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let of March can be paid in coin, or,

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U. S. 10-40"

OKE & CO. OFFEE FOR SALE THE GOVERNMENT LOAN. any time after THE TRARS, at the plea lovernment, and payable FORTY YEARS
Both COUPONS and REGISTERED BONDS this Loan, of same denomin . The interest on \$50 and \$100 payable int all other denominations half yearly. The ETY BONDS are dated March 1, 1864, the halfest falling due September 1 and March 1 of Until 1st September, the accrued interest

harch is required to be paid by purchasers in in legal currency, adding 60 per cent. for mutil further notice. Government Securities bought and sold. JAY COOKE & CO. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. IAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD-ALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY NOTES. THIRTY NOTES, of the denomina BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881 ation apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, TIA South THIRD Street, Phile. IONERY & BLANK BOOKS OMPANY DIRECTORY-CON-List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents. and Secretaries. We are also prepared t ERTIFICATES OF STOCK. FRANSFER BOOK.

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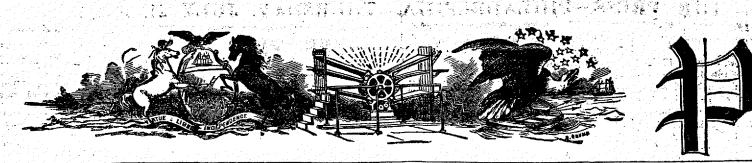
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APER HANGINGS, ARCH Street, Second Door above SIXTH, South Side. Sention of the Public is invited to his DE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF APER HANGINGS, Embracing all qualities, from
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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. VOL. 7.—NO. 301.

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EVANS & HASSALL, MILITARY FURNISHERS. 418 ARCH STREET,

Banners, Regimental and Company Flags, Swords, Sashes, Belts, Passants, Epaulets, Hats, Caps, Can-teens, Haversacks, Camp Kits, Field Glasses, Spurs, and everything pertaining to the complete outfit of Arm

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SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS. THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

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CENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. GOMETANTLY ON HAND, LIMMN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIETS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

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MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM. REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET. TO THE NEW STORE, AROH STREET.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. A The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIBTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also, constantly receiving MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continents

GROCERIES. TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their Country Residences with every description of FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, &c., &c. ALBERT C. ROBERTS, my51-if Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sta. ARCHER & REEVES,

MOLASSES, COFFEE, SPICES, TOBACCO, aries generally, carefully selected for the enntry trade.
Sole Agents for the products of FITHIAN & POGUE'S intensive Fruit Canning Factory at Bridgeton, N. J. MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, &c. 101 —2,500 bbls. Mass. Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Mackerel, late-aught fat fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 bbls. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax erring. 2,600 boxes Lubes, Sealed, and No. 1 Herring. 150 bbis new Mess Shad. 260 boxes Herkimer County Cheese. &c., In store and for sale by MURPHY. & KOONS, 1alb-ti. — NORTH WHARVES. DICKLES,-100 BBLS. PICKLES IN

VINEGAR:

50 haif bbis: Pickles in Vinegar.
Also, three-galion and five-galion kegs do.
For sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS,
107 South WATER Street. CARD TO THE PUBLIC. CONGRESS SPRING.

WATER DEPOT, 98 CEDAR STREET, WATER DEPOT, 98 OEDAR STREET,

SARATOGA, July, 1863.
An attempt has been made to deceive the public by
persons offering what they call "Congress Water,"
rom fountains, and at the price of six (6) centsper glass.
The wholesale price of the genuine CONGRESS WA
TER, at New York, being about 7% cents per glass, the
imposition of pretending to sell at retail at less than
cost, and without allowance for freight, cartage, or
breakage, is apparent; but their probable course has
been to empty one bottle of genuine Congress Water
into a fountain filled with their trash, and thereby
ahristening its total contents. hristening its total contents. We have never sold CONGRESS WATER in fountains. nor in vessels of any other description than ordinar-sized glass lictiles. The cork of every bottle of the genuine is branded. And any without CONGRESS | those words and

whether from fonn- WATER, tains or bottles. CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors of Congress Spring.
gentlemen are supplied by us regularl: Proprietors of Congress Spring.
The following sentlemen are supplied by us regularly
with genuine CONGRESS WATER in bottles, freah from
the Congress Spring:
FRED'K BRO WN, cor. Fifth and Chestnut sts.
O. S. HUBBELL, 1410 Chestnut st.
J. C. TURNPENNY & CO., 941 Spruce st.
THOS. J. HUSBAND, cor. Third and Spruce sts.
STEVENS & CO., Continental Hotel.
AMBROSE SMITH, Chestnut st.
CHAS. ELLIS & CO., Market st.
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CLARKE & WHITE. GOLD'S IMPROVED STEAM

WATER-HEATING APPARATUS,
For Warning and Ventilating Public Buildings and
Private Residences,
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L. M. FELTWELL, Superintendent. PINE APPLE CHEESE.-50 CASES CHOICE BRANDS.
Sap Sago and English Dairy Cheese of choice quality.
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1913-14
107 South WATER Street.

a shadow of what he once was, for his fear of hanging absorbed his whole being. The gentlemanly sheriff, Mr. Chas. L. Watson, to whom we shadded for many kind effective to the control of the characteristics. are indebted for many kind attentions and faci ties, informed us that Howard had begged with the energy of despair that the sheriff might shoot him. out his throat, do anything to deprive him of life but not to hang him—that was too terrible, indeed. CLARET WINE. -200 CASES CLARET For an hour prayers were said and hymns were Wine, for sale by E. P. MIDDLETON, je 18-8t No. 5 North FRONT Street.

THURSDAY, JULY 21, 1864. A DOUBLE EXECUTION.

TWO MEN HUNG FOR MURDER AT BRIDGETON, N. J.

DETAILS OF THE EXECUTION.

cially Reported for The Press 1 BRIDGETON, N. J., July 20, 1864. On the 28th of April last a man named Ladoe Damrell was murdered in broad noon-day, on a public road leading to Glassboro, N. J., by two men named respectively Charles T. Ogden and Washngton Howard. Howard and Damrell, previous to this time, had been friends. They, together with a third person, named Levi Decatur, had served to-gether in the rebel army, but, having been captured at Gettysburg, were confined in the Old Capitol prison at Washington, from which they were re-leased on taking the oath of allegiance. Leaving Washington, they came to New Jersey, and settled themselves near Glassboro, in Gloucester county. Here they became acquainted with the inmate of a cabin, hard by the town, C. T. Ogden, above-named In course of time, Damrell became so intimate with Ogden as to be admitted; as an inmate also. A short time previous to the murder, Damrelleloped with the wife of Ogden, and Ogden, enraged, spent much time in seeking to discover their whereabouts, assisted and encouraged by Howard. He was unsuccessful until the 28th. He and his companion were then walking down the Friesburg road, near the town, when they observed Damrell and the woman approaching them. The latter couple, on espying Ogden, turned up a lane, running at right angles to the road; but Ogden, by eeding over the field, intercepted them before they had gone far. The woman ran away have been a "large, rugged man," when he saw his escape impossible, replied to the taunts of Og-, ien and his companion by taking off a pack he carded on his back, throwing it into some bushe growing on the roadside, and, advancing with a knife a short distance, prepared to meet those whom he knew, no doubt, earnestly intended to murder him. Words ensued, then a struggle. Howard caught Damrell's arm in such a manner as to render defence on his part impossible, and Ogden plunged the knife several times into his body. How-ard also, after Damrell had fallen, seems to have given additional stabs. The dying man, in the aroxysms of death, having raised himself upon his elbow, Ogden rushed to him and jumped up and down several times upon the gory and almost inanimate body, accompanying the motions by appropriate exclamations. Subsequent examination evinced that Damrell was stabbed in eighteen different places—in the face, neck, and region of the heart. Several of the wounds were in themselves mortal. The transaction was witnessed by several farmers who were working in adjacent fields. They hastend to the spot, but found that Ogden and Howard were in no way desirous of escaping. Howard said Ogden did it; Ogden admitted it, and inquired anxfously for a justice of the peace, to whom he might surrender himself. This functionary was speedily obtained; Ogden arrested as the murderer and Howard as the accessory. True bills were found against and a trial given them in the town court-house be-

