EVENING BULLETIN.

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PEACOCK, FETHERSTON & CO.

Tuesday, August 2, 1870

☞ Persons leaving the city for the summer, and wishing to have the EVENING BULLETIN sent to them, will please send their address to the office. Price by mail, 75 cents per month.

THE LECTURE BUSINESS.

The public at large have very little idea of the nice scientific point to which the American lecture business has been reduced during the last few years. The brains and other attractions of the hundreds of men and women who are professional lecturers, and the capabilities and peculiarities of the audiences of every city, town and village in the country have been studied out until each has been graduated to a perfect scale, and the affinities between the lecturer and the lectured determined with a sort of chemical precision.

The Boston Lyceum Bureau is a business establishment for supplying the country with literary entertainments, and it has got the lecture business down to such a fine point that it is prepared to take orders for courses of lectures on all imaginable subjects, of every grade of merit, for every variety of audience, in any part of the country. It compounds a literary dish to order, and it will season it with as much biography, so much descriptive, a pinch of humor, a little science, an attractive woman or two, and seasoned with a sprinkle with exact reference to the season, the place and the people.

It is interesting to examine the careful analysis by which the Lyceum Bureau's literary chemists have arrived at their important results. Recognizing that we are a lecture-loving people, and that, taking the country over, there is no form of popular amusement that is so easily procured and so profitable in its results to both parties, they have laid down a series of principles for the guidance of those who expect to obtain the services of popular lecturers. The special field of the Boston Lyceum Bureau is New England, although it is prepared to furnish lecturers for all parts of the country. In its instructions to its clients it has reference chiefly to New England tastes and manners, and here we see how completely the business of lecturing has been systematized.

In New England, we are told, it has been found that a particular night in the week are chosen for courses of lectures. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday are the favorites, while Saturday is so entirely abhorred that some lecturers will not speak at all on that day. Committees are warned against selecting evenings appropriated to church services, as very inimical to success.

Then it has been found that churches will not do for lectures. The *Lyceum* says:

"There is a certain sense of restraint springing out of the associations connected with a church, that interferes with the every-day freedom and social goodfellowship that should characterize the gathering at lyceums. Many people dislike to go to that with their neighbors before the lecture begins. Some dare not laugh there, and laughing always loses its heartiness. The great speakers never satisfy themselves, never do their best, before popular, critical audiences. Hearty Chicago gets better speeches out of nearly all our lecturers than *heavy* Boston. The audience reacts on the orator. Even written lectures are treated with infinitely more power when the audience is sympathetic. Now, any building that has any tendency to suppress applause, where one would naturally give it, should be regarded as unsuitable for a course of secular lectures. Especially when there is a humorous lecture in this statement applicable, the idea of course that has no fun in it, however good otherwise, will injure it in the public mind."

Another highly important element of success in the lecture business is fresh air, light and proper temperature. A good hall is as necessary to the success of a course as a good manager and good lecturers." Mr. Beecher, we are told, stopped in a well-known lecture and said: "Now, I shan't go on till some one opens these windows. In five minutes you'll become drowsy and think I'm stupid, whereas it's only the abominable atmosphere." The windows were opened, and instantly the audience revived, and the lecture was pronounced a complete success.

In making a programme for a course of lectures, caution is given not to trust merely to eminent names, but to use discretion in the selection of subjects. And here the Lyceum Bureau shows how carefully its business has been worked up. It presents a nice analysis, showing how the various departments of literary effort must be blended to make a successful course. Where political topics have been wished, the lectures from ex-unity have failed, as many of the most brilliant stars are thereby excluded from the programme. On the other hand, overdoses of political topics are equally fatal. "To have politics in the form of meetings, in newspapers, and in pulpits,—everywhere and every day, from morning to night,—was just a little too much of a good enough thing in its place; for after all, science, art, music, literature, history and philosophy have claims on intelligent human beings, even if politics may justly take precedence in the conduct of the citizen. The lyceum should be the educator of the people in literature, science and art, rather than the ally of the term hats, the caucus, or the church."

Wag-lectures, also, must be sparingly introduced. "The interest in the great civil war is too deep for the subject to be safely avoided; but the wounds are too fresh and sacred to be touched saucy ridicule or too often; and its incidents are too familiar, also, to bear incessant, however eloquent, recital."

