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ness; its sailing and fishing facilities are perfect; its hotels are well furrished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Sarataga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other Soa-Bathing place in the country.

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Such a person probably never was born. But those who know when they are suited in BOOTS or SHOES are invited to give him a call, and those who never were suited before may be suited now. He is at his Old Place, 808 COATES Street

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ARM CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, August 15th, 1551. Sealed proposals are invited, and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. of Monday, the twenty-eight of this month, August, for furnishing, by contract, the following Blank Books for the use of the Army, de-Regimental General Order Books, 3 quires each.

300 Regimental General Order Books, 3 quires each.
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300 "Letter Books, 3 quires each.
300 "Letter Books, 2 quires each.
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5000 Company Order Books, 1 quire each.
3000 "Descriptive Books, 1 quire each.
3000 "Descriptive Books, 1 quires each.
3000 "Morning Report Books, 2 quires each.
2000 Post Order Books, 2 quires each.
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11 is distinctly understood that the quire is to be twenty-four sheets.

The manufacturer stablishment or dealer's place of Dusiness must be distinctly stated in the proposal, together with the names, address, and responsibility of two persons proposed as sureties. The sureties will guaranty that a contract shall be extered into within ten days after the acceptance of said bid or proposal.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder for each description of Book, not less than one-fourth of the number advertised for. Counth of the number advertised for.

Proposals will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing Blank Books for the Army," and be addressed to Colonel CHARLES THOMAS, anio-mwf 6t

A. Q. M. Gen'l U. S. Army.

TUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

ball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Mander's preparations:

25 lbs. Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb. jars.

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50 lbs. Vin Rad Colchicl, in 1 lb. jars.

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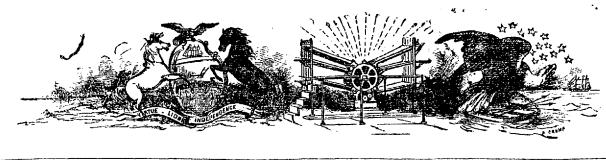
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5,000 bbls. New Halliax, Eastport, and Eastrady at Pings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new Scaled Herrings.
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25 bbls. new Halliax Salmon.
1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.

— Lastore and landing, for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,



A Drede,

VOL. 5.—NO. 18.

PROPOSALS.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861.

SUMMER RESORTS. EAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open with a LARGE APPITION OF ROOMS.
Roard \$7 per week: Bathing dresses included. DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861.

Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the place of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimere, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one mouth after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-nucle (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubst ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; hind wheels four feet ten inches high, hubst ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches. KENTUCKY HOUSE,

ATLANTIQ CITY, N. J.

This comfortable and convenient new house, located on Kentucky avenue, opposite the Surf House, has been fitted up for visitors this season.

F. & P. QUIGLEY, Proprietors.

N. B.—Horses and Carriages to Hire, je24-2m

CENTRAL HOUSE,

ATLANTIC CITY. N. J.

M. LAWLOR, Proprietor.

The above new house is open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high ceilings, &c. Servants attentive and polite. Approximate to the Bathing grounds.

je24-2m

PRANKLIN-HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

BY MARY MAGUIRE.

This House fronts the surf, and possesses the finest Bathing Grounds on the brach. Boarding \$8.50 per week; \$1.50 per day. Single meal 50 cents.

Bathing dresses included for weekly boarders only.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

and on the Island. NOLUMBIA HOUSE, This House is in the immediate vicinity of the Surf House, and within half a square of the best Bathing Grounds on the beach. The proprietor will use every effort to make his guests comfortable. Terms reasonable. jo24-2m

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

ZEA BATHING, BRIGANTINE HOUSE. BRIGATINE HOUSE.

BRIGATINE BEACH, N. J.

Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.

Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains.

Board per week \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City. H. D. SMITH,

WHITE HOUSE,

Lower end of MASS. presents every accommodation for Visitors.

Terms moderate. WILLIAM WHITEHOUSE,

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A SPLENDID NEW HOUSE,
E. Corner of Atlantic and Massachusetts Avonues, low open for the reception of Boarders
The Rooms and Table of "THE ALHAMBRA" are

MONGRESS HALL, Boarding reduced to \$10 per week. jc24-tsc1 THOMAS C. GARRETT.

the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front hemals to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axietree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths of an inch thick. fastened on top of the hounds over the back end of the tongue with one half-inch screw bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at front end of hounds, with half inch screw bolt through each hound, a seven-eighth inch bolt through tongue and bounds in the centre of jaws, to seeme the tongue and bounds in the centre of jaws, to seeme the tongue and bounds in the centre of jaws to seeme the tongue, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivets, and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tongue and hounds ran together, secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the front axle-tree, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, same brace three-quarters of an inch round to continuate the back part of the hounds; and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds, and one through the sider and hounds; a brace over front bolster one and a half inch wide, one-quarter of an inch thick, with a bolt in each end to fasten it to the hounds; the opening between the jaws of the bounds, to receive the tongue, and four and three-quarter inches wide, jaws one foct long, where they class the bounds for two and a half inches and four and a half inches wide at hot of the hounds four feet two inches long, two and three-quarter inches wide, jaws one foct long where they class the coupling pole; the bolster stocks and hounds to be secured with four half-inch screw bolts, and one half-inch screw bolt throug LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATpart of the beach, is now open for the Sesson.
TERMS MODERATE.
NO LIQUORS SOLD ON THE PREMISES.
JONAH WOOTTON,
je24-3m Proprietor.

MAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CA-A ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that he has reopened the above House, where he will be happy to please all who may favor him with a call.

je23-3m ELIAS CLEAVER. Proprietor. WASHINGTON HOUSE, ATLAN-Y Y TIC CITY, N. J.
This House fronts the Surf, and has the finest Bathing Ground on the Beach. Board per week, \$8 50. Bathing Dresses included for weekly bearders only. Board per day, \$1 50. Single meals 50c. je24-2m JOHN ROTHERHAM, Proprietor. onincirce and leaf her.

