AFFAIRS IN THE SOUTHWEST.

From Curtis' Army—The Slaves of Hindman and Pillow Set Free—They Lay Claim to Cotton—Rebel Bands Dispersed—Property and Prisoners Captured—Incident at Rienzi—Morgan's Entrance to and Departure from Richmond.

DEVALL'S BLUFF, Arkansas, July 31, 1862—The region of country now occupied by the army, and the bottom lands of the Mississippi, above and below for some miles, are among the richest in the State, and largely devoted to the cultivation of cotton. Gen. Gideon J. Pillow, if unmistakable notoriety, owns several plantations in this neighborhood and 800 slaves. The slave population in this section is very large, and greatly exceeds the number of white inhabitants. Since Gen. Curtis arrived with his army they have caught wind and made a "strike" for their freedom. Such of the masters as remain at home profess to be loyal men; but the slaves claim their freedom on the ground that they were used in building Fort Pillow, many of them having been sent up the river and kept at work upon fortifications upon the regulation of Generals Polk and Pillow. The number of them in Helena and in several other places on plantations as servants cannot be less than 2,000 or 3,000. They come in from the neighboring country, and present their own statements to General Curtis, who remarked to me the other day that he was surprised at the intelligence they manifest, and their perfect understanding of the causes of the rebellion and of their own rights. The slaves of General Pillow have been set free, and the headquarters of General Curtis are now in the mansion of the rebel General Hindman, overlooking the river from the hill back of the town. For several years Hindman had practised law in this place, and has held a seat in Congress from this district; but the people who remain here profess to disclaim him, and reproach him as unprincipled and bankrupt in character and estate. His negroes have also been set free.

NEGROES CLAIMING COTTON.

Many of these freed slaves are going out with Government teams and escorts, and claiming the cotton on the plantations as theirs, by right of having worked hard to raise it, and where their masters are convicted of disloyalty, Gen. Curtis permits them to have it brought in and sold for their own benefit. Several thousand dollars have been realized for them in this way, and it is proposed to raise money enough from these sales to assist them to get to some free State and commence life on their own account. Gentlemen here express a willingness to go with them and assist them to find a place of settlement.

REBEL BANDS CAPTURED—VESSELS AND PROPERTY SEIZED.

Yesterday Lieutenant Colonel Wood returned from an expedition on the steamer Belle up the St. Francis river. About forty miles from the mouth he encountered the rebel colonel Burbridge, with sixty men, on the south bank, captured his carriage, sword, commissions of his rank, his wife, two children, wounded one of his men, and compelled rest to "vamose," crying "Gunboat!" "Gunboat!" at every jump. Further up the river he encountered a band of sixty more rebels, under Captain Anderson, killed and wounded several, captured a large gun from Little Rock, directed to Jeff Thompson in Mississippi, in which were the intercepted letters of General Hindman, previously referred to, and brought it to General Curtis; took several cotton-burners prisoners, captured the rebel steamboat Novelty, and destroyed three steer-boats, several flat-boats, and brought away a considerable number of contraband negroes, horses, and mules.

A LITTLE INCIDENT AT RIENZI—THE PLOTTER CAUGHT.

Rienzi is a beautiful little village about sixteen miles south of Corinth, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. It contains a public house, the proprietor of which is either of a constitutionally pacific nature, or else he is like a black, too fond of "this money" and "this season" to fight for any thing else. At any rate, the public house refused to fight for any flag. At any rate, the proprietor stays to keep it, alike under rebel or Union rule. It was the that patriotic old Federal Beauregard on the morning when the news of Colonel (now General) Elliott's feat at Booneville reached him; and it was no less than he who full willingly ordered the arrest of the loyal gave the unfortunate proprietor, upon the exception of the news. Finding it profitable to keep a hote where troops are quartered, the old gentleman has seen incredibly loyal ever since the appearance of our troops there. But, nevertheless, our good generals did not omit that dreadfully incorrect custom of placing the guards only in the vicinity of this nominatable friend, and a few nights ago one of these same superfluous guards saw fit to send to the Federals send off on horseback one of his slaves, to whom he had given a sacred which entrusted the guard's one to be letters. He communicated the fact to the corporal, who told it to the sergeant, who in turn, reported it to the officer of the guard. With commendable good sense, a mounted patrol was sent to the house of the negro, who was soon captured. Upon examining his papers, they were found to be intended for rebel spies, and to contain plans of our defences, location, and number of our troops, disposition of artillery and cavalry, and everything that would be of use to an attacking party. The clumsy plot to convey intelligence was thus frustrated, and the worthy landlord was transported at least as far northward as Corinth. Whether he will be further sent up to Fort Warren, or "go up" *ad coelum* by a hempen process, remains to be seen.

