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which Lord Palmerston's Government took office still remains faithful, there can be no reason for a dissolution which did not exist with equal force at any time during the last five years.—Times, July 1.

SECRET TRIAL IN BERLIN —A few weeks ago, Dr. Johann Jacoby, one of the most cetebrated members of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies, was tried before the Central Criminal Court of Berlin, on account of a speech he delivered last November, to his electors, in that city. The trial was held in secret. A crowded andlence which asserbled to hear it was not one of the most of the most of the most cetebrates and the most of the most cetebrates are the most of th

near it were turned out of the court on the motion of the Government prosecutor. Dr. Jacoby was condemned to six months! Imprisonment. Further

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713-41

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. the Skin.

SATURDAY, JULY 23, 1864. MOSQUITO NETTINGS THE EXPEDITION TO JOHN'S ISLAND. Major General Foster in Command

Magnitude of the Undertaking-Fort Johnson Captured and Lost-Various Movements in Search of a Weak Point James Island a Base of Renewed Operations. THE ATTENTION OF THE Special Correspondence of The Press. STEAMER EDWIN LEWIS, July 2, 1864. During the last four days of June preparations for an expedition from Hilton Head created much in-

erest in all circles throughout this military department. We have made so many attempts to operate upon the mainland since the capture of the Port Royal islands, and have met with such serious dis. astors, that unusual interest attaches to all such novements. But there can be no reason why the troops in this department should remain quiet in their camps whilst other portions of the army are pouring forth rivers of blood in defence of the naonal cause. I judge that General Foster is not the man to remain idle when he has at his command the means of striking a blow for the Union ause. It is quite likely, too, that any important movement in this quarter may have the effect to weaken the force in front of Grant or Sherman. It is gratifying and encouraging to all that the chief officer of the department has gone into the field to command in person. He will know that his orders

to his own acts. THE TROOPS. The magnitude of the expedition may be inferred from the fact that Gens. Hatch, Saxton, and Birney, have commands. It would be improper for me o mention at present the number of regiments comosing these brigades. But the force is a strong ne, and composed mostly of colored troops.

Our fleet is composed of the Sylph, Captain Campbell; Gen. Foster's flag-ship, the Cosmopolitan, Captain Cannon; Gen. Hatch's flag-ship, the Flora, Captain Warner; Gen. Saxton's flag-ship, the N. P. Banks, Captain Blaisdell; Gen. Birney's flag-ship, he U.S. steamship Mary A. Boardman, Captain S. L. Dennett; the Charles Houghton, Captain Dale; Canonicus, Captain Bennet; Neptune, Captain Baker; Edwin Lewis, Captain Hancock; May wer, Captain G. Young; Peconnie, Captain 1 Kidd ; Golden Gate, Captain Nye; Wyoming (hospital ship), Captain Parker; Croton, Captain Mc-Clellan; Plato (armed), Captain Getty; brig J. H. Kennedy, three-masted schooner Valeria, tug; Relief, Captain Hallett; Nelly Baker, Captain Morvey gunboat Vixen, Captain Boutille, and two others whose name I have not been able to learn, left Hilton Head at 9 o'clock the first day of July.

The objective point of the campaign had been kept a profound secret to all except a small and select few. Most people expected the movement was to be against Savannah, Ga., and this impression was no out deepened when our little armada moved out in the direction of the southeast. But the morning of July 2d found us on the coast of South Carolina, opposite North Edisto Inlet. Here we were unforlighted, to that our pilots could have moved over he bar at high tide during the night. The gunboats Pawnee, McDowell, and one or two others were to have been present and ready for an early moveme But they failed to get up in time. It was also our bad luck to have the Collins and Wyoming get aground as the tide was falling. What effect these

items of ill luck may have upon the ultimate issues DIVISION OF THE FORCES At Edisto Inlet the forces were divided into two parts; both, however, were to contribute to the acmplishment of the same object. Gen. Hatch and Gen. Saxton took command of one part, and were to move to a point on John's Island, about ten miles from Charleston, and somewhat in its rear. Gen. Birney, accompanied by Maj. Gen. Foster, moved up the Edisto, and it is the arrangement that both divisions shall strike the Charleston and Savannah fifteen miles. I was with the force that moved up Pawnee, Wamsutta, and Vixen, came up to White's Point, and retel pickets were discovered. At this GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. place it was expected a battery would be encountered. The Banks and Lewis moved as near the shore as possible, and the disembarkation of troops LIMER, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and BRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIETS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., commenced. The Banks was the first to put men ashore, but Capt. Hoyt, Co. A, 34th U. S. C. T., soon had his company on land, formed in a line as,

the enemy or any batteries. The 34th, Col. Montgomery, 35th, Col. Bucker, and 7th U. S. C. T., Col. Shaw, were soon ashore and in line of battle. No. enemy made his appearance, or could be found, and these troops slept on their arms that night. White's Point is on the main land, and distant from the ailroad about fifteen miles. As day dawned on the morning of the 3d, General the enemy's pickets. Companies A and B. 34th, Captains Hoyt and Apthorp, were sent forward as skirmishers. Lieutenant Jones, with two 12-pound we went till the enemy crossed a stream 500 yards him. Some 300 yards back of this stream a battery of six guns opened upon us with great fury. General Foster and two armed transports had passed up the Danube, a branch of the Edisto river, and were engaged in shelling the rebel position. Most of their shell fell short, and in some instances ordan-

ered the lives of our own men. The action of the kirmishers and the cannonading lasted eight hours, with scarcely any intermission. The day was the nottest of the season. A thorough reconnoissance emonstrated that it was impossible, with our means of transportation, to cross the river so as to charge he battery. At best the attack was intended to be only a feint for the purpose of covering a more im ortant movement. General Birncy withdrew uniolested, and the next morning was at the mouth o the Edisto river, with not a man killed, and only seven wounded-all slightly. A DEMONSTRATION ON THE SOUTH EDISTO.

