The Press.

VOL. 7.—NO. 285.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JUL[illegible] 1, 1864.

THREE CENTS.

THE DAILY PRESS, [illegible] payable to the Carrier; [illegible] the city at SEVEN DOLLARS [illegible] AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX [illegible] SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR [illegible] in advance for the time or-[illegible] the usual rates.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW MILITARY [illegible] COAST SURVEY MILITARY [illegible] EASTERN VIRGINIA, on a [illegible] late operations of General Grant [illegible] Roads, and Creeks, and showing the Towns, [illegible] with Petersburg and Richmond [illegible] COAST SURVEY MILITARY [illegible] ALABAMA AND GEORGIA [illegible] tions of General Sherman [illegible] for sale by [illegible]

[illegible] STREET, [illegible] AND DEALER IN [illegible] FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING [illegible] TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE. ALSO, [illegible] HOSIERY, GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. [illegible] reasonable prices. ap15-6m

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

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[illegible] SHOEMAKER & CO., [illegible] of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. my14-3m

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, No. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FRONT and SECOND Streets. C. W. WRIGHT. [illegible] H. SIDDALL. DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality. Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' USE. Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.

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BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. BANKS, BANKERS, MERCHANTS, MANUFACTURERS, RAILROAD COMPANIES, &c., Will find it to their interest to order from the undersigned BLANK BOOKS, PAPER, AND STATIONERY. All kinds for *Business, Professional*, and *Private Use*. For sale at moderate prices by WILLIAM MANN, Stationer, Printer, and Blank Book Manufacturer, 43 South FOURTH Street, Philadelphia. my1-2m

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CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, 303 CHESTNUT STREET.

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CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap19-6m

THE "EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED "J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS, AND CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Nos. 142 and 144 North FRONT Street, Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. my26-tuths3m

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The Press.

FRIDAY, JULY 1, 1864.

[illegible] forcements [illegible] ived from [illegible] number [illegible] spondents; [illegible] particulars that [illegible]

[illegible] Quarterly Review.

The June number [illegible] In consequence

Sheridan's [illegible] ing, and binding, it White House [illegible] raise the price—futile resistance [illegible] $4 per annum, which impede their [illegible] the rate at which [illegible] published abroad.

THE ARMY [illegible]

The army is considered [illegible] a spirited and tions it held after the [illegible] subject here The rebel works then [illegible] philosophy—by Army Corps were not [illegible] have yet offensive purposes. They [illegible] reader served against the enemy [illegible] nearer to Petersburg were [illegible] these our men now await the attack [illegible] or watch for opportunities of making saults and advances.

ACTIVITY OF THE ARTILLERY.

Meanwhile, the artillery of both sides [illegible] tive; whether the service it does is commen[illegible] with the noise it makes, is a debatable point. [illegible] tainly, if any observer of human nature should [illegible] sire to see the manifestation of contempt by different ranks and classes of men, he could observe the phenomenon to advantage in the Army of the Potomac, when any part of it is undergoing a heavy cannonade.

THE REBEL GENERAL ELLIOT KILLED.

It has been ascertained that in the attempt of Beauregard to retake the position lost on the 15th, the rebel General Elliot was killed. The event is said to have happened on the 16th instant.

BRAVERY OF THE 3D DIVISION 5TH CORPS.

In the affair of the 17th the 3d division of the 5th Corps bore an honorable part. General S. W. Crawford, commanding the division, detailed Col. Carle, of the 3d brigade to charge a position strongly fortified. The order was promptly and handsomely filled, and resulted in the capture of the entire 39th North Carolina Regiment.

In this charge Colonel Pattee, commanding the 1st Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, furnished important and distinguished aid. This brave officer now lies wounded in the hospital at Annapolis. He received a shot through the lung while gallantly leading his regiment to victory.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO SURREY COURT HOUSE.

A detachment of 100 men, belonging to the 3d Pennsylvania Cavalry, under command of Major Walsh, has just returned from a reconnoissance toward Surrey Court House. They succeeded in clearing out the guerillas that had infested the neighborhood, and picked up about forty deserters who were trying to escape active service—bounty-jumpers all!

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Movements of Wilson's and Kautz's Cavalry—A Reconnoissance to Surrey Court House—The Rebel Citizens Despairing—Woe and Desolation in Richmond.

Nothing has been heard from Generals Wilson and Kautz for several days. If their progress has not been impeded by infantry forces on their line of march they are probably near Lynchburg by this time, destroying the only remaining railroad that connects Richmond with the South. If successful in doing this effectually, it will be the hardest blow of the campaign, and must lead to the immediate evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond. It is doubtful whether Lee can maintain his position with even the temporary loss of the road that its partial destruction would entail. He needs it daily and hourly, and fares illy enough in the rebel capital with this communication unbroken.

A RECONNOISSANCE TO SURRY C. H.

A correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives the annexed account of a reconnoissance to Surry Court House:

On the 25th Captain Hill, of the 1st New York Mounted Rifles, returned to Point of Rocks after a successful reconnoissance along the south bank of the James to Surry Court House. Captain Hill left Bermuda Hundred on the 23th inst. with Troop F of his regiment, and, taking a transport, landed at Fort Powhatan after dark and disembarked his troops.

The force immediately moved forward, and in a few hours reached Brandon Church. Here it was discovered that a force of rebel cavalry, were supposed to be in possession of Surry Court House. Nothing daunted, Captain Hill pushed on for the place, determined to fight if necessary.

Fording creeks and moving along the dusty roads, Captain Hill continued his march until he reached the cross road at Cabin Point. Here the information he had received at Brandon Church was confirmed, and, with every expectation of a fight, the command continued their march.

Surry Court House was at length reached, and as soon as the distant chimneys were discovered Captain Hill ordered his men to charge. At a gallop they entered the place, but, to their great disappointment, found no enemy. It was discovered that the force that occupied the town, which the people at a distance had magnified into a large detachment of rebel cavalry, was really only a party of guerillas. Upon discovering Captain Hill's advance they had left precipitately.

Numbers of the inhabitants who had been met with on the road, and at the different places where the cavalry had stopped, crowded around Captain Hill, and begged to have him administer the oath of allegiance and give them safeguards. The captain, however, had no authority to act in this matter, and referred them all to General Butler. How they were to reach the latter was not a question that he explained.

