COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE

OUR STOCK OF GAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. WILLED FLANNELS. Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blus TRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.

PLAIN OPERA PLANNELS. ISLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 or. DANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. -MALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades. COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-

INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. SHIPLEY, HAZARD & HUTCHINSON.

No. 11% CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF 1714-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CONtaining a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents. Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to furnish New Companies with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. TRANSFER BOOK. ORDER OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK, BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER. ACCOUNT OF SALES, Of good materials and at Low Prices. Moss & Co.,

STATIONERS.

432 CHESTNUT Street FINANCIAL.

PIRST

NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND

FINANCIAL AGENT of the UNITED STATES.

10-40 LOAN.

This Bank has been authorised and is now prepare

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

This Loan, issued under anthority of an act of Con eress, approved March 3, 1954, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United States Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable forty years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1854.

ring interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT.

er annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all onds over \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, annually. Subscribers will receive either Registered or Coupon Bonds as they may prefer
Registered Bonds will be issued of the denomination Megistered Bonds will be issued in the deministration of fifty dollars (\$500), one hundred dollars (\$1000), five hundred dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollars (\$1,000), and ten thousand dollars (\$10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fifty dollars (\$500), one hundred dollars (\$100), five hundred dollars (\$100), five

dred dollars (\$500), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000). INTEREST will commence from date of subscription. or the accrued interest from the 1st of March can be paid in soin, or her notice, in U. S. notes or notes of Nation Banks, adding (50) fifty per sent, to the amount for pre-mlum. C. H. CLARK,

mium. ap3-tf SEVENTH

NATIONAL BANK, NO. 216 MARKET STREET, CORNER OF STRAWBERRY.

CAPITAL, \$125,000. TO BE INCREASED TO \$500,000.

DIRECTORS. HENRY G. MORRIS, of Morris, Tasker, & Co., Pascal Iron Works, Fifth and Tasker Streets. CHARLES S. CLOSE, of Close & Nesbit, Builders No. JAMES M. PRESTON, Manufacturer of Woolen Goods, Manayunk. J. A. WATERS, of J. A. Waters & Co., Wholesale Grocers, No. 123 Market Street. S. B. COUGHLIN, Real Estate, No. 602 North Thirteenth S. B. COUGHDIN, Street.
Street.
WM. P. CLYDE, Agent Phila'da and New York Express
S. B. Co., No. 14 South Delaware, Ave. GEORGE W. HILL, Manufacturer of Carpetings, No. J. W. SOUDER, Wholesale Boots and Shoes, No. 599
Market Street.

J. Z. DEHAVEN, Importer of Wines, Brandies, &c.,
Nos. 30 and 32 South Delaware Avenue.

transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Discount days on TUESDAY and FRIDAY of each J. Z. DEHAVEN, President.

This Bank having been duly authorized to commence

business under the National Currency Act, is now pre-pared to receive DEPOSITS, make COLLECTIONS, and

jyl-fraw6t NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40⁸.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIM.

Redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pisa-aure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the FiveTwenties. The interest on \$60 and \$100 payable yearly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN-FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the halfyearly interest falling due September I and March I of each year. Until let September, the accraed interest from lat March is required to be paid by purchasers in soin, or in legal surrency, adding 60 per cent. for ermium, until further notice.

all other Government Securities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO.. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. ap8-tf

PAPER HANGINGS. LARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER-T. J. COOKE.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS, -Mo. 802 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side. The sitention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, Embracing all qualities, from 12% CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS. Also, an entirely new article of GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,

myl-smwtf JUST RECEIVED. DRUGS. QOBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN POREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGRETS FOR THE UBLEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at myl4-3m VERY LOW PRICES FOR GASH. GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warming and Ventilating Public Baildings and
Private Residences,
Mannfactured by the
UNION-STEAM AND WATER-HEATING COMPANY
OF PHILADELIPHIA.
41 South FOURTH Street.

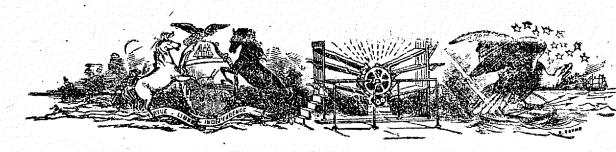
APPONT E. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent.

A GOOD STORE STAND -OWING A to ill health, I offer for sale my entire stock of STOHE GOODS AND FIXTURES, stuated at VILLAGE GREEN, Delawere county, I'a., four and a haif miles from Gleaker, and two and a haif miles from Gleaker and Drain Pipe. myl3-fmw6m

DERFUMED PARLOR MATCHES.—

Dose of two brigades, formed mostly of Weldon (Alexander's) Matches, for sale to the trade only, and in a pitched battle hasting till night drove men, and in a pitched battle hasting till night drove men, and in a pitched battle hasting till night drove





THREE CENTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

day at 10514, a rise of 4 since Friday. The '81 loan

sold at 104%. State scentities were without change New city sixes were steady at 106%. A lot of All-

alley 7s at 96. There was scarcely anything doing

2d morigage sold at 190. The there list generally

ras quiet. Reading closed at 69%. Pennsylvenia

Railroad was steady at 731%. The only improve

Brexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

The acting Secretary of the Treasury Ess given

tice that the proposals for the belance of the

1887; is withdrawn, and that all proposals will be

The following National banks were authorized

act, all national banking associations that have a

certificate of organization dated prior to the first

Monday in July are expected to make a report on

that day, whether they have commenced business

or not. The same ruling will hold with reference to banks organized prior to the first Mondays in Octo-

ber. January and April. and the effect of this deci-

sion, under the law, of the Comptroller of the Cur-

rency will be to make the statistics of the Currency

Bureau very accurate and reliable, and will mark the

progress of the national banking system from quarter to quarter with the utmost accuracy. The

monthly reports prescribed in the same section, be-

ing entirely different from the quarterly reports, will also be expected to be made regularly and promptly.

The national banks will thus be called upon for two reports this month. Under the new act, the State

banks are not required to send statements of their circulating notes to the Comptroller of the Currency,

as formerly under the old law. Such statements

should now be made to the collectors of internal

rovenue. Many of the banks, not understanding

the change of the law in this respect, are forwarding

The exports of specie last week, from New York,

amounted to \$560,657. This makes a total for the

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 5.

BEFORE BOARDS.

FIRST BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS

Olmstead Oil 21/ | 100 Reading R.

them to the Currency Bureau.

year of \$29,268,846.

Sterling Exc. ange.

ent in quotations was in Philadelphia and Erie,

company bonds. Huntingdon and Broad Top

Government loans are steadily improving. There

VOL. 7.—NO. 288.

CURTAIN GOODS.

T E. WALRAVEN.

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,)

MASONIC HALL.

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS AND CANOPIES.

ARMY GOODS.

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS, 418 ARCH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA Banners. Regimental and Company Flags, Swords Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Canteens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Arm A liberal discount allowed to the trade. -je30-lm

CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY. TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESTNUT STREET, (JONES' HOTEL.) LATE 142 SOUTH THIBD STREET.