"It will surprise many readers to learn that "Literature is altogether too much ignored by our New England lyceums," although it has been found there, as here, that Science, when properly treated, is "more interesting than the most sensational themes."

The humorous lecture which has developed so much of the peculiarly American faculty, receives its full consideration. The chronic grumblers at all humorist writers and lecturers are thus disposed of:

"People who insist on having a 'good moral' to every lecture should have no dealings with pure literature, pure science, pure art, or pure humor,—which disdain to be parts of the pulpit or the Sunday school. Because they have a high function of their own, which also crowns them, and not by means of clean-cut maxims. As well ask a sunset or a rose-bush to talk—this—as to insist on a Theory in a humorous or literary lecture. We think that every course should have a humorous lecture; but, while the people always like it, it is proper to state that a certain portion of the audience (who laugh with the others during the evening), invariably speak slightingly of it afterwards. People who cannot enjoy humor for its own sake are not to be blamed, but they are to be pitied."

It appears from *The Lyceum* that the market value of professional lectures ranges from twenty-five to two hundred and fifty dollars, and within these limits we have a complete list of about one hundred and twenty-five lecturers and readers, with the subject of their lectures and the territory within which they will take engagements.

When it is considered that we have given an outline of only a single department of the lecture business of America, and that there are hundreds of other men and women, earning their living by the same means in nearly every section of the country, it becomes very evident that the charge that the present generation devotes its whole leisure time to merely fashionable or frivolous amusements must be made with very large qualifications. Very few lecturers, who are merely trashy, make any successful mark, or remain long in competition with the active, cultivated intellect that has entered this wide arena. The programme for a course of popular lectures must be as delicately graded as the tube of a barometer, and it does not require more than a season or two to send stupid, or conceited, or unsuitable lecturers to the rear, and to fill their places with men and women who prove their fitness for their work by their power to attract audiences, and to hold them after they have attracted them.

SYSTEMATIC LYING.

Mr. Greeley has put so much of his own individuality into the New York *Tribune*, that his personal biography will be written from the outlines furnished by its course and character. What the *Tribune* is, Mr. Greeley is, and the future, if it should take note of him at all, will measure the man by the newspaper.

This being the case, Mr. Greeley, were he a wise man, which he is not, in any high or good sense, should endeavor to be, in his editorial capacity, a truthful man, which he is not. Putting an estimate upon the prerogatives of the *Tribune* to do and say what it pleases, much higher than the general public puts upon it, it has become Mr. Greeley's fashion to disregard or allow his paper to indulge, which is the same thing, in the bad fashion of telling very bad falsehoods, by way of carrying on his warfare against whatever may happen not to please him. Mr. Greeley has displayed this despicable trait in a marked manner in all his public attempts to break down an enterprise which he has privately pretended to sympathize with and encourage. He has never yet made a truthful allusion to the American Press Association, or shown other than a mean and petty spirit of jealousy toward it. Here is his last effusion, clipped from yesterday's *Tribune*:

"Some of the small papers, which have the misfortune of not belonging to the Associated Press, have given us already sufficient specimens of their quality. Their dispatches are all of a certain character, and are mostly bogus. They are just what the world very third or fourth morning with a tremendous explosion of large type, and nobody ever hears a word about them afterwards.

This statement has not a single word of truth in it, from beginning to end. It is a solid, wilful, unmitigated falsehood, which we find its way into the *Tribune* if Mr. Greeley did not personally consent to the uttering of solid, unmitigated falsehood.

We have carefully examined the files of foreign news supplied by the New York Associated Press and the American Press Association, and we find but a single account of a "pitched battle on the Rhine frontier, with the most terrible losses." Here it is:

"PARIS, July 31, Noon.—There is a rumor to the effect that an engagement has taken place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed. The French loss is placed at 2,000 killed. As yet this report can be traced to no trustworthy source."

"This single "pitched battle" in the account of which there was not a word of truth in the clip, not from the "the small papers which have the misfortune of not belonging to the Associated Press," as the *Tribune* so superciliously calls the papers of the American Press Association, but from the double-headed columns of the New York *Tribune*! Like many another descendant of the tribe of Mundamus, Mr. Greeley forgets to make his lies harmonize with each other. Having started this "tremendous explosion of large type" over a bogus "pitched battle," he should have taken some different form of falsehood for his petty, jealous warfare against the American Press Association. Mr. Greeley, in his old age, is rapidly losing the honorable position which he once seemed to be gaining before the American people, and if he does not soon come back to the good old paths of honor and truth, his place as a journalist in the history of his times will be anything but an enviable one.