The utter hopelessness of the rebel cause seemed to have entered the minds of the farmers in this neighborhood, and great anxiety was manifested to be again considered citizens of the Union as it was or as it is.

DISTRESS IN RICHMOND—LOSSES OF THE TWO ARMIES.

The New York *World* publishes the following facts, furnished by its Washington correspondent. They are based on accounts from rebel sources. He says:

The fortitude with which the rebels have borne their severe losses in the past two months seems to be giving way. A wail reaches here from Richmond, telling of agony and distress in that capital, taxing human endurance to its utmost. From an active sympathizer with the rebels—one who is in their confidence—it is learned that the distress in and around Richmond cannot be expressed or imagined. The forced marches to defend important points against our cavalry have used up a large number of men. Diseases of various sorts prevail to a fearful extent. It is estimated that General Lee has between forty and fifty thousand sick and wounded on his hands, whom he finds it impossible to remove beyond the scene of actual conflict. Besides this, there is a large population of non-combatants to be provided for. It is estimated that Lee has a population of two hundred thousand dependent on him for food, and the Secesh fear that if Grant keeps the railroads cut, while the common roads were impaired by heavy rain, starvation would be added to the other calamities of the beleaguered cities. Lee has made an urgent appeal to Johnston for assistance, especially in cavalry, and they expected to-day that the repulse of Sherman would permit Lee's request to be granted.

The Secessionists contend that our losses fully double Lee's in the campaign, but say that he has never had so many men, and cannot stand a loss so well. Besides, by means of our Sanitary and Christian Commissions, our wounded are much better cared for, and a greater proportion of them return to the ranks. We have fewer sick in proportion to the number of our army, while the facilities we enjoy of removing all permanently disabled men from the army to distant hospitals gives us a great advantage. A desperate effort in the offensive is predicted on the part of the rebels to relieve them of their embarrassments.

Incidents of the War.

FATHER AND SON.—At the door of the *Chronicle* office, in Washington, is a bulletin board, on which copies of slips of important telegrams are posted. These [illegible] your [illegible] three weeks have given us who pass up and [illegible] that street a new sight—not the last telegram, [illegible] lists of killed and wounded [illegible] from its preface: [illegible] men curious for war news, but the faces, [illegible] My task has led me over [illegible] of fathers and mothers whose [illegible] facing, from its inception [illegible] Grant's army. Passing the other [illegible] old man there alone. Tall, erect, [illegible] threatens the life of the [illegible] der of eye, nervous of nostril, [illegible] the fortunes of a vast multitude [illegible] looked fifty or sixty years of age, [illegible] the population, loyal and [illegible] mechanic. He stood close to [illegible] United States, [illegible] a lead pencil down the [illegible] he heard [illegible] "Your [illegible] through three columns [illegible] your eyes [illegible] my [illegible] Certainly [illegible] glasses; I've got [illegible] "[illegible] We first heard he was wounded [illegible] heard he was killed—help me." He [illegible] the name of the regiment—the 12th New Jersey. I ran down the half column of "dead." "Not there," I said. "Ah!" sharp and reserved, but there was a long, relieving breath thereafter. Then I began the columns of "wounded." Down the first one, down the second one, slowly, a little nervously, for I heard the labored breathing of the fine-mouthed old man close at my side, and through his loss and bearing was looking into his Newark home. Three or four inches down the third column I found the name. He knew I had found it before I took my finger from the paper. "Well?" The boy is a hero if he is like his father. "In the arm, and in Judiciary Square Hospital," was my answer. I left him at the gate of the square. Next day I called at the hospital. The old man met me at the door. "All right; left arm just above the elbow; I've got him a furlough, and we go home to-morrow morning." I shall not soon forget the proud tone in his voice, as he said that "all right."

A SAD INCIDENT.—The 119th New York is in Sherman's army, and, on the 17th, was advanced alone up to the enemy so close that it was compelled to halt for the time and throw up slight breastworks of logs as a defence. By some untoward mistake a party of twelve or fifteen men were ordered to advance beyond these works on picket duty. Though knowing that it was almost certain death to show their heads above the walls of their little fort, still they obeyed without question or hesitation. They had advanced scarcely more than a rod beyond their comrades, when a heavy volley of musketry prostrated to the ground every man save two! Two were killed instantly, and the rest wounded more or less severely. All of the wounded, however, were able to drag themselves back and escape, except one poor fellow, Sergeant Guider, who was so badly wounded that he could not stir from his place. There he lay almost within arms-length of his comrades, and yet they were powerless to rescue him or give him aid, so galling was the rebel fire. One bolder than the rest made the hazardous attempt, but scarcely had he got over the breastworks when he fell severely wounded. They endeavored to allay his raging thirst by throwing to him canteens of water, and even one of these was pierced by a rebel bullet. Finally, as they could not go over the breastworks, they dug a way under them with no other implements than their bayonets, and through it two men crawled and succeeded in reaching him unhurt. Just as they reached him their comrades in the rear gave an exultant cheer, which elicited from the rebels another volley. A fatal ball pierced the poor fellow's breast for a second time, and he had only time to murmur feebly to his rescuers, "Now I die content; I am in your hands," and expired.

ARMY OF THE [illegible]

A Chapter on the Black Troops—Ferrero's Division, Ninth Corps.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

CAMP OF 9TH ARMY [illegible]
NEAR PETERSBURG, VA., 27th [illegible] 1864.

At a time when there is a decided [illegible] public feeling in favoring the employment of negroes as soldiers, it may be well to add to the effect produced by the late achievements of Gen. Hinks' division of freedmen in the entrenchments of Petersburg. To this end the history of Gen. Edw. Ferrero's division of black and yellow men shall be cited. There can be no other object in thus singling out a particular command, except to add another stone to the great cairn of evidence which is accumulating as one of the historical landmarks of the United States in the nineteenth century. A superstition as unworthy, unfounded, and cruel as that which we read of in the accounts of Salem witch-burnings two hundred years ago, infects probably the majority of Americans of this generation. Certain physiological peculiarities, in a variety of our species, are held to denote all that is mean, vile, and loathsome. The negro, in this freest of lands, is supposed—assumed—to be stupid, cowardly, servile, brutal, [illegible] cious, treacherous [illegible] ungrateful; [illegible] is taken of instances cited to the contrary, these are triumphantly, though inconsistently, adduced as "rare exceptions that best prove the rule." Ask wherefore [illegible] should denote moral turpitude, or kinky hair, brutishness may be deduced, [illegible] with a cool, dogmatic reutterance [illegible] characteristics—mental or moral, [illegible] You are out of the shallow depths [illegible] prejudice. He never ventured to [illegible] No [illegible] for the same reason [illegible] schoolmaster prohibited his [illegible]

A train of cars is also observed to [illegible] considerable activity.