The little islain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork one fool ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to spread the forks part; the links of the doubletree, stay, and tongue chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the links of these and of the lock chains to be not more than two and a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two feet deep, ren feet long at the bottom, but den feet six inches at the top, sloping equally at each end all in the clear or inside; the bed pieces to be two and a half inches wide, and three inches deep; front pieces two inches deep by two and a half inches wide, and three inches deep; and four inches deep in the middle to rest on the compling pole; top rail one and a half inche swide and three inches deep, and seven-eighth inch wide; lower rails one inch thick by one and seven-eighth inch wide; three studis and one rail in front, with a sent on strap hinses to close it up as high as the sides; a hox three feet four inches long, the bottom five inches wide front side, mine and a half inches deep, and eight and half inches at the top in parallel line to the lody all in the clear, to be substantially fastened to the front end of the body, to have an iron strap passing round each end, secured to the head piece and front rail by a rivet in each end of it passing through them, the lid to be fastened to the front end of the sold, and the second the lid, with a good worden cleat on the indiance of the lock, with a staple passing through lift, to fastene the lid to; eight studs and two rails on each side; one bolster fastened to the middle of the loxe; to have a joint hasp fastened to the middle of the loxe; to have a joint hasp fastened to the middle of the loxe, with a good worden cleat on the inside, a strap of iron ou the centre of the how with a staple passi CEA BATHING .- "The Clarendon." O (formerly Virginia House,) VIRGINIA AVENUE.
ATLANTIC CITY, is now open for the accommodation

CUMMER BOARDING, ATLANTIC IS NOW OPEN

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHRUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUNATISM; and having received from pure sources.

of its real value in the treatment of this painful and ob-stinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we thope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia

MOAD-500 lbs. for sale by WETHHEILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1861. "So much for Buckingham."

On the 29th July, in an obscure lodging off the Strand, in London-miserably poor and universally despised-died "the most Noble, High and Mighty Lord, RICHARD PLANTA-GENET TEMPLE NUGENT BRYDGES CHANDOS GRENVILLE, Duke of Buckingham and Chandos (1822), Marquis of Buckingham (1784), Marquis of Chandos and Earl Temple of Stowe (1822), Earl Temple (1749), Viscount and Baron Cobham (1718) in the peerage of the United Kingdom, and Earl Nugent in the LL. D., F. S. A., Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of Bucks, and Colonel of the Bucks Yeomanry." He was born February 11, 1797; and was the only son of RICHARD, second Marquis and first Duke of Buckingham, K.G., P.C., D.C.L., F.S.A., Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, by Anne Euza, sole heiress of James Brydges, third and last Duke of Chandos, the Suffolk, by MARY, Queen Dowager of France,

daughter of HENRY VII. He was not a Temple but a GRENVILLE. Sir BERNARD BURKE, the genealogist, declares that his claim to be a TEMPLE was derived simply from his being the representative of HESTER TEMPLE, (eldest daughter of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, baronet, of Stowe), who, at the decease of her brother RICHARD, succeeded to the Viscounty of Cobham, and was afterwards made Countess Temple. Among the existing male descendants of this same family of Temple, is no less a personage than Viscount PALMERSTON. The same authority tells us that, of all native-born British subjects, his Grace was, after the present reigning family, the senior representative of the Royal Houses

of Tudor and Plantagener. There have been numerous Dukes of Buckingham, of different families and creations,and many of them unfortunate. The younger sons of the Plantagener Kings of England first were Earls of Buckingham. During the War of the Roses, the STAFFORDS, descended from a younger son of EDWARD III., murdered by order of RICHARD II., were Dukes of Buckingham, and several died on the scaffold. HUMPHREY, Duke of Buckingham, fell at the battle of Northampton, in 1460, fighting on the LANCASTER side. His grandson, the next Duke, was beheaded at Salisbury, in 1483, by order of RICHARD the Third-being the "off with his head" Buckingham of Shakspeare -or, rather, of CIBBER, for the celebrated and summary mandate is not to be found in the real play of "Richard the Third." This BUCKINGHAM's son founded Magdalen College, Cambridge, in 1519, and was executed for high treason in 1521, through the enmity of Cardinal Wolsey, and with him expired the

ducal title in the family of STAFFORD. During the remaining part of the reign of HENRY VIII., and the reign of his three childof his favorite George VILLIERS, after the return of the latter from the love-expedition of Prince CHARLES, afterwards King, to Madrid. This parvenu Duke was assassinated by Ferron, in August 1628. His son, one of the most profligate of men, the favorite of CHARLES II., died miserably, in a wretched public house in a Yorkshire village, leaving just sufficient money to embalm his body, but not to bury it. He is the Zimri of DRYDEN's satire, in which his character was sketched

Stiff in opinions, always in the wrong, Was everything by starts, and nothing long: But in the course of one revolving moon Was chemist, fiddler, statesman, and buffoon Then all for women, painting, rhyming, drinking, Besides ten thousand freaks that died in thinking. Besides ten thousand treats that area in thinking
In squandering wealth was his peculiar art;
Nothing went unrewarded but desert.
Beggared by fools, whom still be found too late,
He had his jest, and they had his estate. Pope, whose wit was more biting, if less massive than Dayden's, thus describes Buck-

INGHAM's death: In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung, In the worst inn's worst room, with mat haif hung, The floors of plaster and the walls of dung, On once a flockbed, well repaired with straw, With tape-tied curtains never meant to draw; The George and Garter dangling from that bed, Where tawdry yellow strove with dirty red, Great Villiers lies; alas! how changed from him, That life of pleasure and that soul of whim! Gallant and gay, in Cheveden's proud alcove, The bower of wanton Shrowsbury and love; Or just a gar at council in a ring

Or, just as gay, at council in a ring
Of mimic'd Statesmen and their merry King.
No wit to flatter left of all his store,
No fool to laugh at, which he valued more.
Then, victor of his health, his fortune, friends,
And fame, this lord of useloss thousands ends. Whoever has any curiosity about this profligate, who had commanding talents, perfect manners, and nearly every vice, may turn to "The Wits and Beaux of Society, by GRACE and PHILIP WHARTON," lately published by Messrs. Harper, in which his life and death

are spiritedly and truly chronicled. The title died with him in 1688. There was next created another Duke of Buckingham, of the Sheffield family, who built Buckingham House in 1703, was alive in 1719, (as we learn from an old peerage of that date), but died without male issue, when the title again became

The GRENVILLE family possessed large landed estates in the county of Buckingham, as early high position among the squirearchy until, in the reign of George II., one of them, a Parliament man, married HESTER TEMPLE, sister and heiress of Sir RICHARD TEMPLE, of Stowe, Viscount and Baron Cobnam. His patent of peerage gave special remainder, in default of male issue, to his sister, Hester, and her male descendants. Dying without issue, in 1749, his peerage descended to his sister, then Mrs. RICHARD GRENVILLE, who, in the same year, was created Countess TEMPLE. This lady brought the vast estate of Stowe to her husband, and their eldest son, RICHARD GRENVILLE, became Earl TEMPLE on her death,

in 1752. This was the first uprise of the GRENVILLES, of Wootton, a younger branch of the GREN-VILLES, or GRANVILLES, of Devonshire, whose descent from Rollo, first Duke of NORMANDY, is acknowledged in a warrant from Chares II. to Sir John Grenville, Earl of Bath, authorizing him to use the titles of Earl of CORBOIL, THORIGNY, and GRANVILLE, which had been borne by his ancestor, RICHARD DE GRENVILLE, who died 1147.

