Serious Riot in Concord, N. H.

OFFICE OF THE DEMOCRATIC STANDARD IN RUINS—NARROW ESCAPE OF THE PUBLISHERS.

We have already given a short telegraphic account of the destruction of the *Democratic Standard*, a virulent Secession sheet at Concord, New Hampshire. We find the following fuller account in the Boston *Evening Journal* of Friday:

CONCORD, N. H., 5 P. M., August 8, 1861

A very serious riot took place in this city this afternoon, which resulted in the total destruction of the printing office of the *Democratic Standard*. This paper has been too well known to require much comment in this connection. For the past few weeks it has reflected quite severely upon the character and conduct of our soldiers until they could endure it no longer, and concluded to take the matter into their own hands. Early this afternoon several soldiers of the First regiment went to the printing office and asked for some of the papers, with the intention of purchasing them, and it is reported that the publishers refused to sell them. The soldiers afterwards went into the street, and by some means procured several copies; these were read to an excited and increasing multitude. In one article the editor spoke of the premium which Congress had offered to induce the three months men to re-enlist for three years. The writer then went on to state that the men would be allowed to change from one company or regiment to another in order to get clear of obnoxious or incompetent officers, and closed by remarking that—

"this may be the case with a certain Northern New England regiment, a portion of which actually mutinied against the Abolition colonel who commands it, before leaving for the seat of war. A number of his men, having demanded a furlough to visit their friends over Sunday, were refused. Whereupon they formed into line and charged bayonets on the reluctant commander, who made sudden tracks for the nearest fence. This movement the men greeted with shouts of derisive laughter, and 'three cheers for Jeff. Davis!' They were subsequently granted the required furlough, and 'order reigned in Warsaw.' After reaching Washington, it was found necessary to divide this regiment, and station portions of it at different points."

There is no question but what the above refers to our regiment.

The following is another specimen of the matter which the editor of the paper referred to contained:

"Our Southern papers are filled with heart-sickening accounts of the murders and robberies which individuals in Old Abe's Mob are perpetrating on the Southern people. Innocent women and children are shot on their own door steps, for wearing what is called Secession bonnets." No wonder the Northern people run, when the honest men of the South march toward them."

We could quote others equally obnoxious, but we have not the room. The excitement to which I referred previous to this digression, continued to increase until a frantic collection had surrounded the building, and were filling the air with loud shouts and imprecations. At this time several persons went up to the printing rooms, which were in the third story of Lewis' block, and found the doors locked. Immediately after a revolver was fired and the ball passed through the floor into the second story, into a room occupied by Tailor Stewart's sewing women, causing, of course, great consternation. From the direction of the ball, it is evident that the weapon was fired for the simple purpose of intimidating the crowd.

Soon after, the publishers, four in number, appeared at the windows armed with revolvers guns, and axes. One of them very impudently reached forth a Colt's revolver, shook it, and told the crowd they were well prepared and should defend themselves to the last extremity. Those who composed the mob answered with ejaculations like the following: "Fire, you traitor!"—"you rebel!"—"you Secessionist!"—"fire if you dare!" At this time, the city marshal appeared and read the riot act, and with great difficulty prevented the soldiers from ascending the stairway. John M. Hill, Esq., and several prominent citizens endeavored to calm the excited populace, but with no effect; they then went up to the office and told the publishers that if they would give up their arms, they would endeavor to protect their persons and property. They agreed to this, but, before anything could be done, the soldiers were at the head of the stairs, and all parleying was at an end. The rioters attempted to enter, but the door was bolted, and they commenced hewing out the door panels, which were then freely used inside, and several of the crowd were wounded; one in the arm, another in the hand, while bullets passed through the clothes of a number. The firing was distinctly heard in the street, and thousands filled the way to a long distance above and below the building.

The soldiers were unable to procure their muskets, and we believe they had no weapons except fire dirks. The publishers escaped into the attic by a ladder, and the rioters took possession. The work of demolition was now commenced in good earnest; types, desks, paper of all kinds, and in fact everything which is used about a printing office came tumbling down on to the side walk in a fearful manner. Bonfires were immediately kindled, and the relics of the Secession press were thrown upon the burning pile, while the soldiers gathered around the smouldering ruins, and gave vent to their joy in the wildest acclamations. After the fires had somewhat abated and nearly everything had been consumed, the fire department went into the office and prevailed upon the rioters to go into the street. As I close, the excitement is intense, and diligent search is being made for those connected with the paper. It is feared their lives will be taken in case they are found.