SHELLING THE CITY.

The music of the siege is now [illegible] more sonorous voices of some [illegible] So far they have been fired but [illegible] with the object of obtaining range [illegible] On Sunday night they burst a shell every fifteen minutes, with the intention of disturbing the slumbers of the garrison [illegible] burg. During the whole time that [illegible] been before the city a thirty-pounder [illegible] been regularly discharged into the [illegible] demoralizing contents explode, with [illegible] know not. The rebel papers have [illegible] of merriment of the appearance of the [illegible] missiles; but it is exceedingly probable [illegible] one has by this time changed, and will [illegible] still further changed, as our guns [illegible] effect range, and the opening of [illegible] numerous guns, when they commence [illegible] will prove to be anything [illegible] much.

RAIN AT LAST.

[illegible] readers know [illegible] how terribly the w[illegible] army. [illegible] a delightful [illegible] last, [illegible]

[illegible] OF COLORED TROOPS.

[illegible] Sunday afternoon last, General Burnside [illegible] The troops [illegible] creditable manner. [illegible] division of General Ferrero, discipline. Their march, the evolutions in a most noticeable for its regularity [illegible] Burnside, after the review, visited [illegible] high degree of went through the different wards [illegible] cheering word as he passed along [illegible] heroes who have delighted to bleed under [illegible] leadership.

DESERTERS' INFORMATION.

Deserters are arriving with [illegible] their stories it appears that [illegible] lines. [illegible] with his corps, Ewell in front of the [illegible] Richmond, drawn around Butler, while Longstreet [illegible] Corps of the rebel army have reinforced Beauregard within the last two days. They state that the firing of our artillery is remarkably accurate, and great astonishment is caused in the rebel army by the unusual number of their men killed by our shells. The greater part of the deserters arriving over to us are from Georgia and South Carolina regiments. Corn meal and bacon are issued without stint, and occasionally coffee and flour.

THE 18TH CORPS ARTILLERY ENGAGES THE REBELS.

The early part of last Sunday passed in almost monotonous silence. No sound was heard save that of the regular discharges of the 30-pounder Parrott, that every five minutes speeds a shell on its mission of destruction to the city. So regular has this firing been carried out that the gun executing it has received the name of the Petersburg Express.

About eleven o'clock the rebels, tired of witnessing these discharges, suddenly opened on this battery with their heavy guns on the other side of the Appomattox. The first shell fired struck the parapet of our battery. The rebels, however, had calculated without their host. The heavy thirties were immediately turned upon it, and Howell, Ragan, and James opened, followed in a few minutes by [illegible] with his twenty-pounders. In the midst of [illegible] Beecher commenced a furious shelling of [illegible] city with his ten-pounder Parrott, at short [illegible] stopping only occasionally to pour showers [illegible] shot into the rebel skirmish-pits, to avenge [illegible] passing of musket balls through the [illegible] of his battery. After many rounds of [illegible] had been spent the enemy was effectually [illegible] for the time being, and quiet again [illegible]

[illegible] FROM GENERAL BUTLER'S ARMY—[illegible] GENERALS BRAGG AND EWELL MAKE [illegible] and relentless rebels came near [illegible] the 25th inst. from the firing [illegible] Spring Hill and Mendota, on the [illegible] reliably informed. While [illegible] day, in the direction of [illegible] shot landed near the [illegible] stall, who were acting [illegible] supposed to be [illegible] 8th. That a commissary shot went so unpointed [illegible] to cause them [illegible] points of the [illegible] vigorously [illegible] on all this [illegible]

[illegible] the zeal, and the convention, therefore, merely recorded the popular will. Your character and career prove your unswerving fidelity to the cardinal principles of American liberty and of the American Constitution. In the name of that liberty and Constitution, sir, we earnestly request your acceptance of this nomination; reverently commending our beloved country, and you, its Chief Magistrate, with all its brave sons who, on sea and land, are faithfully defending the good old American cause of equal rights, to the blessing of Almighty God.

We are, sir, very respectfully, your friends and fellow-citizens:

WM. DENISON, Ohio, Chairman.
JOSIAH DRUMMOND, Maine.
THOS. E. SAWYER, New Hampshire.
BRADLEY BARROW, Vermont.
A. H. BULLOCK, Massachusetts.
A. M. GAMMELL, Rhode Island.
C. S. BUSHNELL, Connecticut.
G. W. CURTIS, New York.
W. A. NEWELL, New Jersey.
HENRY JOHNSON, Pennsylvania.
N. B. SMITHERS, Delaware.
W. L. W. SEABROOK, Maryland.
JOHN F. HUME, Missouri.
G. W. HITE, Kentucky.
E. P. TYFFE, Ohio.
CYRUS M. ALLEN, Indiana.
W. BUSHNELL, Illinois.
L. P. ALEXANDER, Michigan.
A. W. RANDALL, Wisconsin.
A. OLIVER, Iowa.
THOMAS SIMPSON, Minnesota.
JOHN RIDWELL, California.
THOMAS H. PEARNE, Oregon.
LEROY KRAMER, West Virginia.
A. C. WILDER, Kansas.
M. M. BRIEN, Tennessee.
J. P. GREVES, Nevada.
A. A. ATOCHA, Louisiana.
A. S. PADDOCK, Nebraska.
VALENTINE DELL, Arkansas.
JOHN A. NYE, Colorado.
A. B. SLOANAKER, Utah.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, June 27, 1864.