RICHARD, Earl TEMPLE, owner of Stowe in addition to Wootton-under-Barnwood, and thereby master of half the county of Buckingham, was a much more important personage than his father, who was simply a rich Commoner. He resigned office with Pirr in 1761, in consequence of a dispute about the war with Spain, and this resignation estranged him from his brother George, who retained his office of Treasurer of the Navy under Lord BUTE.

Earl TEMPLE was a person of haughty and

imperious carriage, of arrogant temper, cold,

selfish, and ambitious. To attain his personal

objects he resorted to means not always justichange of clinate and white, inches all reveniers objects he resorted to means not aways justifications of the standard of the demagogue both by his purse and by his influence, for which he was dismissed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Bucks, but in 1765 became ministerialist, having been reconciled to his brother. He had a difference with PITT on the formation of the Cabinet of 1766, but ultimately acted again with him, and espoused his views, except on the American question, on which he supported his brother, and the Stamp Act. GEORGE GRENVILLE became M. P. for Buckingham through his uncle, Lord of the Treasury, Treasurer of the Navy, and in 1762, separating himself from his of State. From 1763 to 1765 he was First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. His three sons, George, Thomas, and WILLIAM, were the three most distinguished men of their day, and in our own | BRYDGES (or BRUGES, as it was then called.)

The second Earl TEMPLE, grandfather of the Duke of Buckingham, whose death we have here recorded, went as Viceroy to Ireland in peerage of Ireland, K.G., G.C.H., P.C., 1782, with his brother, Mr. WYNDHAM GREN-VILLE (afterwards Lord GRENVILLE), as chief Secretary. He remained a short time in this office, was created Marquis of Buckingham in 1784, and again became Lord Lieutenant of Ireland in 1787, which office he held until 1790. During his second residence in Ireland, a young ensign, who then signed himself "ARTHUR WESTLEY," which he finally varied into WELsole representative of HENRY GREY, Duke of LESLEY, was one of his Excellency's aids-decamp. This young gentleman is known, in our days, as ARTHUR, Duke of Wellington. The London Morning Post says: "Between the Marquis's first and second viceroy-

alty he was four days Secretary of State in 1783, in the place of Mr. Fox-an appointment which he owed partly to his being the son of the celebrated George Grenville, who was First Minister of the Grown in 1763, and partly to his connection with the Prrrs, the STANHOPES, the CARYSFORTS, the FORTESCUES. the BRAYBROOKES, the CAMELFORDS, the WYNNES, and the GLASTONBURIES. In fact, the TEMPLES intermarried, like the house of Hapsburg, with the oldest as well as the richest houses, and hence their prodigious success. During his second viceroyalty the Mar-

quis of Buckingham was very popular with the

its sumptuousness. Ill, however, was this ren, there was no Dukedom of Bucking- hospitality, which entailed on the Marquis an hospitality, which entailed on the Marquis and of pounds, requited by the elder Bourbons. Like Lord HUNTLEY and many others, English and Scotch, the Duke of Buckingham had to

1813, and was succeeded by his eldest son, RICHARD, "who had been member for Bucks from 1797 till 1813, and who thus continued to represent the county for sixteen long years, till the demise of his father. In maintaining the position and status of county member, and in elections, the first Duke of Buckingham spent a sum of money which we have heard cotimated at £100,000; and a still larger sum, which we have heard estimated at £150,000, in equipping and clothing for more than a decade, at his own expense, a corps of yeomanry

part. He was younger, more ambitious, and GRANVILLE, who had filled the highest offices, who had been Speaker of the Commons, Paymaster General, Secretary for the Home and Foreign Departments, President of the Board of Control, and First Lord of the Treasury; he only a few years ago, a nonagenarian, as a retired Teller of the Exchequer. But, notwithstanding the efforts of the Marquis of Buckingham to make an Opposition or a Ministry, and quiet 'passivity,' to use a phrase common in Edinburgh, of Lord GRANVILLE afforded to and the consequence was, that his party conchester massacre, it was formally joined by Mr. PLUNKET, the member for Dublin University, afterwards Lord Plunker, the most powerful debater of his day; and, in consequence principally of the éclat given to the party by the speech of Mr. Plunker on the affair of Peterloo, the Marquis of Buckingham was created

dom was bestowed by George IV. at the grateful solicitation of Louis XVIII., but this intrigue, fancied himself a great statesman, and tried to make a Buckingham party, but failed. We are told his party "became conspicuous only by its weakness, notwithstanding the countenance of Lord GRENVILLE and the adhesion of so consummate a debater and so great a lawyer as Mr. PLUNKET. At the period of the death of Lord Castlereagh by his own hand, the Duke of Bucking-HAM fancied he might assume a leading position and obtain a considerable, if not a preponderating, influence in the councils of the King; but failing in this, his Grace desired to obtain the governor-generalship of India, and to succeed Mr. Canning in a post which that CANNING wrote to his friend Earl GRENVILLE, at Paris, the "phat Duke" (if you like, as Canning wrote the "phat" with the Greek ment, as follows: φ) was disappointed, and Lord W. Bentinck was properly named to the important office. At this period his Grace must have been aware that the extravagance of his father and his own expenditure had ruined the estates of fiable, and condescended to mix with persons | his family; but, nevertheless, his ambitious one period one of his friends and book companions, and he supported this unprincipled ments. But he looked in vain; and when his clerks of the first class, and two of the second.

