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FINANCIAL AGENT

OF THE

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10-40 LOAN.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

FIVE PER CENT.

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Loan, issued under authority of an act of Con approved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of Hundred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable Years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864.

m IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all over \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, an-

bers will receive either Rogistered or Coupon

as they may prefer ristered of the denomination

segistered Bones will be issued of an enuminations fifty dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100), swe undred dollars (\$1,000), ethiousand dollars (\$1,000), and ten thousand dollars (\$0,000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of ty dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100), ave hundred dollars (\$50), one hundred dollars (\$100).

INTEREST

sommenses from date of interchains, of the same of the

FREE FROM TAXATION,

EW LOAN.

OR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT PURCHASERS, BY

U. S. 10-40⁸.

JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE

YEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN.

semable any time siter TEN YEARS, at the plea

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Twenties. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payabl

y, but all other denominations half yearly. The FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the half-

y interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of

ther Government Securities bought and sold.

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IL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CONing a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, urers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to

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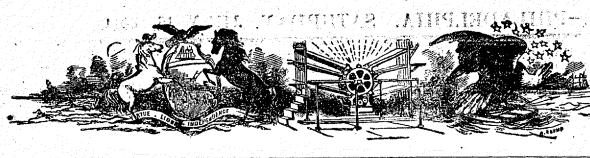
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rs (\$500), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

ance from date of anhacription, or the accrue



VOL. 7.—NO. 297.

CURTAIN GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

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HOSIERY,
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HOULDER, BRACES, &c., &c. THREE (3) YEARS' SEVEN PER-CENT. LOAN OF THE BOROUGH OF SGRAN-ON, Luzerne county, Penusylvania. Coupons pay-ble in the City of New York.

The underadgued will receive proposals until the WENTIETH DAY OF JULY, instant, for the purchase t \$75,000 of the Bonds of the Borough of Scrauton, sned by virtue of a special Act of Assembly of the sgislature of Penusylvania, entitled "An act to autho-ze the raising of money and payment" of boundles to

825 - ARCH STREET. REMOVE

of Pennsylvania, entitled. "An act to aninong of money and payment of bountles to
n the Borough of Scanton," in the porting of
These Beach of the place of the property
(OKYM) per Aninum, payable to chile, first
and DECHMYRE in subject, in the City
. The principal is, reimbursable in three
ne first day of June; 1862.
are example from all State and local taxaspinisherators of one half the amount of the
majoragi peried. G. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET. TO THE NEW STORE,

> HOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SOOTT. & CO. GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORES.
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This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produce the most brilliant complexion, and give a soft, even texture to the skin. like that of an infant.

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"L'Email de Paris' is endorsed by M'lle Vestvali, Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for Jules Jared's 'Email de Paris' is not a paint, not a nowder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished wory to the skin. Ladies egiourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" nvaluable for removing discolorations caused by snn-EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, be

mporters of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.

low Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris."
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SATURDAY, JULY 16, 1864.

MEXICO.

The Progress of Maximilian from Vera Cruz-His Triumphal Entry into the Capital-The Decorations and Illuminations—They are alleged to have been got up by Order—The Military Situation of the French and Mexican Armies. The Mexican correspondent of the New York Heald writes a detailed account of the progress of the new Emperor of Mexico from Vera Oruz to Mexico. and his reception in the capital. We have preferred to extract from his letter, in the first place, a bare statement of the facts of the reception, and to give, in the second place, his statements of the causes of its apparent success, which we have separated and

elected from the course of his narrative.
THE PROGRESS FROM VEHA CRUZ. THE PROGRESS FROM YELL CRUZ.

He says that the Emperor, after leaving the former city, intended journeying to the capital via Rio Frio. He changed it, however, to Caudalupe, partly to oblige the wishes of the Empress, and partly to rid himself of the company and dangers he would meet with on a passage through Rio Frio, which was a noted resort for notorious thieves, assassins, and coal-burners. Guadalupe was much the most convenient and pleasant, for it was farfamed. Everybody who visited Mexico visited Guadalupe to see or bow before the shring of the Virgin there, the most costly ard splendid throughout the land.

