THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTHEN CHETE PRE WEER, payable to the Carrier; mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Seven Dollars PRE ABBUM; THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SEX

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NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

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 authority of an est of Congress, approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Two Hundred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United

tates Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable orty years from date, IN COIM, dated March 1, 1864, earing interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT. per annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all Bonds over \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, an-

eribers will receive either Registered or Coupon

Sonds as they may prefer Registered Bonds will be issued of the denomination Registered Bonds With the Issued of the delinitiations, if fifty dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100), five innered dollars (\$600), one thousand dollars (\$1,000), ive thousand dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollars \$10,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of fly-dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100), five hun-red dollars (\$500), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000). INTEREST til sommence from dats of aubscription, or the assured terest from the 1st of March can be paid in coin, or, til further notice, in U.S. notes or notes of National

Buks, adding (50) fifty per sent, to the amoun

ATY SIXES,

FREE FROM TAXATION, EC SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY DREXEL & CO.

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NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40°.

PAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE NIW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.

able any time after TEN YEARS, at the plea ure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS fieldite. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS are heed for this Loan, of same denominations as the Five-Trenties. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable yearly, but all other denominations half yearly. The TEN.FRTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-yearly nierest falling due September I and March 1 of each yer. Until 1st September, the accrued interest from lasMarch is required to be paid by purchasers in soin, o in legal surrency, adding 60 per cent. for

ins, until further notice. All over Government Securities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO.

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD-SNALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES. SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of 60s and 100s, can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881. of the same denomination.

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The undersigned will receive proposals until the
TWENTIETH DAY OF JULK instanting of STG.000 of the county of STG.000 of the county of STG.000 of the county of the
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Volunteers in the Borough of Sanion, in the county of
Luzerne.' These Bonds draw unterest at the rate of
Luzerne.' These Bonds draw unterest at the rate of
SEVEN PER CENT. per annum, payable on the first
day of JUNE and DECEMBER in each year, in the City
of New York. The principal is reimbursable in three
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jy9-10t Commisssioners of Bounty Fund, Scranton.

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OUR STOCK OF BAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Fiannels. PRINTED SHIETING FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA PLANNELS.

BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz. FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades. GOTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills.

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my14-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. STATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-GONfornish New Companies with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, ORDER OF TRANSFER. STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND BOOK, BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER, good materials and at Low Prices.

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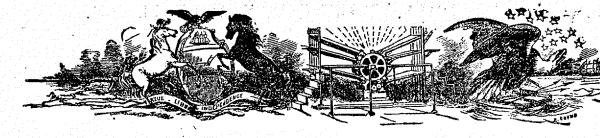
PAPER HANGINGS, No. 60% ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH. the attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, DECORATIONS. GOLD AND SILK PAPERS,

DRUGS. ROBERT SHORMAKER & CO., M. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN PORKIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at myl4-8m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

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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 manufacturer refer to their nume-rous pairons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. MARD .- W. G. BEDFORD WOULD respectfully urgo that his old established Real tata to Office, at No. 1913 CALLO WHILL Street, is a FOOD PLACE for the sale or purchase of property and he collection of house and ground reals, &c. Bend for spicesures.



VOL. 7.—NO. 294.

J E. WALRAVEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.)

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719 CHESTNUT STREET.

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ARMY GOODS.

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Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Can-teens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete out at farmy

A liberal discount allowed to the trade. je30-1m

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THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

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JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

ENTIRE NEW STOCK

UNDERCLOTHING.

THE LATEST NOVELTIES IN

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

1085 CHESTNUT STREET.

The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."

NO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has now ready

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET, TO THE NEW STORE.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also,

MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

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ARCH STREET.

GEORGE GRANT,

SPRING AND SUMMER.

Have now on hand a complete assortment of

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

ROWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

nd Navy Officer

FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS. Jared's "Email de Paris." for Enamelling

> to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produce the mos brilliant complexion, and give a soft, even texture to the skin, like that of an infant. L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion, and by cleaning produces a healthful glow. It effects, after a few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.
> "L'Email de Parls" is endorsed by M'lle Vestyall,
> Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life,
> whose commendatory letters cannot be published for

Jules Jared's "Email do 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 ivory to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" invaluable for removing discolorations caused by surburn or salt air.
EUGENE JOGIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE. mporters of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.

This secret of enamelling the skin being only known

WEDNESDAY, JULY 13, 1864. PATRIOTIC DEMONSTRATION IN IN-

DEPENDENCE SQUARE.

THE PEOPLE ENTHUSIASTIC.

Beneficial Results Attending the Excitement.

THE HUNDRED-DAYS MEN FALLING INTO LINE. Under a spontaneous call issued by the Union League, a body of patriotic gentlemen who, though entertaining different political views in time of peace, are united in feeling now in the hour of danger to our country, a large meeting was held at noon yesterday in Independence Square. Early in the morning a four-horse omnibus with a hand of musicians appeared upon the streets, urging the men to form at once the 5th Regiment of National Guards. The music had its pleasant attractions, and drew attention to the emergency. At twelve o'clock a number of members of the Union League, with banners flying and drums beating, started from the League House and proceeded to Inde-

Application was made by a committee to his Honor Mayor Henry to have the main bell at the State Houserung for a short time. The request was complied with. Mr. Bickley, the ringer, performed the work in his best style. In a short time the people came to the centre of attraction and congregated within the square. The meeting may be considered spontaneous. There was no time to erect a stand; in-The meeting was improvised in accordance with the principles of democracy. A committee of the members of the League brought a table which they placed on the main stepstone, in front of the rear of the great and sacred Hall of Independence. At twenty minutes past twelve o'clock, the last sounds of the big bell having ceased vibrating on the hot air, while the mass of humanity in the square were sweltering under the vertical power of a sun worthy of the tropics, the meeting was organized by calling the Hon. John Knox, Judge of the Supreme Court, to the chair, and the band played a

tavorite air.

preme Court, to the chair, and the band played a invorite air.

