THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 26, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

FROM THE SOUTH.

Richmond Dates to Tuesday

REBELS ACKNOWLEDGE A DEFEAT ON SUNDAY.

Several Rebel Generals Killed and Wounded.

GRANT STRIKES THE DANVILLE RAILROAD.

OPERATIONS OF EARLY.

LIST OF UNION OFFICERS CAPTURED.

The Cry for Peace Fraught with Mischief.

NO RECONCILIATION PRACTICABLE.

The Richmond *Enquirer* of Tuesday, the 23d contains the following:—

PETERSBURG, August 21.—About 9 o'clock this morning our forces again attacked the enemy lodged on the Weldon railroad in front and on flank. The column assaulting in front pushed the enemy back half a mile, carried two lines of earthworks, and captured three hundred prisoners. The force assaulting in flank captured the enemy's line of skirmishers and reached his heavy breastworks, when, owing to his heavy force, the great strength of his works, and the unaccountable giving way at an important moment of one of our brigades, we were repulsed with considerable loss and compelled to retire.

Brigadier-General John C. Saunders, of Alabama, was killed at the head of his brigade in the charge.

General Lamar, of Florida, was mortally wounded.

Generals Barton, Finnegan, and Anderson, of Alabama, were not killed as first reported, but are wounded.

Fighting closed at 12 o'clock, but skirmishing and sharpshooting have been kept up all day.

The enemy have their 3d, 5th, and 9th Corps holding the railroad, with fortifications of the strongest character. They made a heavy demonstration on our left on Pound road this morning with infantry and artillery, but accomplished nothing.

Editorially the *Enquirer* says:—That Grant's plans on the Danville road are now revealed, and all the energy and gallantry of the army under Lee and Beauregard will not be too much to beat back this bold movement to the south of Petersburg.

The enemy's centre rests on the railroad about three miles from the city, and his left stretches westward to the Vaughan road. Around this position works of great strength have sprung up like magic mounting heavy guns, and guarding every approach.

Behind those works lies the main body of Grant's army, not less than 30,000 men.

We have met with a repulse costing us many brave men, but the affair is not over.

The same paper also contains the following despatch from Mobile, August 21:—

The operator at Jackson, Miss., telegraphs that a great riot has broken out at New Orleans, in which over 400 citizens have been killed. The riot was occasioned by Canby's attempt to enforce the draft. The negro troops were called out to suppress it, but at last accounts it was still raging.

DESTRUCTION OF THE WELDON RAILROAD—THE LYNCHBURG ROAD IN DANGER.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—The railroad between Petersburg and Weldon is being thoroughly destroyed by Warren's forces. There will be nothing left of it save the cuts and embankments when he gets through with his work of destruction.

The Petersburg and Lynchburg road, according to Petersburg papers of the 22d, is also considered in danger. "That avenue gone, Richmond is really besieged," so the Richmond *Sentinel* of the same date.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

FROM OUR FILES.

We received last night copies of Richmond papers of Monday, from which we make the following selections:—

THE WAR NEWS.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 22.

An official despatch, received at the War Department on Saturday morning, states that General Hill attacked the enemy's 5th Corps on Friday afternoon, at Davis' house, three miles from Petersburg, on the Weldon railroad, defeated them, and captured about twenty-seven hundred prisoners, including one Brigadier-General and several field officers. The loss on our side is believed to be smaller than that of the enemy. Brigadier-General Clingman was wounded in the leg.

Detailed accounts of this engagement will be found elsewhere. Twenty-four hundred prisoners, captured on Friday evening, arrived in this city on Saturday and yesterday. Among them are the following commissioned officers:—

Brigadier-General Joseph Hays, 1st Brigade, 2d Division, 5th Corps.

Colonels.—William R. Hartshorn, 190th Pennsylvania Infantry; James Carle, 6th Penn. Reserves; G. Gilbert Ray, 104th New York.

Lieutenant-Colonels.—William A. Leech, 90th Penn.; Samuel A. Moff it, 94th N. Y. Infantry.

Majors.—Jacob M. Davis, 90th Pa.; E. Wetfrell, 149th O. N. G.; John A. Wolfe, 190th Penna.; Milton Weidler, 2d Penna.

Captains.—James A. Wood, A. A. G. to General Bragg; Jesse Armstrong, K, 7th Indiana; John B. McDonald, 5th Company, 1st Battalion, New York Sharpshooters; Carswell McClelland, A. A. G. to General Cutler; Emanuel D. Roth, K, 107th Pennsylvania Infantry; E. J. Kreazor, H, 190th Pennsylvania; F. E. Zeigler, G, 170th Pennsylvania; Byron Porter, A. A. G., 1st Brigade 2d Division, 5th Corps; Clinton Perry, 7th Company, 1st Battalion, New York Sharpshooters; Byron Parsons, C, 94th New York Infantry; Joseph O. Laird, K, 16th Maine; John J. Torbert, I, 2d Pennsylvania; Thomas H. Abbott, F, 2d Pennsylvania; Ezra J. Trull, G, 39th Massachusetts; John Daly, L, 104th New York; H. A. Wiley, B, 104th New York; Jas. A. Grant, 104th New York; John H. Coupon, C, 39th Massachusetts; A. N. Richardson, F, 104th New York; John Hall, 5th New York; Jasper M. Griggs, C, 4th New York; F. B. Blusly, E, 39th Massachusetts; K. Berkeit, H, 2d Pennsylvania; Frederick Guyer, 83d New York; Z. C. Adams, 56th Massachusetts; M. B. Fox, 34th Massachusetts; L. Black, 144th O. N. G.

First Lieutenants.—A. B. Horton, 143th Penn.; F. Coppas, 72d Penn.; F. P. Luther, 22d N. Y. (and a number more of the same rank).

Second Lieutenants.—E. R. Sage and S. H. White, 144th O. N. G.

Surgeons.—B. G. Strester, 4th N. Y.; Assistant D. C. Powell, 1st N. Y.

Chaplain.—C. W. Keyes, 9th N. Y.

So far as we have been able to ascertain, there was no fighting on Saturday. At an early hour yesterday morning, however, a heavy cannonade commenced along the lines, which continued for some hours. During the morning our forces attacked the enemy on the Weldon railroad, and the fighting was severe the remainder of the day. There were many rumors last evening in regard to the result of the fight, but as the train failed to arrive, and we have nothing from the agent of the Press Association, they all lack confirmation.