A similar demonstration was made at the same time and for the same purpose on the South Edisto, but nothing worthy of note occurred. Whilst these movements were going on, Generals Hatch and Saxton, with a pretty strong command, composed of infantry, cavalry, and artillery, landed on St. Johns' Island and moved along Bohicket's, passed Bugbee's, and Church bridges in the direction of the railroad southwest of Charleston. The object of this movement could have been nothing less than to prevent the rebels from throwing a force upon John's island. What more might have been contemplated is not now apparent. Some supposed the main object was to destroy a railroad bridge; it so, there was in that particular a fallure.

Early in the morning of July 2d, the 52d Regl-Colonel Cunningham, assaulted and captured Fort Johnson, on James Island. This regiment was to have been supported by the 127th Regiment New York Volunteers, but it failed to come to time, and it was not till Colonel Cunningham saw the transports leave the shore, abandoning him en-tirely, that he surrendered. It is thought that had the 52d Regiment been properly supported, the whole of James Island and in fact Charleston would have been ours. As it is, we lost in the affair about two hundred men (besides a golden opportunity), most of whom are prisoners. 22d United States Colored Troops ; 55th Massachu. ment), assaulted a rebel battery situated near the

south part of Morris Island. The assault was led by the 22d but not corried the white regiment then hurried up, but recoiled before the terrible fire of the enemy. The 55th was ordered up, and, with a yell and fierceness which meant to do or die, they went in, captured the battery, and held it. But few

seems strange that the hottest months in the year should be selected for the work. But nearly all our troops are of "African descent," and they can probably stand it. During successive days I have spent some hours in an elevated watch-tower spent some hours in an elevated watch-tower transportant to the surface, which must be removed, and the solution allowed to Standing on the highest point of James Island Charleston, Secessionville, and all the James' Island batteries are in full view. Without sooing thom, no one can form an idea of the strength of the rebel fortifications. It seems that notther skill nor labor, or expense, could add anything to these works. All about Secession ville, for miles, nothing but butterles are to be seen, and upon every point of Stone

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling | and rifle-pits are to be seen one back of another, stretching entirely across it. The robels knew well mough that Morris Island only partially commanded Charleston, whereas James Island did completely, and hence the immense pains taken to control it. Some parts of the island are so low and bad that at high tide they are nearly covered with water. Sapping and mining through such places is simply impossible. James Island is, I think, no longer the road to Charleston.

General Hatch has commenced fortifying on John's Island. All the forencen of the 6th the cnemy was ongaged in shelling our position and works. Our guns replied vigorously. Whilst examining with a glass the enemy's position, that he might be able to plant his guns in the best position, Colonel W. W. H. Davis, 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, was struck by the fragment of a shell, by which he lost a part of each finger on his, Surreon Robinson, one of the best fellows living. by some means was captured by the enemy on the END OF THE EXPEDITION-SHARP FIGHTING, ON

JOHN'S ISLAND—THE ENEMY REPULSED—THE SOUTHERN DEPARTMENT STILL ACTIVE. STEAMER FULTON, July 17, 1894. In taking my leave for a short time of the Department of the South, a few things remain to be said of General Foster's late expedition. This would have ated before, but since the Arago was taken off this line, our mail arrangements have been of the most wretched and aggravating character. My last letter (if you have received it) brought events down to the morning of the 7th inst. At that time General Foster's plans, combinations ind movements were such that it was impossible to form an idea of the grand and ultimate idea sought by the expedition. The enemy could not have been more thoroughly bewildered than were officers in

our own army. It is now evident that the expedition was against Charleston, and that all the side movenents had their part to play in this ulterior design. But other matters, of secondary importance were ontemplated. Active service for the troops, especially those colored regiments who had not been under musket fire; a diversion in favor of Grant and Sherman; a development of the rebel strength in and about Charleston, &c., were among the minor considerations contemplated. Of course much that was anticipated was actually accomplished. All parties are so well satisfied with results that a disposition for more active service

prevails in all camps and quarters. I would not be surprised M, as soon as the excessive hot weather is over, or in spite of it, another expedition should soon tender its compliments to the enemy. On the morning of the 7th it became evident that the presence of our troops on John's Island was very distosteful to the robels, and that no pains were to be spared to disledge us. They were very active, reconnoitring our position, trying our times, firing upon our pickets, and managerating for a general engagoment. Our troops were posted just south of a narrow strip of low marsh land, across which, before the war, was a bridge frequently travelled. This we attempted to destroy, but its destruction was only partially accomplished when we had to desist, the any amount of responsibility that properly attaches ebel fire was so hot. Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Regiment Pannsylvania Volunteers, with lass in hand, was examining the enemy's movements when he was struck in the right hand by a

shell, tearing away all the fingers from that hand. He was compelled to leave the field, and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenan Colonel Hart. This change of officers, as subse quent events proved, war more than an ordinary calamity. The enemy soon advanced in front, right and left of this bridge, with the yell of demone. Lieutenant Wilts, with a section of the 3d N. Y. Artillery, and all his guns double-shotted with grape and canister, opened upon this host as it came lown the road. It is useless to say that the slaugh ter was terrible. The charge was wholly ineffectual

and made off as soon as possible.