It was about two o'clock on Saturday, the 11th of June, that the Emperor, escorted by a large number of soldiers, and followed by a mothey crowd of Indians, dressed in strange and uncouth garments, rode into the town, amid the noise of artillery and the clashing of musical instruments. After, leaving Rio Frio he and the Empress travelled on horseback for six miles, arriving at the hacienda of Zoquiapan at nightfail, while the rain was falling copiously. On the following day (the 11th) they again left for Ayutia and Guadalupe, and it was between these two towns that the Indians flocked to join the cavalcade, bearing banners made of palm leaves and calico, and covered with devices and inscriptions in the Mexican language. A number of floral arches were also erected along the road, and on one or two occasions children were sent out with bouquets of fresh flowers to be presented to the Empress, who received them with great kindness and evident satisfaction. Deputations of citizens, male and femmel, left the city carly in the morning to meet the imperial party, and, arriving at Gandaloupe at about noon, added to the activity and brilliancy of the scene.

As soon as the cannons of the fort announced the appearance of the Emperor, the political and municipal authorities went out to welcome him. The appearance of the Emperor, the political and muni-sipal authorities went out to welcome him. The

THE TRIUMPHANT ENTREE INTO THE CAPITAL.

The arrival of the Emperor was made known by salves of artillery from the front of the Portales, and as he rode along in an open carriage, with the Empress at his side, the ladies from the balconies and zotes showered down rose leaves and gold and silver leaves upon them in great profusion. Frequently the streets were so crowded with people that the whole cortege had to stop, and then the Emperor would bow all around to the people in the streets, on the balconies, and on the housetops. The Emperor rode along the Calle Sam Francisco to Calle Potrero, and thence direct togethe, acthedral, where the bishops were prepared to conduct him to the throne there erected for the palace at this time, were very large.

In the Palaor.

In the Palaor.

The Emperor received all his adherents and friends after mass in the imperial palace, and presented the most conspicuous among them to the Empress. On several he conferred the Order of Guadalupe, among others General Mojia, who has given in his adhesion to the empire. Then banqueting and leasting began, and continued for the rest of the day, save during the hours whou the Emperor went out for an evening ride in the Alameda or groves at the end of the city.

THE DECORATION AND ILLUMINATION OF THE

CAUSE OF THE RECEPTION'S APPARENT SUCCESS. The correspondent, speaking on this point, says:

ring the rest of the day and night romained in the city, going heavily into pique and other liquors.

CAUSE OF THE RECEPTION'S APPARENT SUCCESS.

The correspondent, speaking on this point, says: As soon as it became generally known in the city of Mexico that "the coming man" had changed the order of his entrance into the capital, the French military authorities, in connection with the municipality, began to make extensive preparations for his escort and welcome. The Corporation met without delay, and began to vote large sams of money for a grand public reception, utterly indifferent as to where the money was to come from. The wondering people, passive and obedient in everything as they have now become, looked on. In pursuance of the monarchical programme, the Ayuntamiento issued an address to the citizens, informing them that "their elected sovereigns" were near the gates of the capital, and soliciting them in the warmest terms to perfect their preparations for a brilliant reception of the Emperor. It was also ordered by the same infallible authority—though the command was modified into the form of a peremptory "request"—that all stores, shops, and other places of ouslness throughout the capital should be closed for the three days immediately following the outrance of the Emperor, and that the proprietors, what their employees, should devote those days to public rejoicings. This "request," or rather order, was in every instance accompanied by the intimation that all person to closing their houses in accordance with the decree would be subject to be mulcted in a sum ranging from twenty-five to one hundred dollars. Under such circumstances, there was no general closing of all places of business throughout the city. Furthermore, every householder was required, under a heavy penalty, to decorate his windows and balconies with flags or curtains, or with both. Occupants of houses are accordance with municipal wrath, if not imperial eastigation—swift, sudden, terrible—fire the place, however the object of the remot pl

IS "PAGIFIED."

The only States that are, up to the present time, occupied in all points by the soldiers and emissaries of the Emperor of the French, are Mexico and Yucatan, to which have been added or annexed the old State of Campeachy and the territory of Carmen, the only section of the country in which there has been anything like a spontaneous pronunciamiento in favor of "the intervention."

The following States are partly occupied by the French forces in the manner and to the extent here-after mentioned: *after mentioned:

Vera Cruz.—Of this State, which is a very important one, as being that in which the chief seaport is situated, the only portions occupied are the town and port of Vera Cruz, the city of Cordova, Orizaba, Jalapa, Alvarado and Soledad—the two letter places being of na importance whether. Relattor places being of no importance whatever. Besides these points there are over twenty towns in the State—towns of wealth and commercial importance—not occupied at all by the French, without counting those of minor importance. The Constitutional or Liberal forces are one thousand men in Tlacotlalpam, six hundred men in Tlacotlalpam, six hundred men in Tlacotlalpam, where the Government of the State is at present situated, and five hundred in Zacappasstian.

