rerisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, alled to Subscribers out of the city at Four Dollar.

FINANCIAL.

AT PAR.

ATIONAL LOAN

NTEREST 7.30 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED.

AND

EREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

principal is payable in lawful money at the end of rears; or, the holder has the right to demand a

5.20 BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE CASH. s privilege is valuable, as these 5, 20 Bonds are ou opular Loan, and are now selling at eight per intions received in the usual manner, and th and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, r with our Circulars, and all necessary inform il be furnished on application at our office.

No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. RST NATIONAL BANK

JAY COOKE & CO..

PHILADELPHIA. ESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE

> UNITED STATES. 10-40 LOAN.

Bank has been anthorised and is now pro-

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. Loan, issued under authority of an act of Con ved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of

Bonds, redeemable after ten years, and payable years from date, IN COLM, dated March 1, 1894. FIVE PER CENT. annum IN COIN, payable semi-annually on all la over \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, an-

bers will receive either Registered or Coupon is as they may prefer gistered Bonds will be issued of the denominat tred dollars (\$500), one thousand dollars (\$1,000), housand dollars (\$5,000), and ten thousand dollars (000), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars (\$100), five hu

Q. H. OLARK.

EW LOAN.

D. S. 10-40".

WAY GOOKE & CO. OFFER TOR SALE THE EW GOVERNMENT LOAN

of the Government, and payable PORTY YEARS issued for suits reach or said and \$100 payable
'Twenties. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable
'Ty but all other denominations half yearly. The
'FORTY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the halfly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of year. Until 1st September, the accrued interest year. Until is september, add by purchasers in or in legal surrency, adding 80 per cent for

other Government Sesurities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO., 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. PECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD. SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES.

VEN THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881. e same denomina

nformation apply at the office of JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South THIRD Street, Phila. ATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS.

COMPANY DIRECTORY—CON-CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. TRANSFER BOOK, ORDER OF TRANSFER,

STOCK LEDGER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK, DIVIDEND BOOK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER

ACCOUNT OF SALES, good materials and at Low Prices MOSS & CO., STATIONERS

DRUGS.

ET CASH DRUG HOUSE. WRIGHT & SIDDALL.

NO. 119 MARKET STREET.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-

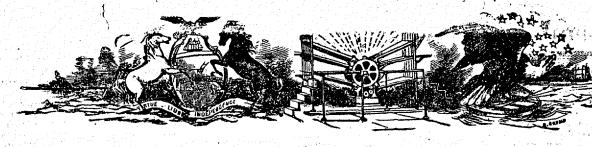
tan find at our establishment a full assortmen im ported and Domestie Drugs, Popular Pa-it Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass ascription Vilas, etc., at 2s low prices as gent , first-slass goods ean be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS. ctioners, in full variety, and of the st quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
u(bear, Soda Ach, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annat, Copperas, Emiract of Lockwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS' USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME,

r keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless pre-viation, put up, with full directions for use, in lexages containing authorist for one barral. Orders by mail or city post will meet with ompt attention, or special quotations will be raished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, No. 119 MARKET Street, above FROMT, OBERT SHORMAKER & CO., . E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. PHITE LEAD AND SINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Pealers and consumers supplied at avi4-8m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE. ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL. MOORE & CAMPION, No. 361 SOUTH SECOND STREET, nection with their extensive Cabinet business, an BILLIARD TABLES. have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ich are pronounsed by all who have used them to enperior to all others. For the quality and finish of see Tables, the manufacturers refer to their nume-is patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar to the sharder of their work. UMMER COMPLAINT, DIARRHEA, ysentery, and all disorders of the Bowels relieved
to by the use of Jardella's Syrup of Blackberry
and Rhubarb. Entirely vegetable, easily taken
effectual. Try it. Frepared only by AMOS HAM.
1, S. W. sor. TWENTIETH and MARKET Streets.



VOL. 7.—NO. 309.

CERTAIN GOODS.

J E. WALRAVEN, (BUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARBYL.)

> MASONIC HALL. 719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE

TRADE Is called to OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blu-RINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS. 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.

PANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETTS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades, OUTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills. DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS. 1627-wanteed 32 South FRONT Street

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE BALR OF ay14-8m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

ARMY GOODS. FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.

EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS. 418 ARCH STREET

and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Army

GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO PIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION MADE BY

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

CHIETS, TIES, WEAPPERS, &c., &c.,
OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

GLOVES,
GLOVES,
SCARPF,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERCHIEPS,
SHOULDER BRACES, &s., &s.

ARCH STREET. REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM.

REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET. TO THE NEW STORE, ARCH STREET. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Alse MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continents GROCERIES. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta ARCHER & REEVES,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
50. 25 North WATER Street, and
50. 45 North DELAWARE Avenue,
Offer for sale, at the Lowest Market Prices, a large OI PAB, MOLASSES, COFFEE, 18, SPICES, TOBACCO, Groceries generally, carefully selected for the MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. — 2,500 bble. Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-anght fat fish, in assorted packages, 2,000 bbls. New Enstport, Fortune Bay, and Hallfax Gerring.

2,000 boxes Lubes, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

100 bbls new Mess Shad.

200 boxes Herkimer County Onesse, &c.,

1 a store and for sale by MURPHY & KOOMS,

1a19-tf No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

PICKLES.-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN VINEGAR.

50 half bbis. Pickles in Vinegay.

100 half bbis. Pickles in Vinegay.

100 half bbis. Pickles in Vinegay.

100 half bis.

100 South WATER Street.

CHOUSMAN & CO., NO. 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.,

IMPORTERS OF MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,

INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

EXCELSIOR" HAMS ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

MONE CENTINE UNLESS BRANDED J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO., GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.

CURERS OF THE CELEBRATED

"EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS, Fos. 143 and 144 North FRONT Street. Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-selebrated "EXCELSION" HAMS are eured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themseles) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicional favor, free from the unpleasant taste of sait, and are pronounced by episures superior to any now offered for

my26-tuths3m SOUSED PIGS FEET — 100 KEGS
PRIME.
Soused Lambs Tongues, 100 kegs prime.
Soused Tripe, 100 kegs prime.
Soused Tripe, 100 kegs prime.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
1913-11 107 South WATER Street.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864.

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling This secret of enamelling the skin being only known 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 Min, like that of an infant. L'Emnil de Paris cleaness the pores from those unsightly black worm specks and small particles which give quarkeness to the complexion, and by cleansin produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks most happily, ail scars, and is especially successful it eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'ile 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 owder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation hat gives both the complexion and texture of polished ory to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, o at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris ourn or salt air.
EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, bemporters of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.

SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1864. University of Lewisburg. At Lewisburg, in Union county, Penna., there was established, fifteen years ago, an University which has been extremely successful, without aid from newspaper culogia or any other "outside" assistance. It was established by the religious denomiation called Baptists, but is open to Christian stuents of all other persuasions. Attached to it is a Petit, the astronor good Academy, at which boys receive preliminary nstruction. In connection with it, during the last ten years, also has been a superior Female nstitute, of which Miss Lucy W. Rundell is principal, with Miss Harriet E. Spratt as assistant, and attended, and is under the supervision of the Rov. or. Justin R. Loomis, President of the Uniersity. Saturday and Monday were occuied with the examinations—those of the Female Institute also extending into Tuesday. The Rev. Mr. Lund and the Rev. Mr. Rowland appeared, on Tuesday, respectively as the Orator and Poet, chosen, by the Alumni—the first delivered a truly eloquent oration on "Science and Revela-tion," and the other recited a poem of some length, n which satire was delicately pointed by wit, the ubject being "The Times." The Commencement of the Theological Departent took place on the forenoon, and that of the

Female Seminary on the afternoon of Wednesday On the latter occasion the following young ladies of he Senior Class graduated : Ellen S. Dickson. Lewisburg; Anna E. Lloyd, Harrisburg; Sue D. Langstaff, Mount Holly, N. J.: Ella Quinby, Phoebe J. Quinby, and Anna A. Taylor, of Witnington, Del., each receiving a Gold Medal-the highest honor of the Institute.

On Wednesday evening, Dr. R. Shelton Mackenliterary societies of the University, delivered an address on "National Characteristics," and also recited an original poem. The Commencement took place on Thursday forenoon, in Commencement Hall, in the buildings, under the presidency o the Rev. Dr. Loomis. On the platform with the ors Thomas F. Curtis, George R. Bliss, Charles S. James, and Francis W. Tustin; Messrs. Isaac C. Wynnand Owen P. Eaches, principal and assistant the Academy; Misses Rundell and Spratt, of the delphia chairman of the Trustees : Rev. Adie K.

Bell, Hon. R. P. Bunyon, Charles F. Abbott, Esq., Henry Croskey, Esq., and other Trustees; the Rev. S. H. Merick, Rev. G. A. Peltz (New York), and ther clergymen; the Orators and the Poets of the Alumni and Literary Societies, and various other entlemen. The Hall was literally crammed—one half being ladies. The space in front of the Presiform immediately opposite him, a capital brass band, which had no sinecure during the previous part of the week, "discoursed most eloquent music," The Commencement began with national must ifter which a suitable and impressive prayer was

including a poem "I Dread the War." by Jewet et,) of which we may say that the m on Germany," by Theodore A. K. Gessier; "Better study; but think it must in bronze on a large Right than President," by Chauncey Bolivar Ripley; and "Labor," by Shaw Loo. After this inv students of the Senior Class: Theodore A. K. Gessler, Philadelphia ; Jewet Gilbert Homet, Monroetown: John Bowen Hutton, Milesburg; Chauncey mah; Charles Albert Stone, Phelp's Mills; Robert . Townsend, Christiana; William Gulick Vanzant, Paxinos; Ross Ward, York.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon the Rev. Thomas M. Shanafelt, the Rev. W. Forces Dowden, the Rev. Philip W. Davies, Camden, N. J., and the Rev. J. C. Hyde, Philadelphia. The Rev. ciety, Philadelphia, and Samuel Odenheimer, M. D., respectively received the honorary degree of D. D. The proceedings terminated with a Baccaaureate Address, by President Loomis, which contained much excellent advice, tersely put, and the ssembly was then dismissed with the usual Beneliction. In the evening, President Loomis held a

evee, at his residence, which was most numerously

The first term of the next Academic year begin

on September 22d, on which day, also, study will be esumed at the Youths' Seminary and the Female It is doubtful whether, in the time, any Univer sity has so well discharged its functions as that of Lewisburg. The course of study is sufficient to develop the intellectual faculties without too laboriously taxing them, and the almost paternal care of the President, with the ability of the rest of the Faculty, have mainly made the great success of this institution. It is probable that some effort will soon be made to increase its endowment, in order to nlarge the sphere of its utility. The University is wholly out of debt. As a building, it is a distinguishing ornament to Lewisburg. It stands upon a centle elevation commanding a fine view of the ranch the town is built. It is no extravagance t for the salubrity of its air, and the high moral cha-

Susquehanna, on the west bank of whose west call Lewisburg "the prettiest town in Central Pennsylvania." The same authority adds: "It as seven churches, a flourishing university, two express offices, two newspapers, and is the seat raphic communication with the principal places roughout the United States. Lewisburg is noted all noints, being reached from Philadelphia by two allroads, and also having direct railroad conn with Baltimore, Pittsburg, Elmira, Easton, Wilkesparre, &c. The Female Institute Buildings are within the borough limits, in the midst of a beautiul grove of over six acres. The buildings are enirely new, having been erected at a cost of over 17,000, and are fitted up with all the modern conve niences. From 80 to 100 pupils can be accommoda ed with board and lodging."" At present it has over seventy pupils, and the salubrity of the place was evident from their healthy looks. Lewisburg is essentially an University-town—

as much so, on a small scale, as Oxford or Cam-

bridge, across the great waters.

The Boston Daily Advertiser calls the attention of the people of Massachusetts to the increase of vice and crime among the female population of the State, as seen in the growing abandoment of lefant children, and in the enlarged catagory of the offences for which women are arrested by the police of the cities. The first and chief of the natural causes which aggravate the moral condition of the State under this head is found by our contemporary in the great disproportion that exists in Massachusetts between the number of the male and female nonulation, involving. head is found by our contemporary in the great dis-proportion that exists in Missachusetts between the number of the male and female population, involving the community in peculiar difficulties "respecting: the occupation of women, their residence, the tempta-tions which surround them, and the way in which what the English call 'the social question's affects: our systems of public punishment and reform." It appears from the returns of the last national census that in 1860 the excess of the number of wo-men, of all ages, in the State of Missachusetts, above that of men, was 36,970. Since that time the war and the steady surplus in the emigration of the males must have taken from the State, the Advertiser thinks, sixty or seventy thousand more mon—these males must have taken from the State, the Advertiser thinks, sixty or seventy thousand more men—these also, it must be observed, of the marriageable ages —leaving a surplus of 100,000 women. Botween the ages of liteen and forty-five, the population of women in Massachusetts is about 342,000. The population of men of the same age does not probably exceed 242,000 at the present time. On this state of facts our contemporary remarks as follows:
"This entire disproportion, greater than we remember to have observed in the statistics of any other country, may be a scribed, to a, considerable "This entire disproportion, greater than we remember to have observed in the statistics of any other country, may be ascribed, to a considerable extent, to the war. But we should mistake greatly if we should consider the war as the only cause. Before the war existed, in 1860, the excess of women of all ages was, as we have said, 36,970. Counting only the population between the ages of fitteen and fitty, the excess of women within those limits was twenty-seven thousand—a surplus much too large to be overlooked in a careful study of the crime of the community. The causes are evident. Young men emigrate freely and largely. They emigrate in much greater proportion than women do. The emigration from Massachusetts is much larger than the immigration into it. The consequence is that a large proportion of unmarried women are left by the tide of emigration within our borders. The movement of the army is to be looked upon as a large emigration. Many, alas! of those who have left us cannot return. Of those who can, many will be tempted to take up their abodes in distant States. So that the surplus of one hundred thousand marriageable homen above the number of men of the marriageable age in Massachusetts may be looked upon, not indeed as a precise statistical statement of an evil which we have to correct, but as not so far distant from the truth as at first sight might appear."

