icoldiers from the armites in the field have been de-icoldiers from the armites in the field have been de-to recruit here, and appeal to us to fill up their to recruit Promium and bounty, such as never ted ranks. Ever ready for distribution, but were paid, are ready for distribution, but rotion to the Fing that has waved in glory from the present hour, are the incentives that are relied MIUM AND BOUNTY ARE GIVEN FREELY nentale in part, the citizen for the immediate rentale in part, the citizen for the immediate se he makes in leaving his business, his family, so he makes in leaving his business, his family, so he had been at his country's call, in this her hour of home, at his country's call, in this her hour of home, at his contact, a can in the table to the consciousness of having done their duty, and econsciousness of having done their duty, and construct a praise rewarded the American pa-

he country's praise rewarded the American pa-country's praise rewarded the American pa-tes Bevolution,—their descendants of this day with pride the sacrifices and devotion of their DRAFTING HAS BEEN ORDERED. mere men ere to be put into the field, in order stoked rebellion against the best Government shaded to man may be speedlif crushed and exnonchafed to man may be speedily crushed and ex-used. But our brave Generals must have 100,000, a mon now—at once. The minster mon now—at once. The true patriot has yet these mon now—at once. The true patriot has yet grivings of hastening, voluntarily, to his country's and being enrolled in the battle-stained regiments of

CIPHILADELICALA CALLS ON HER SONS thin her fair fame. Fathers, Sons, and Drumers; its come to their aid without delay. Let us do it, keep bright our city's glory, and do our best for the keep brief,

phylored country,

phylored country,

phylored country,

ALEXANDER HENRY, Chairman,

THOMAS WEBSTEB, Vice Chairman,

LORIN BLODGET, Secretary.

MES OF OFFICEBS DETAILED FOR RE-CITING SERVICE, LOCATION OF RENDEZ-HOME.

THE "WHITEHOUSE,"

MASSACHUSETTS Avenue, ATLANTIO CITY, N. J.
This popular house is open. Its situation is quite near
the beach; has good rooms, all opening upon the cocan,
and furnished with spring mattresses. Its reputation is
well established as a first-class home. Plentiful table.
Well established as a first-class and terms moderate,
WM. WHITEHOUSE, Proprietor.

WM. WHITEHOUSE, aug-Im Z. &c. in Thomas J. Town. Lieutenant Patrick Egan, Agisin Thomas J. Town. Lieutenant Patrick Egan, h flegument, 202 Dock street, above Second. Actionant O. B. Griffith, Lieutenant A. J. Knorr, 31st iment, No. 138 North Ninth street. Apisin Wm. J. Uhler, Oaptsin Adam Schuh, 99th giment. Lieutenant John S. Riehl, Lieutenant George W. Tom-son, 26th Regiment, corner Sixth and Carpenter, and North Tolrd street. Ispisin P. McDonough, Lieutenant John Curley, 24 olain Matthew Rellly, 115th Regiment, 1219 Market ntain Wm. Wilson, 81st Regiment, 1118 Market

eet. Captain Sthoh, 51st Regiment. Captain Sthoh, 51st Regiment. Captain Sthoh, 52st Regiment, northeast kin and Chestnut, third story. Dant George W. Wilson, 61st Regiment, No. 8 illiam M. Duncan, 61st Begiment. Samuel Larkin, Lieutenant John Stanton

Rigment, 532 North Third street, utcant James R. Hadley, 23th Regiment, 419 Calin Christian II. Winter, 75th Regiment, 488 ain William Jatho, Lieutenant Walter S. Briggs. paut William Leiford, 29th Begiment, 716 Market tenant John Roche, 13th Cavalry, 104 South Sixth epant Daniel B. Meany, 13th Cavalry, 44 South pepant J. A. Gregory, 91st Regiment, 620 Chestnut ntain H. A. Sheetz, of Pannsylvania Reserves, 620 mant Col. E. H. Flood, Major James Jennsylvania Artillery.

Gutenant Daniel F. Linn, 58th Regiment.

Gutenant Joseph M. Abbey, 112th.