MORGAN'S OCCUPATION OF AND SKEDADDLE FROM RICHMOND, KY

[From the Richmond (Ky.) Messenger, August 1.]

The circumstances attending the visit of John Morgan and his gang of horse-thieves to our town last Sunday week were not materially different from those which have been published of his visits to other Kentucky towns. We propose making a few notes of some of the incidents for memory and for future use. He moved quietly into the town before day on Sunday morning, three his pickets out on the various roads, ordered meals for his men and provender for the horses in his possession very early. Soon the work of stealing began. Every store house that he could beat of his or near the town, belonging to a Union man, he sent for, and there were plenty of Secesh sales here to fill him who their were, and with horses they had. Having several sick and wounded soldiers, he stole a few buggies and rockaways for their use. At the County Court Clerk's office, and in the banking house of Walker & Co., were several kegs of "Lincoln guns;" these he captured, perhaps seventy-five muskets in all, while a number of pistols, rifles, shot-guns, &c., in the hands of Union men, were also obtained by him. At the provision stores they helped themselves liberally to bacon, etc., and in the hardware stores replenished their stock. The sentry in our post office, and to do them sheer justice, did us no injury, except to carry off several humorous Union flags, *opima spolia belli*. These they got *because we were away from home*. They along in possession of the quarter-bins belonging to the Home Guards, which they trade to the dust of our streets but afterwards returned it upon learning that it had been presented by a young lady of this place. They visited the court-house of the Madison Circuit Court, and carried off all the indictments found by the last grand jury, with the bonds executed, and the bench warrants issued on them, and mutilated the order books of the court in one or two places.

In the way of prisoners they failed to take any. Col. C. W. White, United States commissioner was arrested on Sunday morning by them, but was turned loose at the instance of certain Secesh of the town. One circuit judge, Hon. W. O. Goodloe, escaped by the skirts of their special vengeance. They sent a squad of twelve or more to his farm, two miles from town, and thence to the residence of his son-in-law, Dr. C. C. Smith, on Muddy creek, in pursuit of him, but he had escaped to Estill county, and there remained till Wednesday.

The "skedaddle" from this place commenced between 3 and 4 o'clock Sunday evening, on that when the Union force which had been early the same morning left the enemy were on their way toward Stanford, and but a few days elapsed before we received intelligence that they had made good their escape into Tennessee.

Progress of Recruiting.

RECRUITING IN BOSTON.

The order for a draft is stimulating recruiting, and there is more activity to-day at the recruit g stations than on any previous day. Men who have been hesitating are declining to go, preferring to secure the bounty offered, rather than to take their chances of being drafted and going without bounty. We hear from quite a number of towns which have raised more than their quota, and many others which have raised the required number. The indications now promise that before the 15th Massachusetts quota will be in camp—*Journal*, 5th.

THE BALTIMORE BOUNTY ORDINANCH.

The ordinance appropriating three hundred and fifty thousand dollars for bounty to Maryland volunteers, under the late call of the President for three hundred thousand additional troops, was passed by the second branch of the City Council on Monday afternoon, with a slight amendment. The first section of the ordinance provides that the bounty shall be paid to those who enlist before the first of September, and it was thought the eighth section contained, from the fact that it provided that the bounty shall be paid after a draft goes into operation. The last-named section was stricken out, which was the amendment made by the second branch.

RECRUITS ARRIVING IN LANCASTER.

This morning a procession of twenty-one carriages and wagons, containing recruits for Capt. Gast's company passed our office. They was under the charge of Capt. Gast and Lieut Behmer, and were a fine, robust body of men, who manifested great enthusiasm, and seemed pleased with the prospect of becoming soldiers.—*Lancaster Inquirer*, 5th.

THE HARRISBURG TELEGRAPH'S ROLL OF HONOR.

The following *attaches* of the Harrisburg *Telegraph* have enrolled their names in the Union service:

George W. Bruce, Henry C. Demming, Benjamin B. Bailey, Thomas Foster, Lovett F. Patterson, James D. Culp, J. Elton Whiteside, James Barringer, and Edward Scott.

Each one of them was the employe of the proprietor of the situations they have thus voluntarily given up to go and be held at their command when their term of service in the army has expired, or they have been honorably discharged.

