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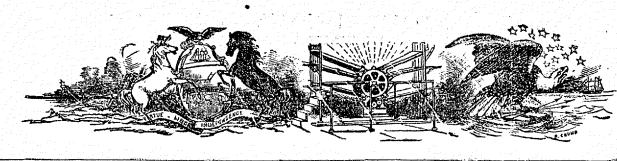
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MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864.

Election of a Pope. Seventy-two years cannot be considered very advanced age for a Sovereign Prince who, moreover, has always led a virtuous and temperate life. Yet Pope Prus the Ninth is spoken of, at that age, as likely to live and reign only a few weeks longer. He was fifty-four when elected to the tiara, but in the eighteen years since then he has not had a quiet or prosperous reign. The Revolution of 1848, which substituted the republican for the pontifical rule in Rome, and drove him into exile, was the first heavy blow sustained by the Pope. On his return, and ever since, it must have galled him to find himself maintained in the Eternal City by military aid from France. Next came the differences with VICTOR EM-MANUEL, which have almost severed the tie of obedience by which his subjects spiritually were connected with the Papacy. The Italian warfare in 1859 and 1860, which gave Lombardy to the King of Sardinia, liberated the Grand Duchies of Tuscany and Modena, transferred part of the estates of the Church, as well as Naples and Siciy, to the newly-formed Kingdom of Italy, and placed VICTOR EMMANUEL on the throne, have deeply affected the Pope's health, no doubt, and the more so because they were what he could neither prevent nor

The fact of his declining strength being accepted, certain foreign journals, (whose statements have been adopted and echoed by many of our own newspapers), already speculate upon the succession to the Papacy, going to the length of saying that while the Holy Pontiff is yet living, and with his cognizance and consent, a sort of informal or private election of Pope either had taken place or would immediately be held, and that it was not improbable that the continued support of Napoleon III. would be secured to the Papacy by the election of his cousin, the recently appointed Cardinal Bonaparte, the youngest, by far, of the

whole Sacred Chamber. Whoever thinks that Prus IX, would sanction any act so irregular as the private election of a successor in the Pope's own lifetime, knows little of the character of the man, or of the customs and laws of the Church of Rome. When an hereditary monarch dies, proclamation may be made. as formerly in France, "Le Roi est mort, vive le Roi," (the King is dead, long live the King,) but where the elected head of lays incurred which virtually create an interregnum. Prus VII. died on the 20th August, 1823, and LEO XII. was not elected his successor until September 28. Leo died February 10, 1829, and Pros VIII. was not elected until March 31. Prus died November 30, 1830, and GREGORY XVI. was elected on February 2, 1831. GREGORY died on June 1, 1846, and Prus IX. was elected on June 16. Thus there may be a lapse of months between the death of a Pope and the election of his successor, but the average delay is over a month. The Cardinals who assemble in the Quirinal palace to elect a Head come from all parts. The door opens to admit each, but once entered, no Cardinal can depart until the election has been made. All intercourse with the world without is rigidly prevented during this interval. The food with which

the Cardinals are served, each from his own dwelling, is so carefully examined, for fear any written or other communication in the cars are quite Yankeelsh, with the usual should be concealed in it, that it literally is Western qualification. Cleveland is one of the "broken victuals" ere it reaches his table. The Cardinals locked up to elect a Pope alone are called "the Conclave;" on all other occasions, when assembled by the Pope, they compose "a Consistory." We need not here describe the form of election, but, under its rules, it would be almost impossible for a Cardinal, set by agreement of a private caucus, to be elected Pope. Especially difficult, if the Cardinal were one to whom Spain, France, or Austria applied the veto. Suppose that Pope Prus were to die. All the Cardinals in Rome would assemble in the Quirinal palace, (until September, 1823, the Vatican was the place,) and, while the Conclave lastedliterally, until a new Pope be elected—the administrative power would rest in the hands of the Cardinal Chamberlain, who now is Cardinal ALTIERI. During the sitting of the Conclave, he strikes his own coins, and is assisted by three Cardinals, called the "Heads of Orders," because they represent the three orders in the Sacred College of Bishops, Priests, and Deacons. The great Catholic Powers would issue fresh credentials to the ambassadors, who would proceed to the Quirinal in state, to deliver them to the Cardinal Chamberlain and his assistant trio. Each envoy would make a led by Caspar Butz, and the New England Purishort address and receive a suitable reply; but the four Cardinals thus visited and addressed could only be spoken to, and for this special purpose, at what is called the | The New England men, with their few kindred spigrille. There is some delay in the receipt of credentials. Thus, on the death of LEO of credentials. Thus, on the death of Leo moral duty and destiny, and are content to take the XII., in 1829, the Cardinals entered the line with Wendell Phillips and Gen. Frement Conclave on the 28d February, and it was not until March 3d that Cardinal ALBAND accredited envoy by the Emperor of Austria, entered the sacred precincts. He had

charge of the Emperor's vito, and used it against Cardinal Severoli, who had been nearly elected. Pope Pros VIII. died on the last day of November, 1830, after a short pontificate of twenty months, and the Conclave commenced in the middle of December. Cardinal Wiseman says in his interesting Recollections of the Four Last Popes: "At one time the Conclave seemed likely to close by the election of Cardinal GIUSTINIANI, when the Court of Spain interposed and prevented his election. Allusion has been made to the existence of this privilege, vested more by usage than by any formal act of recognition, at least in three great Catholic Powers. Should two-thirds of the votes centre on any person, he is at once Pope, beyond the reach of any pro-

hibitory declaration. It is, therefore, when the votes seem to be converging towards one obnoxious, no matter why, to one of these Sovereigns, that his ambassador to the Conclave, himself a Cardinal, by a circular admonishes his colleagues of this feeling in the Court which he represents. This suffices to make them turn in another direction." Thus, on January 7, 1831, the same authority says: "Cardinal Grusti-NIANI received twenty-one votes, the number sufficient for election being twentynine, when Cardinal Manco, Spanish en-TINIANI'S nephew, ODESCALOHI, then to that nomination." The result was that Cardinal CAPPELLARI was elected, and reigned until 1846 as GREGORY XVI.

of his successor by a private caucus, so as to leave the Conclave only the mockery of and Cardinal BONAPARTE were voted for, TINITED STATES AND EUROPEAN is it likely that Austria or France would hold back the véto which would put one of the reigning dynasty of France into the chair of St. Peter?