In assuming the responsibilities of presiding officer of such a meeting, the Judge said that this was a spontaneous gathoring of the people, without any preparation having been made, as is usual in the iormation of public meetings. We have assembled here to take some action, to confer with each other on measures to defend our country and our Government, and, by so doing, defend ourselves in the emergency that has arisen. [Applause.] It is known to all that a great body of the national forces are now with Lieutenant General Grant (theers for Gen. Grant] before Petersburg and Richmond. It is also known that the rebels have marched a large body of men in the Shenandoah Valley; they have crossed the Potomae, invaded Maryland, and defeated Gen. Wallace and five thousand men. These rebels have seriously injured the Baltimore and Ohio Raliroad, the Northern Central Raliroad, the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Raliroad; they have captured two trains of cars and robbed the passengers of their valuables and clothing; they have captured two trains of cars and robbed the passengers of their valuables and clothing; they have burned down dwellings of your lellow-clizens of Maryland, have marauded parts of that State, and committed wholesale robberies and ether outrages, and they now threaten the road between Baltimore and Washington. Of the extent of this force of maranders, we have no information; hut, whether it begreat or small, the nearle-of the North-rave the growge transister—arther invasion— outburst of application of the restore of the rebel commander is to compel them to hastily retreat or destroy them entirely. [Great applause.] All this and more can be done without at all interfering with General Grant, who is now nobly and effectively thundering at the gateways of Richmond Renewed applause, and cheers for Gen. Grant.] The main object of the rebel commander is to compel General Grant, who is now nobly and effectively thundering at the desperat JUDGE KNOX'S SPEECH. LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIETS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

JUDGE KELLEY'S SPEECH.

the Hon. William D. Kelley was introduced. The applause with which Mr. Kelley was greeted having subsided, he said that we had assembled upon the spot where the Declaration of Independence was read, to again pledge ourselves to what our sires pledged themselves, to establish and maintain a free Government of the people. When they pledged themselves to effect an object by establishing principles unknown in the world, they had before them a war which to them might have been an endless one. We have met to maintain and perfect the world they laid out for the government of the whole a war which to them might have been an endless one. We have met to maintain and perfect the work they laid out for the government of the whole land, and any man who is desponding or who is afraid, let him hie to his house and hide himself under the bed-clothes of his family. [Applause.] All is not lost that is in danger. [Applause.] The hour before daybreak is always the darkest. [Renewed applause.] He had seen strong men in agony on the tented fields or in the hospitals; he had seen them again when it required many men to hold them. He used this figure in regard to the rebellion; it now withers in the agony of its own despair. [Applause.] The keys of Richmond are now in the hands of Unconditional Surrender Grant. [Great applause.] Have you read the story of the gallant Wilson's raid? Brave men by day and night, in the enemy's country, cutting the roadways of the rebols in such an effective style, that with all the resources of the North they could not renew them for a month. [Applause.] These brave men traversed the country, rode and fought until their nature was a much exhausted that sleep average of their own triggers. What they did, we can do. [Great applause.] We should at once respond to the call of the county; for three years, for two years, for one year, or for the mergency. Yes, my dark skinned friend—(here the speaker looked steadily at a stallwar reactings).

for one year, or for the emergency. Yes, my dark skinned friend—(here the speaker looked steadily at a stalwart specimen of an American, of African decent)—the country will take you, as the prejudice against your color has been overcome. The country will take any one with loyal hearts, who is willing to pierce a traitor's heart with loyal bayonets. [Tremendous applause.] Ohio has sent forward over 45,000 one-lundrou-days' men. Now, if the Buckeye State can so respond, why should not Pennsylvania, the old Keystone? The country will take you all, will furnish you the means of transportation, will provision you, and give you ammunition. [Applause.] The capital of your country is said to be endangered; will you go to its defence for one, two, or three years? If any of you cannot go for that length of time, the country will take you for one hundred days, or the emergency. [Applause.] Come for a hundred days. [More applause.] Oome in a column large enough to drive the maranders for one hundred days, and the country will not want you for three years. Give the country men enough to put a column in Shepandonh Valley; this will add strength to Gen. Grant at Petersburg, and allow another circuit to be made and cut, more roads than ever. Do this, and the present three years men will come back in less than a year. He had heard some men talk in a spirit of fault-inding with Gen. Grant; these men, oh, yes, of course they are fitter for his office than that great General, but the country doesn't know it. [Laughter and applause.] 'Judge Kelley now proceeded to state that when he sat in his little office, or on the bench, he did some things that, perhaps, with more experience, he would have done differently. And he was

column is said to be, it is a marauding party, and, should it prove successful, it may be attributed to the supineness and cowardice of the people of the North. We are not covards. [Cheers.] They who are worthy to be called the sons of the sires of soventy-six should keep their name untarnished, and let the word go to-night to President Lincoln that we are ready with an army large enough to hold the valley of the Shenandenh, and to drive the marauders from this side of the capital. [Great applause.] But the capital is safe, as around it are a series of fortifications exceeding in grandeur the famous earthworks of Toddioben, that held England, France, and Sardinia at bay for years. The most we have to fear is, that our own homes may become tarnished. But it is unnecessary to say more to urge the people to do their duty.

Mr. Frederick Fraley next addressed the meeting, Mr. Frederick Fraley next addressed the meeting, and spoke as follows: NEW JERSEY.

and spoke as follows:

SPECIN OF PREDERICK FRALEY, ESQ.

Mr. Fraley said: I came here to-day, not with any intention of making a speech, but to listen to what others might have to say, and to unite, as far as possible, in any measures that might be required for the salvation of our glorious country. I cannot doubt that the requisite number of men from Philadelphia will be raised. There is no fear for the Republic if the citizens of the Republic will only do their duty as their fathers did. Let us resolve that we will lay our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor again upon its altars, as they did in 1776, upon this sacred spot, and the rebellion will speedily be crushed. [Applause.]

The lion. Junes M. Scovell was introduced, and spoke as fellows: SPERCH OF HON, JAMES M. SCOVELL.

SPECH OF HON. JAMES M. SCOVELL.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: My words to-day will be brief.

I am not here to tell 'you' to go. I am here to tell
you I am ready to go with you. [Applause.] New
Jersey, that is, all the loyal portion of New Jersey,
will always stand by you. Let us say to this invading force, in the language of Ulysses Grant
"We propose to move immediately on your works."
The country is in danger. The star-spangled banner must be lifted up. We are ready to fight the
Copperheads of the North and the Rattlesnakes of
the South. [Applause.] Remember that you have a
country to save.

