DAILY PRESS. TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS-invariaby in advance for

the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Turse DoL-CARS PER ANNUM, in advance

SEA BATHING.

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ATLANTIC CITY, N.J. TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA

ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the most delightful Sea-side Resorts in the world. Its Bath-

TAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CA-ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former patrons and the public that he has reopened the above House, where he will be happy to please all who may ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor. EA - BATHING.—THE UNITED EA - BATHING,—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best-furnished Hotel on the Island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the season. The carstop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEREMIAH MCKIBBIN, is 20.4f

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, connection with their extensive Cabinet

which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au25-6m

LOOKING GLASSES IMMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON. 816 CHESTNUT STREET. ice the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all

the Manufactured Stock of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintlings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pure chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT Street

BUSINESS NOTICES. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED. A CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GHARD HOUSE, Philadelphia, have leased, for a term of years, WILLARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and heg to assure them that they will be most happy t and beg to assure them that they see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO. WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN Road, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING, on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to make every Building perfectly Water-tight.

P Orders promptly attended to.

my7-ly

TILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET.
Files and Rasps of every description, and good quality, ande to order, at the above establishment made to order, at the above establishment.
WHOLESALE AND BETAIL

at manufacturer's prices.

Recutting done in a superior manner.

J. B. SMITH. DASE AND COMFORT. A. THEOBALD asks, Who can please or suit

everybody?
Such a person probably never was born. But those who know when they are suited in BOOTS or SHOES are invited to give him a call, and those who never were suited before may be suited now. He is at his Old Place, E08 COATES Street EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES.
STORE,
804 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on hand.

ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE, The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM. The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM.

During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Cryscalized Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM; and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the MOST FLATTERING TESTIMONIALS of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public in a form BEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we hope will commend itself to those who are suffering with this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable

remedy.

KLIXIR PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, das will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

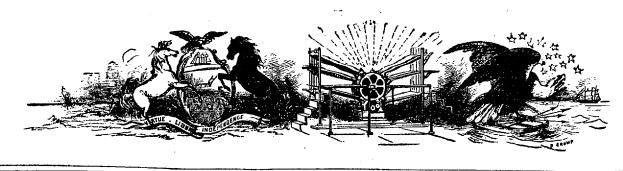
**FIT is carefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
druggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
ma 24-19

DHILADELPHIA TERRA-COTTA WORKS.
Office and Warercoms, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

Office and Warerooms, 1010 CHESTNUT Stre
Ornamental Chimney Tops.
Garden Vases and Statuary.
Encaustic Flooring Tile.
Architectural Ornaments.
Ventilating and Smoke Flues.
Bidge Tile and Sanitary Ware.
Steam-pressed Drain Pipe.
Water Pipe, warranted to stand pressure,
cheap and durable.
The Trade supplied, on Liberal Terms.
Iliustrated Catalogues sent by mail, on
application by letter.
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s. A. HARRISON, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD,
SALMON, &c.—3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3
MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted
packages of choice, late-caught, fat fish.
5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Hererings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
3,000 boxes extra new No. 1 Herrings.
3,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
250 bbls. Mackinac White Fish.
50 bbls. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbls. new Halifax Salmon.
2,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfiah.
500 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.
In store and landing, for sale by



VOL 5.—NO.226.

PHILADELPHIA. FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

PROPOSALS. DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861. \$
sals are invited for the furnishing of Army Bag-Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Baggage Wagons.

Proposals should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the place of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, or Cincinnati, as preferred by the bidders.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagons must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The number winter can be made by any builder within considering that the number winter can be made by any builder within the can deliver within conservation of the construction of the co

wide, and one-eighth, of an inch thick on the siding bar, fastened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven stened at each end by a screw bolt through the hounds; front bolster to have plates above and below eleven the plate of the bolster, with a nail find threat down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail find threat down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail find threat down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail find threat down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail find threat down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail findes wide, of the side of

to it.

Each side of the body of the wagen to be marked U.

S., and numbered as directed; all other parts to be lettered U. S.; the cover, feed box, bolts, linchpins, tarpot, and harness hearers for each wagen to be put pin's strong box, (coopered,) and the contents marked In a strong the cooperacy, and the contents marked thereon.

It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the material used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly scasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

soned, and the work in all its parts launumy executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as heroin agreed, they shall be paid for.

M. C. MEIGS, je25-if Quartermaster General U. S.

TUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Man-

ball," from Liverpool, manuer, weaver, a manuder's preparations:

26 lbs. Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb. jars,

25 lbs. Extract Hyoscyami, in 1 lb. jars,

50 lbs. Extract Belladona, in 1 lb. jars,

100 lbs. Extract Belladona, in 1 lb. bottles,

100 lbs. Vin Hal Colchici, in 1 lb. bottles,

100 lbs. Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb. bottles,

500 lbs. Calomei, in 1 lb. bottles,

500 lbs. Pil Hydrarg., in 1 lb. jars,

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

mb8

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

COTTON SAIL DUCK and CANVAS, of all numbers and brands.

Baven's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for
Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8
feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
my4-47

103 JONES Alley. WOAD—500 lbs. for sale by
WETHERILL & BROTHER,
47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE GERMANTOWN ACADEMY WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 2, 1861. The Principal will receive a few Boys into his Family.

J. H. WITHINGTON, 2009.1818 au29-18t* THE MISSES REED WILL RE-OPEN their SCHOOL at 1702 LOCUST Street, on au29-6t* MONDAY, September 2d. THE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL would instruct two lads, during coming winter, in exchange for board, without ging. Address "Elus," this office. au29-3t* DEMOVAL.—THE ACADEMY FOR ELMOY AL.—THE ACADEMY FOR BOYS, formerly located at the N. E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, has been removed to No. 142 N. TENTH Street, and will be reopened on MONDAY, September 2d, 1861. A few publis can be accommodated with board. For circulars, apply at the school.

AU29-1m T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal.

SUMMER-STREET INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Miss D. B. BURT will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School on MONDAY. September 2, at No. 1626 SUMMER Street, Philadelphia. THE COLLEGE OF ST. JAMES,
WASHINGTON COUNTY, MARYLAND.
The next Annual Session of the College, and of the
Grammar School, will open regularly on the last WEDNESDAY (the 25th) of September. Address the Rev.
Dr. KERFUOT, Rector, &c., College of St. James P. O.,
Maryland. GEORGETOWN COLLEGE, D. C. The exercises of this Institution will be resumed of the first MONDAY in September. Terms per annum

for Board and Tuition, \$200, payable half yearly, in ad-For further particulars apply to the President.
au14-wf&mIm JOHN EARLY, S. J. A CADEMY OF THE PROTEST-ANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, Locust and Juniper streets.