In the office of Surgeon General, one clerk of the Grace died, in 1839, he was without office of

> the province of Champagn, in France, and subsequently in England. Sir John

came Earl Nugent (the Nugent barony being conferred on his wife, and passing to their ninth holder of this barony was created Visninth holder of this barony was created Visninth holder of the bear of the deal of Companyon in the most state of the second son, the date well-known Lord Nugent, count Wilton, and Earl of Caernarvon, in M. P.); he was grandfather of the duke just | 1714, soon after the accession of George I. the same bounties, in every respect, as those allowed or to be allowed to the men of the volunteer In 1719, he was made Duke of Chandos, but VILLE, M. P., was First Lord of the Admiralty, his grandson, the third Duke, died in 1789, without male issue, and his only daughter married the first Duko of Buckingham, to whom she carried all her father's vast property. married the first Duke of Buckingham, to To the original estates of the GRENVILLE fa-

those which came by intermarriage with the University of Oxford, Auditor of the Ex- Temples-namely, Stowe, in Buckinghamchequer, &c., &c., and died in 1834, leaving a shire; Burton Dassett, in Warwickshire; Cobham-place, in the county of Kent. Lady
Anne Eliza Bryogs (daughter of the last
Duke of Chandos) brought as a marriage portion to the first Duke of Buckingham, the princely estate of Minchenden House, at Southgate, Middlesex; Cannons, within ten miles of London: Wilton Castle, in Herefordshire, and Sudely Castle, in Glocestershire. Irish estates of Earl Nucent, by marriage with

> his heiress in 1775. With the exception of the original and now not very large family estate of the Grenvilles, Wootton in Bucks, and Avington House, Herts, pulled down and disposed of piecemeal, on the death of "princely Chandos," its last owner. Stowe, we believe, was redeemed by Mr. Gone LANGTON, the late Duke's son-in-law, and now belongs to him-partly by purchase, partly by marriage settlement. In 1800, the income of the then Marquis of Buckingham must have been over \$1,750,000 a year. In 1822, when the Dukedom was created, it possibly was not more than \$1,200,000—a pretty sum of money to spend in twelve months. In 1859, when the late Duke succeeded, it probably was only \$1,000,000. Now, on his death, it is doubtful whether his successor (the Marquis of Chanpos who visited Philadelphia last October-and was met by many of our fellow-citizens at the hospitable board of Mr. J. B. LIPPINCOTT, Arch street) will have a tenth of that amount to live upon.

How this decadence occurred can only be told by sketching the career and character of the late Duke of BUCKINGHAM, and this we ly popular among her coreligionists by acts | purpose doing to-morrow. Truly his life and "To point a moral and adorn a tale."

THE LAWS PASSED AT THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

We referred yesterday to some of the laws pass ed at the late session of Congress, and present some additional extracts below. Among the provisions

They shall be formed by the President into regiments of infantry, with the exception of such num-bers for cavalry and artillery as he may direct, not to exceed the proportion of one company of each of those arms to every regiment of infantry, and to be organized as in the regular service. Each regiment of infantry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant colonel, one major, one adjutant (a lieutenant colonel). tenant), one quartermaster (a lieutenant), one sur geon, and one assistant surgeon, one sergeant major, one regimental quartermaster sergeant, on

regimental commissary sergeant, one, hospita steward, two principal musicians, and wanty-fou musicians for a bund; and shall be composed or musicians for a band; and shall be composed of ten companies, each company to consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, four sergeants, eight corporats, two musicians, one wagoner, and from sixty-four to eighty-two privates. They shall be organized into divisions of three or more brigades each; and each division shall have a major general, three aids-decamp, and one assistant adjutant general with the rank of major. Each brigade shall be composed of four or more regiments, and shall have one brigadier general, two aids-de-camp, one assistant adjutant general with the rank of captain, one surrecon tant general with the rank of captain, one surgeon one assistant quartermaster, and one commissary of subsistence.

The President shall be authorized to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for in this act, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for the command of the forces provided for in this act, a number of major generals, not exceeding six, and a number of brigadier generals, not exceeding eighteen, and the other division and brigade officers required for the organization of these forces, except the aids-do-camp, who shall be selected by their respective generals from the officers of the army or volunteer corps. The Governors of the States furnishing volunteers under this act shall commission the noid, staff, and compracy officers requisite for the said volunteers; but in cases where the States authorities refuse or omit to furnish volunteers at the call or on the proclamation of the President, and volunteers from such States offor their services, under such call or proclamation, the President have power to accept such cerrices, and to compais sion the preper field, staff, and company officers. The allowances of non-commissioned officers and privates for clothing, when not furnished in kind, shall be three dollars and lifty cents per month.

Any volunteer who may be received into the service of the United States under this act, and who may be wounded to there wise disabled in the service, shall be entitled to the benefits which have been or may be conferred on persons disabled in

been or may be conferred on persons disabled in the regular service; and the widow, if there be one, and if not, the legal heirs of such as die or

required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached, at the end of each quarter, the moral and religious condition of the regiment, and such suggestions as may conduce to the regiment. to the social happiness and moral improvement of the troops.

The general commanding a separate department

or a detached army is hereby authorized to appoint a military board or commission of not less than three nor more than five officers, whose duty it shall be to examine the capacity, qualifications, propri-ety of conduct, and efficiency of any commissioned officer of volunteers within his department or army, who may be reported to the board or commission, who may be reported to the board or commission, and upon such report, if adverse to such officer, and if approved by the President of the United States, the commission of such officer shall be eligible to sit on such board or commission whose rank or promotion would in any way be affected by its proceedings, and two members, at least, if practicable, shall be of equal rank of the officer being examined. And when vacancies occur in any of the companies of volunteers, an election shall be called by the of volunteers, an election shall be called by the colonel of the regiment to fill such vacancies, and the men of each company shall vote in their re-spective companies for all officers as high as eap-tain, and vacancies above captain shall be filled by

the votes of the commissioned officers of the regi-ment, and all officers so elected shall be commis-sioned by the respective governors of the States, or by the President of the United States. A provision of great importance to the families of volunteers was adopted, to the following effect: The Secretary of War is authorized and directed The Secretary of War is authorized and directed to introduce among the volunteer forces in the service of the United States the system of allotment tickets now used in the navy, or some equivalent system, by which the family of the volunteer may draw such portions of his pay as he may request.

Act No. 18, indemnifying the States for the expenses incurred by them in preparations for the war, is as follows: The Secretary of the Treasury beyond he is hereby directed out of any money in the and he is hereby, directed, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay to the Governor of any State, or to his duly authorized agents, the costs, charges, and expenses properly incurred by such State for enrolling, subsisting, clothing, supplying, arming, equipping, paying, and transporting its troops employed in aiding to suppress the present insurrection against the United States, to be settled upon proper vouchers, to be filed and passed upon by the proper accounting officers of the treasury. Among the provisions of Act No. 19 are appro-

priations for additional clerks in the War Departof the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dol-

first class.

In the office of the Paymaster General, three clerks of the second class, and three of the third.

In the Bureau of Topographical Engineers, two clerks of the third class In the Ordnance Bureau, two clerks of the first

class.