LIBERALITY OF THE CINCINNATI TIMES.

Mr. C. W. Starbuck, proprietor of the Cincinnati Times, has made the following propositions to his employes:

1. To all married men in his employ, who volunteer, he will give *five dollars a week* to them or their families while in the service, and hold their situations for them on their return.

2. To all unmarried men, who have parents depending on them, *the same terms*.

3. To all single men, who merely support themselves out of their own labor, *two dollars a week* while they are in the service, and holding their situations open for them on their return.

RHODE ISLAND.

The people of Rhode Island are going into the bounty business very freely. The town of North Providence, on Friday voted to pay $200 to each of 190 men who should enlist prior to the 1st of September.

The Government has voted a bounty of $150 to recruits. Its quota is 450.

Smithfield offers a bounty of $300 to volunteers, up to the 15th inst.

Coventry offers a bounty of $200 to each of 52 men.

INDIANA.

The private secretary of Governor Morton, of Indiana, is now at Washington on State business, says that half the quota of the Hoosier State, under the new call, will be in camp within a week.

MAINE.

The Portland *Press* states that 7,000 of the 9,000 recruits required of Maine had been raised on Friday, and it was expected that the whole number would be completed by Saturday night.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 6, 1862

We want more legal tenders. The wants of the country and the funding of large quantities into the five-twenty bonds has so rapidly absorbed those issued that, despite the cries and groans of the tremblingites, there is a scarcity of currency. In some parts of the country the banks are contracting their issues, in others, and those of the large cities are expanding to an extent that more than neutralizes the short issues of the country banks. The reason of this is obvious: The city banks have a more clamorig necessity for currency; situated in the centres of trade and business, they boldly supply the demand upon the counters in their own obligations; but the country banks, knowing that a large amount of treasury notes would soon be on the market, began to grow timid and fearful parties might collect their notes, and demand the redemption in large amounts, and, being less posted as to the wants of business communities, they preferred using United States issues to their own. This action of the country banks, of course, absorbed a great many of the legal tenders and helped to give them their popularity. And now, at this period of the war, which, had predictions been made that it would have lasted thus long, but few could have promised to see anything else on the 6th of August, 1862, than a great country ruined—its resources exhausted, its treasury depleted, its credit destroyed, and a grand explosion of communities, corporations, legal tenders, and social intercourse taking place. Bogmey would have held a strong hand upon civil rights, license would have taken the place of liberty, desolation would have supplanted prosperity, barbarity succeeded humanity, the bowie-knife and dagger would have drawn life blood where the ploughshare and sickle had wrought, while the only legal tender to be acknowledged would have been a pair of strong arms, fortified by a huge pair of fists. Yet here we are, strong in power and financial resources, with a people more than ever determined to be united in the pursuit of the one great cause—the suppression of the rebellion—a credit that the world (or, at least, English capitalists) are beginning to nourish—while magnificent donations are pouring in from town and country to aid recruiting. Yet, with nearly one hundred millions of legal-tender notes in the country, [illegible] remarkable fact, [illegible] Where is the country? This it is impossible to answer; but, from the outside demand for it, and from the acknowledged want of it among the banks, it is plain that the market is not flooded, or even full. There is already suffering from scarcity, and yet ignorant whimsters draw out their fears that we have too many legal tenders. Let these people take a walk through the cities and into the banks to raise a few thousand, and they will begin to see that it is not so easy a task that they have before them.

Gold only maintained its own to-day, opening at 14, rising ¼, and closing at the former figure. The market at the close was firm. Old demands advanced ¼, buyers being plenty at 105. 105¼ was paid by parties having orders.

Business was more active at the Stock Board, with some improvement in prices. Governments were firm. The seven-thirties advanced ⅜; sixes of 1881 were firm at yesterday's figures; one-year certificates of indebtedness sold at 98⅜. Pennsylvania fives rose ¼. Reading sixes 1870, 1. North Pennsylvania sixes rose ¼; the tens also ¼. Schuylkill Navigation 1882 rose 1¼. Philadelphia sixes declined ¼. The share list was more active than for some days past. Reading was in large demand, and advanced from 28¼, yesterday's figure, to 28⅜, being held firmly; Minehill advanced ¼; North Pennsylvania ½; Pennsylvania was firm at yesterday's figure; Catawissa preferred advanced ¼, with 3¼ bid for consolidated. Passenger Railways were moderately inquired for; sales were made of Race and Vine at 11, an advance of 1 on yesterday's bid; Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 16; Second and Third, 68¾; Green and Coates at 34, an advance of 1¼. Schuylkill Navigation preferred advanced ¼; Lehigh Scrip brought 29, an advance of 1; Northern Liberty Gas, 30¼; Morris Canal, 4¼. The market closed firm.