Have now on hand a complete assortment of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

1864.

LATEST STYLES.

WILLIAM S. JONES,

MERCHANT TAILOR AND CLOTHIER.

DETHEAST CORNER OF SEVENTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA. Respectfully invites attention to his magnificent stock of PINE CLOTH-ING. got up in superior style, by tas

ful and experienced artists, and offered for sale at exceedingly LOW PRICES.

kino, to his large and choice variety of PIECE GOODS for CUSTOM WORK, embracing selections from the fuest productions of both foreign and do-

WILLIAM S. JONES,

SUCCESSOR TO ROBERT H. ADAMS Southeast sorner of SEVENTH and HARKET Street aplo-Sm GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. SPRING AND SUMMER.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK UNDERCLOTHING. THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

McINTIRE & BROTHER. (SUCCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS.).

1035 CHESTNUT STREET. The "Model Shoulder-Scam Shirt." my4-wfm4m GEORGE GRANT.

No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET. Has now ready A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,); his own importation and manufacture. His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," fanulactured under the superintendence of JOHN F. TAGGERT, JUHN F. TAGUERT,

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

Forders promptly attended to. jails-wim8m THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION. MADE BY

JOHN C. ARRISON, NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and ORAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIETS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HOSIERY GLOVES, SCARFS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL. G. A. HOFFMAN,

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET, TO THE NEW STORE. ARCH STREET.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIERS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continents LOOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., Have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES.

of every character, of the YERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, ADZO PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING .-MCOLLIN & RHOADS,
Water Mills, Wind Mills, Hydraulic Rams, Pumps of
various patterns, Bathing Tubs, Wash Basins, and other
articles necessary to furnish Dwellings in city and
country with every modern convenience of Water and
Gas.

Terra Cotta Water and Drain Pipe. myl3-fmw6m

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

posed from plants and harmless gums, which areduce the most brilliant complexion, and give a soft, wen texture to the skin, like that of an infant. L'Email de Paris is not a paint or paste; it does no leave a coating on the skin, but it cleanses; it opens the pores, removing all spots and roughness by its healthful and purifying effect on the skin; it calls forth freshness The beautiful M'lle Vertvall, who, during her performance here, suffered violent eruptions and burning of the skin from deleterious cosmetics, brings her testimony, "houest and true," to the efficacy of the Email de Paris, now for the first time imported into the United

No. 113 WAVERLY PLACE, New York, May 23, 1864.

Moss, Jules Jared—Sir: I beg to thank you for you mioss, it is sending me a package of your. Email de Parkindness in sending me a package of your. Email de Paris. I have suffered so much from the various white lottons, &c., which my theatrient profession obliges me to use, that I consider it a perfect benefaction to fluid a preparation which gives the necessary whiteness to the skin and leaves the skin cooler and smoother than when it has had nothing on it. I intend to use it exclusively.
With thanks, I am, respectfully, yours,
Fraction by Vestvall,
Jules Jared's "Email de Paris" is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country. invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sun EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, be

7 Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris," lers by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE, iv2-swamfp

WEDNESDAY, JULY 6, 1864.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press.] Wilson's Great Cavalry Raid. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, VA July 1, 1864. Your correspondent has just returned from th ene of the great raid made by the combined forces of Wilson and Kautz. The name of Kautz has become a terror to the rebels in this section of the country. If a cavalryman be seen, either in squadron or by himself, a farmer will generally ask the all important question "be he a scout o Kautz? he looks right smart of fight." Kautz is estined to become in this part of the rebel domains what Kilpatrick was when he left for the West Whether these raids, however, have any effect

upon the ultimate triumph of our arms is a question that has not yet been decided. The recent cavalry raid of Wilson, and from the singular trap in which he finds himself, is now the sole topic f conversation in the grand Potomac Army. On the 22d of June Wilson's entire command, with fourteen pieces of mountain howitzers, left their no sition on the Blackwater river, about four miles from Prince George Court House. They took a southwesterly direction, and struck the Petersburg and Belifield Railroad at Reams Station. [This place consists of three houses and an old frame shed, styled a denot, which may be considered the model of all railroad stations in the Southern States. Renns is distant from Petershurg ten miles and from Meade's headquarters six miles and threefourths. At this place Wilson tore upithe track of the road for a distance of six miles, and burned everything in connection with the road. A few cars that were standing upon the turnouts he ran together and committed to the flames. From Reams' he took a western course, and entered Dinwiddie Court House, a place about ten miles west of Reams, and on the line of the projected railroad etween Petersburg and Warrenton, North Carolina. The surveys of the road are complete, but the want of rails has prevented any active work on the line since the autumn of 1862. Destroying all the grain and breadstuffs generally that could be found, and which was thought could be of any service to the rebels, Wilson took a northwesterly ourse, and struck the Lynchburg and Petersburg Railroad, at a place called Ford's Station, dis-

tant from Petersburg twenty-two miles and from Lynchburg sixty one miles. The country lying beween Dinwiddie Court House and Ford's Station sities all description. The plantations were of the most gorgeous character, and the residences of the planters showed that, although they were taxed the negroes said that numbers of them had flown to valry, fearing that the "Yankees" would "gobble" them up and take them to the Northern forts as prisoners of war or hostages for the good behavior of the citizens inhabiting the country through which the Union cavalry was passing. The Secesh ladies imaginable. When asked questions as to the directions indicated by certain country roads they replied. We don't betray our brothers." One of them went so far as to dash a cup of water into the face of a Heutenant, who modestly returned the insult by saying, "He that giveth a cup of cold water in my name, &c.," a repartee that showed the education and refinement of a gentleman in contrast to the boorish and contemptible conduct of a Southern "lady." As I saw this circumstance myself. I felt o little curiosity to know the origin of this sprig

of chivalry. Accordingly, I drove up to a negro servant, and asked the name of the individual. "Dars a woman, marse, dat raised her." The oldvoman to whom I again put the question replied, "Marse, dat gal's my missus, an I raised her from a chile; her mother, ole missus, died when she was born; I suckle de missus myseff." I did not wonder why a gallant licutenant received the jeers of a Southern full-blooded lady. WILSON BIVOUACS.
At Ford's Station Wilson bivouacked for the light, and his worn and jaded troops sadly needed rest. There was no straggling on the march; every man was at his post, for it was a matter of life and death with him. Guerillas, who always hang