John B. Davis, 20th Regiment, N. W. corner

and Chestnut streets. and Chestout streets.

pisin Jehn T. Durang, 96th Regiment, Armory of the Guards, Bace street below Sixth. ides a private from each company of each regi-au20-10t HEADQUARTERS PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA, BURGEON GENERAL'S OFFICE,

HARLISHURG, August 16, 1862.

MATE MEDICAL BOARD OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The State Medical Board will meet in the Hall of the one of Representatives, Harrisburg, on THURSDAY, prember 11, 1862, and sit one day, for the examination candicates for the post of Assistant Surgeon in Pennsylvan Radments. nia Regiments. vice in the field, can alone be received. Governor of Pennsylvani HENRY II. SMITH,

CITY BOUNTY-FUND COMMISSION. from Philadelphia: legiment 146, Col. Davis. legiment 144, Col. Adams.

Anderson Troop.

JOHN C. KNOX, Chairman. NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE CITIZENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid Be-og, are hereby notified that the Treasurer of the SINGLETON A. MESCER, Esq., mount of their subscriptions, daily, at the Farm-nd Mechanics' Bank, and furnish them with printed pls for the same; or their subscriptions may be paid the Treasurer's receipt will be sent to the donor. THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman. OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!!-THE COMMITTER appointed to receive Subscriptions of the CITIZEN'S BUUNTY FUND, for pro-

order of the Committee.
2181 THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman. RECRUITS FOR PHILADELPHIA
REGIMENTS IN THE FIELD.—The DISunce to all Recruiting Officers for Phila-cents in the field, that they sit, DAILY, M. and 12 M . at their Office, in fro VARMERS AND MECHANICS BANK, and are

Premium to each Recruit, and 9 Bounty to each Recruit, upon compliance with forms they have adopted. Information in detail non application to the undersigned. Recruiting MICHARL V. BAKER, TO THE VOLUNCEERS

ce is hereby given, that the Oo mmission appoint-the Mayor, under an Ordinance entitled: "An by the Mayor, under an Ordinance entitled: "An dinance to make an appropriation to aid the enlistment of volunteers," approved July 28th, 1862, will be session at its Office, No. 412 PRUNE Street, DAILY, tween the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 3 o'clock P. M., undays excepted,) for the purpose of receiving applications from, and granting certificates to, the Volunteers liked to receive Bounty Money from the City of Philiphia, under said ordinance and the supplements sett. For the present, applications will be received from those who have been enlisted in the City of issaisphia, on account of its quota, under the call of Covernor, and have been mustered for service in the Regiments, as the bounty to the recruits for the Oid kinsants is paid from the fund raised by private substitution, and which payment, by a Supplementary Grance. Approved August 4th, 1862, excludes such relief of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered in the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered in the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered in the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the contractors and Regiments and the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the contractors and Regiments and the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into the contractors and the city of Philadelphia, and have been so mustered into ums payable to all who have thus volunteered in of Philadelphie, and have been so mustered into Companies and Regiments raised (whether resite city or elsewhere) since the call of the resite city or elsewhere) since the call of the resite 300,000 additional volunteers, or who shall to continue and be so mustered under said call, filters

the claimant belong is full, and the captain thereof cred into service, and the remainder when the Beis completed, and the commanding officer thereof we been mustered into the service.

The control of the control of the captain and the control of the first sent will be service.

copy of the muster roll of the company, duly the remaining instalment, it must be shown that OUR COUNTRY! TO ARMS!-PA-

TRIOTIC Citizens who desire to subscribe to the ENS' BOUNTY FUND, to aid the recruiting of illidelphia quota of the Fresident's call for three different desired thousand men, are respectfully informed that mulitee will sit daily to receive subscriptions from M. to two P. M. tions may likewise be sent to either of the un-XANDER HENRY, Mayor's Office