The advertiser conceives that the correction of this evil is to be found in the encouragement, by all proper means, of the emigration of women from Massachusetts into the regions of the West, where they are needed, and of the systematic immigration of which former remedy it adds: "Mierely selfish considerations of a temporary lack in the supply of workwomen ought not to stand a moment in the way of the rectify ing of a gross disproportion, which, of necessity, seriously endangers the morals of the community and the very foundation of, civil society." SCIENCE AND ART.

- Galignani, in an article on "The Physical longtitution of the Sun " says: Our readers must ecollect the intense interest with which the public received the announcement of MM. Bunsen and Kirchoff's wonderful discovery of spectrum analyds, and the surprise which was caused by the fact hat the chemical constituents of the sun might be determined by this valuable method of investigation. The conquests of science, however, are some times dearly bought, and the acquisition of a new other which, though it answered the purpose, is found to be incompatible with the new discovery. This was the case with the constitution of the sun according to W. Herschel's theory, which supposed it to consist of a dark nucleus, surrounded with a high atmosphere, the upper part of which only was a state of combustion, and was called the photosphere. When a spot was remarked on the surface of the sun, it might be easily explained by this theory by saying that the burning envelope had, by ome convulsion, been torn open, and that the dark nucleus thus became visible through the gap. The faculte, or wrinkles seen on the burning su ace, might be explained by the vehement ac tion caused by a temperature infinitely superior to any we can produce on our earth. The instantaneous changes of form observable in the spots were equally well explained by Herschel's theory, and

Arago had proved the gaseous nature of the pho-cosphere, by showing that it did not emit any polarzed light, which it would if it were liquid or solid, But M. Kirchoff overthrows this convenient theory, by declaring that the sun's nucleus, instead of being dark, is even more luminous than the photosphere, because the spectrum, formed by passage of solar rays by Wallaston, in 1802, and since studied by Frauenpofer, instead of the brilliant bands produced by the vaporated metals, constituting the visible incandesadvantages accruing from Herschel's theory, M. mer of Toulouse, in a paper addressed to the Academy of Sciences, describes two observations made by him for the purpose of measuring the distance of the nucleus from the phoosphere. From this delicate operation it appears that the nucleus, which ceased to be visible in a spot a full corps of other teachers. This institute is well | at a distance of nine seconds from the sun's limb was still visible at ten seconds, which by calculation gives for the altitude of the sun's atmosphere a value equal to the gearth's radius. Hence, Herschel's.

theory would seem to be confirmed -The town of Wilna is to be lighted with gas from pine wood. The basins will contain 60,000 cubic feet of water. The gasometer, of cust-iron, will be of the same capacity. The plan exhibits three distinct edifices for the distillation of gas, its purifications, and distribution. Forty-nine towns in Germany, Hungary, Italy, and Switzerland, and quite lately Helsingfors, owe their lighting to gas distilled from wood or jutesal. - Mr. Barnum has recently added a mechanical novelty to his Museum, which consists of a case 4 feet 8 inches high, 3 feet wide, and 2 feet thick; which contains two hundred varieties of elaborate full-sized, strong, and useful pieces of furniture of various kinds, all compactly stowed away.

— The French are turning zoology to a practical

account. They are deep in silk worm culture, leech culture, cysti culture, api culture, crustacea culture, and corralli culture. — On the 28th ultimo experiments were made with rifled guns and iron plates, in the presence of the Emperor of Austria. The thickness of the plates used is not known to the public, but certain it is that they were neither smashed, plerced, nor cracked. The gun used was a 48-pounder; the shot, which were of cast steel, weighed fifty-six pounds; the charge of powder was about fourteer tance of five hundred yards, no injury was done to the plates, to which, by an ingenious contrivance considerable elasticity has been given. Notwithstanding that the gun used was loaded at the

which they fired. - Launt Thompson is getting on finely with his Napoleon, which promises to be one of the nobles statues of the first Bonsparte ever made. It is slightly above life size, and represents Napol standing in his favorite posture, with his hands crossed behind his back, and wearing tights, topcots, and a long surtout. The head and upper part of the body are entirely finished. The former is sol fir e characteristic features and delicate organization when the long coat comes to be placed on the figur it will not detract from its simplicity and beauty Will it not, too, give it an appearance of clumsis and weight, whether it be cast in bronze or carved made by the Rev. President of the University. The in marble? It is almost impossible, with either of light or graceful; and as there will exist no flowing lines in a garment of this kind, except, perhaps, at the immediate edges, will it not look cumbrous? "We contess it does not suppose in the planer

-Guy is just finishing a very charming little Jenre protore; entitled the "Story of Little Red Ristands a plaster cast of little Red Riding Hood an the wolf, while she tells the story to her young daughter, who, standing on the lounge beside her, pives heed, with open ears and wondering gaze, the sad narrative. The figures are well drawn and carefully posed; and the coloring rich, warm, and harmonious. The picture will remain in Mr. Guy's

room only a few days longer."

DRAMATIC AND MUSICAL. - John Parry, the London monologue actor, has been offering to the London public of late the most delightful entertainment since Albert Smith's 'Mont Blanc." It is called the "Evening Party," and in it are introduced all the characters sually met with at "a party." Parry has lately varied his entertainment by introducing a new scene called "The Sea-side; or Mrs. Roseleaf Out of Town." Mr. and Mrs. Roseleaf, Mr. Yeany, Miss Gushington, and one or two other well-known characters, which were in the "Evening Party," are etained in the sketch, but two new elaborate fulllength portraits are added, and an abundance of

amusing and characteristic details of visitors' life Italian organ-man, with a monkey, portrayed with o other mechanical aid than a beard and a " widea-wake cap." The command of face and of pantoperior to the ordinary acting of the stage. The whole scene is full of humorous observations, and in the execution several slight ventriloquial effects are attempted. The town band plays a waltz on the promenade, but before they begin, an old woman or man, with a Kentish dialect, is heard in the distance buzzing "Buy my fine prawns?" - A marriage, thoroughly a la Française, has just

occurred in the theatrical world. Only last Thursday week, M. Leon Achard, a successful singer at the Opera Comique, suddenly bethought him friend: "I am a prosperous man. I have a well try, and I am making 60,000 francs a year by my profession; it is time for me to be married. I care not for a fortune, but I am determined to have a coung and pretty woman." Two days afterward the friend in question escorted to a stage-box in the Opera Comique a singularly beautiful young lady, Mdile. Le Poitevin, the daughter of a painter. She here saw Achard for the first time singing on the tage, and was given to understand that he might perhaps make her an offer. The next day a dinner was arranged at which to introduce the parties. M. Achard, on being presented, said at once, "Madenoiselle, will you marry me?" Her answer, withion, was, "Yes, sir." The wedding took place on the 6th inst.