The Autumnal Session will open on MONDAY, September 2d, at 8 o'clock A. M. tember 2d, at 9 o'clock A. M.
Applications for admission may be made at the Academy on and after August 25th, between the hours of 10 and 12 o'clock in the morning.

JOHN W. ROBINS, A. M.,
au19-mwf 1m Head Master.

CCHOOL FOR BOYS, CORNER OF

BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will re
open 2d of NINTH MONTH (September.)

A few pupils can be accommodated with board in the
family of the Principal, 657 North BROAD Street.
au28-31*

E. M. HUNTINGTON. H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, September 2d.

au29-12t MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 1525 CHESTNUT Street. BEAUGUREAU, TEACHER OF

French and Drawing, No. 1530 SANSOM THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 127 North TENTH Street, will reopen SEPTEM. BER 2.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, L. S. E. corner of MARSHALL and SPRING GAR-DEN streets. Duties resumed September 2d. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M.,
Principal. FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, East of 41 North ELE-VENTH Street, reopens Ninth month (September) 21, All denominations admitted. \$12 per term of 22 weeks, au27-1m W. WHITALL.

GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-NARY, West WALNUT LANE.
This Institution will reopen WEDNESDAY, Septemer 4th. Circulars, setting forth terms, course of instruction, &c., &c., may be obtained of
PROF. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M.,
au26-tf
Principal. THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH

Mathematical and Classical School, for Boys, N. E. orner of BROAD and ARCH, will reopen September au26-1mo*

MARGARET ROBINSON WILL AVA reopen her SCHOOL for GIRLS, corner of BACE and FRANKLIN Streets, Ninth Month 9th.

CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH

and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will respen SEPTEMBER 2d. Boys prepared for Business, College, or
any Division in the Public Grammar Schools. Gall at
the school-room between 9 A. M. and 12 M.
au26-36t* H. G. MCGUIRE, A. M., Principal. I INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTEN

INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTTEIN
AVENUE, near YORK ROAD STATION, North
Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
MISS CARR'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for
YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, September 2d.
Circulars may be obtained at the office of Jay Cooke &
Co., Bankers, No. 114 South Third street, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery
county, Pa. FUCATION OF YOUNG LADIES.

TUTE ATION OF TOUNG MADIES.

THE duties of the SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, will be resumed
on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Ten pupils may
find a Christian home in the family of the Principal.

GILBERT COMBS, A. M.,

Britanical au24-1m Residence No. 608 MARSHALL Street. POLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, WEST DOLLTECHNIC COLLEGES, WEST.

PENN SQUARE.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL
will begin on September 9th; the PROFESSIONAL
SCHOOLS for ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, Practical CHEMISTS, and GEOLOGISTS, on September 16.
The Course on MILITARY ENGINEERING will include Field Fortifications, Siege Operations, Strategy,
and Tactics.

A. L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
appl-12t
President of Faculty.

President of Faculty. THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND THE DELIPOT OBLIGATION AND ALL SUBSCRIPT OF THE STREET OF reopen the school on ORANGE Street (second gate below Eighth street) on the 2d of 9th month (September). Please apply at the school. au24-10t* DEV. J. I. HELM WILL REOPEN

his School for GIRLS, at 1525 WALNUT Street, september 12th. DENN INSTITUTE—Southeast corner THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Sts., re-opens MONDAY, Sept. 9. For catalogues, address au22-1m* R. STEWART, Principal. 903 CLINTON Street—Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. The duties of the school will be resumed by the subscriber, on MONDAY, Seprill be resumed by the subscriber, on MONDAY, Sep ember 9. [au22-1m] PLINY E. CHASE.

CCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WO-MEN, 1334 CHESTNUT Street, reopens on the first MONDAY of September. au21-12t* SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened on MONDAY, 9th of September.

au21-tf CHARLES SHORT.

PORDENTOWN FEMALE COL-DORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLARGE, Bordentown, N. J., situated on the Camden and Amboy Raiiroad, thirty miles north of Philadelphia. Special attention paid to the common and higher English branches, and superior advantages furnished in vocal and instrumental Music. German and French. Session commences September 16. Address

Bev. JOHN W. BRAKELEY, A. M.,

au21 Im*

President.

MY, LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, reopens on MONDAY, September 2, at 9 A. M.
J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M.,
Principal. THE MISSES CASEY and MRS.

BEEBE will re-open their English and French Boarding and Day School, No. 1703 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of SEPTEMBEB. au20-1m MARY L. STACKHOUSE will re-open her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for Girls, at No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, on the 2d of SEPTEMBER next. WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE,

WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,
The next session of this Institution will begin on
MONDAY, the 2d of September.
It possesses the best facilities for thorough instruction
in a complete course of solid and ornamental studies.
Superior accommodations for boarders. Superior accommodations for business
For full information, address
JOHN WILSON, President. MISS MARY E. THROPP will re-open her Boarding and Day School for Young La-dies, at 1924 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, on MON-DAY, September 9th. Circulars, containing full infor-mation, to be had on application. au19 dtoct1*

ion, to be had on application. MERCIE E. BROWN will REOPEN her School for Girls, in the Spring Garden Institute, on the Northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GABDEN Streets, on Ninth month (SEPTEMBER) 21. Charge for tuition, Ten Dollars for five months. au19-1m* CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE
SEMINARY.—Miss BONNEY and Miss DILLAYR
will reopen their Boarding and Day School on WEDNESDAY, September 11, at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

BOARDING SCHOOL, near Media, DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa., for Twelve Boya. Reopens September 9.

au19-1m*

BAML. ARTHUR, A. M. THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, North-east corner of CHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861. aul5-2m* L. BURBOWS, Principal.

BOOKS, LAW AND MISCELLADREOUS, new and old, bought, sold, and exchanged, at the PHILADELPHIA-BANK BOOK
STORE, No. 419 CHESTNUT Street. Libraries at a
distance purchased. Those having Books to sell, if at a
distance, will state their names, sizes, bindings, dates,
editions, prices, and conditions. WANTED—Books
printed by Benjamin Franklin, as well as early Books
printed in and upon America. Autograph Letters and
Fortraits purchased. Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania
for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appraised by [fe25-tf] JOHN CAMPBELL. CLARET WINE—In casks and cases, of the brands of St. Julien, Margaux, Hout-Brien Paxillae. For sale by JAUBETCHE & CARSTAIRS, ie20 Ko. 208 South FRONT Street

FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1861.