PUEBLA.—The city of Puebla and capital of this State is the only point occupied by the French. Of course it is the most impostant; but there are some fifty other towns and cities from which it will be still necessary to dislodge the Liberals before the

of guerillas. Michoacan.—Morella, the capital of this State,

three thousand men. A pretty respectable army of gnerillas.

Michoacan.—Morella, the capital of this State, and the towns along the road to Mexico, are now in the occupancy of the French forces. In the rest of the State there are Constitutional forces, the head-quarters of the Liberal army being at Pascual, which is the sent of the State Government. Here there are a thousand men, under Colonel Riva Palacies, grandson of the hero of Mexican independence, and one of the firmest supporters of the Republic. In times past he was also President.

Guanajuaro.—The capital of this State, of the same name as the State itself, is occupied by the French, as well as the city of Leong-Alithe rest of the State is submitted to Constitutional Gayerniment. The Governor not long since removed the capital to Celaya, where he has, with a tew troops in other points; semic twenty hundred men.

San Luis Rocost.—The capital of San Luis is the only point held by the invader. The Governor has at his disposal five thousand well disciplined soldiers of the national army.

Tamaulitas.—The port of Tampico is all that the French hold of this State. General Cortinas, the Governor and commander-in-chief, resides at Matamoros, where he commands two thousand men, scattered throughout the whole State.

Jalisco.—The French occupy Guadalajara, the capital. The Governor, Don Jose Ogazon, resides at Sagula. The vanguard of the Constitutional army is in this State, and consists of ten thousand men, under the command of General Lopez Uraga. This general is reported to have made his submission to Maximilian, but there is no truth whatever in the rumor.

Zacarzoas.—The capital, Zacatecas, and a place called Tresvillas, are occupied by the French. The Governori's the commander of the forces, and resides at Sombrerete. The force at his command is not a very large, though a compact and disciplined one.

Toluoa.—The capital of the State, Toluca, is in the possession of the French. The whole state is of very small importance, but the Liberals have many gnerill

The National Fluances.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: Can a national debt obliged to bear interest be easier paid than one which bears no interest? Can a man who owes \$10,000 retund that amount more conveniently if he must pay in addition \$600 interest, or if he need pay no interest whatever? It a national debt can best be paid by hereasing that debt, then Government should issue bonds bearing interest not at the pate of six, but fifty per cent. per annum; for as the only difference between bonds and curroncy is that the former bear interest and the latter does not, it follows, of course, if we wish to increase that difference and make the bonds in the opinion of their advocates yet more valuable, the interest they call for should be greatly multiplied. Because, if we are able to pay a thousand millions on which interest is due better than if no interest were due, then, to augment our facilities for paying, we ought certainly to increase the interest.

The principal objection to the issue of currency is The National Finances intilions on which interest is due, batter than if no interest were die, then, to augment our facilities for paying, we ought certainly to increase the interest.

The principal objection to the Issue of currency is that it greatly inhances the cost of living. The issue of bonds, however, instead of obviating will greatly increase the cvil; for unless repudiation be intended, we have then not only the debt, but also its interest to meet, which can be done only through direct and indirect taxes. Now the effect of taxes is always to raise the cost of living. A house rents for \$600; the tax on't is made \$100 more than usual, to cover which the rent is altered to \$700; the ceaupant, a greeer, to meet the added rent, demands a ligher per centage of profits on his goods, not only for this purpose; but also to cover the taxes to which he is individually liable, and thus throughout the whole social structure. Government is negotiating a loan of two hundred millions to run lorty years. When this falls due, the nation will invo paid on it, in interest alone, four hundred millions, and the original debt will still remain unpaid. Now is it unreasonable to assert that the taxes necessary to pay six hundred millions will make the cost of living much greater than would it to hundred millions of currency, which requires no interest, can be recalled almost imperceptibly over an indefinite space of time, and which would, long before the expiration of forty years, have more than neutralized any of its evils by the enormous stimulus it would have given towards developing the resources of the country?.)

