The Press.

SATURDAY, JUNE 24, 1865.

The Exodus to Europe.

With the accustomed love of display, ostentatious expenditure, and avidity for costly novelties, which have increasingly become prominent among our national characteristics, very many of the inhabitants of this country appear busily engaged in burning the candle at both ends. Hence the increased orders for costly clothing and magnificent luxuries from Europe, and the rapid exodus of our gentry to make the grand tour—which includes visits to London, Paris, Munich, Dresden, the mountains of Switzerland and Italy, and the famous cities of the latter country, which are equally rich in historical antiquities and associations, in mediæval and modern architecture, and in the possession of many of the finest paintings and sculptures in the world. Every steamship for Europe that has left this country during the last two months has carried out crowds of "our best society," who are resolved, cost what it may, to avail themselves of the first great lull in our public affairs since the Rebellion broke out early in 1861. Of course, that indispensable *vade mecum*, "Harper's Handbook for Travellers in Europe," has been in immense demand. So, too, have been the comforting letters of credit, which can be purchased in Philadelphia, New York, and other great seaboard cities: a charming description of correspondence, which authorizes the bearer to draw money from every European banker of note, (we might say of *notes*,) from Liverpool to Venice, or even to Smyrna, Constantinople, and Odessa. If there were no limit to the sums thus procurable—as the exhaustless purse of Fortunatus. Unfortunately for individuals, and more happily for bankers, the amount to be drawn is meanly dependent upon the amount paid in when the circular letters of credit are issued. If you pay in five thousand dollars, that is the limit of credit which will be granted by the banker. This is on a par with the tradesmen's practice—not confined to any one city or country—of asking you, unless he has actual knowledge of and reasonable faith in you, to pay cash for any articles you have a desire to obtain from his shop or store.

It has been calculated that during the travelling season which has just set in, and which lasts from May to November, only six months, the expenditure of American tourists in Europe will not be less than $3,000,000. This may appear to be a vast sum, but if we estimate the number of such travellers at three thousand, (and they will be on the wing during the next three months,) and count the expense for living and for all sorts of miscellaneous purchases, at only one thousand dollars for each, and we believe it will be a great deal more, the three million dollars are easily accounted for. That money, by the way, removed from this country, to contribute to the wealth of Europe, is about as much lost to us as if it had been cast into the lowest depths of the Atlantic. By far the greater number of our money-spending people—those who flourish gloriously at the fashionable watering-places, where ladies change their dress three or four times a day and champagne is dispensed almost as freely as if it were no more costly than ginger-beer—will spend a great deal on articles of dress imported from Europe which will be all for the good of trade. But, until we have equivalent native exports, this expenditure, also, will draw a great deal of gold out of the United States; it has done so, to the tune of some millions, in the last three weeks.

What native exports are we likely to have, as offsets to the value of the foreign manufactures, mostly of luxury, which, received here in 1865, must be paid for in the same time? Petroleum has not been interfered with by the war, and the supply of the article continues abundant and will be a considerable one. We learn, from Mr. BONÉ's valuable little book, "Petroleum and Petroleum Wells," that, in 1864, the exportation of petroleum from the United States consisted of 31,792,972 gallons—an increase on that of 1863, and nearly thrice as much as we parted with in 1862. Of cotton, rice, tobacco, turpentine, and such Southern products, not much can be sent abroad in 1865. But it is looked upon as almost certain that England will need from us a large portion of grain and flour.

Present appearances, as we learn from the provincial papers there, indicate another great harvest in England. The Liverpool *Mercury* says: "The splendid weather which has prevailed in all parts of the United Kingdom during the month of May and the first week of June, renders it certain that this will be one of the most productive seasons ever known in England." With even average weather in July and August, an unusually full yield of grain crops might be expected—the harvesting to begin early in August. In the first week in June, we are told, "in the south of England, the wheat is beginning to shoot into ear in the valley of the Thames, and on the rich soils of Kent and Essex. This will be the case in all the eastern counties in a few days, and in the northern and western counties by the middle of June." Even the root and grass crops are in prime condition. They failed in 1864; and as sheep and cattle largely feed and fatten upon them, that failure made the prices of butchers' meat advance, though not in the enormous ratio of exaction in *our* markets.