From the foul dens where our brothers are lying, From the foul dens where our brothers are lying,
Aliens and foes in the land of their birth,
From the rank swamps where our martyrs are dying,
Pleading in vain for a handful of earth, From the hot plains where they perish outnumbered, Furrowed and ridged by the battle-field's plough, Comes the loud summons, too lopy you have slumbered, Hear the last angel-trump: "Never or now!"

Colonel Montgomery, of Vicksburg, being loudly alled for, then took the stand, and made a short but exceedingly patriotic and witty speech. He be-lieved that, if a handful of horse-thieves were per mitted to capture Washington, the story of one rebel being equal to ten Yankees was true. He closed by moving that the crowd resolve itself into a sanitary commission for the purpose of cleansing Washington of the rebels. [Laughter and applause.] Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, was then intro-duced, amid great applause. He remarked that he had been a Democrat, and always would be one. The word Democracy is a mean word if it does not mean to stand by the Administration. He alluded mean to stand by the Administration. He alluded to the cowardly practices of the Copperheads of this city and State, and of the great danger now threatening us by the rebel hordes who have invaded Maryland. He made a stirring appeal to those present to be up and at work, and not wait till the danger is more apparent. His remarks were very patriolic, and he was every moment greeted with appliance.

New Jersey and the Emergency. A large meeting of the citizens of Camden, New Jersey, was held last night at the County Courthouse in that town. The room was filled to its ut-most capacity, and there was considerable enthusiasm manifested. The speeches were short, and the practical effect of the meeting was shown in the Jarge number of names subscribed to the enlistment rolls. Mr. George S. Woodhall presided, and Mr Sinnickson Chrew acted as secretary. The chairman made a brief address, after which Mr. A. G. Cattell was introduced, being received with great Mr. Cattell said that he had now felt the force of the saying that the time for action, and not words, had arrived. The question with every one should the distribution in the dot of repel the rebel invaders? It could not be disguised that the present danger was great and imminent. How many loyal men were there in Camden to avert the danger? The solution of that question was all-important to the honor of the people of New Jersey. This was no time to be frightened. The speaker was as anotiquet that this resultion would be liceally cauched.

was no time to be frightened. The speaker was as confident that this rebellion would be finally crushed as that to-morrow's sun would rise in the east. [Aplause.] He was equally sure that New Jersey would in no contingency prove faithless to the Union. The invasion of the rebels was but an exhibition of desperation on the part of the rebels. It only required a combined mevement on the part of the loyal people to counteract this last effort of the rebellion. This country was worth fighting and dying for. He would therefore appeal to his fellow-citizens to come forward now in greater numbers than before for the defence of the country and its institutions. He appealed to those who cannot go, to pledge themselves to support the families of the brave young fellows who would go to the field. The speaker related an instance of Camden loyalty, in the case of an old gentleman who promised to take the place of a letter carrier, and pay to the family of that person, if he went to the war, all the money he might make in his civil position.

Addresses by Hon. J. M. Scovel and others followed, when a large number of those present enrolled themselves as soldiers for one nundred days. The Rebel Invasion Military Prenarato the real importance of what was, a few days ago, considered nothing more than a raid of horsethieves. Our exchanges, from all the large cities

and towns tell us of the rapid formation of militia regiments for 100 days' service. New York city also bestirring herself, and already several of her regiments are en route for "the front." The following

Items are furnished by the New York dailies of yesterday:

NEW YORK.

Departure of Marines.—During yesterday and Sunday the excitement was great, and a large number of one-hundred-days' men were enrolled for the emergency.

On Sanday night some hundreds of sailors (the exact number is not stated) were taken from the receiving-ship North Carolina, and sent to Baltimore. They were all experienced naval artillerists, of incetimable value in their branch of the service to the defence of the city. The sailors went off gleefally and joyfully. Since their departure the navy yard has been a centre of great interest. There can be little doubt that the marine barracks of New York, Boston, Portsmouth, N. H., and this city will be at once drained of all their available men to swell the advancing columns of our militia. The headquarters of the Marine Corps, as is generally known, is at the National Capital; and, between the navy yard and the garrison, quite a respectable force could be mustered for defensive purposes at Washington or elsewhere.

MILITIA REGIMENTS TO MARCH.—Eight registed. MILITIA REGIMENTS TO MARCH.—Eight regiments are ready to move, the 8th, 11th, 84th, 93d, 95th, 90th, and 99th.

95th, 90th, and 99th.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK APPREHENSIVE OF
TROUBLE.—The reduction of the militia force of the
city is looked upon by Mayor Gunther with alarm.
He protests against any considerable frafts of the
militia to stem the tide of the invasion, assigning. his reasons for the protest in the following letter t Diajor.General Sandford: MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 11, 1864.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW YORK, July 11, 1864.

Mayor General Charles W. Sandford:

Sin: In these times of general and local peril, enlightened self-interest is emphatically the synonym of patriotism. The paramount duty of all those in authority, whether civil or military, is to carefully guard the lives and property of their own fellow-citizens. Here in New York, the great centre of commerce and wealth, it is a consideration of the first importance, not only to ourselves but to the general public weal, that we should not, by any netion of our own, place these great interests in jeopardy by withdrawing our legitimate military protection.

This protection, in case of riot or nonular outtection.

This protection, in case of riot or popular outbreak, is especially reposed in our organized city regiments. I entertain grave apprehensions that their withdrawal from the city at a time when the depreciation of our currency is bearing heavily on the mass of our population might tempt the lawless and evil-disposed to avail themselves of what would seen to them a favorable owner until for asson and and evil-disposed to avail themselves of what would seem to them a favorable opportunity for arson and plinder. In such an event, which, in my judgment, I regret to say may not be considered improbable, I fear that our excellent and powerful police would prove inadequate to our protection in the absence of the military. of the military."

I, therefore, most carnestly protest against any material reduction, at this period, of our organized and uniformed military force, especially when ample supplies of troops can be furnished to meet any emergency from points where no danger can be apprehended of the character above alluded to, and to which the city of New York is so peculiarly exposed.

osed.
I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your bedient servant,
C. Godfrey Gunther. To this letter General Sandford has sent the fol FIRST DIVISION N. Y. S. N. GUARD, NEW YORK, July 12, 1864. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New Hon. C. Godfrey Gunther, Mayor of the City of New York:

Sir: Although I cannot concur in your definition of patriotism, I fully agree with you in the necessity of retaining an organized and disciplined militia force in our city, sufficiently strong to suppress any attempt of the lawless and evil-disposed members of the community to renew the scenes of argon and plunder which disgraced our city last summer, during the absence of the city regiments.