- Hon. Elisha H. Allen, who is a native of Vermont, and represented a district of Maine in Congress from 1841 to 1843, was appointed consult o the Sandwich Islands by President Taylor. His term expiring, he was invited to take the post of Chief Justice of the Islands, which he still most worthily fills. Judge Allen is now on a visit to his friends. and relatives in Now England, after a very long

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1864. viction that, with such a platform, if the Cenvention will take some gentioman who is fairly identi-Correspondence of The Press. I
CLEVELAND, Tuesday, May 31. fied with the war-worn Democracy of the country, THE SIGHT OF PITTSBURG.

It is a charming journey here, barring heat and just, which, upon the Cleveland and Pittsburg road, first fry and then pepper the traveller; barring the exasperating sight of Pittsburg, which, on a hot day, is in the murklest Martyrdom, the gloomist phrensy. Philadelphia must be a heaven to Pittsburgers; what must Pittsburg be to Philadelphians? Pennsylvania sooms to begin with Paradise and end with Avernus, and if Philadelphia is the finest city in the land, Pittsburg is not the finest, by whatever degree your amount of visual affliction may tempt you to reckon. Soldiers near Pittsburg look as if they had come out of a battle, yet they have only passed through the town. On hot day a man who laughs outright is hideous. There is a torrid insanity in the air, mixed with murk and soot. The hard-fisted smiths, who have been working like devils all day, poke out their faces like demons, and after swallowing fire, blow out cinders. A mild simoon breath passes over the dry, yellow, and ashy hills, blows in the complex, and immitigable plague of all sorts of infernal dry dust-sand, marl, claycoal, coke, charcoal, cinders, and infinite soot-and the traveller walls in his heart and gnashes his eeth. It is a city to be seen only at cost of one's eyes, and, therefore, has been rarely described. Supericially, it is, without doubt, a place terrible to the sense. It is dirty, but not diseased. Fat men grow atter, upon the carbon, and there, or thereabout, I

his Danae a colored woman-his raining argesse a shower of soot. People who go there to stay must roll up their God's blessing upon the Christian Commission. They had not eaten anything for twenty-four hours. some black, and are made slaves. Some are afreets and some are genil, who work with immense energy, digging monuments out of the fire, and heaping up wealth from the dirt. Pittsburgers can stand abuse, for they are all getting rich; but who would envy and, supposing that the rivers themselves do not require washing, it must be the Pittsburgers' bliss to finish or wash off his dismal career by drowning. "Have you ever been to Pittsburg?" asked the conductor. "It's an awful hole!" Pittsburgers die of spontaneous combustion. Perdition must be a sort of bottomless Pittsburg, and Milton, himself, must describe the vision of the satanic Pittsburger:

saw one of the healthiest editors it has ever been

ny envy to gaze upon. But even after getting fat

and rich, his dark doom sits upon the moody burgher like an incubus. If Pittsburg was ever a Danae to

At once, as far as angels ken, he views The dismal situation waste and wild; A dungeon horrible on all sides round As one great furnace flamed; yet from those fla No light, but rather darkness visible Served only to discover sights of wo, Regions of sorrow, doleful shades, where peace And rest can never dwell, hope never come That comes to all; but torture without end Still urges, and a fiery deluge, fed With ever-burning sulphur unconsumed."

THE ALLECHENIES. Perhaps it is the recollection of the pure sub mity of those mountainous woods of the Alleghenies, with their centuries of growth, green and flourishing and stupendous, piled up tier after tier in heavy height and bosky magnificence, that makes Pittsburg (which, nevertheless, for passion and sensation, is the true climax of the Pennsylvania journey), the doleful place it is. "Action narrows and thought expands," and in the mountains this broad maxim of Goethe's is monumentalized. Let the citizen become a mountaineer for awhile, and feel the exuberant, green change, as it were, that makes a man of him. How beautifully the bright little river Conemaugh wanders among its guardian neighbors, the great hills! Here, as it bends its swift journey the Catholic Church passes away, forms are to be gone through and necessary detruly becomes the "resonant steam-cagle" which wirtually create an inkine graze in the glens, and from the mountaintops the heavy hawks sail solemnly out overhead.

From Pittsburg to Cleveland is about one hundred and fifty miles of interesting landscape, washed by a broad, ebbing river, with yellow banks, and which blows in and torments the eye, this panorama would be a complete luxury. The Ohio, which is a wonderfully navigable river, is not hereabout, at least, as fine, broken, and fresh-pictured as our Susquehanna. But a wildness and beauty haunts the river, recalling Paulding's forgotten lines in the the canoe:

" As down the Ohio's ever-ebbing tide Oarless and sailless silently they glide,
How still the scene, the prospects, and how fair
Was the lone land that met the wanderers there."

CLEVELAND. As you near Cleveland, a vast fine breeze blows over the country from Lake Erie; the towns are handsome and greener, and passing some few ter-raced vineyards which promise a wealth of grapes, German Economites, straw-hatted men and women at work in the fields, the region of the lake is very diversified and sylvan. The country people who get finest of cities, fortunate in having height, valley, river, plain, and the great expanse of the lake, beautiful in its horizons of sunrise and sunset. The wide avenues of the city, lined with trees, and excellent houses and stores, regularly approach the large and handsome square in the centre, where stands the statue of Commodore Perry, the hero of attractive piece of art. The neighborhood of this square is delightful for its trees and houses, where as the dusty roads blind us to the beauty of the avenues. Euclid avenue, which we saw at sunny meridian after the rain, stretches out some three miles, lined with the richest and most unique country seats, fronting evenly toward the road, bowered in groves, deliciously gardened, and monopolizing us than our own Germantown, whose wooded aveharacteristic beauty than this geometrical Euclid, but for regularity, extent, and luxury, Euclid avenue is the finest, no doubt, in the country. Except-