- A letter from the Camp of Chalons states that mong the amusements organized for the recreation of the soldiers in their leisure hours, is a little theatre of marionettes, organized by Captain Puig, of great taste, and the mechanism, which puts in moion a considerable number of persons, all military personages, officers or privates, is complete. The clonel of the regiment has placed everything was necessary at the disposal of Captain Pulg, and ins had colored lanterns hung to the trees all round the place where the little theatre stands. The last erformance was honored with the presence of the hakv. Dumont. Bellecourt, Saurin, and Soumain. The pieces played were all military. - Mrs. J. E. Breyer, who died lately at Fort Wayne, Indiana, was the daughter and granddaugh. ter of actors, was an actress herself all her life, and

has left a family of actors. She played as long ago as 1824 with Edmund Kean, and till 1856 was a provincial actress in England. In the line of "old women" she showed considerable ability. The whole family of Breyers came to this coun 1857, and afteriplaying in various Western theatres, settled in Michigan on property they bought there. Old Mrs. Breyer—in her sixty-seventh year—was on a visit to Fort Wayne, where she died on the 15th instant.

— Punch has spoken in the following flattering terms of Adelina Patti: "Of Patti Mr. Punchneed only say her Margherita is a pearl (as the name is said to indicate) which shines brightly in the brilliant setting Mr. Gye has given to it. Mr. Punch has seen and heard half-a-dozen Marcheritas and hopes to live to hear see at least six and doz of them more; but though each of them may have some special claims to praise, he scarcely expects one of them will please him on the whole so well as Adelina Patti." - Grau is said to be treating for the Tacon Theatre at Havana, and will organize two companies, one for the Western cities in the United States and

to L'Eco d'Italia, that he will bring back Gazzaniga to this country. - Mr. Stephen Massett (Jeems Pipes of Pipesville) has sailed for San Francisco. Mr. Masset intends looking after his valuable domain, known in ancient and modern geographies as Piposville, and to entertain the inhabitants of the Golden Land by his amusing and interesting lecture called "Drifting -The Emperor of Brazil patronizes in person an American circus company now performing in his capital city.

- Madame Trebelli is singing at concerts in Lon-

don "Gounod's Waltz," a vocal adaptation of the

fiorid violin passages which in the opera of "Faust" are played (in the market scene) in accompaniment

to the stoge action.
— Signora Grossi, a new contralto, has appeared

at London as Nancy, in Flotow's "Martha," She

the other for Cuba. It is also rumored, according

is an unfinished singer, but possesses a very rich, "Fidelio" has been produced with remarkable success at Her Majesty's Theatre, London, with Titlens as Leonora, and Bettini, Junea, Gassler, and Santley in the other parts.

— Grisi sang again in concert in London la month, and sang so well that all her hearers wer lelighted. She sang nine times in this one conce On Tuesday last the rebels made an attack of

- Madame Harriers-Wippen is attracting muc attention at her Mijesty's Theatre, London Her Alice in Meyerbeyr's "Robert" was a great - Adelina Patti's latet London success has been dina in Donizetti's "LElisir," supported by Mario - Rossini's "Otell(" has been revived in Lonon, with Tamberlikas the Moor and La Grua as - George Sand's "Le Marquis de Villemer," the same comedy which has given so much offence to the clerical and political parties in Paris, has been translated into Germin, and is about to be perform ed on the Vienna stage

ed on the Vienna stage

How Jenny Lind Came to London.—In the autumn of 1845, the ray widely-celebrated cantatrice was delighting the pupils of Frankfort by her talent, when accident threw her in the way of an English lady, closely dilied to a Swedish family with whom she had been intimate at Stockholm. In the course of conversation, Mademoiselle Lind became aware that theirie and fitting arena for her talent in London was the stage of her Majesty's. Theatre. Although is from sanguine as to her own success in England, she was at least anxious to liberate herself from an engagement contracted hastily and under amperioneous impression; and her newly-acquired friend was shortly afterwards invested by her with fill powers to treat with Mr. Bunn for a release froit her contract. Negotiations were consequently opened with Mr. Bunn, who, far from showing himself at all unreasonable, proposed at first the apparently moderate conditionint Mademoiselle Lind should pay him either the sum of £500 as ar forfeit for breach of contract, or £330, coupled with the promise to sing for him one light at his theatre gratis. These terms were iconsidered so acceptable by the friend of the far singer that their ratiosation by Mademoiselle Lind was confidently expected. Unfortunately the young lady, ignorant, it may be presumed, of the ways of the world and of her own real posticio replied only by a letter addressed to the manager of Drury Lane, in which she appealed to his "generosity" to grant her an unconditional surrender, of the contract; urging that in an unguarded homent an engagement had been extorted from her of which she now saw the that in an unguarded noment an engagement habeen extorted from her, of which she now saw the that in an unguarded homent an engagement had been extorted from he, of which she now saw the imprudence, and putilis it to him as a man of honor and feeling to release har from her bond. Such a proposition was imagicarly intensible; and by this ill advised step on the partir Mademoiselle Lind the negotiations which had been conducted in so amicable and promising a manner on behalf of the prima donna necessarily terminated. The period bace by Mademoiselle Lind's engagement with Mr. Bunn having passed way, the affair had become only a question of danages. In October, 1816, I made more than one attempt to secure the services of the celebrated Swdish Nightingale; but these attempts were made invain. The young singer had conceived so inordinate a dread of Mr. Bunn's vengence, and of his intintions to persecute her with newspaper attacks and other means of annoyance, on account of the "beach of promise," that she could not overcome for repugnance to wist the shores of Engiand. Still I did not despair, and following Mademoiselle Lind from Frankfort to Stuttgardt, and there to Darmstadt, I at last succeeded in prevailing a the coy songstress to contract an engagement of my theatre. Here I had to employ all my best ability. Besides holding out to her the most brilliant prospects both of fame and fortune, I went so far is to, undertake to bear any loss that might fall upp her in the event of a lawsuit with Mr. Bunn. The terms of this engagement were far superior to any hitherto offered to the ecclebrated singer. Sie was offered one hundred

vere far superior to any hitherto offered to the elebrated singer. She was offered one hundred cclebrated singer. Sie was offered one hundred and twenty thousand francs (four thousand eight hundred pounds) for the season, reckoned from the 14th of April to the 20th of August, besides a house free of charge, and a carriage and pair of horses to be at her disposal; a further sum of eight hundred pounds, should she be inclined to pass a month in taly, for study or repose, prior to her debut at l Majesty's theatre; lasily, the liberty to cancel engagement, if, after her first appearance on boards and her success falling short of her, ex tations, she felt disinclined to continue her

ormances.—Lumley's Reminiscences. LIPERARY. English romance, written by William Gilbert, and reprinted in an elegant duodecimo volume by James G. Gregory, of New York. It is a thoroughly original work, and has attracted considerable attention in England, both for the nevelty of the subject and the ability with which it is treated. The London Times speaks of 'the dry, Froissart-like humor and versatile genius, of the author, and devotes three columns to a review of his book. "The Mono. cantac" tells his own story, and there is great skill displayed in viewing everything from the imagined hero's point of view. -A letter from Stargard, (Pomerania), in the Revue et Gazette Musicale, says: "Among the papers of a recently-deceased inhabitant of this place