The English paper from which we have quoted says that "the difference between a good harvest and a bad one in the United Kingdom is equal in money value to some fifty or sixty millions sterling. The whole area of England, Scotland, and Ireland is, in round numbers, 80,000,000 of statute acres. Hence, an average difference of ten shillings an acre over the whole country is equal to forty millions sterling, and a difference of twenty shillings per acre is equal to eighty millions. The difference between a very good and a very bad harvest is probably *equal to a hundred millions over the whole of the three kingdoms*, though a considerable portion of the increase or decrease is only seen gradually in the increase or decrease of live stock, and of tillage available for the production of succeeding crops. The refuse of one year's crops furnishing the tillage of the next, it takes some little time to realize all the advantages of such a harvest as that which seems to be promised in the present beautiful season." This *gain* of a hundred millions sterling to England ($500,000,000) will, correspondingly, be a *loss* to us, who, in one event of a bad harvest there, would have to make good the requisite supply of food. Hence, we cannot admire the prudence of folks who, instead of looking ahead, in a prudent manner, for a rainy day, have determined to spend their money in European travel. We shall have, in all probability, as productive a harvest here as the English count upon; but it will be bad for us if our surplus, after feeding our own people, is not required across the Atlantic. When—vast production being in excess of the demand—our grain and flour become so low-priced as to be little remunerative, it is bad for all classes, and not for the farmers only. Under such circumstances it is not prudent nor patriotic to spend money in foreign countries, or, remaining at home, to send it away in payment for foreign luxuries.

THE EXPERIENCE of the rebel prisoners at the North has done much to mollify and remove their old prejudices. They witnessed not only our thriving towns and villages, and a busy, flourishing people, whose prosperity during the war formed a marked contrast with the misery and destitution that abounded in their own homes, but they were treated kindly and generously. Many of them had been taught that the North would pine in penury as soon as she lost "Southern patronage," and that if ever they were captured they would be insulted and assaulted at every Northern station. Instead of all this, they were involuntarily impressed with the superiority of our industrial system and touched by the consideration and compassion that were freely manifested. These captured soldiers of the rebellion, whose valor was the only solid support of their wicked and desperate leaders, learned that the loyal States are too powerful to be resisted, and at the same time too humane to wantonly wrong any portion of the American people, or to furnish justifiable pretexts for armed insurrection.

Light Weight.

The Commissioner of Markets has reported to the City Councils that between January 1 and June 14, 1865, the clerk of the South and Eleventh-street markets had seized 269 lumps of butter, of short weight, 213 lumps of which he had had handed over to the Guardians of the Poor. How the other fifty-six lumps were disposed of is not stated. The seizure was made, of course, under sanction of the law. It would gratify public curiosity, we can assure the Commissioner of the Markets, if he would report whether there had been any short-weight seizures in any other markets than the two which he has named. As the respectable market-people suffer from the misconduct of the few who thus try to defraud purchasers, it would be only just to all that the name of each offender, the number of his stand in the market, and his residence, should be published, with the date and particulars of the offence. The honest dealers, who form the majority of the market-folks, would thus be exonerated, and the guilty ones exposed, with the brand of disgrace upon them. The mere seizure of light-weight articles is a very inadequate punishment—it is scarcely any punishment at all, as a very serious offence; and the DISTRICT ATTORNEY, whose duty it is to protect the public and honest dealers, ought to bring the terrors of the law to bear upon each and every person who seeks to defraud by light weight. Fine or imprisonment, or both, would be very useful in such cases.

A Hint to Country Neighborhoods.

A short time ago we were the guest, at a small rural reunion in one of those counties in the vicinity of Philadelphia, where the land and the landowner are alike well cultivated, wealthy, and flourishing.

The meeting was eminently social in its character, being an afternoon gathering, with a tea-party for climax. The participants were a certain number of farmers, with their wives. After sometime allotted to interchange of greetings and social intercourse among the whole party, the gentlemen and ladies separated into distinct committees or clubs, meeting in different rooms, under the several titles of "The Farmers' and Gardeners' Club," and "The Housekeepers' Club."

The gentlemen, in a very systematic and business fashion, discussed topics of common interest, relating their personal experience upon the matters under consideration in a clear and practical manner, such as the treatment of fruit trees, the best means of gathering their luscious and fragile crops, and the surest method of cultivating the blackberry and rendering it remunerative.

While the gentlemen thus considered the minutiæ of the most important arts of husbandry, their wives, in the adjacent apartment, devoted themselves very effectively to improving the methods and facilitating the labors of that most essential branch of domestic industry by which the comfort of our in-door daily life is provided for.

Practical questions, such as the best method of making certain kinds of pastry, the care of young poultry, and the most certain way of raising and fattening them, had been referred to individual members at the previous meeting, and they were now called upon for their own experience, as well as any theories of knowledge that they had been able to collect upon the subject. These questions were invariably well and thoroughly answered; but, to render the consideration still more effective, every lady present was in turn asked for her opinion and experience. This proved a most admirable method for eliciting knowledge, for even in cases when several members only agreed with an opinion already expressed, it gained additional weight of authority, while variations, no matter how trifling, were often valuable hints eagerly treasured up for the advantage of future days and dinners. Some described experiments that they had made since the question of the previous meeting had drawn their attention to the subject, and after twenty ladies had severally, fully, yet concisely, given their experience of luck or ill-luck in the poultry yard, or a sad story of heavy dumplings, or a bright reminiscence of lightness, all were certainly the wiser, and the fortunate gainers by the failures and successes of their fellow-housekeepers.