GERMAN-AMERICANS AND PRUSSIA.

The New York *World* is very much alarmed because Senator Schurz and other prominent Republican German-Americans have been conspicuous at the meetings held by Germans to express sympathy for Prussia in the present contest. As the *World* fails to see how the Democratic party can possibly make any capital out of the business, it advises naturalized Germans to forget their natural affection for their native land, to be proud only of their American citizenship, and to pour the vials of their wrath—if they must be emptied somewhere—alike upon the heads of King William and Napoleon. If this advice were entirely disinterested, it might be received without suspicion, and treated as advice generally is. But the *World* offers it rather to injure Senator Schurz and to neutralize his influence with his countrymen, than because it believes in its own theories. The *World* knows perfectly well that the enthusiasm manifested by Germans in this country does not include a strong personal regard for the King of Prussia. It is the expression of a deep affection for the land of their birth, which is natural and proper, which need not and does not interfere in any possible way with the love felt by these men for their adopted country. Many of the Germans who have participated in the meetings have relatives and friends in the Prussian army, and their sympathies are given entirely to the cause in which these fight, and against the nation which has forced them into battle and threatens to devastate their homes and ruin the land with war. In almost every case the practical demonstrations have taken the form of pecuniary contributions for the benefit of the sick and wounded and of those who are made desolate by the loss of their sons and brothers. This kind of humanity would be commendable no matter by whom it was displayed, but it is peculiarly proper when it is offered by citizens of this prosperous and happy land to their brethren in their native country. Senator Schurz has been prominent in movements of this kind because he had common cause with our German population, and because he could contribute influence, eloquence and wealth to the good object. If he makes friends by the operation, that is his good fortune and he deserves it; but to charge, as the *World* does, that he is influenced entirely by selfish motives, is as unjust and untrue as to assert that the Republican party has organized a conspiracy to win the German vote by professing enthusiasm for Prussia.

BOSH.

The stuff sent over the Atlantic Cable by the war reporters of the Associated Press is remarkable, not only for its bulk, but for the surprising prominency displayed in clothing a very few news paragraphs in an extraordinary quantity of verbiage. The following despatch, which appears in the monopoly papers this morning, is a fair sample of the kind of information for which these journals are required to pay:

PRUSSIA, August 1.—The hesitation about the opening of hostilities, and the delay in the actual declaration of war, is here ascribed to the consciousness on the part of Napoleon that the war would be long and painful, owing to the superiority of the needle gun over the Chasseepot, as has already been demonstrated in the encounters between skirmishers.

This charming specimen of what Carlyle calls "jackassery" is the first result of five years' alliance of the Associated Press with the Continental Telegraph Company of Berlin" announced with such a flourish by the Associated Press a day or two ago. It will be perceived, apart from its absurdity, that it does not profess to contain a particle of news. It appears to be an expression of the private opinion of the reporter; and it affords an additional cause for congratulation that we are not compelled to publish and pay for the bosh that will be sent to this country by the allied news companies.

When a certain tax collector pronounced the opinion that "Shakespeare was a clever man," Charles Lamb seized a candle and expressed an ardent desire to examine the mental machinery of a person who could thus arrive at such a conclusion. It would be equally interesting to submit to a jury of scientific men the brains of a news agent who, situated as he is, could remain ignorant of the fact that Napoleon had already made an "imperial declaration of war;" who could inform the world that the Emperor had suddenly awakened to consciousness of the fact that the war will probably be long and painful; and who could attribute to the author of the war hesitation to begin hostilities because he is afraid of the needle-gun. Without waiting for an examination of the mental condition of this reporter, we may safely assert that half the papers which depend upon the Associated Press for news, and which have printed this ridiculous despatch, would not employ such an imbecile as an errand boy.

CHANGARNIER ON PRUSSIA.