In answer to the present call of the President upon the Governor of the State, only thirty-five hundred men have been detailed from this division as our quota of the twelve thousand required; and after this detachment is withdrawn, I shall still retain twelve of the disciplined regiments of the 1st Division in the city, ready, willing, and abundantly able to put down promptly any demonstration against the peace and good order of the community. I regret that after the explanation to you yesterday in person, you should have deemed it necessary to publish your letter, and I hope therefore, you will have no objection to the publication of this answer to allay any fears which you may have excited.

I am, very respectfully.

York countles are crowding the ferries at Marietta and Columbin, to get, with their horses and live stock, to the Harrisburg side of the Susquehanna, bringing with thein all kinds of tales of the doings and number of the rebels. The "Glatz Ferry," opposite Marietta, was worked double-handed during the whole of Thursday night, and droves of horses were hourly seen going through town.

Your Except have a Paric —When the effects of the second section of the second second section. YORK EXCITED INTO A PANIC. - When the official YORK EXCITED INTO A PANIC.—When the official despatch announcing the success of the rebiel troops on the Monocacy was received in York, it occasioned the most intense consternation among the people in the town and the country around. Rumors were rife of the most astounding nature. Farmers abandoned their homes, and lied with their stock and most precious property; the banks removed their funds to Columbia, and from thence to this city. Considerable emigration is now going on to Harrisburg. The Northern Central Railrond is running no more trains to Baltimore, they having been stopped at this point. All the rolling stock and engines of the road are being run north to Harrisburg and Sunbury.

GUBERNATORIAL INACTION.—The Trenton Daily Guibenatorial inaction.—The Trenton vary Monitor says:

"While Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, and other sister States, are pouring into the lap of the Government, promptly and liberally, their supplies of troops for service in and near Maryland, during this earnest and uncertain emergency, nothing is doing in New Jersey, and the Governor of the State is not at his post of duty in Trenton one half of the time to act upon any orders or requests that might be received from the Federal authorities. If

we do anything, it must be done by ourselves, a THE CROPS.

Prospects of a Good Harvest. Our exchanges furnish us with the following exracts giving a general idea of the state of the crops in various parts of the country. They beto-ken a moderate harvest, but one that will fill our gra-naries with enough for the army and for home conumption, besides a little to spare for the needy in foreign lands. In Pennsylvania the accounts are cheering. In the Cumberland Valley particularly, the crops are as large as the largest average of former years. The country journals all chronicle thig yields, among their patrons. The following, which we take from the Montgomery Ledger. Pottsown, which speaks also for Berks and Chester ounties, finds an echo in every part of the State: A few of the farmers in this vicinity commenced cutting their wheat and rye last week, but the work in most of the fields will be done, this week. The reaping machine will be used almost exclusively in cutting off the grain, owing to the scarcity and high price of farm hands. The grain crop in this region is a very good one.

Our exchanges all report the hay crop as an average one. The Bucks County Intelligencer says that "the yield, which everybody supposed would be a very heavy one this season, turns out to be farless than wasiexpected. In most fields the grass is rather light, especially where there is a good deal of clover. Those who commenced mowing last week were generally disappointed at the result. Hay is now selling at about \$20 per ton, and as the new crop in this region will not be more than an average one, at best, the price is not likely to go down. Several lots of grass in the neighborhood of Doylestown have been sold at from \$15 to \$19 per acre."

From the southern portion of this great corn and wheat State the reports of the wheat crop are cheering. Speaking of the prospects for the whole State, an exchange says: "We conclude that the increased quantity of spring wheat that has been sown, growing as it has been, and is still, under the moet favorable weather, will more than compensate the damage done to winter wheat."

New York.—The Skaneatles Democrat says: in most of the fields will be done this week. The

the damage done to winter wheat."

New York.—The Skaneateles Democrat says:
"For the past ten days it has been hot enough to balance the cold of the previous week or two. Grass will be good if we do not have too much hot weather. Early-sowed onts look fine; barley coming on well; spring wheat, but very little sowed; winter wheat, hard up generally; most was ploughed up and sowed with oats. Late-sowed oats will be nothing unless we have rain soon, and probably three-fourths were sowed since the first of this month, in this section. Corn planted early, on dry land, looks and grows finely, but that planted ruther late, on sod inverted, looks hard, the ground being rather too dry for it." In Chondaga county and the counties immediately surrounding, another exchange informs us, prospects are equally dull. It says: "In this vicinity the yield of hay in old meadows will be very small; on new, of course, it will be better. Wheat will suffer least, and as it is likely to fill well, even if the

weather continues dry, the yield may be an average in this section. Corn is not large, but has not yet sustained serious 'injury. The crop, with potatoes, will do well enough if we have rain soon; otherwise both will be spoiled. But the greatest disappointment ment met with here is in relation to our tobacco. We should judge now that but a small portion of the ground fitted for tobacco can be planted at all, except upon a limited scale, by the aid of slow, expensive, and laborious artificial watering."

A correspondent writes from Seneca county:

"The last fourteen days of June favored the corn crop unusually, and resuscitated thousands of wheat fields in western New York, which in early June looked like a desert waste that no verdure quickened. A farmer in Cayuga county writes that the last half of June has made the wheat crop, and it will be an average; fields that looked like a failure as late as the loth of June, on the 1st of July promised well. "It has been said with much truth that 'July and August made the corn crop,' but it may be said that June has done it this season; such long bot days and warm nights rarely come in June as they did this year. I had garden sweet corn planted May 3d, in the Silk, on the 25th of June "Standing five and a half feet high. A short, warm night promotes the growth of corn the next day exceedingly? Under the tropics corn grows much slower than if does here, owing to the longer nights and shorter days. The hay crop in this region is large, potatices look well, and the early kinds will soon be in market. Barley and oats need more rain, particularly on hard-run fields which were too wet, to seed early. But I notice that the best farmers have few such fields."