Importance of Fine Weather. Few are aware of the extent to which Great Britain depends upon foreign countries for food. If Lancashire cannot get on without cotton from the South, neither can England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland dispense with. grain and flour from our Western States. Here, for example, is a Parliamentary return of the cost of imports of grain of all kinds, as well as of flour, into the United Kingdom

during the last seven years: 1854.....£21,760,283 1857..... 859.... 1860..... 31,671,918 151,505,594

This sum, immense as it is, (equal to \$757,527,970 in seven years, or an average of \$108,218,267 a year,) is not the whole amount of grain and flour imported by England in greater interest. We know instances where 1856-60, both years inclusive. The very bad harvest of last year considerably increased follow. these imports. But the sum of thirty-one does not represent the full cost incurred in that year. For, we are assured, (still on official authority,) that "the payments in that year were not near so heavy as they have been 1 ry of the United States. since." The official information brought down to the end of April makes the value of the grain and flour imported in the first four months of 1859 £4,384,045; 1860, £3,913,001, and 1861, £12,435,435, by which it will be seen that England has been paying, for the first four months of the current year, at the rate of £37,306,305 per annum, or £8,522,434 more for breadstuffs than in the same period

of 1860. As to the accuracy of our figures, for which we are indebted to Parliamentary returns, we have to say that these are not to be challenged. By Sir Robert Peel's Corn Law of 1846, (the 9th and 10th Victoria: c. 22,) the then-existing corn-laws were immediately modified and totally repealed at the end of three years, or on the first of February, 1849, from which date wheat and other corn were

scant or plentiful harvest-because that involves the question of sending gold from Eng- | vored with a pass." land to the United States, in very large quantities. For the last six or eight months, England has been sending us gold, by almost every steamer, and this condition of trade can only be altered by the fortunate occurrence of a good harvest in England. But there are other points than money involved in this matter. does the peace of the world depend upon at this moment?" and after adroitly referring to what the leading countries in the world might

desire, to attain that great boon, replies, that the peace of the world depends neither upon the will of this man nor of that, neither upon the flow nor the ebb of the war now stagnant on the banks of the Potomac, neither upon the moderation nor the pertinacity of the Emperor of the French, nor the impatience or the sobriety of Italy. It depends wholly and solely, according to human calculation, upon a few days more sunshine. It then adds, "Yesterday was worth at least two millions to England alone. The day before yesterday was worth quite as much. Every ray that embrowns our rustling fields, every zephyr that ventilates the mass of tall stalks, has its money value. It is a question to us of at least thirty millions. That is, however, the [From the Boston Journal.] smallest matter involved in it. A bad harvest, such as is still quite possible, although we are approximation to the truth: all hoping that we have passed the danger, coming upon the heels of the failure of last year, would mean famine prices, restricted employment, suffering among the masses, dis-

content, disaffection, agitation. It is not only that we should have thirty millions more to pay, but that we should also have at least thirty millions less wherewith to pay them." There is infinite truth in this. Plenty and peace are linked together, in fact as well as in lingual connection. While there is peace there is contentment. While there is plenty there is peace. Good wages and cheap food create contentment. This is the case more especially in France. The wrongs inflicted upon the masses by the monarchy and the noblesse would not have culminated in the Revolution of 1789, if the people, famished by a bad harvest and crushing poverty, were not driven into revolt by suffering. King Henry of Navarre showed no small knowledge of social as well as political economy, when he declared his highest ambition, as when he declared his highest ambition, as ruler of France, was that every peasant should have a fat pullet for his dinner every Sunday.

That, he knew, would show the peasantry the knew, and while the weeking closes of the state of the sta

thriving-and, while the working-classes do well, the capitalists and property-holders are sure to do still better. When people are hungry they are angry, and surely anger is a terrible impulse to war. The Times reminds us of a man who had one story, and that but a poor one, about a ship. He would drag in this story whenever he could find an opportunity, and when he could not find he would make one. However ho commenced, or whatever the subject, he would certainly deviate into, " And, by the way, that reminds me of a curious little incident about a ship." Just now, The Times resembles

this pertinacious anecdote-monger. However a subject may be discussed in The Times, at present, it is pretty sure to have the United States dragged in at the close. Thus, its homily upon fine weather and the harvest, winds up in this wise: "A good harvest in Europe will be not only a

winds up in this wise:

"A good harvest in Europe will be not only a pledge of peace here, but will give a hope of peace to America. There are evident signs that the State resources at this momentare not abundant on either side. That the people of the North will ever pay the taxes now proposed to be levied no one will believe who knows what the objections of the multitude must certainly be to taxes which will be in the nature of a poll-tax, and will be represented as taking equal sums from the poor as from the rich. That any same Englishman will send his money over to America to buy paper certain to be repudiated is out of the question. The only chance is a good sale for the heavy stocks of food on hand and for those now coming on. Some thirty millions of English gold might seasonably light up the fires anew, and give an impetus to the flagging resentments of the Northern States, as well as to the commerce of the Atlantic cities. Sunshine—a few days of this baking sunshine—will relieve us from the necessity of paying this tribute, and will enable us to eat our own bread and keep our own money. The prospects tempt us to be hopeful. The experienced folk who gather in Mark-lane are evidently sanguine. The French, as our trade report of yesterday's dealing tells, have ceased to press upon our stocks, and have, therefore, as we may hope, better reliance upon their own. We ourselves have ceased to buy up at full prices the remnant of our bad harvest of last year. The foreign wheats are being brought forward in anticipation of downward markets. 'American flour was less in demand, and town prices were looking down.' It is not a state of things for a song of triumph or a cry of safety, but it is a state of things for sanguine hope. If France should heve an average crop, there will be good chance of peace in Europe for the twelve months yet to come. Occupied time and full bellies will keep the world from quarreling. But the Heavens—even the material Heavens—have more to do with it than the passions or the machinations of

must say that the Times shows a great ignorance in one respect. Let England have as great a harvest as possible, and still this will not supply the full demand of her thirty million of inhabitants. Except in the Lothians, which are cultivated like a market-garden, very little grain is grown in Scotland, and the Pretty good writing, in its way. But we

known humidity of Ireland has prevented grain being largely or advantageously cultivated in Ireland, which, in truth, is rather a cattle-raising than a grain-producing country. With as heavy a harvest as the bounteous mercy of God can give, Great Britain must still look to foreign lands for her full supply

of the staff of life, and whenever that is done,

the United States, which has the largest and

cheapest stock of grain to sell, must be dealt

With more sharpness than accuracy, the Times (adroitly begging the question) plumply declares that no sane Englishman will send his money over to America to buy paper certain to be repudiated. "To buy paper" is an ambiguous phrase, but if the Times means to say that Englishmen will not gladly invest their money in the United States' loan, we believe that it is greatly mistaken. While from 3 to 3½ per cent. per annum is the utmost interest that can be obtained, by investment in the British Funds, we may be certain that a great deal will be withdrawn-has been withdrawn already-to be invested in our Government securities which, with safety and solvency equal to those of England, will pay a much

