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COUPONS ATTACHED,

REST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

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se holder has the right to demand at 5. 20 Bonds at Par instead of the Cash. privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our opular Loan, and are now selling at eight per ptions received in the usual manner, and the and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury. r with our Circulars, and all necessary informa-

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. RST

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NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA. SIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT

10-40 LOAN.

UNITED STATES.

nk has been authorized and is now prepare

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN. Loan, issued under authority of an act of Con

input, issued tituer authority of an act of Con-ipproved March 3, 1864, provides for the issue of andred Millions of Dollars (\$200,000,000) United redcemable after ten years, and payabl years from date, IN COIN, dated March 1, 1864, interest at the rate of FIVE PER CENT.

annum IN COIN. payable semi-annually on all ver \$100, and on Bonds of \$100 and less, anave will receive either Registered or Coupon s, as they may prefer. ristered Bonds will be issued of the denominations dollars (\$500), one hundred dollars (\$100), five d dollars (\$500), one thousand dollars (1,000), thousand dollars (5,000), and ten thousand dollars (5,000), and ten thousand dollars (800), and Coupon Bonds of the denominations of dollars (800), one hundred dollars (\$10x), five hundred dollars (\$10x), five hundred dollars (\$10x).

dollars (\$500), and one thousand dollars (\$1,000). INTEREST ommence from date of subscription, or the accrued from the let of March can be paid in coin, or r notice, in United States notes or notes o ional Banks, adding fifty (50) per cent. to the count for premium. C. H. CLARK,

COURTH NATIONAL BANK,

723 Arch Street, DESIGNATES DEPOSITORY AND PINANCIAL

PHILADELPHIA,

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

This Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions to

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN,

sened in the form of THREE-YEARS TREASURY NOTES, interest payable semi annually in sawful money, on the 15th days of February and August re-These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, interest payable in COIN, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15th, 1887. These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500. pectively of each year. These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$61,000. Interest will be allowed to the 16th of lugust next on subscriptions prior to that date. Subscriptions subsequent to that date will be required to ray the accrued interest. A commission of \$20 one ter cent. Will be allowed on all subscriptions of \$25,000

SAM'L J. MAC MULLAN,

## U. S. 10-40s.

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JAY COOKE & CO. OFFER FOR SALE THE NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN, Bearing Five Per Cent. Interest IN COIN. tedeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the plea-Redeemable any time after TRN YEARS, at the pleature of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS fier date. Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BUNDS re issued for this Loan, of same denominations as the ive-Twontes. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable ive-Twontes. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable ive-Twontes. The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable ive-Trope is a second in the interest fall of the second in the interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year. Until let September, the accrued interest from 1st March is required to be paid by purchasers in coin, or in legal currency, adding 60 per cent, for premium, until further rotice.

All other Government Eccurities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO.,

114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. SPECIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD. SMALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES. SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, of the denomination of and 180s, can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881.

the same denomination. JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South THIRD Street, Phila. TATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY-CON-

ting a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to Expish New Companies With CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSPER BOOK, ORDER OF TRANSFER.

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

432 CHESTNUT Street. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
In connection with their extensive Cabinet business,
are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES, And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS. Which are pronounced by all who have used them to he up rior to all others for the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous paroots throughout the union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

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IMPORTERS OF MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES. GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY. MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS, to which they

TY10-9m INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.

CURTAIN GOODS.

I E. WALRAVEN, (SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARBYL.)

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719 OHESTNUT 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 Blue.
PEINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz. FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETS. BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-

INGS. &c., from various Milis DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street.

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TAILORS,

JOHN KELLY,

612 CHESTNUT STREET,

Will, from this date, sell SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES

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On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought before the rise, which they will sell at moderate prices. Terms net cash. GENTS' FTRNISHING GOODS. CPRING AND SUMMER.

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

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(SUCESSOR TO HILL & EVANS,) 1035 CHESTNUT STREET. The "Model Shoulder-Seam Shirt."

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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. je10 famw6m

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

JOHN C. ARRISON, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

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

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also, tantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 814 CHEST NUT STREET,
Four doors below the Continents

DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPOLTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at WERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. PAPER HANGINGS. ARGE ASSORTMENT OF PAPER-

т. J. сооке, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN PAPER HANGINGS, No. 602 ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side.

The attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF PAPER HANGINGS, Embracing all qualities from 12% CENTS TO THE FINEST GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS. Also, an entirely new article of

GOLD AND SILK PAPERS myl-smwtf Just RECEIVED. COOKING GLASSES. JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

S16 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, 8000 PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. PICTURE AND FIPE.

DRAIN PIPE.

DRAIN PIPE.

DRAIN PIPE.

DRAIN PIPE.

Sizes, from 2 to 15 inch diameter, with all kinds of branches, bends, and traps, for sale in any quantity.

Sizes, from 2 to 15 inch dors per yard 35c.

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TERRA COTTA CHIMNEY TOPS,
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TOTTA guard Tops, for curing smooty of the property To forwit S. A. HARRISON.

NACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &C.

1010 Johnson Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerol, latecaught fat fish, in assorted packages.

2,000 bbis. New Bastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax
2,000 bbis. New Bastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax
2,000 bbis. New Bastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax
2,000 boxes Lobec. Sealed, and No. 1 Herring.
2,000 bbis new Mess Shad.
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This secret of enamelling the skin being only known o Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed m plants and harmless rums. Which produce the mos brilliant complexion, and give a soft, even texture to the skin, like that of an infant. I.Email de Paris cleaness the pores from those un-sightly black worm specks and small particles which signity that with speaks and anish particles which give coarseness to the complexion, and by cleaning produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is especially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'lle Vestvall,

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Jules Jared's "Email de Paris' is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished typry to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" in the polished the country of invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sun-EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, he low Chestrut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENK, mporters of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.

MONDAY, AUGUST 1, 1864.

The Besieged Rebel Cities. ROGRESS OF THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON—EFFECT OF THE LATE BOMBARDMENT OF SUMPTER-THE BATTLE OF WEDNESDAY AT DEEP BOTTOM-GEN. Habcock's corps redeems itself—rebel news FROM ATLANTA-THE CITY SHELLED BY OUR

Our siege guns have again opened on Fort Sump-ter, in consequence of the plainly visible rebel activ-lty in repairing it. The bombardment is the heaviest of any the Fort has suffered during the past eight months. The firing, thus far, has been from the land patteries, unaided by those of the fleet. Faultiess range has been secured by the gunners, each shot when striking, doing splendid execution. The appearance of the fort has been much altered within the last few days; in fact, so great is the change that one would hardly recognize the heap of ruins he sees lying in the water between Cummings' Point and the opposite shore as ever having formed a part of a formidable fort. Sometimes a single heavy shot will cause a half-ton of debris to fall into the sea. A complete passage or lane has been made through about the centre, the result of constant firing at a given point in the wall. So wide and deep is the passage that a clear view of a considerable portion of Sullivan's Island is obtained. For some time past it has been a matter of doubt whether the rebels have guns mounted in Sumpter. Information has been lately received by Gen. Foster which throws much light upon the subject. It has been ascertained beyond a doubt that the rebels have five guns on the channel side of the fort. These guns are all of heavy calibre. Two of them are in a good condition, one is in poor condition, and the remaining two are disabled, or, at any rate, are not in working order. Beside the heavy guns, they have four 12 pound howitzers, which at night they hoist by means of ropes and pulleys to small platforms on the top of the masonry. These howitzers are trained in such a direction as to

oppose the efforts of an assaulting party. Before lawlight, the pieces are lowered down into a recess of the fort, and are thus invisible to parties outside.

The enemy does not fire from either the light or heavy guns. His intention is to wait until the monitors get between the fort and Sullivan's Island before he opens. The lower casemates have never been damaged; they have simply been encased by the falling debris. All around the interior of the fort is a ditch filled with water. The earth and other material displaced in the forming of the ditch on hear thrown up to make a sort of parape Two bomb-proofs have been erected near the ient. A new magazine has also been constructed, the old one having been blown up by our guns Since the late bombardment commenced the rebels have lost over one hundred in killed and wounded. No casualties occur unless the men are at work on exposed parts of the fort. The bomb-proofs and wer casemates afford all the security required. It s understood the bombardment will be continued until Gen. Foster is satisfied that the destruction

of the work is complete.