On the whole the New York crop advices are not favorable, although it is too soon to form an opinion. Early rains, however, will make vigorous corn and grass.

Vermont.—This State is in the midst of a drought of unprecedented severity for this season, extending through the entire month of June, on the 1st of which grass never looked more promising; but, after eight or ten days, a severe frost occurred, followed by a cold wind and scorching sun, and attended in some places with rust, which prevented timothy from maturing; and now hay-time has come, and not more than one-half of an average crop can be secured. The spring crops are already seriously injured, if not ruined. Winter crops are very much winter-killed. Corp. potatoes, and beans look well; not much withered. Pastures are white under 95 degrees in the share, 129 degrees in the sun, with not dew sufficient to wet one's bare feet. The sun rises and sets in fire and smoke, but not a cloud for weeks. Fruit, as a general thing, promises well, though strawberries are lost.

Massachusetts.—A correspondent, writing from West Roxbury, June 20, says: "The weather now is very dry. Grass is suffering in some places. Corn grows slowly and looks yellow."

Connectrique.—A correspondent of the Country Connection.—A correspondent of the Country Gentleman, writing from Bethlehem, says: Corn rather small, but rye very good. Abundance of fruit; but the frost killed or put back some of our sugar cane, so that it looks rather unpromising. fruit; but the frost killed or put back some of our sugur cane; so that it looks rather unpromising.

Ohio.—A correspondent from Huron county, under date of June 22, writes: "Our hay crop will be light, from appearances now. Corn is badly cut up by worms on all sod ground; otherwise it looks well. Wheat almost an entire failure."

The Ohio Statesman says that three thousand farms in Ohio are left without a man to tend to them. Thousands of fields are left waste for the want of hands to cultivate them.

"At Fainker" of Miaml county, Ohio, writes June 30th that they will have two-thirds of an average yield of, wheat; that more was sown than usual; flax and barley are better than last year; outs are about the same; sorghum promises better; potatoes will probably be half a crop, and corn gives fair promise as yet.

The Springfield (Ohio) News of the 4th says:
The recent rains have been too late for the grass, except in the late meadows; and a light hay-harvest is inevitable this year. Of wheat, we have reliable authority for saying that a more than average crop may be expected. The croaking with which the season commenced has steadily given way to more cheerful anticipations, as is so often the case; and from the prospect of an utter failure we have at length come to behold the fields ripe with a bountiful harvest. Outs are said to be in fair condition. Corn and vegetables will do wonders, if the balance of the season shall prove as favorable as the last few days.

Benjamin Wilson, near, Wooster, Ohlo, writes

statement is: "In Michigan wheat has improved so much under the line growing weather that it looks fifty per cent. better, and an average crop is promised in one-half the State; in the other half the report is not so good." the roport is not so good."

INDIANA.—The New Albany (Ind.) Ledger of the 30th says:

"The wheat crop exceeds all expectation. Much less smut than was supposed. The recent rains have pushed forward the corn crop, and all doubts of failure on this score are now at an end."

Says the Owen county Journal:

"The farmers are now in the midst of the wheat harvest, and, as far as we can learn, the grain is very heavy and of first-rate quality. Other crops are suffering from the drought. A good rain now would be worth thousands of dollars to the people of Owen county." Owen county."
Says the Fort Wayne Times of the 1st: Harvesting has already commenced in this county. The yield of wheat will be small. The dry, hot weather has ripened the wheat before the kernels had chance to fill out. The rains of yesterday

nels had chance to fillout. The rains of yesterday helped the corn prospects very much.
Says the Franklin Jeffersontan:
The farmers have been quite busy during this week harvesting their wheat. Never since our recollection was the crop better in Johnson county.
The Randolph county Journal says:
Our present wheat crop is good, but light. The corn we expect to see do tolerably well yet. It will depend much on the length of the zeason. Potatoes are standing a worse chance. They can't wait for the rains of August. Let things turn out the best they can, we must have scant supplies and high prices, and we want to say to everybody, save up everything, and plant and sow everything that can grow after this. Buckwheat and turnips epecially come in for attention. Let farmers go it strong on buckwheat, and let everybody in town and country scatter turnip seed over all creation. Plenty of them will help out much in the production of milk, butter, and beef.

1LLINOIS—A writer for the Country Gentleman,

Plenty of them will help out much in the production of milk, butter, and beef.

ILLINGIS.—A writer for the Country Genileman, dating his letter "Wheaton, June 20," says: "We have been having a very cold, dry, and backward spell since about the first of May; consequently, corn is small, and not a good prospect. Early-sown wheat and oats look well, but late sowing have suffered from drought. Meadows I never saw look so bare at this season of the year as they do now. So far as I have seen, or conversed with farmers in this vicinity, there will not be one-third of a crop of hay this season. There is much apprehension felt by farmers, as they think of the coming winter. Some are already offering their stock for sale, as there seems no possible chance of securing feed enough to carry them through the wintor. Fruit is searce." Another correspondent from Rock Island county, June 16th, writes: "We have had no rains to do any good for six weeks. On the night of the 8th, 10th, and 11th, the corn on low lands was frozen to the ground. Many acres through the county are lost. Meadows light; pastures dried up; wheat heading out a foot high; heads short; barloy short; oats are better, but short; corn small; many pieces planted three weeks ago not up. Some fields of corn look fair. The prospects for good crops are but little if any better than last; year at this time. The definch bug is doing much harm in certain places."

The central registry of the central registry in the central registry.

Wisconsin.—A despatch from Milwaukee, dated June 27, states: "It has now been almost two months since we have had rain enough to lay the dust, and the worst apprehensions of our farmers in regard to the ruin of their ctops is more than verified. Short-handed as they are, and obliged to pay exorbitant prices for labor, the yield of the State will barely pay the price of harvesting." A correspondent from Kenosha county, under date of June 21, says: "Our prospect for crops in southeastern Wisconsin is bad—everything suffering from severe drought. Such a drought has not been known so early in the season for twenty-two years that I have resided here. Wheat is suffering; barley heading out, not over eight to ten inches high; oats no better than wheat; corra worse than the above; not one field in ten a good stand, averages not over one hill in three. Hay on tame meadows that cut two tons lest year on an acre, will not cut five hundred pounds at this time. In fact meadows are only decent feed. Pastures dried up: Potatoes about an average." will not cut five hundred pounds at this time. In fact meadows are only decent feed. Pastures dried up: Potatoes about an average."