Hon. William Dennison and others, a Committee of the National Union Convention:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 14th inst., formally notifying me that I have been nominated by the Convention you represent for the Presidency of the United States for four years from the 4th of March next, has been received. The nomination is gratefully accepted, as the resolutions of the Convention—called the platform—are heartily approved.

While the resolution in regard to the supplanting of republican government upon the Western Continent is fully concurred in, there might be misunderstanding were I not to say that the position of the Government in relation to the action of France in Mexico as assumed through the State Department and endorsed by the Convention, among the measures and acts of the Executive, will be faithfully maintained so long as the state of facts shall leave that position pertinent and applicable.

I am especially gratified that the soldier and the seaman were not forgotten by the Convention, as they forever must and will be remembered by the grateful country for whose salvation they devote their lives.

Thanking you for the kind and complimentary terms in which you have communicated the nomination and other proceedings of the Convention, I subscribe myself,

Your obedient servant, ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

THE GERMANS OF PHILADELPHIA REPUDIATE FREMONT AND COCHRANE.

The German Union Club of Philadelphia to the Executive Committee of the German Organization, at Indianapolis, Ind.:

In the summer of 1863 the idea arose among the liberal Germans of the United States to create an organization for the purpose of promulgating radical principles, of furthering the cause of human liberty in this country, and to obtain that political influence due to the German element, which, owing to different causes, had heretofore been unattainable by them.

The members of the German Union Club, always ready to act when the cause of our country is to be benefitted, favored the plan, and elected three delegates to the Convention called in Cleveland on the 18th October, 1863, for the purpose of effecting the organization.

At this early period the German Union Club declared it to be essential for the success of the organization that even the semblance of an exclusively German party be avoided, and that in no case the organization appear in factious opposition to the native-born element; that on the contrary the co-operation of all loyal citizens irrespective of birthplace or language, is necessary for the successful issue of the present crisis.

The delegates to the Convention [illegible] instructed in this sense.

The result of the deliberations of this Club, not, as is well known, meet [illegible] in conjunction and the protest which our [illegible] influential Union with those of some of the [illegible] against several of the Clubs of other cities, [illegible] was fully endorsed resolutions of the German Club of Philadelphia [illegible] by the German [illegible] Club formally [illegible]

Nevertheless, hoping that those Clubs [illegible] object in ganization [illegible] majority, had accomplished [illegible] cidental majority [illegible] the face of the protest of the [illegible] on the obnoxious at a future Convention [illegible] the unity of action resolutions, in order to [illegible] the organization [illegible] necessary for the usefulness [illegible] hope has not been realized.

We regret that [illegible] organization have [illegible] conflicting The objects of [illegible] harmonizing [illegible] active men have garded. [illegible] best and [illegible] of fanatic members ideas, [illegible] by the intrigues of the ers, [illegible] ended to result of this course could bers, [illegible] The native organization has been con-[illegible] foreseen circle, and the second Convention [illegible] to a very Cleveland, May 27th, 1864, was but [illegible] held [illegible] and disclosed the fact that the organization had not only failed to expand, but was simply [illegible] much weaker than when the first Convention was held. Moreover, the resolutions against which the majority of the Clubs represented at the first Convention had protested, and which had been severely criticised for their impracticability by the leading organs of the German press of this country, were not only reaffirmed by this second reduced Convention, but were actually incorporated into the platform in a much more objectionable form.

This Convention has finally separated from the Republican party, with which the liberal Germans of this country have been identified during the last eight years; this Convention has allied itself with a number of our American fellow-citizens who have organized under the name of "Radical Democratic Party," and has finally adopted the platform of this new party and their Presidential candidate.

Speaking for an overwhelming majority of the liberal Germans of this city and State, we cannot accept the platform of this Convention in all of its points; neither can the separation from the Republican party and the nomination of a separate candidate for the Presidency be endorsed. Therefore, the German Union Club of Philadelphia has no choice left but to discontinue its connection with the German organization.

At a special meeting of the German Union Club of Philadelphia, held last week, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That we accept the decision of the Baltimore Union Convention, composed as it was of the delegates of the Union party of the United States, elected and accredited in truly democratic form by the people, and that we unanimously ratify the nomination of Abraham Lincoln for President and of Andrew Johnson for Vice President, and that we also support, to the full extent of our ability, the platform ever presented by any party in the United States.

Resolved, That the Cleveland Convention, inasmuch as it did not emanate from a regular election by the people, but owed its existence solely to the self-assumed power of a small number of so-called Radicals, was not competent to give an expression of the sentiments of the loyal people of the United States, and that the nomination of John C. Fremont for President and John Cochrane for Vice President, and the organization of a new party within the great Union party, is unwise, impolitic, unpatriotic, and unworthy of American citizens. Such action, in opposition to the clearly-expressed will of an immense majority of the people, is doubly reproachable at the present time, when the fate of the nation, aye, even the liberty of the whole human race, is dependent upon the united and undivided action of the North. If the hundred thousand of the braves of the land shall have spilled their blood in vain in the contest for the preservation of the nation; if the widows and orphans of our defenders shall be denied the poor consolation that by the sacrifice of their husbands, fathers, and brothers, the liberties of their country have been saved; if all the advantages so dearly bought in this contest for the obliteration of the dark spot on the bright escutcheon of this great Republic are not to be irrecoverably lost—then we cannot lend our assistance to this new party.

Resolved, That we deem it due to ourselves as German adopted citizens to declare to our American-born fellow-citizens that we have no part in the traitorous attempt to destroy the unity of the Union party, and

A train of cars [illegible]

highest commendation from their countrymen, and will ever command from us of Kentucky the profoundest gratitude of our hearts.

The appearance of Vallandigham in Ohio, simultaneously with Morgan's raid in Kentucky, fully confirms the matters made known to me through General Lindsey, by you.

The defeat of Morgan has frustrated their movements for the present, but vigilance in the future must still guard us against those machinations of evil-doers. Yours, truly,

THOS. E. BRAMLETTE.

SUN-STROKE.—The recent hot term caused a large number of cases of sunstroke throughout the country. It principally affected those who were compelled to labor hard in the sun. Among the soldiers engaged in digging in the trenches before Petersburg numerous cases occurred, and, if we may judge from the remarks of the rebel journals, their troops, though supposed to be "acclimated," [illegible] fully as much.