around the flanks and rear of a moving column. hung around Wilson, and woe be to the unlucky personage caught estray from his command. No stringent order had been issued relative to this subject, for the obedience of the men was a necessity; t was an active and passive matter, march or be gobbled. Camp punishments relative to stragglers were useless. After a short sleep, in which all engaged save the requisite picket guards, the morning foundthem refreshed, and again ready for the continua-tion of their perilous journey. Before moving, the divisions of Wilson's command moved northeast and southwest on the railroad, tearing up the rails, and placing them on huge piles of ties which were hastily burned, and rendered useless for the future. At Ford's Station vast stores of cotton and military supplies were found loaded in the cars ready for immediate transportation. These were all destroyed. They consisted of two trains of thirty-two cars each, and two locomotives. At this place Kautz and Wilson divided their commands, Kautz taking a southern direction, moving down to Waqua Creek, and then going due west to Lewiston, twelve miles east of Drake's branch, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. He allowed only grain enough to remain in the country through which he travelled nfficient to sustain the lives of the inhabitants. From Lewiston he went north to Burkesville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad. This place, it will be recollected, is also the junction of the Petersburg and Lynchburg Rallroad, thirty miles from the former place and about forty-five miles from the latter. He then marched directly southwest, taking the Richmond and Danville Railroad as his guide, to Price's Station, Mcherrin, and Keysville. Up to this time Kautz had met with no rebels, and it at once led to the supposition that they were to be found on the Petersburg and Bollfield Railroad—a supposition which afterward proved to be true. It was known among the rebels that Wilson had gone out on a raid, and that it would be necessary for them to make strenuous exertions to withstand the attack that he would make in some unknown quarter. Our scouts brought in the in-formation a few days since that Ewell's corps of Lee's army, amounting with others under his com-mand to thirty thousand men, had succeeded in reaching Jarrat's Station on the Petersburg and Bellfield Railroad, and were strongly posted on the line of that road between Bellfield and Stony Creek Station. Later intelligence brought in, how-ever, represented that they had withdrawn their pickets from Stony Creek, and had shortened their lines to a small place near the Sussex Court House, on a small branch of the Nottoway creek. According to the orders received by Kautz, he was to make a junction with Wilson at Keysville, on the Danville Railroad. His march to that place was hastened by the word that had reached him that Wilson had already reached that place, and was awaiting the arrival of his command. Kautz did not allow one tach of the railroad over which he was marching to remain in working condition, but utterly destroyed every rall of which it was constructed. The felly of Northern newspaper reports was never so patent to my mind eg it was when I saw the condition of these Southern railroads. We have long been indulying in the hope hat rabat roads of communication, constructed of

ter and more artistically constructed railroads than I have seen since I have been in Virginia and North Carolina The road between Petersburg and Norfolk, a distance of eighty miles, is better in every respect than is the Central Railrond of New York. The rails on the Danville road are not of the most recent pattern, but as to their actual serviceability no one can deny but that they are in an admirable condition. A JUNCTION FORMED. Kautz made his ordered junction with Wilson at Keysyllie, and unitedly they marched to the Nottoway river, which they crossed at Double Bridge, ton miles north of Lawrenceville. The Nottowny is the north branch of the Chowan river, the Mehorrin river being the south branch. When they struck Stony-creek station, on the Weldon and Petersburg Railread, they were met by Ewell's entire corps, which but marched up the pight previous, and had heavily entrenched themselves at that point. The ad Division, as it passed through Nottoway C. H.,

iron rails, would soon give out, owing to the thin and

unsafe condition of the iron. Let me say that these

and all other reports of a like character are simply

concocted nonsense, and have not the shadow of a

truth connected with them. I have never seen bet-

Threet's "Ennail de Parks," for Enamelling
the Skiss.

This secret of enamelling the skiw being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being perfectly impocent, scientition all other preparations, being perfectly impocent, scientition and the preparations, being perfectly impocent, scientition and the preparations of the worn commanded by Extra Hilly

them off. We lost fifty in killed and wounded, the problem of the mounded, the problem of the mounded, the problem of the pr I am unable to send you the names of the wounded. The rebels were commanded by Extra Billy ondence was read Smith. At night our rear was attacked again by the hitherto retreating rebels. The battle lested but a short time, for the valor and daring bravery exercised by our brave men drove back the rebels in confusion. At Stony Creek Station the rebels. eside their heavy infantry force, had a large body of cavalry, under Wade Hampton and Dearing. had taken place, just at the edge of a fissure in an immense rock, that had answered, during the battle, as an excellent rifle-pit, and faced the line of onrenchments, one part of which Ewell assaulted in

Tuesday night, about an hour before sunset, and sted until Wednesday morning about five o'clock, The charges of the rebels were of the most deadly haracter. Pive times during that awful night did they attempt to carry our lines, and five times were they hurled back with an awful slaughter. Our men lay behind breastworks, for they had dismounted, and with the aid of their Spencer rifles had dug up the earth in front of them; and each, with an eye of steady determination, picked his. man. During this time, the infantry of the rebels were encircling their lines around our forces, and it became evident, that the entire force under Wilson rould be captured. The rebels charged with vehemence on the batteries, which hurled forth their howling "death-warrants" to their columns. Their chargo was successful; but never can praise be more. udiciously bestowed upon fighting men than it will e upon these batteries. They stood with a spike in one hand, ready to disable their guns, while in the other they held their ammunition; and not until the foe was ten feet distant did they spike their guns and beat a retreat. In the meanwhile, Kautz with his con stened toward Reams' Station on the railroad, ten miles from Petersburg, and is, I believe, await,

ing reinforcements at that place. Captain E. W. Whittaker, aid-de-camp to General Wilson, with orty men, started for the headquarters of General Meade, with information of the state of affairs; he dashed through an entire brigade of rebets, rode down their pickets, and lost twenty-four men in the ttempt, which was triumphantly successful. He left Wilson at 8 in the morning, and reached the headquarters at 10.20. Forces amply sufficient to cope with these hordes of rebels have left, and it is likely that before twenty-four hours one of the most deadly battles of the war will be fought in the icinity of Stony Creek Station. The fate of Wilson is unknown. If he could have held his own up to last night, he has by this time received heavy reforcements, otherwise I cannot see what is to hin-

der his speedy capitulation to the overpowering THE FOURTH OF JULY.

the Day was Celebrated

at Gettysburg.

EMANCIPATION FESTIVITY IN MARYLAND.

GETTYSBURG

necial Corres pondence of The Press. GETTYSBURG, July 4.—Gettysburg has had a real holiday. Her citizens, able to appreciate how much happier they would be to-day than on that eventful one a year ago, chose to celebrate it, not only as the day of the Republic's primeval origin, but also as that of its second birth—of its preservation from a death that seemed to impend-menacing and terrible. Prominent in the movement was David Wills, Esq., who has already won public commendation for his disinterested efforts to make for our fallen private soldiers some record, even though it be but the menion of their names and regiments on unpre headboards. While he strives to give them decent and honorable sepulture, he also snatches all that is left of them from forgetfulness, and makes a national cemetery a family history-a book in which the descendants of the fallen can read with honest pride of the deeds and true nobility of their patriot fathers. It was deemed appropriate that Culp's Hill, on which some of the heaviest fighting of the of July in honor of the day and of emancipation in "never-to-be-forgotten July days" took place. should witness old scenes of peace, and hear the praises of the brave men who guarded and defended it from the pollution of the swarming traitors. The programme of exercises was, therefore, so arranged is to include a military display, a pleasant rounion as in the good old times of peace, national music,

and an oration fit to the place and the day. *Accordingly, this morning at 9 o'clock the procession was marshalled on the streets of the city. The 105th Pennsylvania Veterans, formerly one of the regiments of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, an eccort of cavalry, a section of volunteer artillery, and a number of honorably-discharged soldiers, planters showed that, although they were taxed most outrageously to support an ungodly war, they left were arranged in order the Burgess and Bonevertheless lived in a style far greater than the rough Council of Gettysburg, the judges of the style ground warrant. Most of the courts and members of the bar; the faculty and nale inhabitants had gone to the army. Many of students of the Pennsylvania College and Theological Seminary; the members of Getty's Lodge, the woods upon hearing of the approach of our ca- and other visiting Odd-Fellows, and members of benevolent associations. Citizens brought up the rear. The posts of honor were assigned to the Governor, who, however, was not present, the orator of the day, Rev. John R. Warner, the reader of the