The Port Royal New South gives following description of the general aspect of the affairs on Morris Island:

The jails constructed at Hilton Head for the accommodation of the rebel prisoners who are to be sent to Cummings' Point were transferred to Morris Island at the first of the week. While the laborers were engaged erecting two of the jails, the rebels commenced shelling from James Island. Two or three of the missles struck the roots of the buildings. The shelling of Charleston is an every-day amusement with the 3d Rhode Island; boys. Since the announcement by the rebel Geheral Jones that Union prisoners were placed under fire, the number of daily shots into the "Cradle of Secssion" has increased to a most satisfactory extent.

Union prisoners were placed under fire, the number of daily shots into the "Cradle of Secession" has increased to a most satisfactory extent.

The weather in this portion of the country has been decidedly hot. From 4 A. M. to 10 A. M. the weather is unusually oppressive, from the fact that the breeze dies away and leaves us without scarcely a particle of stirring atmosphere. The entire aspect of affairs, however, is greatly changed within the past few months. The topography of the island has undergone numerous important changes within that time. The sea has been the principal agent in bringing about the results referred to. Its constant dashing against the banks and ridges of sand has weshed portions of them completely away, while the bench at low tide has been made one waste extended plain, reaching far out toward the water. A peculiarity of the island is the fact of the almostotal absence of vegetation. On the side near the marsh a spare growth of rank weeds relieves the eye of the monotonous glistening of the heaps of sand. A few stunted trees also may be observed. In approaching the island from the direction of the light-ships, a beautiful sight is presented to the eye at beholding the rows and clusters of white tents that cover the lower district. The attractiveness of the scene is considerably heightened by the presence of regimental flags which are placed at intervals from one to the other and of the island, not forgetting those which float in proud defiance over captured Wagner and Greeg. Who can look upon those flags and not be reminded of the events that have transpired to place them there?

ATLANTA.

THE BATTLE AT DEET BOTTOM ON WEDNESDAY LAST. The attack by the rebels on General Foster seems to have resolved itself into an attack on the rebels by General Hancock. The rebels were evidently preparing to move upon our position, and their formidable dispositions of troops induced General Grant to despatch troops to General Foster's as-

Grant to despatch troops to General Foster's assistance.

On Tuesday afternoon last, at 4½ o'clock, the 2d Corps, under General Hancock, soon after followed by the cavalry corps of Sheridan, withdrew from its position on the left of our line, and marched rapidly toward Point of Rocks on the Appointatox, which was crossed early in the evening, Barlow's division, preceding Mott's, formerly Birney's, and Gibbon's bringing up the rear. An order had been issued during the day by General Hancock, announcing the initiation of a movement where success depended mainly on the discipline of his troops, and instructing any one who might fall into the hands of the enemy to refuse to give the division or corps to which they had been attached. As is seldom the case, but lew stragglers brought up the rear of the rapidly-marching column, which, at 3 A. M. Wedneday, reached the James river at Jones' Neck, and silently crossed over to Deep Bottom on a muffled pontoon, which had been laid several days previous. A brigade of the 19th Army Corps, with its left resting on Fourmile creek, formed theright of Foster's line at Deep Bottom, but took no part in the action. Soon after daybreak Sheridan's cavalry, following the 2d Corps, crossed the river, and taking the New Market road, occupied a position several miles on the right of the infantry, which immediately on crossing had deployed into line of battle, the 3d forming the right, the 1st the centre, and the 2d the left. From the point of crossing a road running through an open field leads to another bordering a pine forest, and running nearly at right angles with the former. Along this road the enemy had thrown up a strong line of rife-pits, which was occupied by Kershaw's division of South Carolinians. Near the junction of the roads mentioned were posted six pieces of artillery, four of which afterward fell into our possession. Skirmishing commenced at 73c clock, our men steadily advancing under a sharp fire from the enemy in the pits.

The artillery of the enemy immediately opened

men steadily advancing under a sharp in the pits.

The aitsery of the enemy immediately opened, but so inaccurate was the range of their guns that but very few casualties were sustained on our side from the shelling. In the meantime the gunboat. Mendota, lying in the river, opened with 100-pound Parrotts on the enemy, and judging from the splintered pines in close proximity to the robol works, with such effect as to hasten the abandonment of their rile-nits.

with such effect as to hasten the abandonment of their rifle-pits.

At 8½ o'clock the skirmish line of Barlow's division, consisting of the 183d Pennsylvania, Colonel Lynch, the 28th Massachusetts, Captain Flemming, and the 5th New Hampshire, Major Larkin, supported by the 28th Michigan, Captain Daily, charged the enemy's line, and by a skillfully and rapidly executed flank movement drove the rabels from their pits, capturing in the assault the four 20 pound Parrott guns before mentioned, together with several prisoners. The enemy then foll back in confusion over a mile; and, as is their wont, immediately commenced entrenching in a commanding position. Owing to the difficulty of planting artiflery, some delay took place in posting our guns and following up the temporary success we had obtained. At sunset on Wednesday night, however, a battery was got into position in full view of the rebel line, and was about to open on the enemy, when they were discovered falling back behind, where it was believed they would commence the construction of a new line of entrenchments. The firingion both sides was heavy for an hour or two, but it is asserted that the losses on both sides were insignificant. The 3d Division of the 2d [Corps suffered severely. The loss of the 110th was particularly heavy, because of its exposed position. exposed position.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM ATLANTA — CONTINUOUS
SKIRMISHING COING ON—SHELLS THROWN INTO exposed position.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 26th ult. prints the subjoined despatch from Gen. Hood as important news:

ATLANTA, July 23, 1864.

Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:
In the engagement yesterday we captured eighteen stands of colors instead of five, and thirteen guns instead of twenty-two, as previously reported.

Brigadier Gen. Mercer was not wounded.
All is quiet to-day, except a little picket firing and occasional shells thrown into the city.

J. B. Hoop, General.

From this it will be seen. says the Enomirer, that

occasional shells thrown into the city.

J. B. Hood, General.

From this it will be seen, says the Engairer, that the battle, begun under such favorable auspices on Friday, and continued so successfully, was not resumed on Saturday nor en Sunday. General Hood, in his first desputch atter the fight, was mistaken as to the number of cannon captured by our troops. This is a small matter. If he had killed MoPherson and driven Sherman across the Chattahoochies, we should have been content without taking a gan or a prisoner. As far as we are able to penetration or a prisoner. As far as we are able to penetration the state of affairs, the chief truits of Friday's into the state of affairs, the chief truits of Friday's position west and north of the town is unchanged, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city, or, if changed at all, he has pressed nearer the city. This is uncomfortable proximity, as the into it. This is uncomfortable proximity in the bary with the idea of cleaning it. This was observed by the guard, and no particular notice taken of it. He managed to get it out in the bay with his head within the barrel, but, as fate bay, where the waves became larger, the barrel, turned, and he was drowned.

Jared's Email de Paris," for Enamelling
the Skin.
This secret of enamelling the skin being only known y the 11th Texas regiment. All quiet this Of the magnitude of the campaign the same paper thus discourses:

No one of the great established Powers of Europe has ever been able to withstand, half so long, half so formidable a military power as has been brought to bear against the Sonthern Confederacy. The military operations of Napoleon the Great never exceeded, indeed, never equalled in magnitude those which have been employed for subjugating the South; and no single power or empire in Europe, save Russia, ever withstood, even for one year, the French Emperor's onset. Each fell in its turn before him, as a feeble man falls before a strong; and it finally required the combined power of all the great Powers to make successful resistance against armies that never numbered a strength equal to seventy-five per cent of the muster-rollstrength now employed by the North against this Conteileracy. If the power of self-protection and self-existence constitutes the best title to recognition, surely the successful resistance of military assaults, formidable beyond all precedent, must be the best proof of that power; and it is simply ridiculous for the nations of the earth to affect to doubt the stamina of a Commonwealth which heroically and successfully withstances an exertion of power for its destruction under which any one of them would be crushed to atoms. Of the magnitude of the campaign the same pape

Refugees from Rebeldom at Cairo.