The true national benefit of a currency representing the worth or value of the new things so created. If one hundred million can create, the currency representing the worth or value of the new things so created and created nothing new by which it might be represented, then it would stunyle enhance the values of existing things, and the of no benefit whatever. Hence, because the sudden introduction of a large samount of currency infl

conceptions, every addition to the currency w be merely a dead weight to that already exist only helps to stimulate yet more our unborn abili-lies; and though the amount we are asked to place may be too great for our *immediate* needs, yet in a comparatively short time we could, through an incomparatively short time we could through an in-telligent use of the enormous natural resources furnished by our country, find ample employment for every dollar. Therefore, it is not hazarding too much to affirm, that if the two hundred millions had been currency instead of bonds, the stimu-his given to industry would have created so many new things for the ourrency to represent the worth or value of that long before the forty years were over, the inflation first caused by the added curren-ce would have disappeared and the nation been new things for the currency to represent the worth or value of, that long before the forty years were over, the inflation first caused by the added currency would have disappeared, and the nation been greatly enriched by what the presence of the added currency had created. Instead of which we contract a loan which proves disastrous both immediately, and prospectively; immediately, and prospectively; immediately, and prospectively; immediately, by the developing and maturing numerous newly projected enterprises; and prospectively, by the enormously increased cost of living caused by taxes to pay in interest alone four hundred millions, and then the original debt of two hundred millions, and then the original debt of two hundred millions, and then the original debt of two hundred millions, which cannot be traveled upon as railroads, lived in as houses, or eaten as food, at least not very conveniently. A man pays cheerfully 5000 for the use of a \$10,000 house, because it is of practical benefit to himself; but when he pays \$600 a year in taxes for the non-use of a \$10,000 hond viying in another, person's trunk, the practical benefit to himself is not very obvious. The borrowed two hundred millions so returned may be afterwards reinvested by the people in new created things useful to themselves, but when so done, the

bondi lying in another person's trunk, the practical benefit to himself is not very obvious. The borrowed two hundred millions so returned may be afterwards reinvested by the people in new created things useful to themselves, but when so done, the money will have to represent four hundred millions of property, and consequently having a double demand upon it, will command higher rates of interest for its use, and thereby still further increase the cost of hiving.

Government has originated a system of National banks by issuing to these notes for circulation proportional to the amount of national bonds deposited in the public treasury by these institutions. Now, how much better it would have been to have issued these notes similar to the rest of the currency at first, instead of creating the bonds, and then made the entire national currency ("greenbacks") the universal bank currency, by taxing the notes issued by the banks themselves, thus compelling the withdrawal of all but national notes, and making the banks, as they ought to be, merely institutions for deposit and discount. The national currency would not then have been any greater than it, is now, but the national debt in bonds would like been as much less as the notes now given to the national banks on deposits of national bonds. Moreover, as the national banks constituted as they now are, depend for existence on the bonds are paid? they must fall, and thus create a terrible disturbance in the whole monetary affairs of the fall of the maken and the content paid? they must fall, and thus create a terrible disturbance in the whole monetary affairs of the fall of the maken and the content with the content th

THE PRINCIPLE OF THE PR

obtaining and smelting it from the ore, over and above the mere cost of coinage, so that if the millions of people who have been actively engaged day and night in proceeding this war had had the same ardor and energy devoted exclusively during the same period to extracting the precious metal from its native earth, the regulant large product would have had the same effect on the cost of living as the issue of national currency has now, but as the uses for it became multiplied prices would recode, just as they will now if time be given the people to create the employment, and they can be assured that the volume of the currency will not be subjected to violent fluctuations through the action of national loans, for the continued uncertainty on this point helps to sustain the inflation by preventing eapitalists from embarking in enterprises that would add in reducing the inflation.

It is a favorite theory with many, that England's prosperity is chiefly due to her large dobt. If so why does that prosperity increase while the debt is being gradually cancelled? Formerly the rate of interest on her dobt was twice greater than now, yet, with this debt practically reduced, as far as interest is concerned, to half its nominal value, England's prosperity continues to advance. Because an intelligent, enterprising man, with a borrowed capital of \$10,000 gets along wonderfully well, though obliged to pay \$600 a-year interest, is that any meason he would not progress better if he had no interest to pay out of his earnings?

No one can deplore more than the writer the straits to which our country is reduced by this wicked and unphilosophical rebellicon; yet, where necessity obliges the acceptance of either one of two evils, it does seem reasonable to profer the less to the greater; to prefer debt on which there will be no obligations ever falling due, to one that will eventually ruin the nation by its ever increasing insatiable demands. Sophists, by fine-drawn, any reasonings and conclusions, may make their hearers believe two

The Administration and Slavery. That veteran Abolitionist, H. C. Wright, contrioutes to the Liberator the following list of antilavery "events" which have occurred since Mr.

Lincoln's inauguration:

1. Emancipation in Western Virginia.

2. Emancipation in Missouri.

3. Emancipation in the District of Columbia.

4. Emancipation in Maryland.

5. Slavery abolished and forever prohibited in all 5. Slavery anothered and forever promotes in an the Territories.
6. Kansas admitted as a free State.
7. Provision made to admit Colorado, Nebraska, and Nevada as free States.
8. Organization of Idaho, Montana, Dakota, and Arizona as free Territories.
9. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia.