The facts were reported to General Foster, and it Island. To withdraw our troops and stores was now the question. The evacuation of the island being determined upon, Colonel Montgomory was cordered to take his brigade to the island and cover ris; Collins, Captain Baker; J. S. Green, coast sur- the evacuation. He reached the scene of action early in the morning of the 9th. The 104th Pennsylvania held the advance and were strongly entrenched in rifle-pits. I cannot state how other regiments, and brigades were posted without conveving information which it is best the onemy should not understand. I may state that Mentgomery's brigade was in reserve. As the day dawned, the enemy, with horrid yells, burst upon our advance, the 104th, and drove it to the rear. This must have

been a complete surprise to the regiment, and

and the enemy gathered up his dead and wounded

somebody-pickets, skirmishers, or officers-failed to do their duty. This regiment did gallant service on the Peninsula under McClellan, is composed of the best material, has been long in the service, and its failure to stand its ground on the occasion referred to is a matter of extreme mortification to its many friends. Montgomery pushed forward the left of his line, the the United States Colored Troops, Colonel Shaw, checked the retreat, drove the rebels back, re-established our line, and held the ground firmly to the end. A section of the 3d New York Battery, Capt. Day, participated in this engagement and did good service. Three times on the 9th our lines were assaulted, but no part of it wavered for a moment during the day. Our loss was but light; that of the enemy's must have been serious. During the night, unmolested, we evacuated John's Island. The next day James Island was evacuated, and the troops

soon retired to their former camps. Taking the expedition as a whole it was a grand reconnoissance on the south of Charleston. Among the results, increased confidence will everywhere be put in the steadiness and reliability of colored troops. In no instance are they accused of falling to do their whole duty,—they did it well. ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON. After waiting with the greatest impatience for a, week for the arrival of a steamer from the Worth, or. made glad, on the 15th, by the arrival of the Fulton. and discharges. Trunks and satchels were packed skirmishers, and penotrated the woods in search of: for the North. The colored schools are nearly all

enjoying vacation now, and the teachers are on are sick, but the work is still to go on. Sunday, the 17th, at 5 o'clock, the Fulton, well crammed with passengers, left the Port Royal harbor bound for New York. The wind was blowing a stiff gale from he northeast. She had in tow a disabled propeller, and a tedious voyage was anticipated. It required of yawning and vomiting prevailed for a time. REPORTS OF THE PLORIDA. We have been warned that the pirate Florida was

hovering along the coast, and probably had an eye upon our grand old ship. Early Monday morning we saw a rather rakish-looking steamship in our reaand following nearly in our make. She burned sof coal, which made her case guite incomprehensible. All our sails were hoisted, additional steam put on, and the race became full of excitement. But our supposed enemy gained upon us, and we prepared for fight. Our long-tom was got into position, and the stars and stripes raised to must head. A friendly signal is returned, and our fears and fire are all over. Our pace is slaakaned a little, and soon a staunch gunboat is by our side. The captain has forty miles off the coast of, North Carolina.

Before night we had another experience of a similar kind. A PUMBRAL AT SHA. Wednesday, the 20th, when off the coast of Mary-John L. Patton, Company B, 25th Regiment Ohlo Volunteers, had long been an inmate of the hospital, having the chronic diarrheea. The term of his enlistment had expired, and he resolved to attempt to go home to die. But it was not for him or for his friends to enjoy this privilege. At 12 M., with appropriate military honors, and religious services, conducted by Chaplain H. H. Moore, his body was committed to the deep, deep sea, to await the

time when "the sea shall give up its dead." FLORIDA. GENERAL NEWS. THE WOMAN'S LEAGUE.—Mrs. Stowe, in her last 'House and Home Paper," comes out strongly in avor of the Woman's League, as a temporary expedient to meet a stringent crisis. The arguments put in the form of a familiar conversation between pedient to meet a stringent crisis. The argument is put in the form of a familiar conversation between friends. At the end, Mrs. Stowe advises all her lady readers to visit the stores, determined on supplying themselves with American goods, and questioning the origin of everything that is offered them for sale. She implores them to create the fashion for native products, for fashion follows those dresses and articles which are worn by the rich and accomplished leaders of society. She alludes to the parties given by some of the matrons of New England during the Rovolutionary times, where the ladies drank sage tea and dressed in homespun. "Fair lady," she says, "give style and fashion to the products of our own country—resolve that the money in your hand shall go to your brave brothers, to your co-Americans, now straining every nerve to uphold the nation, and cause it to stand high in the earth." earth."

A LOCAL paper in Iowa throw the Copperheads into the most furious rage and denunciation of the demorpilization produced by Abolitionism, by publishing a statement that a soldier's wife had given birth to an African infant. The next issue observed that the editor forgot to remark in the former item that the father and mother were both negroes. that the father and mother were both negroes.

An infalling Oung for Dysenterly,—Dr. Page, of Washington, communicates to the Republican, of that city, the following simple remedy, long known in family practice and recently tried in the comp of the 22d New York Regiment. From 59 to 100 soldiers were sick daily, but the remedy made a rould curk in every case. went in, captured the lattery, and held it. But few prisoners were taken, and the guns are now doing good service in the loyal cause.

Present appearances indicate that a large force is to be concentrated on James Island, and that

A NEW SIEGE OF CHARLESTON has commenced. If so, the labor and sacrifice of last summer go for little or nothing. We are to have bloody work, charging batteries, or immense fatigue duties at digging, if such is the plan. It seems strange that the hottest months in the year Recipe.—In a teasup half full of vinegar dissolve

Dosc.—Table-spoonful three times a day till relieved.
The rationale of the operation of this simple medicine will readily occur to the pathologist, and in many hundred trials I have never known it to fall in dysentery and protracted diarrheea. A LATE number of Punch has been ordered to be destroyed at Borlin, after a formal indictment in the law courts. law courts.

The Cowl announces that its next number will be struck to advantage, monster guns are frowning upon the channel. The island is from one to three