We only know that the enemy were driven from their advanced position back to their main line of intrenchments, and that they still held the railroad last evening. Reliable accounts will doubtless be received from Petersburg at an early hour to-day.

THE UNION FORCES DRIVEN OUT OF THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

The following was furnished the press by the War Department yesterday:—

An official despatch received on Saturday states that a portion of our force in the valley crossed the Shenandoah at Front Royal on the 16th, and drove the enemy's cavalry, which retreated towards Winchester, burning the hay and wheat stacks in their route. On the 17th Sheridan began to retire from his position, was pursued, and two divisions of the 6th Corps, with a large force of cavalry, overtaken at Winchester, and driven through the town, losing over two hundred prisoners. The enemy fell back towards Harper's Ferry.

SHERIDAN'S FORCE—HIS RETIREMENT TO HARPER'S FERRY A PRUDENTIAL MEASURE.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 22.

Front Royal, the point at which the Shenandoah was crossed, is situated in the extreme southeastern angle of Frederick county, twenty miles from Winchester, in a valley between the river and the Blue Ridge, near the junction of the counties of Culpepper, Fauquier, and Shenandoah. Strasburg, from whence Sheridan commenced his retreat, is in the northern part of Shenandoah county, on the north branch of the Shenandoah river, immediately on the main road from Woodstock to Winchester, and eighteen miles south of the latter place.

It is stated (not officially) that Sheridan's entire force in the valley amounts to forty-one thousand men. His retirement from our front to Harper's Ferry may be regarded as a prudential measure on his part.

It is reported that on Thursday, the 18th inst., General Early captured five hundred prisoners near Winchester, and was still in pursuit of the enemy.

LARGE ARRIVAL OF UNION PRISONERS IN LIBBY PRISON.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

During Saturday afternoon there were received at the Libby, from Petersburg and other points, one thousand three hundred and forty-nine Yankee prisoners of war, including eighty-nine commissioned officers, with Brigadier-General Hayes, of Warren's Corps, and a lively sprinkle of colonels, majors, captains, lieutenants, and non-commissioned officers. The largest ingredient of the batch was German, with a leaven of Irish, Prussian, Norwegian, Indians, and "native blue bellies," with jack-knives and toothpicks. General Hayes, who is a good-looking, finely proportioned Yankee, disported himself in long boots, an immense oil silk overcoat, and felt hat. The prisoners were distributed among the several prisons in the city. During the day two thousand of the privates were forwarded to Belle Isle, that favorite of our azure-breasted Northern visitors.

YANKEE KILLED.

A paroled Yankee, named Benjamin Delorme, was killed yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, by an individual calling himself Josh Johnston. The ball took effect in the abdomen of Delorme, about two inches to the right of the navel, killing him almost instantly. The affair occurred at one of the lowest brothels in the city, situated on Twenty-first street, between Main and Cary, and presided over by one Mary Vanderlip, a middle-aged woman.

Besides the other women living in this den of iniquity are two daughters of Mrs. Vanderlip, who have been taught to follow in the footsteps of their disreputable mother. Immediately after the shooting of Delorme, Johnston left the house, saying that he was going in search of a physician, but was arrested on the street and carried to the watch-house.—*Whig, 20th.*

ANOTHER DUEL.

A duel was fought in Chesterfield yesterday, between Major Ernest and Lieutenant Pate (not Lieutenant O. K. Pate of the 5th Cavalry). Three shots were exchanged, resulting in the wounding of Major Ernest in the leg. The difficulty, we hear, was occasioned by some misunderstanding about orders given to some men belonging to Lieutenant Pate's company.—*Whig, 20th.*

EXPLOSION OF POWDER WORKS.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

The powder works located at Charlotte, North Carolina, blew up some days since, killing three men and wounding several.

REBEL ACCOUNTS FROM FLORIDA.

From the Richmond Examiner, August 22.

From the following official despatch received yesterday it will be seen our forces have obtained an important success in Florida, where the enemy believed he was about to have everything his own way.

CHARLESTON, August 20.—Captain Dickinson, with a greatly inferior numerical force, engaged the enemy's cavalry and artillery at Gainesville, Florida on the 18th, and completely routed them, capturing one hundred and fifty prisoners, one piece of artillery, and one hundred stolen negroes. The enemy was pursued fourteen miles and scattered. * * *

SAM. JONES, Major-General.

THE CRY FOR PEACE FRAUGHT WITH MISCHIEF—COMPROMISE IMPOSSIBLE—THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR UNPOPULAR.

From the Richmond Dispatch, August 22.

We regard the cry which some of the press of the Confederacy is raising for peace as fraught with mischief. Nothing could have a more direct tendency to encourage our enemy to persevere in the iniquitous war he is waging against us, without, as far as we can perceive, the slightest disposition to relax or to compromise, even if compromise were possible. But it is not possible, so far as we can see, and so far as boundaries are concerned.

The Government of the Confederate States has no right to give up one foot of territory belonging to or claimed by any one of the sovereignties whose agent it is. The Yankee Government will not agree, at this time to make peace without a large slice from those territories; perhaps, in some instances, without the surrender of whole States. In Virginia, it would insist upon claiming what they call New Virginia, in addition to Old Point and Norfolk. In Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, and Maryland they would claim the whole State. Elsewhere their claims would be based strictly upon the principle of *uti possidetis*. Now, the Government of the Confederate States cannot make any such treaty as this.

It cannot cede any territory belonging to any of these States, each one of which is a nation—a sovereignty as distinct as Great Britain or France. It can make peace on no other terms, so far as we can see, than those upon which it has more than once pledged itself—absolute independence and the complete integrity of all the States. When, therefore, we hear people talking about the astuteness of the Yankees, and the danger there is of their overreaching us, etc., we do not understand what they mean.

Our people are tired of the war, no doubt, and this is the reason why they are so easily deceived by everything relating to peace that comes from the North. They ought to understand, if they do not, that there are two parties there, one of which is in and the other out; and that the party which is out is trying to get in. The party which is in is the party which is prosecuting this war. The party which is out constitutes two parties of the most opposite sentiments. One of them is more hostile to us than Lincoln's party. The other affects to be for peace, and uses the peace cry as a weapon against Lincoln.