There will be a plentiful harvest everywhere, millions and over set down as paid in 1860 we 1 There is nothing better among nations than plenty of food, and when Europe runs short in that necessary production, she can turn, as she always does, to the full grana-

these investments have been made: more must

Dr. Russell and Captain Meagher. The following letter appeared in the New York Tribune of yesterday:

Sin: My attention was called to-day, on my return from the review of the division across the Potomac, to a letter from officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, in which the writers say that in "one or two of the more recent letters of Mr. Russell to the London Times, allusions have been made to Capt. T. F. Meagher, seeming to imply that at and immediately after the battle of Bull Run, he was wanting in his duty, and did not exhibit that stendiness and bravery, &c." The officers did not do me the honor of reading my letters. I never alluded to Capt. Meagher but in reference to his appearance at Centreville. The officers signing the letter did not see him, they say, after the final repulse. My statement is that he came up on foot to the hill at Centreville with expressions admitting that there had been a severe defeat at the hands of the Confederates. As to the mode in which he discharged York Tribune of yesterday : federates. As to the mode in which he discharged

said not a word, though I did notice an absurd statement about a flag, which I dare say amused, if it did not annoy, Capt. Meagher himself.

Your obedient servant,
W. H. RUSSELL.

attend him. No other corresp

[Correspondence of The Press.] HAGERSTOWN, Md., Aug. 27. MR. EDITOR: I hasten to inform you of the move ments of the Secessionists here on the border. At Martinsburg, nineteen miles from this point, a The Times of August 18th asks, "What loes the peace of the world depend upon at large number of railroad cars, and dragged the rest to Strausburg by turnpike. Not content with this, they have begun to commit various depredations upon private property. On Monday last they entered the store of a merchant named N. D. Keneaster, and demanded the keys of his proof-safe. Being unarmed and without assistance, he was compelled to yield to their threats. After robbing him of a considerable sum of money, they drove up a number of wagons to the door and proceeded to premises, including the safe.

load them with the balance of the property in the They then proceeded to the house of another loyal citizen, who was absent from home at the time. His wife refusing to allow them to pillage the house was knocked down, and, although pregnant at the time, was so shamefully kicked and beaten that she will probably not recover.

The outlaws, having secured as much plunder as they could carry, then drove back to Winchester.

The following estimate has been prepared from a variety of sources, and is presumed to be a close

TROOPS OF CONFEDERATES.
From Texas
Louisiana1
Mississippi
Alabama
Georgia 2 South Carolina 1 Virginia 4 Missouri 1
Missouri 1
Kentucky
Tennessee
20
Deduct for cials and mounded

These troops are distributed as follows: Missouri 53,000
New Orleans, Mobile, Pensacola, Savannah, Apalachicola, and Charleston. 15,000

North Carolina..... 4,000 sas, Richmond, Norfolk, York, and Fredericksburg......15,000—30,000 Largest number available to attack Wash-

Estimate of United States troops, August 28th: Western Virginia..... 20,000 Aggregate......150,000

An excess of more than 25 per cent...... 53,000

But we may have, until within the last fortnight, been numerically weaker than the robels. But while
 Ohio, about
 20,000

 Kentucky
 3,000

 Iowa
 6,000

 Missand
 6,000

344,000 If to these we add recruits entering new army regiments aircady offered. 6,000 We may expect in all Sept. an aggregate of 350,000
To be sustained by our navy, which will have afloat, by October, at least 1,500 cannon.

If it be found advisable to add to this one-third more, and carry our troops up to nearly 500,000, we may rely for the 150,000, without drafting, on the following States:

The peo will soor

150,000 THE FOREIGN POSTAL SERVICE.—The pos-

FOREIGN NEWS. THE LORD CHANCELLOR'S OUTFIT .- The Lord

Chancellor on his appointment is entitled to £2,000 as an allowance for his outfit. The money is paid out of the civil contingencies. SIR R. PEEL and Mr. Lover have exchanged amicable letters on the Galway Contract, the latter trying once more to establish the superlative merits of his enterprise, and the former blandly and suavely promising (as far as he could without promising) that all should be well.

that all should be well.

The Viceroy of Ireland has knighted Mr. Coey, Mayor of Belfast. The new knight was warmly congratulated by his Excellency and by a large number of personal friends. His Excellency then called for "three cheers for Sir Edward and Lady Coey." There is a special fitness and significance in this honor which does not meet the eye of a siranger. Sir Edward Coey has risen and prospered with the great town of which he is the chief magistrate. He is proud to acknowledge that forty years ago he entered Belfast a poor boy; seeking employment without a shilling in his pocket. Now he is one of the wealthiest in a community renowned for its wealth. He has purchased at a cost of £80,000 the ancestral estate of the Earl of Antrim, and he now ranks among the landed gentry of his native country. No one envies him his rank and honors, for he does not forget the friends of his youth.

It is stated that the visit to Southampton, to-morrow, of the Archduke Maximilian, Lord High Admiral of Austria, is for the purpose of ascertaining the commercial facilities of that port as a terminus for the projected line of steamers between England and Trieste.

of his youth.

NEW SPIRITUAL PEER .- In the event of a cler-NEW SPIRITUAL PEER.—In the event of a clergyman being appointed directly to the Bishopric of Durham, instead of the translation of a Lishop taking place, there will be no difference made in the spiritual peerage, as the new Bishop will be entitled to take his seat at once as Bishop of Durham, under the Manchester Bishopric act. Should, however, any Bishop be promoted to the richer see of Durham, as will in all probability be the case, Dr. Philpott, the recently consecrated Bishop of Worcester will be entitled to take his seat in the House of Lords at the commencement of the next Session, and will have to perform the duties of junior Bishop, now discharged by the Bishop of Carlisle. shop, now discharged by the Bishop of Carlisle. BLONDIN was meeting with great success daily in some part of England. His latest achievement was a night ascent with fireworks at Liverpool.