General Changarnier, who was once a brave and skilful officer of the French army, has offered his services again to the imperial cause but they were refused. His anti-imperialism in past times has not been forgotten or forgiven by the Emperor. Perhaps, too, his opinion of the Prussian army, which was printed a couple of years ago in the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, has helped to keep him in cold color. "The great and principal force in the Prussian army (he said) has been in its officers. No doubt a large share of honor is due to the government in this organization patiently and carefully prepared, and the attention which was given to every improvement in the military art in a spirit of progress free from the shackles of prejudice and routine. Like the ancient Romans, the Prussians took what was good and useful from the enemy. They were beaten by means of a staff of well-instructed, laborious officers applying themselves without relaxation to a work often deemed excessive. These officers, as facts attested, were admirably seconded by their soldiers. Under the flag all classes of society found themselves represented, and intelligence came to the aid of discipline; the quality was a surer guarantee of success than the quantity." This was written in reference to the campaign of Sadowa, and it was considered a virtual condemnation of the military system of the French, who had not shown the same "spirit of progress" as the Prussians. For this and similar utterances, and for his past republicanism, Changarnier is allowed to remain in retirement.

Jefferson Davis made a speech at Lookout Mountain one day last week, and in the course of his remarks he made the following observation: "In view of the past, no man can blame me for my determination to let those who have power dictate how the country shall be governed." It may be regarded as a settled fact that people in the world finds any fault with the rebel chief for forming such a determination and acting consistently with it. But we do not perceive exactly how Mr. Jefferson Davis can claim any special credit for so judicious a resolution. For, supposing he had arrived at an opposite conclusion, and had decided not to let those who have the power dictate how the country shall be governed, what would Mr. Jefferson Davis do about it? He tried very hard once to arrange that there should be no country to be governed, and as the present existence of a united country is due to the defeat of his efforts by the parties who are now ruling it, we do not regard it as either necessary or desirable that he should have anything to say upon the subject. We do blame him for obtruding himself upon public notice as a commentator upon any department of our national affairs. If he thinks his presence record as the citizen of any other country in the world, he would have been laid, years ago, in a dishonored grave. As he owes his life and liberty to the clemency of the people whom he sought to destroy, it would be decent, at least, to keep quiet, and to refrain from appearance in public in the character and with the tone and air of a suffering martyr.

Governor Geary has appointed J. Alexander Simpson, Esq., Register of Wills, for the unexpired term of the late General Leech. We should have preferred that the emoluments of the office, during the brief period that remains, had gone to the family of the deceased Register, we must still say that no one is more worthy of it than Mr. Simpson, and his appointment will give entire satisfaction to the Republicans of Philadelphia, and to the public in general.

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Now open.
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SECOND EDITION

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT BY CABLE

THE WAR IN EUROPE

A Naval Engagement Off the Coast of Germany.

PURE MALT VINEGAR,

Destruction of a Prussian Gunboat

Pitiful Condition of John Bull

Later News from the Contending Armies.

No Engagement Expected Before the End of the Present Week.

THE SECRET TREATY

THE COMPLICITY OF PRUSSIA IN THE INTRIGUE.

FROM EUROPE

[By the American Press Association.]

THE WAR.

Desperate Sea Fight off Cuxhaven Below Cuxhaven—Destruction of a Prussian Gunboat—One of the latter Sunk.

LONDON, August 2.—Important despatches have been received from the Hague announcing that a desperate naval battle had been fought off the German coast, resulting in the loss of a Prussian cruiser.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

LONDON, August 2.—Later telegrams from the Hague state that on Wednesday last two French cruisers overtook some Prussian gunboats in the estuary of the Elbe, on the North German coast, a few miles from Cuxhaven, a seaport village, about fifty-eight miles northwest from Hamburg, on the west bank of the Elbe. The action was spirited, and resulted in the destruction of one of the Prussian gunboats, she being sunk by a shot of the enemy. Nine men were killed and seven wounded.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—*The Times*, this morning, says that "in view of England's extremely critical position, and the possibility of the belligerents making terms or a secret treaty after victory, the reticence of Mr. Gladstone to divulge anything further than he did in every instance a refusal is given either by a policeman or by the relative of the dead man.

An examination of the books is said to have shown that $60,000 were placed in the safe on Saturday, and $40,000 were taken out on Friday. Robbery, it is therefore inferred, was the primary object of the outrage, and it is generally believed that Mr. Nathan detected in the act of robbery, and that the murderer endeavoring to hide himself from the world. The watch and diamond studs have nowhere been discovered, although a strict watch is kept in the jewelers' stores and pawnshops. Now, it is said, it is hoped that these articles sure, to lead to the identity of the murderer, if he should be found.

