of gold, the war, its attendant
taxes, &c., render it foolish for the corporation to
be spending money for what can be done without:
They consider that there is fresh air enough, groves
within ten minutes walk around the city, to accommodate all those who are afraid of injury to their
health from the confinement of a large city.

THREE CENTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 11.

| 100 | 1014 | 2000 | do | 1224 | 2000 | do | 1024 | 10000 Gm&amb mort 6s 114 | 1000 | do | 104 | 1000 Elmira 7s | 110 | 1000 | do | 104 | 100 | Pini & Jerie R | 153 | 344 | 3000 Gam&amb mort 6s 114 | 6000 Morris Canal | 113 | 2400 | do | 156 & int 114 | 113 | 113 | 114 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | 115 | | SECOND BOARD. | 2000 State 5s... C&P.100 | 100 Maple Shade..... 11 | 100 U S 5 20 bdsin 100 tlot4| 50 Del Mutual Ins... 33 | 100 U S T 7-30 N F&A | End-106 | 18 Norristown R.... 63 | 18 Norristown R.... 63 | 18 Norristown R.... 63 | 18 Norristown R..... 63 | 18 Norristown R.... 63 | 18 Norrist

End-106

AFTER HOARDS.

250 US T 7-50 N F&A

9 Penna R. 72

9 Penna R. 72

1000 State 55. 100

60 Minehill R. C&P. 64½

200 do 106½

200 do 106½

100 Reading. b5. 65½

100 Reading. b10. 65½

100 Reading. b10. 65½

100 Reading. b10. 65½

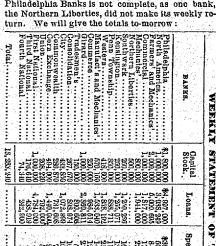
100 Reading. b10. 65½

100 do 55½

100 Reading. b10. 65½

100 do 65½ CLOSING PRICES-DULL.

The following statem Philadelphia Banks is not complete, as one bank the Northern Liberties, did not make its weekly re



88888 

836, 345, 339, 47 \$2, \$15, 293 39 The stock market suffered under the intelligence of the further advance of the rebel invaders. Business was almost at a stand, and there was scarcely anything else talked of on the street or in the store than the invasion. There was no panic or flurry generally speaking among the brokers or their customers, and there was more confidence expressed as to the immediate future than one might imagine would be found in such sensitive quarters. Gold was quoted, at 9½ o'clock, at 200; it was merely a quotation, and could not stand the test of bona fide purchase and sale. Accordingly, at 11 o'clock, only 282 was asked; at noon, 283; 1 P. M., 282; 3 P. M., 288, and 4 P. M., 278. The sales at these figures were very limited, and they were effected only through necessity. The market for stocks was generally lower. It was a singular circumstance that in the depression which was the order of the day as respects all other stocks, the loans of the Government were not only firmly held, but comup to 106-a rise of 1, and the five-twenties at 101 1/2a rise of 14. Reading shares closed at a decline of 2 on Saturday's figures; Minebill Railroad and Philadelphia and Erie were also lower. Pennsylvania Railroad, which sold at one time at 72, closed at 71½ bid. There was no quotation for Northern Central Railroad. Those roads unaffected by the Norristown and North Pennsylvania Railroad were

both higher. State and city securities were un-changed. Allegheny county coupon 5s were ½ lower; Schuylkill Navigation also fell 1. The only change n canal stocks was an advance of 134 in Wyoming Valley. Bank stocks were quiet. A sale of the Bank of North America was reported at 155. Oils were rather more active; Maple Shade advanced The following are the quotations for some of th eading mining and oil stocks: Fulton Coal ... 8
Big Mt Coal ... 7
N Y & Mid C F ... 19
Green Mt Coal ... 5
N Carbondale Cl. 2
New Creek Cil ...
Feeder Dam Coal 

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., New United States Bonds, 1881.... New Certificates of Indebtedness... New United States 73-10 Notes..... Gold.... The Minehill and Schuylkill Haven Railroad \$1.85 per share, clear of State and United States tax,