AMERICAN WATCHES, ceretary, 262 South Third ARLES D. FREEMAN, Secretary, 601 Sansom MES McCLINTOOK, City Treasurer, Girard NBY D. MOORE, State Treasurer, 664 North LETON A. MERCER, Treasurer of Fund,

n' and Mechanics' Bank.
MAS WEBSTER, 14 North Delaware avenue.
LIAM WILSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.
LIAM WILSH, 218 South Delaware avenue.
LIAM WILSH, 218 Dook street.
LIPH E. BORIE; 168 Bank, street.
LIPH E. BAKER, Independence Hall.
ROE WHITNEY; office of A. Whitney & Sons.
LIBH DO DALE, 521 Market street.
LIPH BLODGET. Board of Trade Booms. BLODGET, Board of Trade Rooms.
ADDIOKS, Independence Hall. M. ADDIOKS, Independence Hall.
D. WATSON, office of North American.
SMILLIKEN, 410 Walnut street.

committees will be appointed to procure sub-in every ward in the city, due notice of which Ir appear.
Secriptions will be acknowledged daily in the naives otherwise requested. e Committee, THOMAS WEBSTER, Chairman

STATIONERY & FANCY GOODS. ARTIN & QUAYLES STATIONERY, TOY, AND FANCY GOODS EMPOBIUM So. 1035 WALNUT STREET, RECOW BLEVENING PHILADELPHIA. il-thly

unticle of Oil branded "J. Latour," we caution the public against purchasing the same, as the genuine J. Latour Oil can be recoved only from us.

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myl8-17 202 and 204 South FRONT. Street. ILLUMINATING OILS. UCIFER" OIL WORKS. A NTI-FRICTION METAL, 100 bbls "Lucifer" Burning Oil on hand.

Sharantee the oil to be non-explosive, to burn alt
in the lamp with a steady, brilliant flame, without
as the wick, and but slowly. Barrels lined with

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COMPANY ARE THE Street. JAMES YOUOM, JR.,
CITY BRASS FOUNDBY, DRINKER'S ALLEY,
Between Front and Second, Race and Arch sts.
au8-2m*

VOL. 6.—NO. 20.

Soldiers can save money, Soldiers can save money,

oldiers can save mon

By buying their uniforms ready made.
By buying their uniforms ready made.

By buying their uniforms ready made. By buying their uniforms ready made. By buying their uniforms ready made. By buying their uniforms ready made. By buying their uniforms ready made.

ale at the lowest kind of price

open. iel**2-**tf

Soldiers Can Save Money,

by buying their unitor means made.

Medical Cadets, picase remember this.

Surgeons and Doctors, please remember this.

Colonels and Captains, please remember this.

First and resend Lieutenants, please remember this.

Cak Hall is the place, corner Sixth and Market streets.

Cak Hall is the place, corner Sixth and Market streets.

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Oak Hall is the place, corner Sixth and Market streets.
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A full assortment of Uniform Coats, Pants, Vests, and
Blouses, suited to all branches of the service, and also a
fine stock of civilians' clothins, constantly on hand, made
of good material, in good style, and by good hands, for

S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets

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Three trains daily to Atlantic City and return, (Sua

SUMMER DECREE

class Hotel, as there are a number of departures daily.

JAMES K. ROBISON,

CEA BATHING.—A FAVORITE

MENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC

The above new house is now open for Boarders. Rooms equal to any on the beach, well ventilated, high ceilings,

(Nearly opposite the United States Hotel,)
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
SAMUEL ADAMS, Proprietor.

DOREST GROVE HOUSE

BOHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, NEW JERSEY.—The above popular Hotel is now ready for the SUMMER SEASON, having been thoroughly set in order for the accommodation of visitors to Schooley's Mountain Springs.

countain Springs.
The FOREST GROVE is a most capacious House, de-

lightfully located, with wide-spreading lawns, and com-manding a view of scenery unsurpassed in attraction and beauty; and offers to visitors a quiet retreat from the turnoil and bustle of city life.

Having no exception rent to pay, the proprietor of the

Having no exorbitant ent to pay, the proprietor of the FOREST GROVE HOUSE will accommodate families

FOREST GROVE HOUSE will accommodate families and visitors at as low a rate as a strict regard to the respectability of the House will afford. The moderate charges of this House, as compared with the neighboring boarding houses, is a feature which must commend itself to the attention of families who do not desire to pay extravagantly for a few weeks' recreation. TERMS—SEVEN DOLLARS PER WEEK.