fore Presiding Judge Elmer and Associates Oliver Sheppard, and Doughty. After this trial, which was long and ably contested, they were convicted of the murder and sentenced to be hung in the county prison on July 20, between the hours of nine and three o'clock. As ordered, the execution took place to-day, in the vard attached to the prison. The murderers ever since their condemnation, had been regularly attended by the ministers of the place, of all deons, including Rev. Messrs. Gregory and A. W. Hubbard, of the two Presbyterian Churches of the town; Revs. Messis. F. W. Hickman and R. Thorn, of the Methodist Churches; Rev. Mr. H. M. Thorn, of the Methodist Churches; Kev. Mr. H. M. Stuart, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and Messrs. J. F. Brown and J. M. Charliss, of the two Baptist Churches. Howard, during the trial, had assumed a stolid air, which he preserved up to almost the last moment, while Ogden seemed to grow more repentant and devotional the nearer the day of death approached. It was the habit of the ministe to allow no day to pass without offering opportunities spiritual consolation to the condemned; and almost the only visitors these poor wretches, out-casts from society, and doomed as unfit to live, ever entertained, were those who came in the exercise of their ministry, to buoy them up with words of Christian hope and to strip the future of its dark and gloomy terrors, and point them beyond earthly punishment to a bright and regenerated hereafter. Decatur, whom we have mentioned, and who was, by the way, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, visited them once. Last Friday the wife of Ogden also came, but, although the wretched, lost husband still expressed for her that affection which had cost him his life, and would make his

name a byword and a scorn as long as it was remem bered, there were, we believe, no extraordinary marks of reciprocation. The woman, scarce less wretched than the convicted murderer, must have felt that her isregard for the most sacred vows had made for her two victims-a paramour slaughtered, and a husband soon to die the most disgraceful of deaths. He was touched and chastened by this, as he had been by a full knowledge of the magnitude of his crime. Some time age, under good influences he made a confession to one of his spiritual advisor although legally or for any lawful purpose, nor was required. Proof was strong and positive. He Bridgeton is divided into two sections, north and south, by the Cohansey creek, which flows nearly east and west. The creek is skirted on the southern side by a low ridge with a gentle ascent. On the left of the principal street, (Comthe court house is readily perceived, just visible above the trees. Between it and the river, and adjacent to it, are the house of the concieryerie and the prison. The court house and the residence are modern, neat and fresh in style, but the prison rears itself bleak, white, dilapidated, and dismal just the spot indeed for the sad scene that was enacted within its precincts. It is a relic of Revolutionary Bridgeton-of Colonial times, when New Jersey was disputed ground, and foreign foes dominated. There is nothing pleasant to the eye in its nassiveness; square and plain, there is no archiecture—just the first principles of the builder's art The deep-bayed windows, so like embrasures in a ortress, frown down, their edges frayed and broken with time; great massive iron bars render the male factors' residence within secure and sure.

Yesterday we entered it for the first time, and perhaps the last, by a clumsy wcoden door, of many layers, riveted and strong, with a little peep-hole, parred also in its centre. There was a little antechamber, with cells to the left and front, and on the right a door entering the prison yard, and a flight of rude steps leading to the second story of the build-

ing. The air was redolent with whitewash, which covered everything except the floor, and the smut and damp of age. The cells spoke real misery, and, were they in Philadelphia, would frighten any criminal from a second occupation. The first cell on the left, next the door, was a statute in itself. Everything was clean, to be sure, and white with lime, but the great white beams athwart the celling; the rank odor from the soot, match ends, and sweepings heaped in a black and cheerless fire-place, partly occupied by a rheumatic stove; the comfortless, uninviting bed, and, above all the two coffins that lay side by side upon the floor, were a strange and suggestive epitome of crime and the direful retribution awaiting it. These coffins were soon to hold all that was left of two human beings overhead, who even then were living in health and strength, but whose death wisnigh—so nigh the dark shadow that the voice of prayer for their eternal repose could even then be heard ascending to the Judge who would shortly arraign them before His awful The view overhead was the same-blank, dismal Theeriessness. The murderers, since their condemnation, had been confined in separate cells, neither inviting, yet that of Ogden was far preferable to that of Howard. When we first arrived, the pri-

oners were still separate, and ministers were with each, exhorting and praying. A rude cot stood along the wall, filling half his cell, and on the floor against the opposite wall were piled various small articles, envelopes, books, and the like, with which he had sought to lessen the weary agony of his imprisonment and impending doom. One little window, exactly opposite, and two or three feet from the dormer window of an adjacent house, gave light. In Howard's cell there was nothing save the cot and n few articles of apparel. But he, unlike Ogden, was chained, as the staple set in the middle of the loor, with links and hand-cuffs attached, testified. As the hour of execution approached, Ogden was ligious preparations for death commenced. Each was clad in a white shirt without collar, alpaca sack cost, what appeared to be cotton tweed pantaloons, white socks, and shoes. As Ogden passed from his cell he nodded slightly to those assembled in th passage-way. He was a short, stout man, with a broad but sharpened visage, crowned with luxu-riant hair. He was cleanly shaven, and the furrows on his brow, and the worn, anxious face, betokened that he fully realized his position. The culprits knelt close to each other, and the ministers, the sheriff, the law officers, and the members of the press grouped in a semi-circle round them. The contrast between the two was marked. Ogden, pale and anxious; Howard, with countenance of Spanish dusk, undemonstrative. A mass of long, black hair swept from his forehead behind his ears, and fell in waves upon his neck But though stolid, there was a restless gleam in his dark eyes, as if he cowered with fear, yet was dark eyes, as if he cowered with fear, yet was ashamed to exhibit it. He had been a stort man, but norvous excitement—the same agony which Ogden had striven to combat, and which one must feel when each setting and rising sun, each tolling of the clock-bell, brings nearer, still nearer, the day of awful, appalling death, of terrible retribution—had done its work. He was but

chanted. In the prayers Ogden joined in a way simply yet touchingly earnest. Intent on the future, there was a yearning in all he said; a deep, hoarse tone of emotion; a clasping of hands; a constant petition of every request to the God he was soon to meet, as if he felt keenly the importance of what he asked, and by earnest, heart-wrung emphasis sought to obtain it. Howard knelt in a lolling posture beside his cot, now and then replacing article that had fallen from it to the floor. His lips some times moved as if in prayer. To the private exhortations of his adviser he responded in monosyllables He had thoughts for the world yet; thoughts that had almost grown into realities when he looked through his grated window and beheld life and pleasure in the street below. He dreamed that he could not die; the reality he could not and would

