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NTERPRISE, and PROGRESS in his department o tion. An IMPROVED

pted by a CONVENTION of the Resident Princilew York during two weeks of July last, Embracing

AN ENTIRELY NEW SYSTEM OF ACTUAL BUSINESS PRACTICE. ORIGINAL with the Colleges of the Chain, and mark-INTERCOMMUNICATION.

PRUSINESS CARRIED ON BETWEEN THE STUDENTS

SWAIM'S BUILDING, TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE,

Primary Department of the College. REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC LINE CONNECTING

AND

iwaim's Building and the Assembly Building. LINE FOR PRACTICAL BUSINESS IN ALL ITS

DETAILS AND ITS FULLEST PERFECTION.

SEPARATE DEPARMENT FOR LADIES.

&c., &c., &c.

THE NEW ROOMS. The unprecedented and constantly increasing patronge of this institution has rendered it necessary to great y extend its accommodations and facilities for commer-

During the past year, especially the Autumn and Winter months, the spacious apartments at the S.E. corner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT streets at the S. E. corner of SEYENTH and CHESTRUT Streets were found quiet inadequate to accommodate the large class of young men and ladies who desired to avail themselves of the advantages of a PRACTICAL COMMERCIAL INSTITUTION. Accordingly, and to meet the growing demand for thoroughly educated young men to enter pon the fields of usefulness and honor in the busines spon the neids of usertiness and nonor in the business community, the proprietors have added to the rooms previously occupied the entire third and upper story of the Assembly Building, S. W. corner of CHESTNUT and TENTH Streets, which is being furnished with the best and most surpoyed style of school and counting. hest and most approved style of school and counting.
house furniture, and will be opened for the reception
of students on the 5th of September next. These new and spacious apartments, in point of eligi bility, capacity, and convenience, and facilities for ven-tilation and light, are all that could be desired. In fact, they are not excelled by any room used for this purpose

In the United States.

They cover an area of 22 by 240 feet, and their admirable construction admits of a classification which secures the most efficient instruction in all the departments.

The Business Department of the College has been oranized upon a basis equal, and in many respects supe-lor, to anything of the kind in the country, and will be horoughly administered. The point simed at in this lepartment is not to present a novel exhibition, which shall have the outward serming of business, but to give rise to such fransactions, and in such manner and or-der, as will produce the best and most approved forms of business record, and to illustrate such characteristics of trade as are necessary to a thorough business training. In short, it is determined to make this the mode and leading college, worthy alike of the great metropo is in which it is situated, and of the great enterprise

THE IMPROVED COURSE OF INSTRUCTION. At a Convention of the Resident Principals and Proprietors of the International Chain, held in New York uring two weeks of July last, a course of instruction in bracing both theory and practice, and a system of atercommunication carried out between the students of the respective Co.leges, was adopted and will be put in operation on the opening of the new rooms. This course, embodying the experience of the several eachers of the International Chain, whose attention as been given to this subject for the past many years, can but meet with the unqualified approval of busines en and educators.

The branches taught in this Institution comprise most thorough body of COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. ... EMBRACING. OOK, REEPING, PENMANSHIP, COMMERCIAL LAW, OOMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENCE, COMMERCIAL CALCULATIONS, TELE-GRAPHING, &c., &c.

THE COURSE OF PRACTICE more rational and thorough than ever before devised: nd has direct reference to the supplying of the minute nd essential instruction; which has heretofore been insidered as pertaining solely to the COUNTING-ROOM.

The system employed is entirely ORIGINAL with COMMERCIAL EDUCATION. Through the agency of separate institutions, located UNITED STATES AND CANADA, re are enabled not only to illustrate the primal fact POLITICAL ECONOMY,

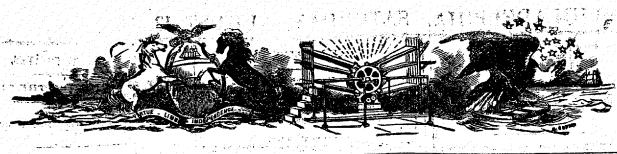
BUSINESS CORRESPONDENCE.

Colleges, and which is the more natural and business-like in that it is the result of heart and businessthat it is the result of business—a feature is pre-i which must have weight with those who think Aside from this, and greatly beyond it in effect and portance, are the complicated and interesting trans-lons growing out of the SHIPMENT OF MERCHANDISE From one city to another, necessitating all the essential movements and entries connected therawith, as prac-

sec in actual business, and affording invaluable facili ior illustrating and enforcing the details of INLAND COMMERCE i ito bearings. It would astonish one who has not a much thought to the matter to witness the opera-of this extemporized business community, and te perfectly the details of an extended trade can

> agh the agency of a CONNECTED CHAIN OF INSTITUTIONS. no important item of practice occurring in the of business that cannot be correctly and furnished with suitable apartments. other accessories for representing the us of business in all its various channels.





PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864.

mong the various "houses" thoroughly appointed and engaged in practice, are: BANKS-Public and Private: MERCANTILE HOUSES-Wholesale and Retail: Including Dry Goods, Groceries, Produce, &c. BANKING AND EXCHANGE: COMMISSION HOUSES: TRANSPORTATION OFFICES:

VOL. 8.—NO. 12.