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: Premising that the opportunities for safe investments of money were never so rare, and the desire for such investments never so general among the wealthler classes as at the present time, it has occurred to me (not, indeed, for the first time now, but now more forcibly than ever) that I could in no way better serve the interest of this community han by calling attention to the scheme, if so it may be called, indicated in the title of this communica tion. I am not an American citizen by birth, yet have I dwelt for the best portion of my life in this country, and none can better appreciate than myself the worth of American enterprise, or feet a sincerer pride in the contemplation of its wonderful achievements. In fact, it is solely my confidence in his element of your national character (which even a devastating war has not served to weaken or im-

ener prisio in the contemplation of its wonderful achievements. In fact, its isolely my conditions in this selement of your national character (which even in the selement of your national character (which even in the selement of your national character (which even in the selement of your national character (which even in the selement of your national character (which even in the selement of your national character (which even in the leaves the property of th

rest quantities of them annually, as much for the sport-which is very exciting-as for the profit delyed from selling them to the trading vessels which ecasionally make for the harbor in boisterous weather. Considerable numbers are annually shipped to Patagonia. On my second wisit to the island I was witness to a nocturnal turtle hunt, inisland was writess to a notional tricke duth, in which all of the people took part. By dark, the preparations having all been made, twenty-five or thirty archen cances, each containing five or six men, but out from shore probably to a distance

of twenty rods, and the whole flottlia then ranged itself as though in line of battle. In each cance one person was chosen torch-bearer, and bore in his hand a large flambeau. At a given signal, the torthes were lighted and moved to and fro, the cances were slowly propelled landward, the carskeeping perfect time, and the men shouting "Kilo! kilo! okee! Jaho!" At the same time, the females upon siere, likewise waving torches, would clap-their hands, dance, and shout "Kilo, O! mahee!" The effect of these strange proceedings would pre-sently be rendered visible, by vast numbers of the turtles exerging from the water and slowly pad. dling up the beach, in evident affright. Then the boats would land, the men spring outprus along. the strand, and seizing the turtles by a "flapper," dextorously turn them upon their backs, in which position they are totally helpless and unable to scape. They would next be conveyed to the interior upon rude sledges, lest the returning tide should float them upon their "feet," and placed in a large enclosure, where a bonfire would be lighted, and merry-making, such as singing, dancing, and playing upon a rough musical instantaneat of reeds, called a "botta," would ensue. The spectacle was extremely picturesous and novel.

himigs green turtles were thus made captive, and Lives told that the "hunts" sometimes lasted a fortnight. At other seasons of the year (in the months of July and August) the larger species of Estades voluntarily quit their watery haunts after nightfull, and sometimes paddle a considerable distance inland. Their eggs, which are delicious and abundant, are invariably deposited on land. Were a few enterprising persons associated together with sufficient capital, I am confident they ould in six months so develop the testudinate wealth of this coast as to reap for themselves indo-pendent fortunes. There is field here for the employment of a very large capital, if the enterprise be taken held of properly. It would be necessary to creet's depot, wharves, etc., upon the island, and to charter or purchase several first class propellers. It would probably be unnecessary to obtain a grant or privilege for this purpose from the Portuguese

rown, which possesses at best but a nominal title to the land, and has never profited a cuarto by the tenure. A capital stock of \$500,000 would no doubt be sufficient to get the scheme fairly started, and, once started, success is inevitable. I, therefore, write to you, Mr. Editor, to suggest to your public-spirited and wealthy citizens the propriety and expediency of organizing a company, under charter of the Legislature of your Commonwealth, to ombark in this great work. I have not the slightest doubt, when the results it promises are fully revealed to the public in your columns, that 5,000 shares at \$100 each could readily be disposed of in this community. Finally, let it be understood that I have whatever, and have no wish to be made more conspicuous in connection with it than I shall be made by this letter. I will visit your city on the 28th of the present month, when any persons wishing fur-ther information upon the subject may call upon

me at the Continental Hotel. I am, sir, very respectfully, yours, Jean Felix Baud. Long Brance, July 21, 1864.

PERSONAL. again this year been the first to effect the laborious passage of the Cols du Bonhomme and La Seigne, going from Chamounix to the Great St. Bernard, by passing round Mont Blanc. In the first week of June, Lady Lechniere and her husband, Sir Edmund, made this difficult excursion in two days, notwithstanding the immense quantity of snow accumulated on the higher ridges. -Among the latest arrivals in Paris is that of Nicim, the fugilive minister of the Bey of Tunis, who is said to have an immense quantity of treasure with him. He at first took a very dirty lodging in a maison metable, but has now found a sumptuous suite of apartments. The Faubourg St. Honoré. His harem is expected shortly. — A week or two ago we copied from the Inverness Advertiser an affecting story of the death, from a roken heart, of the celebrated Madeleine Smith, n event following close, it is said, upon the death her husband from melancholy. A local corre spondent, who is well acquainted with Madeleine's asband, informs as that the story about her hus and's death is a pure fiction; that so far from being rue, Madeleine is now living with her husband, an artist, in London, and may be seen almost any day in the neighborhood of Brompton, looking anything out broken hearted, and in the best of health and - No less than eighteen of the immediate descendants of the Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Shoidan attended the marriage ceremony, which was.

recently performed in close proximity to the tomb of that remarkable man, between Mr. Francis Thynne, son of Lord John Thynne, and Miss Edith Sheridan.

A popular Young English Marquis is said to be nearly broken-hearted at the intended marriage of a young titled beauty, who has preferred the commoner to the coronet. Rumor says he was a day too late with his proposal.

— On the 2d-Viscountess Halmerston had, a recoption at Cambridge-house. Nearly 400 personnges of distinction attended. The noble Promier did not join the circle till late, from the barquet at Trinity-house to the Prince of Wales.

— Excursions on the river are quite the fashion, this year, at the Empriss has a small steamer, in which she takes trips on the Scino with the different guests at the Palace.

— A man by the name of Henderson has been arrested in Louisville, charged with being a suspicious character. He had one thousand dollars in gold on his person, which, in these times, is certain son of Lord John Thynne, and Miss Edith Sheridan.

-Miss Burdett Coutts lately gave an assembly at her residence in Stratton street, London, which was numerously and fashionably attended, there being over four hundred guests present. - Lizst, the composer and planist, has written to a German paper to deny that he is about to enter a monastery. -The seniors of Beloit College, Wisconsin having all volunteered in the hundred-day regiments, here will be no commencement this year. -Professor Perrier, son-in-law of the well-known "Ohristopher North," died recently in Edinburg.

as we learn from late Scotch papers.

gold on his person, which, in these times, is certain-

sufficient to excite suspicion.

EUROPE.