But the hour came at last. The nooses and the lack-caps were brought into the cell and adjusted, a hymn was sung, and the procession left the cell and gained the prison yard, a confined place, thirty feet square, flanked by walls twenty-five feet high, onely and dull—a dismal place to die in. The gallows were directly opposite the door of egress, and the very first object presented to the eyes of the un-fortunate men. It affected them visibly—Howard the most. He grew so weak as to require aid in as cending the steps of the scaffold. They were here seated with the clergy and the sherifi of the county, Howard faint and unmanned, while the last hymn was sung, and the parting prayer offered up, by Rev. Mr. Thorn, as follows: O Thou, who enablest the erring but repentant sinner to come into Thy presence, we at this time of all times implore Thee to receive these poor men, who are so soon to meet Thee. We pray Thee, Heavenly Father; we trust in Thy love, that they may meet in Thee their staff and their rod. In all ages, those who have trusted in Thee have received a sustenance and support; to the wandering Thou Heaveniy Father; we trust in Iny love, that they may meet in Thee their staff and their rod. In all ages, those who have trusted in Thee have received a sustenance and support; to the wandering Thou hast been the light of their feet and a balm to the broken and sick at heart. We know, O Aluighty God, that when we turn to Thee we will find refuge. Give it, then, O Lord, to those in their fearful hour of trial; give them faith, give them confidence, give them the strength of Thy grace. We have met under circumstances of more than ordinary solemnity. Our fellow-beings here present are about to be ushered into eternity. They have been adjudged guilty of a fearful, capital crime; they have been proven guilty, and condemned to death by the legal authorities of the State. Oh! look down upon them, in this the dark hour of their extremity, Thou who hast before been with them in their imprisonment. Look down upon them; strengthen them, so that they can look beyond the fearful instrument that is to launch them into eternity to where there is no trouble, no sin, nor pain. And now, Lord, we commend these unfortunate men; bless the wife of Howard, bless his brothers and sisters, and most especially bless his brothers and sisters, and most especially bless his little children, who even now may be joyously anticipating and expecting the hour when they shall no longer know his care. May Ohrist in his mercy grant that they may meet him in Heaven. And, O Lord, give this blessing also to the surviving friends of Ogden, who may now be expecting the tidings of his dishonorable death. Give him an abundance of grace and hope in Thee. And now, Heavenly Eather, come and bless us; come all ye angels down to wait and wing the spirits of these men from the peace of Jesus Christ. Let them be firm, O Lord. Let us all be impressed with the awful circumstances surrounding us, that we may fire men all misdemeanors, and in thy mercy grant through Christ our Lord. Amen.

This prayer was listened to with great attention by both prisoners—Ogden aud This prayer was listened to with great attention by both prisoners—Ogden audibly joining. The chairs were then removed, the formal adieus were taken, and everything was ready. The ropes were adjusted, the upper half of their faces concealed by the black caps—in a few moments more they would cease to live. Ogden, his face obscured, seemed to have roused himself for the finale. He hastily uttered an appeal for mercy, as if the pre-cious boon depended on the number of prayers he uttered, and summoned all his courage. Howard was uttering other exclamations—exclamations of abject fear, and indicative of horrible mental agony.

He complained that the cap was smothering him; he complained of the ropes that bound his arms till nds were purple few sweet moments of life, but, when all was rectified, he was the image of despair! He trembled from head to foot, and madly adjured his Creator by His most sacred name. Ogden, turning to him, exclaimed, "Howard, it is a just sentence. Die like a man!" "No! no!" was the reply, in a hasty tone of concentrated agony. "Die like a man," again exclaimed Ogden, bracing himself for the fall. The fatal moment was upon them. Some of the few spectators closed their eyes; others turned their backs on the horrid scene. Ogden's three their backs on the horrid scene. Ogden's voice broke the dead silence, "Die like a. —" there was a fall of the drop—a dull clatter of its doors as they described their quadrant of descent—a dull thud as the ropes tightened and stretchedunder the weight of the falling bodies-and there was silence again. All looked on the culprits hanging there limp-

Ogden lifeless, his neck broken by the fall; Howard spasmodically twitching. Their faces soon grew pur-ple, their pulses ceased to beat—Ogden's in eight minutes, Howard's in ten. The majesty of the law-was vindicated; Justice was satisfied; the course of the slavers was done. After the execution the large crowd of spectators who had assembled round the court house, but inside the prison walls to view the corpses pendant from the gallows-tree. The deputy marshals of the county, armed with their official batons, on which were painted the names of the townships under authority of which they held their positions, contributed to preserve admirable order. When the condemned had hung a considerable time, the

remains were encoffined, and deposited in the court house, to await the disposal of their friends. M. Misfortunes of an Army Surgeon. AN INCIDENT OF THE REBEL BAID-THE SECES-SIONIST WOMEN FROM BALTIMORE. The Boston Transcript says: "The following let-ter from a young doctor, captured on the Baltimore train, gives some idea of his hardships, and of those females who have been allowed to act as spies and o-operate with the rebels in the Monumental City. The writer is a Massachusetts man, and relates

what he saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, and only too severely experienced in his own person."

"Here I am in this place, on my way to Beaufort, as I wrote you I was ordered to. And a pretty on my way I have made of it, so far.

"I wrote you I was ordered to. And a pretty on my way I have made of it, so far.

"I wrote you that I should probably leave the next day, but I found that no steamers were to leave there; and, finally, as the privateer Florida appeared off the coast, I was advised to come to this city and get passage from here. I began my journey, but as ill luck would have it, took the train from Baltimore, which was stopped by the rebels. I was sazed at once, being in uniform, and after some little delay, was started for Richmond. I managed, after going a short distance, to escape into the woods. I had not gone far, however, before I was again taken, and brought back to my.starting place.

"After several hours' detention, I contrived to be sent under guard to see Major Gilmor, the leader of the band. On my representations, and through the influence of a lady on the train, I was at last paroled, and allowed to start for Baltimore. I hidd in the woods, and then went back to see if I could save any of my effects. I found the shell of my trunk and the remains of my valles, but everything I owned in the world was gone. I have lost every cent I had, every particle of clothing I owned in the world was gone. I have lost every cent I had, every particle of clothing I owned, my letters, pictures—in fact, every valuable keepsake I had; so that I was landed in this city with nothing but my toothbrush and fire paper collars I picked off the ground. If was a fire paper collars I picked off the ground. If was a marched along, and in the evening I went back and found it.