Refugees from Rebeldom at Cairo.

A Cairo (III.) correspondent says:

"Refuges are still arriving at this post in large numbers. They are devoid of clothing; food, or money, and repose upon the levee, unprotected by a friendly roof, and without any means of helping themselves. In fact, many of them do not appear to desire to help themselves. If they desired it ever so much, however; they could not. Ninety-five of these poor houseless wretches, driven from their homes at the South by the comerciption officer and the fear of starvation for themselves and little ones, arrived last night on the steamer Belle of St. Louis. As I write, the most helpless of the number lie upon the hard ground, within, my view, covered only by the filthy rags they have brought from Secssis, the thermometer at ninety, and their unprotected heads and faces exposed to the full blaze of a nounday sun. Four died before morning. How many more may die ere night sets in, Providence only can foretell. But a single rough small cofin of unpainted pine, borne upon the shoulders of a colored man in the direction of the group, informs me that one more 'poor unfortunate' has been added to the hundreds which repose in our city cemetery or in the Potters' field. There is a mother and her two children, one barely out of arms, sitting beneath the body of a wagon, upon which are loaded her household goods. Near this mother is a wife attending apparently the last hours of her emaclated husband. Beyond her sits a man, who, more fortunate than the remainder, has possessed himself of an old umbrella, perched upon a pile of bedding, looking upon the sufferings of those around him with appendingly it to be permitted a blank scace in existence, purchased even at the expense of hisbrains or his soul's salvation. Little chidren's forms press the flinty leve, comely women—a few only—lie upon the hard earth, their faces to the sun. And, as the wheels of cart, dray and wagon, and the feet of pedestrian pass them, they turn not, neither do they give forth any signs of

Captain Winslow of the Kearsarge. HIS PART IN THE NAVAL PIGHT AT FORT PILLOW A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial tells this pleasant story of the commander of the Kear-

"I send you a little reminiscence of Captain

sarge:

"I send you a little reminiscence of Captain Winslow, the brave and successful commander of the Keersarge. While the Federal fleet of Commodore—since Admiral—Davis was hammering away at Fort Pillow, one of the strongest forts the rebels have ever occupied, along about the middle of May two years past, your correspondest, with eight or ten scribblers for the press, occupied comfortable quarters with Captain Dan. Musselman upon the steemer Dickey, then used as the storeship or commissary department of the fleet.

"I am sure that all will remember the jovial, elderly gentleman, in the undress uniform of a naval officer, who joined our mess, one day, immediately after the arrival of the despatch boat from Cairo. He was rather short, had a small, quick black eye, gray whiskers, and the little hair he had left upon his head was fast assuming an fron gray hue. He was agreeable in his manners, but rather peculiar, some of us thought, in his conversation and daily walk, speaking in a rapid, disjointed style, and using language that smacked strongly of the sait seas. In fact, as the sequel has revealed, he was an out-and-out-sailor—having passed the greater part of his life in the naval service of the Enited States—and he talked in a way peculiar to the ocean, with which few of the Bohemians about had any extensive acquaintance. This gentleman was also noted for his fits of abstraction and absent-mindedness—and it soon began to be whispered among the knowing ones that he was a little cracked in the upper story—had lost a portion of his batteries—in fact, was not considered exactly sound in his mind. Few questions were asked the officers, and although perfectly open and easy of approach to those who properly sought his acquaintance, he seldom intruded upon the conversation of others, seemed rather to prefer quiet and the perusal of a huge copy of the Bible, with which the Dickey had been provided by Captain Musselman.

"Few of the correspondents had made much proverse with the naval officer when he was in-

which the Dickey had been provided by Captain Musselman.

"Few of the correspondents had made much progress with the naval officer when he was invited on board the Benton to dine with Commodote Davis. It was only when he emerged from his state-room in full uniform, that we discovered his rank in the navy to be that of a commander. Of course he had come down to supersede somebody. Such, at least, was the natural supposition. But we were wrong. He had just returned from a three years' cruise, had applied for and been placed upon active service—not exactly where he wanted to be—in the Western waters. He had reported to the Commodore and awaited further orders.

placed upon active service—not exactly where he wanted to be—in the Western waters. He had reported to the Commodore and awaited further orders.

"The morning of the 10th day of May arrived. The rebel fleet appeared, rounding the point just after the breaklast hour. The well-remembered and to us disastrous battle of the day—the first in which a Confederate fleet had met a Federal fleet upon the waters of the Majssisippi—was then fought. It is not the purpose of this sketch to reproduce the occurrences of that day; suffice it that glowing, and, as usual, untruthful accounts of it were telegraphed from Cairo to the New York Heraid, and as usual, the illustrated papers copied their engravings from the first and faulty relations. The result may be summed up thus: half an hour's fight to capture a mortar boat on the part of our fleet. Several of the rebel boats badly shattered, many men killed—two of our best gunboats; the Clincinaati and Mound City, sunk, the commander of the former and many of his men severely wounded. Perhaps a loss in our fleet of eight or ten; seamen killed.

"In the excitement occasioned by the battle, a distant view of which we had from the deck of the Dickey, the captain was lost sight of. It was not until after all was over, and the entire loss had been ascertained, the despatches written, the wounded cared for, the despatches written, the wounded cared for, the despatches written, the despature of the badly-whipped fieet of the rebeis for Memphis, 'the captain,' all covered with perspiration, powder, dust, gravel, and smoke, had returned to the store-boat in an open skiff, which he had borrowed from the stern of the Dickey, in the confusion of the fight, and which he had propelled with his own hands.

"He had been absent during the entire conflict. It was later also learned that, unable to stand the pressure and remain an inactive spectator of the sound of cannon, he had visited successfully nearly every gunboat in the Federal fleet, and undanuted by whitzing shot and flying shells, exerte

hot chase.

"The 'captain' was Captain John A. Winslow,
"The 'captain' was Captain John A. Winslow,
of the Kearsarge, the man who fought, and with the
aid of Yankee tars, sunk and completely destroyed
the pirate Alabama, commanded by the Confederate Captain Semmes. Winslow was subsequently
appointed to the charge of the Baron De Kalh, and
later transferred to the craft he now commands."

The "water large sum as the pirate Allabama, commanded by assequent large of the Baron De Kalb, and later tunnsferred to the eraft he now commanded."

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SHOOTING CASE.—On Thursday evening, about nine o'clock, a pairol guard was going his rounds on Market place, Georgetown, when he same across a soldier, whom he arrested. The soldier made a good deah of resistance, and manager to get away. The guard ordered him to halt. The soldier continued his endeavor to escape, when the guard fired and shot him dead. It was discovered from papers found upon the person of the soldier, who was taken to Forrest Hall prisen, that his more was William Leary, Co. A. 121st New York Volunteers. He had in his possession thirty-three collars and a silver watch. The ball, after passing through him, struck a thair on the parement, and glanding off west up the street about fifty yards, and entered the front door of Douglass' market store, on the nosth side of Bridge street, and lodged in a rear apartment. George Feerson, who keeps a restaurant on Market place, was shot in the hand by a buckshot from the same discharge. Yesterday the coroner held an inquest.—Washington Chronicle, Saturday.