INSURANCE OFFICES; - TELEGRAPH OFFICES; POST OFFICES: Each of these has its particular work in the grand design, and all are arranged with a view to harmon

ency in carrying out the true and prac-BUSINESS. TELEGRAPHIC INSTITUTE

AND PRIMARY DEPARTMENT OF THE COLLEGE. A sufficient portion of the large halls at the S. Ecorner of SEVENTH and CHESTNUT Streets will be and after September 5th as a Primary Department lege and a Phonographic School; the remainde vill be set apart as a Telegraphic Instit The success which has already attended this department in making thorough and expert operators, has ment in making infronga and expert operators, as been sufficient to warrant the proprietors in the under-taking to make this the first in point of facilities and instruction of any institution of the kind in the coun-try. Great pains have been taken to make this depart-ment thoroughy practical and complete in all its apment thorough placetas and compact in the pointments. To this end regular line instruments of the most approved kind and quality, with all the accessories of main and local batteries, in short all the appliances of a well appointed office and line have been in-

troduced. And to make the student's experience in this department correspond as nearly as possible to the duties of a regular office, arrangements have been made to A REGULAR TELEGRAPH LINE, which will be completed on or before the opening of the new rooms—running through SANSOM Street, from SEVENTH to TENTH, connecting the Assembly Build-ing and Swaim's Building by telegraph. On this line Rounders will be used exclusively; there will be four stations, designated Washington, Baltimore, Phila-delphia, and New York, furnished with all the blanks deiphia, and New York, furnished with all the blanks for reports, code of signals, books, &c., and its practice and operations will differ in no respect from that of a real line connecting those cities. Thus it will be ob-served that with these facilities, together with the three

local lines now in operation, a full knowledge of practical business, in all its details and in its fullest perfec , can be easily obtained SEPARATE DEPARTMENT FOR LADIES. To afford ladies an opportunity for private instruc-tion, either in the Science of Accounts or in the art of Telegraphing and Phonography, a separate department felegraphing and has been established.
TEXT BOOKS.

The Text Books on Book-keeping, Commercial Law, and Commercial Arithmetic, published by the proprietors expressly for these Schools, are pronounced by tors expressly to the most thorough and reliable work on these subjects ever published. TO THE ASPIRING AND ENTERPRISING YOUNG like those who, by their high appreciation of the superior facilities of this School, have rendered its enlargement imperative, a cordial invitation is extended to call and examine the facilities in the various departments The circular for 1864, "College Monthly and Supplement," containing full particulars as to the College. an be obtained by calling at the room, or addressing t

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turnish New Companies with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK. ORDER OF TRANSPER. STOCK LEDGER. STOCK LEDGER BALANCES. REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND BOOK. BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER. ACCOUNT OF SALES,

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le importance not merely to the lover of luxury, bu so to the lover of health—viz: the invaluable diges ve element Cerealina. This consideration is of immense interest to the feeble, the dyspeptic, the sedentary—especially to those upon whom is reposed the responsibility of rearing the young—and to all who being ill wish to be well, or who peing well wish to retain their health.

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who nee Cereatina, we leave the further confirmation of these assertions.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1864. GETTYSBURG. A Patriotic Body of Men-Scenes arous the Site of the General Hospital-The

National Cemetery.

ndence of The Press.] Business connected with the Lutheran institution has called me to this place, now and forever memo rable in our country's historic annals. Before leaving home, on Monday morning last, running my eye hastily over the captions of *The Press*, that anounced the war news, almost the first one on which it rested was this: "The rebels advancing in strongforce on Gettysburg!" Not a very comfortable place of intelligence, under the circumstances, you will admit. Duty, however, urged me forward; but not until I had first relieved myself of all valuables, lest they might fall into rebel hands. So far as concerns myself, had they come for plunder; in fisher man's phrase, they would have made a "waterhaul." We reached here, however, without having encountered a solitary rebel, nor could we hear of any in or near the town. Among the military tationed here is a company, numbering about forty, of volunteer scouts, all from Philadelphia. They re encamped in an adjacent wood, and are a fine body of men. They are mostly from the Fifteenth ward, and are commanded by Capt. R. M. Evans, formerly connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and member of our Common Councils. These men abor without pay, and have equipped themselves, including their horses, at their own expense! They have been here about three weeks, and have been rendering good service, in arresting rebel spies and stragglers, and also a few Federal deserters. Among her good deeds of these scouts, is the recent ca ture, near Emmettsburg, of a distinguished rebe spy, named James H. Stuart, said to be a brother of the cavalry commander, General J. E. B.

Stuart, killed at Spottsylvania. He together with a splendid horse and equipments, was captured by Sergeant Charles King, of the Eighteenta ward, Kensington. He was captured at the residence of a Dr. Shorb, a notorious rebel sympathizer, and had on his person important maps and documents. He gave his name "Stevens," but was recognized by Dr. Carson, surgeon to the scouts, as his old collegemate at Princeton. Stuart has been sent in irons Near the camp ground of the scouts is the site of the General Hospital, erected soon after the great battles, into which over 2,000 wounded of both sides graves of over five hundred rebels who died in this ospital. Each body was enclosed in a coffin, interred with Christian funeral services, and the graves marked with head-boards, inscribed with ne names of the deceased, and their respective States. Among them I recognize the familiar South ern names of Cobb. Nash, Beauford, Brown, Momac, Ellmore, Box, Gaillard, Pate, Walker, &c. In nother direction. I learn, 1,000 rebels lie buried in

field, the property of John Rose, Esq., formerly of fermantown. Should the rebels ever invade this own, and molest it, it would inure even to their verlasting disgrace, if anything can add to their nfamy. The thousands of wounded they left here a year ago were treated with all possible care and kindness. Not only did they enjoy the best medical attendance, but, when convalescent, were even permitted, without guard, on simple parole of honor, to visit the borough frequent ly, have their photographs taken, and for warded to their families at hours. Most assidu ous in doing them good was that large-hearted and noble Christian gentleman, Professor M. L. Stoever, net from sympathy with their cause, (God forbid!) but from motives of humanity. With the families of the wounded rebels he conducted an extensive dence, making numerous inquiries in their behalf, and doing much good to their wounded. In what marked contrast is this to the inhuman treatment of our prisoners on Belle Island and in Libby! And yet, if these miscreants were to come here it is