Other questions of wider application and more general interest were under discussion, but we have purposely *referred to the meet* practical, on account of the eminent advantages to be derived by our homelest and plainest method of dealing with such *matters*. There are whole libraries of theories upon agriculture, and wagon-loads of cook-books equally deficient in those very minutiæ which are essential to success, and which can only be derived from personal experience.

The fine arts have liberalized and elevated themselves above the commonest trades, especially by throwing open their arcana to the neophites, and have dignified themselves by the liberality with which eminent artists reveal to the brotherhood the secrets which they have themselves won by patient industry or conquered by genius. The profession, particularly that of medicine, have won great honor and distinction in the same way, and trades and guilds follow a similar method as the only plan of raising themselves into arts and elevating their workers above the rank of mere unskilled artisans.

A similar course of action would have a most favorable effect upon agriculture, which seems to all fairness be considered, at least until recently, one of the most unprogressive of the arts. Mother Earth is too often left to work her own sweet will upon the tender seeds confided to her care, and the abundant crop is too frequently due, more to her bounty and to the ministrations of that gentle and fructifying rain that falleth alike upon the field of the indolent and the laborious, than to the skill and care of the husbandman. The vegetable garden is especially subject to this sad fate, while the mistress devotes her attention indoors, and the farmer concentrates his upon the wheat-field, forgetting the health and fortune that might be derived from the neglected "patch."

A long afternoon gave plenty of opportunity for the consideration of various topics, and then the clubs united to listen to an "essay" by one of the members. This was also of sterling character and practical tendency, and the author most earnestly urged the agriculturists to the renewed efforts necessary for the effective and cheerful meeting of those additional demands which our Government must continue to make upon each and every citizen.

These kindred clubs have been in operation five years, and the members so unanimously agree in the immense advantage derived from them, that we present this slight and meagre sketch for the consideration of other country neighborhoods, who have not inaugurated any similar agreeable and useful manner of occasionally meeting their friends, and comparing notes upon their fortunes by field and fell.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL DUPONT.—Rear Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, the third in rank in the naval service of the United States, died at the La Pierre House, yesterday morning, at a quarter before five o'clock, of disease of the throat. He was sixty-two years of age, having been born at Bergen Point, New Jersey, September 27, 1803. He left his home at Wilmington, Delaware, on Monday last, accompanied by his wife, to remain a short time in this city. He stopped at the La Pierre House. He has been suffering for some months with an affection of the chest. He felt so much better, however, on Monday that the visit was undertaken. He has been in good health since his arrival in this city, and he remarked to a friend on Thursday last that he thought he had completely recovered from his disease. On Thursday evening he was more than ordinarily cheerful, and some of his friends remarked that he was in excellent spirits. Yesterday morning, at about four o'clock, he awoke with a choking sensation. Mrs. Dupont immediately sent for a physician, but before one arrived the Rear Admiral was dead. His loss will be regretted by many friends, and severely felt in our naval service. As soon as his death was known, all the leading naval officers in the city called at the hotel to testify their high appreciation of the deceased. Among others the commandant at the navy-yard and staff were present. The body was taken to Wilmington yesterday afternoon. Admiral Dupont was a grandson of Dupont de Nemours, the well-known French economist and statesman who figured in the first Revolution, and who, on the return of Napoleon to France, came to this country. He and his son, the father of the admiral, founded the powder mills on the Brandywine, near Wilmington. The admiral was, at the early age of twelve years, commissioned a midshipman, and made his first cruise in the Franklin, under Commodore Stewart, in 1817. In 1845 he commanded the frigate Congress, on the California coast. In 1856 he commanded the steam frigate Minnesota, which conveyed the United States Minister to China. In January, 1861, he was appointed to the command of the Philadelphia navy yard. His achievements since that time are well remembered. Called upon by the Secretary of the Navy in the summer of 1861, relative to the occupation of a depot on the Southern coast, he recommended Port Royal, and was placed in command of the expedition against that place. The result of that expedition was the brilliant victory on the 7th of November, 1861, when he captured the two strong forts on Hilton Head and Bay Point. It was the first important naval success of the war, and sent a thrill of hope and joy throughout the land. Other points on the coast were successfully occupied by him, and the blockade was rigidly enforced. He commanded the naval forces in the several attempts against Charleston in 1862 and 1863; and during the year nearly every important point on the Southern coast was recovered. Admiral Dupont was relieved of the command of the South Atlantic Squadron on July 4th, 1863, when he was succeeded by Admiral Dahlgren. Since that time Admiral Dupont has not been on any active duty.