Mass.
— Senator Colfax, Speaker of the National House of Representatives, has been visiting Troy. He was handsomely welcomed and entertained by the principal citizens.
— Kenny Meadows, the English artist, has been put upon the recent list of British pensions, and will get £80 a year, a mean sum it, is thought. Miss the money, whereas the lady receives from £1,000 to £3,000 for one of her novels.
— A statue of Mozart is about to be cretted in the centre of the square at Vienna which bears the name of the great composer, in the room of the fountain now standing there.
— Garibaild has embarked from Caprera on board the Duke of Sutherland's yacht for the baths of Ischia.
— The Marquis de Ferriere-le-Vayer, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary for France to the King of the Belgians, has just died at Brussels. pital stock.
The Great Western Railway earnings for the week ending July 1 were: Freight and live stock.
Mail and sundries..... Total .... \$13,385 0314 44,385 1834 Corresponding week last year \$1,050 15

The Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company earned the fourth week in June : 1963. \$7, 322 17 6, 127 25 625 94 Passengers \$6.731 44 87.352 17
Freight 15,914 54 6,127 85
Mall, Express, and Telegraph. 1,191 11 822 94
Total this month to date... 75,025 10 40,706 50
Total for the liscal year commencing January 1.... 457, 462 96 292, 559 65
The carnings of the Atlantic and Great. Western
Railway for the last six months were:

Passengers, Malls, 6c. Preipht. Total.
January \$85,615 \$162,653 \$227,299
February. \$50,169 \$178,852 \$229,011
March \$69,518 \$166,215 \$225,733
April. \$63,992 \$133,275 \$197,287
June \$73,634 \$20,857 \$73,571 \$157,487
June \$73,634 \$20,857 \$314,521
INPORTS OF FOREION DRY GOODS AT NEW YORK.
Entered at the port. \$25,254,330 \$3,573,293 \$45,623,725
Thrown on market. \$27,278 \$24,611 \$656,078
Since Jan. 1—
Entered at the port. \$25,254,330 \$3,573,293 \$45,623,725
The New York Evening Post of yesterday says:
Gold opened at \$255, and, after falling to \$231, closed

Gold opened at \$255, and, after falling to \$231, closed

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by ..15 04 Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as these aford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRESS. AT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and entire copy of the Paper will be given.

dull at 283%. Exchange is moderately active at 109% for gold, and 304@305 for currency.

The loss market is active and less stringent at even per cent. The bank statement shows an increase in deposits The bank statement shows an increase in deposits of nearly ten millions, and in loans an increase of over one and a haif millions.

Mr. Fessender is at the Sub-Treasury to-day, and is in consultation with the leading financial authorities on the best methods of harmonizing the action of the Treasury with that of the banks, so that heavy payments on account of future loans may be made without deranging the movements of the currency, or causing those frequent and disastrous spasms in the money market, the apprehension of which has interfered with the success of recent Treasury negotiations. the money market, the apprehension of which has interfered with the success of recent Treasury negotiations.

Governments are steady. Coupons of 1881 are wanted at 101; Five twenties at 104; @101; \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Seventhirties are offered at 103; for April and October, and Certificates at 93; \$\frac{1}{2}\$.

State stocks are strong, coal stocks dull, mining shares heavy, and railroad bonds strong.

Railroad shares are depressed and irregular, the best dividend-paying Western stocks being less in demand. The appended table exhibits the chief movements this morning compared with the latest prices of Saturday. issouri Sixes 69
actific Mail 275
ew York Central Railroad 135
rie 113% After the Board the market was heavy. New York Central closed at 131½, Erie at 113½, Erie Preferred at 114½, Hudson at 121, Reading at 132, Michigan Southern at 88, Illinois Central at 129, Pittsburg at 109, Rock Island at 110, Fort Wayne at 111, Canton at 34, Cumberland at 63½.