[illegible] WANTED [illegible] wages, [illegible] given. Apply to Major T. [illegible] S. LAIDLEY, Commanding Frankford Arsenal.

$[illegible]00 TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE, at 5½ per cent. S. W. THACKARA & SONS, 244 South THIRD Street.

WANT AGENTS [illegible]

GENERAL NEWS.

HOW MUCH SOME "WELL-INFORMED" ENGLISHMEN KNOW ABOUT AMERICA.—The London correspondent of the New York *World* gives some amusing instances of the ignorance of the "educated" classes in England in his last letter. One of them occurred in the House of Commons. An M. P., a Col. Jervis affectionately alluded to our benighted country, as he called it, saying that it had been his "misfortune" to have travelled in America, a country where, if a gentleman desired wine or any kind of spirits on his table, he was compelled to pull down the window blinds and to bolt the doors for fear of being mobbed. Another occurred to his "humble self," in a conversation with a barrister having the reputation of being intelligent. He presents it as an illustration of the great ignorance of the majority of the people there concerning our affairs. We give it in his own words:

"After the usual salutations, the barrister commenced with the stereotyped old inquiry of, 'Well, my boy, how are things in America?'

"'Oh, everything seems to be going on well enough over there,' says I.

"'Well,' says he, 'pon my soul, do you know, I have thought about this thing considerable, and I can't see for my life why the South don't let the Confederates go. They can't conquer them. They have fought for three years, and have made no progress, and it's evident to us in this country that a people who have shown themselves so gallant and courageous as the Confederates, can never be conquered. Besides,' says he, 'you in the South are becoming bankrupt, and we won't loan you any money; and I think it a most shameful outrage that you *Southerners* persist in trying to overrun and conquer so brave and noble a people as the *North*.' He then entered into a long philosophical disquisition on the constitutional rights of the States, which was about as sensible and logical as the remarks I have quoted. He said he intended standing for Parliament at the next election, and that if he was elected, which he had no doubt of, he intended to use his greatest efforts in the cause of peace, and that if the South did not agree to stop the war, and let the North go, he should advocate England's interfering; bidding him good morning."

EMIGRATION TO CALIFORNIA.—The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that the last steamer for Panama carried away only one hundred and ninety-five passengers, while every steamer which has arrived from the States during the past four months has brought from eight hundred to twelve hundred persons. Of those who left there a large majority were visitors to their friends in the East, whilst of those who arrived there since January last, a majority have come as permanent residents; and the remainder three-fourths intend to labor for a term of years in the mines or upon the lands of the Pacific coast.

ESCAPED MORGAN RAIDERS AGAIN [illegible]—On Tuesday, thirty-one persons, captured on the blockade-runner Thistle, were delivered at Blockade. Murray, New York, by their captors, by their nation all asserted themselves, [illegible] allowed they therefore, amenable only for [illegible] first [illegible] Three of them, however, [illegible] been imprisoned [illegible] manner, and being closely [illegible] to Canada, were Kentuckians, late [illegible] embarked for Wilmington [illegible] expedition of Morgan and their old commander at Camp Chase, [illegible] fighting." When they thence to Bermuda [illegible] fighting days were over for mington. [illegible] very much crest fallen. The er "and a [illegible] Morganites are weeping their were informed [illegible] in Fort Lafayette. the war [illegible]

[illegible] GILLAS CROSS A RIVER.—On the 20th [illegible] brave [illegible] company of about one hundred and fifty [illegible] crossed the Cumberland at Canton. They [illegible] novel way of crossing. They first stripped, [illegible] placed their clothes, arms, ammunition, and [illegible] saddles in a ferry-boat. Several of them took the [illegible] over, and the rest swam the river, holding to their horses' tails. While crossing, the guerillas, supposing it was a gunboat, hurried out and dressed themselves in double-quick time. When the boat came close enough for them to see it was only a steamboat, they waited, and, when she came in gunshot distance, they opened upon her, killing one man.—*Louisville Journal*.

REMARKABLE ESCAPE.—On Monday afternoon a little girl, five years old, who had accidentally been locked into the school house on Porter street, East Boston, was discovered at a window in the third story. Mr. [illegible] hanging outside [illegible] attempted to burst open a door directly [illegible] Perkins [illegible] the child was hanging, and while in [illegible] under the girl fell, striking Mr. Perkins on his [illegible] head and shoulders with such force as to knock him down, but fortunately neither he nor the girl was injured. Had not Mr. Perkins been just where he was at the time, the girl would have fallen directly on the stone door-steps and been fatally injured.

IS THERE ANYTHING IN A NAME?—The Springfield *Republican* asks "Were ever [illegible] ashamed of the names of some of our battle-fields?" and adds: "Not Northern mudsills, but Southern chivalry, are responsible for such names as these—they are genuine and historical: Bull Run, Pocotaligo Station, Gum Neck, Slaughter's Mountain, [illegible] Snicker's Gap, Nigger-foot Road, Buzzards' Roost Pass, Cockeysville, Scuffletown, Skinner's Neck, Mob Jack Bay, Yellow Tavern, Hardscrabble Town, Snake Town, Jericho Marsh, Piping Tree, Pumpkinvine Creek, Ox Neck, Guinea's Branch, Snake River Hollow."

We acknowledge that these names are not melodious, and do not flow smoothly from the tongue, but time will wear away much of their quaintness and vulgarity. Thermopylæ only signified "Hot Gates" in the vernacular of the Greeks; and even now Snicker's Gap would not suggest to a Frenchman anything like a cachination.—*Boston Advertiser*.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT.—During the casting of a large still-head at Silas Merchant's foundry, in Cleveland, Ill., a few days since, the mould exploded and collapsed. The foreman, named Lurton, fell headforemost into the pit, being completely enveloped in sand iron, while a shower of liquid iron descended on him from the kettle, which was blown into the air. He can hardly recover from his terrible injuries. Mr. Merchant, who tried to rescue him, was the only other person hurt. He was badly burned in the face, right eye, hand, and arm.