The Funeral.

The funeral of the late Benjamin Nathan took place yesterday forenoon from the family residence, No. 1, Park Place, this city. The services were announced to begin at 10 o'clock, and at that hour the lower part of the house was densely crowded by the friends of the family. The street in front of the house and for a considerable distance each way was filled with a dense mass of people, numbering over 10,000, and consisting largely of women, who were greater part of the time on the house, and at least one-third of those outside were Israelites. The crowd was very much agitated, though not at all turbulent. The demonstration of the police was keeping a space cleared, for convenience of access to the house and to permit the easy passage of procession, failed to secure the desired results. The crowd would not, in spite of remonstrances or plain, simplicity in such matters, refrain from pushing forward and crowding to the custom of the Hebrews. At seven in the morning the family had taken their last look at their beloved dead, and had then placed in the coffin, which rested in the front parlor, a white cross covered with the rich black velvet draping. At the head and foot of the coffin were placed tall silver candelabras, and a profusion of flowers placed around. The immense mirrors, cornices, and other ornaments of the parlors, were studiously concealed from view. Two large paintings of scenes in Bible history were upon the walls, one of them representing the Patriarch Jacob looking with horror upon the bloody garment of his favorite son, Joseph.

The funeral arrangements were under the charge of Levi Bacon, Section of Shearith Israel Cemetery. The pall-bearers were Jonathan B. Ehrman, Jonathan Ehrman, Lewis Lewis May, Harris Aronson, S. Sommerich, Adolph Sommerich, Jonathan Cohen, Solomon L. Cohen, Isaac Hermann and Jonas Heller. The pall-bearers were from the ranks of the Mount Sinai Hospital, of which Mr. Nathan was President, and were recognized by Gabriel Schwartzbaum, Superintendent of the Hospital, and by Messrs. Jonas Weil, Jacob Samuel, B. Percy, Chas. A. Bush, Ernst Kruckewitzer, Benj. L. Raphael, Hermann Cohen and Jacob Cohen, the Board of Trustees. The immediate mourners consisted of Frederick, Washington, and Jonathan Nathan, the sons of the murdered man; Mendez and Benjamin Nathan, the brothers of the deceased; Mendez Cohen, his son-in-law, and Grant Cohen, his grandson. The pall-bearers were representatives of nearly all the leading Jewish families in the city, many of whom were relatives of Mr. Nathan. Scarcely a Hebrew member of the Mount Sinai Hospital was absent, and many members of Christian churches were present, the deceased friend of Mr. Nathan created for him a general respect, which was increased by the manner of his death, the terrible murder.

The Rev. A. J. Lyons, of the Shearith Israel Synagogue, brother-in-law of the deceased, performed the funeral ceremony, in a short prayer, he made the following address: A mournful occasion is this we have to contemplate. A tyrant, murdered under similar circumstances, would excite grief and pity, and how much more does the case struck down by the hand of an assassin; a fellow which brought down a Nathan, who was a man of high position, upright man. His name was a synonym for honor and benevolence. In private life he was kind and affectionate; in public life, kind and just. His charity was catholic, limited to no creed, nor to nationality. He was descended from one of the oldest Portuguese families which were driven to this country by the inquisition. He was a man who was in the oldest synagogue in this city, and he was noted for his zeal and fidelity for it. He pronounced a benediction upon the benevolence and character of the deceased, and closed with the following words: "Death has come in the shape of a thief at night, without warning. The blow of the assassin could only reach his body, not his soul. The latter has gone from us, God has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The remains were then conveyed to the hearse, and the procession formed. Sixty carriages were provided. No ladies followed the remains to the cemetery. Mount Sinai Hospital, and the officers and children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum, preceded the hearse. The members of the Stock Exchange followed alongside on foot. The procession took the following route: Through Twenty-third street to Sixth avenue; down Sixth avenue to Nineteenth street; through Nineteenth street to Fifth avenue, passing the Synagogue, where the procession stopped about two minutes, according to custom; down Fifth avenue to Tenth street; thence to Avenue A, when one portion of the carriages crossed the ferry, and the remainder proceeded along Houston street ferry. They joined on the other side, and proceeded to the Jewish cemetery, called Shearith Israel, which is known as the Portuguese Cemetery, and adjoins Cypress Hills. The remains were then deposited, in the simplest manner, within the family vault, which is the last three of the children and the father of the deceased. Returning to the small and plain wooden chapel, or "House of Prayer," a requiem in Hebrew was chanted, and this closed the funeral ceremonies.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales.