ing its dust (and why don't they cobble their streets!) Dieveland is eminently enjoyable. For the eye or the camera, and especially where the Cuyahoga rinds with the barges and shipping which it takes in from the lake, none of our cities could make so The main facts of the late political enterprise a Lake Eric you have already learned, but its merit is not fully told. The Convention disburdened it self of a very easy task, and Fremont and Cochrane were, perhaps, too readily nominated. Critically considered, the affair seemed more local than na ional in its extent and character. Its best elements were undoubtedly the German purists of the West, tans, with Stephen S. Foster and Parker Pillsbury. sult, and whatever happens, are well pleased at having done something for their idol, Fremont. rits from Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Illinois, accep the case with grave cheerfulness, as part of the against Abraham Lincoln and Wm. Lloyd Garrimous uproar as one hundred and fifty or two hun-Over Cochrane there was less enthusiasm. Gen. Cochrane made a speech of amazement most apologetically tragic, but did not decline the nomialmost presided over his own nomination, was a rare piece of word-murder and dramaticide. He spoke of the "mellowed vista of the past," the combustion of war," "the fatherland on the other ide of the raging sea," "the callow brood who claim to lead the war-worn Democracy." While he lenounced the Administration, he would take "no positional attitude unworthy of the breast of an American;" talked of "the circumambient air which surrounds," &c., and called "high heaven oratory, which brings high heaven down for a stock purpose. All this fustian, it must have pained grave men like the old Abolitionists, Foster, Plumb, Pillsbury, and Goodell, to hear. One of the leaders of the Convention was a certain Colonel Moss, of Missouri; lean, lank, unkempt, and in ex-military clothes, with an expression half-buzzard, halfscared

eagle, but withal a good-natured, determined fellow, who was (he said) a "border-ruifian"; had picked his way through the woods, and came "to put the thing through." Another curiosity of the Convention rose no straight as a stalk on the question of credentials He was a young man, with pale, saw-cut features, and might have been a backwood's preacher. He had strong lungs, a voice that exploded ludicrously just at the end of a sentence, and he had evidently gathered himself up to make a sensation. "Mr. Chairman," he said, "I have come four hundred miles at my own expense—but I do not ask a bit of favor-not a bit-not a BIT! This climax was irresistibly funny, and the whole Convention laughed out. The speaker pauso lumbfounded, but at length proceeded in a low voice toward another explosion. "These are solemn times," he said, with an accent of deep grief, and he Convention roared. "Mr. Chairman," resumed voy, delicately intimated, first to Gius, the orator with provoked eloquence, "I believe lds this earth in his hand as I'd hold an egg-there!" The last word came out in thunder; and brought on a perfect storm of laughter. The young backwoodsman was speaking from the question, and the chairman called him to order. "Why am I called to order?" he de-There are strong grounds, therefore, for disbelieving that Pope Prus, and especially

The orator was fairly laughed from the room, in extremis, would sanction the nomination and he went out with an awe-stricken countsnance, waving his hands wildly at the chairman We cannot admire our dissenting friends, the Phillips Abolitionists, for mixing in with the adventurer elective power, and, supposing he did this, Democracy (whilem their greatest hate), and making a platform for the New York World. But all the unpalatable portions of the new radical Democratic doctrine were choked down the Convention. Judge if General Cochrane's nomination speech was not a curious conglomerate of coyness, mock-modes-ty, and effrontery. The had come to the Convention (he said) as an humble participant in the great movement; it had been deemed wise to choose him president of the Convention. He was satisfied with that honor, satisfied with the proceedings, for he saw in them the establishment of a great party, and henceforth he would be content to labor, not for party successes, but for the salvation of the country.
Yesterday, for the first time, he had heard his name
mentioned in connection with the nomination for

Vice President. He was surprised. He doubted

the wisdom of such a choice. It was his clear con-

and place him side by side with its chosen companion, it will establish a great and glorious party, whose principles, founded upon truth, justice, and freedom, must succeed. Heartily endorsing those principles, he begged leave to retire. Some of the most sensible and enemost men of the Convention looked upon it as a mistake in part, and form, and then waiting for events to write thein-

were opposed to anything more than framing a platselves more legibly. Some talk of a larger Convention, which shall take in the great body of the War Democrats, and emancipate many of the Republi-cans. At least, the Radical Democratic platform at Cloveland may compet a more radical platform at Baltimore. The former is not astonishingly radical. after all, and as many of its provisions are extremely trashy and useless, it will not be difficult to construct a better. "Sievery must be wiped out in its last vestiges," exclaimed Gen. Cochrano. And why

The U. S. Christian Commission THIRTEEN DAYS AMONG THE WOUNDED, A delegate of the Christian Commission, who spent a term among the wounded in the late Virginia battles, gives the following as part of his ex-

landed at Belle Plain. Half an hour afterwards a train of ambulances came in from the front, bring-ing one hundred and twenty seriously wounded officers. These men had been sixteen hours in the amrespectively over the rough roads, and were nearly head from fallows, to say nothing of the suffering they endured from their wounds. To entry the sky above it, its Jupiter must have been a colof coffee, a piece of bread, a piece of meat, and an orange. Every one with tears in his eyes invoked The following day, in the afternoon, a train of ambulances, bearing some 400 wounded, came in. They were men who had been left upon the field, days. Being accustomed to the work, I assisted a surgeon in dressing their wounds, and many of them
I dressed alone. I never saw men in such a condition, either before or since. Many had died on the way. These the delegates of the Commission buried at Belle Plain.