7 o'clock P. M.—Mob law is again triumphant the soldiers discovered the hiding places of the publishers and seized their unfortunate victims but the citizens rescued them and with great difficulty carried them to the police station. Their preservation from death was a very remarkable circumstance, and had it not been for a few brave men their lives would have paid the penalty of their deeds. Among those who displayed the most commendable bravery in rescuing them, I would mention John Foss, Esq., the warden of the prison. The victims were hurried to the police station on the full run, the crowd following after, and shouting, "lynch them!" "lynch them!" The citizens are endeavoring to calm the rioters, but are fearful of another outbreak before morning. As I close I learn that the publishers have been secretly carried to the State prison in order to render them as secure as possible; they are considerably bruised, but not seriously injured. A flag has been suspended across the street in front of the office bearing the words, "the doom of traitors."

From Paris, France.

THREE PAMPHLETS ON AMERICAN AFFAIRS—THEIR CONTENTS

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.]

PARIS, Friday, July 28, 1861.—The week has given birth to three pamphlets on the American question—all from the prolific press of Dentu, of the Palais Royal, who appears now to enjoy a complete monopoly of this kind of thing. I send you these pamphlets in order that you may review them, if you think it worth the while; but they are not of the *first force*, as the French say—neither of them—and are not destined to arrest the planetary system in its daily motions. I can well include the three in the same criticism, for the reason that they are all written in aid of the sinking slave Confederacy, and all seem to be inspired from the same source.

The first of the pamphlets is anonymous, and is entitled *The American Revolution Unveiled*. I asked M. Dentu the name of the author, and he replied that he could only say that it was a diplomat—which diplomat is probably one of Jeff Davis' agents at Paris. In fact, nobody but a Southern Secessionist could have invented the word "revolution" in such a connection; while as for the word "unveiled," a word so suggestive on the covers of books concerning Jesuits, the Inquisition, and similar horrors, I suppose it was put there to catch the eye and a ready sale. You may readily imagine, however, how startling such a title would be to an American point of view, in a foreign shop-window, and especially, as in this case, it lay exposed at the side of a book with a flaming red and black cover, entitled *Secreta Monita; or, The Secret Orders of the Jesuits Unveiled*.

On turning over the first leaf, however, we find the following high sounding dedication, which prepares the mind for the rest of the book:

To His Excellency Jefferson Davis, by the National Well President of the Confederate States of America:

EXCELLENCY: Have events have carried you into the Presidential chair of the new Southern Confederacy. Europe astonished to see Sterling to pieces the American Union, has need of being enlightened on the causes of this great perturbation and of being reassured on its consequences. Already the choice of yourself as the bearer of the heavy responsibility of power, your long and honorable career, are a sure guarantee that after having gained the independence of your country, you know how to insure its prosperity and to develop its exterior relations in a manner to found, by profitting by the experience of the past, an imperishable Government. This hope, which the Confederate States nourish with reason it is indispensable to induce Europe to share without reserve. To accomplish this is the object of the following pages.

PARIS, July, 1861.

Then follows thirty-two octavo pages of matter made up from the well known arsenal of Secession argument, the drift of which is to prove the decadence of the North, and the greatness of the South, and the advantage to France and England of an early recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Here is an extract from the book; and what is worse, the extract is borrowed in substance from a French book on America, by M. Carlier:

"Their ideas of morality (the people of the Northern States) do not cede in anything to their religious hypocrisy. They demolish without mercy, and burn, if necessary, the houses of public girls, in the name of morality, and by the sanction of lynch law; but they permit their wives and daughters to indulge in *flirtations*, that is to say, a refinement of coquetry which results in a depravation of the heart, and only stops at a prostitution of the body. Marriage is for them an affair of convenience; they marry and are divorced with the same facility as one takes and quits a mistress in Europe."

At or such an argument as that, the immoral people of the North may as well cave in; the Southern Confederacy is sure to be recognized.

The author of the pamphlet quotes, and lays great stress upon, the article of the *Patrie*, published a month ago, and copied into the *Monsieur*, in which a comparison was made between the recognition of Italy and the Southern Confederacy. You recollect the article, and you may estimate the weakness of the whole book by the fact that the author clings to it with great tenacity. Of course, gentlemen, when the North gets done with the South, the new Confederacy will be recognized, if there is any Confederacy to recognize.