Mozart. Among them are a sort of comedy called May 13, 1776; a 'Symphony for two violins, two violoncellos, two hantboys, two horns, and three bases, by Mozart, Wienza and Olmutz, 1767; a 'Concerto for plano and orchestra, deducated to the Emperor Leopold, Vionna, 1785, and several symphonies composed at Salzburg." The manuscript expense book of the Pratence and mis family varies the years 1782-88, was recently exhibited at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries. It contained many interesting deails, some curious words, and much bad spelling.

- Another book is announced from the pen of John Leech - "Early Pencilings from Punch, Chiefly Political." It is understood that it will form a companion volume to Mr. John Tenniel's car-- Renan's "Life of Jesus" is creating a great stir among the Christians of the Levant, where it has been made the subject of "solemn reparation services." The Archbishop of Smyrna, Apostolic t. A correspondent of the Christian Times of New ork writes as follows:

Vicar of Asia Minor, has published a pastoral about York writes as follows:

"The number of answers to it in Italy and France is increditile. The special service held in Catholic countries in vindication and celebration of the Divinity of Jerus, in consequence of this attack made against it, have been surprisingly numerous. Such masses, such 'riduos, such ornamentations of churches, such claborate musical performances, in confutation of M. Renan, were never before youch-safed in reference to any other enemy of the fatth. If loud singing of the Psalter, and curtains, chandeliers, and wax candles, and a brilliant array of priestly yestments, could have confuted heresy, the victory would have been complete; for not only in the basilicas and churches of Rome, but in remote provinces, this method of confuting M. Renan was largely adopted. I saw such services advertised in Tivoli, and in the frontler region of the Roman States."

PERSONAL. - The Nashville Union furnishes the following particulars of the death of Major General McPheron: His corps held the left of the line in the fighting before Atlanta. The corps were arranged en chelon. The General had ridden from left to right n superintending the advance of his skirmish line, and was returning again to the right, when a party f rebel bushwhackers, in ambush, ran from their overt, between the 16th and 17th Corps, and crying out, "There they come, give them hell," fired. A

The Montreal Herald of Tuesday says : A colored ongregation of the British Methodist Episcopal mirch in Hamilton has memorialized Lord Lyons n favor of their pastor, who recently, while on a rist to the United States, attempted to go to the

place where he was born in the State of Delaware, nt was arrested and sold by auction for a slave The name of the person subjected to this outrage is Kennard, and his congregation, besides his claims is a British subject, express their personal affection or him, founded on the services he has rendered nem, especially by his great assistance towards the outlding of their church. - Samuel Mather, whose farm is on the line beeen Hartford and Windsor in Connecticut, has ust harvested one acre of wheat, and its yield is ver forty-five bushels. It was raised on land from which a crop of tobacco was gathered last year. He eays that following a crop of tobacco he can always get a good yield of wheat. - Mitchell, Buckland, Lowe, and Ashworth are n the van of those who are trying to teach the Eng-

lish nation practical zoology.

— Dr. Maddon thinks the momentum of the blood is owing to the pressure of the atmosphere on the skin.

— Governor Parker, of New Jersey, gives notice that he is for McOlellan for President, but fears there are efforts to defeat his nomination.

— Hive AND DEAD WRIGHT OF SHEEP.—The English rule is to weigh sheep, when fatted, and divide the weight by seven and call it quarters. Thus, a sheep weighing 140 pounds would give 20 pounds a quarter as dead weight. If the sheep are in good condition this rule is sufficiently accurate for all purposes. Poor sheep will tall below the mark, and extre fat ones go over it. The first transfer of the first transfer of

POTENTAL OFFICE STORE THE SHIP SHIP THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES.

Fighting at Bermuda Hundred on Tuesday and Wednesday - Movements of General Sheridan-No Change of Affairs in Front of Petersburg-A Strategic Policy Commencing—The Battle before Atlanta-Rebel Accounts and Claims of Victory—The Bombardment of Charles

General Foster at Deep Bottom, on the James river. Symptoms of an attack had been visible for a long time, and we were prepared to receive it. After a series of stubbornly contested charges and counter charges, the rebels were repulsed. They have a realizing sense of the importance of our Deep Bot tom position, and this attack is part of the plan which dictated the erection of batteries below foster's position, on the banks of the river, to anno our shipping. General Sheridan, with the 1st and 2d divisions of the cavalry corps, crossed the Appomattox and the James on Tuesday afternoon. His inentions are unknown, but he will soon be heard from. Our telegraphic columns furnish some par ticulars of the attack on Smith's right on Wedne Heavy cannonading has been going on before Petersburg during the past few days, but nothing o moment has been accomplished. Our men are still hard at work on the entrenchments, and the army is

perfecting its organization.
THE DIFFICULTIES OF THE SIEGE. Some idea of the difficulties Grant meets with in prosecuting the siege of Petersburg may be gained by a short study of the man of the locality. The of circumvallation, taking all its curves and zigzags, is fourteen miles long from the James to he southwest end of our line beyond Petersburg All this line has to be occupied, and every poin ready for defence for any sudden attack mad it by a brave, powerful, and wily enemy. Beside this, bodies of men must be movable so as to operate on the flanks. Our readers can figure for themselves the exact number of men re. uired to hold this line. They can scarcely imagin however, the immense responsibility devolving on our commanding officers, the constant qui vive they must keep up, the constant necessity that the na ture of things imposes upon them, to maintain the

towards the capture of the city. BTRATEGY. The Richmond Enquirer, of the 25th, says:
During Saturday nothing of interest transpired i or about the "Cockade" city. Important movements begun on Thursday by the enemy wer promptly discovered by our army, and appropriat steps were taken to anticipate them. Grant is exlently commencing a strategic policy, but as he about as much overmatched by the able general: ils front in that peculiar line of move has been hitherto in the mode of assault direct, v ave no apprehensions on that point. THE BATTLE BEFORE ATLANTA—THE REBELS CLAIS A VICTORY—THEY CAPTURE 20 PIECES OF ARTIL LERY AND 2,000 PRISONERS—REJOICINGS IN

From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.] The glorious news from Northern Georgia absorbed the public attention on Saturday and yesterday the city was lively with delightful excitoment; and even the grim savans, who affect to see an almost even the grim savans, who affect to see an almost interminable war, grew buoyant with hope. The fate of Sherman, and its bearing upon the result of the general campaign and the war, was liberally discursed; and it was generally accepted that, should the effect of Hood's initiatory engagements be sustained and culminate in a decisive victory, no fears, not even doubts, need be entertained as to the result of the campaign in Virginia. Grant having expended the force of numbers at his command in vain, strategic force may then be employed by him to about the same purpose. The following is the official despatch of General Hood:

ATLANTA, July 22—10.30 P. M.