"I must be nearly a thousand dollars out of pocket, for I had over \$250 in money, and I had taken up on my way North my trunk, which I always leave at some headquarters, and never take into the field, and in it was all my new cloth what he saw with his own eyes and heard with his own ears, and only too severely experienced in his

the first time, my name, address, and profession where on my trank. So largely and plathy were were robbin. It is the first time in my separations that a medical officer on either side (or certainty where we have been the egypter and plathy were were robbin. It is the first time in my separations that a medical officer on either side (or certainty where we have been the egypter) had been so about the south of the sex of the sex of the sex of the south of the sex of th

THE ADVANCE ON ATLANTA. THE PASSAGE OF THE CHATTAHOOCHIE.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

orrespondence of the Cincinnati Commercial.] ISHAM'S FORD, Georgia, July 8, 1864. A MISTARE SOMEWHERE.

On the evening of the 7th of July, at 8 o'clock, the 4th Corps opened up along its whole line "the most tremendous cannonade of the campaign," expending over four hundred rounds of ammunition in half an hour. All this was directed against the rebols on the opposite side of the river, and was intended to draw their attention from an attempt which, through some misunderstanding, it was supposed Gen. Schofield would make at that hour to cross the river above. All this time the 23d Corps lay quietly in camp 4 miles in reserve, wondering what it all meant, and asking in vain for information. The rebels did not vouchsate even a single gun in reply; consequently the casualties in our line were nothing. The next morning the 4th Corps was moved slightly up the river to support the 23d in the operations of to-day.

A BRILLIANT DAY'S WORK. A MISTAKE SOMEWHERE.

to-day.

A BRILLIANT DAY'S WORK.

This moraing the 23d Corps broke camp at an early hour, and directed its march eastward, aiming to strike the river at Iaham's Ford, eight miles above the railroad bridge. Headquarters moved out, in advance, and riding at a rapid pace, with an old man, a resident of the country, as a guide, we emerged suddenly from the thick forest out upon the brink of the river bluffs. There lay the Chattahooehie, about 150 feet below us, muddy and rapid from recent rains—in every respect an unclassical stream. Right here lives William Ulrich, said to be a good Ulrion man, and a Pennsylvania German, whose honest heart was greatly delighted, perhaps, and perhaps not, at our sudden advent. Immediately the glasses of the signal corps were levelled at the opposite bank, but not a discovery could they make, except a solitary man wandering in the hushes. Moving a little further down the bluff, a close reconnoissance with the glasses discovered on top of the opposite hill; jast in the edge of a newly-harvested wheat field, a single 12-pound brass hewtiter, with a few gunners walking about it, and close down to the river's edge, half a dozen rebel sharpshooters squatted under a large tree, just opposite the ford. We were about a mile below. The river here is about 400 feet wide, and, from crest to which the cannon must play, was about a third of a Mater reconnoitring the situation a short time. A BRILLIANT DAY'S WORK. which the cannon must play, was about a third of a mile.

After reconnoitring the situation a short time, Gen. Schofield rode away to the ford, which is just at the mouth of Soape's creek, to choose positions and make dispositions of the artillery. The 19th Ohio and 32d Indiana batteries were, with the least possible noise and demonstration, planted so as to cover the ford and cross-fire the rebel gun, white a section of the 6th Michigan was held in readiness to descend into the valley a mile further down, at the proper time, and enfliade the sharpshooters on the opposite bank. All these pieces were under strict orders not to fire under any proyocation until they received positive orders. The solitary howitzer on the other side bestowed upon them, at random, about half a dozen shots during the forenoon, and then remained quiet until the attack was made.

Meantime, and until late in the afternoon, the troops were slowly getting into shape, and the lumbering pontoon trains were coming up and parking on the hill, ready to go down into the valley when needed. A little before four, General Schofield, sent orders ta General Cox to have his skirmish line in readiness, and at that hour pass it rapidly across a few rods of cornfield which lay between the hill and the river, and if they drew the rebel fire to open with his cannon and silence it.

on the hill, ready to go down into the valley when needed. A little before four, General Schoeled, sent orders te. General Cox to have his skirmish line in readiness, and at that hour pass it rapidly across a few rods of cornfield which lay between the hill and the river, and if they drew the rebel fire to open with his cannon and silence it.

As the hour approached, a small party of spectators posted themselves half-way down the hillside, a mile below the ford, and, with glasses thrust out from behind convenient trees and fences, eagerly awaited the spectacle. The captain of the rebel gun could be seen on the distant hill seeking comfort as best he could (it was the hottest day of the year), and reading a January number of the Chattanooga Rebel. The gun had been drawn back to conceal it a little, and a sentinel sat on the brink of the hill to observe our movements, and to give notice to the gunners to bring forward the piece. The sharp-shooters also could be seen, glaring intently out of their cover upon the opposite opening in the willows, where he ford was approached.

Our skirmisk line was composed of about two hundral of the ford was approached.

Our skirmisk line was composed of about two hundral high and their ranks many old Lake Eric sallway which had in their ranks many old Lake Eric sallway which had in their ranks many old Lake Eric sallway which had in their ranks many old Lake Eric sallway which had in their ranks many old Lake Eric sallway which had had been to close in the rear of the winds which were to carrow the theory of the winds which were to carrow the theory of the winds which were to carrow the theory of the winds which had been the words.

The sentinel is seen to leap up hastily, and run to the rear, the gunner trundle out their gun in plain sight, and the sergeant stoops to sight it. But it is in vain, the bullets whistle so thick about his ears that, after dodging a fay moments from one side to the other, he gives in la despair, the lanyard is pulled, the shot plunges harmless in the

train, there is much due for the rapidity and good order with which the bridge was almost literally "fuing" over the river.

There was not a man killed during the day that I can learn of, nor so many as half a down wounded. So overwhelming and sudden was our firing that it took the rebels by surprise. They seem to have been entirely disconcerted, and they certainly have not made a more utter failure to carry out their fierce threats in any single case.

Soon after the troops began to cross, the corps below began to open a lively cannonade, doubtless with a view of attracting the enemy's attention away from us. Detached, as this corps is, so far away from us. Detached, as this corps is, so far away from the others, I am unable to learn whether they have yet crossed over any forces or not; but if I am not greatly mistaken, the 23d Corps has crossed the lirst regiment of the army. True, they did not encounter strong forces in their front; but none could tell what they would find, and the gallantry of the men who rushed forward to man the pontoons in the face of these uncertainties, and those who ran up the hill with no others yet over to support them, when they may be met by a deadly fire from behind, some screen, is worthy of all praise. How could they know but all this apparent panic and ridiculous fasco might be but a blind to draw them on to their death? And when men are compelled thus to go upon suspense, and charge, it may be, upon lurking volleys which shall leave no one of them to return, it requires a stouter heart than to dash forward amid the roar and rattle of arms, and to meet a fee whom they can see. I have not known a more dramatic, brilliant, and, at the same time, bloodless episode ingthis whole campaign than was enacted to-day by the command of General Schofield—so entirely successful, and so entirely without loss.