The au nor concludes his pamphlet by the following sounding up:

"The struggle has commenced. If the South triumphs her victory will liberate her forever from a system of commercial vassalage ruinous to her growth; but if the fate of arms should replace her under the Governmental yoke against which she will struggle to the last extremity, and to which she is decided never to submit, her defeat will be the signal of the destruction of her agricultural productions; it will drag with it her ruin, and the rebound will be felt in Europe with most disastrous results, since it will dry up the sources from whence she draws her raw materials, now become an element of labor of the first order, as the indispensable base of the fabrication of objects of the first necessity. Can France and England afford to find themselves suddenly deprived of the cotton which alaments their mills? Such is, however, the fearful problem which will rise up the day after the victory of the North. Providence will not permit it, and the long seeing mind of Napoleon III will not fail into an error on the importance of a question which interests in so high a degree the prosperity of his people, and of which the only practicable and equitable solution, according to us, is to be found in the independence of the Confederate States of America."

The next pamphlet in the list is entitled *The American Question*; followed by an Appendix on Cotton, Tobacco, and the general commerce of the former United States. By M. Ernest Bellot des Minieres. [48 large pages with polyglot texts.] I do not know the author of this book, but presume him to be a Louisianian. On looking over these pages, one wonders how the censors of the press, ignorant as they may be of American affairs, ever allowed such a tissue of fallacies and absurdities to be placed before the public. If the book had been written in some back-country printing office in Louisiana or Mississippi, and for county read ers solely, one could have comprehended such a publication; but to be written at Paris, where plenty of light is to be had, and where many of the readers of the book may happen to know both sides of the question, the thing becomes incomprehensible. To show the reader the justness of these criticisms, it is only necessary to make a few citations:

"Mr. Lincoln tried to get a loan (that of two months ago) and failed, while the Southern Confederacy asked for one which was taken at a premium. She voted a second one, which was taken in advance."

The writer does not say he has heard these things; he uses no sort of qualification whatever. He asserts them broadly as facts.

Again:

"The prosperity of the South, which has not in the least diminished during the present crisis, can afford these extraordinary outlays."

"The South, which has not such enormous expenses since her people are at home, may give a forfeit. As the most important is her cotton, on which she may borrow annually more than a milliard of francs. She will sell her cotton to Europe, and Europe will know how to get the cotton she has bought."

"The resistance of the South surprises and disconcerts the North."

"The Southern is a better soldier than the Northern."

"As soon as the fright and first excitement of the North shall have given place to reflection, it will be easy for her people to see the absurdity and the folly of the war."

"The South has more soldiers at her disposition than the North."

"Nearly all the officers of the regular army are from the South, and have returned there."

"The fleets of the North can do the South no harm" [The writer has probably not heard of the blockade]

"The North is totally wanting in money and credit."

"The North is tributary to the South, and owes to her all that she is."

"The West sympathizes with the South by means of its family ties."

"The South is our natural friend, the North our natural enemy, on account of its affinities for England."

"In the South men are more honest: there consideration is only accorded to honesty and moral value."

"The Southron is superior intellectually to the Northron."

"Southern women are more like French women."

"France is naturally called to intervene in favor of the South."

"The North depends upon the South for all that is necessary to her marine."

"A pacific solution would conclude everything."

"The intervention of France would be received with transports of joy."

"Yet Kentucky and its *braves* cannot prevent the recognition of the South by the European Powers."

"Europe will be brought to this by the force of things. Let not France be beaten in the race by England."

But enough of this sort of thing. I send you the book, with the advice to hand it over for publication in the columns of *Vanity Fair*. (No offence, of course, is meant to this paper.)

The third pamphlet in the series is entitled *The American Confederation. A Review of its Past. Conjectures. Suggestions.* By M. J. F. Millitroux. The author of this work attempts to explain for the French public the causes and the *rationale* of the present quarrel in the United States, the motives of each side in the quarrel, and its probable termination. But the author every where betrays his Southern proclivities, and terminates in favor of a recognition of the South ern Confederacy by France. The book abounds in abuse of Americans. He says, among other things, that an American is a man without honor.

Yonnville, before leaving, said:

"All these books make the best use possible of Mr. Lincoln's declaration in Congress in 1848, in favor of the principle of the sovereignty of the States and the right of revolution.

"The best criticism that could be made on the collection is a remark made here the other day by a Southern gentleman, to the effect that he would give his whole fortune if France or England could be induced to interfere. The whole affair lies in that very small nut-shell.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1861.

The business of the Stock Board to day was somewhat larger than has been usual on Saturday City sixes sold at 95 for the new and 87½ for the old issues. Camden and Amboy Railroad shares advanced to 111, a gain of ¾; Lehigh Navigation gained ½, and Lehigh Valley Railroad shares ¾. Pennsylvania Railroad stock was firm at 38½; Harrisburg Railroad at 52, and Minehill Railroad 55½. State fives were steady at 78. The market closed stronger than for some days past.