The Danier Army.—A letter from Copenhagen, in the Prussian Monieur, states that the Danish army is now divided into four divisions. The first is commanded by General Steiman, composed of three brigades of infantry, two field batteries, and a haif regiment of dragoons; the second by General Wesler, comprising a brigade of infantry, a brigade of cavalry, a feel duttery, and a company of pioneers; the third, une or the command of General de Caroc, composed of two brigades of infantry and a regiment of dragoons; and the fourth, by General de Hounens, containing a brigade of infantry under of cavalry, two field butteries, and a company of pioneers. There is also a brigade of infantry under the orders of the comman der in-chief. The Danish army contains the right of the regiments contain 22/y a single buttalion. The fleet has best lately considerably increased, and is now compased of two ships-of-the-line, five trigates, five corvetes, four schemoers; one fron-eased battery, and thirty-seven guidocats and smoler vessels.

polgrafus, and tearing each other with thoir tecth. At last the seconds tore them asunder. They found Sir William had received soven stabs, in addition to the bullet wound through his thigh. He was serverly bitten about the arms, hands, and face; his, adversary had bitten out a huge mouthful from his right cheek. The other was much gashed about, and horribly mutilated by Sir William's toeth. The pair were carried off to the hospital at Sligo, each hoping to recover, that he might renew the combat." What will not Frenchmen believe?

Mr. Ruskin on Denmark.—In a letter to the Morning Post Mr. Ruskin says: "The cossion of Savoy was the peaceful present of a fewer ags, goats, and goatherds by one king to another; it was also fair to pay for fair work, and, in the profoundest sense, no husiness of ours. Whereupon Mr. Kinglake mewed like a moon-struck cat going to be made a mummy of for Bumbostis. But we saw the noble Cireassian nation murdered, and nover uttered a word for them. We saw the noble Polish nation sent to pine in ice, and never struck a blow-for them. Now the nation of our future Queen calls: to us for help in its last agony, and we round sentences and turn our backs. Sir, I have no words for these things, because I have no hope. It is not these squeaking puppets who play before us whom we have to necuse; it is not by cutting the strings of them that we can redeem our deadly error. We English, so a nation, known not have to know, a single broad or basic principle of human justice. We have only our instincts to guide us. We will hit anybody again who hits us. We will take care of our own lamilies and our own pockets; and we are characterized in our present phase of enlightenment mainly by rage in speculation, lavish expenditure on suspicion or panle, generosity whereon generosity is useless, auxiety for the souls of savages, regardless of those of civilized nations, entiusinem for liberation of blacks, apathy to ensiavements of whites, proper horror of regicide, politic respect for populicide, sympathy wit ir William had received seven stabs

BROTERS ICENATUS.—The brethren of the English Order of St. Benedict have commenced a series of pilgrimages to various points of monastic interest in Norfolk. Their first visit was made to Bawburgh, a village near Norwich, in the course of last week. A correspondence has passed between twenty-three Nerwich elergymen and the Rev. E. A. Hillyard, rector of St. Lawrence, Norwich, who has identified himself with the brethren. The twenty-three clergymen earnestly and affectionately entreated Mr. Hillyard to submit a statement of the view which he takes of his position, and the principles which gaide him, to the Bishop of Norwich; and to be guided by the recommendations which the right reverend prelate might offer. Mr. Hillyard replied that, after giving "prayerful attention" to this counsel, be declined to discontinue his daily administrations of the communions to the monks. On this the viewty-three clergymen forwarded Mr. Hillyard a resolution, in which they expressed a hope that his judgment, freed by the bias of a false-impression, would yet give to the considerations put before him their due weight and influence. Mr. Hillyard, in a long reply, complained of "a course of unscrupplous agitation, originated by persons as hostile to the church as they are ignorant of its teaching. The twenty-three clergymen reply by intimating to the reverend gentleman that they consider that he is inflicting a heavy blow upon the interest of religion, and of the church which he is bound by the most solemn pledges to support." Referring to Brother Ignatius as Mr. Lyne, the twenty-three clergymen and city. The twenty-three clergymen that they consider that he is notioning a heavy blow upon the interest of religion, and of the church which he is bound by the most solemn pledges to support." Referring to Brother Ignatius as Mr. Lyne, the twenty-three clergymen and city of the more than questionable nature of his document of the more than questionable nature of his document of the considering the his not disputed." Liverpool Times, July BROTHER IGNATIUS.—The brethren of the English Order of St. Benedict have commenced a series

disputed."—Liverpool Times, July.9:

Russian Barbarities in Poland.—Accounts from Warsaw of the 2d instant state that three hundred persons, sentenced to Siberia, had set out on the 22d ult. The greater number of them belonged to the upper classes. They were dressed like convicts, their heads shaved, and chained together two and two. Several of these prisoners died of hunger and fatigue. More frightful accusations are made, and women have torn the skin from their faces, and otherwise disfigured themselves, to save themselves from the galiantry of their oppressors. In Lithuania, Mouraviell transported the populations of entire villages. Such has been the fate of the inhabitants of the village of Prujany, whose crime was to have bastionaded a person whose conduct appears to have richly morited that conduct appears to have righty morited that punishment. The goods of the victims were sold, the Russian officers, as usual, having laid

hands-upon whatever was most valuable. The farms of the inhabitants of Prujany will be distri-buted to Russian cultivators brought from the neigh-borhood of Moscow. Mouravielf has, by a recent borhood of Moscow. Mouravielf has, by a recent decree, declared every master who may be guilty of speaking any other language than Russian to his servants liable to a fine of 300 roubles. The Russians hanged lately in the district of Gostyn a patrist, named Enoch Schetolemann, who had covered himself with glory in the struggle against the enemy. The cord broke twice, and twice the victim fell to the ground. Canon Zinowski was fined 50 roubles for not having taken off, previously to the execution, the cross suspended round the victim's neck. Crosses erected in the village expose the inhabitants to heavy fines, and are finally torn down by the Russians.