even possible that they would destroy the town on the plea of retaliation! Among the other places of interest I have to-day visited is the National Cemetery, where repose the ashes of over four thousand brave Union soldiers who fell here in the July battles. The graves are arranged by States, and each one marked by a small head-board. Workmen are now engaged in enlosing the cemetery within a stone wall, and on othe improvements. Each grave is to be supplied with an appropriate marble or granite slab, to be furnished by contract. Nearly one-fourth of the illustrious dead are "Unknown," either by name or locality. To the "last syllable of recorded time" will this prove a Mecca, to whose shrine thousands of liberty-worshippers will repair. Most forcible and iready been consecrated by the blood of those that

truthful was the utterance of President Lincoln, on the occasion of its inauguration, that the spot had repose here, and visitors can only come to conserate themselves to the cause of Freedom! The Boards of Directors of the College and Seminary of the Lutheran Church are now in session Principal among the items of business transacted by the latter has been the election of a Professor of Didactic Theology, to succeed Rev. S. S. Schmucker D. D., who, the last forty years, with distinguished ability, has filled that position. By a unanimous vote Rev. James A. Brown, D. D., of York, was chosen the successor of Dr. Schmucker. Dr. Brown is a divine of pure character, and eminent as a learned and able theologian. His election gives

entire satisfaction, and will, no doubt, add greatly to the efficiency of the institution. E. W. H. The Causes of National Tribulation What a Lady says upon the Subject. To the Editor of The Press: -SIR: One afternoon last summer I visited one o the many regiments quartered around our city to see the evening drill. Even in peaceful times, to vitness the evolutions of so vast a body of men drawn up in martial array is an imposing sight, but in times portentous as it has what thoughts, is trange speculations, and sad reveries fall the mind! To think of the homes many have left, of the peaceful firesides deserted, of the love so dear, so holy—tha those homes thousands will never return, and that for them they are ruined and gone! Singularly

appropriate were the words of an old song that cam into my mind with tearful pathos: "The peace of the valley is fled,
The calm of its once happy bow'rs
Disturbed by the rude soldier's tread,
While the gore of the brave stains its flowers.
The young heart which beats but to love
Is blighted, forsaken, and dead;
The songs of the shepherd are nush'd in the grove,
The peace of the valley is fled.

"The vine round the cottage door strays, Its wild boughs neglected and stern; From that door must the widow long gaze For a form that can never return; or a form that can never return; He sleeps far away 'mid the slain, its broken shield pillows his head; The smiles of his children await him in vain; The peace of the valley is fled!"

that had never succeeded in the Old World, and the fall of which they predicted in the New. They waited, and not in vain, to see the rules of the stately edifice scattered at its base, the foundation of which was consolidated with the blood of heroes Ve were drunk with prosperity and pride, and

puffed up with an undue sense of our own importance. The pride of life, the lust for gold, the raving for high places and their emoluments, laid the corner stone of the work of ruin, and the result is a problem that time alone can solve.

One result—sad, indeed, and most sorrowful have we realized, for up from the mighty heart of this nation goes a cry that pierces the heavens.

The soft summer wind that swayed the golden grain of our harvest fields now sighs over those same fields, crimsoned with the blood of our brave. Who shall chant their dirge? Nature alone! Then let the wind, as it surges through our grand old forests, and the billows of the mighty deep, as they beat against our rock bound coasts, intone the solemn requiem for our slain!

Hospital Scenes. WASHINGTON, July 6, 1864. To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: Perhaps your readers would like to visit in mind (those of them who have not personally visited) the horpitals in which the sick and wounded of our army are. Reader, if so, come with me in thought to Campbell Hospital, which is situated near the termination of the Seventh-street car route. This hospital contains about twenty wards, and is calculated to accommodate about two thousand patients. We find, on 'each occasion of several visits, a general air of cleanliness and comfort, which is gratifying to the visitor who has at heart the wel-fare of our prave wounded heroes, and also shows that the surgeon in command not only knows the value of these principles, but also sees that they are but in practice by those under him. Visitors are admitted from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. If the visitors be of the "softer" sex, you will probably be prompted to shrink back from going farther than the threshold. On either side of the long, wide room before you are rows of single eds, about three feet apart, with the heads resting against the wall, leaving a space through the centre of the floor about six feet wide. These beds are neat and comfortable, with clean white spreads over each. The wards are well ventilated. While pass. ing through, the thought occurs that most of these patients are more comfortable here than they would be at home, in their present state of health. To a able repugnance to entering the hospital, which only, a strong sense of duty will overcome. On the threshold, with that scene before you of long rows of beds with sick and wounded men, the newness of the scene is oppressive; you falter in your purpose; you lift up your thoughts for a moment to "Our Father" for strength and wisdom, that you may be enabled to do and say that which will comfort or soothe these sufferers in a cause mos Just. You will feel the propriety of wearing a cheerful face, though the pain is hard at your heart You approach the first bed on the right; here lies a man with his arm swollen to twice its natural size, with every evidence of losing it in prospect. Does he suffer much? Generally the answer is "yes; but I am fortunate in getting off so well; I might have been much worse." Next the patient on the eft; he has a bullet in the leg, which has not yet been extracted. The wound looks venomous. After a word of comfort you pass to the next. He has