There is no change to report in the money market. First-class paper is in demand, and call loans are freely made at 5 to 6 per cent. when secured by undoubted collaterals. The banks of all the large cities have been loaning freely to the Government, in the absence of an active demand from their customers. This is, no doubt, profitable and safe for the banks, but how far it will meet with the approval of the business men of the community, upon whom the banks have, after all, to depend for their best business, is questionable, especially if, as many think will be the case, anything like an active business should spring up during the fall. There is no disposition to find fault with any patriotic support of the Government that may be really needed, but it is a question for bank officers and stockholders how far the capital, upon which business men have a right to depend for assistance in their operations, shall be locked up in loans to the Government, that could be obtained, without much difficulty, in other ways.

In New York a meeting of bankers was held today to consult with Mr. Chase, in regard to the forthcoming Government loans, and a committee was appointed to consider the subject, and report at 10 o'clock on Monday morning.

The *Miners' Journal* thus sums up the coal trade: The quantity sent by railroad this week is 23 504 19 tons; by canal 28 759 02: for the week 52 264 01 tons, against 85 061 for the corresponding week last year; showing a loss of 32 797 tons.

The shipments of coal from all the regions sum up this week as follows:

	1860.		1861.		INC. AND DEC.
	WEEK	TOTAL	WEEK	TOTAL	
F. & H. R. R.	47 783	193 346	21 805	101 656	183 690
Schuyl. Canal	37 297	149,353	22 75	53 [illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Val. R. R.	15 914	452 40	13 211	484 471	2 271
Lehigh C. Nav.	33 333	565 436	37 078	4 2 241	283 2 5
Scranton R. R.	27 084	2 [illegible]	2 574	2 3 430	26 433
Do. North	6 074	117 688	5,997	147 263	2 575
Pa Coal Co.	22 273	331 729	22 494	315 761	6 978
Del & Hud Can.	17 963	341 6 6	27,034	381 981	17 405
Wyoming So	---	186 223		1 1 117	69,078
Do. North		22 215		3 6 48	8 436
Brood Top	3 236	110 [illegible]	5 463	3 [illegible]	2 [illegible]
Shamokin	4 9 5	104 963	4 374	114 52 1	8 99
Trevorton	1 237	56 016	844	24 214	30 792
Sh. Mt. R. R.	2,880	52,576	1 759	4 [illegible]	7 6 2
Lykens Valley	2 248	38 797	1 920	45 896	10,099
	220 559	4 7 8 311	189,800	4,402,090	
	189 800	4 402 090			
	30,759	376 221			
	31,059	506 22			

The trade shows a heavy loss again this week and as usual, all of it from Schuylkill county.

The Pennsylvania Coal Company give notice of a semi-annual dividend of three and a half per cent, payable August 14. The transfer books close on the 9th and re open on the morning of the 17th inst.

The *Moniteur* has just published an Imperial decree modifying the import duties on foreign sugar, either refined or unrefined. The duties on sugar imported in French bottoms are reduced to 30f. per 100 kilogrammes; when imported from countries out of Europe, or elsewhere, to 32f; if imported by foreign vessels, or if coming from other ports, to 32f per 100 kilogrammes.

The same decree orders that foreign sugars, when unrefined and imported from countries out of Europe by foreign vessels, are to be admitted to France with the benefit of drawback if reexported.

The same decree also modifies the duties on importation of coffee as follows: The duty on coffee coming from the French colonies, from French establishments on the West Coast of Africa, and in French vessels, is now 36f per 100 kilogrammes; and if from other countries out of Europe, 50f 40; if in foreign vessels, 55f. 40c per 100 kilogrammes.

We annex a comparative statement of the imports of foreign dry goods at the port of New York, for the week, and since January 1:

	1859.	1860.	1861.
For the week	$3 340 423	$2 757 559	$2 4 567
Thrown on mkt	3,998 343	2,711,577	388 460
Since Jan. 1.			
Entered at port	75,623,412	65 990 2 6	32,770 173
Thrown on mkt	75,194,845	65,846 453	29 898,057

The premiums on the exportation of soaps are suppressed. Modifications are made on the duties on Swedish iron.

The Ocean Bank of New York has declared a dividend of three per cent., payable on the 12th inst.

The New York and Virginia Screw Steamship Company have declared a dividend, payable on the 18th inst.

A financial letter from one of the Gulf cities, received in New York, says that "under government orders, all letters are now supervised by an officer at each point, preventing remittance (except abroad) out of the Confederacy."