At this time there were at Belle Plain some 5,000 rebel prisoners. While on my round of duty I neared the rebel camp. Passing a log hog-pen, I looked in and there discovered four rebels lying on the ground, evidently sick. I went in and found that two of them had the bloody flux, one the camp fever, the other diarrhea, with chills and fever. I went back to the headquarters of the Christian Commisssion, procured blankets, medicines, and nourishment, and came again to these miserable men, gave them medicine, made beds for them, and gave them food. They cried like children. Two of them said they were Christians, and desired me to pray with them, which I did. I started for and arrived at Fredericksburg. Here

there were about 11,000 wounded. I was immediately sent to the 5th Army Corps Hospital, and labored there day and night, dressing wounds, distributing stores and reading matter, talking to and praying for the sufferers—praying and talking with the dy-ing and writing letters for them. It was a blessed privilege to be so occupied. LIBERAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

The following letter was received on Saturday at sion, in this city. The towns of Illinois set a good example for those of other States to follow PEORIA, June 1, 1864. Rev. W. E. Boardman, Secretary United States Christian Commission: Enclosed find a check on Philadelphia for fifteen hundred dollars, to be used in the purchase of supplies for our wounded and dying boys in the hospital or on the battle-field. The West is getting alive to the importance of sustaining the United States me canvassing this part of the State for the Commission. Last Sunday, Galesburg, a town of 7,000 inhabitants, gave us sixteen hundred dollars, and the next morning made it two thousand. Lewis town, a village of 800, gave six hundred dollars. Peoria, last night, gave us fifteen hundred dollars, and a few days ago one thousand, making twenty-

fain McCabe and I go to Bloomington, then to Springfield, Jacksonville, and Quincy. Yours, truly, WM. REYNOLDS, Chairman. MEETING AT BOSTON. BOSTON, June 4.-Trement Temple was crowded last evening to its utmost capacity to listen to Geo. tian Commission. He spoke for nearly two hours. The greatest enthusiasm and interest were mani fested, and the meeting closed at a very late hour. Bishop Simpson was expected to be present. In his absence Rev. Dr. Kirk, of Boston, and C. P. Ly-

five hundred dollars for Peoria. To-morrow Chap

ord, of Philadelphia, made brief remarks. A Gift from an English Poetess. The following correspondence gives a pleasing evidence of the sympathy felt by a giffled English woman for the cause in which the energies of this nation are now being exerted. Apart from the generosity of the gift which Miss Ingelow sends for the alleviation of the sufferings of the sick and wounded Union soldiers, it is gratifying to know that she does not stand aside a mere spectator of the great war, but that her feelings are on the side of Union and liberty:

Boston, May 25, 1864.

To Miss S. B. Dunlar, Philadelphia: The following extract from a letter just received by us from Aliss Jean Ingelow, the poetess, will explain the object of this communication:

from Miss Jean Ingelow, the process, and the object of this communication:

"Will you please to transmit to Miss Dunlap, of Philadelphia, one hundred dollars (\$100) as a donation to the Sanifary Fair to be held in that city, in aid of the sick and wounded of your army, and as an expression of my sympathy with the soldiers and the cause they fight for."

Miss Ingelow also adds, in reference to your remains and the cause they fight of the soldiers and the cause they fight of the solds. the cause they fight for."

Miss Ingelow also adds, in reference to your request: "If I can write some verses I will do so; but I think it doubtful whether I can write any that are likely to be suitable for such a cause, and I should not like to damage it by sending bad ones."

In thus appropriating a portion of the proceeds resulting from the sale of her poems in this country, Miss Ingelow, who, we presume, depends upon her pen for support, has shown a generosity which entitles her to the gratitude of all loyal Americans."

We enclose our check for one hundred dollars.

Very respectfully and truly yours,

ROBERTS BROTHERS.

Messrs. Roberts Bros., Publishers of Jean Ingelow's Poems, Boston: I hasten to acknowledge your letter of last evening, with Miss Ingelow's very kind offering of one hundred dollars for the sick and wounded of our army. It is all the more welcome as it is quite unlooked for, and a most generous and noble expression of her interest in the great cause for which our soldiers are pouring out their hearts' blood. A few weeks since I wrote to Miss Ingelow, know A few weeks since I wrote to Miss Ingelow, knowing that her poems were so much admired, and begged some verses for our Fair. Her response is so beautiful that I am very sure no American heart can ever see the name of "Jean Ingelow" again without a thrill of gratitude for her sympathy and aid. Her powers will henceforth, besides their own great beauty, have a tender interest, because we know the keart of their author.

Very truly yours. S. B. Durg, a.p. S. B. DUNLAP,

THE REBEL PRESS.

THE RICHMOND ENQUIRER ON GEN. BRAGG-GEN. JOE JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY—A FIERCE ATTACK ON GEN. BRAGG.
The Richmond Enquirer of May 27, in the cours f a long article on Gen. Bragg, pays its respects to Gen. Bragg's merits, service, and history, are to Gon. Bragg's merits, service, and history, are too well known to require particular explanation at this time. All that is gloomy in the past history of this war is more or less the work of his hands or the result of his intellect. The immediate present has merits of its own which peculiarly illustrate the usefulness of General Bragg. The escape of Sheridan's cavalry, comived at, if not caused by his strategy, will exhibit his qualifications for the position he occupies. The order for the evacuation of Petersburg will exhibit his solicitude for the principal line of communication between this city and the source of its supplies. If Grant has played have with our generals, Bragg has been proportionately destructive of those around Richmond. Barton fell from a "fire in the rear," festooned with the confidence of his officers and men in his skill, valor, and judgment. Pickett, the hero of Gettysburg, that historical companion of Richonald and Ney, mortified and humiliated by Bragg, has gone to Lee, preferring the builets of his locs to the treachery of his friends.

At the very moment that the enemy was mar-

ring the bullets of his foos to the treachery of his friends.

At the very moment that the enemy was marshalling his forces around Culpèper and at Fortress Monroe, straining every nerve and collecting every man for the great campaign now in progress of execution—while the fate of Richmond, the capital of the Confederacy, with all its moral and physical consequences that are involved in its fall, hung in imminent peril, the strategy of Bragg exhausted itself in a little mean pedding campaign against Newbern, and even that failed from the want of military skill that he has evinced in every campaign which he has undertaken. It is not necessary now to speak of that admirable state of defence in which Richmond and Petersburg were when Butter landed at Bermuda Hundred. We speak the sentiments of all classes, in the army and out of it, when we say that General Bragg is an incubus upon the usefulness of the President. The public sentiment of the country, the confidence of the army, are not with THANKS TO GENERAL TAYLOR. The Confederate Congress has passed a vote of thanks to Major General Richard Taylor, officers and men, for their victories in Louislana.