If they combine at all, which is extremely doubtful, it will be for the purpose of expelling the present incumbent (a very difficult job), and getting possession of the spoils, which are, beyond computation, enormous, and for no purpose of patriotism. Should they even succeed, which we hold to be nigh akin to a miracle, it is very doubtful whether we should have peace. The present war causes a disbursement of a thousand millions a year. We doubt very much whether there is any party in Yankeedom possessing virtue enough to resist the temptation of handling such a sum; and the successful party must forego all hope of doing so if it put an end to the war.

The New York *Herald*, the other day, advised Lincoln to send commissioners to treat of peace without raising the blockade or withdrawing the troops. Of course it knew, and acknowledged that it knew, that such a proposition would not be listened to. But it, of its own accord, explained what it proposed to effect. It was nothing more nor less than a trick "to take the wind out of the sails of the peace party." Every proposition from this quarter partakes more or less of the same character. Even if we expected anything from the peace party, which we do not, we should think it not at all advisable to mix up our cause with their proceedings.

If they can really, in any manner whatever, be of service in the establishment of peace, it must be solely on condition that they keep aloof from all correspondence or association, or suspicion of correspondence or association, with any party in the Confederate States. The bare suspicion of collusion would destroy their usefulness at once. In that view of the case we cannot see that the interference of Mr. George Sanders and his colleagues is calculated to produce anything short of unalloyed evil.

It is humiliating—we had almost said degrading—in us to be crying out for peace. We are the party wronged; we are the party assailed; we are the party acting still, and always having acted, on the defensive. The highest authority known to the laws of our country has repeatedly declared that we are ready to make peace as soon as the enemy shall have ceased to make war upon us. What more can we do or say without placing ourselves in the attitude of suppliants to a power which has more than once spurned our offers, even upon subjects not in the least connected with peace.

Lincoln is the man, and the only man, who is authorized by the Constitution of the United States to appoint commissioners to treat of peace. Any proposition from this side, to be of any avail, must be made to him. And who is prepared to place our country at his footstool, or who does not see that, by doing so, we leave it in his power to prescribe the terms? As he himself is the aggressor, by this course we acknowledge him as conqueror. Are we prepared to make this acknowledgment? Certainly we are not.

No party in the Confederacy is ready for that. Then the only thing we can do is to keep on treating his armies until events, whether occurring here or within his own territories, force him to make the proposals. Then we can meet him with the only answer that it is possible for us to give—withdraw your fleets and armies, treat on the basis of independence and integrity of boundaries, and we are ready to send commissioners to settle all matters of minor consideration.

THIRD EDITION

WELDON RAILROAD.

General Warren Entrenched on his Advanced Line.

THE DUTCH GAP CANAL.

The Work Progressing Favorably.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—The mail steamer *Dictator* has arrived from City Point. General Warren still holds his advanced lines, and is digging dirt after a sort that will speedily make his position as impregnable as was his first line. The Rebels made a feeble assault—probably a reconnoissance—on Wednesday, on a portion of the advanced line. The attack was easily repulsed.

There are some indications that the Rebels are massing troops for another attempt to dislodge us from the Weldon road. Recently the trains on the Richmond and Petersburg railroad have been in busy motion, sixteen trains having been seen going into Petersburg within twenty-four hours; and it is believed that they are carrying down the Rebel troops lately in the vicinity of Deep Bottom, on the north side of the James river.

It is certain that there are few Rebel troops to be seen now on the north side of James river. The canal across Dutch Gap is going on prosperously, and the men engaged on the work have not been molested for some days. The *Dictator* brought down forty Rebel prisoners to Fortress Monroe, and also General Barlow, of New York, sick and on his way home.

LATEST FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, August 24, Evening.—Everything is quiet here to-day, excepting the usual cannonading on the right, in front of the 18th Corps, which was commenced at 6 o'clock P. M., and still continues at 10 o'clock to-night.

On the left the line has been extended about six or seven miles, and we now hold the line of the Weldon railroad securely to Reams' station, a distance of about seven miles.

No Rebels are to be seen on our left front, and their line has evidently been contracted in this direction. The losses of the 5th Corps in the battles of Friday and Sunday, are now computed at about five thousand. On Sunday, this corps is reported to have fought splendidly.

A FIGHT WITH HAMPTON'S CAVALRY.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Advices from the Army of the Potomac represent our cavalry as successfully tearing up the Weldon railroad, in the rear of the position held by the 5th Corps. This cavalry is a portion of Gregg's Division.

On the day before yesterday, while tearing up the track, burning the ties, and bending rails, Wade Hampton's Cavalry made a dash upon them, but after a brisk skirmish the enemy was handsomely repulsed, with considerable loss.

The work of destroying the railroad continues, and already some forty odd miles of it have been effectually damaged.

Artillery firing still continues in front of the 9th and 18th Corps.

Our batteries yesterday gave Petersburg a lively shelling.

Grant and Sheridan.

ALL QUIET AT PETERSBURG.

OPERATIONS OF YESTERDAY.

LEE'S WHOLE ARMY IN THE SHENANDOAH.

Rebels in Great Force in our Front.

THEY ARE NOT FALLING BACK.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Advices from City Point and Petersburg to yesterday morning are to the effect that matters were very quiet, with the exception of a little skirmishing in front of the 5th Corps.

The destruction of the Weldon railroad was still going on, and it has been entirely destroyed for seventeen miles already. The enemy seem to have abandoned the idea of retaking it.

Advices from Sheridan are that late reconnoissances have disclosed the fact that the Rebels are in heavy force in his front. It is believed that nearly the whole of Lee's army proper are there, leaving only Beauregard's force, with two or three divisions besides, perhaps, at Petersburg and Richmond.

LIVELY FIGHTING ALONG OUR LINES.

IN THE FIELD, August 25.—There was skirmishing on General Sheridan's line yesterday. It commenced on the extreme left and extended to the centre of General Crook's command, and the 19th Corps were engaged. Lowell's Cavalry Brigade moved forward and came upon a Rebel battery, but succeeded in getting around it. Part of our cavalry moved forward to attack the enemy this morning.

In the skirmish yesterday our loss was very small.

NEAR SHEPHERDSTOWN, August 25, P. M.—General Torbert's cavalry attacked the enemy to-day near Leetown, drove in the enemy's pickets, encountered Breckinridge's Corps, and was obliged to withdraw, the enemy following [illegible] is light. We could not find the [illegible] shed into Martinsburg, but [illegible]

GEN. TORBERT'S [illegible] FIGHT.

HARPER'S FERRY, [illegible] reconnoissance was made th[illegible] force of cavalry, under co[illegible] Torbert, which has resulted [illegible] important information with re[illegible]'s movements.