The New York canal tolls continue to run largely ahead of the last two years. The comparison is thus stated in the Albany papers:

Total receipts to 31st July, 1859	$668,950 89
Do do do 1860	1 155 457 14
Do do 1861	1,457,514 27
Increase of 1861 over 1859	761,276 38
Do do do 1860	293 087 13

The New York *Evening Post*, of Saturday, says:

Mr. Chase is holding to day a third conference with our leading moneyed men in regard to his plans for meeting the large expenditures of the Government. From all we can learn matters are progressing favorably, and there appears no doubt but what the banks will cheerfully unite in circulating the small treasury notes, and otherwise furnishing money in exchange for 7 30 notes at par, or the equivalent in a six per cent. stock to run twenty years.

At the private gathering at the home of Mr. Cisco, last evening, the plans of Mr. Chase were very favorably received. He submitted a statement relative to the debt of the United States which removes a good deal of misapprehension in respect to its increase up to this time. He stated that the total public debt up to the 7th August, including all issues of notes of whatever class out standing, was $111 000 000, which is much less than has been supposed.

Mr. Chase also laid before the banks the details of the scheme by which they are relieved from paying into the Sub-Treasury the coin in exchange for certificates of deposit which they may take. The use which he proposes to make of the amendment of the Sub Treasury law is substantially as follows:

Upon the subscription of a bank to, say, $100 000 treasury notes, a certificate in the form of a voucher is issued by the Secretary of the Treasury. This certificate is to be unregistable, simply an acknowledgement of the transaction as far as it goes. But when the Government draws upon the back the Department delivers over notes of the amount disbursed of the same date of the certificate, not of the date of the disbursement. This arrangement was received with favor by most of the bank managers, and the indications are that, with such safeguards thrown around the scheme, the objections of the radical hard-money financiers will be overcome.

The stock market has reacted from the large advance of yesterday, holders realizing the profits of the rise. The demand for Southern State bonds still continues, and a further important rise has taken place in Georgias, Missouris, and Tennessees. A part of this advance, however, is lost at the close, in sympathy with the ma ket generally, which exhibited some signs of weakness at the adjournment of the Board.

New York Central after the Board was selling at 74¼ 74¾ Toledo 29½ 29¾, Erie 26¼ 26½, Hudson 34¾ 34¾ Galena 64¾ 65

Pacific Mail, after touching 77. closes at 76¼ 76¾. Panama was weak, selling at 106¾

There was a jump of 7 per cent. in Georgia sixes—sales being made as high as 77; afterwards, however, 75 was accepted for a small lot. Tennessees were active, and at one time touched 46½ but finally closed at 45¾. Missouris remain steady at 44¼ 44½

Government stocks are quiet, but steady. The sixes of 1881 are stationary at about 88. The six per cent notes are selling at 95 96½.

Money is extremely dull at 4 per cent. on call, and 5@6 per cent on strictly first class paper.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales,

August 10, 1861

REPORTED BY S. E. SLATMAKER, Merchants' Exchange

FIRST BOARD.

2 Hat'g R. s bwn	52	20 Lehigh	4⅝
3 " "	52	400 Penna 1 t mor.	95
15 " "	52	1 C0 " 1 t mor.	95
1000 Penna 6s	78	200 " 1 t mor.	91
3000 "	78	100 Reading	30
10 0 "	78	25 Leh Val V s bwn.	50
1000 City 6s New	96	4 00 C & A 6s 1889	81
400 " New	96	50 Reading s. c. sh.	15¾
400 " New	96	50 " " c. sh.	15¾
10 0 Reading 6s 1870	84¾	6 Cam & Amboy R.	111
10 0 " 1870	84¾	3 "	111
1000 " 1870	84¾	100 City 6s	87¾
1 00 " 1870	84¾	200 " R.	87¾
10 0 " 1866	78¾	9 Norristown R.	43
1 Penna R.	3 ¾	15 "	43
5 "	50¼		

Philadelphia Markets.

August 10—Evening.

There is very little demand for Flour either for export or home use, to-day; sales comprise 200 barrels late made superfine at $4 25; and 650 bbls. good Western extra at $4.65. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at $4 4 50 for old stock and late made superfine; $4 75@5 for fresh ground Pennsylvania do; $4 75@5 25 for Western and Pennsylvania extra; $4 75@5 50 for family do; and $5 75 6 50 for fancy brands, as in quality and freshness. Rye Flour is quiet, with sales of 150 barrels at $3. Corn Meal is scarce, and held at $2.62½ per barrel without sales.