recently suffered amputation just above the ankle, and the poor stump is snugly bound up. It is all he has left of that, while a bad wound in the other leg makes it doubly painful and difficult for him to re. But, brave man, he moves the stump over to the other side of the bed first (preferring to do it himself), and then turns his attention to the wounded. one, in order to get that over also; and in answer to your expressions of sympathy, remarks with a grim smile, "I have patience enough with this stump, but this other one I have no patience with. I think it ought to behave itself, because it has a foot." In the course of your visit you speak with a young here who had quite recently lost his arm, and in answer to your surprise at finding him walking about cheerfully, he ils you that the "rebs" would make him go to bed; that he walked about after it was amoutated as soon as he recovered from the effects of the ether. Another who has but slight prospect of living beyond a week or two, exclaims, as he glances at the first line of a prayer for "Our Soldiers on the Battle Field," Yes, if we had some one to pray for us; that's what we want." He is assured that prayer is being what we want.

offered up for them all over the land, and he replies,

"I am glad, for we need it." He has tried to do his duty to his country, and wishes he had tried to do his duty to his God early in life. In reply to your inquiry he says that he wants to be a Christian, and that he has been trying for three weeks to become

one, exclaiming, "Oh, how foolish it is for people to put this off till the last." He is earnestly assured that even at the eleventh hour his desire to enter into the kingdom is welcomed by the Father above to try no longer, but simply give himself just as he is to the Lamb of God who died for all—for him. stere space of deep reflection, he replies, "I will try to do so-I do so." In all the wards you meet prave hearts, who bear intense suffering patiently, and even cheerfully. Thoughts for Many-No. 3.

To the Editor of The Press: SIR: It is a fact worthy of note that those who ave gone through the ordeal of a certain kind of Southern experience are wider awake than those who have not. When, with anguish unspeakable, I found that the existence of a country which I had hought more securely and permanently established han any other was at the mercy of a few miserable, ambitious men, I felt as if for more than thirty years I had been in a dream from which I was then waking, and I resolved that never, never again would I suffer myself to be led into any similar delusion. A very remarkable temptation is now pre-senting itself. There are men who say let us choose this one or that one for President, and we will have peace. So you will. It will be to many of you the peace of the grave, to many others the peace of the prison, and to still others the peace of want and wretchedness unspeakable. Ask your soldiers who have been with Burnside in East Tennessee, and they will tell you what kind of peace Southern men have for loyal old men, women, and children, not to speak of the fighting portion. I for one protest against such a peace. It will be the crushing of the hopes of every Union man who has patiently suffered. It will be the banding together of the Southern traitors, with their friends in the North, for the destruction of those who are now struggling hard to maintain the integrity of the Union. There

are many good men who are tempted to fall in with movement. Let them beware. The Ordnance-Boat Explosion at City Point-Scenes and Incidents. Our despatches yesterday gave very full particulars of the immediate effects and incidents of the struction of the ordnance boat, and a correspond ent of the New York Tribune now furnishes us with some reminiscences of his own personal experience and a number of interesting incidents. He had ascended to the top of a train of cars, a short distance from the landing, at the time of the catastrophe, and was waiting to accompany it to the

MILE STREET, MATERIAL S

the boat halk lay, there was an object like the entrails of a beef rolled over in the dust. It was recognizable as human by a hand and foot being attached. I notised one noble horse wounded as it by a long Whitworth solid shot-coming down through his back. Oh, how pitiably he groaned and throed, when a soldier put his cruel, death-dealing musket to his head. Other generous steeds shared the iron storm, and many a poor, patient mule was sadly re-paid for his long fidelity.

THE CIRCLESIAN EXODUS.—A communication from Ineholi (Natolia), of the 12th, gives some details of the Circlesian immigration into that In Chalassian immigration into that tails of the Circassian immigration into that place:

"It was in the early part of May that the Circassian refugees began to land in this port. A Turkish steamer has since brought boat-loads here everyweek from Samsoun and Sinope. The first comers were divided among the shops, cases, and all available places in and about the bazaar; and as this accommodation was inadequate, many were obliged to remain in the public thoroughfares. Their deplorable condition awakened pity in all hearts; hunger, disease, and misery were written in every lineament. The number of children was very great, and the insufficient nourishment afforded them brought on serious sickness and mortality. An excellent locality has been allotted by the Government for these outcasts in the interior, near Angora, a situation well wooded and abounding in flowing water. The pressing necessity was to get them off as speedily as possible to this encampment, but great neglect in doing so took place, and the consequences were very lamentable. The town-became crowded with sick and famishing Circassians; they exhaled a fetid odor; and being brought into contact with the inhabitants, generated disease which threatened to be wide-spread. The result has been that dysentery, typhus fever, and small pox have made sad havoo amongst these unfortunate people, and still continue to mow down their ranks. Fortunately, Riza Bey, Governor General of Castamuni, on his tour of inspection of public works, paid us a visit. Measures were at once takento prevent the indiscriminate association of sthe shabitants with the Circassians, and orders streety or to the speedy removal of the immigrants from the town into the interior, where numbers of huts were hastily run up for their temporary accommodation. A marked improvement was effected in this manner while Riza Bey remained. But now that his excellency has left, things are falling back again into the miserable old rower danded here, of whom 4,500 remain yet to be forwarded to the camp in th

hold more than 10,000, and hence another locality will need to be selected for these immigrants, who continue to arrive weekly in large numbers. The Government causes half an oke of bread (the oke is

Government causes helf an oke of bread (the oke is somewhat over 2½ pounds) to be distributed daily to each Circassian, and a portion of rice for the infirm. It furnishes also means of transport to the infirm. It furnishes also means of transport to the interior, and a tolerably abundant supply of meal; otherwise, this district would be in a sad condition indeed. As it is, our condition is full of peril, and a feeting of gloom settles upon all hearts. Amongst the natives and residents various diseases have already made themselves felt, with the exception of small-pox; but their effects have happily not been so disastrous as amongst the Circussiants Of these, from 20 to 30 fall victims every day, and by the time they reach their destination at least a quarter of their original number perish." their destination at least a quarter of their original number perish."