Arizona as free Territories.

9. Recognition of the independence of Hayti and Liberia.

10. Three millions of slaves declared free by proclamation of the President, January 1, 1863.

11. All fugitive slave laws repealed.

12. Inter-State slave trade a bolished.

13. Negroes admitted to equal rights in United States courts, as parties to suits, and as witnesses.

14. Equality of the negro recognized in the public conveyances of the District of Columbia.

15. All rebel States prohibited from returning to the Union with slavery.

16. Free labor established on numerous plantations in South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, and Arkansas.

17. Schools for the education of freed slaves in South Carolina, Tennessee, Louisiana, and in Eastern Virginia—where, till within three years, to educate a negro was punishable with death.

18. The wives and children of all slaves employed as freemen in military and other service of the United States made free.

19. All negroes, bond and free, enrolled as part of the military force of the nation.

20. The loyal people of Arkansas, Tennessee, Louisiana, and Florida seeking a return to the Union on the basis of freedom to all, and of the abolition and prohibition of slavery.

21. The abolition and prohibition of slavery by an mendment of the Constitution passed in the Senate by a two-thirds majority, and by nearly the same in the House. Lost by lack of three or four votes, through the influence of Democratic members.

22. The nation, through its representatives in Baltimore, June 8, made the abolition and prohibition of slavery the basis of its governmental administration for the fuure.

23. The Federal Government forbidden to employ any man as a slave, in any capacity.

24. One hundred and fifty thousand negroes, mostly freed slaves, in the pay and uniform of the Government as soldiers.

West Point. REVIEW OF M'CLELLAN'S LATE ORATION. From the Tribune. 1 That commanders of armies should be theoreti

REVIEW OF M'CLELLAN'S LATE ORATION.

(From the Tribune. 1

That commanders of armies should be theoretically acquainted with the art of war, as much as a physician or a lawyer should know with accuracy the science of medicine or the 'Law, need not be pompously, enunciated. But the application intended by the orator is, that such theoretical knowledge can only be acquired 'at West Point, and can only be well known to a pupil of the Academy. With the memory of Washington the Surveyor, and Greene the Physician, of the Revolution; Jackson the Lawyer, and Harrison the Farmer, of the later war with Great Britain; to say nothing of Scott the Lawyer, Wool the Merchant, and Taylor the Planter, of the Revolution; jackson the state of the state war with Great Britain; to say nothing of Scott the Lawyer, Wool the Merchant, and Taylor the Planter, of the Revolution; jackson the Lawyer, and Immercy sparing the orator any analysis of the achievements of West Point in this rebellion, only stopping to say that no West Pointer, including the orator himself, has achieved any prominent distinction even in disease, who had not left, the army for the pursuits of civil life, how could McClellan, with Elisworth, Dahlgren, Winthrop, Shaw, and Wadsworth 'yet green in earth,' put on record on such an occasion, and in such connection, this taunt upon the volunteer officers of the army of the United States!

What should we say as to the propriety of employing a lawyer to argue the intricaces of a contested land title; or a physician in the more difficult operations of injecting the life-blood of the young and vigorous into the veins of the aged and enfebled, if he, a "Story or a Kent," or an Abernethy, after having been carefully educated in the rudiments of law, or surgery, had abandoned all practice of his profession and taken to the running a rallroad for a living? Should we not rather employ. Some farmer or soldier with taste and apptitude for law or medicine, who, in the full application of a disciplined and vigorous intellect, had ch

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The heavy fall in gold, and subsequently in bread-

stuffs and produce generally, which took place shortly before the close of business hours yesterday afternoon, is the most gratifying intelligence it has been our pleasure to publish since the breaking out of the war. Not that it has completely eradicated an evil under which we have so long been laboringa turn in the course of monetary affairs which pro mises to tide us over our troubles without any em-barrasments other than those which occur legitimately in the nature of things. To those who had closely watched the progress of recent financial no little alarm. That alarm was not without founness men express fears for our ultimate success. more on account of the disordered condition of the finances than upon defeats in the field. Consider ing only the temper of the people and the extent of our population, there could be no doubt of final triumph. But armies alone do not win victoriesmoney, too, must be forthcoming. The soldiers must lbe fed, equipped, and paid. They must be paid regularly, otherwise there will be discontent in the ranks, and failure will follow gloom. To provide this money, which is aptly called the "sinews of war." and to keen the credit and apparently overwhelming debt, require most onsummate skill and management. If soldiers