FIRST BOARD.

1000 City 6s new	105	100 sh Brad R			47.49
3000 do	101	48 sh do		52½s	47
1000 City 6s old	101	100 sh do		47s	47
1000 N Jersey 6s	97	100 sh do		46s	47¼
1000 Reading 6s	91	100 sh do		s5.bin	47¼
2000 Leh 6s	91	100 sh do		47s	47¼
4sh Girard Bk	31½	100 sh do		s60	47¼
100 sh Penna R	54¾	100 sh do		47s	47¼
4sh Cam&Am	141½	200 sh do		b10	47¼
100 sh Leh V R	34½	100 sh do		47s	47¼

SECOND BOARD.

1000 Union Canal bds	87	100 sh Rch Way pfd	17
4 sh Rch Cam&Am	141½	200 sh Read R sh	47
10 sh Oil Creek & Allegh	34	100 sh Penn R	57½
		100 sh do	57½
1000 N Penna 6s	90	100 sh do	57½
1000 do 6s	90½	50 sh L Val R	47¼
27 sh Penn R	57½	100 sh do	47¼
	57½	100 sh Read R	47¼
1000 City 6s new	105	After Board.	
500 Leh Nav 6s	89½	100 sh Penna R	58
500 do 6s	89½	b5 17½ Leh Valley	34

Philadelphia Money Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2, 1870.—For the last five or six weeks the money market has been steady, and all business in their reserves, but the last two weekly statements show a material change, which, if it continues for two or three weeks, will have a very decided effect on the actual wants of the market. The statement last week indicates a loss of in round numbers $2,000,000 of the legal tenders of $535,000. The loans also have fallen off $1,000,000, and the specie has fallen off $1,000,000, and consequently the deposits have fallen off $2,000,000. The entire statement apply justifies the belief that a material change is at hand.

The market to-day is again quiet, but rates are very firm.

Gold is moderately active and quite steady. Sales ranged up to noon between 110½ to 112, closing at 112 bid.

Government securities are quiet, but firm, at the last night's quotations.

State securities are very active, but weak. In City Stock there is a slight improvement in the prices, sales being at 90 for old, 91 for new, and 90½ for 6s.

Reading Railroad is very active, and closes at at 57 bid, a decline of ½ per cent. Pennsylvania sold at 57½, Lehigh Valley at 57½; Northern Pennsylvania at 34½; Lehigh Navigation at 47¼; Catawissa at 17 for preferred.

Canal stocks were quiet; Small sales of Schuylkill Navigation at 34 for preferred.

Bank shares are very dull, and prices were rather unsteady. Sales of Girard Bank at 31½.

Passenger railway shares are very active, and we make the following quotations of the range of exchange: Chestnut and Walnut, 64 bid; Spruce and Pine, 30 bid; Second and Third, 65 bid; Ridge Avenue, 30 bid; Union, 34 bid; Lombard and South, 14 bid; Tenth and Eleventh, 27 bid; Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount, 34 bid; Germantown and Chestnut Hill, 50 bid; Second and Third, 65 bid; Ridge Avenue, 30 bid; Union, 34 bid; Lombard and South, 14 bid; Tenth and Eleventh, 27 bid; Hestonville, Mantua and Fairmount, 34 bid; Germantown and Chestnut Hill, 50 bid; Spruce and Pine, 30 bid; Chestnut and Walnut, 64 bid.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., to-day as follows: United States 6s, 1881, 111¾@112; do. 1862, 108¾@109; do. 1864, 107¾@108; do. 1865, 108¼@108¾; do. 1867, 108¾@109; do. 1868, 109¼@109¾; 10-40s, 106¼@106¾; 5-20s, 107¼@107¾; Pacific 6s, currency, 110¼@110¾; do. gold, 108¼@109; 7-30s, first series, 107¼@107¾; do. second series, 107¼@107¾; do. third series, 107¼@107¾; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 15.04; do. July, 1864, 16.04; do. 1865, 18.04; do. 1866, 20.04; do. 1867, 21.04; do. 1868, 22.04; Gold, 111¾@112.