Vice Admiral Farragut and Rear Admiral Goldsborough are his seniors in rank. He was one of the first nine rear admirals on the active list, appointed by the President under the act of 1862. In private life he was much loved. He was an accomplished Christian gentleman. He has been in the navy nearly forty-nine years, twenty-four of which he was on sea service, and twelve on other duty. He has written one or two valuable works.

A metallist yesterday, by permission of the Admiral's family, took a cast from his face for a bronze.

Catholicism on American Affairs.

The paper from the pen of Count Montalembert, the distinguished French author, on "The Victory of the North in the United States," strongly expresses the admiration which the triumph of the cause of Freedom on our shores has awakened in the liberal feelings of the lovers of liberty in Europe. But besides the merely superficial expression of gratification at late events, he develops a close and critical analysis of the causes of our struggle, and the results of our great victory.

The article, which occupies forty-eight pages of *Le Correspondant*, opens with a burst of thanksgiving to God who hath granted this victory. "Yes," he says, "we should thank Him, because, in this grand and terrible combat between liberty and servitude, liberty has issued victorious. Liberty, which among us is accustomed to so much misappreciation, treason, and confusion, compromised and dishonored by false friends and unworthy champions, was in need of one of these great revelations, which should at once impress all beholders with her inestimable merit."

M. de Montalembert acknowledges that, since the excitement caused by the news of the fall of Richmond and the assassination of Mr. Lincoln, the enemies of the North in Europe are again indulging in diatribes against the Northern States; and it seems to be to counteract their misrepresentations that Montalembert has written this able essay. Without claiming every virtue for the Northerners, or accusing the Southerners of any spiritual virtues or qualities, he asserts that "*in instinct, involuntary perhaps, yet omnipotent and invincible, instantly ranges on the side of the slaveholders all the sects, or at least avowed partisans of fanaticism and of absolutism in Europe; I repeat, that all the enemies of liberty, whether public or private, political or religious, have been ranged on the side of the South.*" He adds that he is forced to confess that the majority of Roman Catholics in this country are in favor of slavery, and, excepting Dr. Brownson, there is among them no prominent champion of the emancipation of the blacks. This is a notable statement for a Roman Catholic to make.

"The Americans," he says, "have known how to make war. They have made it with incontestible energy, zeal, and perseverance; they have become the prey of no general, of no dictator, of no Cæsar. They have fought out that war, more difficult, more terrible than any other—a civil war. In fighting it they have displayed all the qualities, all the virtues which make great military nations. They have made war on an immense area. No modern nation, not even revolutionary France, with her fourteen armies, launched against the enemy's forces, were proportionately so numerous, so disciplined, so well officered, so enduring under fire. While absurd detractors denounced these soldiers to Europe as up armed hordes, more than a million volunteers, without sacrifice of their independence and liberty, rushed to the standard of their country, and, when the war was ended, they, the citizens, without a murmur, returned to their homes, and, in a few years, paid the immense debt of the war. At times we have seen the President, the Congress, the Tribunals, the Ministers, the Generals, the Admirals, the Governors of the States, the Municipalities, the Journals, the Pulpits, the Universities, the Colleges, the Schools, the Manufactories, the Workshops, the Farms, the Mines, the Ships, the Navy, the Army, the Cities, the Villages, the Hamlets, the Families, the Men, the Women, the Children, the Negroes, the Mulattoes, the Indians, the Catholics, the Protestants, the Jews, the Deists, the Atheists, the Spiritualists, the Materialists, the Rationalists, the Mormons, the Free Thinkers, the Free Lovers, the Free Livers, the Free Talkers, the Free Writers, the Free Shooters, the Free Slayers, the Free Slaves, the Free Negroes, the Free Men, the Free Women, the Free Children, the Free Schools, the Free Colleges, the Free Pulpits, the Free Press, the Free Ballot, the Free Soil, the Free Speech, the Free Labor, the Free Land, the Free Trade, the Free Navigation, the Free Rivers, the Free Ocean, the Free Mountains, the Free Valleys, the Free Rocks, the Free Winds, the Free Weather, the Free Lightning, the Free Thunder, the Free Rain, the Free Hail, the Free Snow, the Free Cold, the Free Heat, the Free Fire, the Free Water, the Free Earth, the Free Air, the Free Heaven, the Free God, the Free Liberty, the Free Law, the Free Gospel, the Free Bible, the Free Church, the Free Religion, the Free Worship, the Free Prayer, the Free Preaching, the Free Faith, the Free Hope, the Free Charity, the Free Love, the Free Life, the Free Death, the Free Resurrection, the Free Judgment, the Free Eternity, the Free Heaven, the Free Hell!*"