Visitors to the FOREST GROVE HOUSE will enjoy

are air, pleasant drives, finest scenery, and the purest of all please waters, whilst its accessibility to the cities makers it among the most desirable of Inland resorts.

All communications addressed to the undersigned will

meet with prompt attention.

P. MATHEWS, Proprietor.

NEW YORK, BROADWAY AND TWELFTH STREET.

Nos. 17 and 19 PARK ROW,

(OPPOSITE THE ASTOR HOUSE.)

TERMS \$1.50 PER DAY.

This popular Hotel has lately been, thoroughly reno

rated and refurnished, and now possesses all the requi-

The patronage of Philadelphians and the travelling

ubilo, desiring the best accomodations and moderate

CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED.

A late of the GIBABD 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 pest favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861.

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charges, is respectfully solicited.
je2-3m H. L. POWERS, Proprietor.

is house is now open for the accounties and transient Guests.

GEO. W. HUNT,

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ons addressed to the undersigned will

Late of the Brevoort House, Proprietors, OHAS. W. NASH,

OITY, New Jersey.
M. LAWLOR, Proprietor.

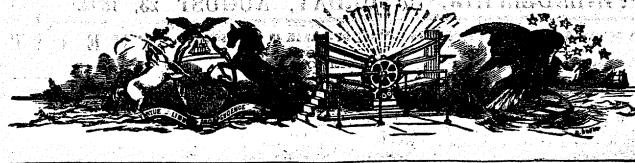
QTAR HOTEL,

ATLANTIO CITY, August 18, 1862. ble Booms can now be had at this popular first-

H. A. B. BROWN, Superintendents

INITED STATES HOTEL

WANAMAKER & BROWN,



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1862.

"The City Article"-Its History and Mystery.

column and a half in each number of that often whispered away in a few lines.

Without going to the length of saying that this department of The Times is venal, we may safely state that it is understood to be under the especial influence of those great moneylords, the Rothschilds. Now and then the interests of the great house of Baring are at tended to in this said "city article," but only when they do not run counter to those of the Rothschild family. It has been whispered, too, (and generally believed,) that, on occasion, Mr. George Peabody has been well served by the money-scribe, whose dictum in that article is so sovereign and effective. We mean Mr. Peabody, the London-American banker, who, Mr. Train has publicly said, made upwards of three hundred thousand pounds last Christmas by operating with Rothschild and Baring on the suppressed Seward-Clay despatch, which intimated most unequivocally that the American Government did not consider Mason and Slidell worth quarrelling about. Of that gain, one-half has been bestowed as public charity to London, but Mr. Peabody has not yet, to our knowledge, contributed a dellar to his own country during

The Times "city article" has been an institution during the last forty years. It grew into importance in the hands of the late Mr. Alsager, who, having been unsuccessful in his mercantile career, became one of the writing staff of The Times, and soon was commissioned to devote himself exclusively to the production of a record of the daily monetary and commercial business of London. Originally, nothing but the prices and fluctuations of pubadded facts and comments, carefully cellected and judiciously made, which enabled him to wield great power among the monetary classes of the British empire. At first his salary was small, but it soon rose, we have heard, to as much as \$5,000 a year, with a handsome office in Cornhill, near the Royal Exchange and Bank of England; a competent staff of clerks and messengers; a table liberally supplied with luncheon for bimself and friends at the anteprandial hour of 2 P.M.; and a well-filled cellar of wine and other liquid refreshments, which are recorded as making glad the heart of man.

cisely the man for The Times, and, on more WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. prise, that Mr. Alosgor's lice nad been termi-

nated by his own hand. Mr. Alsager was succeeded, on The Times, by Mr. Sampson, who continues to write the "city article" to this day. Mr. Sampson had considerable experience in banking, but is by no means such an able man as his predecessor. He is reported, also, to have no great desire to overwork himself. His chief assistant, who To the Editor of The Press: indeed may be considered the working-man, is Mr. D. Morier Evans; an ex-journalist, with a decided taste for statistics, which he has practically applied to the production of several works connected with commercial matters. Since Mr. Alsager's time, the Rothschild influence has been undeniably perceptible in the "city articles" of The Times—a fact sometimes attributed to Mr. Sampson's intimacy with Baron Lionel Rothschild, M. P. for London, but, perhaps more correctly, to a presumed proprietory interest which that monied