A PROSPECTUS has been issued of the Endless Railway Traction Engine Company, with a capital of £30,000, in shares of \$10 each. The Board of Direction is apparently well constituted, and the object is to bring into general use Boydell's endless railway traction engine, which, now that the impediments to this method of locomotion have been removed by act of Parliament, is expected to produce important regults in cheapening the heavy goods moved by act of Parliament, is expected to produce important results in cheapening the heavy goods traffic of the country. Engines and wagons have been ordered for India by the Government, who have also presented an engine and gun-carriage, with the endless railway, to the Viceroy of Egypt, for the purpose of conveying artillery over the sandy deserts. For agricultural operations the invention is believed to be likely to come into extensive use. sive use.

THE BILL to regulate the use of locomotives on said not a word, mough I and mouse an assuration of the wheat and other corn were subjected, on importation into Great Britain, to a fixed duty of one shilling (24 cents) a quarter, and flour and meal of all sorts, to a fixed duty of four pence half-penny (9 cents) per 112 lbs. Therefore, given the amount of duty paid, and the quantity consumed is ascertained. That, taken at the current market price, gives the value of the whole import. Thirty to thirty-seven millions sterling is an immense sum to pay for food from foreign places.

The importance of a good harvest, and of good weather as a great and inevitable aid is deeply felt in England. It makes a great difference to John Bull, now that the United States has greatly ceased to exchange her surplus food for manufactures, whether he is to have greatly consumed having food for manufactures, whether he is to have greatly be a proper to the subject to the soldier of the whole import.

Scant on plantful howard have that in the food for manufactures, whether he is to have greatly be a plantful howard the august that in the proper himself.

Your obedient sary and against and annoy, Capt. Meagher himself.

Your obedient sary annused, if it did not annoy, Capt. Meagher himself.

Your obedient sary annused, if it did not annoy, Capt. Meagher himself.

Your obedient sary annused, W. H. Russell.

P. S.—I need scarcely say that the lies which are printed of me do not deserve notice or refutation. Not a word was said in my hearing to cause in facility, they have been perseveringly defeated by the opposition of the local trustees, who have inspect the soldiery to assassing the proposition of the local trustees, who have inspect the proposition of the local trustees, who have inspect the proposition of the local trustees of every such facility, they have been perseveringly defeated by the opposition of the local trustees in separately connected with an early use of every such facility, they have been perseveringly defeated by the opposition of the local trustees, who have in common roads, introduced by Mr. Garnett, has now become law, and is expected to lead to important

NATIONAL EDUCATION IN TRELAND which has been issued from the Office of National Education states that the sums voted by Parlia Education states that the sums voted by Parlia-ment for the purpose of national education in Ire-land, from the commencement of the system to the end of the year 1860, amount in the whole to £3,-317,964. The local contributions in aid of teach-ers' salaries were £43,961. in 1860, and there are also local contributions otherwise in sustainment of the system. 4,073 schools have been built without any aid from Parliament.

THE special agents of the Manchester Cotton Sup-ply Association had arrived at Alexandria, and were about to have an interview with the Viceroy of Egypt on the subject of cotton cultivation in that THE Russian and Swedish Governments had declined to support the English project for a subma-rine telegraph in the Baltic and over Gothland to

FRANCE. THE poor old tumble-down, unsavoury Cité, as the mass of habitations on the island crowned by Notre Dame is still called, seems likely to be swept away almost entirely, and replaced by very different structures. Large inroads have been made already in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice, and now another crown is patient. already in the neighborhood of the Palais de Justice; and now another grand sweep is about to take place, which will obliterate the Rue de la Calandre, the Rue aux Fèves or Febvres, the Quai du Marche-Neuf, and parts of other streets; and it will destroy some of the localities celebrated by Eugene Sue. The cost, even of these miserable buildings, will be something considerable, the juries having allotted nearly five millions of francs to the claimants. In this case there will be no reconstruction of private dwellings, the whole of the to the claimants. In this case there will be no reconstruction of private dwellings, the whole of the plots being appropriated to the widening of the public ways and the construction of one more new barrack! The population must emigrate to the Batignolles or Algeria. Apart from the accommodation of the poor people who now live and work in the cite, there is no question that the change will be a vast improvement, the quarter being one of the worst in Paris, and not presenting any interest even in an antiquarian point of view; the houses are not ancient or curious, only rotten and unhealthy. On this spot did the famous Saint Eloi build a church on ground given him by Dagobert, and also a religious establishment; but they have long disappeared.

The Paris Patrie denics a rumor that the Em-

THE Paris Patrie denies a rumor that the Emperor will accompany the King of Prussia into Germany. THE harvest was making satisfactory progress, with dry weather. There is no doubt that the wheat crop will be deficient, to the extent of compelling France to take a supply from foreign countries. The fine weather had, however, checked the rise in the Paris corn market, and flour sold at a decline.

THE Nord says that 20,000,000 francs are to be spent this year on the coast defences of France. The construction of a coast line of railway is also spoken of, which is to commence with the Channel coast. The Government is always adding to its naval materiel. Tue Marquis de Banneville is appointed Political Director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, in place of M. Benedette, who goes as ambassador to Turin.

Large sales were making of American red at from

PRUSSIA. The King of Prussia has authorized the acceptance of voluntary contributions for the construction of ships for the royal navy.

The Cologne Gazette publishes the following respecting the rumored visit of the King of Prussia to the Camp at Chalons: "General Willisen left Baden on the 6th of August for Paris, with an autograph letter from the King of Prussia, in which King William explains to the Emperor Napoleon the motives which prevent his intended visit to Chalons, and expresses the hope that the two Sovereigns may meet at some later period. The King had long desired such an interview, and still hopes for it. The reasons which have determined him to give up the projected visit to Chalons are attributed in part to motives of health and the prolongation of his sojourn at Baden, occasioned by the attempt upon his life, and are, moreover, principally founded on conscientious grounds. The King not having yet been crowned, and not, therefore, having solemnly assumed his dignity, hesitates, up to a certain point, to make a display of that dignity in so public a manner as a visit to the Camp of Chalons would imply. For a less ceremenious visit, which might be made later either from Ostena or Baden, those motives would no longer exist before the festivities of the Coronation. The King will leave Baden towards the middle of the present month for Ostend, where he will be joined by Baron de Schleinitz."