Drexel & Co. quote:

New York exchange	par@1-10 pm
Boston exchange	par@1-10 pm
Baltimore exchange	par@ ¼ dis
Country funds	4-10@ ½ dis
American gold	14¼@¼ prem
Gold Demands	5-2-5¼ prem
7 3-10 Treasury notes	102 @102¼

Peterson's Detector sends us the following description of a new counterfeit five-dollar note on the Commercial Bank, Glens Falls, New York:

Se—vignette eagle on a shield, at the top of note; female and "5" on right; Indian woman and State arms, left. In the genuine, the shield has stars on it; in counterfeit, they are only dots.

The following is a comparative statement of the exports exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 5, and since January 1:

	1860.	1861.	1862.
For the week	$2,257,574	2,254,035	4,055,055
Previously reported	50,695,2-3	76,177,434	79,712,622
Since January 1	$52,952,857	78,431,469	79,767,677

The following is a statement of the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending August 2, 1862:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Previously. Tons. Cwt.	Total. Tons. Cwt.
Hazleton	5,962 19	69,249 12	71,202 11
East Sugar Loaf	3,554 01	55,697 17	58,252 00
Council Ridge	2,464 10	38,943 02	41,405 00
Mount Pleasant	287 03	2,081 14	1,271 00
Spring Mountain	2 033 12	56,437 13	56,471 00
Coleraine	590 17	18,963 13	19,214 00
New York and Lehigh	818 00	18,848 13	19,666 00
N. Spring Mountain	3,011 13	58,728 13	61,740 00
S. Spring Mountain		810 13	810 13
Jeddo	1,859 05	46,998 05	48,829 00
Harleigh	1,203 06	31,283 00	32,546 00
German Penna	1,703 08	14,750 00	16,353 05
Ebervale	704 15	15,349 14	16,054 00
Milnesville	993 08	15,631 08	16,628 00
Other Shippers	20 02	663 08	683 08
Total	25,255 10	437,614 10	462,899 15
Corresponding week last year	19,211 05	471,359 11	484,470 16
Increase	12,048 18		
Decrease		33,615 01	21,571 05

The following is the coal tonnage of the Shamokin Valley and Pottsville Railroad Company:

	Week. Tons. Cwt.	Year. Tons. Cwt.
For week ending Aug. 2	5,659 09	125,035 04
Same time last year	4,256 08	114,641 16
Increase	4,434 01	12 394 09

A late Richmond paper makes the following remarks regarding the money affairs of that city:

SPECIE.—We quote gold and silver at 75 to 100 per cent premium, nominal.

BANK NOTES.—Nearly all Southern bank notes are taken on deposit by our banks. We note the following as refused for the want of arrangements to make them current at bank.

GEORGIA.—City Bank, Augusta; Mechanics' Bank, do.; Bank of Augusta; Augusta Insurance and Banking Company—all 1 per cent. discount; and Bank of the Empire State, Rome, Ga., and Northwestern Bank, Ringgold, Ga., 2 per cent discount.

NORTH CAROLINA.—Bank of Lexington; Bank of Clarendon; Bank of Commerce, Newbern; Bank of Fayetteville, and Bank of Washington—all 1 per cent. discount.

The New York *Evening Post* says:

The stock market continues to improve, especially on the share list, which is active at a further advance of ½ @ ¾ per cent. The abundance of money together with the more hopeful feeling in regard to military affairs, gives a decided impetus to speculation. The Government list, however, does not respond, the demand centering on railroad shares, these being the favorites on account of the large earnings.

New York Central after the Board, sold freely at 93¼, which is an additional improvement. Toledo is 48¼ bid. Erie Preferred 64¾.

Governments are dull but steady. The 7 30 notes closed sold at 102¾; the coupons of 1881 at 98¾. The six per cent. certificates of indebtedness rose to 99.

The money market is daily becoming more sluggish and plentiful, and so first-class collaterals the rate cannot be called over 4@5 per cent. The deposits at the United States Treasury promise to increase considerably before the week closes.

Gold and exchange seem to have come to a stand still, and the fluctuations the past three days have been very small, scarcely more than ¼@¼ ⅌ⁿᵗ cent. The sales of gold to day are 114¾@114¾; five cent bills on London closed for the Boston steamer at 126@125¾.