A correspondent from Madison writes as follows:
"As per promise, I will 'drop you a line.' I have no particular news of importance, except the fact, which may interest many of your readers, that the crops of Wisconsin, and in fact in many places in the West, will prove an almost total failure, on account of the unprecedented drought. Nothing of the kind has ever before so seriously affected this part of the country. Normin has visited this section for six weeks or more, and the earth, in consequence, is dreadfully parched. All vegetation is more or less damaged. I saw some very fair fields of winter wheat, just ready for the sickle, as I passed through Michigan, but spring wheat generally, in the West, may be set down as a lamentable failure.

The rain last Wednesday and Thursday extended over Northern Ohio, and, so far as we have learned, over considerable portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illi-

over considerable portions of Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois and Indiana. It also rained a good shower in this locality. The people begin to think they will escape starvation. The rains have now been so general that the drought is entirely suspended, except in a few localities. The damage by dry weather will not prove to be so great as was feared. In many portions of the West it rained again copiously on Friday and Saturday. Friday and Saturday.

MINNESOTA.—The Winona Republics says: "There was a slight shower this morning, the good effects of which are apparent everywhere. It is not impossible, after all that has been said, that this country is not altogether given over to destruction by drought yet. The crops are looking, well, and are in no immediate danger of injury from dry weather."

Another account says: "In Minnesota, the prospects for a full crop, if reports are trustworthy, were never more favorable."

A third states: "Minnesota sends a good report, and a very large crop is anticipated." A third states: "Minnesota sends a good report, and a very large crop is anticipated."

KANSAS.—One paper says: "In Kansas the winter wheat was badly damaged, nearly destroyed, by the freeze, which cut it thort hare, but the spring wheat is doing unusually well."

Another (the Leavenworth Conservative) states: "Kansas, for the most part, has been visited by refreshing rains, though a little more of the same sort, especially in this vicinity, would do no damage to the crops."

Missouri —The St. Louis News to the tothe. MISSOURI.—The St. Louis News states that in the central and southern portions of Missouri the most cheering prospects exist, and that a full crop of wheat will be realized. In the northern portion of

cheering prospects exist, and that a full crop of wheat will be realized. In the northern portion of the State, where not totally killed by the freeze of last winter, the yield will be good.

The St. Louis Republican says, that although many parts of Missouri have suffered from drought in the last two months, still some localities have been benefited by copious showers, and there the crops have a different appearance. All the spring planted crops were put in late and are backward. Corn is likely to turn out fair, but wheat, barley, and eats, are not up to the average.

Another statement is: "In Central and Southern Missouri the wheat will be a full crop, though a few months ago it was thought to be winter killed."

Texas and Louisiana.—A terrible drought prevails in Texas and Louisiana. The prairies are so baked and so cracked into fissures that horseback travel is dangerous and wheels impossible. Cattle are dying in great numbers because the springs, creeks, bayous, and rivers are dried. A recent traveller by the Gulf coast-says that he passed thousands of careasses of cattle which had come to the seashore and drank salt water until they died. The effect of this upon the rebel supplies from Texas can be easily seen. They depend upon Texas for their beef.

GENERAL SUMMARY. Some of the accounts printed above may seem discouraging, and for that reason we have predicted only a moderate harvest. But recent rains in many localities have, since the accounts were written, crops at all to those of average, or even bountiful In many States of the West the severe cold of last winter, the late spring frosts, and the withering drought of this summer, have materially injured the wheat. But, notwithstanding the inevitable croakings resulting from this state of things, the injury is much less than the croakers would have us believe. There is always a gloomy time in the minds of many farmers, and the press very soon echoes their opi-nions. Though, doubtless, less than the average, yet the greater breadth sown, especially in spring wheat, will make a fair prospect for a Western crop. The corn prospect presents nothing discouraging. Several accounts speak of large plantations of Chi-

nese and Imphee sugar-cane, and that the promise of a large yield is flattering. In the Eastern States there is a general complaint of the capricious changes of weather. Two weeks ago the weather was very cold; now it is very hot, and all crops are, consequently, suffering.

In the Middle States, the cold wet spring, late frosts, and subsequent severe drouhgt, have unques-tionably made a light hay crop in most localities, though it was secured in capital order. Oats and potatoes generally cannot come up to an average yield; but corn is not yet seriously injured. Wheat varying in quality, but generally good. As this is the time for sowing buckwheat and late turnips, t would be good policy in farmers to lay in as large n breadth as possible. Buckwheat especially will go a great way to supply the deficiency in the Western wheat crop. Largo fruits are generally promising. Peaches that of late years have been small in size and miserable in quality, look better this year than ever before. A full supply of the luscious fruit may be expected.

HOUSMAN & CO.

30. NJ PROVINTA HOUSE, Light Vision.

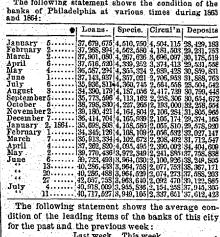
30. NJ PROVINTA H

THREE CENTS. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 12.

The general market shows a falling off in prices, though not so great as many persons predicted, after reading in the morning papers the startling accounts of the invasion. The Board of Brokers

held only one session, having adjourned at noon to participate in the war meeting at Independence Square. The volume of the transactions is therefore and Amboy 6s of '89 at 114; Lehigh Valley 6s at 120, and Philadelphia and Erie 6s at 112. Coal oil. canal, bank, and passenger rallway stocks, were en tirely neglected. Gold fluctuated during the day as follows:

The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1863 and 1864:



dition of the leading items of the banks of this city Capital..... The New York bank statement for the week, as compared with the preceding returns, shows an increase of \$1,610,726 in loans and discounts, and 9.736,133 in net deposits; and a decrease of \$1,221,768 in specie, and \$56,810 in circulation. The result of Mr. Fessenden's visit to New York has not yet transpired. A New York paper, in referring to this interview with the financiers of that city, says that no plan was suggested by Mr. Fessenden, nor will any be proposed until he has fully made himself acquainted with the opinions of the financial authorities of the leading commercial centres. It is, however, known that he comes to instead of attempting to carry on the Governmen guised by bearing nominal or small interest, would be calculated to cause a currency panic, and so put the treasury in a worse condition than ever. What the Government wants is the use of the existing noney of the country, which is not only ample but in excess of Mr. Fessenden's wants, large as they are. The only process by which the treasury can be kept full is by borrowing at the highest rate allowe by law, and putting the Government credit squarely in competition with all minor credits. \_\_