-vernor, who, however, was not present, the orator of the day, Rev. John R. Warner, the reader of the Declaration of Independence, and the chaplain.

In this order, the procession, headed by the Chambersburg Band, took up its march out the Balthmore pike past the National Cemetery to Culp's Hill. It arrived there a little before 10 o'clock, and the commencement of the regular exercises was delayed a short time to allow the large number of strangers present to wander over what must forever be classic ground. There were in all about three thousand persons present, but the number would have been three times as great had it not been for the unfortunate coincidence of a wide-spread and generally received report of a rebel raid. The people of Chambersburg and the Cumberland Valley, who had proposed attending en masse, were deterred from it by the remembrance of the raid last summer. They chose to forego their day of recreation, and take measures, in consonance with General Couch's recommendation, to secure their movable properly, animate and inanimate. All day long they have been coming in, burghers and farmers, flying from what secure to me an imaginary evil. The latter have been taking care of their horses particularly. Every farmer I have seen has been mounted upon the back of one of his stardy servants, leading after him his whole equine stock; sometimes ten or twelve in the cavalcade. With the apprehended raid as a reason—and a very powerful one it is—the number was less than expected. But the contingency was unforescen, and the only wonder is that as many were present as there were.

During the interval elapsing before the commencement of the exercises, the assembled people distributed themselves over the field to gratify their ouriesity and renew and revivity their patriotism. The view to be obtained from Culp's Hill of surrounding nature was magnificent. The country spread itself out broad and open, bathed in un-The view to be obtained from Culp's Hill of surrounding nature was magnificent. The country spread itself out brond Ind open, bathed in unclouded sunlight. Far away in the background the Blue Mountains rose up, a shadowy, semi-circular frame to the great landscape. Their leafy summits were defined against the sky in waving, gracoful curves. On the extreme left, just visible over a grove of trees, were the arched entrance of the Cometory and the new white marble tombstones glistening in the sunlight. In the foreground run the little rivulet, the waters of which, chroniclors of a year ago tell us, were reddened with the blood of the wounded and dead. Its waters were clear now and temptingly cool; its way unobstructed, and its laughter musical. On the extreme right tall forest trees litted up their leafy crests. Between and within all these boundaries lay Gettysburg and a great part of the battle-field. There were the Seminary and the Court House, flags streaming to the wind from their cupolas. Little white spir es peeped up above the foliage, and the houses of every color nestled snugly beneath. On the crest of a low ridge, far away to the right, was the log house that was dignified as beneath. On the crest of a low ridge, far away to the right, was the log house that was dignified as headquarters on the last day of the battle. Running

beneath. On the crest of a low ringe, hir away to the right, was the log-house that was dignified as hendquarters on the last day of the battle. Running at right angles, straggling in zig-zag, or isolated in curves, were regularly built walls of boulders scoring the sides and stretching black and dismal along the summit of Cemetery Hill. They were almost as the battle had left them. No hand had overturned them; they seemed to be preserved, because they were the mementoes of a mighty struggle and a glorious victory. Turning about, we saw lowering over everything around, the summit of Round Top, and below it, close to it, as if seeking, protection, "Little Round Top," both with histories. Just at our feet, and climbing up before us, was Culy's Hill, rugged, but half its ruggedness hid by the splendid grove that crowns its sides. It seemed a natural Gibraltar. Its whole surface was broken by gray, venerable old rocks, that reared themselves defantly. They lay together as if a giant hand had thrown them in hundreds around the hill, and left them where they fell. Bearded with lichen, rounded and carved into fantastic shapes, by attrition and the decay of time, they were slippery and treacherous to the foot. So treacherous were they, so steep the ascent, that many of the gay sight-seekers, mounting at leisure, fell with celerity, or paused to take breath and recrnit their exhausted powers. All along its crest, over the immense rocks, and including them, etretched a rude breastwork, built by our army of fence-rails and earth hastily thrown together. And yet be it known that, upon that breastwork, defended by determined men, and almost inaccessible, Ewell, mad with desperation, hurled 7000 men'in gray. But nature was their enemy, as well as the heroes in blue, and though they struggled, they struggled but to slaughter. Scarcely 2,000 of the storning-band came back to their appearant comrated. Far out to the south a broad bett of comparatively open country is visible. A turnpike, like a broad white ribbon, is laid over

Somethy is a first benefit of the second and the se

Rev. John R. Warner, of Gettysburg, was then? introduced to the audience, and proceeded to pro-nounce a finished and elequent oration on "The Battle of Geltysburg:" His oration was made up almost wholly of a graphic description of the scenes of the battle. The fact that he stood upon the very field upon which the stirring things he described

vain, gave new zest to his narration, and made appreciating listeners for his cloquent details. He introduced his subject with the following remarks:

LADIES AND CHATLEMEN: Many here before me will remember our gathering in this same grove three years ago to-day. Oh! that language could be made to interpret the secret whisperings of all things now around us. The spirits of these trees—this day. It is right, because eighty-eight years ago your fathers declared you a free and independent people. It is right, because your brothers have ratified that declaration with their blood. It is right, because you have gathered together to-day to honor, to preserve green their memory—the memory of those who are dead, and in truth offered up for the Republic 'their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor.'" When we met upon this hill three years ago little was said of the memories of the past. The future lay before us, but it was veiled—wisely, closely, darkly veiled, and our only thought was to penetrate it. These three years have passed, the veil has been lifted, and the future of that day forms the retrospect of this. What a picture was that! What a retrospect is this! On that martial host, gathering then along the Potomac, our eyes, and our nearest-varadeeply fixed. Since then we have followed it twice over the fields of Manassas, doubly-red with twice-repeated carnage. We have trombled for it, as the nation trembled when it was on the banks of the Chickahominy, and by the waters of the James and the Antietam. We have, in sympathy with it, scaled the bloody heights of Fredericksburg, and through the storm of battle at Chancellorsville. Here, again, we stand together, but to-day with cheer and hope. How changed the scene! The mountains cluster around as before, but they have reverberated the ecloses of battle, and there seems given to their ancient grandeur a new majesty. The heavens stretch above as of yore, but to-day they seem to be tinged with a new loveliness. With that vailey beined as a mighty sepulchre, and a vain, gave new zest to his narration, and made apig listeners for his closuent details. He inoduced his subject with the following remarks:

Hon, H. Winter Davis, and other prominent emancipationists, regretting that circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of attendance, in " My Maryland."

sented the struggle, the other the victory; one spoke the accents of doubt, the other, clear and melodious,

the accents of doubt, the other, clear and melodious, was a pean of triumph ascertained, and national existence renewed. As the song of the Republic went up from the choristers the battle of Gettysburg seemed to assume a new nobility, and its results to present themselves to the listeners in a grander light than ever before, till all instinctively joined in the glorious refrain: The Star-Spangled Banner forever shall wave O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave.