Even since the commencement of those difficulties which treasonable secession caused in the United States, the London Times has not hesitated to exhibit the most vehement, violent, and unprincipled partisanship against the Union, and for the Rebellion. For many months it was asserted in its "city article" that Mr. Chase, our financial minister, had endeavored to raise a loan in the London money market, and was unable to accomplish his purpose. As it bappened, Mr. Chase made no such endeavor. He never attempted to borrow money in Europe for the war, and, indeed, one of the most remarkable incidents in the history of nations is the fact that, expensive as the war has been, the means of carrying it

child, Baring, and Peabody to make money alliance should be equally valueless.

able and mischievous journal, is more powerful in its effect upon European commerce and personal credit than the leading articles themselves, written as they are with consummate "city article" is scarcely appreciated. Across and most carefully studied by commercial men, and by politicians. Its statements have when the writer knows that they have already been decided on.) and personal solvency is

her present distractions and necessities.

Mr. Alsager, who failed in business without a blot on his scutcheon, or the loss of any friend among the magnates of "the city," was a gentleman of good family,-his brother, Captain Alsager, having been M. P. for East-Surrey during several years. Well educated, too, and familiar with the principles of political economy, Mr. Alsager was preoccasions than one, was consulted by the directors of the Bank of England, in the dark hours of monetary gloom and financial difficulty. On the establishment of the Court of Bankruptcy, in London, he received a lucrative appointment therein from the hands of Lord Brougham, then Chancellor, and always his warm friend. This doubled his income and did not much increase his work. For many years, Mr. Alsager's money articles were above suspicion—though he was on intimate terms with the late Nathan Meyer Rothschild, who died in 1836, and certainly was the ablest of that remarkable family of money-makers. Unfortunately, in his later years, when past the age of sixty, Mr. Alsager was affected with the mania of speculating on the Stock Exchange, and rushed so wildly into it that, in a short time, despite his large income, (latterly about \$12,000 a year,) he became involved in pecuniary difficulties, and, it was said, was helped out of them, more than once, by his friends the Rothschilds. At all events, such a belief grew into the public mind, and it was a somewhat suspicious coincidence that, from that time, the Rothschild influence was felt in The Times' city article. In 1845, when railway speculation was rife in England, Mr. Alsager went into it, in the vain hope of recovering what he had lost by gambling on the Stock Exchange. Then, on the 14th October, a curious circumstance occurred :- The Times, in its "city article," supported the leading railway projects of the time, (those in which Mr. Alsager held scrip, which he hoped to sell at heavy premiums,) and a memorable editorial, on the same day, denounced the Railway mania as even more absurd than the South Sea bubble over a century back-pointing out the significant fact that the capital required to execute the proposed lines exceeded \$3,000,000,000, a sum which England, however rich, never could hope to realize for such purposes. That timely warning, though it caused a Panic which very nearly drove England into bankruptcy, greatly increased the power of The Times. It also made Mr. Alsager aware of the impossibility of his continuing to write any more when his cherished opinions were treated with so much and such marked disrespect. He resigned his engagement on The Times, and was pensioned off with his full salary. Not long did he receive it, however. The breaking of the Railway bubble utterly ruined him, and his friends heard, with more regret than sur-

gentleman is believed to hold in The Times itself.