Thus proclaimed the brilliant writer, Mr. Kenneday has prepared a report for the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade of her Majesty's Government, on the manner of obtaining the statistics of agriculture in the United States. It is from that the information imparted may influence the British Government to inaugurate some system whereby the agricultural productions of that country may be ascertained. The two countries are now more nearly balanced in the number of their inhabitants respectively than any Princes, or Peers, or Parliaments, or Congresses, or Cabinets, or Kings, have ever been heretofore, or will be hereafter, and it would be a matter of great interest to be able to compare the results of Big Mountain Cotton, or Big Mountain Corn, or Big Mountain Wheat, or Big Mountain Tobacco, or Big Mountain Rice, or Big Mountain Sugar, or Big Mountain Cattle, or Big Mountain Sheep, or Big Mountain Pigs, or Big Mountain Men, or Big Mountain Women, or Big Mountain Children, or Big Mountain Negroes, or Big Mountain Mulattoes, or Big Mountain Indians, or Big Mountain Catholics, or Big Mountain Protestants, or Big Mountain Jews, or Big Mountain Deists, or Big Mountain Atheists, or Big Mountain Spiritualists, or Big Mountain Materialists, or Big Mountain Rationalists, or Big Mountain Mormons, or Big Mountain Free Thinkers, or Big Mountain Free Lovers, or Big Mountain Free Livers, or Big Mountain Free Talkers, or Big Mountain Free Writers, or Big Mountain Free Shooters, or Big Mountain Free Slayers, or Big Mountain Free Slaves, or Big Mountain Free Negroes, or Big Mountain Free Men, or Big Mountain Free Women, or Big Mountain Free Children, or Big Mountain Free Schools, or Big Mountain Free Colleges, or Big Mountain Free Pulpits, or Big Mountain Free Press, or Big Mountain Free Ballot, or Big Mountain Free Soil, or Big Mountain Free Speech, or Big Mountain Free Labor, or Big Mountain Free Land, or Big Mountain Free Trade, or Big Mountain Free Navigation, or Big Mountain Free Rivers, or Big Mountain Free Ocean, or Big Mountain Free Mountains, or Big Mountain Free Valleys, or Big Mountain Free Rocks, or Big Mountain Free Winds, or Big Mountain Free Weather, or Big Mountain Free Lightning, or Big Mountain Free Thunder, or Big Mountain Free Rain, or Big Mountain Free Hail, or Big Mountain Free Snow, or Big Mountain Free Cold, or Big Mountain Free Heat, or Big Mountain Free Fire, or Big Mountain Free Water, or Big Mountain Free Earth, or Big Mountain Free Air, or Big Mountain Free Heaven, or Big Mountain Free God, or Big Mountain Free Liberty, or Big Mountain Free Law, or Big Mountain Free Gospel, or Big Mountain Free Bible, or Big Mountain Free Church, or Big Mountain Free Religion, or Big Mountain Free Worship, or Big Mountain Free Prayer, or Big Mountain Free Preaching, or Big Mountain Free Faith, or Big Mountain Free Hope, or Big Mountain Free Charity, or Big Mountain Free Love, or Big Mountain Free Life, or Big Mountain Free Death, or Big Mountain Free Resurrection, or Big Mountain Free Judgment, or Big Mountain Free Eternity, or Big Mountain Free Heaven, or Big Mountain Free Hell!*"

The Riot on Staten Island.

At present everything is quiet in the vicinity of the recent riot on Staten Island. The rioters are now in a position, manned by a crew from the revenue cutter Naugatuck. Besides the Naugatuck, another revenue cutter has been moored in the vicinity of the scene of disturbance. There is very little apprehension of a renewal of the riot, and the feeling indicated "sober second thought" seems now to control all the parties and their friends interested in the late escapade.

The account of the affair, which, it mainly in accordance with that already published, differ slightly from each other—the citizens giving one version, the military officers another, and the naval officers a third.

The account furnished by Captain J. W. Wilson, commander of the United States revenue cutter Naugatuck, is from the least biassed point of view.