fail to come forward, the Government, in the exerciso of its inherent powers, may draft into the service. No such process can take place if the Government finds itself without funds. The combination that has long existed to embarrass the treasury in its endcavors to provide the means of carrying on the Government is at last breaking away. The vision which some heartless men had con-jured up of high prices and discontent among the lower class has been dispelled. It is a fit subject for rejoicing, as indicative of a clear sky and bright prospects. It has been generally known that the capitalists of New York, and we regret to say many also of Philadelphia, had combined, many weeks ago, in a scheme of selfishness and criminalty, to raise the price of the necessaries of life that stands without a parallel in our history. They had bought up almost every conceivable article of daily conmption-flour, pork, corn, whisky, beef, naval stores, sugar, coal, molasses, etc., and, having se-

cured full supplies, put their own prices on them.

The banks of New York, a day or two ago, resolved to act the part of patriotism, and well did they do it. They refused any further discounts to the men whom they had reason to suspect were engaged in the speculation in produce. The conquence is that which was expected-a downfall in prices, entailing loss to the speculators and gain to the consumers. No person who thinks well on his country can regret this panic, for it is full of hope for the future. We cannot withhold the meed of praise from Mr. Fessenden in bringing about, to e degree, this turning back of the tide of spe lation. A few days ago gold reached 280, on Wedpesday its highest figure was 273, on Thursday 270 and yesterday at noon it was sold at 245. Later advices from New York quoted gold at 237, with a consequent decline of \$2 per barrel in flour, and other articles of produce in proportion. The stringency in the money market which has been its chief characteristic for many days past was such as to occasion much inconvenience and em-barrassment. This stringency was occasioned en-tirely by the speculation we have alluded to. We may mention, as an illustration of the sharp demand for money in the general merchandise as well as produce markets, that 800 tons British railroad iron sold in New York on Wednesday for ready cash at \$120 P ton, currency, the same in quality as other importers were hoarding earlier in the day for the equivalent of \$154 currency, taking the rate of gold at 270 # cent. In another instance 3 # cent. a month, and 1 \$ cent. commission were offered and refused for a cash advance on certain

Now is the time for people to help the Government with their money, and whoever is able to diernsh speculations stimulated by bank loans. Mr. lirections. In view of this policy, it will be safe for the "fancies," was in better condition yesterday. and we notice a general improvement in prices. Government loans did not show a sympathetic upward movement, for the reason that the people are awaiting the result of Mr. Fessenden's negotiations ith the New York bankers. It may be that the Secretary will not yield to the wishes of the banks in the matter of making thom depositories of the public moneys, as are the national banks. They appear to make this a consideration quid pro quo for their loan to him of \$50,000,000. If Mr. Fessenden hould decide that the present laws of Congress do not authorize him to place the State and National banks on the same footing, it is probable the banks will withhold their loan. In that case, the Secretary will appeal to the people, as we think he ought pealed directly to the people. The immediate tendency, however, of such action would be to lower

the prices of the loans already on the market. This about stationary at presen tions are based upon the latest sales: enna Ratawissa preferred...
atawissa common...
liuehili R...
chuylkili Nav Pref...

In the oil and low-priced mining stocks there was a fair amount doing. We attach the closing quota-

The Eric Railway Company has declared a semiannual dividend of 3% on the preferred and 4 per The earnings of the Erie Railway for the month STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 15. 00 Densmore Oil. 4% | 100 Reading R. ... (100 Phila & Eric R. 33 | 110 | do ... |
100 Densing R. 66% | 100 | do ... |
100 do ... 2 days .66% | 100 | do ... |
100 do ... 66% | 100 | do ... |
100 do ... 66% | 200 | do ... |
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100 do ... 67% | 200 | do ... |
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| Maint.673|
| FIRST BOARD. | 20 N. Kentucky B'k. 115 | 233 Pent 25 Morris Canal | 914 | 100 N'th 100 Big Mountain | b30 St 100 McClintock Oil | 47 | 2000 U S (100 McClintock Oil | 47 | 2000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 1000 d (100 Mineral Oil | 2 | 100 Mine 100 Echuyl Nav...pref 58 50 do....pref 58 100 Heading R.... s5 662 BETWEEN BOARDS.
 100 Cliv 6s over '70...104 | 100 Philada & Erie R. 33

 100 do...164 | 100 do...33

 10 10th & 11th st R. 49 | 100 do...b30

 100 Reading R. b30, 67 | 25 do...33

 60 Minehill R. 63% | 100 Penna R. 73

AFTER BOARDS.s10.. 65% 400 Excelsior..... CLOSING PRICES-STEADY.