July 9—8 A. M.—The troops of the corps are now all over, and they have suffered no molestation during the night. We are safe. Headquarters will cross over to-day, and Atlanta is ours— ISHAM'S FORD, Ga., July 11, 1864. HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

The name: of the three men whom I mentioned in my last letter as the first to take possession of the crebel gun unmanned by our sharpshooters on the occasion of crossing the river, on the 8th, are James Vaught, Charles Miller, and James Carter. Those all belong to Company A, 12th Kentucky Infantry, Bird's brigade, Cox's division, 28d Army, Corps. Bird's brigade, Cox's division, 23d Army, Corps.

CAVAIRY OPERATIONS.

The same day on which the 23d Corps effected the crossing of the river (the 8th), Colonel Garrard's cavalry also crossed at Rosewell, but about an hour later than this corps. Having marched rapidly the day before upon the large cotton factory at that point, he took it altogether by surprise, destroying a vast quantity of army carvas, which was extensively manufactured there, and taking captive four hundred factory girls. The latter capture was certainly a novel one in the history of wars, and excited not a little discussion as to the disposition which was proper to be made of the fair captives. Giving "aid and comfort to the enemy" they most assuredly were, and much valuable tent cloth; but in the case of many of them it was an involuntary service, since they had been confined and compelled to labor there without cessation from the breaking out of the rebellion.

is Colonel Jim Brownlow's regiment of East Tennesseans. Opposite this regiment the river makes a short bend around a narrow point of land, on which the rebels kept a small picket of observation. These fellows had annoyed the Colonel's men in their bathing and foreging operations, and he determined eitheir to dislodge or capture them. Accordingly he ordered a few men to strip themselves, and, with their cartridge-boxes tied about their necks, to ford the river in front of the rebels, and attack them. This they did directly in the face of a galling fire, and while they thus attracted the rebels' attention, the Colonel, at the head of seven men, crossed in a cance above, came in the rear of the picket, and succeeded in taking three of them. The remaining nine fied into the thickets, and made good their escape.

July 10.—The announcement which I made in a previous letter, that the rebels had crossed all their forces over the river in our front, was (to use the words of General Sherman) "premature." They had at that time disappeared entirely in front of the 4th and 14th Corps, but Hood's corps defiantly maintained a hold upon this side, in front of the 20th and 15th Corps, until the night of the 9th. But the pressure upon them from our artillery gradually became too heavy, and on that night they withdrew finality and fully to the south bank of the Chattahoochle, and in the morning the smoke of their railroad bridge in fiames was visible to life entire army. As soon as it was certainly ascertained that they had crossed, orders were issued for the 4th Corps to march at once up the river and take, up a position on the north bank, ready to support the 23d Corps, in case they should be attacked, as it was expected they would be. This morning the corps is in camp at this ford, with the exception of General Newton's division, which marched to Rosewell, and crossed the river there on the 9th, at 2 o'clock in the afternose. I cannot learn which, had made a circuitous march to the rear and left, and is probably across the riv

above here.

Thus it will be seen that the army is slowly executing another great flanking movement—this time to the left, as the previous two had been to the right. The entire success with which it has been attended thus far is made the more brilliant and gratifying by the fact that as yet, not a higher life, so far as I can learn, has been lost in crossing the river—that river which was to be made to be didnered and the one in the centre—have been unsuccessful, though unstempts made by us—that on the right and the one in the centre—have been unsuccessful, though unstended with loss of life, because so cautiously made. The attempt to cross on the right was made first. The entire Army of the Tennessee was massed near the river, above oid Sweetwater's factory, about five miles below the railroad bridge, and, on the 6th, the pontoon train attached to that army was sent down within a short distance of the river, and a cannonade was opened upon the opposite bank to ascertain if it were practicable to cross at that point. The enemy were discovered to be in too strong force, and too well strengthened by artillery to allow the crossing without great sacrince of life. On the 6th of July, the pontoon train attached to the Army of the Cumberland, commanded by Col. Huell, of the 65th Indiana, was brought down within three quarters of a mile of the river, in front of the 4th Corps, but here again the enemy were awaiting us, and our cannon elicited such replies as made it plainly evident that the crossing should not be attempted there.

On the evening of the 6th the train was withdrawn to a position a few miles in rear of this ford, where it remained over the 7th, and arrived here in, the

On the evening of the 6th the train was withdrawn to a position a few miles in rear of this ford, where it remained over the 7th; and arrived here in, the afternoon of the 8th, in time for the 23d Corps to cross that evening, as has been heretofore narrated. Fortunately, our superiority in numbers enabled us to leave large bodies of men at the points where we had previously attempted to cross, who made such demonstrations there as induced the rebels to believe we still intended to attempt to cross, while we sent others still further up the river, who reached above the rebel line and crossed without opposition. To me it seems a great mistake on the part of the rebels to cross the river in detail, as they did, instead of making the passage with their entire army simultaneously, and deploying at once to the greatest possible extent along the banks to oppose all attempts. Still, it was only a question of time, since the Chattahoochie is too narrow and too shallow to form an obstacle to an enterprising general and a great army.

Coneral Rutler and the Robel Deserters

first fruits were reaped to-day, viz: Anumber of deserters who, on examination, declared that they were induced to come over by "O' lot o' han' bills that kim down from o' big kite thet seacted over whar we war."

I was permitted to listen to General Butler's examination, to-day, of a large number of prisoners, deserters, and refugees. The General, I believe, is noted among the legal fraternity for his skill in the cross-examination of witnesses. His skill and training were apparent in that specialty to day. Such relentless and successful questioning for truth I never beheld before a jury. It was "as good as a play," and gave me a new idea of the acuteness and godlike divination of the human intellect. The first man to undergo this terribly-searching scrutiny was a refugee from Richmond. "Sit down, sir," said the General, pleasantly. "Your name?" "Wm. Jeffers." Then followed a hundred questions in rapid succession and logical order—logical, though it, required all, my powers to always see their drift and aim." Mr. Jeffers was finally cornered. At first he was a "gentleman." Then he modified his statement; he was a "sporting man." And then, "Well—yes—General—I-suppose—they called me a—gambler." And finally, when, in explaining his antecedents, it became clear that he was but lately out of the Penitentiary. He said: "You've got it down pretty fine—Fineyras well cave—then he told the whole truth, and I think nothing but the truth. Two other individuals of the same ilk, who had come through with him, were examined in turn, and each was beautifully astonished at the self-revelations he was made to make. All had been living upon their wits, had been conscripted a dozen times, had bribed themselves off, until some weeks ago, when even a thousand dollars Confederate money failed to secure immunity, and then concealed themselves, and at lasthad paid \$500 to be piloted through their lines, having first taken an oath not to reveal the name of their pilot. However, Gen. Butler has the name of their pilot, who, it appeared,

GENS. GRANT AND BUTLER UNDER FIRE.