The Duke of Brunswick Again.—The Duke of Brunswick, who for years has occupied in this city a great big ugly house, which he 'makes uglier' by having it painted from top to bottom in some giaring color or other—green, red, or blue—and which is defended by locks, bolts, and bars, as if it were a prison, saying nothing of alarm bells set in motion by secret springs, in such a manner that a stranger, not knowing how to direct his steps, creates a tremendous clatter—this duke is at last about to fulfil his long announced design of learing Paris definitively; and of taking up his residence in Holland. He would have gone before this if he could have got a purchaser for his hideous mansion—a mansion, by the way; which, sovereign prince though he be, scarcely anybody has ever entered as a visitor. He, of course, takes with him his diamonds, which are worth millions; his wigs, which are as black as jet; and his rouge, which is the reddent to be found anywhere, as all Parislans who have seen his cheeks gleaming on the boulevards can testify. The reason why he quits Paris, abbeit to a man in his position it must be the pleasantest, or, at all events, the least disagreeable town to live in of all Europe, is 'one which shows, his character in a disagreeable light. He has, it appears, an illegitimate daughter of English birth, to whom he gave an excellent education, and for whom he undertook to provide in a manner suitable to his rank. But after she had do rown to woman's estate she offended him

mate daugnter of English birth, to whom he gave an excellent education, and for whom he undertook to provide in a manner suitable to his rank. But after she had grown to woman's estate she offended him by marrying a French gentleman of a pedigree much larger than his rent-roll; and she further offended him by quitting the Protestant for the Catholic religion. He accordingly stopped her supplies. She bore the deprivation as well as she could for a time, but regard for her children made her entreat him to give her an annual allowance. He refused to give her one farthing. She brought an action against him. He employed all the means which wealth allowed; to delay a definite decision on the writ; but the time approaches in which it must be given, and he sees that it will go against him. He, however, is determined not to pay, and so he breaks up his establishment in France, sells his house and other real property, and goes away. The judgment which his uniortunate daughter may get will not be worth the paper on which it is written—he will leave nothing to lesize.—Paris Letter.

A Singing Maching.—One of the latest applications of the mechanic selection in the selection of the latest application.

which his unfortunate daughter may get will not be worth the paper on which its written—he will leave nothing to seize.—Paris Letter.

A Singing Maching.—One of the latest applications of mechanical science ils certainly that involved in the production of the Anthropoglossos. Eyes were made which lack only the quality of seeing, but which are undistinguishable from the natural organ; artificial legs, and hands, and arms, and teeth, which answer almost all the purposes of those provided by nature; but hitherto a "human tongue," and with well-trained vocal organs, has been wanting. This last difficulty of mechanical selence has now been overcome, as any parson may see for himself who will visit St. Jankes Hall, where the Anthropoglossos is exhibited. Here they will see a large waxen head, not unlike in its general appearance that of the late M. Jullien, with a silver finnel in its mouth. The head is not supported upon any body or pedestal, but hangs suspended by gilt chains from the ceiling. Beneath the bust, or what may be called the neck of the singling machine, there is a small glass case, containing some very delicately constructed mechanism, which may be taken to represent the glottis, and the means of producing vocal expression. This mechanism, like that of a musical lox, is wound up by a key, and forthwith a pair of small Bellows are seen to work, and from the small silver trumpet there issues forth a voice singing as distinctly and as accurately as human flesh and blood. The mechanical vocalist has a reperforire of six songs, and the National Anthem, with which it winds up the entertainment. Some other heads of a similar character are to be seen in the room, but we understand that they are not yet completely trained to their musical duties. The articulation of the words is so clear, and the notes so musical, that it induces the suspicion of something more than mere mechanical appliances. Unlike other singing machines, there is nothing hareh or mechanical about the notes, and the deception of introducing a

voice.—Observer.

A Reporting Machine.—A novel and curious instrument has been invented by Mr. Bryois. It is for the purpose of taking short-hand notes with more than the usual rapidity. It consists of a series of levers worked by keys like a plano; and acting on a set of types which impress themselves on a strip of paper that is gradually unrolled. Working only with one finger, an ordinary reporter can work as quickly as the best short-hand reporter, but by using the two hands the rapidity is increased immensely.

A Huge Mackerri.—The bark Cleans as

immensely.

A HUGE MACKEREL.—The bark Cleopatra arrived at this port on the 20th inst., from Miramichi. On the 9th inst., when 400 miles from the west of Ireland, the captain harpooned a large mackerel. When brought on board, and the gills and offal taken away, it weighed close upon five cwt., and was eight feet length. The captain and two of the crew still, bear the marks of the severe struggle they had in capturing this monster of the deep. To the curious in natural history the captain will show the head and other portions of the huge fish. The Cleopatra is lying in Prince's dock.—Northern Whig, (Ireland.)