Hon. Secretary of War:

The army shitted its position fronting on Peach Tree creek last night, and Stewart's and Cheat-sham's corps formed in line of battle around the city. Hardee's corps made a night march and attacked the enemy's extreme left to-day at one o'clock, and drove him from his works, capturing sixteen pleess

drove him from his works, capturing sixteen please of artillery and five stands of colors. Cheatham attacked the enemy at 4 o'clock P. M. with a portion of his command, and drove the enemy, capturing six pieces of artillery. During the engagement eaptured about two thousand prisoners.

Wheeler's cavalry routed the enemy in the neighborhood of Decatur, capturing his camps. Our loss is not fully ascertained. Major Gen. Walker killed; Brigadier Generals Smith; Gist; and Mercer wounded. Prisoners report McPherson killed. Our troops lought with great gallantry.

J. B. Hood, General. EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, July 25.]

The news of the victory at Atlanta, which the telegraph brought to Richmond on last Saturday, delighted the public as much as any that has been received during the war; it caused a general joy throughout the city, and will carry the same to all quarters of the country. General Hood has signalized his acceptance of the command of the Army of Tennessee with a brilliant victory, and justified his selection by success, the highest evidence of its propriety. The tide has turned, the army has faced about, and the strategy of advance takes the place over that of retreat, The initiative of attack has at last been taken by our army, and its prestige and morale wrested from the enemy, and been successful. It is impossible to convey any idea of the gratification which the news by our army, and its prestige and morale wrested from the enemy, and been successful. It is impossible to convey any idea of the gratification which the news of this victory caused. The press despatch was at first doubted. So often had the community been elated by first news from the army, only to be disappointed by subsequent intelligence, that men hestinated to believe what that reads, but soon the official despatch of General Hood dispelled all doubt, and theighblite it that a new polley had been successfully inaugurated that may lead to recovery of all that has been lost, and eventually carry our victorious banners into the territories of our enemy. General Hood was known to be a man ever ready to fight, and his appointment was regarded as practical orders to take no steps backward. It was felt that he might be defeated; but it was believed that he would not retreat without first trying the ordeal of battle. He has justified the confidence of the President. He will follow won an important victory. Of the completeness of this victory, at the time of writing not hings its losses, much stronger than before it measured strength with its adversary. The attack was made, not received; the enemy were driven, not repulsed. These terms are new to be applied to the battles of the Ar

THE BOMBARDMENT OF CHARLESTON. The Courier of the 21st says : The artillery firing in the harbor has been very active since our last report. During Tuesday night the Morris Island batteries fired 199 shots, and or the Morris Island batteries fired 199 shots, and on Wednesday 425 shots at Fort Sumpter. Nineteen shells were thrown at the city Tuesday night, and seventeen on Wednesday. The enemy has, besides, kept up a desultory fire in the direction of Secessionyille. Nor have our own guas been altogether silent. The Sullivan's Island batteries have thrown some 78 shells, and Battery Cheves about 16 shells at the enemy's position on Morris Island.

THE INDIAN WAR.

or fewer, between the 18th and 17th Corps, and crying out, "There they come, give them hell," fired. A couple of staff officers and two orderless accompanied the General, all of whom escaped, except the General, who foll, and expired almost instantly, the health having out the sorts. The enemy rushed forward to rife the body. Officers and orderlies meeting Colonel Strong, Inspector General, and Capatan, Buell, both of General in McPherson's staff, accoming panied by a few orderlies, related the circumstances. Strong, instantly dew the party into line and ordered a charge. This handful of brave and impetions men, regardless of the foems in front, dashed gain, and the contract of The Sionx on the War-Path-Murder of the Cut-Head Miscreants Cut Off.

on the brow of the bluffs to select his camp ground, and, acquainting him with the facts, two companies were instantly despatched in pursuit. From the hilltops the pursuers and pursued could be easily distinguished for three or four miles away, the cavalry rapidly gaining on the distant specks, and soon coming up with the Indian scouts, who were keeping the retreating Sloux well in sight but making no attempt to kill or capture them besides firing, a few shots at great range. The arrival of soldiers put a new phase upon matters, and to avoid their better-aimed bullets the Sloux threw themselves on their faces in a buffalo wallow, not deep enough, however, to shield them, and a few volleys directed at the spot put the villains beyond the power of doing more harm.

The killed red-skins were thought to have belonged to the Cut Heads, a division of the Yanctonals tribe of the Sloux. The heads were struck off and placed on poles near the place where the captain was shot. In moving from camp, the next morning the road led by the spot, and as we observed the ambulance bearing the body of the dead officer, moving slowly by their heads, with their ghastly, grinning countenances, the long black hair whipping in the wind over their frepulsive features, we felt, that a just vengeance had overtaken the villainous Sloux, and that such a fate was richly deserved.

THREE CENTS

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

seven per cent. to revive speculation, as is evidence by the sales at the Stock Board. The new Government loan is meeting with general and generous response. We have not yet heard of any large subscriptions from the city banks, nor is it expected that there will be for some time. The banks have not a surplus of funds at present, and are not prepared to become the large purchasers that they were of the previous loans. They hold very largely of the seven-thirties, five-twenties, and the ten-forties. The investmentin these has thus far proved profitable to themselve and self-interest will lead them to become large sul eribers to this new loan. The office of Jay Cooke & Co. was yesterday

visited by a large number of subscribers. We no ticed, as a gratifying fact, that the great prope of the purchasers were of the toiling classes smal investors who give to the Government their ha earned money as a matter of duty as well as of in terest. Subscribers of 50's and 100's are in the ma jority, and we take it as a good sign, indicating, as i loes, the confidence of the people in the stability and integrity of the national Government. Th new Secretary has unquestionably made reputation and enlisted a large measure of public favor and sympathy by his adjustment of the plan of the loan

and his explanations and appeal to the country i Gold opened at 251, and remained nearly steady during the day.