A REBEL OPINIOR—THE PRESIDENT'S "ULTIMA"
TEM" HEARTLLY ENDOESED—SANDERS AND STS
GLIQUE REPUBLATED—THE VISIT OF KIRKL AND
ACQUESE TO BICHROND DOUBTED—OF IT NOWE
KNAW—IF THEY DID ENTER, THEY ARE DENOUNCED AS SPIES AND PEDDLESS—PRAUE
FROM MR. LINCOLN.
THE GROWN STRILLS ENVESTS IN the Richmond The following article appears in the Richmond Enaminer of last Tuesday, the 20th ult. A perusal will show what the rebels think of the "peace ne gotiations," and of the "unanthorized and officious who were prominent in conducting them persons." Who were prominent in conducting them:
"For the first time we have the pleasure of heartily approving a State paper of Abraham Lincoln. It
is his letter addressed "To Whom It May Concern."
It concerns Messrs. Holcombe, C. C. Clay, and
George N. Sanders, and we would fordly believe, no
other person, or persons whomsoever. When officious individuals go creeping round by back doors,
asking interviews with Lincoln for 'a full interchance of sentiments, it wives us sincere gratifica-

The Feace Negotiations.

cicus individuals go creeping round by back doors, asking interviewe with Lincoln for 'a full interchange of sentiments,' it gives us sincere gratification to see them reprined, yes, kicked, from said back door. To Abraham we deliberately say 'bravo,' or, if he likes it better, 'bully!' Think of an ex-Senator from Alabama, and a Virginian member of Congress—for we say nothing of the third 'negotiator'—exposing themselves gratultously, idly and unbidden, to receive such an ignominious robust at the hards of the truculent bustoon of lilitois.

"The eccentric procedure of these two gentlemen has all the air of a device of the ingenious Sanders. He it was who, sinding Mr. Clay and Mr. Holcombe travelling in Canada for their health, and sojourning at the Oliston House, bethought him of getting them into a correspondence about peace; and it was he who opened it himself by letter to no less a person than that sanguinary phllanthropist, Horace Greeley, asking him (Greeley) to procure a safe conduct for the party to Washington, and thence to Richmond. It appears that Greeley, at first thinking this was a real embassy to offer submission, eagerly promised the safe conduct in the Presidents in mine. They replied they were not exactly and altogether plenipotentiaries, but had no doubt that "If the circumstances disclosed in the correspondence?" were communicated to Richmond, they or somebody else would be invested with "full-powers! And what were the circumstances disclosed? We learn this from a long letter of Messie. Clay and Rolcombe, written after their repulse. The circumstances disclosed were nothing in the world except Greeley's unauthorized offer of a safe conduct. They say—and, in nothing in the world except Greeley's unauth rized offer of a safe conduct. They say—and, reading what they say, remember that it is eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a palt

ler from him. He is all right. God bless Galorge James. He should be promoted.—Reading Journal.
FRANKLIN COUNTY POLITICS.—The Franklin Repository of this week says: The Union County Convention met here on Tuesday last, and unartimostly nominated Alex. K. McClure, of Guillord, for Assembly; Hugh B. Davisson, of Chambersburg, for Commissioner; J. H. Criswell, of Green, burg, for Commissioner; J. H. Criswell, of Green, for Director of the Poor, and Morrow R. Skinner, of Lurgan, for Anditor. Congressional conferees were chosen favorable to Gent W. H. Koontz, of Somerset, for Congress, and Hon. Alex. King, of Bedford, for Judge. The convention was entirely harmonious in its action. A series of sound resolutions were adopted. reading what they say, remember that it is two
eminent Confederate gentlemen addressing a patry
Abolitionist editor, not having the presumption to
write to the Emperor Abraham himself—texacting
no conditions but that we should be duly accredited
from Richmond, as bearers of propositions looking
to the establishment of peace, thus proposing a basis
for a conference as comprehensive as we could desire, it seemed to us that the President opened a
door that had previously been closed against the
Confederate States for a full interchange of sentments, a free discussion of conflicting opinions, and
an untrammelled effort to remove all causes of controversy by liberal negotiations. What right had
they to even allude to propositions looking to the
establishment of peace? Who commissioned them
to interchange sentiments with Lincoln? And what
do they mean by causes of controvery and liberal
negotiations? If these officious gentlemen had been
received at Washington, and had been accredited
from Richmond, we should have felt very nervous
on the subject of those liberal negotiations. However, Lincoln, so soon as he was informed there
were such people looking about that back door, surmising that it was now partly open, though 'previously closed,' and parijing with. a New York
editor to the hope of getting admittance—shnt up
the door with a bang right in their three noses, and
warned them off by a notice—'To Whom it May
Coppern.'

"14, is suggested that perhaps the cunning device monious in its action. A series of sound resolutions were adopted.

Large Fire.—The extensive steam tannery establishment of J. W. Jones was entirely destroyed by fire on Thursday, the 21st inst. The tannery is on Evitts' creek on the State line, a part of the premises being in Maryland, and part in Pennsylvania. The fire caught from sparks from the boiler in the afternoon about half past four, and in an hour the buildings and stock were entirely destroyed. There was a high wind at the time, that caused the flames to spread rapidly. The loss is estimated at about thirty thousand dollars. A large quantity of tanned leather hid away in vats to secrete it from the expected rebel raiders was saved.—Bedford Ing.

The Crops in Berks County.—The Reading Daily Times assures us that the crops are elegant. The wheat, although not so thick on the ground, was never better in quality. The same holds good as regards the rye; while the oats crop is better than it has been for years, both as regards quantity and quality. The late rain, owing to the storm which accompanied it, did about as much harm as good. Deep ploughers will have good crops, while thiose who merely skimmed the surface of the ground will have mere apologies. Potatoes were vastly benefitted by the rain.

HON. JAMES H. CAMPBELL, Minister to Sweden, will eathly the femily from New York for Elver-

mere apologies. Potatoes were vastry benefitted by the rain.

Hon. James H. Campbell, Minister to Sweden, will sail with his family from New York for Liverpool, in the steamship Scotia, on Wednesday, August 10th. On Thursday last a number of Mr. Campbell's friends learning that he would sail on the 16th, to enter upon the duties of his mission, addressed him a complimentary note, requesting that he might meet them at a "social reunion," in Pennsylvania Hall, 'The request was acceded to, and on Saturday evening last it took place, and everything passed off in a most delightful manner. The "fruit supper" was all that could be desired by the participants. Speeches, songs and sentiments made the hours gilde rapidly away.

Harvest.—The farmers in this section of the country have, we believe, finished cutting their wheat. In some places the crop was but half a yield, while in other parts of the country it was very good. The yield has been much better than was at first anticipated. Harvest hands were very scarce, and in many instances the farm lassies were compelled to labor in the field.—Bellefonte (Centre co.) Press.

Rodbertes.—One day last week a lady had her replace velocity of \$100. the door with a bang right in their three noses, and wained them off by a notice—'To Whom it May Concern.'

"It is, suggested that perhaps the cunning device of Mr. Sanders was only a contrivance for helping the Peace party in the enemy's country; that the answer of Mr. Lincoln was just the very kind of answer which the "many counselled" George expected, and that it is to be used to show how feroclously and unrelentingly the present Yankee Administration is bent on war and repulses the slightest hint of peace. As usual with such excessively cunning schemes, this one not only deleats itself, but helps the cause which it was possibly intended to damage. To exhibit an ex-Senator and a member of Congress of the rebel States thus timidly crawling, by a roundabout way to the footstool of the Emperor of the Yahoos, whining and snivelling about peace and "liberal negotiations," and haughtly refused even admittance to the sovereign presence, will serve, not the peace, but the war party, because it will be used to create the impression that the Confederacy must be in the agonies of death when two such distinguished legislators make so pitiful an attempt to reach the ear of offended majesty. If such was the idea, then in this case, as in the other, "those whom it may concern" have got what they descree.

"Has any one seen the Reverend Colonel Jacquess Press.

Robert relieved, at the depot in this place, of \$100.
Even Bellefonte, quiet out-of-the-way place that it is, is not exempt from visits from members of the light-ingered fraternity.

"Has any one seen the Reverend Colonel Jacquess and one Edmund Kirke? What are the detectives about? Here have been two spies, manifestly spies, "at the Spottswood Hotel, Richmond, on a secret mission," and now, instead of being in Castle Thunder, Kirke and the Rev. Colonel are again in their own country, giving mysterious hints to the Washington correspondents about their three days' entertainment in Richmond, and about "two interviews" which they say they had with Mr. Davis. They cannot disclose "for the present"—those deep diplomats—what passed at those interviews, but "it is intimated"—and here is truly a startling fact—"that Mr. Davis would consent to nothing short of the recognition of the Southern Confederacy." Of course these two Yankees were spies; or else they wanted to sell something in Richmond which they had run through the lines; or probably they combined the two objects. Our passport system, we fear, is but little protection, and the detectives are not sufficiently vigilant.