Philadelphia Produce Market.

TUESDAY, Aug. 2.—There is nothing doing in Quercitron Bark, and we quote No. 1 at $35 per ton, delivered.

There is nothing doing in Cloverseed. New Timothy is held at $4 50, and Flaxseed at $2 25.

In Breadstuffs the Flour market, the inactivity belonging to last week, continues, and there is no inquiry for any description of Flour except for the home trade, buyers there is no disposition to accept lower quotations than last week, holders are firm in their views. We quote Superfine at $5@5 25; Extra, $5 50@5 75; Northwest Extra Family at $6@6 25; $6 50@7; Pennsylvania and Ohio Extra Family, $6 50@7; Western do. do. do. $6 50@7; do. do. $7@7 50; do. do. $8@8 50; do. do. $9@10; City Mills Extra Family, $8@8 50; Ohio do. do. $8@8 50; Fancy do. $9@10.

The Wheat market is dull and lower. Lower sales of Pennsylvania Red have to be made to close out the receipts. Indiana at $1 30@1 40; Amber Delaware at $1 32@1 35; Pennsylvania Red, $1 30@1 35; Western do. do. $1 30@1 35; Pennsylvania Amber at $1 40@1 45; Western do. do. at $1 40@1 45; Southern Red at $1 30@1 35; Amber do. at $1 40@1 45. Oats are dull and declining; sales of Western at 60@62c, and Pennsylvania at 62@65c.

Whisky is very quiet. We quote Western iron-bound tubs at $1 24@1 25, and drums at $1 27@1 28.

Markets by Telegraph.

[Special Despatch to the Phila. Evening Bulletin.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 2.—Cotton is 1-16c lower, with a fair business doing. Uplands, 13c; Orleans, 13½c. Cotton on allotment: Middling Uplands, 13c; Middling Orleans, 13½c.

Flour, 3@5c. Receipts, 14,000 barrels. The market is 5@10c better for Western and State, and 10@15c better for Southern. The sales are 10,000 barrels at $5@5 20 for State; $5 20@5 30 for Ohio; $5 05@5 15 for Western; $5 05@5 75 for State Extra; $5 80@5 75 for Western Extra; $5 80@6 for Southern Extra; $5 20@5 30 for Superfine State; $5 05@5 15 for Superfine Western; $5 20@5 30 for Extras $6 05@6 10 for Minnesota and Iowa Extras; $6 15@6 25 for Ohio Extra Family; $6 25@6 50 for Indiana and Illinois do. do.; $6 75@7 for Ohio Family; $6 80@7 for Western do. do.; $7@7 50 for Indiana and Illinois do. do.; $7 50@8 for Minnesota and Iowa do. do.; $8@8 50 for White Wheat Extra Ohio, Indiana and Michigan Family; $8@8 50 for Western do. do.; $7 50@8 for Double Extra Family; $7 50@8 for St. Louis Family; $8@9 for Southern Family; $8@9 for Southern Extra; $8@9 for Southern Family; $8@9 for Southern Fancy; $8@9 for Southern Fancy for a shade finer, but not very active.

Rye Flour is dull at $4 50@4 62½ for Pennsylvania and Western, and $4 50 for Jersey.

Corn Meal is dull and lower. Sales of Brandywine at $2 50 for Jersey; $2 60 for Brandywine; $2 60@2 65 for Western and Pennsylvania; $2 60@2 65 for Brandywine.

Grain—Receipts of Wheat, 72,000 bushels. The market is fairly active, and a shade firmer. The demand is for export. The sales are 20,000 bushels at $1 30@1 32 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1 33@1 40; soft do., $1 35@1 37; Amber Michigan, $1 40@1 42; Amber Indiana, $1 40; Amber Western, $1 40@1 42; Amber Pennsylvania, $1 40@1 45. Rye is advanced under the favorable Liverpool advices. Sales of Western at $1 30@1 32; Pennsylvania, $1 32@1 35. Corn—Receipts, 15,000 bushels. The market is better and more active. Sales of 20,000 bushels Western Mixed