By a coincidence, Gens. Grant and Butler had appointed to visit Gen. Foster's lines to-day. The rebel demonstration did not deter them from the purpose. An hour or two atterthe firing cased, Gen. Graham steamed up the river with his flag-boat, the Chamberlain, having Gens. Grant and Butler on board. The rebels opened on them with six guns. The first shot passed between the walking-beam and the smoke-stack, and close to the deek, and several subsequent ones came about as near. The Chamberlain replied, but kept on her way, and the three generals landed safely, and inspected General Foster's position, even to the extent of going out to the picket line. And they went back the way they came, under the same fire, but this time stopping long enough to silence the enemy, at least temporarily. It is not possible that he knew how distinguished a target he was aiming, at—the lieutenant general, an outlawed and particularly obnoxious major general, and a brigadier general who commands gunboats, and has been the special terror of their waters. GENS. GRANT AND BUTLER UNDER FIRE.

What They Think of Englishmen on the Continent.

Mr. Auberon Herbert recently visited the Danish camp, and in an account of his journey and experi-ences gives some account of the esteem in which his ences gives some account of the esteem in which his countrymen are held in Europe:

A GERMAN'S TALK ON THE RAILWAY FROM HANOVEE TO HAMEURG.

Some remarks on England struck me as containing grains of trüth. "You're personally disliked," said a German friend with whom I was conversing on the train from Hanover to Hamburg, "because you affect a superiority over other nations. No nation can submit patiently to be despised; and you manner require of us to bear. You have now no right to be surprised if, when your foreign policy has made you the laughingstock of Europe, we take advantage of the opportunity to hurl back this contempt at you." After that he relapsed into wildness, with only-occasional gleams of reason. "You do not understand in England such questions as the Dano-German. Your people are uneducated, and forced to follow the teaching of the press, which is corrupt. The Manchester school is coming to the head of affairs, and they will never allow you to go to war, however many a 'drohawngs-noie' you may write. You are no longer a military Power; you could not even raise, during the Crimean war, as many soldiers as you will notice here, which have taken fast hold of the German mind: the one that our press has entirely lost its independence, and the other that England could not and would not sustain the burden of a great war.

WHAT THEY THINK IN DENMARK. countrymen are held in Europe:

of a great war. or a great war.

WHAT THEY THINK IN DENMARK.

The Danes are sorely hurt at our desertion of their fortunes. They, feel it, the more acutely because between them and England there has existed a silent brotherhood. English, is the language which is taught in their schools and colleges, and which forms a regular part of their education. Their, customs, their declings, their ways of thought, their character, and sometimes their very look are English. To English literature they have turned in the attempt to oppose it to that of Germany, which, during the last years, has been oreeping silently northwards; English is the language which they seem to have chosen even in preference to French or German, which would have afforded a better link of communication between themselves and the nations of that great continent on whose outer edge their fortunes are cast, and to which they coling desperately, with nothing but the bravery and the stern virtues of the old Norse race to maintain them on their narrow feethold. Whatever the Danes feel on the subject of England, they say but little to an Englishman. It always touches me to see how much their courtesy seals their lips. Sometimes, however, the thought escapes indirectly from them.

UNIVERSAL OPINION ON THE CONTINENT. WHAT THEY THINK IN DENMARK.

THREE CENTS. and free yourself from the obligations of your position? * * Nor, in all probability, will peace be the reward of your peaceful policy. Some minister or people, presuming on the past, will insult you; and you are still too proud a nation to bear, without resenting it, a national insult. You will then find yourselves engaged in some great war, standing alone and apart from the sympathy of Europe, and with the bitter reflection that this had been spared had you known how to speak in season a few words of brave and honest meaning when the peace of Europe demanded it."

What car I say? What do you find to say in Eng-

of brave and honest meaning when the peace of Europe demanded it."

What car I say? What do you find to say in England, or are you as silent as I am? That, perhaps, which mortifies one most deeply is the remembrance that twice, even without time to change our dresses, we have played the same character. There was but one feeling in England that we had either spoken too much or done too little for unhappy Poland; and yet, loudly as we reproached ourselves, we were only repenting to be free to sin again. But the subject is hateful. RECALLED TO LIFE.—A French surgeon took possession of the head and body of La Pomerais, the prisoner lately guillotined at Paris. Hastening home with his prize, the physician put his lips to the dead man's left ear, and called out, "La Pomerais!" The left eyelid quivered, half opened, and through the lashes the glazed eye gazed at the surgeon. The delighted doctor ran round to the right ear, and again called, "La Pomerais!" In the samemanner the right eyelid made a tremendous effort to open, the lips of the head quivered as if to say, "Who is there?"

TINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, JULY 20. BEFORE BOARDS. Elbeny Oil ... 6 1200 Essading R ... b5 63% ading R ... b5 65% 220 do ... 2 days 653 do ... b4sint 66% 100 do ... 3 days 633 do ... b4sint 66% 100 do ... 35wn 653 BETWEEN BOARDS. 2000 North Penna 66. 1044 36 Ky Bank... C&P. 108 500 U 8 6 20 Bonds... 1034 381 Alighny co coup 5s 81 800 US T 7 30 N F cash. 1054 38407 do ... 31 100 Reading R ... 6034 50 Locust Mountain. 55 500 City 6c, new cash. 1054

| SECOND BOARD. | SECOND BOARD the Secretary of the Treasury will be in the market

in order to meet the pressing financial wants of the Government. It is intimated that he will ask for a General Butler and the Rebel Deserters.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune writes:
Benjamin Franklin sent a kite skyward, and brought down lightning. Benjamin Franklin Butler sends kites skyward and drops down among the rebels fluttering hundreds of copies of the Fresteris fluttering hundreds of copies of the Fresteris fluttering hundreds in either case, but the latter-day Benjamin has a more praise-worthy purpose to serve. He achieves a patriotic end as successfully as the original Benjamin did a philosophical one. The first fruits were reaped to-day, viz: A number of deserters who, on examination, declared that they were induced to come over by "O' lot o' han' bills were induced to come over by "O' lot o' han' bills denomination referred to, to the amount of \$200,000,000, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his 000, and there can be no reasonable doubt of his ability to place such an issue in the hands of the people, on terms at least as advantageous to the Government as any implied in the most liberal of the recent propositions from the associated banks. There can be little doubt as to the success of the contemplated loan, for the people have been long expecting to be called upon, and are prepared to meet the emergency. The new draft for 500,000-men involves a vast additional expense, which must be met if we would sustain the cause of the Go-

vernment.