Austria. THE King of Prussia has authorized the accept-

AUSTRIA.

The Hungarian Diet have had their great day and gone through it with dignity and decision. M. Deak's address in reply to the Imperial rescript was a very long one, and thoroughly digosted. It was listened to with wonderful attention, and the scene which ensued at its conclusion was one of tremendous enthusiasm. All parties agreed to it, and the Chamber went through the forms necessary for regularly completing it on the instant, lest the Austrian troops should, before next day, interrupt their sittings under orders from Vienna. The Diet have now adjourned sine die. No collision may immediately arise, but all authorities agree that, under present circumstances, it would be fatal to Austria's Hungarian rule to go to war with any Power of Europe. AUSTRIA. Power of Europe.

POPULAR feeling at Warsaw is very much excited. The people hope that a national Polish Government will soon be established. A NEWSPAPER under the title of the Phare has for some time past been secretly circulating in War-

PERSECUTION OF PROTESTANTS IN SPAIN.-The

PRINCE CHIEI has been appointed Papal Nuncio

at Paris. Rome is tranquil, and the Neapolitan reaction is ROME is tranquil, and the Neapolitan reaction is diminishing.

The Italia publishes letters from Rome, stating that notwithstanding the arrest of Giorgi, the bandit chief, by General Guyon, the enrolment of brigands continued in Rome, and that the action of the French gendarmeric was paralyzed by the Pontifical Government, who maintained that the French police had encroached upon the authority of the Pont TWO CENTS.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

PROSPECT OF A BATTLE AT WESTON, VA The Weston (Va.) correspondent of the Cincinnati Times, in his letter of Aug. 23, writes as fol-

"Will we have a battle? That depends upon the rebels. If they make a stand and show fight, General Rosencrans will be there. If they attack in this quarter, one side or the other will be slaughtered. If they make Cheat River Pass the battle ground, they will find that Rosencrans will fight the battle of Rich Mountain over again. He will give them shot for shot and shell for sholl. The Union men may not think him a McClellan—and there are few like McClellan—but they should not judge too hastily. Wait till he is tried. If he is found wanting, send his better. THE KNOXVILLE WHIG.

The Memphis Appeal of the 21st says: A gentleman of great intelligence, residing in this city, recently had a conversation with Presi-dent Davis, in which accidental allusion was made to the rumored intention of the Government to suppress the Knoxville Whig, owing to its advocacy of Unionism. He was assured by the President that no such order had been issued from any department at Richmond, and that they would respect the freedom of the press to the utmost extent compatible with the safety of the Government INDIAN ALLIES.

A regiment of Choctaws, one regiment of Chick-asaws, a battalion of Seminoles, and a company of Creeks, all under the command of General D. H. Cooper, and Captain Albert Pike, the Southern papers say, are about to enter Kansas to fight for ALARM ON THE KENTUCKY ROPDER

The Cincinnati Times of the 27th says: Owing to the recent deeds of violence in Kentucky. not far from the river, and a few miles below Covington, a good deal of alarm has been created among the people residing immediately upon the Ohio river in the vicinity of Anderson's Ferry, about seven miles below this city.

Some of the residents at the point mentioned, and at Tayloravilla crossed over to the Ohio side Some of the residents at the point mentioned, and at Taylorsville, crossed over to the Ohio side last evening, and remained over all night. They declare that they are not allowed to remain in the ordinary enjoyment of their civil rights; that Secessionists are continually annoying them.

MURDER OF UNION MEN. Two Union men, about seven miles from Coving-ington. Ky., were set upon by a party of Secession-ists on the 25th inst., and one of them, named Jas. Moore, was shot dead, and the other, Edward Neal, HOW COL. CORCORAN IS TREATED.

A private letter received in New York from Lieut. John Mitchel, Jr., says of Colonel Corco-I know that, so far from being treated cruelly, he is treated only to cocktails, mint juleps, and other like beverages, such as only Richmond can produce to perfection, and he will be returned to you doubt

less soon, in health and spirits, except in so far as said cocktails, &c., may have proved too much for him. In fact, he is treated like an honorable gentleman, taken prisoner while fighting on the side he conscientiously believed to be right. BLOCKADING A FLORIDA PORT. The Tallahassee Floridian says: The Tallahassee Floridian says:

On Wednesday the United States steamer Mohawk brought the sloop Sloat, lately captured by
her up to the outer buoy, below [St. Marks, where
the crew of the steamer souttled the sloop, and
sunk her across the channel, first having cut her
deck in pieces with axes. The steamer then went
out again to her old anchoring place. A boat from
Fort Williams went to the sloop, and succeeded in
getting off her rigging and some other articles.
The place where the sloop was sunk is four miles
and a half from Fort Williams, out of reach of the
guns.

VOTE OF GEORGIA. The official vote on the question of ratifying the new Constitution of Georgia, foots up as follows: For ratification 11,497; against ratification 10,637; majority 860. From nine counties there are no returns, and in others only one or two precincts

DISTRESSING OCCURENCES. Miss Elizabeth White, aged 13 years, was drowned on the front beach at Sullivan's Island, near Charleson the 17th. Her uncle, Thomas F. Porcher, while attempting to rescue her, was also drowned. Miss White's aunt, who was with her at the time, SENTENCE OF DEATH. Thomas W. Barnes, convicted of the murder of of John Hendrihen, at Memphis, Tenn., has been sentenced to be executed on the 4th of October

AN INVENTION OF THE ENEMY,

Mr. J. C. Wingard, of New Orleans, has invented a gun which he calculates will throw one hundred and ninety-two balls in one minute. We learn from The Crescent that he has exhibited his model to Gen. Twiggs, and from that officer has received the strongest commendation and encouragement. TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH.

Last evening we saw a couple of gontlemen just from New Orlerns. They arrived at Nashville at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and their baggage was transferred directly to the Louisville and Nashville depot. There one of the gentlemen bought tickets for his whole party, consisting of several ladies and gentlemen, and the whole entered the cars, anticipating no trouble. Just before the starting of the cars, however, all of them, male and female, were taken out because they had no passports. To obtain these was a matter of much difficulty. One of the gentlemen happening to have a relative two or three miles from Nashville, went out and brought him in as a voucher. Thus he got himself vouched for, and he vouched for the ladies of the company, and one or two other gentletlemen found vouchers, and so the whole got under way in the afternoon train. Between Nashville and the State line, a hundred and forty letters were taken from the pockets of the passengers to be carried back to the Nashville Vigilance Committee, some of them containing important financial docu-TRAVELLING IN THE SOUTH. some of them containing important financial documents, and others being letters of introduction. A
licutenant, on his way from his regiment in Richmond, had forty letters from the men to their families and friends, but all of these were taken back
to Nashville. At the State line all the baggage
was overhauled by a committee stationed there for
the express purpose. Louisville Journal, 27th.