Howsever that may be, there is now certainly a renewal of hose vague-whisperings of peace, which have several times before circulated through society. Many think that, peace is in the air. Peace, and rumors of peace froat sevenud us, and men dream of peace at right. We have seen here unauthorized and officious persons, both Union and rebel, repair respectively. North, and, Sonth about the same moment, as it were, snuffling peace, as horses sunff water in the desert. If gold declines a little in New York, even in the teeth of military disaster, the News says it is because there is a sort of instinctive feeling that we are on the eve of peace. This is not unnatural; the plain avowals of the enemy's press four months ago, that this year's campaign must be the final one; the near approach of Lincoln's bloody term, the imminent financial ruin of the United States, all combine to produce not so much a op-viction as a presentiment, that we are soon to have then at this and may be so. Peace may be nearer to us descrive.
"Has any one seen the Reverend Colonel Jacquess light-ingered fraternity.
A young man from the Agricultural College, who had entered the one hundred days' service, while here on furlough was robbed of \$20, it being all the money he had in his possession. From the many little thefis that have been committed lately, we inter that some one in our midst is quite an adapt in the business. Can he not be discovered !—Ibid. that some one in our midst is quite an adapt in the business. Can he not be discovered t—Bid.

A Subscriber Indignant—The writer of the following note seems to include himself among the persons indicated last week in our notice of Buchanan's arrival. Let him speak for himself.

Bedford, July 22d, 1864.

Mr. B. F. Moneil—You will please discontinue my paper and also myadvertisement, as I don't wish to have anything to do with so slanderous a sheet.—I have about the same friendship for J. Davis that I bear for A. Lincoln, which may give you some idea how well I like him. Please send my bill, and you will oblige yours, &c.

Mr. Mengel does not avow himself a friend of Jeff. Davis, of course he don't. He and those who think with him show their friendship for the "Confederacy" by resisting every thing done by the Government to crush out the rebellion.—In this way they are of more service to Jeff. Davis than they possibly could be by openly proclaiming their sympathy for him.—Bedford Inquirer.

A New Campaign Paper.—We are in receipt

peace. And it may be so. Peace may be nearer to us than we think, and may come suddenly, though one cannot see precisely how. One thing, however, is clear—so desirable an event cannot be hastened by consteur negotiators "exchanging sentiments" ciear—so desirable an event cannot be hastened by amateur negotiators "exchanging sentiments;" with Mr. Lincoln; nor by blockade runners thrust-ing "interviews" on Mr. Davis; nor by any possi-ble or conceivable correspondence between George Samers and Horace Greeley. The Infant Prophet.

It has been stated that a baby was born during the past week, and immediately spoke the prophecy contained in the following lines, when it instantly died. It is astopishing that the infant seer should atter such regular verse. The prophecy may i true, though the story is not: Now to a wendrous tale give ear, That cometh from another sphere.

That cometh from another sphere.

The angry sun had gone to rest.

For many days in the red west;

The angry moon rose in the east,

Each night its round face more decreased,

Until its sharp and double horn

Forewent the dawn and fled the morn;

The smoky firmament of stars

Waxed bloodily like unto Mars;

The brazen noon oppressed men's brains;

Upon the seas fell all the rains;

The fields were scorched to stubble dead;

No dews at night the grass roots fed;

The cows from stinted herbage took

Their fruitless way to find the brook;

The timid maiden bent her ear

Hoping the thunder-quake to hear;

Earth cried unto the floods in vain;

On just or unjust fell no rain. On just or unjust fell no rain. War's trumpet pealed the land throughout,
And the drum roll and battle shout;
Death came and knocked at every door.
And spread his pall all pleasures o'er;
Music was stilled and mothers wept;
Widows to break their sorrows slept;
Brothers and lovers back ne'er came—
Instead, a hollow sound of fame.
And still rolls down the brazen sky,
The trumpet peal and battle cry.

A Delphian oracle doth stand,
To answer guest of all the land;
Such portents may no people see
And lack the words of prophecy:
That mightiest miracle of earth,
A Delphian babe is brought to birth;
Lo, scarce into our mundane sphere
It entereth, when it speaks: It entereth, when it speaks: \*\*\*

"Give ear,

Ye people whom the Lord hath chose:
Ere three months fly, your vanguished foes—
The foes of freedom and mankind—
In chains or order shall ye bind,

If we write convections the just.

So spake the child, and ceased its breath; Instant its lips were sealed by death.

PERSONAL. - General Halleck tells a curious story of "Jomini," showing his remarkable knowledge of mili-tary strategy, or what the French call strategic intuition. One cannot but regret that the quality was

— On Thursday, our estimable fellow-edusen, X.
F. Anderson, Esq., who, for a period of nearly forty
years, has held a responsible position in the Treasury Department, left his family apparently in good
health and spirits on his way to the office. At the comer, within a few yards of his house, he stopped a moment and caressed some little children who were there at play. About noon, whilst in the active performance of his duties, this excellent man was struck with death, and in a few moments was a corpse. Mrs. Anderson was sent for and instantly repaired to the department, but life was extinct.
The deceased gentleman had reached his seventy-

second year, and was universally respected.—Wash The London Morning Herald speeks of their New York correspondent "Manhattan," the late Joseph H. Scoville, 25 " a splendid instance of lofty virtue." ington Chronicle.

A CANADIAN journal reports that several "considerable droves of horses, purchased in Western Canada on Confederate account, have passed down on the royal mail steamers during the past few days, destined for Quebec. At that port, it is understood, they will be shipped for a Mexican port, and thence passed over into the Confederacy."

A PRAT company is about to be formed in Rochester to surply that city with fuel. It seems that the peat can be cut, dried; and conveyed to the city at a much less cost than coal. Long Island and New Jersey, it is said, are likely to produce large quantities, and the method of drying the peat and preparing it for market has been patented. THE STATE. TERRIPLE A COIDENT AT THE PHENIX COLLIERY, NEAR LLEWE LLYN.—On Saturday eyening, 23d utf., one of the most terrible accidents it has been our lot to record in connection with mining in this county, happened at the west slope of the Phenix Coulty, happened at the west slope of the Phenix Coulty, happened at the west slope is about two himdred and slavy vards in depth, and descends at nimbred and slavy vards in depth, and descends at an angle of about 80 degrees. On Saturday eventing as one of the cars wa's coming up filled with miners returning from their work to proceed home, and just as the car reached the top of the slope, two coils of the wire rope a tached to it which winds around a large drum at the cheal of the slope, tipped around a large drum at the car down suddenly from the drum, and let the car down suddenly about sixty feet. The sud den shock when the car reached that distance sn apped its chain rings, throwing off a couple of the men who were standing on the platform. That s wed their lives. The ing on the platform. That s we have their lives. The slope. Ten men were instantly killed, and one man died subsequently from his in turies. The bodies were terribly morghed, and seve cal when brought to the surface were begond recogn ition:

A Shreeve Scouder was taken by visioner in one of O'Hair, the Leader of the Illinois Insur-

A correspondent of the St. Louis Republican says:

A letter has been published in the Chicago Tribune and copied into the Illinois Journal, in which an account is given of the killing of John H. O'Hair, sheriff of Coles county, and John Frazier, who were concerned in the Coles county riots several months ago. In the letter it is stated that O'Hair and Frazier were mysteriously killed, and that the former was found with seventeen builet holes through him, and the latter with nine; that no one could be found on whom to charge their expection."