have treated us differently. Its enmity or its Let us add that, according to a sensible old proverb, people who live in glass houses should avoid throwing stones. For example, before The Times indulged in an undergrowl at the prices of American securities, it should have looked back and seen whether, repeatedly in What is called "the city article," of the the monetary history of England, a much more London Times, usually occupying about a gloomy aspect of affairs was not observable. For example, the par price of stock on the Bank of England has varied from £299 per share, in 1825, to £115, in 1797, and is now quoted at £237 to £239. Again, the par price of consols is £100. The last selling price is skill, craft, and motive purpose. In this coun- at £94. In 1852, the price ran up to £101 15s., try, except by bankers, money dealers, and | but, in the year 1798, under the fear of invagreat commercialists, the influence of this sion by France, the fact of a rebellion in Ireland, and the mistortune of suspension of cashthe water, it is the part of the Times first read | payments by the Bank of England, the price tumbled down to £47 5s. The difference between £47 and £101 (we omit the odd shilgreat influence upon monetary transactions all ling), is a trifle greater, we submit, than even over Europe, but its insinuations are still more between 65 and par in U.S. fives—sven had powerful—for good and for evil. In that co- the reduced price been fairly caused, inumn political purposes are insinuated, sug- stead of being the result of jobbing by the gestions of future legislation are safely made, | London money-lords. The same trickery which could bear them down to 65, could bull them up to 100, if required, at forty-eight hours' notice. Fluctuations in the prices of shares are common in all countries. In Francis' "History of the Bank of England,' (brought down from 1844 to 1861, by J. Smith Homans, the able editor of the Banker's Magazine, of New York, so as immensely to enhance its value,) we find a case in point. Mr. Homans says,* in his continuation, p. 451, The par value of the shares in the Bank of France, is 1,000 francs. These have sold of late years from 2,425 to 4,075 per share, equivalent to about 200 per cent. advance." He shows some of these fluctuations. For example, in 1849, just after the revolution, the

> tions in the prices of consols, bank stock, and securities for loans, are frequent and inevitable everywhere. Our purpose in writing these lines, irrespective of a desire to initiate our readers into the history and mystery of The Times' "cityarticle," has been to warn the public against placing the slightest dependence upon any statement respecting American finance which. they may find in that most unscrupulous journal. It is indeniably in the interest of the enemies of our Union, and among these enemies the Rothschilds and their clients must be counted. There is no truth in their organ, and our people should know it, and not get trightened, like some gentlemen in Third reet and in Wall street, at its thunder. The fact is, Rothschild is very angry that he has not got us under his thumb, in money matters. No sovereign can carry on a war in Europe without getting money from Rothschild, Baring, and that particular clique of money-lords. Nearly forty years ago, Byron, who knew a thing or two, declared that these men held the

price, which had just been 3,280, sank down

to 2,500—was 2,425 in 1850; 2,650 in 1851;

rose to 3,108 in 1852, after Napoleon had

assumed the Government with a strong hand,

and, in 1856, after the Russian war, was at the

maximum of 4,075. We repeat, the fluctua-

balance of the world, and "Are the true lords of Europe. Every loan Is not a merely speculative hit, But seats a nation or upsets a throne." We alone, among the nations, have dared to battle against Rebellion and for the Right, without consulting any European moneygrubs,—we have presumed to raise a vast but necessary loan among our own people, and this is what the money lords, be they Jew or Gentile, will not easily or speedily forgive. Herein is the key to the hostility, open and covert, of the London Times. We ought to care as little for it as we did eighty-six years ago, when the Declaration of Independence was signed in Philadelphia, for the insane raving of George the Third or the concentrated batred of Lord North and his official satellites.

* History of the Bank of England, its Times and Traditions, from 1694-to 1844. By John Francis. Firs-American edition, with notes, additions, and an appendix, including statistics of the Bank to the close of the year 1861. By J. Smith Homans. 8vo., pp. 476. New