Dutiable damaged goods are in rather better demand today at 105¾@105¾.

Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, Aug. 6. [Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Phila. Exchange.]

FIRST BOARD.

20	Cata R prefd	10¾	1000 N Pa 10s	99½
10	do	10¾	1500 N Pa cs	b5. 75
50	do	11	1000 do	75
3000	Read 6s '70 cash	98	2000 Penna 5s	83¼
50	Read R	b5. 28¾	800 do	83¾
50	do	10 28¾	50 Sch Nav pref	14¾
50	do	b5wn 28¾	100 do	b5wn. 14¾
85	do	28¾	2000 U S 1-yr s Ctf	98¾
250	do	28 66	2 Mech' Bank	24¼
100	do	b5wn 28¾	1 Lehigh scrip	29
6	Race & Vine R	11	1 Penna R	46¾
1	Minehill R	49¾	10 13th & 15th st R	16
9	N Pa R	9	20 N Lib Gas	30¾
100	do	9¼	600 U S 7-30 Tr Nbk	102¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

3	Morris Canal	4¼	50 Cata R pref c'sh	11
200	Reading R	28¾	76 Penna R	46¾
25	do	28¾		

SECOND BOARD.

69	Penna R	46¾	58 Minehill R lots	50
500	City 6s new	100¾	18 2d & 3d R	63¼
200	do	99¾	1000 Phila & Erie 6s	92¾
800	do	99¾	4 Bank of N Am	130
4500	Penna 5s	86¾	50 Gr & Coates R	34
1000	Sch Nav 6s '82	68¾	30 Reading R	28¾

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
U S 6s '81	98¾	99	L Island R	16¾	17
U S Tr 7 3-10 N	102¾	102¾	Leh Cl & N x-dv	49	49¾
Philada 6s	97	..	Le Cl & Nav scp	..	29
Philada 6s new	100¾	101	N Penna R	9	9¼
Penna 5s	86¾	87	N Pa R 6s	75	75¾
Reading R	28¾	28¾	N Pa R 10s	99	100
Read m 6s '80-'82	101	..	Cataw R Con	3¼	..
Reading bds '70, '86	56	..	Catawissa Pref	11	11¼
Read m 6s '86-'84	66	..	Sec & Third St R	63¼	64
Penna R ex div	46¾	47	Race & Vine st R	10¾	11¼
Penna R 1 m 6s	103	..	W Phila R	53	53¾
Penna R 2 m 6s	99¾	100	Spruce & Pine	12	12¾
Morris Cal Com	..	42	Gr & Cta R exdv	34	35
Sch Nav Stock	4¼	5	Ch & Wal exdiv	39	40
Sch Nav Pref	14¾	14¾	Arch St ex div	24	24¼
Sch N 6s '82 exint	68¾	69	Thir & Fif'nth	16	16¼
Elmira R	10¾	..	Girard College	21	23
Elmira R Pref	20	..	Tenth & Eleventh	34	..
Elm 7s '73 ex int	85	..			

Philadelphia Markets.

AUGUST 6—Evening.

There is a better feeling in the Flour market, and holders are firmer in their views; about 250 bbls superfine sold at $5@5 25; 400 bbls Northwestern extra family at $5 37½; 500 bbls good extra at $5.50; 200 bbls fancy Ohio at $6@6 25, and 1,100 bbls. W. B. Thomas' extra on private terms; sales to the trade are to a fair extent at the above figures, and high-grade fancies at $6.50@7 ⅌ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce, and selling at $3 37½@3.50 ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, and Pennsylvania is wanted at $3 ⅌ bbl.

WHEAT comes in slowly, and prime lots find ready sale at fully former rates. About 5,000 bushels have been disposed of at $1.30@1.35 for fair to prime red; $1.20@1 25 for inferior do, and $1.40@1.50 for white. Rye continues in demand, and Pennsylvania is scarce at 80c. Corn is unchanged and about 5,000 bushels yellow sold at 64c, in store and afloat. Oats are selling at 44@46c for old Pennsylvania; 2,000 bushels new Southern brought 36@37c, measure.

BARK.—There is not much offering or selling, and last No. 1 Quercitron is held at $33 ⅌ ton.

COTTON.—The market is quiet, and the demand limited at previous quoted rates.

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.—The markets for both are inactive, but the former very firm.

WHISKY is dull; bbls move slowly at 31@32c, and drudge 28@29c ⅌ gallon.