A plentiful collation, prepared by the committee of arrangements, closed the exercises. The assem-blage slowly separated, and the celebration of the first anniversary of the Battle of Gettysburg was EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND. The loyal residents of Elkton, Maryland, a place that has been ridden of its Secesh inhabitants, had a very happy and patriotic gathering on the Fourth remaining in that place, they are as fangless and as harmless as in the city of Baltimore. At early dawn salutes were fired and the gay flag of America was flung to the breeze. The people were determined to have a fine celebration, and well did they succeed. Everybody was cheerful. Men, women, and children came for many miles; delegations from every part of the Eastern Shore were present, and all seemed in earnest in the support of the recent State Convention that burst the shackles of slavery and gave freedom to the bondsmen. My Maryland now takes rank in the progress of civilization. Its soul is marching on. The celebration of yesterday will be renewed on every Fourth of July until time shall be no more. These were the general senti-ments of the people there, and particularly those of Cecil county, who, as a body, were always in favor

of the old flag. The celebration of yesterday took place in McCullough's woods, which spread their grateful shade a short distance north of Elkton. Dinner was served up at one o'clock, in which ladies and gontlemen participated. After the closing of the festive scene tite meeting was called to order, front seats being reserved for ladies.

The proceedings were opened with prayer by the Rev. Bir. Curtis, who addressed the Throne of Grace in an eloquent and appropriate manner. After this came music from the St. George's band and Elkton band, and the surrounding woodland and vales rescheed hack again the soul-stirring strains of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Colonel Ash presided on this occasion. In a few pertinent remarks he introduced John Perkins, Esq., who read in clear and distinct tones the Declaration of Independence. The celebration of yesterday took place in McCul-Independence.
The orator of the day, A. B. Sloanaker, Esq., was niroduced. After the applause had subsided he delivered the following brief oration: THE DAY WE CELEBRATE.

Grillers or Martann: Precisive discussion into the time to pregare, shall therefore detain you but a few moments. I stand before an andicane whose faces are unfamiliar to me, and yet I cannot feel that I am a standard of your Reach, consecurated by the block of your Reach, consecurated by the block of your Reach, hough I was how myon the soil of American freedom, though I was how myon the soil of American freedom, though I was how myon the soil of American end freedom, though I was how myon the soil of American end it in an american citizen. I would invoke the same spirit to preside here to day, and forevermore throughout this land. I fall of Anticlam—these, i say, in common with our forefathers, side by side, shoulder to shoulder the loyal Southern end Northern man, for native and on the hattle-field of Anticlam—these, i say, in common with our forefathers, side by side, shoulder to shoulder the loyal Southern end Northern man, for native and a numiversal freedom for a common people. (Great applause.) Can wa meet in this spirit; or shall those discussions of the common face, to win a universal freedom for a common people. (Great applause.) Can wa meet in this spirit; or shall those discussions of the common face, to win an universal freedom for a common people. (Great applause.) Can wa meet in this spirit; or shall those discussions of the common face, to win a universal freedom for a common people. (Great applause.) Fellow-citizens: Give me but the hearts of the American development of the common face, to win an analysis of the Constitution, and as universal freedom for a common people. (Great applause.) Fellow-citizens: Give me but the hearts of the American face and the common face of the c

much gratily the enemies of freedom throughout the world as the desiration of the Declaration of our liberties, which was given to the world this day eighty-eighty-earsage.

Fellow-eithens, let the ask, is there no lesson of practical importance that we may lay to our hearts and itself importance that we may lay to our hearts and samy to our hearts and the day? Yes, it is the day of standing by this Constitutional Union. We may all resolve, each man of us in his allotted sphere, to do what he can by word and deed to support the national and revere the Govern meet, and so implant tels love and revere the Govern meet, and so implant tels love and revere the Govern meet, and so implant tels for our reverence in the hearts of our children next to the Christian religion. Call us remember that this Government, ment, administeretin obedience to the writter Constitution, is a public barler against the encroamments of tyranny, whethout it be the tyranny of the one of the many, and that it must rest on the solid pillars of public optation. Public virtue is the main-spring of a Republic. Every man in a Government like oursought to know untreet that he has important public duties to parform. Applicy, my follow-citizens, in the discharge of those duties, whether it springs from foo much ease or the anxiety for wealth, is the bane of republic in institutions. Let the people take into their own hands the business of governing themselves, the best men will be selected for office, and the best men will be selected for office, and the best men will be selected for office, and the lost mean of the selected for office, and the lost mean will be selected for office, and the lost mean will be selected for office, and the lost mean.

which rose 112. Coal, carrel, and oll stocks were without material change. own hands the busiless of govering trainies was the best men will be sciented for office, and the best meanwill be willing to serve. Leverach endeavor, to the extent of his abilities, to perform will his duty to his country. And; above all, my friends, let us put down every attempt, whether insidious or open, to weaken the hold which the Government possesses on the affections of the people. Let us ching to the Unice: [Applause.] Let us make every other question subordinate to the maintenance of the Union. Renewed applause.] All our glories as a people are bound up with it. The flag which bade defince to our invaders in the war of 2812 was the flag of the Union; the banner which proudly floated and riumphed in the Mexican war was the banner of the Union. This ensign of human liberty which is now leading our have boys to victory in support of the national authority, whose bolicy has been the advocacy of those godlike acctrines of universely freadom, which you as a people of a State, are now about giving new birth to be the Constitution of your Crimouwealth and for which principle all the people of the loyal States \$75,000,000 loan, corresponding with that payable in immediately returned to the offerors. This movement indicates a new financial policy cathe part of the successor of Mr. Chase, the main features of birth to in the Constitution of your Coramonwealth, and for which principle all the people of the loyal States are now fighting in all the buttle flaths and naysdengagements of this rebellion, is freedom's easign of the Union. (Great aprilause:)

Let no man, therefore, breathe disunion. And although the storm of civil war is still threatening, the life of the Union, let us not despair of the Republic. Let no man desert his post, but rather, with redombled energy, do his best, in whatever department of life he may be placed, to save the Government, placing an humble placed to the control of the latest the placed of the latest and placed of the latest and placed the latest and placed the latest and latest which will probably he made manifest to the public in the course of a few days. from June 25 to July 1, inclusive:

of nations.