This letter is published approvingly by both the papers mentioned. They call it an execution, and speak of those who did the supposed deed as a vergers." It the deed had been committed as stated, it was nothing more or less than marrier, whatever crimes O'Hair and Frazisr may herefore have beer guilty of. But I mention the matter for the purpose of saying that the whole story is untrue, and made out of the whole cloth! I have to-day seen gentlemen directly from Coles county, who tell me there is not a word of trutbin it, and that O'Hair is not in Coles county, and has not been there since the riot. Should he return to said county, he would undoubtedly be arrested and tried before the court for the crimes he stands indicted for, and, if he should so return, he would be extitled to a fair trial. were terribly mangled, and seere that when brought to the surface were beyond recogn ition;

A Shrewd Suldier.—George J. Mes, of the 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, was taken p. Mooner in one of the battles near Petersburg, but it seems that he was not in love with Fixle, and resolv ed to get home if he could. So her suddenly became a rebel, entered the ranks of seme one of their collupanies, and passed himself off as a rebel soldier. Was he not from South Carolina? Did he not chimish much holy with against the infernal Yankee's? Therefore, when Early made his raid into Maryland, Master George was along. He was one of the footsore and faithful. When he had marched some 21s miles over mountains and valleys, all of a sindden a desire came over him to come into the Unio, Miney, hence he "made himself scarce." He lieft his Southern comrades, and found his way to Washington. Yesterday, his mother, in this city, had a letter from him. He is all right. God bless Gaorge, James, He should be promoted.—Reading Journal.

for, and, if he should so return, he would be entitle to a fair trial. [To the Editor of the Springfield Republican:] Noticing the different comments of the pregard to the real mission of Alexander H. phens, Vice President of the rebellious St. phens, Vice President of the rebellious States, bringing it up in reference to the late peace regitations at Naigara Falls, I desire to give a simple statement, which no doubt will put at rest the many conjectures and views taken by the people and press of the North regarding the true purport of that mission. While a telegraph operator in Richmond, Virginia, working the principal through line South, I sent a message from Jeffesson Davis to Mr. Stephens, at Augusta, Georgia, requiring his immediate presence at Richmond to attend a Cathnet meeting, and desiring him to proceed upon a mission to Washsence at Richmond to attend a Capinet meeting, and desiring him to preceed upon a mission to Washington, if his health would admit, with a peace motive. Stephens warto near propestions looking to the recognition of the independence of the Coeficiesacy, but to propose other measures which mighttend to consummate that object, confidentially named upon his arrival in Richmond. From these brief words you no doubt can fully condrm your ideas that the real basis of the rebels in negotiating a peace would be principally upon securing their recognition.

C. D. Jacobs, Telegrapher.

Springeriand, Mass., July 26:

"THE PRESS" IN WASHINGTON.—Colonel John W. Forney, editor and proprietor of the Philadelphia Press, has appointed Mr. W. W. Reitzel Washington agent of his most excellent journal. Mr. Reitzel will open on Monday, August 1, an office at No. 504 Ninth street, two doors south of the avenue, where he will be prepared to furnish those who may wish to subscribe with this valuable paper. The where he will be prepared to furnish those-who may wish to: subscribe with this valuable paper. The Press, it is well known, was at one time a great favorite in Washington, and we see no reason why it cannot be brought back to its old standing. Business men of this city would do well to advertise in this journal, as it has an extensive circulation among all classes. In conclusion, we may say, we wish The Press all the success it deserves.—Chronicle.

> FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL: STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 30.

| BRFURE BUGGET | 100 Res | 100 Res | 100 Res | 100 Res | 100 Constitution | 100 Res ....böðin 6 TIRST BOARD. 0 North Am Ins... s5 28% 3500 U S 5-20 Bonds... 100 Sch Nav.... b5 pref 38½ 400 21 Arch &t R...... b3 24 100 00 City 6's New.... 106½ 1080

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c s follows: as 10110WS:
New United States Bonds, 1881.....
New Certificates of Indebtedness....
New United States 78-10 Notes.....
Partermasters' Vouchers.
Priers for Gertificates of Indebtedness. rling Exer ange.

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government him.—Bedford Inquirer.

A NEW CAMPAIGN PAPER.—We are in receipt of the first number of a new campaign paper, called The Faher. Abraham—published at Reading. It is neatly got up and well filled with readable and instructive matter-political and literary.

The first through train on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad arrived at this place on Friday evening, being a number of freight cars.— The state of the ke., as follows: United States Sixes, 1881..... United States 7:3-10 Notes.... Certificates of Indebtedness... Quartermasters' Vouchers... As usual, the volume of stock transactions was small on Saturday last. Many of the brokers are THE Lancaster Express says that horse stealing has become so common in that and adjoining counties that it is no longer sale to purchase a horse from a stranger. out of town, and the warm weather indisposes people generally to enter into extensive speculations. The report of another rebel raid into Pennsylvania stirred the market a little, and its immediate effect A STEAM CAR has been placed on the Oakland Passenger Railway, Pittsburg. It works admira-bly. The press of that city speak in high terms of the performances.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. M. Is Havrably allown to many of the control.—Detroit Tribme.

A PATENT CANNON.—At the Sanitary Fair, in Pittsburg, there was on exhibition a patent self, breach-loading cannon, the invention of Mr. John Lee, of Marsilon, Ohlo. The gun is six feet in length, weighs about one thousand pounds, and will throw a five-pound spherical shot, or a ten-pound elongated ball three-fourths of a mile, with an eleven sunce charge of powder. The gun can be fired fifteen or twenty times a minute without danger of explosion. They can be made any required size and calibre, to throw a ball from two to three miles. Mr. Samuel Kier has become associated with Mr. Lee in the manufacture of the self breach-loading cannon, and it is the intention of Mcssrs. Lee & Kier to present a full battery of these guns to the Government at an early day.

A MODEL CITY.—Chicago—in which, by the way,

workers about ave hundred pounds, the others being of large dimensions.

"SHOEMAKERS' sons are never well shod," and although some of the best steam fire engines are made in New Hampshire, the papers of that State say that. Portamonth has no steam fire engine, which accounts for the recent savere firein that ofty. There are other places in the State equally behind the times, which they may some day learn to their sorrow.

HRARTEENDING APPAIR.—A farm house in HRARTEENDING APPAIR.—A farm house in Queensyillo, twenty-eight miles from Madison, Ind., was burnt in the midst of the night last week. Ind., was burnt in the midst of the night last week. Four little children perished in the fiames.

A COSTLY HORBE.—The Hartford Times learns that Mr. Henry Q, Beckwith has sold his chestnut horse "Grit," a fast trotter purchased by him last fall, to a party in New York, for #6,250.

A GREESE factory in Powlet, Vermont, which is supplied with the milk of 400 cows, makes daily ten or eleven onesses weighing over 100 pounds each. They command two cents more in the market than ordinary dairy cheese.

was shown in the advance in gold, which, opening at 252 %, sold up to 255 at 12 o'clock, and 255 % at 12 At the close of the day, it was quoted at about 256. Government loans fell off, the 1891 loan to 105, and the 5-20s to 108 1/2—the former being a decline of 1%, and the latter of %. The 7-30s were about steady. New city sixes advanced slightly. There THE MONTANA MINES.—Frank M. Case, of Denver, Colorado, writes to the Toledo Blade the following interesting particulars respecting the celebrated "Gregory" and "Bobtail" lodes:
"The almost unlimited wealth of the Montana Territory has for nearly two years been beyond an experiment or question. was not enough doing in company bonds to fix prices. Lebigh Valley bends fell off 1. Reading Railroad was also lower. Pennsylvania Railroad declined ½. Catawissa preferred was slightly better. The share list otherwise was very dull. Schuyl-

"The almost unlimited wealth of the Montana Territory has for nearly two years been beyond an experiment or question.
"Let me give you some facts: The two lodes which have the most notoriety are the 'Gregory' and' Bobtsil.' A Mr. Field, from thirty-three feet on the latter, took out last year \$100,000. The Black Hawk Company, on the Gregory, have done equally well. To give you some idea of the value of our developed property, I may state that five hundred feet of the Gregory, alled the 'Consolidated Gregory,' sold for a million dollars, half paid down in greenbacks, and half in stock. The prices paid for mining property here are almost beyond belief, and yet it has been proved by experiment that at such prices even it will be a good investment of greenbacks.

"I said the Gregory and Bobtsil have the greatest notoriety, yet there are hundreds, and perhaps thousands of lodes in the Territory equally as rich. Very many have been shown by development to be as rich and even richer than these two lodes."