The stock market was moderately active, an Government, loans continued to move howard 108%, an advance of 14. The '81s sold at 107%, an advance of 14. For 7-30s 107% was bid. The oneyear certificates rose %, selling at 95%. City and State securities were unchanged. Company Bonds. were firmly held, though there was not much oing; Schuylkill Navigation 6s of '82 rose a frac tion: Lehigh Valley bonds sold at 118; Camden and Amboy 7s of 775 at 109. The share list shows general improvement; Reading advanced 1, and North Pennsylvania Railroad 114; Camden and Amboy sold at 170; Little Schuylkill, Minehill, Philadelphia and Erie, and Elmira were all'stead The only sale of coal stock was some Big Mountai at 7%. The canals were generally weak; Lehigh

Navigation fell off 1/4, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred &: Susquehanna sold at 20. There is very little doing in passenger railroa shares, and prices are nominal. We quote: Second and Third.... Chestnut and Walnut.
Arch street.
Race and Vine.
Ridge avenue. Bank shares are held firmly : 156 was bid for North

America; 131 for Philadelphia; 101 for Southwark; 28 for Mechanics; 38 for Penn Township; 46 for Girard ; 27 1/2 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics 55% for City; 32 for Consolidation, and 47% for Commercial. A lot of Farmers' and Mechanic soid at 59, and Kentucky Bank at 111. Oil stoc were firmly held, and prices are improving. New United States bonds, 1881..... Do. New Certif. of Indebtedness. Do. 7 3-10 Notes....

iterling Exchange Five-twenty Bonds Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securitie ke., as follows: ted States 5-20 Bonds.

The following were the closing quotations for son principal mining stocks: STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. JULY 29.

BEFORE BORDS. 20 Lit Sch R. 462 5000
110 Res ding R. 115 683 5000
110 do 115 683 1000
110 do 115 683 1000
110 do 115 683 7000
110 do 503 603 100
100 do 683 600
100 do 683 300
100 Nema R. 3214 2000
100 D S coup 68 51 117/2

SECOND BOARD. 5600 Sch Nav 65 'S2 lota - 93%' | S Far & Mech Bank | 59 SC00 Clin WW 651 'g yrs 107 | 6 do - 59 SC00 Clehigh Val Bds: 118 | 400 U S 5-20 Bends - 198 200 8ig Monntain - 73 100 McClinteck Oil - 552 20 do - bo6 8 20 Pbila Exchange - 50 | 9 Cam & Amb R - 170

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal during the week ending July 28, 1864: From Port Carbon ... Total for week...... Previously this year. Total..... To the same time last year 76,998 00 The following shows the amount of coal tran

ported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending July 28, 1864: Total Anthracite Coal for week.... Harrisburg, total Bituminous co the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad

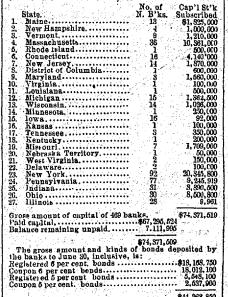
since January 1, together with corresponding period 52,797 52, 129 The "National Banks" existing have made their narterly report—308 in number—to the Comptroller of the Treasury. The whole number of bonds of the United States, owned by these banks, was, on the 30th of March, \$41,175,213, as follows:

United States bonds deposited for circulation.
United States bonds deposited by banks 1,919,350 . \$41,175,203 It also appears that upon the deposit of \$25,484,700 of bonds to secure circulation, there had at that date een issued \$12,144,650, of which there were:

This limited employment of the funds placed at the lisposal of the banks is, of course, attributable to he banks having been so short a period in operation that they have formed only limited business connec-Exhibit of the capital stock, bonds and circulation close of the month of June, 1864:

\$12,144,65 At the close of March their loans and discounts

vere \$29,583,550, while their deposits were \$51,274,912



THE WAR PRESS.

three and a half perseent, on-their third mortgage The condition of the banks of the three principal The money market has assumed its wonted eaze; cities of the Union is exhibited in the following the nd there is no difficulty in finding lenders at six toble, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly statements:

Total \$290,86,736,50,727,477 16,689,647 -11,918,133 Last week ... 505,856,548 31,419,12 16,822,978 118,963,368 Decrease in loans...... ucrease in specie...... A national bank is to be organized at Little Rock. Ark., with a capital of \$259,000. There are already seven national banks within the territory of the States that seceded—one in Louisiana, three in Tennessee, one in Virginia, and two in West Vir-

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clube than Ten will be charged at the sum

The money must always accompany the order, and

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as

THE WAR Press will be sent to subscribers be

The greenback treasury notes are quoted a Iontreal, Canada, at 60@60%, and silver coins set at 3%@3% per cent. discount. The McClintock Petroleum Company announce: a fourth monthly dividend of one per cent., payable on and after August 6th. The Delaware Division Canal Company have de-clared a dividend of three per cent, on their capitals stock, clear of all taxes, payable on and after An-

The Bank of Wilmington and Brandywine, Delavare, has declared a dividend of eight per cent. for the last six months. The New York Evening Post of yesterday says: The New York Evening Post of yesterday says:
Gold opened at 161, and sold up to 152% on sensation rimors from Sherman. Exchange is more setive, at 275 for currency and 109% for specie.
The loan market is not so active as yesterday, the rate is 7% cent. Less mercantile paper is offering; some choice lots passed to-day at 7.
The current rate for dry-goods paper is 8010.
The stock market opened lower, from an increasing desire to realize. At the close there was a stronger feeling.
Governments are active; five-twenty coupens at 109, coupons of 1881 at 103%, and certificates at 195%. 95%,
Bank shares are neglected, State stocks dull, mining stocks more active, railroad bonds strong, and railroad shares firm.

Before the board gold was selling at 251@251%.
Eric Railway at 1131%[113%], Hudson River Railroad at 132, Reading at 137%[0]37%, Michigan Senttern at 92%[0]93, and Chicago and Rock Island at 114. The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the board compared with the latest prices of Thursday:

United States 6s, 1881, reg. Acific Mail..... New York Central Bailroad... Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. JULY 29—Evening. Trade in most departments continues neglected

and dull, owing, in a great measure, to the down ward tendency in gold, and buyers are not disposed o operate, except to supply their immediate wants. Bark is firm at former rates. Breadstuffs are dull and Flour and Wheat are rather lower. Coal is unsettled, and prices have an upward tendency. The Cotton market is quiet. Coffee is dull, and rather lower. Fish and Fruit are without any material change. Iron is scarce. Naval Stores centinue scarce and high. Petroleum is dull. and prices are rather lower. In Provisions there is very little doing, and the market is very dull. Sugar is without change. Clover and Timothy Seeds have advanced. Whisky is dull: Wool is less active, and the market closes rather quiet. In Dry Good there is less doing, but prices are without change, and the stocks light.

The Flour market continues dull, and prices are unettled and lower; sales comprise about 12,000 blds at \$10,000 to \$2.000 blds at \$10.000 blds a bils at \$10@10.25 for extra, and \$10@11.50 % bil for low grade and goodextre family, including 3,000 bils. City Mills extra and extra family on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$209.55 for extra and \$10.50@11.50 for extra tamily, and \$11.50@12 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling, in a snoll way, at \$8.50 % bbl. 1,200 bbls Brandywine Meal sold on private terms.