WHEAT.—The demand is good, and prices favor the sellers. About 6 500 bu sold at $1.15 for prime Pennsylvania and Southern Red in the cars, including some afloat on private terms; Western at $1 12@1 14 and White at $1 22 1 25. Rye is scarce, and selling at 52c for new, and 56c for old. Corn continues in limited request, with further small sales of Yellow at 52 53. Oats are less active. Some 5 000 bu found buyers at 33c for old Southern, 30@31c for old and new mixed do, 27 30c for new in store and afloat.

BARK is in steady demand at $28 per ton for 1st No. 1.

COTTON—The market is quiet, the advanced prices of holders limiting operations.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—We hear of no change in either, and about the usual business doing.

WHISKY is very dull, bbls selling, in a small way only, at 18 19c, and drudge at 18c per gallon.

New York Stock Exchange—Aug. 10

FIRST BOARD.

4000 U S 6s '62 rec	95	30 N Y Cen R end opt	74⅞
1000 U S 6s '81 coup	88	100 do pr.	74⅞
8 0 0 do	88⅛	200 do pr.	74⅞
8000 U S 6s '81 reg	88	100 do b60	74⅞
3000 U S 6s, 5 yr	95	50 do opr	74⅞
9650 Tenn 6s ctf Tr	45¾	100 do opr	74⅞
3000 Illinois Central 6s	80	100 do opr	74⅞
12000 Erie 1 6s '90	46	200 do s5 p	74⅞
10000 do	46	400 do p	74⅞
1000 do	46⅛	100 Reading R	30⅞
1000 do	46⅛	100 do	30⅞
500 do	46⅛	50 Mich S & N I R	10
9900 Virginia St 6s	54	50 Panama R	107
1800 9 do	55 55⅛	100 do	108⅛
2000 do	55	100 Ill Cen R scrip	50
10 0 do	55 52	50 do	65
10 0 Georgia St 6s	77	500 do	64⅞
4000 do	75	50 do	64⅞
5000 N Carolina 6s	70	11 Cle Col & Cin R	94⅞
19000 Missouri State 6s	45	10 do	94⅞
10000 do	45⅛	300 Gal & Chic R	58⅞
2000 do	45⅛	100 do	58⅞
8000 do	45⅛	250 do	58⅞
10000 do	45⅛	100 do	58⅞
2000 Michigan 6s	80⅞	8 Cle & Tol R	30
5000 Louisiana St 6s	60	400 do	30⅞
500 N Carolina 6s	70	400 Chi & R I R	10
10 Merchants' Bk	90	15 Chi R & Quincy R	57⅞
25 City 6s c	100	250 Pacific Mail S	77
15 Bk of Commerce	43	5 Erie Railroad	26
18 Continental Bk	70	100 do p5	26⅞
15 Bk of N Y	89	50 do	26⅞
15 Westchester Bk	85	50 do	26⅞
8 Am Exchange Bk	76	100 Harlem R	13⅞
30 U S Trust Co	105	215 Mich Cen Railroad	43
100 Canton Co	9¾		

New York Markets—Saturday.

FLOUR, &c.—The market for State and Western flour continues steady, with only a very moderate business doing for export and home consumption.

Sales 11 000 bbls at $4 25@4 30 for superfine State; $4 40@4 55 for extra do; $4 30@4 30 for superfine Western; $4 40@4 65 for common to medium extra Western; and $5@5.05 for shipping extra round hoop Ohio, the market closing rather quiet.

The demand for Southern flour continues moderate, and the market is without material change, with sales 620 bbls at $5 05@5 75 for common, and $6 @ for fancy and extra.

Canadian flour is steady, with sales 480 bbls at $4 25@4 30 for superfine and $4 45@7 50 for extra.

Rye flour is quiet at $2 30@3 85

Corn Meal is quiet and prices are nominally the same.

GRAIN.—The wheat market still rules very firm and prices have again advanced 1@2 cents per bushel, with no limited offers and a fair export demand. The sales are 160 000 bushels at 92@$1 for Chicago Spring; $1@1 02 for North Western Club; $1 03@1 08 for Milwaukee Club; 87 a95c for inferior ditto; $1 08@1 10 for Amber Iowa and Green Bay Spring; $1 25@1 30 for white Western; $1 35@1 38 for white Kentucky; and $1 18@$1 22 for Winter red Western; the inside price in store.

Rye is a shade firmer; sales 1 100 bushels Canada at 52c, and 1 500 bushels Western at 50c. Barley is dull and nominally unchanged. Corn has again advanced one cent per bushel, with a moderate supply and a good export demand. Sales 56 000 bushels at 48@49c for good to prime shipping mixed Western; 45 47c for Eastern ditto; 42 43c for inferior ditto; 50@51c for Western yellow. Oats are quiet and steady at 25@28c for Canadian, and 31@33c for Western and State.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is dull and lower, with sales 400 bbls at $15 37 15 50 for Mess, closing with sales at $15 25, and $10 25 for prime.