Another Ch. Discoverry.—Mr. Nathan Morse, who owns a large tract of land at the junction of the Macon and Saline rivers, where they empty into the river Rasin, thirteen miles east of Monroe City, Michigan, was recently examining a stone quarry on the tract, when he accidentally discovered something protruding from a fissure which proved to be petroleum, specimens of which have been sent us. The oil is apparently of very fine quality, and is found at a depth of from two to five feet from the spring, in the lamediate vicinity of the surface of a rock. There is a sulphur discovery. There is also a bed of fine particles of matter resembling coal dust, which, it is said, after being dried, burns and smells like, coke. Mr. Morse invites the curious in Such matters to come and examine the premises. The discovery is certainly a very interesting one. Mr. M. is favorably known to many of the curious in Pittsburg, there was on exhibition a patent self. kill Navigation Canal preferred stock sold at 381/2, and this was the only canal stock disposed of. The coal companies are very dull. Of passenger railreads there were sales of Second and Third at 73, and Arch at 24. Producing Oil stocks continue in demand, and large sales are making at full prices. In Bank shares there is very little doing. We quote as follows: 156 for North America; 58% for Farmers' and Mechanies'; 56 for Commercial; 28 for Mechanics'; 101 for Southwark; 38 1/2 for Penn Township; 46 for Girard; 55 for City; and 82 for There is little or nothing doing in city passenger ailroad shares, and prices are nominal. We quote Second and Third..... Thirteenth and Fifteenth.....

Spruce and Pine...... Chestnut and Walnut.....

rch street..... Ridge avenue... The Boston bank statement compares as follows with that of the corresponding period of 1862 and 1863: 1864 Capital. Loans. Specie. Dept's. Circ'n. J'y 25. 29,381,700 69,976,527 5,733,277 27,905,549 9,775,548 1003. 12 27 . . 38, 231, 700 72, 850, 761 7, 811, 513 28, 941, 571 7, 246, 797 1662. J'y 28. 22,231,700 66,168,806 7,063.606 26,695,825 6,618,160 The decrease in capital and in other items is owing to the Merchants' Bank organizing under the na-The Wisconsin bank statement, July 4th, is as fol-

The quantity of coal sent from Pottsville last week was 65,702.14; by Canal 32,535.10; for the week 98,238.04 against 93,688 tons for the corresponding week last year. The trade shows but little weekly increase on the supply of coal last year from all the regions. There is, we learn, a deficiency of motive. power for transporting it to market. More coals could be turnished if it could be carried. It is intimated that the Reading Railroad Company will soon advance the rates of transportation. During the past ten years there have been built Lee & Kier to present at an early day.

A MODEL OITY.—Chicago—in which, by the way, the live Democracy intend holding their convention—is by odds the worst city of the Union; that is it the local columns of its daily ournals furnish a reflex of its social condition. In the past week there has been one murder, two sequetions, three cases of crim. con, and eighty, two free fights. On Friday last in the local columns of the Tribune we noticed accounts of a disgraceful riot; of a suicide; of a swindle of a poor stranger; of a woman dragged out of her store by the hair of her head, to be beaten by a ruffian, a perfect stranger; of a showman robbed; of the pranks of lawless soldiers, together with variences and cases of drunkenness ad libitum. Verily, the Micawbers have made a characteristic choice of a place for their convention.—The follow at the West 3,656 miles of railroad, at a cost of \$253,820,464, mostly by Eastern or imported capital.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company alone prought into Illinois \$30,000,000, and built a road which enabled the Federal Government to sell \$11, 000,000 worth of land, and the company to sell \$20, 000,000 more to actual settlers; making ever \$61, 000,000 concentrated in this State by the operation

of one company. The chief effect of this has been to swell the aggregate grain receipts at Chicago during the ten years to 158,544,584 bushels, which, at an average price of 66 cents per bushel (the value for 1860 at Chicago), would be worth \$126,000,000, thus exceeding by \$31,000,000 the cost of the railroads, through the agency of which the grain was made available. In 1861 the grain increased to 47,697,509 bushels, the Southern routes being closed. and in 1862 the amount; was 60,180,390 bushels. These figures but indicate the extent of that prosperity which has developed so sapidly during the last ten years in the northern section of the Wost. The New York Post of Saturday says: The New York Fost of Chautres, says:
Gold opened at 152%; and, on rumors of the rebel occupation of Chambereburg, gradually rose 20 155%.
Exchange is dull at 109% for specie.
The loan market is easy at 7 per cent, but the emand is not so extive, and the supply of capital eating investment is increasing. demand is not so active, and the supply of carrecting investment is increasing.

The stock market is fraegular and lower. Governments are degressed by sensation rumors from Grant and Sheaman. Five-twenty coupons are offered at 108% for smell denominations, 108 being bid. Coupons of 1881 are offered at 105%, and registered 1881 are wasted at 106%. Angust seven thirties are wanted at 109, and cartificates at 95@ 185%. State stocks are dull. Coal stocks depressed.
State stocks are dull. Mining shares neglected,

State stocks are dull. Coan stocks depressed. Bank shares inactive. Mining shares neglected, and railroad bones firm.

Railroad shares are irregular and lower, Northwestern being the strongest on the list.

Before the Board gold was selling at 252%@253, Combertand Coal at 00@05%, Eric at 112%@153, Reading at 137@138, Mich Sönthern at 92%@983, Illinois Central at 130@131, Cloveland and Pittsburg at 115, Chicago and Rock Island at 114@114%, Fort Wayne at 116%, Northwestern preferred at 92@22%.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared, with the latest prices of yesterday: at the Board compared, with the latest prices of the yesterday:

United States 6c, 1881, reg. 1063/2

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THE WAR PRESS

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

The money must always accompany the order, and in no tnetance can these terms be deviated from a the wiford was a second or the second of the ford very little more than the cost of paper. 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.

Michigan Central at 140%, Michigan Southern at 92, Illinois Contral at 121%, Pittsburg at 114%, Rock Island at 114, Northwestern at 58, Northwest-er oppreferred at 91%.

Philadelphia Markets.

July 30—Evening.
The demand for Flour was limited, both for eaport and home use, and the market is very dull; the sales are in a small way only, to supply the rotaliers and bakers, at from \$969 50 for superfine, \$9.75@ 10.25 for extra family, and \$11.75@12.50 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and in demand, at full prices.

mand, at full prices.

Grain.—Wheat is rather quiet, with sales of about 7,000 bus at 245@250c for old Penn's reds, and 255c for prime new do; whiteranges at from 270@2756 % bus. Rys is in recess, at 175@180c % bus, for new and old. Corn is in limited demand; small sales of prime yellow are maxing at 1730; 2500 bus heared sold at 1676 % bus. Oats are unsettled, and quoted at 80@85c % bus; 9,000 bus heavy Penn's sold on private terms.

Bankz.—Querettron is in steady demand, at \$50 % ton for 1st No. 1.

Corron.—The market in dull, but balden. at 102@1636 & h, cash.
Prinoleum continues duil, with small sales to quality.
GROCERIES.—There is very little doing in either ed continues scarce : small sales

Rice communes very scarce. Small sales of Rangoon are making at 14@1450 % h.
Provisions.—The market continues very dull, and the release in a small way only atformer rates.
Mess Fork is quoted at \$40042 % bbl. Butter is in fair demans, with sales of solid packet at 30@356

Now York Markets, July 30. New Yerk Markets, July 30.

Mynes are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and \$15.25@15:50 fer Pearls.

Bikadettree.—The market for State and Western flour is a shade firmer, but very quiet. Sales 10 000 bbls. as \$2.500 55 for superfine State; \$2.900 000 for extra State; \$100 10.25 for choice do.; \$2.25 @9.53 for superfine Western; \$9.60@10 15 for common to medium extra Western; \$10 20@10.50 for common to good shipping brands extra round hooghing; \$10.55@18 for trade brands. Southern flour is state; sales 320 bbls at \$10.55@11.10 for common.

TO DEPART.

LETTER BAGS PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 1,1864.