The English Corsul and The Pope.—The The English Consul and the Pope.—The Morning Post's correspondent at Rome writes: "It is a curious coincidence that on the very day that the London papers brought us the details of the debate in Parliament on the advisableness of retaining Mr. Odo Russell and Mr. Severn in their respective diplomatic and consular posts in Rome, Mr. Severn, who had never hitherto had the honor former higher to the Pope, as jorden consuls only com-

spective diplomatic and consular posts in Rome, Mr. Severn, who had never hitherto had the honor of speaking to the Pope, as foreign consuls only communicate with Monsignore Berardi, under secretary of state, met his Holiness walking about a mile outside the Porta San Glovanni. The consul, as is customary on meeting the Supreme Pontili, alighted from his carriage, and advanced towards his Holiness, hat in hand, with the purpose of making himself known without the customary formalities of a presentation. The Pope, who had Monsignora Taibot by his side, was doubtiess informed in due time of the identity and official character of the gentleman he saw coming towards him, for when Mr. Severn announced himself as the Console Inglese, the Pope replied briskly, "lo so, lo so." and taking him with both hands shook hands with him most affably, assuring him that he was aglad to see him, as he had always heard him most invorably spoken of. Mr. Severn of course, expressed his gratitude, and offered his congcatuations on the Pope's evidently improved health, and his Hollness wound up the interview by inquring after the progress of Mr. Severn's publicing, thus showing that he was aware of our Consul's lingering fondness for his old profession."

Frareful Occurrence.—On Tuesday, the 5th, a FEARPUL OCCURRENCE .- On Tuesday, the 5th, a

of the Government prosecutor. By Jacoby was condemned to six months! imprisonment. Further, Dr. Wackernagel, the shorthand writer, who reported the speech of Dr. Jacoby, and gave it—as it could not be published in Prussia—to a Leipste house for publication, was sentenced to four morths! imprisonment. Both were further condemned to pay the costs of the process. costs of the process.

MURDERS IN ROME.—The environs of Kome continue to be very unsafe. On the 1st uif: three carters, coming towards Rome by the Via Salara, were assaulted by robbers at Castel Glubileo, about five tiziles from the city. The poor carters cideavored to defend themselves, but two of them were killed and the other badly wounded in the struggle which ensued. The maranders made off with she little money they found on the carters, and have not as yet been discovered. They are said to have been ten in number. On the same evening Signor Riectotti, chief of one of the police departments if Rome, was returning home, when he was attacked by an assassivand stabbed in the side. The wound is not considered to be mortal. The assailant escriped!

A PLAQUE IN SPAIN. - The Spanish journals men-A PLAGUE IN SPAIN.—The Spanish journals mention the outbreak of a dangerous malady in the eight of Parcia from the following cause: In constructing the railivary which passes through that place a large mass of earth was excavated from the neighborhood of the city for the purpose of making the embankments. As the spot whence the earth was taken a quantity of stagmant water has since collected, the malaria from which has produced an epidenic fever, with all the characteristics of a plague. More the 12 1,500 persons in Murcia and the environs have been attacked, and a large number of deaths have already taken place. A manifestation against the railway company, by the population, took place a few days back, and more serious disturbances are feared.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Money affairs still heavy in suspense. That Mr. Fessenden has not yet submitted the terms of the new popular loan," which it has been asserted for many days past he intended to call for, is occasioning much comment. New York papers announce the expected arrival in that city of the Secretary of the Treasury at an early day, and it is intimated that his conferences with the associated banks on the subject of a fifty millions loan are not yet ended. It may be that he will yet agree to the conditions on which the banks proposed to aid the treasury. In the meantime, the banks have commenced to curtail their loans and discounts at a sharp rate in anticipation of the forthcoming popular loan. This contraction is shown by the decreasing daily bank average at the Clearing House. The duty of our banks at this juncture is entirely in accordance with their interest and the interest of the community. If, for the next thirty days, they will steadily curtail their loans on commercial paper, they will do much to-wards reducing the present inflated value of agricultural products, and thus enable our merchants to begin the fall business on wmuch safer basis. Should they, on the contrary, support the present inflation by bank accommodation until the coming of the new crop, our merchants will be compelled to make advances on such inflated values, which will be perilous alike to both merchants and banks. The street talk vesterday was the peace conferalmost exclusive topic of discussion. On every side anxiety was expressed to learn the views of the New

York Tribune on the subject, whose editor played so prominent a part in the negotiations. The folowing paragraph from that journal, predicting an early return of peace, created something of a sen-. sation, and had a favorable effect upon the market : "More than this he (Mr. Greeley) does not feel at liberty to state, though he soon may be. All that he can now add is his general inference that the pa-cification of our country is neither so difficult nor so distant as seems to be generally supposed." The fall of gold from 257%, at which it stood at 11 o other reason than this statement of the straits of the rebel Confederacy. The stock market generally shows an improved feeling. The Government '81 loan was 1/2 better.

and the other securities were steady. State and eity loans were in demand. Schuylkill Navigation 6s declined 14. In the share list we notice an improvement in Reading of 14; Pennsylvania Railroad fell off 14: Camden and Ambov was steady at 157: North Pennsylvania Railroad was & better; Susquehanna Canal declined 1%, while-Wyoming Valey rose 3 over the last reported sales. Coal and Oil stocks were quiet. Of banks, tho only sale was Me-

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 22:

BETWEEN BOARDS. 500 North Penna 6s. 104% 2000 Schl Nv 6s, '82 csh 93% 1009 do ... csh 93% 100 N and Middle ... 20 | 500 Simira Chattel 5s. 77% 10 do ... b5 20 | 500 Feeder Parm ... 1 SECOND BOARD. AFTER BOARDS.