Emancipationists of Maryland; friends of radical treedom in America! allow me, before I take my seat, to beseech of you not to forget the teachings of the lessons of this hour, and guide yourselves in obelience to the necessities of the eyents of the war, so that in sincerty and in truth you can eyer say—

"Forever float that standard sheet,
Where breathes the foe but falls before us;
With freedom's holl beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner waving o'er us."

Mr. Sloanaker retired amid the most enthusiastic Mr. Sionnaker retired amid the most enthu nstrations of applause and waving of hand Impromptu speeches were delivered by Attorney General Tolbert, Hon. J. A. Jones, Governor Cannon, of Delaware, Amos Briggs, Esq., and others. Letters were read from Hon. Simon Cameron,

At 8 o'clock in the evening there was a grand display of fire-works, and thus closed an eventful day

PERSONAL. - From St. Domingo, we have news of the death, on the 14th, of Brigadier General Pedro Santana. the wretch who sold his country to Spain, asserting that through him the Dominicans desired to become reincorporated with Spain, and against which very enslavement this same people have been so success

fully fighting for a year past.

The death of Santana is a victory gained to the Dominicans. He has been execrated by thousands for the past thirty years of his life; even the Diario although he was Marques de las Carreras, Lieutenant General in the Spanish army, a peer of the realm, decorated with grand crosses of he orders of Carlos III., and of Isabel la Catolica, has the following wind-up to an obituary: "Thus have terminated the days of Gen. Pedro Santana. Let us not judge him to-day (?); neither let us pay any attention to the criticisms (or judgments) that every mouth utters upon his life and upon his acts. Passion must influence all that is said now in regard to the deceased, and it will be best to allow its effervescence to pass that the voice of impartiality may be heard." A poor eulogy, methinks, for the man who six months since was so flattered by these

same journals. - It will be remembered that in March last the Committee on Revolutionary Pensions reported to Congress a resolution, which was unanimously adopted, tendering thanks to the surviving soldiers of the Revolution, twelve in number, for their ser vices in that war by which our independence was achieved and our liberty obtained, and sincerely rejoicing that their lives have been protracted boyond the period usually alloted to man, and that they receive a sum of money as pensioners which shall help to smooth the rugged path of life on their jour ney to the tomb, and that copies of the resolutions were sent by the Speaker to each Revolutionary pensioner. The following are the names, birthplaces, and ages, so far as known, of the "Twelve Apostles of Liberty:

General Hooker's staff. Francis, the younger

have been had his health permitted

rating on the border of the Ohio river.

-from mount of the Derby races that has ever ap-

-Col. William Wilson, the whilom leader of the

mous Wilson Zouaves, of New York city, has

een killed by a fall from his horse, at his farm in

Westchester county. Col. Wilson served with his

m Lisk.... D. Waldo Hutchings

| SECOND BOARD. | 2000 Hunt & B Top | 1. Penna R | 7.3½ | 20 nt | | 1. Penna R | | 1. Top | 1. S do | 1. Top | 1. S do | 1. Top | 1. S do | 1. Top | 1. T AFTER BOARD. Birthplace. Age.
Summersworth, N. H. 105
Sudbury, Mass. 102
Washington county, Pa. 102
Windham, Conn. 101
York, Me. 103
Sonthampton county, Va. 69 Wm. Hutchings. York, Me. 183
James Burnham. Southampton county, Va. 99
Benjamia Millet. Springfield, Mass. 100
John Pettingill. Windham, Conn. 97
Alexander Maroney. Lake George, N. Y. 94
Samuel Downing, 2d. New Hampshire Regiment (no
name, birthplace, or age given.)
Lemmel Cook (no birthplace or age given.)
— The controversy between the Cambridge Pro-CLOSING PRIORS—STEADY.

Bid. Ask.
US 6s. '81.... 1032
US 77 3-10 Notesl65 107 Catawissa R. Com. 20 21.
Phila 6s, int off. 103½ Catawissa Pref. 41 41½
Phila 6s, new 106½ 106½ Phila & Erie R. 31½ 35
Penna 5s. 29 99 0il Creek Co. 5½ 6
Reading R. 69½ 69½ Big Mountain... 52
Read Mt B, '70 Intil05 2d and 3d-street R. 73 14½
Pa R 2d M 6s 10f. 114 10th and 11th-st R. 56 1½
Pa R 2d M 6s 10f. 114 10th and 11th-st R. 56 1½
Morris Cl, Cons. 90 90½ Irth and 19th-st R. 56 1½
Morris Cl, Pref. 138 139 Spruce and Pine. 14 14½
Schuy N Stock. 29 30 Chest and Walnut 33 65
Schuy N Pref. 39½ Chest and Walnut 33 65
Emira R . 34 35½ Race and Vulne. 10 15
Elmira R Pref. 40½ 41 Green and Coates 35 39
Lehigh Cl & Nav 81 85 Lombard and Sth. NPa R . 32½ 22½ 82½ Ridge Avenue. 19
The following shows the amount of coal trans-CLOSING PRICES-STEADY. fessor of History, Rev. Charles Kingsley, the wellknown novelist and inventor of "Muscular Christianity," and Dr. John Henry Newman, formerly the pride of Oxford, and now, since his perversion to Romanism, the head of the Oratorian Order in Eng-land—that originally turned on the alleged Romish practice of suppressing or disguising the truth, when olitic, has taken a wider range. Dr. Newman, who had of late years been rarely heard of beyond the limits of his own communion, seems to have seized The following shows the amount of coal trans-

agerly the opportunity afforded by the discussion ported over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Westto obtain the ear of the general public; and in a seern Railroad Company, for week ending July 2, 1864: ries of shilling pamphlets, adapted for the widest circulation, is bringing out one of the most curious autobiographies ever published, under the title of Apology for his Life. In apparent candor and ab-Total.....30,300 2 sence of reservation, it may almost be compared to the Confessions of Rousseau, and affords a most For corresponding time last year truthful picture of the processes of his mind, and ne intellectual struggles that he experienced on Total......18,425 17 his way from the Church of England to Romanism It is a curious fact that his brother, Professor F The following shows the receipts of the Delaware Di-Newman, of equal learning and attainments, fursion Canal Company, for week ending July 2: nished a similar but less elaborate account of the progress of his mind which conducted him from vangelical Protestantism to the opposite pole of Corresponding time last year..... opinion to that reached by his brother—pure scepti-.\$20,210 12 cism. The title of his work was Phases of Faith GRAIN MEASURER'S OFFICE, July 5, The remembrance of Dr. Newman's talents is still amount of grain measured for the Port of Philadel so warmly cherished at Oxford, &c., that considerahia for the quarter ending June 30: ble apprehensions are entertained by many of the effect of his work on minds of the weak and waver-- Mr. Fessenden has now two sons in the army James, the eldest of his sons, is aid-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, and is now on Major