And the Adjutant General is authorized to employ in his office any number, not exceeding ten, of non-commissioned officers, to be selected by him from the army, in addition to his present clerical And Act 23 provides for the appointment of eight additional clerks, at a salary of \$1,200 per annum, sistant Secretary of the Navy.

Act No. 21 contains the following important provisions in regard to recruits for the regular army, and the manner in which the officers of the former can be employed in increasing the efficiency of the volunteer forces. It will be seen that the public sentiment on these subjects has been fully responded

TWO CENTS. regular forces, after the first day of July, eigh-tion hundred and sixty-one, shall be entitled to

forces.
The increase of the military establishment created authority of the Government of the United States tasteful scholars in Europe, the eloquent orator and liberal statesman, was Chancellor of the those which came by intermarriage with the exceeding twenty-five thousand men, unless otherwise ordered by Congress.

The President of the United States shall cause

officers of the regular army who have been or may be detached or assigned to duty for service in any other regiment or corps shall resume their positions in the regular army, and shall be entitled to the same rank, promotion, and emoluments as if they had continued to serve in their own regiments. The Buckingham family also came in for the ments or corps.

The enlistments for the regiments authorized by

this act shall be in charge of the officers detailed for that purpose, who are appointed to said regiments from civil life; and in the mean time the officers appointed to the same from the regular army shall be detailed by the commanding general to such service in the volunteer regiments now in the field as will in his indepent give them the greatest milliall have passed away. Cannons, which was a magnificent palace owned by a subject, was pulled down and disposed of piecemeal, on the officers with any part of the regular forces now in officers with any part of the regular forces now in the field until the regiments authorized by this act shall have been fully recruited, and detail any of the officers now in the regular army to service with the volunteer regiments now in the field, or which may bereafter be called out, with such rank as may be offered them in said volunteer regiments, for the purpose of imparting to them military instruction and efficiency.

Act No. 26 provides that, for the purpose of

caling, equalizing, and reducing the compensation of the various officers of the Government, a board of commissioners is hereby organized, to be composed as follows: Of two members of the Senate, to be appointed by the presiding officer of the Senate; three members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House; one officer of the navy and one officer of the army, to be appointed by the President. That said board shall examine and report as soon as practicable: First. appointed by the President. That said obsides and report, as soon as practicable: First, a fair and just compensation for each officer of the Government; second, such provisions of law as will regulate the expenditure of all indefinite and contingent appropriations, including those for the courts of the United States; third, regulations for the more economical collection of the revenue; fourth, what officers or employments, if any, may be disposed with without data ment, to the public be dispensed with without detriment to the public service.

Act No. 27 provides that the medical corps of the navy shall consist of eighty surgeons and one hundred and twenty passed and other assistant sur-Act No. 29 is as follows:

Be it cracted by the Senate and House of Re-presentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled. That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the Government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States, or additional extracts below. Among the provisions of the act (No. 13) to authorize the employment of the act (No. 13) to authorize the employment of to oppose by force the authority of the Government of the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or passess any property of the United States against the will or centrary to the authority of the United States; or by force to seize, take, or passess any property of the United States; or by force, or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence, under the United States, each and avery person so offending shell be suited. and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any disnign crime, and upon conviction thereof in any dis-trict or circuit court of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, or district or supreme court o any Territory of the United States having jurisdic tion thereof, shall be punished by a fine not less than five hundred dollars and not more than five thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the court shall determine, for

vithout hard labor

a period not less than six monnths nor greater than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. Act No. 31 authorizes the President to appoint consuls at any foreign ports where he deems it advisable, to prevent piracy, at a salary not exceeding \$1,500 per annum, and authorizes him to increase the compensation of any of our present consuls to that amount, if he deems it necessary. Act No. 33 authorizes the Attorney General to ville, are all at par.

appoint two additional clerks, at a salary not exceeding \$1,400 cach per annum. Act No. 33, which provides for the better orgamany important provisions. We have only space for a few of them. The President is authorized to The notes of the Bank of Crawford County, Bank appoint an Assistant Secretary of War, as well as five assistant inspector generals, with the rank and pay of majors of cavalry, ten surgeons, and twenty assistant surgeons. The act also provides for the appointment of a number of additional officers in the Adjutant General's Department, as follows: the Adjutant General's Department, as follows:

Hereafter the Adjutant General's department shall consist of the following officers, namely: One adjutant general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a brigaday; tourin; out assistant adjutant general, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a colonel of cavalry; two assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each establishment colonel of cavalry; four assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a captain of cavalry; and twelve assistant adjutant generals, with the rank, pay, and emoluments each of a captain of cavalry; and that there shall be added to the subsistence department four commissaries of subsistence, each with the rank, pay, and emoluments of a major of cavalry; and

and to be taken from the line of the army, either o the volunteers or regular army.

That there shall be added to each of the corps of engineers and topographical engineers three first and three second lieutenants, to be promoted thereto There shall be allowed to each regiment one chaplain, who shall be appointed by the regiment at the time the appointment shall be made. The chaplain so appointed must be a regular ordaned minister of a Christian denomination, and shall receive the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and shall be required to report to the colonel commanding the regiment to which he is attached. At the captain the reshall be added to the quarter master's department one colonel, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, and twenty captains, with the rank, pay, and allowances of officers of cavalry; and that there shall be added to the quarter master's department as many master wagoners, with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and sa many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry and allowances of a captain of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and there shall be added to the quarter master's department one colonels, two lieutenant colonels, four majors, and therety captains, with the rank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowance of cavalry, and as ank, pay, and allowances of sergeants of cavalry, and as many wagoners, with the pay and allowances of corporals of cavalry as the military service, in the judgment of the President' may render necessary. And there shall be added to the ordnance department of the United States army, as now organized, one chief of ordnance, with the rank, pay, and emoluments of the quartermaster general of the army; one colonel, one licutenant colonel, and six second licutenants; the field officers to be appointed by selection from the officers of the army; and the second licutenants from the graduates of the United States Military Academy, by transfers from the engineers, or the topographical engineers, or the artillery.