London sixty days' sight.
London three days' sight.
Paris sixty days' sight.
Paris three days' sight.
Antwerp sixty days' sight.
Bremen, sixty days' sight.
Hamburg sixty days' sight.
Cologne sixty days' sight.

an organization has been formed in that city to put up the price of gold. The combination is composed it says, of capitalists whose sympathies are with the rebellion, and they propose to operate by buying up-all the gold they, can, and thus get control of the market. The paper further says that the party in St. Louis is a branch of an organization that has nifications in, all the commercial and financial entres of the country. The condition of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last waskly

statements: Loans, Specie, | Circlat'n | Deposits, V. Y. July 16;549,043,587,234,354 | C;234,335 | 10;546,547 | Chila July 18; 40,733,334 | 3,935,440 | 3,236,668 | 36;462,371 | chila July 18; 66,073,529 | 6,246,319 | 8,590,372 | 30,584,051 The following is the amount of coal transported July, 21, 1861:

To the same time last rear..... .. 69,275 10 The following shows the amount of coal transorted on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad uring the week er ling July 21; 1864: Schuylkill Haven... .58,931, 07 6,588 06

number of persons who were in the held beneath a market of persons who were in the held beneath a first of persons who were in the held beneath a first of persons who were in the held beneath a first person of persons who were in the held beneath on him to to come down from his perlious position. When trying to descend, he slipped from the persons and the person of the precipice. But, a sceae more ferrible awaited the speciators, age the unfortunate man fell on the spikes of the iron railings which were erected to prevent persons attempting a rash adventure, such as that made by Mr. Benson. He was implied on the spikes, which penciarted through his thighs, tearing the muscles from the bones. As ha hung, with his head down, Mr. J. It. Cooper and Mr. J. Wilson ran, to his assistance, and sustained him ull Mr. J. H. Lemon came to their attained him ull Mr. J. H. Lemon came to their attained him ull Mr. J. H. Lemon came to their attained him ull mr. J. H. Lemon came to their attained him ull mr. J. H. Lemon came to their attained him ull mr. J. H. Lemon came to their attained him of the recovery.—Publish Free-man's Journal.

The Yorn of Censen in The House of Longs—The Marquis of Olamicarde will more, as an amendment to the Earl of Malmesbury's motion it omit all the words after the word "convenand," in order to insert the following words: "That this few was a many mendment to the Earl of Malmesbury's motion in the Department of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Coverment of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Coverment of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion to the Coverment of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's motion in the Julian of the Order and Malmesbury's

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR Press will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at...... ..IS OF Larger Clubs then Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of pap

Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. Central at 122%, Pittsburg at 107. Rock Island at The appended table exhibits the chief movements the Board compared with the latest prices of the Boar

Weekly Review of the P. vilada. ULY 22-Evening. the stringency in The finetuations in gold, and ·bly on the Produce money, have operated unfavora. markets, and for racks of the lead. 'ng articles prices favor the bayers, with very little à lieposition to ope-'isposition to ope-nd. Breadstuffs rate. Bark is scarce, and in dems: are dull, and rather lower. Cotton 1 's very dull, and the sales are limited. Coffee is firml , 7 held, but the rather firmer. Fruit is unchanged. I he Iron market is 1rm, at former rates. Naval Stot es are scarce and high. Potreleum is rather more a ctive. The Provision market continues very dull, an d the sales are limited. Sugar is firmly held, but the sales are limited. Seeds are in demand. Whisky has advanced. In Wool there is rions doing.

The demand for Flour is limits dand the market is dull, but holders are less firm in their views'; sales comprise about 8,000 361s, inclined ig extra far fely at \$11@11.50, and 1,000 bas city mills on private terms; the retailers and bakers are buying at from \$9@0.50 for superfine, \$9.75@10.50 for exthat, \$11@11.50 for extra family, and \$126.25 pbb1 for lancy brands, as to quality. Rys Flour is scarce and firmly held. Corn Meal is also scarce, and heids bove the views

extra family, Cad Size 3 to Dollary and simily, Cad Size 3 to quality. Rys 'Flour is scarce a nd firmly held. Corn Meal is also scarce, and held's bove the views of buyers.

Grain.—Wheat is rathor dull, and prices are unsettled; about 3,600 bus cold at 22.602.75. Thus, as to prime red, and choice new Southerpy out 258,62700 pb bus; white is selling at 2.7062.75. Thus, as to quality. Rye is scarce; smill sales at making at 1706175. Thus, corn is rather better; with sales of about 26,000 bus prime yellowat 1706217. Thus, as so 20,000 bus at 906202, and a small lot of new rates. Thus, in store and affoat. Oats are dull, with sales of about 26,000 bus prime yellowat 1706211. The bus, in store and affoat. Oats are dull, with sales of 20,000 bus at 906202, and a small lot of new rates. Thus, in the way of sales, and prices are nearly north at 11. Mess Prox is quoted at 400.35 pb. City, and demenses Beef ranges at from 200302 trbbl, at 14 quality. There is very little detained for Bacon and 18 ales of plain Hams are making at 2.6226, insend at 246226 pb.; Sides are held at 17.62 and Sheed lers at 16% Ch. h. Gard heat: are served. It sales of plain Hams are making at 2.6226, insend at 246226 pb.; Sides are held at 17.62 and Sheed lers at 16% Ch. h. Lard has declined, with each less of tierces at 200 pb. Lard has declined, with each less of tierces at 200 pb. Butter is in first demand, with sales of New York at 226219. Butter 18 in first demand, with sales of first No. 1 at \$50 ff.00. Thus are sellowed at 22.6226. The committee at 17.622 for Spanish, and the advance.

Lead continues scarce, an Drices are yery firm. Corpers.—Sheathing has advanced. The firm demand at the advance.

Lead continues scarce, an Drices are yery firm. Corpers.—Sheathing has advanced. The firm demand at the advance.

Lead continues scarce, and prices are yery firm. Corpers.—Sheathing has advanced. The firm and at the advance.

Lead continues scarce, and prices are yery firm. Corpers.—The demand is limited, but helders are firm y held; firm firm COTTON.—The market is very cuil, and the sales e limited at irregular prices: cales reach about

inty killo, and the market is quict. Indigo is in steady demand, with sales of Bengol at \$2.763.25 % b. saik.