The Beef market is quiet and unchanged, with sales 50 bbls at $4 4 50 for country prime; $5@5 50 for country mess; $9@11 25 for repacked mess, and $12 50 13 12½ for extra mess.

Prime Mess Beef is nominal.

Beef Hams are quiet at $14 14 50 for Western.

Cut Meats are in better demand at 4@4½c for Shoulders, and 5@5½ for Hams. Sales 150 pkgs at these figures.

For Lard the market is quiet and unchanged, with sales 100 bbls at 8½ 9½.

Butter is selling at 7@10½c for Ohio, and 8@14c for State. Cheese is steady at 6@7c for good to prime.

ASHES.—The market is quiet and steady, with sales 50 bbls at $5 25 for Pots, and $5 37 for Pearls.

CITY ITEMS.

THE SEASON ADVANCING.—The return of the 10th day of August reminds us that the watering season is hastening onward; that the day of a great Union victory may soon be expected, and that the revival of business is rapidly approaching. J. A. Eshelman's Great Central Cravat store—the popular G. P. E. C., northwest corner of Chestnut and Seventh streets—already presents a very animated appearance. This is of course owing to the two prominent facts, that the stock of *Cravats*, and every other description of Gent's Furnishing Goods, is the freshest, most fashionable, and cool est in the city; and secondly, that our citizens are general ly aware that a better article may here be obtained for the same money than at any rival establishment. For all kinds of articles for the Neck there is no house comparable to this, in point of variety.

A GRAND MILITARY CLOTHING EMPORIUM.—Messrs Wanamaker & Brown, proprietors of the new Oak Hall Clothing Bazaar, southeast corner of Market and Sixth streets, have fairly succeeded in carrying off the palm in the manufacture of Military Clothing. Their orders have uniformly given the greatest satisfaction, and their prices are exceedingly moderate, their ready-made stock of citizen's clothing is also unsurpassed.

SANITARY.—Some time since, certain medical gentlemen of high standing in their prof ssion decided formally upon the effects of eating *confectionery*. Their decision was, that when properly prepared, of pure materials they were highly nutritious, and conducive to health, both for children and adults. This fact was well known to thousands in this community before any such professional solution was given—by all, in fact, who had eaten, enjoyed, and been benefited by the Confections made and sold by Messrs. Wiltman & Co., Second street, below Chestnut, which are confessedly the finest, purest, and richest manufactured.

LIGHT FOR TOWN AND COUNTRY.—It is unquestionably true that the best and safest portable light for the *city* is the Witters & Co. Kerosene Oil Lamp, depot, No. 35 North Eighth Street, corner of Filbert,) while for the *country*, whether for public or private edifices, it is incomparably superior to any other lamp in use. Try it, *everybody*.

THE PIRATES OF THE PETREL.—Six and thirty pirates, manacled together in pairs, and making a precious collection of Secession twine, were brought up to the State House, Friday, for a hearing. The men were roughly clad, and in this respect they were in strong contrast with the comfortable and neat looking Union solid men who wear substantial and tasteful uniforms made by Rockhill & Wilson, at their Brown Stone Clothing Hall, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. This firm is distancing all competitors in the manufacture of military clothing.

TRUE AND WISE.—In your discourse, take heed what you speak and to whom you speak, how you speak and when you speak. What you speak, speak truly; when you speak speak wisely. A fool's heart is in his tongue, but a wise man's tongue is in his heart. We speak both truly and wisely when we assert that the best and most durable garments, of all styles, can be obtained at the mammoth Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, 603 Chestnut street. Besides obtaining a cheap and superior article, you are presented with a Gift.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

GEO. N. TATHAM, TH. FRUTHINGHAM, WM. L. REHN, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy ..... Liverpool, soon
Ship Lancaster, Dearborn ..... Liverpool, soon
Brig Mary E Milliken, Norden ..... Matanzas, soon
Schr Augusta, (Br) Horton ..... St Marts, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. Aug. 12, 1861.

SUN RISES ..... 5 11—SUN SETS 6 40
HIGH WATER 7 8

ARRIVED.

Steamship Boston, Crocker, from New York via Cape May, 6½ hours, with mdse and passengers, to James Alderdice.