Sec. 5 provides for the appointment of fifty medical cadets to act as dressers in the general hospitals and as ambulance attendants in the field; they are college. Sec. 6 provides that the pay of female nurses in

hospitals shall be forty cents a day and one ration in kind or by commutation. The cadets now at West Point, and those who may hereafter be appointed, will be required to take the following onth, on pain of dismissal: "I, A. B., do solemnly swear that I will support the Constitution of the United States, and bear true allegiance to the National Government; that I will maintain and defend the sovereignty of the United States paramount to any and all allegiance, sovereignty, or fealty I may owe to any State, county, or country whatever; and that I will at all times pear the legal orders of my superior officers and the obey the legal orders of my superior officers and the

rules and articles governing the armies of the United States." Sect. 13 provides that the army ration shall be increased as follows, viz: twenty-two ounces of bread or flour, or one pound of hard bread, instead of the present issue; fresh beef shall be issued as often as the commanding officer of any detachment or regiment shall require it, when practicable, in place of salt meat; beans and rice or hominy shall be issued in the same ration in the proportions now provided by the regulations, and one pound of potatoes per man shall be issued at least three times a week, if practicable; and when these articles can-not be issued in these proportions, an equivalent in value shall be issued in some other proper food; and a ration of tea may be substituted for a ration of coffee upon the requisition of the proper officer. The act also contains numerous provisions in relation to a retired list for officers of the army and navy who have become incapable of discharging all their duties.

Sect. 6 of Act No. 41 provides: "That the previsions of the act entitled 'An act to provide for lars each.

In the office of the Quartermaster General, five clerks of the first class, two of the second, two of the third, and one of the fourth, and two assistant messengers, at an annual salary of eight hundred and forty dollars each.

In the office of the Commissary General, three clerks of the first class, and two of the second.

In the office of Surgeon General, one clerk of the Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent Treasurer of the United States, in such solvent specie-paying banks as he may select; and the said moneys, so deposited, may be withdrawn from such deposit for deposit with the regular authorized depositaries, or for the payment of public dues, or paid in redemption of the notes authorized to be issued under this act, or the act to which this is supplementary, payable on demand, as may seem expedient to, or be directed by the Scoretary of the

Act No. 42 authorizes the President, upon the recommendation of the Lieutenant General or any major general, "to appoint such number of aidsde-camp, in addition to those now authorized by law, as the exigencies of the service may, in the opinion of the President, require; such aids-decamp to bear respectively the rank and authority of captains, majors, licutenant colonels, or colonels of the regular army, as the President may direct, and to receive the same pay and allowances as are provided by existing laws for officers of cavalry of corresponding rank. The President shall cause all aids-de-camp appointed under this act to be discharged whenever they shall case to be employed in active service, and he may reduce the number so employed whenever he may deem it expedient so to do."

Colonel Wallace's Address to the Indiana Zouaves.—The Evansville Journal, of the Dish NA Zouaves. It has the Napoleonic ring:

"A battle has been foug so to do.' Act No. 45 authorizes the Secretary of the Navy

Three Copies, " Five a a Twenty a a a (to one address) 20.00 Twenty Copies, or over, (to address of

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WERKLY PRESS. to enlist " for the term of three years or during

the war, such number of able scamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, as he may judge necessary and proper to place the entire navy of the United States, and all vessels that may be added to it, in a state of the utmost efficiency for active service." Section 3 of Act No. 49 abolishes flogging as a punishment in the army. Act No. 51 provides for the punishment of per-

sons who open recruiting stations for the insurgent army or navy, and for the punishment of those whe thus colist, by fine and imprisonment. Section 4, of Act No. 52, authorizes the President to appoint two additional Inspectors General for the United States army, and Section 3, of act No. 53, authorizes him to appoint two additional Inspectors

Act No. 55 provides for the confiscation of all property which is used or employed in aiding and abetting the insurrection. The section in relation to the confiscation of slaves used by the insurgent army, is as follows : SEC. A. And be it further enacted, That when

SEC. 4. And he it further enacted, That when-ever hereafter, during the present insurrection against the Government of the United States, any person claimed to be held to labor or service under the law of any State shall be required or permitted, by the person to whom such labor or service is cluimed to be due, or by the lawful agent of such person, to take up arms against the United States; or shall be required or permitted by the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due, or his lawful agent, to work or to be employed in or upon any fort, navy yard, dock, armory, ship, en-trenchment, or in any military or naval service whatsoever, against the Government and lawful authority of the United States, then, and in every such case, the person to whom such labor or service is claimed to be due shall forfeit his claim to such labor, any law of the State or of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding. And whonever thereafter the person claiming such labor or service shall seek to enforce his claim, it shall be a full and sufficient answer to such claim that the person whose service or labor is claimed had been em of the United States, contrary to the provisions of Act number 58 makes the pay of privates in the army and volunteers \$13 per month.

Resolution number 5 authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the widow of Hon. St

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

A. Douglas the amount of compensation due to him up to the time of his death, being \$750.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, August 20, 1861.

Stocks continue dull. State fives were not in demand at 771. City sixes sold at 941 for the new issue—a decline. Reading Railroad shares were sold at 171. The money market presents no new features. First-class paper is still in domand at 6 per cent.,

and any inferior grades are difficult to sell Trade is certainly moving again, and will make for itself new channels. Those will be wise whe study the nature of the business operations that are now transpiring, and that will for some time hence be conducted, and who will endeavor to accommodate their own affairs to the new state of things. The former relations of trade in this country are gone in a great degree, and not to be restored in a generation, and the commerce of the country, both internal and foreign, will make to itself new channels and come under new and changed auspices. The immediate business of the Northern manufacturers will depend, for the present, upon supplying Government orders; but the wants of the immense agricultural region of the Northwest, which has had a good market for its produce during all the war troubles, will of themselves constitute a very great source of business activity.

Messrs. Michener & Co., bankers, No. 50 South Third street, have furnished us with the following bank note and domestic exchange quotations : of the Allentown Bank, Bank of Catasaqua, Bank of Chester County, Bank of Delaware County, Bank of Montgomery County, Doylestown Bank, Easton. Bank, Easton; Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Farmers' and Mechanics Bank, Easton; Lhncaster County Bank, Mauch Chunk Bank, and Miners Bank of Potts

For the notes of the Bank of Commerce, Ecie; Bank of Pennsylvania, Central Bank of Hollidaysburg, Erie Bank, Eric City Bank, Lancaster Bank, nization of the military establishment, contains | McKean County Bank, and Monongabela Valle, Bank there is no sale. of Lawrence county, Bank of Nowcastle, North-

western Bank, and Shamokin Bank are at a dis-The notes of all the other banks in the State of Pennsylvania, not enumerated above, sell at 11 to 13 per cent. discount. The New York Post of this evening says:

The New York Post of this evening says:

There is an easier feeling on the Stock Exchange to the same that the sam

ouris are firm.