The publication at stated periods of the condition of the Federal Treasury is a course of action well calculated to inspire public confidence. It show that the authorities at Washington are disposed to withhold nothing that it is for the interest of the people that they should know. The figures, it will be seen, are very large, and a few years ago, if one treated as the imaginings of a disordered brain. It is well that we should know exactly where we stand, and be able to meet responsibilities as they present The following shows the aggregate National debt, compared with the official statement dated June

July 12, 1864. June 14, 1864. Total \$1,795,033,569 34 \$1,719,395,168 88 The increase during the 28 days ending July 19 has been \$75.684.400, at the rate of \$2.700,000 to da The state of the circulation at the period of the two last official statements stood as follo June 14, '64, \$432,041,330 44,520,000 16,480,000

85,503,350 111,109,300

 with coupons
 85,593,350

 Treasury notes on which interest has ceased
 16i, 162

 Fractional currency
 22,710,508

 Compound interest notes
 15,000,000

 \$615,435,589 8625,344,744 The stock market is in a state of uncertaint buyers and sellers awaiting the action of Mr. Fes senden in regard to the new loan. Speculation is at a stand for the present, and the transactions vary little from day to day in either volume or rates. The 7.30 Government loan sold at % advance, while the '81s and the 5-20s were lower. Oity and State securities are steady. Allegheny county coupon 5s were ½ lower, and Susquehanna Canal

6s also 1. The share list was drooping; Reading closed at a decline on the previous day; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 73%; Camden and Amboy at 157, ex div.; Catawissa preferred closed at 1/2 lower, Minehill Railroad 1/2, and Philadelphia and Erie 1/2; Northern Central, which had declined in consequence of the supposed extensive injuries to the road by the late raid, has recovered, having companies were generally tending downward. The same remark applies to canal and oil stocks. Passenger railroads are held firmly, the only sale being a small lot of Arch at 30. The recent advance in fares will contribute largely to the profits of these corporations, and will go far towards making them profitable investments. The Archstreet road has always been a favorite investment, and with its present able management it will doubtless long continue to be so. The following are the closing quotations for some of the principal specu-

The following table shows the amount of one ansported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad fo the week ending July 16, 1864, as compared with the

65, 170 (39 24, 180 07 61, 795 16 16, 164 10 1, 228 04 24, 532 08 8 524 09 75, 601 03 29, 586 14 23, 557 12 25, 297 18 29, 946 01 37, 245 08 64, 143 13 9, 975 17 Beaver Meadow..... New York & Lehigh... 24,519 06 78,127 03 5,176 05 73,384 12 29,303 01 32,480 13 24,495 14 29,776 14 36,476 07, 59,681 06 25,123 13 9,771 02 Honey Brook 3,742 13 P. H. & W. H. R. R. 3,348 03 Jeddo 2,216 11 Aabanoy..... C. & N. Co..... Other shippers.... 204 15 Total.......24,463'08 791,482'00 815,945'08 orresponding week 22,998'05 705,178 12 729,174 17 Increase......... 1,467 03 85,304 08 86,771 11
The Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company will pay, July 21st, five per cent., free of Government tax.

The shipments of coal by the Consolidated Coal
Company of Pennsylvania for the week ending

vania Coal Company for the week ending July 18 For the Week. For the Season. 329,611 07199,314 12 Increase in 1864.....103,296 15 The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending July 16, 1864: Delaware and Hudson Canal Co-Pennsylvania Coal Co-Total, tons......45,891 556,034

· (Published Weekly.)

The money must always accompany the order in no instance can these terms be deviated from, a aford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, all extra copy of the Paper will be given.

treasury notes, interest payable in currency at maturity, fundable into a six-per-cent. guid-bearing bond. These notes will be effered to the public at par.
The stock market opened dull and closed heavy.
Five-twenties are offered 22508 for registered and
104% for coupons. Small bends are in request at
10514, coupon sizes of 1881 are offered at 102, and cer-0514, coupon sixes of 1881 are offered at 102, and cer-ificates at 92%. State stocks are steady, bank shares dull, coal tooks heavy mining shares inactive, and railroad londs strong.

Philadelphia Markets.

The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and hone use, but holders are firm incheir views. See comprise about 700 bbls fancy Western and Pannsylvania, at \$11.50@12 \$\pi\$ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$9@9.50 for superfine, \$10@10.50 for extra, \$11@11.50 for extra family, and \$10@10.50 for extra, \$11@11.50 for extra family, and \$12@12 % bb] for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and firmly held.

Grain.—The demand for Wheat is limited, and the market is unsettled and dull, with sales of about 5,000 bushels red at \$2.50@.05 for fair to prime reds, including 1,000 bushels choice Southern do at \$2.70 % bushel. We hear of no sales of white. Rye is scarce. Small sales are making at \$1.70@1.75 % bushel. Corn is in better demand, with sales of 4,500 bushels soid at 92c % bushel. Oats are dull; 3,000 bushels soid at 92c % bushel. Oats are dull; 3,000 bushels soid at 92c % bushel.

Bark.—Ist No. 1 Quercitron is scarce and in demand at \$50 % ton.

Cotton.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales, and the market is very dull. Middings are quoted at 160@162c % is, cash.

Groceries.—Holders continue firm in their views, but the transactions are limited in both Sugar and Coffee. but the transactions are limited in both Sugar and Coffee.

Petroleum.—The market is rather dull. Small sales are making at from 50@52c for crude; 80@85c for refined in bond, and free at from 90@95c # gallon, as to quality.

Seeds.—Flaxeed has advanced. Small sales are making at \$3.5 # bu. Timothy is selling, in a small way, at \$3.4 # bu. Clover is scarce and in demand at \$900 # 64 #s.

Inon.—In pig metal there is very little doing, but holders are firm in their views, amall sales of anthracite are making at \$6500 # ton for the three numbers. Manufactured Iron is in demand, and prices have again advanced.

Figh.—Mackerel are rather dull; small sales from store are, making at \$16 for No. 1; \$14.50@15 for No. 2, and \$11@13 # bbl for medium and large 3s. New Codfish are selling at 7%c # b.

NAVAL Stores continue very scarce; small sales of Sprits of Turpentine are making at \$8.00@ 3.70 # gallon.

Provisions.—The market is very dull and there is little or nothing doing in the way of sales; mess Pork is quoted at \$40045 # bbl. Lard is held at 20021c # b for bbls and tieroes.

Whisky is rather better; small sales of Pennsylvánic bbls are making at \$1.75 # gallon; Western is held higher.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

ASHES are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pets, and \$15.22@15.50 for Pearls.

Bekadstuffes.—The market for State and Western Flour is without decided change. Sales of 8,000 bbls at \$9.75@10.25 for superfine State; \$10.50@10.75 for extra State; \$10.80@11 for choice do.; \$0.85@10.25 for superfine Western; \$10.30@10.65 for common to medium extra Western; \$11.31@11.25 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio; \$11.30@12.50 for Irade brands.

Southern Flour is quiet. Sales of 900 bbls at \$10.75@11.66 for common, and \$11.70@13.25 for faney and extra.

Canadian Flour is quiet. Sales 300 bbls at \$10.50@10.75 for common, and \$10.80@12 for good to choice extra.

Pers Flour is quiet and stands.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady.

Corn Meal is scarce and firm.

Wheat is dull and closes 2@3c lower; sales 119,000 bushels at 52,38@2.54 for Chicago Spring; \$2.43@2.55 for Milwaukee; Club; \$2.56@2.57 for Amber Milwaukee; \$2.67@2.69 for winter red Western, and \$2.72@ kee; \$2 67@2.69 for winter red Western, and \$2.72@ 2.73 for Amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at \$1.90. Barley is quiet. Barley Malt is quiet and unchanged. Oats are irregular at 96@98c for Canada; 97@8c for State, and 98.4@98c for Western.

The Corn market is 1@2c better; sales 66,000 bushels at \$1.50@1.68 for new mixed. Western, and \$1.64 for old do.