From the information r[illegible] appears that a considerable portion o[illegible]my's forces broke camp at Charlestown [illegible] at daylight, and marched in the di[illegible] of Leetown. Our cavalry struck their line of [illegible]ishers about a mile beyond Kearny's Hill, and after a brilliant charge succeeded in capturing quite a number of prisoners.

During the skirmish we lost a few killed and wounded, all of whom we brought off the field. Among the killed is Major Schilck, of the 22d Cavalry, who was shot through the head. Lieutenant Blunt, of the 5th New York, serving on the staff of General McIntosh, was shot through the ear.

At the time of writing this despatch heavy firing is going on in the direction of Shepherdstown.

Execution of a Perjured Guerilla.

WASHINGTON, August 26.—Some time ago Charles Fenton Beavers, who had belonged to Mosby's Guerillas, took the oath of allegiance, but this he violated, and was again captured as a guerilla. Having been convicted of the crime he was to-day hanged on the Old Capitol Prison premises.

FORREST'S LAST FAILURE.

The Rebels Pursued to Coldwater.

DESIGN OF THE RAID.

GRUMBLING ABOUT BAD LUCK

General Grierson at Oxford, Miss.

CAIRO, August 25.—Memphis advices of the 23d say, that the 10th Illinois Cavalry have returned from their pursuit of Forrest. The last account was up to Monday, when the Rebels crossed Cold Water river, twenty-three miles from Memphis, retreating in the direction of Panola, grumbling over the failure of their expedition. They expected to create a diversion in General Smith's expedition.

Forrest told our officers, under a flag of truce, on Sunday, that General Grierson had occupied Oxford, Mississippi.

FREMONT AND THE PRESIDENCY.

He is Asked to Withdraw and Declines to Do So.

BOSTON, August 26.—Several prominent Abolitionists, including Elizur Wright and S. C. Howe, have written to Fremont, speaking of the dissatisfaction existing in the Republican ranks, and advising that the Baltimore and Cleveland nominees should both withdraw their names as Presidential candidates, and that a new convention be called to select a new candidate. Messrs. Wright and company conclude their letter as follows:—

"Permit us, sir, to ask whether in case Mr. Lincoln will withdraw, you will do so, and join your fellow-citizens in an attempt to place an administration in power on a basis as broad as the patriotism of the country and its needs?"

General Fremont, under date of Nahant, August 25, replied at considerable length.

He says he does not feel at liberty to withdraw his name without consulting the patriotic party who nominated him, but suggests that a direct effort be made to obtain an immediate understanding between the supporters of the Baltimore and Cleveland nominations, in order that the friends of both may coalesce, and unite upon an early day for holding such a convention.

The following is extracted from General Fremont's letter:—

"Much has been said about peace, and you will excuse me if I say what I understand by it.

"For me peace signifies the integral establishment of the Union without slavery, because slavery is the source of all our political dissensions, and because the institution itself is condemned by the enlightened liberal spirit of the age. These are to be the essential conditions of peace."

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

CINCINNATI, August 26.—The eastward bound train on the Indianapolis and Cincinnati road was thrown from the track near Lawrenceburg yesterday by the breaking of a flange of one of the driving-wheels of the locomotive.

The engineer was instantly killed, and one man fatally injured, and three others severely.

Governor Morton and John McDonald, his political opponent, were on the train, but escaped uninjured.

Three men, whose names are unknown, while returning from Green township yesterday, were thrown from a buggy. One of them was killed, and the others badly bruised.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

NEW YORK, August 26.—The steamer *Mississippi*, from New Orleans on the 18th instant arrived here to-day with sick and wounded.

M. Owen, of the 2d Massachusetts Battery; C. Coy, of the 8th Vermont; and E. Simpson and, F. N. Carey, of the 30th Maine, died on the voyage and were buried at sea.

No papers were received by the steamer.

FIVE-TWENTY BONDS STOLEN.

BOSTON, August 26.—Seventeen thousand dollars in 5-20 United States bonds were stolen yesterday from the banking house of Brewster, Sweet & Co., on State street.

A Highly Important Raid by General A. J. Smith.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

NASHVILLE, August 17.—The importance of General A. J. Smith's movement from Memphis cannot be valued too highly. His force is larger than is generally supposed; and he goes to hold, possess, and hold; he goes to sweep the country of Rebels, until he has freed both the States of Alabama and Mississippi of the insurgents forever.

He will meet with little or no opposition. S. D. Lee left the greater portion of the forces under his command at Dalton. I feel pretty sure that we shall hear of the fall of Montgomery very soon, for that is doubtless the object of part of the expedition, and not Mobile, as some suppose. The place, however, will fall in due time. If General Smith pushes on he will prevent reinforcements from reaching the beleaguered town.

A Movement on Macon, Georgia.

From the Ohio State Journal, August 24.

We learn by a friend direct from Atlanta, that General Sherman has made a movement looking to the capture of Macon, Georgia. On the 16th instant, the 23d Corps, General Schofield, was ordered to march, taking fifteen days' rations.

The precise destination was not announced in camp; but it was generally understood that they were to march upon Macon. We shall hear of lively times in that quarter soon.

—A soldier from Sherman's army, writing to his friends in Wisconsin, perpetrates the following:—

"My dear Mr. Hood,
Your tactics are good—
But those of our Sherman excel, sir;
Atlanta is ours,
We've got both the bowers,
You're euchred, I really believe, sir."

—A philosophic inquirer asks:—"How did our ancestors get on without trips to the seaside? How did people contrive to live without spending at least one month of the twelve at a watering-place? It is surprising what a modern invention the system of sea-bathing is. We pride ourselves, as a nation, upon our cleanliness in all things; but still more, if possible, upon the attention which we pay to the purification of our persons than to our clothing and our residences. It is difficult to realize the fact that our marine watering-places are all of modern growth, and that our grandfathers and grandmothers were educated in a hydrophobic terror of water, and an avoidance and exclusion of fresh air and ventilation, which are not to be accounted for by any theory of folly and ignorance combined, with which we are acquainted."