Grain.—The demand for Wheat is limited, and prices are unsettled and drooping, with sales of 40,000 bbus at 250@255c for fair to prime old red, and 200@255c % bus for prime new Southern do; waite ranges at from 270@255c % bus; as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 180@356c % bus. Corn is in fair demand, with sales of 25,000 bins prime yellow at 170@15c % bus, in store and affoat. Oats are dull and lower, with sales of 27,000 bus at 33@57c for Delaware and Pennsylvanis.

Provisions.—The transactions continue limited and the market unsettled and very dull. Mess Pork and the market unsettled and very dull. Mess Pork is quoted at \$40@42 \$\precept{\pre and the market unsettled and very dull. We 102cn.

IRON.—There is not much doing in Pig Metal and prices are unchanged, with sairs of Anthractic to notice at \$50.078 ft ton, for the three numbers, Scotch Pig is scarce and held at \$50 ft ton. Manuactured Iron is in good demand and prices are looking up. 1,500 tons Forge Iron sold on private LEAD is very scarce, and we hear of no sales LEAD IS very scarce, and we hear of no sales worthy of motice.

COPPLE is quiet; small saies of yellow metal are making at 50@52c \(\text{m} \).

Bark.—Quercitron is in steady demand at \$50 \(\text{m} \) ton for first No. 1. 50 hids of a better brand sold at \$50 \(\text{m} \) ton or first No. 1. 50 hids of a better brand sold at \$52 \(\text{m} \) ton. Tanners' Bark is selling at \$21@23 for Spanish Oak, and \$18@19 \(\text{m} \) cord for Chestnut.

Candles.—Adamanine are rather scarce; small sales are making at 33@35 for short weight, and 35@35 \(\text{m} \) is for full weight.

Coal.—There is a good demand at full prices, with sales of Schuylkill, at Port Richmond, at \$10 \\
@11 \(\text{m} \) ton, delivered on board; at the close prices are looking up.

Coffee.—There is very little doing and prices are rather lower; about 400 bags of Rio sold at 43@516 \(\text{m} \) h. COTTON.—The market is dull, and the sales imited; sales comprise about 300 bales at 130@150a or low grade, and 160@162c P b, cash, for midfor low grade, and 160@162c \$\mathbb{B}\$ b, cash, for middlings.

Dress and Dyes are firmly held, but the sales are mostly in a small way; Indigo is scarce, with small sales of Bengal at \$50@ 25 \mathbb{B}\$ b, cash.

Fish.—New Mackerel are firmer, with small sales of No. 2 at \$16@17, and No. 3s at \$11.50@13.50 for medium and large; old No. 1s are solling at \$17@18 \mathbb{B}\$ bbl. Codfish are selling at 71%@8c \mathbb{B}\$ bbl. Codfish are selling at 71%@8c \mathbb{B}\$ bbl. Fruit.—A cargo of Oranges and Lemons have arrived, and sold at from \$2@12 \mathbb{B}\$ box, as to condition; Green Apples are coming in and selling freely, at from \$1.73@3 \mathbb{B}\$ bbl; Dried Apples are selling at 10%@11%c \mathbb{B}\$ fi.

Feathers.—Good Western are worth \$7c to 90c

FRUIGHTS.—To Liverpool there is not much doing; 1,500 bbls of flour were taken at 1s 6d \$\mathbf{p}\$ bbl. We quote grain at 4@4\forall d, and heavy, goods at 15@11s \$\mathbf{q}\$ ton. West India freights are unactive, a schooner was taken at 750 to Cuba, foreign port charges paid. There is more doing in coal freights, but the rates are without change.

Guano is firm and rather more active.

Hors are in better demand, with sales of 1st sert at 27@32c \$\mathbf{p}\$ b.

Hay is in demand and prices are lower, with sales at \$22@25 \$\mathbf{p}\$ ton. HAY is in demand and prices are lower, with sales at \$22@25 \times ton.

LUMBER—There is a fair demand and prices are firm, with sales of White Pine Sap Boards at \$33@35, and Yellow Pine do. \$27@29 \times M feet.

NAVAL STORES.—All kinds continue scarce; mall sales are making at \$45@50 \times boll. Small sales are making at \$45@50 \times boll. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$3.66@3.75 \times gailon.

OLS.—Lard Oil is firmly held, with sales of No. 1 winter in a small way at \$1.70@1.75 \times gailon. Linseed Oil is rather lower, with sales at \$1.78@1.80 \times gailon. Petroleum is dull and prices are lower; small sales are making at 50@52c for crude, 80@82c for refined in bond, and free at from 88@92c \times gallon, as to quality, we have sales at \$1.00 left. lon, as to quality.

The following are the receipts of Coal Oil during the past week: Crude, 1,500 bbls; Refined, 4,400 bbls.

PLASTER is rather scarce; sales of soft are reported at \$5 \$\pi\$ ton.

RICE.—Prices are firm; small sales of Rangeon are making at 14c \$\pi\$ \$\text{b}\$.

SALT continues firm; a cargo of Turks Island sold on private terms. 2,700 sacks Marshall's fine has arrived to a dealer. cash.
TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured, and prices are without leaf or manufactured, and prices are without change.

Vinegar.—Large sales of Corn Vinegar are making at 22c # gallon, in bbls.

Wool.—The demand is limited, and prices are rather lower. About 275,000 fis sold at from \$1.00 to # fi., cash, for low to medium and fine fleece. Some holders ask more, but the market closes rather dull.

Boors and Shors.—The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: Trade with the jobbers has been light. It is now the dullest season of the year, and a more active business is not expected for a few weeks to come. Some dealers have already laid in stock sufficient for the early portion of the fall trade, and others are absent to Eastern markets, for purchasing goods. There is probably a larger stock of goods on hand for the season than usual—some dealers. I having bought early, in anticipation of an advance in prices. Manufacturers are making up goods cauticusly.

@11.10 for common; and \$11.20@13.50 for fancy and extra.
Canadian Flour is 15c better. Sales 600 bbls at \$9.90 @10.15 for common, and \$10.20@12 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is steady but dull. Whent is higher, with sales of 36,000 bushels at \$2.26@2.41 for Chicago spring; \$2.28@2.42 for Mill-wankee Club; \$2.43@2.45 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.54@2.00 for winter red Western, and \$2.61@2.04 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$1.90@1.95. Barley is nominal. Barley Malt is steady at \$2.25.
Oats are very firm; at \$1.02@1.03 for Canada and \$1.03@1.03½ for Western.

The Corn market is one cent better. Sales 19,000 bush; at \$1.60@1.61 for new mixed Western.

100,00 | Flour | 10,200 bbls. |
1,324,500 | Wheat | 50,400 bus. |
1,925,000 | 250,000 |
100,000 | 250,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,000 |
1,709,000 | 1,709,

844, 263, 850 The Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Rail-

road Company will pay 5th of August a dividend of bush, at \$1.60@1.61 for new mixed Western.