ARRIVED. Bark Annie C Norton, Price, 7 days from Port-Royal, in ballast to captain.
Brig Delmont-Locke, Veazle, 4 days from City Point, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lacon, Baker, 8 days from Boston, with Cold Spring Ise and Coal Company.
Schr F R Baird, Ireland, 4 days from Fortress. Monroe, with gams to navy yard.
Schr Reading, RR, No. 49, Smith, from Fortress
Monroe, in beliest to captain.
Schr D Holmes, Holmes, from City Point, in balsast to captain. Schr D Gifford, Hewitt, from Fortress Monroe, in allast to captain. Schr R H Shannon, Marts, from Fortress Mon**ros**, in ballast to captain.
Schr Clara Merriek, Mentgomery, from Winthrop.
Mass., in ballast to captain.
Schr W H Dennis, Eake, from Gloucester, in bal-

last to captain.
Schr Eliza and Rebecca, Price, from Fortress.
Monroc, in ballast to captain.
Str W C Plerrepont. Green, 24 hours from New
York, with mase to William M Baird & Co.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New
York, with mase to W P Clyde. CLEARED. CLEARED.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor.
Br bark Rancagua, W. A. Towell, Liverpool, PeterWright, Son, & Co., and was towed down at 4½ P.
Mon Saturday. Her cargo consists of 8,378 hus redwheat, 2,30%, bils flour, 63 hids bark, 1,184 bags offcake, 35 casks tallow, 38 balearags.

Brig Errichetta (Ital.), Filiberti, Falmouth, Engsland, Workmas & Co.

Brig A. G. Cattell, Watson, Clenfuegos, Madeira.
& Cabada.

Brig Fannie, Melcher, Port Royal, Curtis & & Cabada.
Brig Fannie, Melcher, Port Royal, Curtis & Kright.
Brig E E Fitler, Holmes, Fort Jesserson, Tyler & Co. Brig H: © Brooks, Miller, Fort Monroe, Tyler

& Co. Schr. Antist (2d clearance), Baltimore, Baugh & Sons. Schr. C Carroll, Mehaffey, Middletown, Conn. W Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Salam, Bulkley & Co. Schr E.G. Wellard, Parsons, Boston, Quintard & Schr & G. Weinau, Tansun, Boston, E. Ro-thermel. Schr M A Gould, Trim, Boston, Wannemscher & Maxield. Maxifold.

Solar Marous Hunter, Orr, St. John, N.F., Twells & Go.
Solar O M Pettit, Clark, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Go.
Solar E M Dyer, Rich, Boston, Blakinich, Graff & Co.
Schr Isabella Thompson, Baker, Scugus, Blakiston, Graff & Co. Schr R W Tall, Haley, Hatteras. Inlet, D S Steton & Co. Schr Hero, Cooper, Washington, U.S Quartermaster. C Moward, Nickerson, Port Royal, Baker. Schr E C Moward, Nickerson, Port Royal, Baker. E Folsom. Schr S C Willetts, Corson, Newbern, Tyler & Co. Schr Diamond State, Carey, Washington, Caster, Schr J E Carver, Rumill, Fair Haren, E A Sou-Schr J E Carver, Rumill, Fair Haven, E A Souder & Co.
Schr R & Whilden, Simpson, Previdence, Noble,
Caldwell, & Co.
Schr Lawis Walsh, Eaton, Boston,
Schr Jas House, Gage, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr Ha House, Gage, Boston, Twells & Co.
Schr He King, Smith, Harpton Roads, D.S.
Stetson & Co.
Schr Complete, Holland, Washington, Castner,
Stickney, & Wellington
St'r Sarah, Jones, New York, W M Baird & Co.
St'r Octoraro, McLanghlin, Baltimore, A Groves,
Jr.

Str Alida, Lendy, New-York, W P Clyde,

Major Anderson, flour to captain.

HARINE HISCELLANY.

Schr John, Frice, Niekerson, at this port, last night from Boston, reports 28th Inst. lat 39 47, kon. 74 30, spoke brig St. Androw, Frisby, from St Damingo for loston, and supplied her with grovisions; the crew of the St. Andrew were mutinous and had threatened the captain's life.

MEMORAITOA.

Ship Mariebuzz, Wiswell, from Heston, was below New Orleans 20th ult.
Steamships Arago and Suwanee, 22 New Orleans 19th ult. from Fort Monroo.

Steamship Fang Suev, Hildreth, at New York yesterday from New Orleans 21st, alt. reports: Off Sombero Light broke the piston rod of the pump, which took 28 hours to zepair; 75th, was boarded by U. Egunboat Quaker Olty, crusing, all well; 29th, the piston rod again broke, which took five hours to repair. repair. Bark Rinevah, Sackpole, hence, was below New Osleans 20th uit.

Bark A C Norton, Price, sailed from Port Royal
20th uit., for this port.

Baik Arena, Williams, hence, was below New Orleans 20th uit.

Bark Annie, Chase, hence at New Orleans 19th Bark Annie, Chase, hence it, few uit.

Uit.

Drigs San Antonie and John Robbins, for this port, were towed to sea from New Celeans on the 18th uit.

Brig G T Ward, Briggs, honce, was below New Orleans 19th uit.

Schr Richard in Denville, Hendrickson, hence at Port Royal 17th inst., and cleared 18th for Fernandina.

Schr S L Orocker, Presbrey, hence at Dighton 28th inst.

Schr S L Orocker, Presbrey, hence at Dighton Sth inst.
Schr Forest King, for this port, was towed to see from New Orleans 18th inst.
Schr S M D Oranmer, Oranmer; James S Watson, Little, and Sophia Godfrey, Mulford, hence at Providence 28th inst.
Schr B H Wilson, Mull; Evergreen, Potter, and O W Holmes, Smith, sailed from Providence 28th inst. for this port.
Schr Frencis Arthemus, Coffin, hence at Newport 28th inst. for Boston.
Schr Frencis Arthemus, Coffin, hence for Boston; W D Cargill, Myrick, from Providence for this port; Challenge, Tapley, from Bangor for ditto; and A Hammond, Paine, from Boston for ditto; and Fair Dealer, Martin, from Rockland for ditto, sailed from Newport 28th inst.
Sohr Fright, Globs, hence at Somerset 37th inst.

READING, July 28.

The following seets from the Union Cenal passed into the Schuylkili Canal, to-day, bound to Philadelphia, laden and consigned as follows:
Capt Jas H Wright, bit neal to E H Bowell; M & Barrows, lumber to M Tramp, Son, & Co; Kate, do to Wm G Grant & Son, New York; Lucretia and Samuel Y Karmony, do to Patterson & Lippincott; Major Anderson, flour to captain.

IRON.—Pig Metal is scarce and firmly held, with mall sales of Authraeite to notice as from the sales of Authraeite to notice as from the sales of th

Whishy-There is rather more dolors sales of The fellowing are the receipts of flour and grain, this port to cay:

mon to medium extra Western; \$10 20@10.50 Tercomment to good shipping brands extra round hoopchio; \$10.55@12 for trade brands extra round hoopis stealy; sales 300 bibs at \$10.50@11.10 for common,
and \$11.20@33.50 for laney and extra.

Caradian flour is quiet and firm; sales 400 bibs at
\$9.95@12.15 for common, and \$10.20@12 for good
to choice extra. Rye flour is quiet. Corn meal isquiet and steady. Whest is quiet and a stade
firmer; sales 51.000 bushels at \$2.25@2.20 for Chicagospring, \$2.22@1.42 for Milwankee Club, \$2.40@2 45for amber Milwankee, \$2.49 for choice do; \$2.46@2
2.50 for winter red Western, and \$2.60@2 64 for
smoter Mishigan.

Rye is quiet and steady. Barley is quiet. Barleymalt is quiet: Oats are in moderate request at
\$1.03@1.03% for Western. The Corn market is
without decided charge. Sales 40.00 bushels at
\$1.60@1.61 for new mixed Western, and \$1.65@1.70
for white Western.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Ste TO ARRIVE.

PON POR LONGON POR LIVERPOOL New York.
LIVERPOOL New York.
LIVERPOOL Way York.
LIVERPOOL New York.
LIVERPOOL BOSTON.
SOUTHERMONTON Rew York.
LIVERPOOL New York.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. 

JAMES MILLIERS,
ANDREW WHEELER,
EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND,

Sun Rises. . 4 57 | Sun Sets. . . 7 3 | High Water. 1 48-