The first intimation he had of the outbreak was firing of the muskets at the house of the rioters. He neared an attempt of some 200 men to burn the house, and ordered the crew of the cutter, numbering thirty men, immediately under arms, and was proceeding to examine the cause of the disturbance, when he met a corporal of the 65th running towards him. He said that a mob had attacked and overpowered the guard of marines, forcing their way into the outside enclosure of the grounds. He did not perceive that the corporal was under the influence of any liquor, but concluded from what he was. The officer in command of the military was absent, and the non-commissioned officers and most of the men were intoxicated. He marched down the crew of his vessel, and discovered that all was confusion; that soldiers and citizens were a common mob. He then sent forward Lieut. J. M. Rossey, with eight picked men, to reconnoitre more closely and arrest all the drunken men they could and bring them back, and, if pressed, to fall back upon the bulwark of the crew of the cutter, which he held in reserve, having heard that the rioters had a design to surprise the cutter by a flank movement and blow up her powder magazine. The sailors went into the work as they knew how, and brought back several prisoners, which were sent to the cutter. By this means the riot was gradually quelled and comparative order restored. Lieutenant Rossey and two of the men of the cutter were slightly injured. A number of persons were hurt with brickbats and stones, but the only persons seriously injured are those whose names have already been published. No one was killed, or even mortally injured, and hopes are entertained of the recovery of Lieutenant Nelson.

A considerable degree of alarm and excitement still pervades Tompkinsville, and few other subjects than the riot are discussed. There is little to apprehend in the form of danger, however, for all parties are disposed to remain quiet; but the forces on the spot and in the vicinity are ample to preserve absolute order.

The officers of the 69th Regiment held an investigation into the causes and progress of the riot yesterday at Fort Richmond.

Canvass for Governor in Ohio—The Union Candidate.

Gen. J. D. Cox has been nominated as the candidate of the Union party of Ohio for Governor, and there is little doubt that Gen. Cox will be elected.

Gen. Cox is still young, having been born in 1828. He is a native of Montreal, Canada, but has lived nearly all his life in Ohio. He graduated at the Oberlin (Ohio) College, and married the daughter of the President of that college, and adopted theology for the law. He entered public life in 1858, as a candidate for Congress, and was defeated, being from about contested to the Ohio State Senate. When the rebellion broke out in 1861 he was sent as one of the State militia commanders to Western Virginia, and was soon made Major-General. Gen. Cox served in the three months's service in cleaning the Kanawha valley of rebels he was indebted for his nomination and election, as his opponent was a member of volunteers. His commission dates from May 17, 1861.

In 1862 General Cox was transferred to Eastern Virginia, and was assigned to the command of the 9th Army Corps, then under General Reno. He was here engaged at South Mountain, September 14, and fought at Antietam. At Fredericksburg McClellan recommended him for promotion, and he was nominated major general on October 6 following, but the Senate failed to confirm the nomination. In October, 1862, he was returned to Western Virginia, and placed in command of that district. On April 27, 1863, he assumed command of the District of Ohio—a part of General Burnside's department—and when active operations were begun by the Army of the Ohio, General Cox was placed in command of a division of the 23d Army Corps. In December of the same year he succeeded to the command of the corps, but was relieved by General Schofield in January. He engaged with his division in the Georgia campaign of 1864, and when the army of Sherman was divided at Atlanta, he was sent to Nashville, with General Thomas. He was engaged November 30, 1864, in the brilliant battle of Franklin, Tenn., and December 16 and 17 in the more extended engagements before Nashville. He was finally nominated major general for these distinguished services, the commission dating from December 7, 1864. In February, 1865, General Cox's division was transferred to North Carolina, and formed a junction with Sherman after fighting the battle of Kinston, N. C. He is at present commanding a district of the military department of North Carolina.

Agricultural Statistics.