5,743 5,905 living, is brigadier general in the volunteers and captain in the 19th United States Infantry. He is 822, 494 now at home, in Portland, Maine, suffering from The latest advices from New Orleans state that the stocks of groceries and provisions at that port are very ample for the season. The New Orleans amoutation of his right leg, the wound received at the battle of Cane river. But this is not all. The youngest of all his sons, Samuel, was lieutenant in Times, of June 25th, says the receipts of Flour from he 2d Battery of Maine Volunteers, and died of the 1st of this month to yesterday were 21,119 bar wounds received at the battle of Chancellorsville, rels, making the total receipts from the 1st of Sepabout one year ago. Mr. Fessenden has one other tember last, on commercial and private account, son, William, who is not in the army, but would count up 278,380 barrels. The receipts of Pork from the 1st of March up to yesterday, on same account - One of the most successful and daring leaders count up only 11.625 barrels—the Pork market can of the guerilla bands which now infest Kentucky pass for the present into the hands of speculator and monopolizers, though the article is quoted in New York at last dates, on the 17th, at \$37@37.50 # and Tennessee, is a man named Hughes. He joined Morgan when the guerilla chief was in the zenith of his fame, and accompanied him in several of his | barrel. They job and trade in Pork in the cit early Kentucky raids. He deserted Morgan more of New York in the same manner they do in stocks and bonds, selling short and buying long. than a year ago, and for many months has been actively engaged in recruiting a guerilla band. All There was considerable talk yesterday about the amount of gold being shipped for New York by the the idle vagabonds of the country rally to his call, and his force is large enough at this time to do much petty mischief. He is the chief of the numerous gangs steamers to leave this morning. About \$324,000 were manifested—perhaps the total, some in private hands included, will exceed this sum. Of course scuttered through the Green-river country, and opethe market will feel this reduction in stock. One —It is said of Frank Smedley, the English novel ist, who recently died, and who was so badly decargo of merchandise, mostly sugar, now at the levee, will require nearly forty thousand dollars of formed that he could indulge in no active exercise, not even walking, that by a curious antithesis to the article to cover duties. In the meantime, there are further shipments expected by the two next steamers, which will probably be the last for the his normal invalid condition, the whole bent of his taste was in the direction of manly power, feats of esent, unless the steamer to leave New York may physical prowess, bold action and daring enterprise. bring some few thousand. The English official return of the imports and ex-Mr. Smedley not only never was on a horse's back ports of bullion and specie for the week ending June in his life, but never even saw a race or a race-course; yet from reading, conversing, and the 5, states that there has been imported into the power of a vivid imagination and a singular skill n reproducing the descriptive facts he gathered

United Kingdom gold valued at £292.812, and silves fortel gold valued at £165,846, and silver £93,031; together, £258,877. The imports, therefore, exceedd the exports by £241,528. ed the exports by £241,025.

The New York Post of yesterday says:
We learn from the treasury that Mr. Fesseuden has
this morning entered upon the duties of the office of Secretary of the Treasury.
Gold opened at 235@240, and sold up to 245@250. The
closing price is 245. The gold bill being now repealed
the trunsactions in exchange and in the precious metals
will go on as formerly. Exchange is selling at 103½ for
gold. The loan market is moderately active at 7 per
cent.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.;

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by

Bto. \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they aford very little more than the cost of paper. Posimasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. The was rases.

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

clined, with small sales of reds to notice at \$2,2502.30; 100 bus new Delaware, the first of the season, sold at \$2,33 \ P bu; white is quoted at \$2,4002.50 \ P bu, as to cuality. Hye is scarce; small sales are making at \$1,000 \ P bu. Season is in the sale of \$1,65 \ P bu. Corn is firm; 5,000 bus prime reallow sold at \$1,65 \ P bu. Corn is firm; 5,000 bus prime reallow sold at \$1,600 \ E bu. Corn is firm; 5,000 bus prime reallow sold at \$1,600 \ E bu. Corn is firm; 5,000 bus prime reallow sold at \$1,600 \ E bu. Corn is firm; 5,000 bus prime reallow sold at \$1,600 \ E bu. Corn is firm; 5,000 bus prime reallow sold at \$1,000 \ E bu. The market continues very firm, and all the sale of the same at \$1,600 \ E bu. Corn in the mand, and price the sale of the of about 200 hoxes at 2 2026 Pib. Tallow Candles have also advanced.

COAL-The dernard continues good, and prices have advanced about 302 Pt. 12.

COPTION.—The sties a re-limited, and prices are nucleanged; so hage of Last averased at 426-122c, and St. Dorning at 136-36 Pt. 1. The changed; so hage of Last averased at 426-122c, and St. Coption.—There is not reach doing, but prices are rather setting at 136-36 pt. cash.

COPTION.—There is not reach doing, but prices are rather setting at 136-136 pt. cash.

FLATILENS have advanced tales of good Western at 136-136 pt. cash.

St. Call 136-136 pt. cash.

Small sales from a 136-136 pt. 1. \$120-14 for No. 2. and \$100-157 pb. 167 No. 38. Plekted Herring are stling at 24-166 pt. 161-161.

FRUIT.—There is very little doing in foreign, and prices are nachanged. Domestic fruit is rather quiet; Dried alphee are setling at 10@51.ke 2 lb. Peaches are carne. are very scarce.

GUANO.—There is less doing: Facuviate is worth
\$120 F too, which is no advance, and ichaboe at \$5500 #130 T ton, which is an advance, and Ichalove at \$550 B ton.

HOPS are selling in a small way at 1903 C P to.

HOPS are selling in a small way at 1903 C P to.

HAV is selling more freely at \$5265 H ton.

LUMBER is in demand, and prices are well maintained. Sales of yellow sap boards are nucking at \$77
625 E M feet; white pine at \$1363, and hemiock at \$18
619 F M.

NAVAL STORES:—All kinds are better; amall sales; of
Rasin are mask ing at \$45648 F bbl; small sales of Spir its

#101ASSize—Armything at \$3.7683, 75 F gellon.

BULES - Lard Oil is-firm, with sales of wirter at \$1.35 G.

Oil S. Cash, and No. 2-at \$120. Fish Oils are in demand at full prices. Linseed Oil is selling freely at
\$108 F gallon. For ferrickin—There is more deing in refined; about 5.50 bbls ord at 3065c in bond, and 200
585 gallon for free, as to quality. Crude in conce,
and quoted at 606 E gallon. very scar ce; small sales are making at 12%@ Hin. SUGAR.—Buyers and selfers are apart in their yiews, nd most of the stock is not offered at present; about the hids Cuba sold at 18% 2210 7%, and refined at 300 Ph. SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin have advanced, but there svery little doing. N. E. Rum is held at \$2 B gailon. Whisky is firmly held at \$1.30 B gallon for bbls.

TAILOW has advanced; fity-rendered sold at 176

96. % h
TOBACCO.—In Leaf there is some excitement, and
nest of the stock has been withdrawn from the market.

Woll.—The market is excited, and the stock very
ight; email sales of heece have been made at \$162.99

Bb: now held higher.