CITY ITEMS.

Patriotic Demonstration at Manayunk.

One of the largest and most enthusiastic outpourings in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, since the breaking out of the rebellion, was witnessed last Tuesday evening in Manayunk, when thousands of persons of all classes and conditions gathered in and around the new Masonic Hall, the immense crowd filling the aisles, and lining the pavements and sides of the street. Spirited and eloquent addresses were delivered by Archibald Campbell, Esq., who presided; by Rev. W. Fulton, chaplain of the Scott Legion; and by Col. Tippen, Lieut. Colonel Reynolds, and Corporal Cheyne, a Kentuckian, all of the Scott Legion, and by Hon. Robert M. Carlile.

The following preamble and resolutions were presented by Mr. Fulton, chaplain of the Scott Legion, and unanimously adopted, amidst the most enthusiastic cheering:

Whereas, Our country is now plunged in the horrors of a cruel and protracted rebellion, which threatens her very existence, aiming, as it does, at the dissolution of our Union and the complete overthrow of our Government; and whereas, our treacherous enemies have already slain thousands of our fellow-citizens—our sons, our brothers, our fathers, and our friends—on bloody battle-fields, and are still, with an enmity equal to their vigor, mustering their rebel forces, and endeavoring, with might and main, at home and abroad, to have their wicked designs consummated; and whereas, our present Administration has issued call after call, and our brethren on the bloody field call after call, for large, strong, and loyal reinforcements, to meet and crush the foe; and whereas, in this great national *death-and-life struggle*, where the most momentous issues are at stake, there can be but two parties, the *loyal* and the *disloyal*; and whereas, the hour of action has come, in which every man should choose his side and show his colors:

Therefore, Resolved, That we, the citizens of Manayunk, will not now wait to expatiate on the causes, dispute the mistakes, nor counsture the consequences of this cruel war, in this the hour of our country's peril, but we will, as with one heart and one voice, give a hearty response to the call of the Administration, and pledge ourselves, to the utmost of our power, to support it in the high discharge of duty.

Resolved, That as we would rush to save our factories and our homes from the fires of the incendiary, so should we rush to save our country from the fire and sword of rebel enemies, and as Michael and his angels fought against the dragon and his rebel angels until they were thrust out of heaven, so will we fight against the traitor Davis and his rebel legions until the last rebel is crushed or driven out of our once happy Union.

Resolved, That as we have already given of our substance and our kindred, to our country's cause, so will we continue to give and encourage those who do give, and give ourselves, until this wicked rebellion is forever crushed, the schemes and its abettors forever thwarted, and the arms of its helpers forever broken; and to this end, we will set up our banners in the name of God, and march forth to save the freest country, and the best Government in this world, and bury our party bickerings, our sectional differences and platform contentions, in one common grave, and discuss our relations and our politics beneath the folds of the triumphant *Stars and Stripes* when the war is over.

PURE RHINE WINES.—Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now on hand the finest quality of Rhine Wine in the city; also, a general variety of the purest wines, imported by him expressly for medicinal purposes, which are highly recommended for the use of invalids, by our first physicians, on account of their undoubted genuineness.

THE WENDEROTTE, invented by Mr. Wonderoth, of the firm of Broadbent & Co., now at Nos 912 and 914 Chestnut street is one of the grandest achievements of the Photographic art that we have yet seen. The portraits taken in this exquisite new style, as shown at Messrs. Broadbent & Co.'s galleries, are rich and life-like, and not expensive. The public are in raptures about this wonderful new invention. We advise our readers to examine these beautiful new pictures for themselves.

SAVAGE IMPRESSIONS OF FRANCE.—At a recent audience of the Touareg chiefs with the Emperor Napoleon, he asked them with what they had been most struck since their arrival in France, when one of them replied that "it would take years to relate all that they had seen in a few days; that they were birds of the desert already tamed by the hospitality of France, and by the kindness of the Emperor." The Emperor and Empress examined with interest the costumes worn by the interesting strangers, and his Majesty volunteered the remark, that, while the warriors looked picturesque in their wild dress, they could present a much more civilized and respectable appearance if they were arrayed in the elegant garments made at the palatial establishment of Granville stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, where the cheapest and finest clothing in the country can be obtained.