FOUR CENTS. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Money becomes daily more abundant, and capital s plenty on call at six per cent, per annum. There s, however, but little possibility of increased activity in the stock market until the warm weather loan average about half a million daily. The five-twenty loan was steady at 109, and the coupon 6's '81 at 106%. State fives were steady at 99%, and city loans at 106% for the new and 104% for the old issues. Reading Railroad sold at 68%, being a warter lower than last quotations. Railroad shares continued dull but steady, without notable change in prices. Pennsylvania sold at 73%, being an advance of a half on last quotation. Minehil' Rail-ond was steady at 62; Little Schuylkill Railroad at 46%; Harrisburg Railroad at 82; Elmira Railroad Preferred at 50%; North Pennsylvania Railroada 23 %; and Catawissa Railroad at 39% Q40 for the preferred and 20 for the common stock. In canal stocks the only change was an advance of 1/2 in Le high. In bank shares and passenger railway securities there was but little doing, and there is n

notable change in the prices. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Aug. 12, 1864. BEFORE BOARDS.

16 do ... 73% 60 do ... 55 do ... 73% 1000 State 55. 100 Reading R... b30 65% 100 do ... 100 do ... b30 65% 1000 Union Cana 100 do ... b30 65%

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

orders for Certificates of Indebteds terling Excl ange..... ive-twenty Bonds.... The condition of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which gives the aggregates of their last weekly

Total..... \$285, 361, 233 30, 556, 081 16, 440, 334 218, 319, 919 Last week. 264, \$76, 852 30, 743, 744 16, 129, 663 217, 316, 605 becrease in loans. The returns of the Bank of England for the week ending July 27 compare with the statement of the

revious week as follows : Public deposits.
Other deposits
Government securities
Other securities
Note sin circulation
Specie and bullion. .13,468,675 .11,092,125 .19,281,960 .21,695,655 .13,171,561 On Monday, the 25th ult., the Bank of England lirectors raised the minimum rate of discount from six to seven percent. Six weeks previous they lowered the rate from seven to six per cent. The average stock of bullion held by the Bank of England in both departments during the month ending the 22d of June was £14,179,789, being an increase of £1,144,568 as compared with the previous month, and a decrease of £534,698 when compared with the same period last year. The returns of the Bank of France for the week ending July 28th show the following changes, compared with the previous statement:
Increase—cash, 6½ millions; commercial bills, 1 3-5th millions; bank notes, I 3-10th millions; trea-

sury balance, 4 1-10th millions; current accounts, 8 2 5th millions. Decrease—advances, 1 million. Rebel scrip was selling in London, on the 30th ult., at 76%@72%. The steamer's mail contains orders for Federal tocks on English account to a considerable extent. This is a rare demand, and bids fair to grow in face of the violent declamation in the British press against the national finances. English buyers will, however, not become aware of the value of the national credit until our stocks sell at much ligher prices. As gold recedes, the British demand vill increase, and, with a flow of gold to the United States, there will in all probability be witnessed a cramble for Federal bonds in England.

The following is the amount of coal transporte over the Schuylkill Canal during the week ending August 11, 1864 : 81,884 10 483,885 13 515,771 08 406,334 09 Total..... To the same time last year... .109.437 03 The following shows the amount of coal trans ported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending August 11, 1864 From Port Carbon.

Potteville.
Schuylkill Hayen.
Auburn
Port Clinton.
Harrisburg and Dauphin. Total Anthracite Coal for week..... Harrisburg, total Bituminous coal

2,046,217 17 1,956,210 07 90,007 10 The following shows the shipment of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad luring the week ending Thursday, August 11, 1864. and since January 1, 1864 :
 Week.
 Previously.
 Total.

 Tons.
 Tons.
 Tons.

 1864.
 8, 230.
 230, 476
 238, 76.

 1863.
 7, 864
 180, 430
 188, 294
 Increase..... 416 50,046 50,462 The following table of foreign coins, with their equivalent in United State currency, gold valuation, has been prepared by order of the Comptroller of the Tressury, for the use of the Government, in ting the salaries of foreign ministers an computing the salaries of foreign ministers and others. It is generally supposed that the value of foreign coins is fixed by law, but such is not the age: The coins of foreign countries are not a legal-

tender in the payment of debts, though they are

taken at their valuation at the mint. In view these facts, and as a matter of reference to captai

of vessels, merchants, and others, the annexed table

will be found interesting and valuable:

. 74,217 10 1.972,000 07

Belgium—Franc, gold

"" silver

Bremen—Rix Dollar, money of acc't.

Buenos Ayres—Doubloon, gold.

O. American Dollar, silver.

Chili—Dollar, old, silver.

" new, "
China Tael—money of acc't.

Denmark—Speele Dal, silver.

" Rigs Bk. Daler, silver.

" Rigs Bk. Daler, silver.

England—Pound Starling, gold.

France—Franc, gold.

" 20 franc, plece, gold.

" franc, silver.

Germany, N.—Thaler, silver.

" S.—Florin, "
Hamburg—Marc banco, money of acc't.

India Ruges, gilver.

" Star pagoda, gold.

Lobardy—Lira, silver.

Mexico—Dollar, silver.

The New York Evening Peau of yesterday says:

The New York Evening Peat of yesterday says:

Wall street to day offers no features worthy of special notice, except the continued activity in the demand for national securities, and the duliness and frooping tendency of almost all descriptions of special streets to the second securities and the duliness and frooping tendency of almost all descriptions of special streets of the second securities and the duliness and the duliness and securities are securities.

Gold is dull. The opening price was 25% and at the close 256% is bid. Exchange is inactive at 108% for gold, and 287 for currency.

Some of the brukers having considerable sums left. over, have been lending yesterday and to-day at 6 percents.

THE WAR PRESS (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

...52 00 ----15 OC

ford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, and extra copy of the Paper will be given.

bankers' notes, drawn for advances, sixty days to run, have been passed at 7 per cent. to-day.