Fish.—New Mackerel are in better demend, with sales of 1,190 bbls at \$15 for No. 2, and \$11233 % bbl for medium and large \$35 sales from store are making at from \$17.018 for No. 1; \$13014 for No. 2, and \$11213 % bbl for No. 3s. Pickled Heiring are selling at \$4.5007 % bbl. Codfish are selling in a small way at 7% c % b.

FRUIT.—Oranges and Lemons are scarce. Pine Apples are selling at from \$11205 % 160. Green Apples are coming in freely, and prices have declined; sales are making at from \$1.7502.25 % bbl. Dried Apples are unlet at 104.011 % 5 % br. Blackberries are worth 70 to 80c % bucket?

FRATHERS.—Western are selling the standard way at 13830 % b, cash.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is in information.

FREIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is informative wheat in bulk at 4d, and 2,500 bags at 5d. Two years sels were chartered for the West Indies at 75c for sugar, and \$5.75 for molasses, foreign port charges no change in the rates. no change in the rates.

Guano.—Peruvian is held at \$175 % ton ton, but

HAY.—The market is firmer, with sales at \$22@30.

From.

HIDES are remarkably quiet, and colders of foreign, which are in light supply, are very firm in their views. For green salted there in less inquiry, but prices remain at full quotations. There is also less demand for green hides.

LUMBER.—Prices are well maintained and the demand is fair, with sales of White Pine Boards at \$22@323 M feet. Yellow Pine Sap Boards at \$22@423, and Hembook Scantling at \$15@19.

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin continues very scarce; small sales are making at \$45@90 \$2. bbl. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$2.65@3.

3.75 % gallon.

OILS.—Lard Oll is scarce, and prices are firm, with sales of winter at \$1.60@1.65, and summer at \$1.50. Fish Oils are very firm at the advance. Linesed Oil is in good demand at \$1.50.2.2 % gallon. Petroleum is rather firmer; small sales are making at 50@53c for crude; \$3@57c for refued in bond, and irea at from 93@95c % gallon, according to quality. The following are the receipts—of crude and refined at this port during the past week:

Grude.

1,600 bbls.

Refined.

TALLOW IS rather lower, with sales of city-rendered at 17@18c ? b.

MOLASSES.—There is very little deing, and the stock is light; small sales of Cuba are making at 85@95c, and New Orleans at \$1.07 \$1.12 ? gellon. stock is light; small sales of Quba are making at \$6@850, and New Orleans at \$1.10 \(\frac{7}{2} \). 12. Figcilion. A cargo of Cuba sold on private terms.

Tobacco.—The transcations in both leaft and manufactured are in a small way only. The latter ranges at from 750 to \$1 for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for bright; 65 to 800 for black, and 50 to 600 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for black at from \$1.05\$ up to \$1.10 \(\frac{7}{2} \) for medium to fine flags.

Vinegar.—Corn Vinegar is salling freely in bbls at 220 \(\frac{7}{2} \) gallon.

LEATHER.—The demand is fair, though, not active, and the receipts not quite. There is a good inquiry. There is a good demand for superior heavy, for belling, there is a good inquiry. There is a good demand for Spanish Sole. Calf Skins aromnet sought after, and American are quite scarce. Both rough and finished are in demand at increased rates. The high rates of exchange virtually excludes foreign stock, thus increasing the consumption of demestic. Boors and Shouss.—The trade has not been quite as lively the past week, owing to a diversity of causes, sellers as well 25 buyers seeming indisposed to operate by reason of the ansathed condition of affairs. Manufacturers and the larger dealers are fixing some arders, butthere is builtite doing in State and noar-by trade. In many descriptions of Eastern work, jobbors are unable to replace their stock at present selling rates; consequently, dealers are advancing in prices of goods that are in short surply from that hability to immediately replenish from the Eastern or home market. The many dearers of laddes work in the regular t

capacity for production.

The following are the received of flour and grains at this port to day: THE RECENT DECLINE IN PRICES.

...\$1.00@

ASHES are quiet and steady at \$1259 for Pots, and \$16.25@16.50 for Pearls.

Breadstupers—The market for State and Western Flour opened dull and closed herzy, and 10@20c lower. Sales 14,000 bbls at \$9.50@9.75 for superfine State, \$10.000 for extra State, \$10.30@10.35 for choice do, \$9.50@9.75 for superfine, Western, \$9.50@10.49 for common to medium extra, Western, \$10@10.55 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.50@12.50 trude brands.

Southern Flour is quiet and heavy; sales 1,500 bbls at \$10.50@11.40 for common, and \$11.50@13.25 for faney and extra.

Canadian Flour is quiet and drooping. Sales 600 bbls at \$10.50@10.35 for common, and \$10.0012 for good to choice extra. Ryo Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet and storky. Wheat opened 1 cent bettor, but closed rather quiet, with the improvement in a measure lost; sales 134,000 bus at \$2.35 @3.49 for Milwaukee Club; \$2.50@.53 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.64@2.67 for winter rod Western; \$2.28@2.70 for amber Milchigen, and \$2.70 for white Canada. Rye is quiet. Barley is nominal. Barley malt is quiet. Oats are 1 cent bettor, at 990@1 for Canada; \$90@1 for State, and \$10.01 for Western. The Oarn market is rather more steady; sales \$4,000 bush at \$32.50 for pring; \$3.90 for market is rather more steady; sales \$4,000 bush at \$32.50 for market is rather more steady; sales \$4,000 bush at \$1.61@1.62% for new mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market opened firmer, but closed duller; sales \$4,100 barrels, at \$39 for Micros, 4100 barrels, at \$39 for prine, and \$39 for prime Mess. The Beef market is rather more steady; sales \$1,000 bush at \$1.61@1.62% for shoulders, and 180 for Hams. The Land market is fruing sales \$1,000 barrels at 190.02%.

Tallow is quiet, with sales of \$0,000 is at 19%0 for city and Western. ASHES are quiet and steady at \$17.50 for Pots, and \$15.25@15.50 for Poarls.

New York Markets, July 20.