At the request of the British minister, Mr. Kenneday has prepared a report for the Lords of the Committee of Privy Council for Trade of her Majesty's Government, on the manner of obtaining the statistics of agriculture in the United States. It is from that the information imparted may influence the British Government to inaugurate some system whereby the agricultural productions of that country may be ascertained. The two countries are now more nearly balanced in the number of their inhabitants respectively than any Princes, or Peers, or Parliaments, or Congresses, or Cabinets, or Kings, have ever been heretofore, or will be hereafter, and it would be a matter of great interest to be able to compare the results of Big Mountain Cotton, or Big Mountain Corn, or Big Mountain Wheat, or Big Mountain Tobacco, or Big Mountain Rice, or Big Mountain Sugar, or Big Mountain Cattle, or Big Mountain Sheep, or Big Mountain Pigs, or Big Mountain Men, or Big Mountain Women, or Big Mountain Children, or Big Mountain Negroes, or Big Mountain Mulattoes, or Big Mountain Indians, or Big Mountain Catholics, or Big Mountain Protestants, or Big Mountain Jews, or Big Mountain Deists, or Big Mountain Atheists, or Big Mountain Spiritualists, or Big Mountain Materialists, or Big Mountain Rationalists, or Big Mountain Mormons, or Big Mountain Free Thinkers, or Big Mountain Free Lovers, or Big Mountain Free Livers, or Big Mountain Free Talkers, or Big Mountain Free Writers, or Big Mountain Free Shooters, or Big Mountain Free Slayers, or Big Mountain Free Slaves, or Big Mountain Free Negroes, or Big Mountain Free Men, or Big Mountain Free Women, or Big Mountain Free Children, or Big Mountain Free Schools, or Big Mountain Free Colleges, or Big Mountain Free Pulpits, or Big Mountain Free Press, or Big Mountain Free Ballot, or Big Mountain Free Soil, or Big Mountain Free Speech, or Big Mountain Free Labor, or Big Mountain Free Land, or Big Mountain Free Trade, or Big Mountain Free Navigation, or Big Mountain Free Rivers, or Big Mountain Free Ocean, or Big Mountain Free Mountains, or Big Mountain Free Valleys, or Big Mountain Free Rocks, or Big Mountain Free Winds, or Big Mountain Free Weather, or Big Mountain Free Lightning, or Big Mountain Free Thunder, or Big Mountain Free Rain, or Big Mountain Free Hail, or Big Mountain Free Snow, or Big Mountain Free Cold, or Big Mountain Free Heat, or Big Mountain Free Fire, or Big Mountain Free Water, or Big Mountain Free Earth, or Big Mountain Free Air, or Big Mountain Free Heaven, or Big Mountain Free God, or Big Mountain Free Liberty, or Big Mountain Free Law, or Big Mountain Free Gospel, or Big Mountain Free Bible, or Big Mountain Free Church, or Big Mountain Free Religion, or Big Mountain Free Worship, or Big Mountain Free Prayer, or Big Mountain Free Preaching, or Big Mountain Free Faith, or Big Mountain Free Hope, or Big Mountain Free Charity, or Big Mountain Free Love, or Big Mountain Free Life, or Big Mountain Free Death, or Big Mountain Free Resurrection, or Big Mountain Free Judgment, or Big Mountain Free Eternity, or Big Mountain Free Heaven, or Big Mountain Free Hell!*"

— The project for building an opera house in Pittsburg is finding much favor. The success of the German opera troupe in the city has recently given a marked impetus to the movement.

AN ALLEGED IMMENSE DEFALCATION.

A BROOKLYN MERCHANT THE ACCUSED.

A NUMBER OF MERCHANTS THE VICTIMS.

Smith J. Eastman, a produce dealer at No. 40 Broad street, New York, and who lives in Brooklyn, mysteriously disappeared from both places, and it is alleged he is a defaulter to the amount of $500 000. The Brooklyn papers say that Eastman is well known in that city. He has been considerably in political life, taking an active part in the action of the party to which he belonged, though holding no office, save the uninfluential one of member of the Board of Education, to which body he was attached for several years. He has occupied a fine house and grounds on Clinton avenue, kept a stylish establishment, lived in a comfortable manner, and been generally reputed worth from three hundred thousand to half a million of dollars.

He was engaged in the provision business, was at one time a member of the well-known firm of Brush & Co., was afterwards senior partner in the house of Eastman & Lloyd, and has lately been doing business in the firm of Eastman & Co. He operated largely in his own immediate line of business, and was specially well known throughout the interior, with the merchants of which he was widely connected. In the business circles he has been generally regarded as a man who evidently not anxious to make money as there are of those who would cheerfully make plenty. It is well for the operators themselves, and the community, too, that the tribe of restless adventurers who hang about the stock boards should give themselves a respite from their exhausting labors. We expect to see them in a short while, returning from their summer tours, if not wiser, at least better men. If they will hereafter confine the swindling and cheating, which some of them practice, to their own select circle, and play diamond-cut-diamond upon each other, the community will continue to tolerate their existence.

There is little doing in Government loans, though prices are about steady. The sales were confined to the 5-20s at 103¼—no change. State loans continue very dull. Reading was active, and lower in price, the sales were at 49¾, and the sold at 57. Sales of Company Bonds were confined to Camden and Amboy 6s, '89, at 88. A lot of Pittsburg coupon 5s sold at 73. The Railroads continue inactive, the only movement being in Reading at 47¼, and North Pennsylvania at 24¼—the former is an advance of ¼, the latter a decline of ¼. There was a single sale of Big Mountain Coal at 4¾. City Passenger Railroad shares are rather firmer, but without sales; 79 was bid for Second-and Third; 40 for Fifth and Sixth; 48 for Tenth and Eleventh; 20 for Spruce and Pine; 20 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 64 for West Philadelphia; 10½ for Race and Vine; 51 for Green and Coates; 15 for Chestnut Avenue; and 11½ for Lombard and South. Bank shares are without change; Commercial Bank sold at 49; 190 was bid for North America; 130 for Philadelphia; 119½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 128 for Mechanics'; 45 for Penn Township; 62 for Girard; 20 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 57 for City, and 8 for Consolidation. Oils are very dull and quiet, and there is little or nothing doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 54¾, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 28; 116 for Morris Canal preferred; 7¼ for Susquehanna Canal; 20 for Delaware Division, and 51 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