Government bonds on the whole are better. The registered sixes appear to be weak, while the other issues are fain. The fives of 1874 rose to 81. The fives of 1874 rose of 187 leaves off at 643a65; Toledo 285a284; Rock Island. 383a884; Illinois Central 631a653.
We learn that it is under discussion to-day, at the meeting of bank presidents, to attach to the 7.30 Treasury notes a sheet of coupons for the three years ensuing—Mr. Chase having consented to the change. This alteration would greatly enhance the desirableness of the security; the collection of the interest by distant holders would be greatly facilitated, and besides, the precise character of the security would be more fully understood by the public; for, with coupons attached, they are substantially bonds.

with coupons attached, they are substantially bonds, bearing income semi-annually, and payable after the usual manner of the coupon bonds already in the usual manner of the coupon bonds already in the market.

The proposed change will delay the issue of the notes probably a few days, but this is of small importance compared with the many considerations which have induced the alteration.

The meeting will also appoint the general committee, which is to be entrusted with the management of the Treasury and large management. ment of the Treasury-note loan, under a common arrangement for the benefit of the banks of the

The banks are paying into the Sub Treasury their ten per cent. on the thirty-five millions. At about the close of business yesterday the deposits in one hour were over three million dollars. The certificates which are issued to the banks bear date August 19th. The Boston and Philadelphia banks to be young men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three years, of liberal education, who have been reading medicine for two years, and have attended at least one course of lectures in a medical infrared for the per cent. There is more employment for money on call at 245 per cent. Choice paper is wanted at 5a55 per cent. and 6a7 per cent. for what is termed infrared for the per cent. The boston and thinducipals have have not commenced depositing yet.

ard are almost unsaleable. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, August 20, 1861. REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange

FIRST BOARD. 1000 City 6s, New... 942 2 Cam & Amboy R. 111 2 Cam & Amboy R. 111 12 Norristown R.... 48 SECOND BOARD.

CLOSING PRICES-DULL.

port and home use; sales are mostly in lots to supply the trade at \$4.50a4.75 for old-stock superfine, \$4.87 ka5.25 for fresh-ground do, \$4.75a5.50 for extra, and \$5a6.25 for extra family and fancy brands, according to quality. By Flour has declined, and 300 bbls sold at \$2.75a2.67% per bbl. Corn Meal—Penna is scarce at \$2.75 per bbl. bbl. Corn Meal—Penna is scarce at \$2.75 per Dbl.

WHEAT.—The demand is less active; about 5,000 bus
sold at 122c for Penna red in store, 125c for prime Southern do adout, white at 135c, and 2,500 bus good do om
private terms. Rye is better; 1,000 bus old Pa. brought
60c; new is worth 58a54c. Corn comes in slowly; small
sales of Penna yellow at 53c in store. Oats are dull;
about 4,000 bus found buyers at 29a30c for new Southern
'in the cars. BARK.—Ist No I Quereltron s quoted at \$28 per ton.
Corron.—There is very little doing, owing to the high
Views of holders.
GROCKRIES AND PROVISIONS.—There is no change in either, with a moderate business doing in Sugar (

prices.
WHISKY is more active, at 18a18%c for bbl, and 17%c

per gal for drudge. -

Colonel Eleventh Regiment Indiana Volunteers " August 14, 1861."

No. 146 NOBTH WHARVES.

glass bottles, just received per bark Juliet. For by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, No. 208 South FRONT Street. CKINS:-A small invoice of Hides. Sheep and Goat Skins, just received from the West Indies, for sale by JAURETCHE & CARSTAIRS, 202 South FRONT Street.

and suitable irons to fasten them on the tongue when feeding; good strong chains to be attached to the top rail of the body, secured by a staple with a hook to attach it to the trough. Six hows of good ash, two inches wide and one-half inch thick, with three staples to confine the ridge pole to its place; two staples on the body, to secure each one of the bows; one ridge pole twelvefeet long, one and three-quarters inches wide by five-eighths of an inch thick; the cover to be of the first quality cotton duck No.—, fifteen feet long and nine feet eight inches wide, made in the best manner, with four hemp cords on each side, and one through each end to close it at both ends; two rings on each end of the body, to close and secure the ends of the cover; a staple in the lower rail, near the second stud from each end, to fasten the side cords. The outside of the body and feed trough to have two good coats of white lead, colored to a blue tint, the inside of them to have two coats of venetian red paint; the running gear and wheels to have two good coats of venetian red darkened of a chocolate color, the hub and fellies to be well pitched, instead of painted, if required.

A tar-pot, an extra king bolt, and two extra single-trees to be furnished with each wagen, the king bolt and singletrees similar in all respects to those belonging to it.

soned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the lest workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it

The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

M. C. MEIGS, je25-tf Quartermaster General U. S.

PATRIOTIC, UNION, AND largest collection in the United States, for sale at one cent each. You can order from 25 up to 800, at the above price. Just received, varieties of Secession Envelopes from Maryland, Virginia, and Kentucky, &c. Collectors will find it to their advantage to order direct from CHARLES A. MILLER, 25 ANN Street, N. Y. New Designs received daily. Trade supplied. jy23-lm

CHRISTIAN RENTSCHLER'S LA

CHESTNUT Street.
BREWERY, No. 982 North SEVENTH Street, Phi-

OLIVE OIL.—Pure Olive Oil in white

GER-BEER SALOON AND OFFICE, No. 409

(Opposite the National.)

JAMES J. BARR,

(of the old Globe.)

Proprietor.

7 The choicest brands of liquors and Cigars to be

and inchring to each axietree; size of inchrins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches wide and four inches deep fastened substantially to the axietree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and holsier, (the belster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and timee and a half deep,) with four half-inch holts. QTAR HOTEL,

urtace.

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long.

Lower end of MASSACHUSETTS, Avenue, ATLANTIC CITY. This house is located immediately on the Beach, and

"THE ALHAMBRA,"

This spacious House, situated at Atlantic City, will be opened on the 29th June, with every accommodation for visitors. The House fronts the heach 120 feet, giving a splendid view of the ocean, and is near the Fishing and Sailing point. No pains will be spared to secure the confort and convenience of guests.

Reaching replaced to S10 per work.

LEASIDE HOUSE, ATLANTIC wide, and one-cighth of an inch thick on the doubletree and tongue where they rub together; iros piate one and a half by one-quarter of an inch on the siding bar, fustened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven inches long, three and a half inches wide, and three-cighths of an inch thick, corners drawn out and turned down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four countersunk nails on top; two bands on the hind hounds, two and two and a half inches wide, of two lob had iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet ten inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inches wide and middle pairs with open rings to attach them to the doubletree and lead bar.