EATING THREE DAYS' RATIONS.—In the recent advance, Colonel John Groesbeck, 39th Ohio Infantry, being then in command of the since famous Ohio Brigade, issued an order to his command to put in their haversacks three days' cooked rations. The projected operations being subsequently postponed or changed, the Colonel directed the ration or order to be countermanded. His Teutonic messenger made the rounds of the camp in person, late at night, proclaiming that "Colonel Groesbeck ordered his men to eat up their three days' cooked rations." The ridiculousness of the messenger's rendering of the Colonel's order struck everybody, and the boys solemnly got up from their beds and sat down to "obey orders." Soon the camps were alive with fun rampant. Messes sent to "report progress" had got to the middle of the second day, or third day's breakfast, &c. Some begged an extension of the order, some an extension of time. One was full to the throat and had a day and a half's rations left. What should he do? And so through all the changes possible. The Colonel and the Ohio Brigade, which loves him, will never forget the famous order to "eat the three days' cooked rations."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM FORT MIFFLIN.

THE EXECUTION.

William H. Howe Executed for Murder To-day.

HISTORY OF HIS LIFE.

FIRMNESS OF THE PRISONER.

An Account of the Murder.

HIS DYING SPEECH.

As has been announced in THE TELEGRAPH, the execution of William H. Howe, a citizen of Perkiomen township, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, takes place this morning, at Fort Mifflin. As a number of misstatements have appeared in the public prints in relation to his case, we have been at considerable trouble to ascertain the true report, and append it as follows:—

William H. Howe—His Life, and the Story of the Murder.

The condemned man was born in Perkiomen, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania. Before joining the army he was engaged in farming, and in the manufacturing of tobacco into cigars. He enlisted in Company A, 116th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, commanded by Captain Thomas Ewing, in August, 1862, and remained with the regiment until the 24th of December, of the same year. As a soldier, he stood very high in the estimation of his officers.

He was of a mild disposition, and always performed his duty with cheerfulness and alacrity. At the battle of Fredericksburg he was one of five men who came off the field with the colors of his regiment. Having been accustomed from his youth to the use of the rifle, he prided himself upon being a remarkably good shot. At the battle of Fredericksburg, very early in the day, his regiment left the field of battle after a severe combat.

Howe, however, exchanged his musket for an Enfield rifle, and again went upon the field with our skirmishers, and remained there all night until the next day. So intent was he upon his duties that he came very near being captured by the Rebel foe. He, however, escaped by swimming the Rappahannock river.

At the time he left the regiment he was suffering from inflammation of the bowels, and the regimental hospital being burned down, and having neither surgeons nor medicines, he, with some twenty others, determined to look out for themselves for treatment, and reported themselves to the hospitals at Washington. Afterwards he and Augustus Beiting, a member of his company, returned to their homes.

For some two months afterwards Howe was confined to his bed.

About midnight on the 21st day of the month of June, 1863, Abraham Bartolet, the enrolling officer of Howe's district, with three assistants, visited the house of the prisoner, in Montgomery county. The party called for Howe, and his wife being in bed, and hearing the call, answered it from the window.

"Who is there?" said Mrs. Howe, "and who do you want?"

Bartolet replied:—"It is me, Augustus Beiting. Tell Bill to run, as the Provost Marshal is after him."

The wife replied:—"I do not believe you."

Howe then came to the window, and when Bartolet told him he had come to arrest him, he (Howe) discharged two shots at him (Bartolet). The shots took effect in his breast, and killed him instantly.

His Trial.

The trial of the accused took place in this city in February, 1864. Colonel Frink was President of the Court-Martial. Howe objected to the trial on the ground that Frink was the prosecutor, and that he had preferred charges against him. The court, however, overruled the objections and went on with the trial, which resulted in the conviction and sentence to death of Howe.

His Counsel.

Edmund Randall, Esq., was the counsel of the accused. C. P. Clark, Esq., was the Judge Advocate.

The Sentence

was, that the prisoner be executed on the 24th of June. Mr. Randall, however, proceeded to Washington, and after an interview with Judge Holt he gained a respite for the prisoner until he (Holt) and the President should have time fully to consider the case.

The result of the consideration was, that the execution should take place on the 26th of August (this day).

His Confinement.

During the trial the prisoner was confined at Fort Mifflin, but during this time he endeavored to effect

An Escape

by tunneling the Fort to the outside. In this attempt, however, he was discovered, but not until he had scaled the ditch. The guard fired twelve shots at him, but his capture finally was due to Lieutenant Higgins.

His Description.

Howe is a man about five feet eight inches in height, and of a light complexion. Before his incarceration he was quite weighty, but now has lost much in weight. He is a man of moderate intelligence, yet well informed upon the topics of the day. He leaves a wife and three children to mourn his loss.

Writ of Habeas Corpus.

On Wednesday morning Mr. Randall made an application before Judge Cadwalader, of the United States District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, in order to bring Howe before the Court for his discharge, on the ground of his not being a soldier in the service, and thus not being amenable to the jurisdiction of a court-martial. The only authority cited in the case of Howe was that of Archibald Tore, a noted case in the Irish Rebellion of 1798. The case was precisely the same in fact.

Tore was taken on board of a French vessel, fighting against the English Government. He was tried by a court-martial and convicted, and sentenced to be hung, drawn, and quartered. John Philpot Curran applied to the Court of the King's Bench for a *habeas corpus*, on the ground that Tore had never received a commission from the French Government, and that, therefore, he could not be tried by the military authorities. The Court granted the writ, but before it could be served Tore committed suicide.

The Court, in the case of Howe, acknowledged that this case was somewhat similar to that of Tore; but Judge Cadwalader refused to take it as authority, as in Howe's case the question of his being a soldier had appeared before the Court-Martial, and had been decided against him, and so he considered it *res adjudicata*. He therefore declined allowing the writ.

The Parting

between Howe and his wife took place yesterday morning at the Eastern Penitentiary, where he has been confined since his attempted escape from Fort Mifflin. It was of the most affecting character, and even the jailor, accustomed to such a sight, acknowledged it was one of the most heart-rending scenes he had ever witnessed. The remaining family occupies a farm of about six acres in Perkiomen township.

Preparations for the Execution.

This morning, at a quarter to 9 o'clock, the tugboat *Don Juan*, containing on board a detachment of the 186th Pennsylvania Regiment, numbering some ninety men, under the command of Captain Jack, left the third wharf below Vine street for the scene of execution. Rev. Mr. Krotel, the religious adviser of the accused, and a number of representatives of the press, together with several officers connected with the office of Major-General Cadwalader, were also on board.

The Scaffold

used is the same one upon which Mattocks, the Skupinski Brothers, Armstrong, and Fox, who was executed in New Brunswick a short time since, were hung. It is sixteen feet in height, and has a "drop" of three feet.