S4, S02 57 - 63,420,40 llinois shows that the banks hold in State bonds \$562,299 as the basis of their circulation, whilst the total circulation is \$472,004. On the 2d of January, 1862, the circulation of the banks was \$1,415,036, showing a present decrease compared with that date of \$943,072. In 1862 the number of banks and ranches was 10; on the 4th of July, 1864, the number was 24. This large reduction of circulation, whilst the number of banks has increased, is one of the effects of the preference for greenbacks shown by the people of the West. The quarterly reports of the national banks of lineinnati, made up to July 1st, show the following

Loans ... \$1,055,574 \$59,628 \$6\$7,994 \$13,396 U.S. bonds ... 597,000 135,100 495,550 190,550 Other U. S. securifies ... 419,449 98,000 '1,000 16,000 Girculation ... 145,000 90,000 53,750 60,000 U. S. deposits ... 127,461 333,500 1,512,652 295,500 U. S. deposits ... 365,255 70,00 1,512,652 750,914 According to an official statement, the total public debt on the 5th of July was seventeen hundred and ninety-two millions, eight hundred and sixtyseven thousand and forty dollars and fifty-seven

and proposes to ascertain if a sheriff can close a national hank on an individual debt of one of the of the bank. The institution is a small affair of only fifty thousand dollars capital. The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, for week ending Saturday,

Total......25,312 5 662,797 11 Total.....24,262 11 The following table shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad fo

the week ending July 9, 1864, as compared with the the week ending July 9, 1864, same time last year:

Week.

Tons. Cwt.

Hazelton Mines. 1,573 66

East Sugar Loat. 824 17

Council Ridge 2,505 18

Mount Pleasant. 555 04

Spring Mountain 1,134 13

Coleraine. 225 16

Beaver Meadow.

New York & Lehigli 541 19

Soney Brook. 1,740 06

C.H. & W. C. R. 1,914 10

Jeddo 2,315 06

Harleigh. 400 00 

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

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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. AP Postmasters are requested to set as sgents for THE WAR PRESS.

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

semi-weekly Review of the Philicdelphia Markets. July 12—Evening.
The markets generally are excited and prices of the leading articles are on the advance. Bark is better. Flour, Wheat, Corn, and Oats are rather etter. Cofton has advanced. Coffee is held firmly, but there is very little doing. Fish and Fruit are without change. The Iron market is firmer. Coal Oil has advanced. The Provision market is very firm but the transactions are limited. Seeds are rather better. Whisky is dull and unsettled Wool is very firm. The Plour market continues firm at the advance; with sales of 10,000 bbls to notice at \$10.50@11 for extra, and \$11.50@12.50 F bbl for extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately, at from

\$9.75@10 for superfine; \$10.50@11 for extra; \$11.50 @12 for extra family, and \$13@13.50 \$ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, and we hear of no sales. Corn Meal is firmly held at an ad-GRAIN.—There is a fair demand for Wheat and prices have again advanced; about 16,000 bus sold at \$2.00@2 70 for prime Western and Pennsylvania. reds, and white \$2.75@2.55 \( \pi\) bus, as to quality. Bye is scarce and in demand at \$1.70@1.75 \( \pi\) bus. Corn is in demand, with sales of about 10,000 bus at \$1.70 for prime yellow. Oats are better, with sales of 9,000 bus to notice at 90@95c \( \pi\) bus. Some holders ask more.

Provisions.—Holders continue very firm in their views, but the sales are limited. Mess Pork is selling at \$45@46 \( \pi\) bbl. City-packed Mess Beef is selling, in a small way, at \$20@30 \( \pi\) bbl. Beef Hams are worth \$30 \( \pi\) bbl. Bacon is in demand, and prices are better, with sales of Hams at 19@25c for plain, and 23@27c \( \pi\) bior fancy bagged; Sides at 18c, and Shoulders at 17@17\( \pi\) fig. Green selling, in a small way, at \$20@30 \$\pm\$ bbl. Beef Hams are worth \$30 \$\pm\$ bbl. Bacon is in demand, and prices are better, with sales of Hams at 19@25c for plain, and 22@27c \$\pm\$ if for fancy bagged; Sides at 180, and Shoulders at 17@17/5c \$\pm\$ for end pickle are making at 19@20c, and Shoulders in salt and pickle are making at 19@20c, and Shoulders in salt at 16@10/3c \$\pm\$ if. Lard is scarce, and prices have again advanced, with sales of bbls and tes at 20@3c \$\pm\$ is. Butter is in steady demand, with sales of solid-packed at 25@35c \$\pm\$ is. Cheese has advanced, with sales of New York at 18@21c \$\pm\$ is. Eggs are rather better, and selling at 25c \$\pm\$ dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is limity held, but there is not much doing; small sales of Anthracite are making at \$55@70 \$\pm\$ ton for the three numbers, which is an advance. Scotch Pig is held at \$70@75 \$\pm\$ ton. Manufactured Iron is in demand at full prices. Lead is scarce, and prices have advanced. Copper—The last sale of yellow metal was at 14c \$\pm\$ is for Sheets.

Bark.—Quercitron is scarce and in good demand, with sales of 1st No. 1 at \$50 \$\pm\$ ton, which is an advance.

CANDLES.—In Adamantine there is very little doing, but prices are better. We quote short weight at 25@27c \$\pm\$ is. Tallow Candles have also advanced.

Coal is in good demand, and prices are looking

COAL is in good demand, and prices are looking Up.

COFFEE.—The market is very firm, but there is not much doing in the way of sales; small lots of Rio are reported at 43@44c # E.

COTTON.—Prices have advanced, but there is not much doing. About 120 bales of middlings sold at 165@170c # B., closing at the latter rate.