OUR VOLUNTEERS IN A NEW LIGHT. OUR VOLUNTEERS IN A NEW LIGHT.

The Memphis Avalanche says the "Monster Lincoln," has quartered on the defenceless families and unoffending citizens of Kentucky "a gang of incarnate fiends, imps of hell, cowardly thieves, and assassins, who cannot wait until they reach the enemy's country to begin their work of rapine and devastation, but are insulting the women and maltrenting the old men of Kentucky." treating the old men of Kentucky."

COTTON AND THE BLOCKADE. The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says: Cotton picking has already commenced in the best and forward-est cotton belt of Georgia—the Southwestern coun-ties—and within three weeks or less the hands can ties—and within three weeks or less the hands can commence gathering it in this section. By the lat of September there is often first-rate picking. The planters of course will hurry forward this work, as usual, with all possible speed, and endeavor to save the crop in good order. The promise of an average yield, per acre, is very good, but less land having been planted the crop may be shorter than an average, though we think it will be larger in Georgia. The cotton is to be gathered and saved; but the question then is, what then to do with it? The general advice from all the ports, except Charleston, we believe, is to keep it at home, and we think this is the best advice that can be given, and that for many reasons.

this is the best advice that can be given, and that for many reasons.

The uncertainty as to the time when the blockade will be raised, so that cotton can go forward to its chief markets (foreign), will prevent the sale of it in the interior home markets and at the ports, except what may be needed for consumption at our own factories. That amount is not large, though it will probably increase, and particularly if it should appear that we are not to have an opportunity to reach the foreign markets during the coming winter and spring. The old stock, however, now in warehouse and in the hands of manufacturers, will keep our manufactories going for some months to keep our manufactories going for some months to come. Then why send cotton to either the interior towns or the ports?

It is said that it should be ready to take its earliest chance for a market. But this is the advice of speculators and others interested in the carriage, storage, and sale of cotton—and not to benefit the producer. Suppose only 150,000 bales stored in Augusta, and the blockade raised next January; it Augusta, and the blockade raised next January; it would require eight millions of dollars to move it, and as the means at hand would be insufficient, of course the buyers would be the veriest bears, and the price go down, down, with such a supply urgently seeking market, and all to the planters' loss. oss. `
The farmer and planter can store his cotton at a much less cost than any one can store it for him; and in fact without paying out money at all for it, and it is certainly best for him to do so, when the and it is certainly best for him to do so, when the time of sale is so uncertain and indefinite. And as to insurance, it comes out of the producer any way, and he can have it insured at home just as well as well as if it were in a warehouse in town, and perhaps at less cost. He may want advances on his crop, perhaps, but if he can get them at all, he can get them just as well while his cotton is in his gin house and sheds. We know that in lower Georgia and the west—not so much so in this region—advances are made on cotton even before it is planted.

MISCELLANGUES.

The Independent says that Huutsville is now a military camp, filled with hundreds of brave and gallant soldiers. Many of them carry by their sides huge knives, regular Arkansas tooth picks. The New Orleans Dolta says that Enfold rifles, not inferior to the original pattern of the English article, are now being manufactured in that city.

Gov. Rettus, of Mississippi, was married on the 15th inst., to Miss Susan Howell, of Tuscaloosa, Ala. His marriage transpired in the latter city.

Bravery of a Fire Zouave.

A private letter from a young soldier in Company F, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, who was in the Stone Bridge battle, relates the following in stance of the bravery of one of the New York Fire Zouaves:

"I must tell you of the noble bravery of one of Ellsworth's Zouaves. He had been shot in the wrist, and the ball had severed an artery. It was after we had made the second charge upon the batter, and I had lost my gun, which had been knocked from my hands by a cannon ball, and I was now in the rear of the company, when I saw the Zouave sake held me up a minute. I am gone under, but let me fire once more on them." I held him up, and, facing him round towards the enemy, steadied his arm while he fired six shots from his revolver at them. I then helped him down the hill towards the hospital, a short distance, when he asked me to examine his side, as he felt a pain there. I opened his body. I carried him a little further, when suddenly our whole body, artillery, infantry, and all, were rushing upon us in full retreat, and crying out, 'All save themselves who can.' 'Go,' said the Zouave, 'go, my boy, you are not hurt, and I am a dead man; they cannet hurt me any more. Go, for God's sake go!' and I had to leave him."

A private letter from a young sheld in the per bil for Penna Meal.

WHAT.—There is a fair amount offsring to-day, but the market is dull and buyers generally holding of for lower prices. About 1,500 bus Vestern and Penna red sold at 110/214 for common to prime quality in store, and 5,000 bus prime Southern do at 117c affont. White ranges at from 125 action to prime Southern do at 117c affont. White ranges at from 125 action to prime Southern do at 117c affont. White ranges at from 125 action to prime Southern do at 117c affont. White ranges at from 125 action and bus little solling. Rev is sold at 52c for oid. Corn is no 5 firm, the receipts are all 53c for oid beauty at \$25 / per to a for low for oid.

Southern, and \$1232c for oid beauty should at \$25 / per to a for low for oid.

WHAT.—There is a fai A private letter from a young soldier in Company F, Eleventh Massachusetts Regiment, who was in the Stone Bridge battle, relates the following in stance of the bravery of one of the New York Fire

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra Copy to the getter-up of the Club. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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(to one address) 20.00

Three Copies, " Five a a

Ten " "

Twenty " 66

Twenty Copies, or over,

FINAINCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. L'AILADELPHIA, August 29, 1861, A little more activity prevailed in the stock market this morning, and city sixes sold at 94 for the new issues and 87 for the old issues. Pennsylvania Railroad shares sold at 375, and the first mortgage bonds at 941, Camdon and Amboy sixes of 1883 at 812, Reading Railroad bonds of 1886 at 721, and Green and Coates-street sevens at 81. The speculative market is dull. Reading Rail-

road shares sold at 17; and 17,56.