It was erected by R. F. Morrell, who put up the scaffold in the case of all the previous executions.

The Prisoner

was conveyed to Fort Mifflin at an early hour this morning, from the Penitentiary, in a private carriage.

Officers of the Court-Martial on board were as follows:—

Colonel Frink, President of the Court; Captain Clarke, Judge Advocate; and Captain Dreisman.

Lieutenant-Colonel Whiting, United States Army, in command of Fort Mifflin, conducted the execution.

The boat reached Fort Mifflin at 10 o'clock and the military and others on board immediately entered the Fort. A number of persons, including officers, and those who had gained permits to witness the execution, were already present.

The execution took place at 12 o'clock noon. The prisoner was escorted to the gallows by the Rev. Mr. Krotel and several officers of the fort. He ascended the gallows with a firm step, and after reaching the platform read the following speech, in a low, yet clear tone:—

Fellow-soldiers and officers:—I am now about to go before my God, to answer for the crime of taking the life of a fellow-creature. I bow with submission to my sentence, and fully forgive those who passed it and those who were witnesses against me. They did their duty as well as they could, and I take this opportunity to thank you from the bottom of my heart, the members of my court-martial who tried me, and especially Captain Clarke, the Judge Advocate, and Mr. Edmund Randall, my lawyer, for their kindness towards me; but as I have but little to leave my dear children but my record and good name as a soldier, I feel it a duty I owe to them to state now that I never sought the life of the man I killed, and never wished it; and I feel God will pardon me for taking it as I did; and I know my fellow-soldiers and officers in the army never blamed me for leaving, as I was an invalid and had no hospital to go to in my regiment.

Now that I am about to leave this life I commend my wife and little ones to the charity of the world, and as a last request I ask the pardon of those whom I may have injured, and I hope they will forgive me and pray for my soul.

After this, Mr. Krotel delivered a fervent prayer, and at nine minutes past 12 o'clock the condemned man was launched into eternity. He died almost without a struggle. His body was taken possession of by J. C. Rehon, undertaker, No. 1313 Vine street, and will be sent to the wife of deceased.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 76. Noon, 84. One P. M., 86. Wind, W. by S.

CONVENTION OF THE NATIONAL UNION PARTY.—The Convention of the National Union Party reassembled at Sansom Street Hall this morning at 10 o'clock.

After the transaction of some preliminary business the Convention proceeded to ballot for nominees, the general nominations having been made at the session yesterday afternoon. The first officer to be balloted for was City Commissioner. The vote stood as follows:—

FIRST BALLOT.

John A. Heneman	18	Abraham E. Dunlap	29
John W. Hinkle	7	Charles M. Taylor	1
James M. Moore	18	Benjamin F. Crowler	29
Farnhurst McLaughlin	19	James Shaw	26
Peter Glasgow	1	Amos A. Gregg	14
George S. Everly	1	Thomas Dickson	27
George C. Ricka[illegible]	7	James W. Blaylock	13
Harrison Davis	19	William Fallows, Sr.	1
Lewis Gerdon	8		

Whole number of votes cast, 231. Necessary to a choice, 116.

SECOND BALLOT.

Heneman	24	Dunlap	19
Hinkle	4	Taylor	3
Moore	13	Crowler	23
McLaughlin	10	Shaw	26
Glasgow	7	Gregg	1
Rickards	2	Dickson	24
Davis	18	Blaylock	11
Gerdon	16		

Whole number, 208. Necessary to a choice, 105.

THIRD BALLOT.

Heneman	13	Dunlap	13
Hinkle	2	Taylor	1
Moore	7	Crowler	23
Glasgow	1	Shaw	27
Everly	2	Gregg	1
Rickards	3	Dickson	19
Davis	15	Blaylock	7
Gerdon	10		

Whole number, 182. Necessary to a choice, 92.

FOURTH BALLOT.

Heneman	14	Gordon	8
Hinkle	2	Dunlap	6
Moore	5	Crowler	12
McLaughlin	15	Shaw	14
Glasgow	1	Gregg	12
Rickards	1	Dickson	21
Davis	22	Blaylock	8

Whole number, 144. Necessary to a choice, 73.

FIFTH BALLOT.

Heneman	18	Gordon	9
Hinkle	6	Dunlap	9
Moore	9	Crowler	25
McLaughlin	15	Shaw	11
Glasgow	2	Gregg	11
Rickards	2	Dickson	21
Davis	23	Blaylock	13

Whole number, 198. Necessary to a choice, 100.

SIXTH BALLOT.

Heneman	18	Gordon	15
Hinkle	6	Dunlap	16
Moore	10	Crowler	28
McLaughlin	20	Gregg	14
Davis	21	Dickson	27
Shaw	24	Blaylock	12

Whole number, 211. Necessary to a choice, 106.

FIRE.—About half-past 7 o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in the carpenter shop and window sash manufactory of Jesse T. Vodges, on Market street, below Thirty-sixth. The building was a frame structure, two stories in height, and was filled with combustible material. The flames spread with great rapidity, and the whole structure, with its contents, was entirely destroyed. The building containing the steam-power was adjoining to the manufactory, and was considerably damaged. The engine was saved in a rather good condition. Loss estimated at $1000. Insured for $1200.

The house of the West Philadelphia Engine Company, adjoining to the east, and their stable, was totally destroyed. The house was also badly damaged. Loss $1000. No insurance.

A brick dwelling house on the west, occupied by Silas Supler, was somewhat damaged, the window frames and edge of the roof being burned. The roofs of two dwellings on the Darby road caught from the sparks from the fire and were almost completely burned off.

THE CHAMBERSBURG SUFFERERS.—We call attention to a card in another column, published by the Committee of Ladies who are daily in session at No. 118 S. Seventh street, to receive contributions in aid of the Chambersburg sufferers. These ladies have visited the scene of destruction and dismay personally, and their accounts of the sufferings of the loyal people who have been driven from their homes in a state of beggary, is truly heartrending. Articles of almost any kind, such as clothing, bedding, hardware, &c., will be received by the Committee from those who prefer contributing it in lieu of cash; and as no appeal has ever been made to the sympathies of our people near equal to this, we trust the Committee of noble ladies will meet with a prompt and generous response which shall be truly gratifying and effective.

RUN OVER BY A HOSE CARRIAGE.—This morning a boy named Thomas Ivey, aged 16 years, was run over by the Fairmount Hose Carriage, in Market street, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth, while proceeding to the fire in West Philadelphia. The wheels passed over his leg, injuring him severely, though not seriously. He was conveyed to his residence, at Twenty-first and Parrish streets.