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

Philadelphia Cattle Market. JULY 4—Evening.
The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle are moderate this: week, reaching about 1,500 head. The market conthues dull, but prices are without any material changer. Ist quality Western and Penna Steers are selling at from 17@17%c; 2d do at 16@16%c, and common at from 12@16c 78 hb as to quality. About 120 head of Western Steers sold to go to New York within the above range of prices. At the close the market was very dult, and sales o

common cattle were made at rather lower prices tha

the above

the above.

Cows are dull; about 150 head sold at from \$20 up to \$50 \text{\$\text{P}\$ head, as to quality.}

SHEEP are dull and lower; \$,000 head arrived and sold at from \$36 \text{\$\e The Cattle on sale to day are from the following States:
600 head from Pennsylvania.
500 head from Pinnsylvania.
500 head from Illinois.
The following are the particulars of the sales:
Martin, Fuller & Co., 150 Illinois Steers, selling at from 1661746 per th for fair to extra.
P. Hathaway, 56 Chester county and Ohio Steers, selling at from 1660776 for fair to extra.
M. Ullman, 61 Illinois Steers, selling at from 1660774c per h for good to extra.
Jones McCleefe, 20 Chester county Steers, selling at from 14606 for common to fair.
Frank & Schomberg, 40 Western Steers at 13606c.
twen Smith, 94 Ohio Steers, at 146017c per h
T. Mooney, 47 Ohio Steers, at 146017c per h
B. C. Baldwin, 34 Chestor-county Steers, selling at from McCleefe.

rom 16@17c. P. McFillen, 100 Illinois Steers, selling at from 15 P. McFillen, 160 Illinois Steers, selling at from 15@16½c.
Moovey & Smith, 182 Ohio Steers, selling at from 16@17½c Bh.
Il. Chain, 116 Ohio and Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 12@16½c Bh.
J. & J. Chain, 50 Pennsylvania Eteers, selling at from 12@16½c Bh.
B. Hood, 112 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 12 @16 E Bh.
D. Bransou, 13 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 12 D. Bransou. 13 Chester-county Steers, selling at from 12@14c P ib. COWS AND CALVES

The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 150 head this week. The market is dull and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Springers are selling at from \$30@40, and Cow and Calf at from \$30@40 ? head, as to quality. Galves —About 30 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard at from \$@70. ?? 10, as to weight and condition. THE SHEEP MARKET THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep and Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 8,000 head. The market in consequence is dull, and prices are lower, selling at from £6642 \$16 for clipped, as to quality. Lambs are selling at from \$3 to \$5 \$6 head, as to quality. THE HOG MARKET quality. THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 1,600 head this week. The demand is good and prices have advanced, with sales at from \$12.50@15 the 100 lbs net, a- to quality.

1,250 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$12.60@14.60 the 100 lbs net.

350 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head sold at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head the phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head the phillips' Avenue Drove Yard at from \$1.200 head this week.

Rew York Markets, July 5.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for State and Western four is quiet and without change. Sales 7,000 bbls at \$5.77@10.00 for superfine State; \$10.50@10.05 for extrastate; \$10.30@11.05 for common to medium extra Western; \$16.60@11.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and \$11.30@12.00 for trade brands. Southern flour is quiet and nuchanged; sales 600 bbls at \$11.00@11.05 for common, and \$11.50@12.00 for francy and extra. Canadian flour is quiet; sales 500 bbls at \$10.60@10.95 for common, and \$11.60@12.50 for choice extra. Eye flour is quiet. Corn meal is quiet and steady.

Wheat firmer; sales 50,000 bus at \$2.25@2.25for No 1 Milwankee. Wheat firmer; sales £0,000 bus at \$2.25@2.55 for No 1 Milwankes.
Rye is quiet and steady. Barley and Barley Mait are quiet. Oats are quiet at 96@85 for Canada, 96@98c for State, and 96@98c for Western. The Corn market is heary, and 1@8c lower. Sales 19,000 bus at \$1.52 for new mixed Western.
PROVENIONS —The Pork market is quiet and without material change. Sales 3,000 bbis at \$40 for Mess \$41.25 for G41.50 for new do, \$34@37 for 10d and new prime, and \$10d, 350 prime Mess. Also. 3,000 bbis new Mess for July, buyer's option, at \$45, and 3,000 bbis do for August, buyer's option, at \$45, and 3,000 bbis do for August, buyer's option, at \$49.50650

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers TO ARRIVE. SHIPS FOOM FOR MENTED Germania TO DEPART. New York....Liverpool. Boston.....Liverpool. Africa Boston Liverpool Britannia New York Glasgow Trade Wind New York Port Reyal, &c. City of London New York Liverpool Bravaria New York Hamburg New York Louden Arabia New York Liverpool Melbourre New York Loudon Loudon

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE JAMES MILLIKEN, ANDREW WHEELER, EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND, LETTER BAGS

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1864. UN RISES....4 38 | SUN SETS....7-22 | HIGH WATER...3 48 ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Saker, 45: hours from Boston, with mase and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.

U S gunboat Mohawk, Acting Master Magnue compareding, 5 days from Port Royal, for repairs.

Brig Albert, (Br) Irwin, 11 days from Havana, with dse to Thos Watison & Sons. Brig Ellen P Stewart, Cain, 12 days from New Orleans, 1 ballast to captain. Brig C Matthews, Pettigrove, 4 days from Providence, a ballast to captain. Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with mdse captain. Schr George Kilburn, Norwood, 10 days from Calais. with Jumber to captain. Schr M Wrightington, Baxter, from Boston, with midse o Isaac Hough & Co. Schr Pathway, Compton, from Boston, in ballast to notatin.

Schir S. A. Boice, Boice, from Bermude Handred, in ballast to Sinnickson & Glover.

Schir Profice, Boice, from Boston, in ballast to capain.
Schr Hannah Grant, Howard, 5 days from Newbury-port, in ballast to George B Kerfoot.
Schr W D.Gargill, Eaker, from New Rondon, in balt to captain. Schr H N Farnham, Parker, 5 days from Boston, with Schr R L Tay, Freeman, from Boston, in ballast to Schr R. L. Tay, Freeman, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr C. A Stetson, Stevens, 6 days from Provincatown, with note to George B Kertont.
With note to George B Kertont.
Schr Marry, Biokards, 1 day from Camden, Del., with corn to Jas L. Berley & Co.
Schr Banner, Erman, 2 days from Indian River, Del., with corn to Jas L. Bewley & Co.
Steamer C Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wn M Baird & Co.
Steamer George H. Stout, Nichols, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W. P. Clyde.
Bark Commerce, Robinson, 9 days from Matanzas, in ballast to Curtie & Knight.
Schr Lady Scot', (Br) Hilton, 9 days from Bleuthera, with fruit to Issae Jeanes & Co.
Steam tag America, Virden, 6 hours from Delaware Breakwater; towed down ship Nonparell, for Livergool, which went to sea at 1% P M. Sunday. Passed hip Mohongo, hence for Quebec, at 7% A M. Monday, off the Ledge, Light, going down.