THE WAR IN GEORGIA-JOE JOHNSTON'S ADDRESS

on against the enemy's left, which is gradually giving wity.

New Hope, May 20.—Granberry's brigade was placed'in action at five A. M. yesterday, when the enemy attempted to turn our flank. We had no defences except a few boughs and stones hastily collected by the cavalry which held the position as skirmishers before the brigade anne up. The engagement immediately became farlous, and raged with unafatted violence until eight P. M. The enemy's liass were advanced within five paces of ours several binnes, and were at all points repulsed. Having no support, the brigade was not allowed to hazard the position by a charge until noon, when Waltham's brigade arrived and took a position immediately in their rear. The charge was then sounded, and the high of battle without firing a gun, and capturing mony prisoners.

Bertham's regiment of Gowan's brigade was detached at half pass 5 P. M., and sent to the right of Granberry's, which was being outfantout. It arrived in time, and checked and droye the ereiny. Bertham's loss was twenty-eight killed and one lundered and sixty wounded; Cranberry's, thirty-six killed, one hundred and twenty-live wounded, and five missing.

The enemy left two hundred and eighty-eight to the right of the mem of the two hundred and eighty-eight.

five missing.

The enemy left two hundred and eighty-eight dead on the field and a large number wounded. These dead were all killed by Bortham's Arkansas Regiment, which was separated from Granberry's line by an interval of one hundred paces. The loss in Granberry's immediate front is not less than n Granberry's immediate front is not less than three hundred killed, one thousand two hundred three hundred killed, one thousand two hundred wounded, and many captured.

Prisoners report Major General Howard and Brigadier General King wounded.

The skirmishing continued until nightfall, the enemy constantly shifting their positions from the centre to the left.

A CHURCH ON FIRE—The sad tragedy of Santiago had (we learn from the Brazil and River Plate Mail) almost found its parallel in-Montovideo. In Holy Week one of the principal churches was filled to overflowing by an immense concourse of worshippers. The building was brilliantly illuminated, and all was going on well, when a cry of "Fire it apers. The congregation was instantiated again tricken by the portentous sound, and the most frantic efforts were made to effect egress from the overcrowded church. Many ladies were trodden under foot in the mad excitement of the moment, their splendid dresses torn into ribbons, and their personent of the moment, their sons severely injured and bruised, when, happily the tumult of the affrighted multitude was stayed

many of the fairest daughters of Chili. CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

by a shout that the danger was at an end. Fortu-nately, the fire had been extinguished, else it had been our mournful duty to place on record the de-

tails of a calamity perhaps not less heartrending

HE SPANISH OCCUPATION OF THE CHINCHA ISLANDS. in English Steamer Chased by the Pirate Florida

NEW YORK, June 5 .- The steamer Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, with dates to the 27th ult., has arived. She brings \$250,000 in gold. The Panama papers of the 27th contain the folwing news: The Spanish squadron still holds the Chincha islands. The English, French, and Chilian ministers visited the Spanish admiral at the Chinchas, in behalf of Peru. The admiral has returned the hostages and the Peruvian bark Quinque, and offered to give up all reprisals, if Peru would pay the bona fide claims, leaving the others to a mixed commission. Peru refuses to do anything until all the reprisals are given up. Admiral Peuzeen and the Spanish minister print a communication denying the rumors that Spain intends establishing an European dynasty, and that Spain does not intend to meddle with the form of government of Peru, and that the occupation of the Chincha Islands, by way of reprisal, was preferable to other acts of hostility, and that no impediments will be placed in the way of merchants at the islands. The Spanish squadron will remain on the defensive. The Spanish commissioner has left for Spain, via Panama. He was charivaried at the residence of the French consul. It is stated that he was fol-

lowed to Aspinwall by assassins, who failed in their designs, he leaving Panama before the regular train in a hand car. It is feared that trouble will arise between New Grenada and France from the mobbing of the French Consulate. Fourteen sailors escaped from the cars between Aspinwall and Panama. One was shot on the voyage out. Two were shot and one thrown overboard, and ten were placed in irons. During a mutiny, there were 250 of them under the charge of only one officer. They were all destined for Federal naval vessels. The pirate Florida chased the English steamer

Tamar, on the 19th inst., off the southeast end of There is no news from Central America Great indignation at the course of Spain existed in Chili, and Chilian vessels were ordered to Callac. Chili is determined to aid Peru. A fire in Valparaise had burned the Santiago In Peru the military are being organized all through the republic, and it is expected 100,000 men will be furnished on the first call. Ten battalions of infantry and five of cavalry have already enlisted under Arequipa. The forts at Callao are completely armed, and several batteries have een constructed. Arica had also been fortified. Peru still refuses to hold any communication with

Spain. Mazzacardo, the Spanish commander, has resigned and left for Spain. HAVANA AND MEXICO. PREPARATIONS TO RECEIVE MAXIMILIAN-INCEN-BATTLE IN ST. DOMINGO. NEW YORK, June 4.—Advices from Havana of the Ast ult. state that news from the City of Mexico to the 16th, and Vera Cruz to the 21st, had been re ceived there. ception of Maximilian, who had not yet arrived. A conspiracy in Guadalajara had been discovered, and thirteen of the conspirators arrested. The French suspect that there are "lodges" in all the towns they hold, which had declared for intervention. Incendiary placards continually appeared on the arrested for crying "Death to Maximilian and the The 5th ult., being the anniversary of the Mexican victory, was generally observed, though in secret, and persons of both sexes visited and strewed with vers the graves of those that fell. Artillery had been received by the Governor of Nueva Leon, from San Francisco, through Mazat lan; and artillery, ammunition, &c., have arrived at Monterey, having been obtained through Browns ville by the Juarists. General Downie occupied Mazatlan, claiming to have killed 200, and taken 100 prisoners. A battle in St. Domingo, in which, of course, the Spaniards were victorious, is reported. The Spa-

from the army of the United States, both in Georgia MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

iards lost one killed and seven wounded.

Maximilian is aboard of her.