SERIOUS FALL.—John Donahue was severely injured about 10 o'clock this morning, by falling from the window of his house, Richmond street, above Norris. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

FOR PENSACOLA.—Small packages for the hospitals at Pensacola will be delivered if left on board the barque *Columbia*, at Cattell's wharf, or at No. 122 S. Wharves, before 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Barque Columbia, Weaver, Pensacola, J. E. Baker & Co.
Barque O. Davis, Shourds, Pensacola, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Brig Henry Leeds, Smith, Boston, Hammett, Van Dusen & Lochman.
Schr Julia Smith, Orlando, Fortress Monroe, Baker & Folsom.
Schr Star, Crowell, Boston, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Snow Flake, Dickerson, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Alexandria, Captain.
Schr Sarah Jane, Camp, Washington, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Brig Lotus, Phillips, 25 days from Black River, Ja., with logwood and fustic to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.
Brig Titania, Stephens, 6 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Brig General Banks, Hand, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Brig Joseph Baker, Nickerson, from Hampton Roads, in ballast to H. A. Adams.
Schr Wings of the Morning, Martin, 8 days from Damariscotta, Me., in ballast to captain.
Schr Halo, Short, 5 days from Newburyport, with mdse to George B. Kerfoot.
Schr S. A. Jones, Whelley, from Baltimore, with old iron to captain.
Schr J. McAdam, Pierson, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr D. E. Wolfe, Whittaker, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to H. A. Adams.
Schr R. P. King, Smith, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr James Buckalew, Bennett, from Alexandria, in ballast to captain.
Schr Saco, Cruse, from Newbern, N. C., in ballast to captain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, August 26.

There is more activity in the Stock Market this morning, and prices are steady. Railroad shares are firm, with sales of Reading at 67½@67¾, which is better. Camden and Amboy at 167; Pennsylvania Railroad, 75; North Pennsylvania, 34; and Elmira at 32. 46½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 90 for Beaver Meadow; 62½ for Minehill; 41 for Catawissa preferred; 22 for Catawissa common; 35 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 49 for Long Island.

Government bonds are more active, and prices have advanced, with sales of 5-20s at 112¾@112⅞; 7·30s at 111¼, and 6s of 1881 at 109¾.

The excitement noticed for several days past in Coal Oil shares still continues, and prices are looking up, with large sales to notice at 6⅞ for Oil Creek; 2⅞ for Mineral Oil; 12¼ for Dalzell; 5¼ for Rock Oil; 7⅞ for McClintock; 6¾ for Perry; 9¾ for McIlhenny, and 2½ for Egbert.

Bank shares continue firm at about former rates. 102 was bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 28½ for Mechanics'; 38 for Penn Township; 80 for Western; 27 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 35½ for City.

In City Passenger Railroads there is very little doing, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Second and Third sold at 72; 39 was bid for Spruce and Pine; and 24 for Arch Street.

There is little or nothing doing in Gold, and the market is very dull, opening at 255¾, advanced and sold at 256 at 11 o'clock, fell off and sold at 255½ at 12, and 255 at 12¼.

There is very little demand for money, and the rates remain about the same as last quoted. Loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at 6@9 per cent.

A despatch from Washington this morning says the subscriptions to the new 7·30 loan, reported at the Treasury Department yesterday, amounted to $933,000, and to the 10-40 loan $186,400.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUG. 26.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

200 sh	Hoge Island..b5	2⅞	800 sh	Dalzell Oil	12⅝
100 sh	do	2⅞	100 sh	do	12¾
100 sh	do	2¾	100 sh	Excelsior Oil..b5	1⅞
100 sh	do.......c	2⅞	1400 sh	do	1⅞
900 sh	do	2⅞	100 sh	do	1⅞
200 sh	McIlhenny..b5	10	400 sh	Perry Oil	6⅞
700 sh	do	9⅞	800 sh	do	6⅞
100 sh	McClintock	7⅝	100 sh	Bruner	2
100 sh	do	7⅝	800 sh	Egbert Oil....c	3⅛
1400 sh	do	7⅝	300 sh	do......b10	2⅞
1150 sh	do.......b5	7⅝	1500 sh	do	2⅞
300 sh	do..b5 &int	7⅞	300 sh	do	2⅞
100 sh	do......mn	7⅞	300 sh	do	2⅞
500 sh	do......b10	7⅞	800 sh	Curtin Oil	3
1100 sh	do	7⅞	800 sh	do......b30	3
100 sh	do......b5	7⅞	100 sh	do......b30	3⅛
500 sh	do	7⅞	100 sh	Densmore Oil	14⅝
800 sh	do......b5	7⅞	100 sh	do	14⅝
800 sh	do......b30	7⅞	200 sh	do......b5	14⅝
200 sh	do......s5	7⅞	200 sh	do......b5	14⅝
1200 sh	do	7⅞	400 sh	do	14⅝
80 sh	do	7⅞	100 sh	do......b5	14⅝
50 sh	do	7⅞	100 sh	do......b5	14⅝
200 sh	do	7⅞	50 sh	do......b20	14⅝
70 sh	do......b5	7⅞	400 sh	Con [illegible]	[illegible]
100 sh	do......b5	7⅞	300 sh	Pioneer & Alleg.	[illegible]
100 sh	N. Y. & M.	21⅝	100 sh	Story Farm..b5	[illegible]
100 sh	do	21⅝	125 sh	Noble & D.	[illegible]
100 sh	do	21⅝	500 sh	Corn Plant	[illegible]
200 sh	do	21⅞	200 sh	Organic Oil..b5	[illegible]
250 sh	Pope Farm	1⅞	200 sh	do	1⅞
750 sh	do	1⅞	100 sh	Union Pet	3⅞

FIRST BOARD.