WHISKY.—The market is firmer; sales 2,000 bbig at \$1.74@1.75 for Western.

TALLOW is less firm; sales 150,000 bbis at 19½c for Western to arrive; 20c for Eastern, and 20½c for City. Western to arrive; 20c for Eastern, and 20%c for city.
PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is lower, with less doing; sales 3,000 bbls at \$41 for Mess, \$41.50@43.25 for new do, closing at \$42 50; \$39 for Prime, and \$39.50@40 for Prime Mess; also, 500 bbls new Mess for July, b. o., at \$43.50. The Beef market is steady but quiet; sales 300 bbls at about previous prices. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and nominal at \$34@36. Out Mests are dull and unchanged at 15@15%c for Shoulders, and 18@19c for Hams. The Lard market is quiet and scarcely so firm; sales 1500 bbls at 19% @20%c, the latter an outside price.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA Ship Saranak, Rowland......Liverpool, July 25.
Ship Etta, Morgan......Liverpool, soon...
Bark Rancagua. Fowell.....Liverpool, soon... Bark Rancagua, Fowell Liverpool, soon.
Bark Ansdell (Br), Tatterson. Buenos Ayres, soon.
Brig Ida (Br), Gray. Port Spain, soon.
Brig Mystic, Berry Barbados, soon. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

James Milliken,
Andrew Wheeler,
Edw'd Y. Townsend. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, July 21, 1864. Sun Rises. 4 47 | Sun Sets. 7 13 | High Water 3 41

ARRIVED.

US steam transport Clinton, 36 hours from Alexandria, Va., in ballast to US Quartermaster.
United States steam transport St Marys, Latham, 26 hours from Alexandria, Va., in ballast to United States Quartermaster.
Bark Mary Bentley, Clark, 14 days from Remedios, with sugar and molasses to S & W Welsh.
Brig Ada B, (Br.) Gould, 23 days from Clenfuegos, with sugar and molasses to George U Carson & Co. Brig Abby Wattson, Allen, 12 days from Matanzas, with old iron to M W Baldwin.
Schr Cora, Baker, 7. days from Alexandria, Va, with moise to Baugh & Sons.
Schr Diamond State, Cary, 3 days from, N York, in ballast to Baugh & Sons.
Schr Madonna, Coombs, 3 days from Bangor, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Pilot, Thompson, 5 days from Newport, R I, in ballast to captain.
Schr Elvira, Johnson, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain. last to captain. Schr Maria Roxanna, Palmer, 5 days from Bos-Schr Marie Augusta, 1 many, ton, in ballast to captain.
Schr A S Massey, Donnelly, 4 days from Washington, in ballast to captain.
Schr Leonard, Stafford, 5 days from Ipswich, in allast to captain. Schr Fidelia, Haley, 4 days from Providence, in Schr Fidelia, many, rusys non arrandom, ballast to captain.

Schr Sarah Fisher, Edwards, 5 days from Alexandria, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Schr Geo Franklin, Tyler, 4 days from Alexandria, in ballast to Thos Webster.

Schr. R. S. Miller, Jeffers, 7 days from Boston, in Schr. R. S. Miller, Jeffers, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr. Lucy, Morrow, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with flour to R. M. Lea.
Schr. Lancet, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Christian & Co.
Steamer O Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York, with mode to Wm M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Abda, Lenny, 24 hours from New York, with mode to W. P. Clyde.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mode to W. M. Baird & Co.

U S steam transport St Marys, Latham, New Orleans.

Ship Coburg (Br), Gibson, Liverpool.
Bark Oak, Ryder, Boston.
Brig Sampson, Delano, New York.
Brig C G Williams, Thompson, Trinidad de Cuba.
Brig Frontier, Littlefield, Boston.
Brig S Welsh, Strobridge, Fortress Monroe Brig Frontier, Lithlefield, Boston.
Brig S Welsh, Strobridge, Fortress Monroe.
Schr Saco, Wescott, Newbern.
Schr Eagle, Newell, Newbern.
Schr Eagle, Newell, Newbern.
Schr Mary G Fair, Maloy, Boston.
Schr Mary G Fair, Maloy, Boston.
Schr White Squall, Adams, Boston.
Schr Jesonora, Sheppard, Ipswich.
Schr Austin, Parsons, Plymputh.
Schr Austin, Parsons, Plymputh.
Schr Sarah Elizabeth, Kelly, Boston.
Schr Star, Orowelt, Boston.
Schr Sitz, Orowelt, Boston.
Schr Sitz, Orowelt, Boston.
Schr Sitz B Jones, Abbott, Baltimore.
Schr Dr W R Powers, Muncey, Hartford.
Schr J Birdsall, Haselton, Providence.
Schr J Birdsall, Haselton, Providence.
Schr J Birdsall, Haselton, Providence.
Schr La R Smith, Smith, Providence. Schr L & K. Smith, Smith, Providence.
Schr Sakwa, Jasper, Boston.
Schr A Haley, McElwee, Boston.
Schr Jno Wesley, Higgins, Plymouth.
Schr Of Hawley, Clark, Providence.
Schr W P Cox, Houck, Medford.
Str Octoraro, Laughlin, Baltimore.
Str Hope, Warren, New York.

CLEARED.

for the week ending [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. [Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

Lewes, Del., July 19.

The easterly wind has detained the following fleet at the Breakwater—viz: Bark Nicola, from Philadelphia for Cork; Pathfinder, do for Boston; bright Adriana Agragas; do for Queenstown; schrs Wave, J. Stockham. J. H. Allen, Larch, Ina L. Howard, Ocean Wave, O. P. Stickney, General Meade, S. Castner, Satilla, Broadfield, Hannah Grant, Charter Oak, Electric Light, and S. H. Shaap, all from Philadelphia for Boston; E. A. Anderson; Carrie Wells, Henry, J. R. Mather, and Elwood Doron, do for Providence; C. Fantauzzi. and Lodouiska, for Bath; Astoria, do for Portsmouth; B. L. Condon, do for Thomaston; E. F. Meany, do for Middlebwn; Fakir, do for Hartwich; Georgia, do for Belfast; I. W. Hine, do for Hartwich; Georgia, do for Belfast; I. W. Hine, do for Hartwich; L. Sturtevant, do for Cambridge; Fanny Moss; do for Fall River; Abbott Lawrence, for Boston; Fanny Keating, for Quiney Point; G. Wiley, with wood for New York; Watauga, M. A. Gould, Ann, and U. S. tender schooner Spray, wind light from SE. A. United States steamer, supposed to be the Shenandoah, came in last evening.

AARON MAESHALL.

MEMORANDA.
Ship Moro Castle, Ross, salled from St John, NB.
17th inst for Liverpool.
Steamship Virginia, Snyder, at New York yesterday from Washington.
Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, hence for Boston, at
Newport 18th inst.
Schr Cerro Gordo, Buckaloo, salled from Newport
18th inst for this port.
Schr Martha Wrightington, Baxter, hence at Boston on Tuesday.
Schrs Telegraph, Nickerson, and Watchman,
Watson, salled from Providence 18th inst for this,
yort.