HOW GENERAL BIRNEY GOT AMMUNITION.—A Petersburg letter says: Late one night, after the redoubts had been captured, an ammunition-wagon, drawn by six mules, was driven up from the direction of Petersburg to a particular point in the chain of fortifications. General Birney, surprised to see it coming from that direction, asked the driver what he had in the wagon? The answer was, "Ammunition for Battery No. 9." "Where did it come from?" inquired the General, supposing that additional ammunition might have been sent for some of the field-pieces he had placed in the breastworks. "From the arsenal," said the driver. "Oh, very well," said Birney, "I'll take charge of it." This was ammunition sent from the city to the rebels; but Birney and some of his troops occupied Battery No. 9.

PERSONAL.

—General Rosecrans is now in Cincinnati on a short visit. On Tuesday morning last he was presented with a new saddle and horse equipments by the attendants at the late fair at the Catholic Institute for St. Mary's Hospital. It was voted for, as similar articles were at the Sanitary Fair in this city, and given to the General in preference to Grant, McClellan, and Sigel.

—Brig. Gen. Harker, reported wounded in the late battle at Kenesaw Mountain, is 27 years of age, a graduate of West Point, and entered the army in 1858. At the opening of the war he led the 65th Ohio into action, under Gen. Buell, and participated, with his command, in the battle at Shiloh and the siege of Corinth. He served and greatly distinguished himself in the campaign under Rosecrans, was made a brigadier general for good conduct at Chickamauga. In the campaign under Sherman, at Rocky Face Ridge, and other places, he proved his fitness for the position.

[illegible] all sales of 500 bbls [illegible] superfine, [illegible] for extra, and [illegible] family. [illegible] Rye Flour is [illegible] Meal is [illegible]

[illegible] Of c[illegible] upon [illegible] Treasu[illegible] is a gen[illegible] any rad[illegible] such a [illegible] the mon[illegible] it is one[illegible] now such[illegible] it shows [illegible] about that [illegible] pends the [illegible] depressed o[illegible] five-twenti[illegible] have yet rea[illegible] subscription [illegible] quoted at 10[illegible] State securiti[illegible] New City 6s [illegible] lightly touched [illegible] quotations. [illegible] Navigation 6s o[illegible] '89 at 106½. Th[illegible] Reading was w[illegible] Little Schuylkill [illegible] preferred were al[illegible] only exception to [illegible] 135. In canals the [illegible] kill Navigation pr[illegible] 1¾; Green Mountain [illegible] Middle were weak [illegible] dull.

The July interest [illegible] in gold. The coupons [illegible] to-day. In January [illegible] the debt were paid in [illegible] currency. The city a[illegible] principal as falls due. [illegible] pany will pay the se[illegible] 1882. The Pennsylvania [illegible] its first mortgage sixes, [illegible] and 1886; the North Penn[illegible] bonds, and the Lehigh Na[illegible] on its bonds.

Drexel & Co. quote: United States bonds, [illegible] New Certif. [illegible] 7-3-10 Notes [illegible] Quartermasters' Vouchers [illegible] Orders for Certificates of [illegible] Gold [illegible] Sterling Exchange [illegible] Five-twenty Bonds [illegible]

[illegible] National Ban[illegible] notice that the [illegible] attention of [illegible] collection [illegible] Their [illegible] taking [illegible] Hall, [illegible] on his [illegible] pleasing [illegible] and full che[illegible] fresh comple[illegible] promise of bea[illegible] filled. Her you[illegible] fourteen, contras[illegible] dwarf beside the[illegible] cially Donna Isabel [illegible] beauty, and their [illegible] delicacy. Their dresses [illegible] figures being concealed [illegible] prodigious hoops, for tho[illegible] *guarda infante*—the oval he[illegible] was in full blow. The painter [illegible] the omnipotent key of his office [illegible] this key opened every lock in the [illegible] breast the red cross of Santiago. [illegible] Philip IV., who came every day wi[illegible] see the picture, remarked, when it [illegible] that one thing was still wanting, and [illegible] brush, painted the knightly insignia w[illegible] Royal fingers."

—The anniversary of Merton [illegible] most college at Oxford, [illegible] editorial in the *Times* [illegible] College, founded at [illegible] boasts the oldest [illegible] catalogue of her [illegible] in England. [illegible] of the most illustrious *Times*, "M[illegible] eighth and fourteenth centuries. colleges, [illegible] whether Duns Scotus and Wycliffe [illegible] members numbered among them, though [illegible] name strong reasons for believing that both once [illegible] Merton; but Roger Bacon, Bradwardine, [illegible] Occam, have always been claimed as *alumni*; and in later times Linacre and Bodley, Hooper and Jewel, Savile and Harvey, adorned this famous 'nurserie of great wits.' It is recorded by Anthony Wood that eighteen archbishops and bishops issued from Merton within a hundred years of the foundation. Century succeeded century, the Wars of the Roses obliterated the memory of the Barons' War, and the Great Civil War eclipsed by the magnitude of its consequences the more sanguinary Wars of the Roses; but the great idea of Walter de Merton still continued to bear fruit."

—The Rev. George Gilfillan, well-known in the religious and literary world as the author of some eloquent sermons, and some appreciative, but very criticisable *critiques* of the poets, lately delivered a discourse at his own church, in Dundee, before a Scotch congregation—treating the late celebration of Calvin from the text: "Call no man father on the earth." His opinion of that hardy reformer is remarkable as coming from a Scotch divine. According to a substantial report given in the *Dundee Advertiser*, he said:

Calvin, no doubt, was a great man, and there was a great amount of truth in his system. But Calvin was not only not Christ, but he had less of Christ about him than almost any Christian divine he could name. He was harsh, narrow, dogmatic, cold, cruel. The system of polity he established while he lived in Geneva was worse than that which prevailed in Naples under Bomba. It was a system of brutal cruelty. One James Gruet, for writing some loose verses, was beheaded. Even little boys and girls were liable to capital punishment for trivial offences. And we need name Servetus, a name which, despite the one-sided sophistry of Calvin's defenders, rested like a bloody blot on that reformer's brow! He ventured to make an assertion—it might seem strange now, but there was a day coming when it would appear a mere truism—that Shakspeare, whose tercentenary had been recently celebrated, was a better representative of the Christian religion than Calvin. The one was a monk in reality, though not in name; the other was a man in the broadest sense of the term. The one was a Jew of the stoniest type; the other a Christian of the noblest grain. The one found evil in things good; the other a soul of goodness in things evil. The one wrote institutes of theology in elegant Latin, which were read only by scholars; the other dramas in plain English, which were read by the civilized world, and would be read after Calvinism was, to say the least, no longer, as now, absurdly identified by many with Christianity. He spoke then of creeds, and expressed his delight that Dr. Candlish had broken ground on that question by asserting that there were statements in the Confession of Faith opposed at once to science and Scripture.