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c as follows:

| | New Certificates of Indebtedness. New United States 73-10 Notes. Quarternaster's Vouchers. Gold. Storling Exchange. Five-twenty Bonds. The following shows the amount of ported on the Philadelphia and Readin | 90 (246 @ 263 @ 104 @ coal t | |
|------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------|--|
| | during the week ending Thursday, July | 14, 186 | |
| 1 1 5 1 | From Port Carbon. Pottsville. Schuylkill Haven. Auburn. Port Clinton. Harrisburg and Dauphin. | 5,937 129 | |
| l L | Total Anthracite Coal for week Bituminous coal from Harrisburg and Dau- phin for week | 6,802 | |
|) 3 | Total of all kinds for week | 741,031 | |
| , | Total | 767,992 | |

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PARSS will be sent to subscribers by Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accommons the order, and n no metance an occession be cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to art as arents for THE WAR PARSS.

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

The following shows the Schuyikill Navigation coal trade for the week ending Thursday, July 14, 309.528 00 To the same time last year.... The shipments of Pittston coal by the Penneylvania Coal Company for the week ending. July 9 For the Week. For the Season

Increase in 1864. .107,845

The condition of the banks of the three principal ties of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly N. Y. July 9 129,077,002 27,031,017 4,995,107 184,725,977 Phila July 11 67,7527 3,999,105 2,337,651 37,612,425 Bost. July 11 66,452,666 6,301,209 9,930,449 31,229,915 Total..... 8305, 869, 324 31, 335, 231 16, 970, 207 233, 598, 315 Last week. 305, 957, 377 31, 453, 135 16, 481, 898, 222, 845, 155

The State of Connecticut will soon be in the man ket for a loan of two millions on ten-forty six-per-The returns of the Bank of England, for the week ing June 29, compare with the statement of the pr The weekly return of the Bank of France, as mad up to the 30th of June, shows the following results

(the exchange taken at 25f. to the pound) There is a great demand for money in Paris, partly in connection with the large payments for silk usual at this season. A heavy amount of bills also falls due in France at the beginning of July, The decline in the coin and bullion, however, is un important, the Bank of France having obtained a The following were the quotations for cotton at Memphis on the 6th instant :

Good middling\$1 40 Low middling Strict middling 1 39 Good ordinary ... Middling 1 38 Low ordinary ... Weekly Review of the Philada. Markets. The violent fluctuations in gold has had a ten-dency to check business, and the produce markets have been unsettled and dull, and prices are droop-ing. Bark is scarce, and in demand. Breadstuffs are rather dull, and prices are lower. Cotton is dull, and rather lower. Coffee is firmly held, but the demand is limited. Coal is in demand at ful ces. Fish and Fruit are dull. The Iron market is firm, but the sales are limited. Naval Stores are scarce, and firmly held. Linseed Oil has ad vanced. Lard Oil is also better. Petroleum is less firm. In Provisions there is less doing, and prices are drooping. Seeds are in demand, and Timothy has advanced. Sugar is firmly held, but the demand is limited. Whisky is dull, and rather lower. Wool is firmly held.

Holders of Flour are not so firm in their views, and were anxious to sell at lower prices. About 10,000 bbls sold, mostly extra family, at \$11@12.50; for low grade and choice, including extra, at \$10@11 # bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying mode. rately at from \$9@10 for superfine, \$10@11 for extra articles of produce for thirty days, with what is \$11@12.50 for extra family, and \$13 \$ bbl for far with small sales to notice at \$8.50 \$\pi\$ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and firmly heid.

Ghain.—Whent is in steady demand, with sales of about 30,000 bus at 250@270c \$\pi\$ bu for fair to choice Western and Pennsylvania reds, closing dull at 2202, and white at 270@280c \$\pi\$ bu, as to quality. Rys is scarce and in demand, with small sales at 175c \$\pi\$ burches for in fair demand, with sales of 24,000 bus of prime yellow at 170c \$\pi\$ bu. Oats are rather dull, with sales of 35,000 bus at 95@100c \$\pi\$ bu; the latter for heavy Pennsylvania\$\pi\$.