$20000	U. S. 5-20s	112⅝	200 sh	Rock Oil	5⅛
$250	do.......c	112⅝	100 sh	Fr's'n Oil Co	2⅝
$15000	U. S. 6s, '81	109¾	600 sh	McClintock	7⅞
$100	do...Feb cp.c.	111⅛	500 sh	do......b5	7⅞
$100	do	111	50 sh	Perry	6⅞
$1000	Penna 5s	99⅛	200 sh	McIlhenny Oil	9⅞
$3500	Am. Gold	255	500 sh	Exchange Dalzell	1⅞
$1000	C & A m 6s	107½	500 sh	Egbert Oil	3⅞
$1000	C & A 6s, '89	108½	300 sh	do	3⅞
4 sh	Phila Bank	134	100 sh	Sch. N. pf....c	41⅛
800 sh	Grn Mount..b5	7	7 sh	Morris Ca pf	134
60 sh	Big Mount	8⅝	13 sh	Cam & Am	167
100 sh	do	8⅝	17 sh	Penna R R	75
200 sh	Oil Creek	6⅞	27 sh	do	74⅞
100 sh	do.......b5	6⅞	100 sh	Reading R..b10	67⅝
100 sh	do	6⅞	200 sh	do......b30	67⅞
200 sh	Mineral Oil..b5	2⅞	300 sh	do	67⅝
400 sh	Densmore..b30	12⅞	300 sh	do......b60	67⅞
150 sh	do	12⅞	100 sh	North Pa R	34
100 sh	do	12⅞	46 sh	Elmira R R	35
50 sh	do	12⅞	75 sh	2d & 3d RR	72

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off	109⅝	bid	..	sales
Rock Island Railroad	..	bid	110¼	sales
Reading Railroad	67⅛	bid	[illegible]	sales
Illinois Central Railroad	..	bid	128⅛	sales
New York Central Railroad	129⅝	bid	[illegible]	sales
Erie Railroad	110⅝	bid	[illegible]	sales
Hudson Railroad	136⅝	bid	136⅝	sales
Gold	255	bid	[illegible]	sales
United States 5-20s	113	bid	113	sales
Market			Steady.	

NEW YORK, August 26.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 110½; Cumberland preferred, 56⅜; Illinois Central Scrip, 128¼; Michigan Southern, 88⅝; New York Central, 129⅞; Penna. Coal, 198¾; Reading, 134¾; Missouri 6s, 68; Erie, 110⅝; Treasury 7·30s, 112⅝; Ten-forties, 108⅛; Five-twenty Coupons, 112⅝; Gold, 255⅞.

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	255⅜	12 M	255¼
11 A. M.	256	1 P. M.	255¼

Market steady.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	109¼	110¼
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes	110	112
Certificates of Indebtedness, new	94¾	95¼
Quartermaster's Vouchers	93	94
Gold	254	257
5-20 Bonds	112⅝	113¼

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	254½	255½
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s	234	..
Dimes and Half Dimes	229	..
Spanish Quarters	224	..
Penn. Currency	½ dis.	1-5 dis
New York Exchange	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	10½	10⅝	Mineral Oil	2⅞	3
Big Mountain Coal	..	8⅝	Keystone Oil	1⅞	2
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	21⅛	22	Venango Oil	1⅞	2
Green Mt. Coal	6⅞	7	Union Petroleum	3⅝	4
N. Carbondale	3⅝	4	Beacon Oil	..	2⅝
New Creek	1⅛	1¼	Organic Oil	1⅝	1¾
Feeder Dam Coal	1 1-16	1⅛	Franklin Oil	..	2
Clinton Coal	1⅛	1¼	Howe's Eddy Oil	1	..
American Kaolin	2⅞	3	Irving Oil	7⅛	7⅜
Penn Mining	9⅞	10¼	Pope Farm Oil	..	1⅝
Girard Mining	..	6	Butler Coal	18	20
Etna Mining	13	..	Keystone Zinc	2⅝	[illegible]
Phila. and Boston	..	5	Densmore	..	15⅛
Mandan Mining	..	3	Dalzell Oil	..	12⅞
Marquette Mining	3⅛	3½	McIlhenny	..	10
Connecticut	½	1	Roberts Oil	2⅝	3
Alsace Iron	..	2	Noble & Delamater	17⅝	17⅞
Oil Creek	6⅞	6⅞	Egbert	3⅛	3⅜
Maple Shade Oil	16	18	Excelsior Oil	1⅞	1¾
McClintock Oil	7	7⅛	Story Farm	4⅝	4⅞
Pennsylvania Pet	..	3	Curtin	3	3¼
Perry Oil	6⅞	6⅞			

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

FRIDAY, August 26.—Quercitron Bark is in demand, and No. 1 is worth $51 ℔ ton, at which figure 25 hhds. were sold.

The receipts of Cloverseed are light, and the stock is almost exhausted; we quote at $14@16 ℔ 64 lbs. Timothy is worth $4·25@6·50 ℔ bush. Flaxseed, on arrival, is worth $3·60.

The Provision Market is firm, and we notice sales of Mess Pork at $42; Hams in lots, at 20@25c., and 100 tcs. at 24c.

The receipts and stocks of Flour are scanty, and the transactions have been of a limited character. The only sales reported are 500 bbls. Pennsylvania extra at $12 per barrel, and 600 do. Western extra family at $12@12·50. The sales to the trade are from $10@13, as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal continue quiet.

There is no falling off in the demand for Wheat, and prices are well maintained. Sales of 26,000 bushels old Western red and amber at $2·55@2·57½; new is worth from $2·65 to $2·70, and white from $2·75 to $3. Sales of Rye are making at $1·85. Yellow Corn is steady at 73c., and mixed Western at 72c. Oats have declined; 3000 bush. new are reported sold at 90c., and some old at $1. A sale of Barley Malt to the extent of 4000 bush. was effected on private terms.

Whisky is firm at $1·90, without sales of any importance.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 26.—Flour has advanced 10@15 cents. Sales of 16,000 bbls. at $10·70@11 for State; $11·25@12·25 for Ohio, and $13·60@14·75 for Southern. Wheat advanced 1@2 cents. Sales of 50,000 bushels, at $2·25@2·37 for Chicago Spring; $2·25@2·37 for Milwaukee Club; and $2·60@2·46 for Western. Corn advanced 1@2 cents; sales unimportant. Beef Steady. Pork firm at $39·50@39·75. Lard firm at 23@24¼. Whisky dull at $1·84. Receipts of Flour 17,000 bbls.; Wheat, 70,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels.

Official Drawings of the Shelby College Lottery of Kentucky.

CLASS 406—August 25, 1864.
63, 15, 9, 75, 13, 50, 58, 1, 70, 42, 29, 35, 46.
EXTRA CLASS 407—August 26, 1864.
59, 32, 44, 3, 63, 17, 40, 21, 75, 35, 10, 41, 39.
Circulars sent by addressing
J. B. SIMMONS & Co., Covington, Ky.