A French frigate is outside, and it is rumored that

The rebel steamer Derhigh, two and a half days

from Mobile, arrived yesterday, with glorious news

REPORTS OF THE MEXICAN GENERALS—SPECIE SAN FRANCISCO, June 3.—Advices from Columa to April 28th; say Uraga, with ten thousand men, was on the main road between Column and Guadalajara in command of an important position, and daily expecting an attack by the French. lado was at Riendarey, Negia, with three housand men, and Ortega was at Sierra Premas vith four thousand. The French declined to attack Uraga, finding his position strongly defended, and etreated to Guadalajara. The steamer St. Louis sailed to-day with one hundred and forty-five passengers and \$1,338,400 in treasure, over a million of which was for England. The lemand for money is active. Currency bills are 68@70 premium. Gould & Curry's dividend for May is \$125 per foot. Arrived, ship Collingwood, from Melbourne.

THE QUESTION OF PEACEFUL COMMERCIAL INTER-COURSE—THE JAVANESE EMBASSY—THE PRO-GRESS OF LIBERAL IDEAS IN JAPAN.

KANAGAWA, Japan, Wednesday, April 8, 1861.

The strife for peaceful commercial intercourse with this country seems, as far as we have any means of judging, to be for the present at an end. Though an embassy is, or soon will be, in Washington, for the estensible purpose of askingour Government to agree to the closing of the most flourishing port of trade now opened, no one here sees the first indication for believing that the refusal which must be met with will in any way disturb the present peaceful state of things.

In the minds of most intelligent persons, both Japanese and foreigners, the mission was a failure before it set out, unless it had in view some other object than the one above mentioned. From the amount of funds which the Japanese Government have deposited in the banks here, it is quite evident that something more than what is at present known was contemplated in sending their second embassy GRESS OF LIBERAL IDEAS IN JAPAN. vas contemplated in sending their second embassy o the West. to the West.

The country itself seems to be undergoing a favorable change, and it is stated, in m any quarters that the Opposition, which was the majority at the time the embassy was sent, has become the majority. A second great council is being hold at this time at Diaco, where the Tycoon and most of the princes are assembled.

been grown during the last season than there ever was before. The prices of this stuple, too, have tripled since it has found a market in Europe, and the wharf is piled with briess of it for weeks together. Extensive preparations are being made by farmers for increasing their crop for the coming season, and no doubt five-fold will be grown for exportation the coming season. In the speed of five years the three great staples of the country—tea, silk, and cetton—have increased three-fold, and their prices have risen in an aqual ratio. In proportion they consume little of foreign importation, so that the increase in wealth of the country cannot long be without its effect in favor of trade and commercial intercourse. As to the final result there can be no doubt. Force will not be required to keep open the so long closed gates of the Empire. Pive years more of trade, peaceful or not, with a similar proportional increase in the productions of the sountry, will accomplish what twenty of wars and bloodshed could not any execution of the productions of the nowever, is not without the best of effects, as the re-laters of the Princes and officers of rank are now roducers, and cry out sorety against the ligh prices of everything in the country compared with its days

THREE CENTS.

The masses are becoming rapidly enriched, however, and will themselved light the battles of foreign intercourse and trade—in the occurse of a few years if their rulers should attempt to abolish it.—X. Y. Beath's in the Washington Hospitals. The following additional deaths of Pennsylvanians were reported at Capt. Menre's office. Washing

PENNSYLVANIA LOSSES. The following were wounded in the Second Corps. May 30, near Swift Run, Va John Brady, 71, leg B. McNeill, 140, hand "Mailack, 183, leg, fatally Capt. J. Digmuu, 183, head J. M. Carter, 59, shoulder lergt. J. M. Bruce, 166, thigh Wm. A. Hammond, 76, hip The above are among the arrivals at the Mc-NIANT THANSFERRED FROM CHATTANOOBA TO NASHVILLE: MAY 29. Lockbart, A, 147
Prickeon, B, 73, eczema
I. Wolsey, F, 111
subcock, A, 111
De following were transferred to Nashville from

NARROW ESCAPE.—During a heavy thunder storm, a few days ago, a boy named Sullivan, of Sullivan county, took shelter under a hemlock tree. The lightning struck the tree, and passing to the ground tore the boy's boots off his feet, but he control trium. SHARP PRACTICE.—Two peddlers, in Centre county, have been pushing their trade after a new fashion. One of them traveled a day in advance of the other and refused to receive Look Haven Bank notes as worthless, and the people gladly traded with the other, who said he would take the notes, as he was in debt to the bank.

CANAL Business.—The Harrisburg Telegraph says: "An immense quantity of coal, lumber, and other freight, is being carried on the canal. Hundreds of boats pass here daily. Lock-tenders are kept busy day and night."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. An important change in the policy of the Govern nent was announced on Saturday-to wit, to allow per cent, interest on temporary loans. This ad rance will undoubtedly have the effect to draw into the treasury a large amount of the people's money to the great relief of the Department. There is little doubt that with the overthrow of the rebellion at an early day, the subscriptions to the public loan will be greatly accelerated, and the pressing necessities Mr. Chase wrote to the treasurer at New York a letter on Friday in which occurs this paragraph: "You may contradict, most emphatically, all as-This explicit statement of the Secretary of the Treasury will be received with unmingled satisfac-tion all over the land. An authoritative assurance like this has as great a tendency to keep down the premium on gold as victories in the field. The reenback and national bank currency now reach an mount far in excess of the legimate demands of business, and until it is curtailed we cannot hope for

There was no second board or call on Saturday, and here was very little doing to establish any material change in quotations. The 5-20 Government loan, Other loans were not in demand. State fives were teady at 99, and the coupon fives at 102. . City sixe were unchanged. Pennsylvania Railroad second ortgage bonds sold at 112; Camden and Ambov sixes at 106%, and the sixes of 1883 at 106%. A lot of Green and Coates-streets Passenger Railroad bonds sold at 110. Reading shares opened at 69%, sold up to 69%, and closed at the opening rate. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were unchanged. Little Schuylkill Railroad was steady at 48@49, and Philadelphia and Erie at 34 sold at 92. Canal stocks were offered sparingly Susquehanna was steady at 22, and Union Canal at 3. There was a little more doing in the coal companies; Clinton was held at 1½; Butler at 24½; Fulton at 9; New York and Middle at 1914; Green Mountain sold at 6, buyer 30; Big Mountain and North Carbondale were unchanged. There was -nothing doing in Passenger Railroads, and very lit-

tle in Bank stocks. Sales of Girard Bank at 4714, and Corn Exchange at 36%. Oil stocks were quiet. ineral improved slightly.