ONE MILLION ARMED MEN IN THE FIELD!—Orders are issued from Washington for the immediate enrollment of 600,000 more men, by draft or otherwise. What does it mean? Surely the Government doesn't imagine it is at war! That little fuss down in Virginia, that has required a few hundred thousand policemen, hasn't grown to a war? To be sure we have had two or three forts bombarded and some tons of gunpowder burnt, but it has been our boast that *nobody was hurt*. We have also been guarding rebel property, repairing broken fences, catching chattels, and paying for trampled-down wheat fields; but this call for 600,000 men looks as if somebody would get hurt. Away with such mistaken and misguided policy: "*cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war*." Uniforms, ready made, and "bullet-proof" vests, at Charles Stokes', under the Continental.

COOL AS A CUCUMBER.—Captain Gwynne, the captain of the gunboat Tyler, was sent up the Yazoo to look for the Arkansas. He found her, and the next thing that was seen of him he came tearing round the point, the Arkansas in his rear, putting balls through his stern at every shot. Coming to the flag-ship some time afterward to report he stated that "he had brought in the rebel ram Arkansas." This is about as cool as the Union scout who had an interview with Jeff Davis, and who, upon being asked by the latter what he had to say for himself, replied that the best and most elegant garments made in the loyal States were those got up at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

☞ SEE FOURTH PAGE.

ARRIVED.

Brig Crawford, Small, 8 days from New York, in ballast to captain.

Schr West Wind, Gilman, 10 days from Ponce, PR, with sugar to John Mason & Co.

Schr Annie Virden, Chambers, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary, Rickards, 1 day from Camden, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley Co.

Schr W H Mitchell, Sprague, 4 days from New York, in ballast to captain

Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Noble Caldwell & Co

Schr Samuel Croft, Cooling, 2 days from Chesapeake City, with grain to Christian & Co.

Schr M H Freeman, Howes, 5 days from Boston, with mose to Twells & Co

Schr Jas Neilson, Burt, 4 days from Taunton, with mose to Twells & Co.

Schr Cartagena, Kelly, 5 days from New Bedford, with oil, &c. to Cochran & Russell

Steamer Wm Kent, Brett, 6 hours from Cape May, with passengers to captain.

CLEARED.

Brig Romance, Duncan, N Orleans, J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Ben Marshall, Ames, Boston, W H Johns.

Brig Crawford, Small, Boston, Lewis & Crowell.

Schr W H Mitchell, Sprague, Boston.

Schr Moderator, Bowker, Fortress Monroe, Tyler, Stone & Co

Schr Free Wind, Jones, Hartford, Westmoreland Coal Company.

Schr Narragansett, Hall, Salem, Milnes & Co.

Schr A S Cannon, Nowell, New Bedford, captain

Schr Black Diamond, Young, Dauversport, Castner, Stickney & Washburn.

Schr A Tirrell, Higgins, Boston, Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Str Beverly Pierce, New York, W P Clyde.

Str J S Shriver, Dennis, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Columbia, Barton, cleared at New York yesterday for Havana.

Bark Thos Williamson, Thompson, from N Orleans for New York, was spoken 5th inst off Cape May.

Brig Fannie Butler, Bartlett, hence, arrived at Portland 4th inst.

Schr Silver Magnet, Perry, hence, arrived at Boston 5th inst.

Schr Orlander, Kirch, hence, arrived at Charlottetown, PEI, 25th ult.

Schr Thos Borden, Wrightington, from Fall River for Philadelphia, at Newport 4th inst.

Schr Lizzie W Dyer, McDuffie, hence, arrived at Portland 4th inst.

Schr Emma Staples, Gibbs, sailed from New Bedford 5th inst. for Philadelphia.

Steamers Firebrick, Fenton, Black Diamond, Allen, and C Dusty, Johnson, hence, arrived at New York yesterday.

Steamer G B Mollison, Eckman, at New York yesterday from Trenton, NJ.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS

UP TO 12 O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

CONTINENTAL HOTEL.—Maj Genl Geo E Brewer, Pittsburg, H B Webb, Saratoga, Lieut Wm H Boyle, Philadelphia, Wm K Moore, Memphis, Geo H Isaymond, Delaware, J S Barrows, Wisconsin, J B Pleasants, Baltimore, Miss K Wilson, New York, Geo S Woods, St Louis, G F Bryant, Boston, Geo Bender, St Louis, E B Conover, New York, Wm H Johnson, New York, H A Burton, St Louis, Lieut L H Browne, N Y, Geo W Morris & w, Ky, G W McCook, Ohio, C B Raymond, New York, Wm Watson, U S N, Thos F Weal, Baltimore, J N Craig, Washington, Evan Morris, Chester co, Pa, Alf Denny, Jersey City, J H Heald & la, Baltimore, Mrs Jos Sloane & fam, N O, Mrs Alfred Tracy, St Louis, Miss Margaret Doyle, Md, J H Heald & la, Baltimore, Z F Wetzel & w, St Louis, T T Bowen, St Louis, M W Gale & w, Washington, Mrs Kate Schell, Baltimore, Miss Devall, Maine, Mrs McCreery, Maine, C C Hellen, Washington, Miss Kate Hall, Maryland, R T Lowndes, Virginia, Mrs L Lowndes, Maryland, Capt L Wister, Penna, J T Brett & la, New York, M W Sanford, New York, T B Stillman, New York, D Z Freeman & wf, Ohio, A B Curtis, Boston, A H Goodwin, New Jersey, Dr Chase & la, Baltimore, J Hooper & la, Baltimore, J M Brown & wf, Baltimore, J Beveridge, New York, G F Downs, Louisville, Ky

MOURNING STORE.—BESSON & SON, No. 918 CHESTNUT Street. Black Mousseline de Laines, double widths. Black Tamises. Black Summer Bombazines. Black English Bombazines. Black Alpacas, bombazine finish. Black Gros Grain and Poult de Soie Silks. Black Crape Maretz and Barges. Black Barege Hermani. Black Silk Grenadines. Black and White Lawns, Ginghams, &c. jy23

☞ THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION, which was to meet at Reading, August 12, 1862, owing to the excited condition of the country, has been postponed for one year.

SMEDLEY DARLINGTON, Chairman of Executive Committee.

☞ INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA—PHILADELPHIA, August 4, 1862.—The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, or Twelve Dollars per share, payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives, on demand.

WILLIAM HARPER, Secretary.

☞ CARD.—AS THE TIME IS NOW AT hand when the citizens of the Fifth Congressional District will be called upon to select candidates for the approaching Congressional Election, I take this occasion and method of saying that I am not a candidate for renomination. With the hope that I have ever upheld and defended the principles upon which I was elected, and with grateful remembrance of the confidence and support received at the hands of many generous friends, I shall, in the more congenial sphere of private life, continue to labor for those principles of freedom and good government imperilled by rebellion and domestic faction.

WM. MORRIS DAVIS.

☞ OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!—THE COMMITTEE appointed to receive Subscriptions in aid of the CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, for providing the proportion of Philadelphia's quota of men to increase the Army of the Republic, sit daily at

INDEPENDENCE HALL, From 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

jy29 tsu

☞ THE UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION—PHILADELPHIA AGENCY, No. 1225 CHESTNUT STREET.—The following recommendation, by the President of the United States, sufficiently authenticates the Commission to the public:

"The Sanitary Commission is doing a work of great humanity and direct practical value to the nation in this time of its trial. It is entitled to the gratitude and confidence of the people, and I trust it will be generously supported. There is no agency through which voluntary offerings of patriotism can be more effectively made."

"ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

The undersigned will receive, and forward to places where they may be most needed, all contributions for the sick and wounded.

The articles most required are Muslin Shirts and Drawers (both old and new), woollen Undershirts, Pantaloons, and Stockings, and for which there is an incessant demand.

W. PLATT, Jr., Superintendent.

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☞ NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER AUGUST 8th, the Office of the ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY will be open for the reception of packages, at 7 o'clock A. M., and will close PROMPTLY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

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☞ NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS, TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid Recruiting, are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the Fund, SINGLETON A. MERCER, Esq., will receive the amounts of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, and furnish them with printed receipts for the same; or the subscriptions may be paid to the member of the Committee to whom they subscribed, and the Treasurer's receipt will be sent to the donor.

By order of the Committee.

THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman.

☞ OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!—PATRIOTIC Citizens who desire to subscribe to the CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of the Philadelphia quota of the President's call for three hundred thousand men, are respectfully informed that the Committee will be daily to receive subscriptions from ten A. M. to two P. M., at INDEPENDENCE HALL. Subscriptions may likewise be sent to either of the undersigned:

ALEXANDER HENRY, Mayor's Office.
CHARLES GIBBON, Secretary, 263 South Third street.
CHARLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 601 Sansom street.
JAMES McCLINTOCK, City Treasurer, Girard Bank.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treasurer, 661 North Eleventh street.
SINGLETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund, Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank.
THOMAS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue.
WILLIAM WELSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.
J. ROSS SN