Philadelphia Markets. JULY 11-Evening There is a firmer feeling in the Flour market, and olders are asking an advance. Sales comprise about 5,000 bbls at \$11@11.50 for good and choice extra, and \$11@12 \$\text{#} bbl for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying at the above rates for extra and extra family, and \$13@13.50 % bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and in demand at an advance. Corn Meal scarce and in demand at an advance. Corn Meal is also scarce, and prices are better.

Grain.—Wheat has advanced, with sales of about \$,000 bus at 250@250c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bu for reds, and 275c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bu for prime Kentucky white. Rye is in demand at 170@175c. Corn is scarce, with sales of about 3,000 bus prime yellow at 170c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bu. Oats are in demand, with sales of 4,000 bus at 96@97c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bu. Most holders ask more.

Bank.—Quereitron has advanced. 50 hhds first No. 1 sold at \$50 \$\mathfrak{T}\$ ton. Most notices ask more.

BARK.—Quercitron has advanced. 50 hhds first.

No. 1 sold at \$50 \$\mathbb{G}\$ ton.

Corron.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and prices have advanced; we quote middlings at 170@175c \$\mathbb{H}\$, cash.

GROCERIES.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales, but holders continue very firm in their views.

Skeds.—Clover is scarce and in demand at \$960.

9.50 \$\mathbb{G}\$ 64 fts. Timothy is selling at from \$3.25@3.40.

9 bus. Flaxseed is selling on arrival at \$3.40@3.50. Thouse The market is very firm, but the sales are limited owing to the high views of holders. WHISKY.—There is very little doing; bbls are offered at \$1.80@1.32 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain

Philadelphia Cattle Market,

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

JULY 11—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips'
Avenue Drove Yard reach about 1,450 head this week. There is more activity in the market, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. First quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers are selling at from 16@17c; 2d do at 14%@15%c; and common at 12@14c # h, as to quality. The market closed firm, within the above range of prices. Cows are in fair demand, with sales of 160 head at from \$20@65 % head, as to quality.

SHEEP have advanced; 4,200 head sold at from 6½

@7%c % b, gross, as to quality.

Hogs are better; 5,400 head arrived and sold at from \$1400 head. from \$14@15 the 100 hs, net.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the following

States:

680 head from Pennsylvania,
430 head from Ohio.

400 head from Illinois.

The following are the particulars of the sales:
Martin Fuller & Co., 107 Western Steers, selling at from 15@17c # b for good to extra.

M. Ullman, 50 Lancaster county Steers, selling at from 14@16c # b for common to extra.

P. Hathaway, 45 Lancaster and Chester county Steers, selling at from 14@16c # b for common to extra.

Jones McClese, 50 Western Steers, selling at from 13@16e for common to fair quality.

P. McFillen, 76 Illinois Steers, selling at from 15@
176 # b, for fair to extra.

Mooney & Smith, 61 Illinois Steers, selling at from 14@17c # b. 146 H B.
D. Bradley, 105 Ohio Steers, selling at from 14@

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 160 head. There is a fair demand at about former rates. Springers are selling at from \$20@40, and Cow and Calf at from \$25@65 %; head, as to quality. Calves—About 35 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from 6;4@ 7,40 % %, as to condition. THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillips' avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, only reaching about 4,200 head. The market in consequence is firmer and prices have advanced, with sales of 1st quality clipped sheep at 7@73(a, and common at 6% 60%) per head as to quality.

THE HOG MARKET. The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 5,400 head this week. The market is rather better, and sales are making at \$14.905 the 100 fbs, net.
4,400 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$14.905 the 100 fbs, net.
960 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$14.915 the 100 fbs, net, according to quality.

New York Markets, July 11. ASHES are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and \$15.50 for Pearls. \$15.50 for Pearls.