In the money market there is no change to re-Any persons desirous of subscribing in large or small amounts to 7 3-10 United States treasury notes will find any of the banks of this city willing to attend to the deposit with the United States Assistant Treasurer, they paying par and accrued interest from 19th instant to date of deposit. Receipts will be given for the same to be held until the notes are ready for delivery, which will be early in the month of September. T. D. Messler, Esq., the auditor of the Pittsburg. Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company has prepared a statement showing the condition of that

company and its finances on the thirtieth of June, 1861. The receipts for the six months to that

overcharges, and discounts on un-current bank notes, amount to.....

There remains to the credit of income \$95,785 66 This is the first satisfactory showing since 1857, that the earnings of the road will suffice to pay the interest on its debt. and leave something to divide among the stockholders.

The additions to the debt during the half year amount to......\$665,504 02 The reduction in bills payable, &c.....\$332,785 75

Net increase in funded and floating lia-in the property and assets of the company, having been mainly for a second track from Pittsburg to Sewickley, three new locomotives, one hundred and fifty-two new freight cars, right of way, and additions to engine houses and machine shops. The Shipping and Commercial List publishes

Ireland since the 1st of September, 1860, to the latest dates from the several ports: Flour. Meal. Wheat. bbls. bbls. bush. New York.....1,752,802 2,913 20,253,868 New Orleans. 183,071
Philadelphia 184,225
Baltimore 128,131
Boston. 124,658
Other ports. 160,844 400 85,151 - 1,506,821 12 1,000,249 106 18,413 - 2,360,098 Total, 1860-61..2,533,731 3,431 25,267,500 11,574,103 2,224,632 9,239,421

the following table, showing the exports of bread-stuffs from the United States to Great Britain and

guns.

The channel at the mouth of the St. Marks is very narrow, so that the sinking of a hull in it will effectually obstruct the passage of vessels into that Total, 1858-59.. 102,032 23 468,788 Total, 1857-58..1,390,906 607 6,658,639 TO THE CONTINENT. | Flour, Wheat, Corn, Rye, blbs. bush. bus Total, 1860-61....124,817 2,042,276 63,737 343,242
Total, 1859-60.....47,734 178,031 19,358
Total, 1858-59.....51,399 57,845 25,519 Total, 1857-58.....503,100 390,428 At Cincinnati, according to the Gazette, the money market continues quiet, the offerings of acceptable paper being very moderate. For the latter there is a good demand at 10a12 per cent. Treasury notes have become scarce, the Government officers having ceased paying them out.

Those heretofore issued have mostly disappeared. The market is firm at 972. Government checks on

New York on the market greatly increased the supply of exchange, and bankers had all they cared to buy at par. The selling rate remained at I premium. Gold is inactive. The New York Evening Post says of money and stock matters in that city to-day: The stock market is firm, with a better inquiry throughout the list. The bonds are decidedly betthroughout the list. The bonds are decidedly better, and this imparted to the rest of the market a very firm feeling.

Pacific Mail maintained the advance of yesterday—sales at 75½a75½.

There is an advance of 2½a3 per cent. in most of the Southern State bonds, especially Georgias and North Carolinas. The former sold freely at 70, and the latter close at 56½ bid. Tennessees are ½ per cent. higher, and Missouris are also in demand at an improvement of ½a½ per cent. South Carolinas are weak, and offered at 58 without finding buyers.

Northern State stocks are firm and higher. Illinois coupon bonds of 1879 rose to 84, Culifornias to 75½a75½. For Massachusetts and Vermont sixes 101 is bid. For Connecticut sixes 102 would be paid. is bid. For Connecticut sixes 102 would be paid.
Government sixes of 1881 are 1 per cent. better.
The registered sold at 873, the coupons at 88.
Money is moderately active at 5a6 per cent. on call, with less doing at the outside rates. First-class paper is in small supply at 5a7 per cent.
Exchange on London is quiet at 1073a1073. Most of the bankers hold at the outside figure.
The demand for the 7.30 per cent. treasury notes is brisk, and the subscriptions are increasing in amount. The Buffalo Savings Bank has taken \$104,000, and other large sums are now in course of negotiation. The Bank-Note Company will commence printing them as soon as the proportion of denominations (which is not easy to adjust) is determined upon.

mence printing them as soon as the proportion of denominations (which is not easy to adjust) is determined upon.

There is a steady absorption of the 6 per cent. two year notes, and free sales were made to-day at 97 at 98. We hear of soveral orders from Boston in market, which have been filled at these prices.

Nearly all the demand notes wanted at present by the Department have been supplied by the Bank-Note Company. In a few days those payable in St. Louis will be in circulation in that section. The notes have not appeared here yet in any quantity, their issue being retarded by the tedious work of signing and registering. Nearly all the clerks of the Treasury Department are now engaged on the fives and tens. Most of the \$20, \$50, \$500, and \$1.000 are ready for circulation.

The Boston bank presidents held a meeting yesterday in regard to the ten-million loan already taken and to issue loan certificates to be used in settlements, to the extent of ninety per cent. of the face of subscription. The Boston Post says:

"Matters of minor detail were left to a committee of eight. Some of the institutions could not take the required per centage, but the aggregate deficiency was small, and is more than offset by the applications of other corporations. The most cordial feeling pervaded the meeting, and all seemed disposed to do their utmost for the great and good cause in which we are engaged."

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, August 29, 1861. REPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Excha FIRST BOARD. 2000 Green & Contes 7s.81 2000 do. 81 1000 City 6s.New.b5wn.94 5 do......37% 4 Minehill R.....52 1000 City Gs. New Jovn. 94
200 do New Joben. 94
200 do New 94
100 do New 94
100 do New 94
100 Cam & A 6s '83 ... 81 / 4 do ... 52
1000 Cam & A 6s '83 ... 81 / 4 do ... 52
1000 do ... 55wn. 28 / 4 do ... 52
1000 do ... 55wn. 28 / 4 do ... 52
2000 Phila & Sund 7s .. 66
9 Mechanics' Bk ... 19
12 Lehigh Nav 6s ... 102
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1000 Penu R 1st mt ... 94 / 12
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AUGUST 29-Evening. o-day and the markets generally are quiet. There is no change in Breatstufs and very little shipping demand for Fiour. The only sale made public is 700 bbls choice Western family at \$5.87% per bbl. Sales to the trade and S6&6.50 for fancy brands as to quality and freshness. Bye Flour and Corn Meal are inactive; the former is quoted at \$2.75@3 as to quality, and the latter at \$2.75 per bbl for Penna Meal.

mh27-tf

In store and landing, for sale by
MUBPHY & KOONS,
206 No. 146 NOBTH WHARVES.