FISH.—The stock of Mackerel is light, and the market rather dull; small sales from store are making at \$17@18 for No. 1, \$12@14 for No. 2, and \$10.50@12.50 # bbl for medium and large No. 3s. Pickled Herring are scarce and quoted at \$4.50@7 # bbl. and smoked at 40@50c # box. New Codish are selling at 76.7%c # b. ire selling at 7@7%c 钾 肽. FEATHERS are scarce; good Western range at Hors are rather dull; first sort are worth 25@30c and selling at \$1.75. Petroleum is very firm, and prices have advanced; small sales are making at 55 & 150 for Crude; Refined in bond at 88@35c, and Free at 93@103c # gallon, as to quality.

PLASTER is more active; soft is worth \$4.50 \( \psi\$ ton. Rice continues scarce; small sales are at 12\( \psi\$ 0 \) fb, cash.

SEEDS.—Clover continues scarce and in demand at \$7.@9.50 \( \psi\$ 64 \) fbs. Timothy has advanced, with sales of 2,000 bus at \$4.25 \( \psi\$ bus. Flaxseed has also advanced, with sales at \$3.50 \( \psi\$ bu. \)

SPIRITS.—Brandy and Gin are held higher, but there is very little doing; N. E. Rum is worth \$1.90 \( \psi\$ 2 \) gall. Whisky is rather dull, with sales of bbls at \$1.50 \( \psi\$ gall. \)

SUGAR.—The sales are limited, but holders are very firm in their views; about 300 hhds Cuba sold at \$1.60 \( \psi\$ b. \)

TOLACCO.—Leaf is in steady demand, with sales of Kentucky at \$4.60 \( \psi\$ c) for fillers, and 20\( \psi\$ 300 c for wappers. Manulactured is also in steady demand. VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling freely at 22 \( \psi\$ gallon in barrels. \)

Wool.—Holders are firm in their views, but prices

New York Markets, July 12.

Ashes are quiet, and steady at \$13.50@13.75 for Pots, and \$15@15.50 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs. 50 for parket for State and Western Flour's dull, heavy, and 25 cents lower for parcels on the spot; sales 10,400 barrels at \$10.120 for superfine State; \$11.60@11.75 for extra State; \$11.80@11.90 for choice do; \$10.75@11.15 for superfine Western; \$11@2 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$12.50@13 for trade brands. Southern Flour is dull and drooping; sales 900 bbls at \$11.57@12 for common, and \$12.10@13.25 for common, and \$12.10@13.25 for common, and \$12.10@13.25 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is firm at \$8@9.50. Corn Meal is quiet and steady.

Wheat is dull, and nominally 4@5c lower. Rye is quiet at \$1.90@1.85. Barley is dull. Barley Mait is in moderate request; sales \$00 bushels at \$2.15. Oats are dull at .90@69i for Canada, .90@8i for State, and \$1' for Western. The Cornmarket is without decided change; sales 30,000 bushels at \$1.52% @1.65 for new mixed Western.

Inox.—Scotch Pig is steady, but the market is nominal at \$90. HIGH.—Scotch Pig is steady, but the market is nominal at \$80.

Hors are quiet and firm, with sales of 75 bales at 10@30 for mouldy to prime lots.

LATHS.—Eastern are dull at \$1.75.

LUMBER.—Eastern Spruce and Pine Timber is active and firm at \$22@26, according to sizes.

NAVAL STORES.—The market is generally dull, and prices are more or less nominal. Spirits Turpenine \$3.55@3.75. Rosins \$45@60 and 20, 22@25.

TEA.—There is quite an active demand for Oolongs from second hands, with sales of 4,500 half chests at full prices. The importers are not selling, as present prices do not pay the cost of importation.

Toracco is rather quiet, but prices are sustained; sales 150 hads Kentucky at 15@450.

WHALEHONE.—The market is steady, but quiet, at \$1.70 for South Sea, \$1.80 for Northwest, \$1.90 for O'Khutsh, and \$2 for Arctic.

OLIS.—Linsced is quiet and steady at \$1.75; crude fish oils are firmer, and the market is stiff, at \$1.50 for whale and \$2.2560.20 for sperm, lard is firm at The states are steady at 28c for bags, and 17%@18c for cloth.

Hay is steady, and in moderate request. We quote shipping at \$1@1.20, and retail lots at \$1.30 @1.50. (a) 5.0.

Drugs, &C.—Chemicals are quiet and firmer. The sales include 750 kegs bi carb Soda at 10½(20½(c; 20) tons Caustic Soda at 14½(c; 50 tons Sal Soda at 14½(c); 50 tons Soda Ash at 6½(c; 50 casks Bleaching Powders at 5½(c); 50 tons bleaching Powders at 5½(c); 50 tons bleaching Powders at 15½(c); 50 tons bleaching at 125 6d; and per steamer, 300 boxes bacon at 25%; 11,000 bush wheat at 5½(c); 6d; and 500 pkgs butter and 1,600 boxes cheese at 40s. To London, 25 hhds tallow on private terms; and per neutral, 300 hhds sugar at 20s. To Hamburg, 125 tons logwood at 25s. A Norwegian bark to Cork, for orders, with 5,000 bbls petroleum at 55 6d, and a British brig to Glasgow, with 2,000 bbls petroleum, at 5s.

New York Markets, July 12.

JAMES MILLIERN, ANDREW WHEELER.

LETTER BAGS T THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Steamer Alida, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mase to W P Clyde.
Steamer S O Walker, Sherin, 24 hours from New York, with mase to Wm M Baird & Co. CLEARED.

CLEARED.

Brig Cyclone, Shute, Matanzas.
Brig Shibboleth, Johnston, Boston.
Schr J H Allen, Lear, Boston.
Schr Broadfield, Fisk, Boston.
Schr Broadfield, Fisk, Boston.
Schr Charter Oak, Baker, Boston.
Schr Charter Oak, Baker, Boston.
Schr Betron, Hartford.
Schr Betron, Hartford.
Schr Betron, Holdgelt, Thomaston.
Schr Broadfield, Fenton, Hartford.
Schr Broadfield, Fort Monroe.
Schr Mary J Kennedy, Hoover, Fort Monroe.
Schr Mary J Kennedy, Hoover, Fort Monroe.
Schr Frima Donne, Saunders, Baltimore.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport.
Schr Black Diamond, Young, Danversport.
Schr Harletta, English, Alexandria.
Str H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore.
Str Geo H Stout, Nichols, New York,
Str Hope, Warren, New York.