Bark Elf, Pinckney, from Rio de Janeiro 9th July, in ballast to Thos A Newball & Sons. Towed up by tug J L Pusey. Left in port ships Father, Leslie, for Philadelphia soon; Galaxy, Homewood ung; barks Fannie Crenshaw, Munson, waiting; Clifton, Lewis, do; Abigail, McFarland, do; Anne E Grant, Swaine, from Bahia, do; Odd Fellow, Harriman for London—chartered, but would probably be sold; brig Brandywine, Harmon, from Bahia, unc; schr Samuel, of Baltimore, sold, and others. Sailed July 6th, bark Corilla, Pettingill for New York, in ballast; about 7th, bark Union, Heard, for Philadelphia. Business dull, and many American vessels in port.

Brig Volant, Dodge, from St Thomas.

Brig Emma, Baker, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Tuttle & Co.

Schr Neptune's Car, Davis, 16 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar to S Morris Wain & Co. Left off the eastward of Matanzas, spoke the whaling schr Wm Marvin, of Orleans, from the Bay of Mexico with 2 0 bbls spermand 90 bbls whale oil, cruising, and would return home in about six weeks. 4th inst, off Cape Lookout, was spoken by a privateer steamer, with four guns, having a secession flag flying, which, upon our hoisting the British colors, sheered off.

Schr J M Houston, Russell, 14 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar to K & W Welsh.

Schr Mercy Taylor, Nickerson, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr V Hersilia, Rand, 5 days from Newport, R I, with mdse to captain.

Schr Burrows C. Clark, 12 days from Boston, with fish to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Fleet, Saunders, 4 days from New London, with oil to Dennis & Jones.

Schr Pequonnock, Barnes 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble Grant & Co.

Schr Ephraim & Anna, Thompson, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to K R Sawyer & Co.

Schr Indian, Risley, 4 days from Fall River, in ballast to Repp ier & Bro.

Schr Volunteer, Brown, 3 days from New York, with mdse to J R White.

Schr John C Geary, Love, 5 days from Nantucket, in ballast to Heppler & Bro

Schr Volta, Hinckes, 3 days from New York, with rosin and oil to Cochran & Russell.

Schr Isaac Rich, Crowell, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr J H Slecker, Edwards, 3 days from New York, with salt to Wm Hamm.

Schr Urbana, Wilcox, 3 days from New York, with salt and fish to Wm Hamm.

Schr John W Webb, Anderson, 1 day from Delaware City, with grain to Christian & Curran

Schr Sarah Warren, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with wheat to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Enterprise, Smith, 1 day from Newport, Del, with oats to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr J L Mason, Smith, 1 day from Dover, Del, with oats to Jas Barratt & Son.

Schr Caroline Anderson, Baker, from New York.

Schr D S Filer, Smith, from Greenport.

Schr Richard A Wood, Cramer from Salem.

Schr M A Shindler, Vaters from Boston.

Schr Sarah Cox, Adams from Boston.

Schr L Sturtevant, Colson, from Boston.

Schr J M Vance, Burdge, from Boston.

Schr Ann Eliza, Crowell, hence, arrived at Boston 9th inst.

Schr Alice, Slade, Crowell, for Hudson, Hudson, Hannah Matilda, Price, Dudrick, Bartlett, Pauncenest, Staples, Henry May, Hoover, P M Wheaton, Wheaton, Ann Eliza, Chester, Mary Ann S Campion, Nowell, Cordelia Newkirk, Higbee, James Alderdice, Stites, for Philadelphia, and Westover, Eldridge, for Wilmington, Del, cleared at Boston 10th inst.

Schr Neptune, Magee, sailed from Newburyport 8th inst. for Philadelphia.

Schr Lillie Sanders, Jones, at Fall River 8th instant from Delaware City.

Schr Ino, Crowell, hence, arrived at Providence 8th instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Ban am Ledge buoy, off Damiscove Island, Me, has broken from its moorings. It will be replaced as soon as possible

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

CHARLES N. TURNBULL, Lighthouse Inspector, First District.

Portland, Aug 9, 1861.

ARRIVALS AT THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL—Ninth and Chestnut.

Mrs E M Stover, Cleveland, Miss Mitchell, New York, Lieut S C Alexander, W B Yerkes, Norristown, Mrs G W Neff, Cincinnati, O, P A White & wf, Md, O Dearborn, Janesville, Wm Van Name, Albany, Mrs W C Maxwell, Pittsburgh, E L Stuart & wf, Cincinnati, A D Woolston, Chicago, J Kilgore & wf, Cincinnati, C Moar, Mohr, Wisconsin, J E Pittman & wf, Detroit, Geo Mohr, Wisconsin, M M Merrell, Naples, N Y, J C Adams, New York, Wm Cooch, New York, H A Benn, N York,