Considerations on Artillery.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The artillery, which is in Europe the most formidable weapon that decides large battles, seems, in America, by its little success, to be only the necessary accessory of an army. On inquiring into the causes of the nullity of this powerful weapon in this country, it will be found in the first place that the officers are not instructed; as in Europe, in special schools of artillery, where they have to study for years the management of this arm in every particular circumstance of its use, as well as the necessary detail that can assure its effect, consequently, the principles of ballistics are neglected or misunderstood here, for it is not in a store-house or cotton-mill that this knowledge can be acquired. With the dollars in the pocket and the straps on the shoulder, bravery itself is not able to supply science in this branch. This is the reason that in most engagements on land and sea the effect of the cannon amounts to a great deal of noise, wasted powder, and lost balls. I shall abstain from the numerous criticisms that might be made, to arrive sooner to proceedings of important improvements.

The principal rules of artillery that must be observed in order to fire with success, are: 1st. The choice of position, to plant the battery. 2d. The force of the powder. 3d. The composition of the cartridges; and 4th. The exact distance from the aim. The aiming is a matter of practice, not only of these arms in general, but also of every particular firearm. The first three points are easily established, but the fourth (the exact distance from the aim), on which depends the result of the shot, requires long, difficult operations of trigonometry, which are sometimes even impossible before the enemy for want of basis. Thus, an instrument that would free artillery from this real difficulty would be a precious acquisition for an engagement on land or sea. This has been proposed at the present moment to the Secretary of the Navy and of War.

It is a telescope, by means of which, all kinds of operations of geometry and trigonometry can be made *without any calculation or measuring whatever*, merely by reading a number. This instrument, while assuring an effective shot, would, at the same time, save a great deal of money and time in artillery engagements.

There is annexed description of the instrument, with the solving of different problems, accompanied by very favorable reports of the commissions of the *Franklin Institute*, of the *Philadelphia navy yard*, and the *Observatory at Washington*. It is to be hoped that, with these documents, the honorable Secretaries of War and the Navy will not neglect such a simple means to give to artillery its real importance in future engagements of ballistics.

Truly yours, De V., a French Engineer.

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

in 1862, $20,844, showing an increase of [illegible] $22,021. The increase since 1st January, 1864 [illegible]

The New York *Post* of last evening says:

Gold is selling at $2.47 to $2.50, and exchange active at $1.10 for gold. The loan market is inactive, and there is considerable inquiry. [illegible] The stock market is steady. Government [illegible] State stocks firm, railroad bonds strong [illegible] stocks dull.

Before the [illegible] session gold was sell[illegible] New York Central at 134; Erie at 114½; [illegible] Michigan Southern at 95; Illinois Central [illegible] burg at 111½; Northwestern at 62[illegible] 112½.

The appended table exhibits the [illegible] the board compared with the lates[illegible] day:

United States 6s, 1881, reg.... [illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coup.... [illegible]
United States 7-30.... [illegible]
United States 5-20s coup.... [illegible]
United States one-y[illegible] [illegible]
Tennessee Sixes [illegible]
Missouri Sixes [illegible]
Pacific Mail [illegible]
New York [illegible]
Erie [illegible]

[illegible] the Presi[illegible] the emba[illegible] ment of M[illegible]

[illegible] market [illegible] etroleum is ex[illegible] have again advanc[illegible] is firm, but there [illegible] Whisky is [illegible]

[illegible]AL FAIR.

IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO KEEP THE GRAND COLLECTION OF PICTURES NOW AT LOGAN SQUARE ON EXHIBITION FOR A FEW DAYS LONGER, IN AID OF THE SANITARY COMMISSION.

The Gallery will be opened to the public on every week day, until [illegible] from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. [illegible] June 29. [illegible] inclusive, 50 cents. [illegible] catalogues 25 cents. [illegible] ONE, 25 cents extra. [illegible] or on Vine street.

[illegible] BEESWAX.—[illegible] at 65c [illegible] CANDLES.—[illegible] of about 300 [illegible] also advanc[illegible] COAL.—[illegible] advanced ab[illegible] COFFEE.—[illegible] changed; 300 [illegible] ngo at 35[illegible]

[illegible] CHESTNUT [illegible] MANAGER. [illegible] ngton, D. C.) [illegible] ALL TIMES. [illegible] FORTNIGHTLY. [illegible] 1864.

[illegible] The market [illegible] quiet; sales of 14 [illegible] for common to [illegible] Flour is very [illegible] firm, and [illegible] resident and thers[illegible] referent [illegible] a misunderstanding [illegible] refinement [illegible]

LAST NIGHT [illegible] J. E. [illegible] In his [illegible]

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 30.—Flour firm and excited; Howard-street superfine, $9@9.25. Corn dull; higher; Kentucky white, $2.00. Whisky dull; white, $1.67; yellow, $1.60. [illegible]

The Beef market is quiet and very firm; sales 500 bbls at about previous rates. Prime mess Beef is quoted at [illegible] Bacon is dull and entirely nominal.

Arrival and Sailing [illegible]

[illegible] THEATRE. [illegible] NE OF THE SEASON. [illegible] OF J. B. ROBERTS, [illegible] be offered a double entertainment [illegible] Sir Edward Mordimer, ALEX. [illegible] Wilford, in Colman's Play of [illegible] IRON CHEST. [illegible] and Spectacular Drama of FAUST [illegible] Mr. J. B. Roberts as Mephistopheles [illegible] Baker as Marguerite. Supported [illegible] strength of the Company. Seats may be [illegible] till 3. Performances commence at 8.

[illegible] SWAN'S REEL. [illegible] MISS LOTTA. [illegible] MISS LOTTA.