The following were the quotations for gold yesterday at the hours named:

10 A. M.	141
11 A. M.	140½
12 M.	140¾
1 P. M.	140¾
3 P. M.	140½
4 P. M.	141¼

The (subscriptions to the seven-thirty loan, received by Jay Cooke & Co. yesterday, amount to $2,363,900, including one of $580,000 from Second National Bank, Chicago; one of $225,000 from Second National Bank, Nashville; one of $100,000 from First National Bank, Leavenworth; one of $100,000 from First National Bank, Cincinnati; one of $200,000 from First National Bank, Boston; one of $50,000 from First National Bank, Des Moines; one of $144,200 from Ninth National Bank, New York; one of $50,000 from Merchants' National Bank, Portland; one of $50,000 from Preston, Willard & Kean, Chicago; and one of $50,000 from Merchants' National Bank, Cleveland, Ohio. There were 1,958 individual subscriptions to the loan.

Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad Company:

Same week last year	76,140
For the present week	40,967
Decrease	35,173

Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:

Same week last year	39,544
For the present week	10,818
Decrease	28,726

Drexel & Co. quote:

New U. S. Bonds, 1881	109¼@110
New U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness	99 7/32@99½
Do. do. do. old	99¼@99½
New U. S. 7-3-10 Notes	99¾@100
Quartermaster's Certificates	97 @97½
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	98¼@ 99
Gold	141 @142
Sterling Exchange	154 @155
Old 5-20 Bonds	102½@103¼
New 5-20 Bonds	102½@103¼
10-40 Bonds	96¼@ 96½

Sales of Stocks, June 23.

THE PUBLIC BOARD.

200 Caldwell	10 2/4	100 McHea & Ch'r R.	⅝
500 Dalzell	2¾	100 Almstead	1⅛
100 Junction	⅝	100 Nicolson	⅝
100 do	⅝	100 Maple Shade	1⅝
200 Nicolson	⅝	100 Dunkard	1⅛
200 do	⅝	100 Dunkard	1⅛
100 Maple Shade	1⅝	100 do	1⅛
100 Dunkard	1⅛		

SECOND CALL.

200 Dunkard	1⅛	200 Junction	⅝
200 Walnut Island	1⅛	100 Caldwell	10

PEOPLE'S STOCK EXCHANGE.

100 Keystone Oil	1⅛	1000 Glen Rock	2½
200 Bingham	2 31	100 Dunkard	1⅛
100 Clark Oil	1⅛	200 Dunkard	1⅛
400 Atlas	⅝	100 do	1⅛
500 Rathbun	2 31	200 Dunkard	1⅛
100 Dunkard	1⅛	2000 Glen Rock	2½
100 do	1⅛	100 Dunkard	1⅛
100 do	⅝	100 do	1⅛
500 American Gold	142	200 do	1⅛
500 Dunkard	1⅛	100 do	1⅛
100 Keystone Oil	1⅛	100 Star	⅝
100 Dunkard	1⅛	100 Mingo	2½
100 Glen Rock	3		

SALES AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

Reported by Hewes, Miller, & Co., No. 50 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARD.

800 City 5s, New	89¾

FIRST BOARD.

2000 U S 5-20s, 1st cp	103¼	100 Cora Plantor	2 dys 2
100 City 6s, Old due	91	100 do	2
4000 Fitch Coup 6s 1st	73	200 Rl Dorado	66
100 Hestonville 6s 1st	94¾	200 do	66
85 Lehigh N 8d R 1st	51¼	200 do	66
70 Dalzell Coal pref	2	100 Oil Creek	3 91
400 Bull Creek	¾	100 Big Mountain	4¾
300 Curtis	1⅛ 5-30	600 do	1¼
100 do	1⅛	100 do	1¼
100 do	1⅛	100 do	1¼
100 Dunkard	1⅛	100 do	1¼
100 Cora Plantor	2	100 do	1¼
200 do	2	100 do	1¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

10000 U S 5-20 Reg	103¼	100 Dalzell	3⅝
100 N Penna R	50 2¼	5 Penna R	53¾
100 do	50 2¼	100 Reading R	49¾
200 do	2¼	600 Caldwell	2dys 2½
1000 Gas Ln 6s '89	16 88	100 Reading R	49 47
100 Junction Oil	⅝	100 do	49 47
50 do	⅝	100 do	49 47
500 City 6s new	89¾	200 do	49 47
300 St Nicholas Oil	1⅛	100 do	49 47
200 Lehigh Nav	54¾	100 do	49 47
60 Oil Creek	4¾	100 Dunkard Oil	⅝
50 Commercial Bk	49		

SECOND BOARD