The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork OCITY, N. J.

BY DAVID SCATTERGOOD.

A NEW PRIVATE BOARDING-HOUSE, beautifully situated at the foot of Pennsylvania Avenue.

Now open for visitors for the season. je21-2m vide, and one-eighth of an inch thick on the doubletree

Boarders. This mount affords a fine view ach, and from every room affords a fine view ach, and from every from affords a fine view. JAMES JENKINS, M. D. CEA - BATHING.—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best-furnished Hotel on the Island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Gormania Society will furnish the music for the season. The cars stop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests. JEREMIAH McKIBBIN,

Cerner of Pennsylvania Avenue and the Bailroad, Atlantic Avenue, For the reception of permanent or transient boarders. je24-2m JOHN S. STOKES.

and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS

RESTORATIVE CORDIAL

world, both by the thoroughly skilled in medical ascience, and also by all who have suffered from debility; for it needs no medical skill or knowledge even to see that debility follows all attacks of disease and lays the unguarded system open to the attacks of many of the most dangerous to which poor humanity is constantly liable. Such, for example, as the following: Consumption, Bronchitis, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Loss of appetite, Faintness, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Mclancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Mclancholy, Hypochondria, Night Sweats, Engale, Gidliness, and all that class of cases, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Langnor, Giddiness, and all that class of cases, Nervous Irritability, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Penale Wechnesses and Irregularities. Also, Liever Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Scalding or Incontinence of the Urine, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs, Paln in the Back, Side, and between the Shoulders, predisposition to slight Codds, Hacking and Continued Cough, Emale ciation, Difficulty in Breathing, and, indeed, we might enumerate many more still, but we have space only to say, it will not only cure the debility following Chills and Fever, but prevent all attacks arising from Miasmatic Influences, and cure the disease at once, if already atlacked, and as it acts directly and persistently upon the biliary system, arousing the Liver to action, promotings, in fact, all the excre-

habits; students, ministers, literary men; and all ladies not accustomed to much outdoor exercise should always use it. If they will, they will find an agreeable, pleasant, and efficient remedy against those ills which rob them of their beauty; for beauty ty cannot exist without health, and health cannot exist while the above irregularities continue. Then, again, the Cordial is a perfect Mother's Belief. Taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect case and safety. There is no mistake about it, this Cordial is all we claim for it. Mothers, try it! And to you we appeal to detect the illness or decline, not only of your daughters, before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former, from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business that if it were not for you they, too, would travel in the same downward path, until too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always vigilant, and to you we confidently appeal, for we are sure your never-failing affection will unertingly point you to Prof. Wood's Bestorative Cordial and Blood Renovator, as the remedy which should be always on land in time of need. O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Marlet street, St. Louis, Mo.; and sold by all good Druggists. Price, One Dollar per Bottle.

Sold in this city by B. A. FAHNESTOCK & CO.,

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deceased. The Right Hon. THOMAS GREN-Chief Justice in Eyre, who died, aged 91, in 1846, possessed of one of the most splendid libraries in England. WILLIAM WYNDHAM, Lord Grenville, one of the most accomplished and and liberal statesman, was Chancellor of the

widow, a venerable lady, who still, at the age Cobham-place, in the county of Kent. Lady of 90, lives, honored by all, at Dropmore.

Roman Catholic party in Ireland. He was accompanied to his new government by the Marchioness, the eldest daughter and heir of Lord NUCERT, who was a Roman Catholic in creed, and this lady rendered herself extremeof kindliness and beneficence. On retiring | death may be said from Ireland, in the summer of 1789, the Marquis of Buckingham continued to support the Administration of Mr. PITT; but, being disappointed in his expectations of a dukedom, he became lukewarm, and afterwards took little part in public affairs. He continued to live at his magnificent residence at Stowe, playing the part of a grand seigneur in a style of princely hospitality, and there he received and lodged, at his own heavy cost and charge, for a considerable time, not only the Counts DE Pro-VENCE and D'ARTOIS (afterwards Louis XVIII. and CHARLES X.), but their suites and many of the principal emigrants and clergy. Apartments were also assigned to the Ducs DE BERRI, ORLEANS, and BEAUJOLAIS, and a table was provided for the Royal party distinguished for ham. James the First revived it, in favor expenditure of many hundreds of thousands

> experience gross and flagrant ingratitude; for when the father of the late Duke visited Paris in 1814, and at subsequent periods, the Royal family of France did not show him those attentions which civility, not to speak of gratitude, required at their hands. 'Noblesse oblige 'is a trite motto, which is still more applicable to Royal houses." The first Marquis of Buckingham died in

cavalry. Or becoming a member of the House of Peers, in Test, the Marquis of Buckingham conceived that it became him to play a leading more vigorous in health than his kinsman, Earl was in better health and more self-seeking than THOMAS GRENVILLE, who had been First Lord of the Admiralty, Ambassador to Berlin, and who, after a long life of credit and honor, died and to constitute himself leader of it, he was in a great degree unsuccessful. The feeble health the Marquis of Buckingham ample room and verge enough to operate in the Lords; but he was not a loved or lovable man. He was as selfish and imperious as the first Earl TEMPLE, Freemantles, and the late Dr. JOSEPH PHILLI-MORE. Subsequently, at the era of the Man-

Duke of Buckingham and Chandos in February, 1822." It has been generally believed that the Dukewas not so. The new Duke, who was full of statesman no longer coveted; but in this, as

any kind." The GRENVILLE family, which had mainly owed its exaltation to a lucky marriage with Miss Temple, had its interests advanced by another alliance. In April, 1796, the first Marquis of Buckingham, who was also third Earl TEMPLE, married the daughter and the heiress of James Brydges, third and last Duke of Chandos of the family of BRYDGES, and this lady was the sole representative of HENRY Lord COBHAM; was a Lord of the Admiralty, GREY, Duke of Suffolk, and of FRANCES his in the Navy Department, as well as for an Aswife, eldest daughter and co-heiress of CHARLES BRANDON, Duke of Suffolk, by MARY, brother, Earl TEMPLE, and Mr. Pirt, Secretary | Queen-dowager of France, and daughter of HENRY VII. of England. The family of BRYDGES was ancient-first in

The term of enlistments made and to be made in time the two younger are well remembered.
George was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; he was afterwards Governor of Bouwas created Marquis of Buckingham, and bewas created Marquis of Buckingham, and belogne, and was created Baron Chandos of the period of three years, and those to