[illegible]DELPHIA NATATORIUM [illegible] PHYSICAL INSTITUTE, BROAD Street. [illegible] respectfully remind Ladies and Gentlemen [illegible] ult at $1.83.

[illegible] of Ocean Steamers.

TO ARRIVE.

SHIPS	FROM	FOR	DATE
Bavaria	Liverpool	New York	June [illegible]
Washington	Southampton	New York	June [illegible]
Asia	Havre	New York	June [illegible]
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	June [illegible]
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	June [illegible]
America	Southampton	New York	June [illegible]
Asia	Liverpool	New York	June [illegible]
Germania	Southampton	New York	June [illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Electric Spark	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
City of London	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bavaria	New York	Hamburg	[illegible]
New York	New York	London	July [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES MILLIKEN, ANDREW WHEELER, EDWARD Y. TOWNSEND, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible] Londonderry [illegible]

Reading R	69⅜	[illegible]	6th & 8th-st R	[illegible]	[illegible]
R Mt Bds, '70 in	108	[illegible]	10th & 11th-st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pa R ... ex div	73¾	115½	13th & 15th-st	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pa R 2d M 6s off	115	[illegible]	17th & 19th-st R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Little S R	49½	50	Spruce & Pine R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris C Con	90	140	Ch & Wal-st R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Morris C Pref	138	20	West Philad R	72	[illegible]
Sch Nav Pref	39	40	Arch-st R	29¾	31
Sch N 6s, '82	85	35½	R & Vine-st R	[illegible]	15
Elmira R	53	57	Green & Coates	38¾	39¾
Elmira R Pref	63	50	Girard Col R	30¾	31¾
Long Island R	51	56	Lom & Sth-st R	[illegible]	[illegible]
Leh Coal & N	81	86	Ridge Av R	[illegible]	[illegible]
North Pa R	32¾	33¾			

Drexel & Co. quote:

New United States bonds, 1881	111	@112
Do. New Certif. of Indebtedness	93	@ 94
Do. 7 3-10 Notes	104	@105
Quartermasters' Vouchers	[illegible]	[illegible]
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	240	@250
Gold	260	@262
Sterling Exchange	102	@103
Five-twenty Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]

The shipments of coal by the Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania, for the week ending June [illegible], were............5,419 tons.

Previously............69,606 "

Total for the season............75,025 "

The following is a statement of Coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the week ending June 25, 1864:

	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	32,228	273,630
Pennsylvania Coal Co	18,633	140,547
Total, tons	50,861	414,187
For the same period last year:		
	Week.	Season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	35,446	235,065
Pennsylvania Coal Co	21,471	155,517
Total, tons	56,917	390,582

The following shows the receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Company, for week ending June 25:

For week to date............$6,516 67
Previously in 1864............66,660 90
............$73,477 67
Corresponding time last year............54,350 98
Increase............$19,126 59

The crop advices from the West this week are of a more assuring tenor than a week or ten days ago. The drought in Wisconsin and Illinois has been relieved by copious showers, and the same change has occurred in portions of Northern Ohio and in the southern tier of counties. Near the centre of the State there is still much complaint of the want of rain. Both the corn and wheat crops in Central and Southern Illinois are reported large and promising.

The surplus gold and silver product of the Pacific States of the present year, available for shipment from San Francisco since January 1, amounts to $35,348,[illegible] to May 19, as against $19,425,949 shipped from the product of 1863 to same date.

The news from England, to the 17th inst., reports a reduction of the Bank of England rate of interest to 6 per cent., but an unsettled political confidence in London, and lower quotations for consols.

Philadelphia Markets.

JUNE 29—Evening.

There is more demand for Flour, and prices have advanced 25c ℔ bbl; sales comprise about 6,000 bbls at $8.75@9 for extra; $9.25@9.75 for extra family, including 2,500 bbls City Mills on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $8@8.50 for superfine; $8.75@9 for extra; $9.50@9.75 for extra family, and $10@10.50 ℔ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and in demand at $7.50 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce.

GRAIN.—There is more doing in Wheat and prices have advanced with sales of about 15,000 bus, partly at 220@225c ℔ bus for Penna and Southern reds; white is held at 230@235c ℔ bus, as to quality. Rye is scarce; small sales are reported at 180c ℔ bus. Corn is dull, and offered at 157c ℔ bus afloat. Oats are in better demand; about 5,000 bus sold at 85@88c ℔ bus for Delaware and Penna.

BARK.—Quercitron is in demand at $45 ℔ ton for 1st No. 1.

COTTON.—Prices have advanced, and there is rather more doing, with sales of about 175 bales to notice at 145@147c ℔ lb. cash, for Middlings.

GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, but holders are very firm in their views, and not disposed to operate.

PETROLEUM.—The market continues firm. Crude is scarce, and quoted at 45@47c. Refined in bond is selling at 70@72c, and free at from 80@85c ℔ gallon, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Flaxseed sells on arrival at $3.40 ℔ bus. Timothy is selling in a small way at $3@3.25 ℔ bus. Cloverseed is in demand at $8@8.50 ℔ 64 lbs.

IRON.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, and prices are better; small sales of anthracite are making at from $65@70 ℔ ton, for the three numbers. Manufactured Iron is in demand, and selling at full prices.

NAVAL STORES continue firm; small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at $3.30@3.35 ℔ gallon. Small sales of Rosin are making at $32@40 ℔ bbl.

GUANO.—Peruvian is selling at from $115@120; Ichaboe at $60@80, and Super Phosphate of Lime at $50 @55 ℔ ton, cash.

HAY is in fair request, and selling at $25@28 ℔ ton.

PROVISIONS.—The market is excited, and prices have an upward tendency; 200 tierces fancy-bagged Hams sold at 25c, and 100,000 lbs salt Shoulders at 15c ℔ lb. Lard has advanced; 250 tierces sold at 18c ℔ lb. Eggs are selling at 25@28c ℔ dozen.

WHISKY is rather dull; small sales of bbls are making at $1.70 ℔ gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour............1,300 bbls.
Wheat............5,450 bus.
Corn............3,080 "
Oats............2,600 "

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, June 29.—Flour advanced 25@37c; 1,000 bbls Ohio extra at $9.25. [illegible] Kentucky [illegible]