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, June 4, 1964. | BEFORE BOARDS. | 00 Reading R. | b30 | 69% | 00 | do | | b5 | 68% | 100 Reading R. | b30 | 69% | 00 | do | | 68% | 100 Reading R. | b30 | 69% | 60 | do | | 68% | 500 Dalzell Oil. | 5 | 00 | do | | 69% | 400 Dinsmore Oil. | c. | 6

4 Catawissa K. Fref. 42 | 1000 Fenna H. 2d M. | 112 60 Phila & B. R. 5500 R. | 200 Cam & Amb 63 '83. 1063/2 | 200 Cam & Catawisk. | 200 Catawi The National Bank bill, as amended and passe oth Houses, contains some important changes. It provides that no banks can be organized with a less anital than \$100,000 in small towns, and \$200,000 in cities with a population of over 500,000. Banks mustre deem at par at National Banks in certain designated cities regarded as commercial centres. None but registered bonds can be received as recurity for cirplation, and the necessary memorandum on thos can be signed by an officer of the bank, or by the Comptroller. The Senate receded from its amendment limiting the amount to three hundred millions of dollars, to apply either to the notes of circulation, or to the amount of capital stock. The former branch

I the proposition only is retained, but the city of ashington is included in the places of redemption I he circulation of the banks, in lieu of all existing axes, is taxed one half per cent., and deposits one uarter of one per cent., semi-yearly, and a similar ax upon the capital in excess of United States onds. It is provided that nothing in the act is to oe construed to prevent all the shares, in any of the ssociations, held by any person or body corpoate, from being included in the valuation of their ased by or under State authority at the place where the bank is located, and not elsewhere, but not at a greater rate than is assessed upon other of such State, provided that the tax imposed under the laws of any State upon the shares of any of the associations authorized by the act shall not exceed banks organized under the authority of the State the emissay was sent, has become the majority. All the majority of the State and mon, for Lord Televisch. Address the state of the same was a constrained and the state of the same was a constrained where such association is located.

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

The money must always accompany the order, and n no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. As Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

ABO To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. last evening at 109½ for gold. To-day the price is 109½, or 209 for currency.

The lean market is fairly active at six per cent., with more transactions at soven. There is, however, an abundant supply of capital, and the six-percent. temporary deposits at the Sub-Treasury year terday and to-day amount to \$1,191,000.

The proposals for the new Government lean will be advertised for on Monday. The amount asked for is severity-five millions. The interest will be six per cent. in gold, and the principal is redeemable after 1881 in gold. Proposals will be received until 16th instant, and the amount must be paid in three equal instalments on the 20th, 25th, and 30th June. A deposit of two per cent of the amount subscribed for must be paid down when the proposal is tendered.

1thas been suggested that the interests of the

pend the prosperity of the nation and the growth of its materfal wealth.

Before the first session gold was quosed at 1910 1911 1912. Freathly Reading at 1370139; Michigan Southern at 412, Reading at 1364, Galena at 1420143, Northwestern at 50054, Rock Island at 111, and Fort Wayne at 114.

The stock market opened with animation, which was well sustained. Governments are steady. Fivetwenty coupons are offered at 106, and coupons of 1881 are wanted at 113.

State bonds are dull, coal stocks active, mining shares better, bank saires quiet, milroad bonds inactive, and rallroad shares strong.

The appended table exhibits the shief movements at the Boord compared with the latest prices of yea-

Philadelphia Markets. There is rather more doing in Flour, and the market is firm, with sales of about 4,500 bbls. at 37.37@ 7.62 for extra, \$8 for extra family, including 1.500 bbls. Ohio fancy and 700 bbls. Jenny Lind on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$7@7.25 for superfine, \$7.50@7.75 for extra, \$5@8.50 for extra fimily, and \$9@9.50 \ bbl. for fancy brands, as to quality. Rve Flour is selling in a small wa

full prices.

GRAIN.—There is not much doing in Wheat.
S mall sales of reds are making at 185@185c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel, and white at 200@205c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel, including \$\frac{1}{2}\$.000 bushels Kentucky at the latter rate. Rye is rather scarce, with small sales at 155@160c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel, Gorn is less active, with sales of 16,000 bushels prime yellow, part on private terms and part at 159@160c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel, closing at the former rate. Oats are firm, with sales of 6,009 bushels at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Querettron is scarce and in demand at \$\frac{1}{2}\$.150 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton. BAKA.—15: 10: A mand at \$41.50 Pt ton.

COTTON.—The market is rather quiet, and the COTTON.—The market is rather quiet, and the transactions are limited; small sales of Middlings are making at \$1.07 \text{ mb. cash.}

GROCERIES.—There is not much doing in Sugar; small sales of Cuba are making at \$1.7\times 150 \text{ mb. Coffee continues scarce and rather dull.}

COAL OIL.—Prices are rather firmer, and the market is unsettled; about 1,100 bbls sold, at 38\text{ about 2,100 bbls 3,100 bbls Turpentine are making at \$.315@8.25. \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon. Rosin is scarce, and quoted at \$36@8 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. PROVISIONS—The market is very \(\text{srn} \), and prices are rather better. Mess Pork is held at \$31.50 @32.50 \(\text{pbi}\). Small sales of Mess Beet are making at \(\text{si5} \) 21 \(\text{pbi}\) bor city-packed. Small sales of pickled Hams are making at \(10 \) \(\text{@17} \) \(\text{p}\) \(\text{ B. Lard} \) is firm, with small sales at \(14 \) \(\text{@17} \) \(\text{p}\) \(\text{ B. for bbis} \) and tes. Butter is in steady demand, with sales of Penna at \(25 \) \(\text{@35} \) \(\text{p}\) \(\text{ B for solid packed}. \)

WHSKY.—Prices are rather lower, and the market is quiet with small sales to notice; about 200 bbis Ohio sold at \(13 \text{c}, \) and drudge at \(130 \text{c} \) \(\text{gail}\). The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day: nall sales of Mess Beef are makin

rn.....5,100 bus New York Markets, June 4. New York Markets, June 4.