The stock market, as was anticipated yesterday, shows evident signs of feebleness, and there is a decided disposition to sell.

Governments are steady. For ten-forties 101 is bid. Seven-thirities have advanced to 108% for the Angust issue and 107% for those of October. Certificates are held at 95, with a limited demand.

State stocks are dull, coal stocks heavy, mining shares strong, railroad bonds strong, and railroad shares dull and drooping.

Before the Board gold was quoted at 257%, Erie at 112%. Hudson at 133% Reading at 136%, Michigan Southern at 91%, Illinois; Central at 123%. Rock Island at 125%.

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

i sixes..... 187% 184 3% 278 280 27 131 131 Reading... 136 1362 After the Board the market was irregular and dull. Eric closed at 112½, Hudson at 131½. Reading at 135½. Michigan Southern at 91½. Illinois Central at 125@129½. Pittsburg at 112½, Toledo at 132, Rock Island at 113½, Cumberland at 61, Quicksliver at 79½@79½, five-twenty coupons at 109½@19½, Atlantic Mail has advanced 3½ per cent. on an active demand founded on the large earnings.

Weekly Review of the Philada. Markets. AUGUST 12-Eventer. wing to the difference in the views of buyers and rellers and the extreme warm weather. Bak is firmly held. Breadstuffs are without any mate risk charge. Coal is less firm: Cotton is rather lower. College continues dull, and there is very little doing. Fish are firmly held. Domestic Fruit is coming in and selling freely. The Iron market is firm, luc there is not much doing. Naval Stores are scarce, with small sales at former rates. Linscod Oil is rather lower. Petroleum is dull at former rates. Provisions continue dull, and prices are without

any material change. Rice is scarce. Seeds are firm. There is rather more doing in Sugar. Whisky is firm. Wool is more active, and prices have ad vanced.

FLOUR, &c.—There is rather more demand for Flour, and the market is firmer; sales comprise about 12,000 barrels; including 4,000 barrels City Mills extra and extra family on private terms; 1,500 barrels Western family at \$10.50@12, the latter for choice, and 1,000 barrels extra at \$9.75@10.25 % barrel. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$90.50 for extra family, and \$12.50 % barrel for superfine, \$9:75@10.25 for extra, \$10.50@12:for extra family, and \$12.50 % barrel for fancy brands. Rye Flour is searce and in demand, with small sales at \$9 % barrel. Corn Meal is also scarce and in demand.

Grain.—Prime Wheat is in demand and prices are well maintained, with sales of about 35,000 bushels at 245@255 for good to prime old reds, and 280@268c % bushel for new ditto; the latter for Southern white ranges at from 270@200c % bushel; the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is in demand, and selling at 180@185c % bushel. Corn is dull and lower, with sales of 26,000 bushels prime yellow at 173@171c. Oats are firm, with sales of 20,000 bushels at 85@32c % bushel for new and old; 3,500 bushels Barley Malt sold at 226@230c % bushel.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port during the next week. vanced.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port during the past week: t8...... PROVISIONS.—There has been very little doing, and prices are without change; small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$370414 bbl; Mess Beefranges at from \$20030 \$\pm\$ bbl for country and city packed. Bacon is in limited demand; sales of Hams are making at from 20025c \$\pm\$ for plain and fancy bagged; Sides at 17017%c, and Shoulders at 16016%c \$\pm\$ for Green Meats continue scarce; about 500 tos Pickled Hams sold at 20c; do in salt 18c; 17c for Sides, and 15015%c for Shoulders. Lard is scarce, and prices are rather better; 600 tos sold at 20%c 22c, and kegs at 22c \$\pm\$ h. Butter is in fair demand, with sales at 34045c \$\pm\$ for solid packed. Cheese is scarce, and selling at 20025c. Eggs are selling at 20622c \$\pm\$ dozen.

Iron.—Pig Metal is firmly held, but there is not much doing; 1,000 tons of Anthractic sold at \$86075s. Provisions .- There has been very little doing 80. Manufactured Iron is in good demand at full LEAD is scarce; 500 pigs of Galena sold at 16%6

150 bhds 1st No. 1 at \$51 \mathref{m} ton. Tanner's Bark is selling at \$21@22 \mathref{m} cord for Spanish, and \$18@19 for chestnut.

Coal.—The demand is less limited, and holders are firm in their views, with sales of Schuylkill and Lehigh at \$11@11.50 \mathref{m} ton, delivered on board at Port Richmond—closing at the former rate.

Candles are firm; with sales of sdamantine at \$5. \mathref{m} does not be sufficient to the firmer of the for light and heavy.

Cotton:—There is less doing, and prices are rather lower, with sales of about 400 bales of middlings at 178@1756 \mathref{m} h. closing at the latter rate; 222 bales prize Cotton sold by auction at from 125½ up to 170c. \mathref{m} h. cash.

Coffee continues dull, and there is very little doing; small sales of Rio are making at from 45@40c \mathref{m} h.

Drugs and Dyes.—The market is very quiet, and the sales of all kinds limited.

Figh.—Mackerel are firmly held, with sales of \$00 bbls new from the wharf at \$24 for No.1, \$17.25 for No.2 and \$11.50 for No.3. Small sales from store are making at \$18 for new No.2s, and \$12@14 \mathref{m} bill for large \$3. \mathref{m} billing at \$2.\mathref{m} billing at \$2.\mathref{ lower.
FEATHERS are scarce, and selling at 85@88c P GUANO.—There is very little doing, and the rates

GUANO.—There is very little doing, and the rates are unchanged.