Provisions.—The market is very quiet and the transactions are limited, and prices tending downward. About 500 bbls Mess Pork sold at \$15@46 per bbl. Mess Beef is selling at from \$15@30 per bbl for country and city packed. Beef Hams are quoted at \$30@31 per bbl. Bacon is less active; sales of Hams are making at 21@23c for plain, and 23@21c per lb for fancy bagged \$1des at 17½c, and \$100\text{Mess are scarce} sales of Hams in salt and pickle are making at 19½@20c, Sides at 10@16½c, and Shoulders at 16½@17c per lb. Green meats are scarce; sales of Hams in salt and pickle are making at 19½@20c, Sides at 10@16½c, and Shoulders at 15@15½c per lb. Lard is scarce and prices are lower, with sales of 1,500 bbls and tierces at 17@20c, closing at the former. Butter is in fair demand, with sales of solid packed at 25@35c per lb. Chesse is scarce and firm, with sales of New York at 10@20c 21c per lb. Eggs are selling in a small way at \$75@30 per ton. Manufactured Iron is in demand and selling at full prices. Lead is scarce and quoted at \$16@10½c per lb. Copper is rather dull; small sales of yellow metal are reported at 44c per lb for sheets.

Bark.—Quercitron is scarce and and memand, with sales of 15 No. 1 at \$50 per ton. Tanners Bark is unchanged; small sales of Spanish Oak are making in a small way at 27.00c per ton. Tanners Bark is unchanged; small sales of Spanish Oak are making in a small way at 27.00c per ton. Tanners Bark is unchanged; small sales of spanish Oak are making in a sma with small sales to notice at \$8.50 % bbl. Corn Meal is scarce and firmly held. ers now refuse these rates.

COTTON—There is very little doing in the way of seles, and prices are rather lower; 150 bales of middlings sold at \$1.63@1.70, closing at \$1.65@1.68 # B cash. dlings sold at \$1.63@1.70, closing at \$1.65@1.68 % h. cash.

Coffee.—Holders continue firm in their views, but the demand is limited; small sales are making at \$86.50c % h for Rio and Laguayra.

Drigs and Dres.—There is very little doing, but all kinds are held firmly; a sale of Soda Ash was made at 6c % h. Indigo is very scarce. Small sales of Bengal have been made at 53.25 % h. Fish.—Mackerel are dully ind there is very scarce for No. 1; \$12.50c ht for No. 2, and \$11.01 % bbi for medium and large No. 3s. Hering are scarce. New Codish are selling at 7½ % h.

Fruit.—There is very little doing in foreign. Oranges and Lemons are freely held. Green Apples are sciling at 1½@11½ % h. Dried Apples are scalling at 10½@11½ c % h. Dried Peaches are scarce, and selling at 10½@11½ % b for quarters and halves.

Fruights.—The offering to Liverpool are light. halves.

Freights.—The offerings to Liverpool are light, and the rates are unchanged; we quote Flour at 2s 6d % bbl, grain 4½d % bushel, and heavy goods at 15@17s 8d % ton. West India freights are quiet. Two vessels were taken to the north side of Cuba at 75c. In Coal freights there is very little doing.

Guanois firm; small sales of Peruvian are making at \$1.50 % ton.

at \$1.50 \$1 ton.

HAY is better, and selling at \$25@50 \$2 ton.

HOPS are in limited demand; small sales of first sort Eastern and Western are making at 25@30c \$3 ton. Renned 2,822 bbls.
PLASTER is rather lower; a sale of soft was made at \$450@5 \(\) ton.
RICE is very scarce, and prices are firm; small sales have been made at 14@14% \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) to the scarce, and in demand, with small sales at \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\) \(\

VINEGAR.—Corn vinegar is selling freely at 222 % gal in bibs.

Boors and Shoes.—The market still continues duil. Jobbers are doing very little, in fact less than usual, even at this season of the year. Manufacturers still keep at work, though they make but few sales. At the present advanced rates. The tendency of prices is steadily upward. The near-by trade still continues fair, but few orders, however, come in from the country. Dealers are not unwilling to purchase, as their stocks are mostly light. A few transactions among dealers may be noticed, goods changing hands in anticipation of future high perhaps it makes upthe greater portion of the actual business done. Prices appear a little flighty in some cases, the disturbed condition of public affairs causing a want of confidence. On the whole the market cases, the disturbed condition of public adairs causing a want of confidence. On the whole the marketing a want of confidence on the whole the marketing depressed, and though prices are higher, it can scarcely be satisfactory to the seller on account of the uncertainty which hangs over the future. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week: THE RECENT ADVANCE IN PRICES. The following is a list of the leading articles in our weekly review, with the advance in prices which has taken place during the past week:

Manuatured from per ton.

Queretiron Bark, per ton.

Candles, per pound

Rasin, per barrel.

Whale Oil, per gallon

Lipseed Oil, per gallon

Crude Ooal Oil, per gallon

Refined Coal Oil. Rice, per pound.
Oloverseed, per bushel.
Timothy Seed, per bushel.
Tallow, per pound.