Flour, &c.—The demand for Western and State
Flour is less active. At the opening the market
ruled firm, and prices advanced five cents per bbl,
but the market closed up quiet at the advance.
The sales are 9,600 bbls, at \$7.20@7.40 for superfine
State, \$7.50@7.85 for extra State, \$7.85@8.10 for fancy
State, \$7.70@7.95 for the low grades of Western extra, \$8.15@8.25 for shipping Ohio, \$8.30@9.75 for trade
and family brands, and \$8.25@11.50 for St. Louis
extras. extras.

Canadian flour is dull and easier at the close. Sales of 850 bbls at \$7.55@8 for the low grades of extra, and \$8.10@.25 for trade and family extra.

Southern flour is also very dull and heavy. Sales of 500 bbls at \$7.80@8.50 for mixed to good superfine country Baltimore, &c., and \$8.60@11 for trade and family brands.

Rye Flour is firmer, with a fair demand; sales of 500 bbls at \$6.25@7.95. Rye Flour is firmer, with a fair demand; sales of 500 bbls at \$6.256.7.5.
Corn Meal is firmer; sales of 400 bbls at \$7.35 for Jersey and \$8 for Atlantic Mills.
Grain.—The Wheat market is very poorly supplied, and, with a good demand for completing cargoes, prices are 162c better; but at the close prices are hardly so firm, and is chiefly for exports.
The sales are 115.000 bus at \$1.660.1.72 for Chicago spring, \$1.660.1.70 for Milwaukee club, \$1.710.1.73 for amber club on the spot and \$1.68 \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) to arrive zoon, \$\frac{1}{8}.786.18 for red Western, and \$1.820.185 for amber do.

Barlev is scarce and wanted.

Barley is scarce and wanted. Barley Malt is firm, with a limited supply at 161c Oats are much better. Sales of Canadian at 936 Oats are much better. Sales of Canadian at 392, 95c for sound and 90c for unsound; Western at 96@ 97c, and State at 95@96c.

Rye is firmer, but scarce at \$1.55@1.56 for State.

Corn is more abundant and a little easier. Sales of new No. 1 Western mixed at \$1.61, and round yestlow at \$1.68. Canada Peas are better and in demand; sales of 6,800 bushels at \$1.32. low at \$1.68. Canada Peas are better and in demand; sales of 6,800 bushels at \$1.32.
PROVIEIONS.—Holders having made a slight concession the market has been more active, closing steady at about \$32.75 for mess.
For future delivery we note sales of 1,000 barrels, buyer July, at \$34; 1,500 ditto, ditto, same option and delivery on private terms.
The sales on the spot are 9,000 bbls at \$30.50@11 for old mess; \$32.50@22.67½ for new mess, the latter small lots; \$25.62½@26 for prime.
Beef is firm, but less active. Sales of 800 bbls at \$15.50@19.60 for plain mess; \$20@22 for extra do.
Tierce Beef is quiet at about previous rates. Beef Hams are steady, with small sales at \$25@27 for Western. vestern.
Cut meats are moderately active, but very firm, ales of 150 packages at 11%@12c for Shoulders and Bacon is quiet, and we have only to note sales of The Government contract was awarded for 175,000 lbs at \$13.95, and 45,000 lbs at \$13.83 \text{ } 100 lbs, all in Lard has been fairly active at yesterday's rates, No. 1, and .14%@15%c for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered.

ASHES.—The market is firm. Sales of 75 bbls at 310 for pots, and 386 for pearls.

Corron continues dull and heavy, and we hear of only sales of 600 bales and boxes at \$1.00@1.07 for middlines. middlings.
FISH of all kinds are only moderately active, but rrices without essential change. St. George's Cod (dry) sold at \$6.75@7.
MOLASSES is in fair demand and firm. Sales of 200 hhds Porto Rico at \$5c.

awarded thus: 4,000 bots brown at \$18.10, and 20 bbls crushed at \$25 \$2 eob its.

Whisky.—The market is more active, but prices are about the same. Sales of 2,000 bbls at \$1.30 \text{\text{\$M\$}} \text{20} 1.31 \text{\text{\$M\$}} for State, and \$1.31 \text{\$M\$} 1.32 for Western, chiefly at \$1.32. LETTER BAGS. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OP TRADE. JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
AMUEL W. DE GOURSEY,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.
WILLIAM G. BOULTON,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. SUN RISES, 4 35 | SUN SETS, 7 25 | HIGH WATER, 3 78

ARRIVED.

United States supply stemship Borrande, Smith, from Western Blockading Squadron, with malls, passengers and prisoners. Passed in the river, bark Kingston, rom Liverpool, and gunboat Huron, from Port Royal, from Liverpool, and gunnoat Hurol, from Port Koyal, coming up.

Bark Thetis (Danish), Peterson, 67 days from Genoa, with marbleto C C Van Horn.

Brig.Adriana Agragas (Italian), Benfante, 75 days from, Palermo, with fruit to leanc Jeanes & Co.

Brig Jeaunette (Danish), Funk, i days from New York in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Agnes (Swedish), Hewitt, 10 days from St. Kitts, with ralt and molasses to Jauretche & Layergae.

Schr W R Genn, Parker, 7 days from Boston, with mass to captain.

to captain.

Schr Mary G Farr, Maloy, 4 days from Boston, in bal-last to Wennemacher & Maxfield.

Schr Coro, Masten, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn meat to R M Lea.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with wides to Way W Baird & 4.

corn meal to R M Lea.

Steamer Tacony, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer D Ditley, Phillips, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to Wm Beard & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W P Clyde, with mdze to W P Clyde.

Steamer H Torrance, Philliprick, 24 hours from New York, with mdze to W P Clyde. CLEARED.

elva (s. 191<mark>4) bot sometsi</mark> peri saka 1999. Pe**n**asang pelati