Hops are firm, and selling at from 28 to 34c % 16, which is an advance.

Hay is firmly held, with sales of baled at \$23@ \$30 % ton.

Hidden sare inactive, with sales of city slaughtered to notice at 17@17½c % 16.

LUMBER.—All kinds are in fair demand with sales at full prices.

MOLASELS continues firm but quiet, with sales of 600 hids Cuba and English Islands at \$8@90c, and 100 bits Syrup at 55c % gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little doing. Small sales of Rosin are making at \$45@50 % bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$3.55@3.75 % gallon, cash.

OILS.—Lard Oil is scarce and firmly held, with small seles of No. 1 winter at \$1.70@1.75, and summer at \$1.50 % gallon. Linseed Oil is selling at \$17.5 % gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at former rates. Petroleum is dull at about former rates, with sales of crude at 49@50c; refined in bond at \$50@85c, and free at from \$7@90c % gahon, as to quality.

The following are the receipts of Coal Oil during as to quality. The following are the receipts of Coal Oil during the past week. PLASTER IS SCATCE, 1816 IN WITH SMAILS AND STATEM IS VEYS SCATCE and firm, with small sales at 14¢ \$\mathbb{B}\$.

SERDS.—Cloverseed has again advanced, with small sales at \$14@15 \$\mathbb{B}\$ 64 \$\mathbb{B}\$. Timothy is selling at from \$5@5.50 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bus, the latter rate from second hands. Flaxseed is selling at \$3.60@3.55 \$\mathbb{B}\$ bus.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, but holders are very firm in their views.

WHERY is rather firmer, with sales of 1.000 bbls at 176@176 \$\mathbb{B}\$ gallon for Pennsylvania and Ohio.

SUGAR.—The market is rather firmer, and there is more doing, with sales of 800 hhds Cuba and Porto Rico at from 20@24c \$\mathbb{B}\$.

SALY.—The market continues firm; 300 sacks of Ashton's sold, to arrive, on private terms.

TALLOW is firmly held, with sales of city rendered at 19@19 \$\mathbb{C}\$ \$\mathbb{B}\$ b. cash:

TORACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured, but the market is firm.

WOOL.—There is a firmer feeling in the market at d prices are better, with sales of about 500,000 \$\mathbb{B}\$ to notice at 103@112 \$\mathbb{B}\$ for medium to fine fleece, and 72c for unwashed.

Verycolor = 1000 \$\mathbb{C}\$ for medium to fine fleece, and 72c for unwashed.

at d prices are better, with sales of about 500,000 hs to notice at 103@112 \$\circ\$ h for medium to fine fleece, and 72c for unwashed.

VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling freely at 26c \$\circ\$ gallon in bbls.

Light for heavy should be a good spirit of inquiry during the past week, with light stocks on the market of heavy Slaughter and Spanish sole. Slaughter sole of heavy weights, in the rough is much wanted, the late contracts given out by the Government having increased the inquiry, and prime lots of 18 hs average will bring 38 to 59c. Spanish sole—There has been an active inquiry, and receipts continue light; sales at 55@50c. Hemicok Sole—There has not been muchinquiry, and the stocks are light; sales have been madeat 46@48c. for red middle, and 48@51c. for Buenos Ayres. Harness—The market has not been active, and country finished is very dull; sales of city finished at 62@65c., and shaved at 62@65c. Trade with the jobbers has slightly improved during the past week, a few buyers having made their appearance from Kansas and Iowa, but only enough have yet appeared to show that trade is about opening, and not sufficient to fix with any degree of definiteness the amount of trade that may be expected from those sections. With the menicacturers business continues much as last week; some are striking out a little more boldly, while others are disposed to move more cautiously than they have done, making, probably, about the average of business of the past few weeks. The general tone of the market is on the whole that here will be a good trade, and, notwithstanding prices seem high, yet when compared with other goods they are found to be no higher than many other things, and the usual wants must be supplied. New York Markets, August 12. AGHES are quiet and steady at \$18.50 for Pots and \$15.50 for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is a shade firmer. Sales 12,000 bbls at \$9.1039.25 for superfine State; \$9.8529.90 for extrassiste; \$9.9520 for choice do; \$9.1039.25 for superfine Western; \$9.60210.20 for common to medium extra Western, and \$10.3520.60 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.6520.2 for trade brands.

Southern Flour is rather more steady; sales 1,400

The New York Freeing Post of yesterday says:

Wall street to day offers no features worthy of
pecial notice, except the continued activity in the
demand for national securities, and the duliness and
recoping tendency of almost all descriptions of spesuistive stocks.

Gold is duil. The opening price was 25%, and
at the close 26% is bld. Exchange is inactive at
at the close 26% is bld. Exchange is inactive at
at the close 26% is bld. Exchange is inactive at
the percent.

Some of the brokers having considerable sums left
over, have been leading yesterday and to-day, at 6

percent.

The New York Freeing Post of features worthy of
properly suipped from Pitisburg Eastward is
now-lying say Philipsburg. New Jersey, just soross
the Pennsylvanis line. On its journey, it has progressed but some thirty miles per day, and is now
gressed but some thirty miles per day, and is now
awaiting the strengthening of some of the bridges
over, have been leading yesterday and to-day, at 6
over, have been leading yesterday.

The lead market is inactive and abundantly supplied. The lean market is inactive and abundantly supplied. The lean market is monitally Tiper cent.

The guids said to be upside down on the trucks.

The guids said to be upside down on the trucks.

The guids said to be upside of the brown on had betand that two men alege directly under it to prevent
and that two men alege directly under it to prevent
the first properly of the brown of had betthe first properly of the proper