Breadstures.—The market for State and Western Flour is 25.650 darts higher. Sales 14,000 bbis at \$10.90@11.40 for superfine State; \$11.90@12 for extra State; \$12.10@12.35 for choice do.; \$10.90@11.45 for superfine Western; \$11.012.25 for common to medium extra Western; \$12@12.35 for common to medium extra Western; \$12@12.35 for common to medium extra Western; \$12.012.35 for comm or superfine Western; \$11@12.25 for common to medium extra Western; \$12@12.35 for common to good shipping extra round hoop Ohio; and \$12.30 @13 for trade brands. Southern Flour is firmer. Sales 1.600 bbls at \$11.90@12.25 for common, and \$12.30@14.50 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is 25@50 cents higher. Sales 1.200 bbls at \$11.85@12 for common, and \$12.10@12.50 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is scarce and firm. Wheat 3@ 6c better and quiet. Sales 42,000 bushels at \$2.60 for common Milwaukee Club; \$2.70 for.No. 1 Milwaukee, and \$2.70 for winter and red Western. Rye is firm at \$1.90@1.95. Barley and. Barley Malt are quiet. Cats are quite firm at 99;@\$1 for Canada, and \$1 for State and Western. The Corn market is quiet and a little firmer. Sales 19,000 bushels at \$1.66 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The pork market is active, and prices are higher. Sales \$9.000 bbls at \$42 for mess; \$46.50@47 cash, closing at the inside price, and \$47.25 @47.50 regular way for new do; \$40 for new prime, and \$42 for prime mess; also, \$3,000 bbls in new mess, for.July b. 0., at \$49. The beef market is firm, but very quiet; sales 250 bbls at about previous prices. Prime mess beef is quiet at about \$34@50; India mess is firm, with sales of 500 at \$45. Beef hams are dull and entirely nominal. Out meats are quiet, with sales 30 pkgs at 151/2@10c for shoulders, and 18 @19c for hams. The lard market is higher, with a fair inquiry; sales 1,850 bbls at 201/2@22/cc.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Bark John Boulton, Cooksey ..... Laguayra, soon. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JAMES MILLIEEN,
ANDREW WHEELER,
EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND,
Committee of the Month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1864. Sun Rises. 4 41 | Sun Sets. 7 19 | High Water. 7 30 ARRIVED.

Brig S V Merrick, Norden, 10 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E O Knight & Co.

Brig Maine, Jarvis, 12 days from Sagua, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Brig Herald, Briggs, 5 days from Sippican, in ballast to captain. Brig Herald, Brisgs, 5 days from Sippican, in balllast to captain.

Brig H S Emery, Gregg, 10 days from Matanzas,
in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Eliza Ann Ayres, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Charles Miller, Brewer, 6 days from Boston,
with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Co.

Schr E H Atwood, Rich, 6 days from Boston, with
ice to Cold Spring Ice and Goal Co.

Schr Ceres, Timmins, 4 days from Lynn, in ballast
to captain. to captain. Schr Jas Allderdice, Stites, 6 days from Boston. in ballast to captain. Schr David S Siner, May, 4 days from Salem, in Schr David S Siner, May, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.

Schr Central America, Phillips, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr C A Grener, Corson, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.

Schr James M Flanagan, Cain, 7 days from Boston, with ice to captain.

Schr Ocean Traveller, Adams, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr E J Pickup, Bowen, 5 days from Fort Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr Lodouiska, Smith, from Providence, in ballast to Hammett, Van Dusen, & Lochman.

Schr P Heilner, Grace, from Lyon, in ballast to captain. captain. Schr H W Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston, in bai-Starr H W Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston, in bat-last to captain.

Schr Zounve, Frazier, 2 days from Smyrna, Del, with corn to R M Lea.

Steamer Emma Dunn, Burden, 24 hours from New York, with indes to W P Olydo.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mase to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED.

Brig Daisey (Br), Durkee, Falmouth, for orders.
Brig Chas H Frost, Hall, Pensacola.
Schr Edwin Wattson, Dolbow, Pensacola.
Schr Chas Snow, Heath, Mystic.
Schr Widow Sons, Burton, Washington.
Schr Wodoulska, Smith, Bath.
Schr Fanny Keating, Rich, Quincy Point.
Schr GP Stickney, Garwood, Boston.
Schr Mary Carroll, Atkinson, Millyille.
St'r R Willing, Dade, Baltimore.
St'r Bristol, Charles, New York.

MEMORANDA.