Among the Pines.* A remarkable book, in which the more striking phases of South Carolina life are literally photographed The time of its incidents is the Christmas of 1860—on the eye of secession. The leading characters are a South Carolina planter and his octoroon mistress, certain of his slaves, a villainous Yankee overseer; a small planter and his wife, named Barnes, who use their slaves well and profit by it; a superior negro, called Scipio, and one Andy Johnson, a planter with a heart in his bosom, who acts manfully in the narrative and winds up the story with a characteristic letter, to which there is only the objection that it exhibits a good deal of the bad spelling which has spoiled our literature of late years. Mr. Kirke, author of this book, has lived long in the South and does not abuse it, but he exhibits life in South Carolina as he knew it, and we can believe, what we have heard. that many of the characters here exhibited are realthat some of them still live. "Among the Pines" has been compared with "Uncle Tom's Cabin;" but is of a higher quality, because Mrs. Stowe's romance is a fancy-sketch—powerfully melodramatic, but improbable—whereas Mr. Kirke writes from actual knowledge of the locality and its people. The difference between the two stories is simply the difference between Truth and Fiction. Mr. Kirke's "Scipio" is a more natural character than "Uncle Tom," who must have been very much of a bore in any household, with his over done religious pretence. The pursuit of Moye after he murdered Sam—the negro's funeral, with the black preacher's sermon—the scene at the railway station, where honest Andy Johnson first appears the incidents at the barbeoue and the burial of Julie, the slave, are scenes in "Among the Pines" which would do credit to any writer which Mrs. Stowe could not even have imagined, for they are out of the track of womanly fancy or experience. In short, the book is instinct with life, quick with action, faithful in character. Al-

ready, over nineteen thousand copies have been sold, which is a great deal for a book by a new author. * "Among the Pines; or, South in Secession-time, By Edmund Kirke. 1 vol., 12 mo., pp. 310. New York:

Mr. George W. Childs, the well-known publisher of Philadelphia, is about to add another volume to his interesting series of works growing out of the experiences of the war. He will publish the volume which General Corcoran is preparing, relating his me and adventures among the rebels; and a more interesting work can scarcely be imagined. Mr. Childs has already published "Prison Life in Richmond," by Lieut. Harris, one of the Ball's Bluff prisoners; Parson Brownlew's book; and he has now in course of preparation "Lossing's Illustrated History of the Rebellion."-N. Y. Evening Post.

What the Crisis Demands of Loyal Men. Sin: Does the great Democratic party, with its glorious traditions and its former splendid achievements, belong body and soul to the great Mogul of Schuylkill county, Mr. F. W. Hughes, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee? He certainly supposes so, judging from the lordly manner of his recent edicts, which will stand as monuments of his assumption, folly, and egotism. What mean he and his associates by "the Constitution as it is and the Union as it was?" The stirring times in which we live demand a more loyal commentary than they are willing to give this text. Glorious defenders of the Constitution (!), they are willing that the country should perish rather than their friends at the South should be pressed too closely to the wall; more than half traitors now, they want but the opportunity to become as much so as their brother rebels at the South. In the history of nations, exigencies arise obliterating all party lines; and the rapid march of events, calling forth new ideas, demand a line of policy differing from that which preceded them.

policy differing from that which preceded them, and a sacrifice of former predilections and sentiments for the common good. Let the true and loyal men of the North stand shoulder to shoulder, foot to foot, and let their battle-cry be "War to the knife." This glorious old Union, bequeathed by the men of the Revolution, baptized in the fire and blood of that struggle, "Must and shall be preserved," regardless of all human conditions and A FORMER BRECKINRIDGE DEMOCRAT.

An Excellent Suggestion. on have been wholly supplied from the industry and by the patriotism of our own citizens. It was necessary to borrow money, for war is extremely costly, but the means have been supplied at home, without going to Europe. Had we done so, enabling Roths-To the Editor of The Press :

A Spirited Letter from Colonel Mulligan. out of us, in all probability The Times would | HEADQUARTERS NEW CREEK, VA., August 12, 1862.

Headquarters New Creek, Va., August 12, 1862.

Oamp Commisky, Irish Brigade, Str Army Corps.

My Draft Father Dunne: By the Chicago papers of to-day. I notice your promotion to the colonelcy of the "Dunne Legion." I bid you welceme to the new vocation. I hall your conversion from the breviary to the bayonet; from the canon law to the law of cannons; from "taking heaven by vlolence" to taking towns by storm. It is meet and just Your biography will need a stirring chapter. Your history is too full of this "vale of tears;!" this martyrdom of parishes; this lean look of Lent; how splendidly will a chapter read with the caption, "Arma Virumque Cano."

Ineed not tell you, Father Dunne, how intimately in all ecclesiastical history St. Peter and saltpotre are blended, shedding lustre upon many a mitre. The real orthodoxy of the time is not "Gahan's Sermons," but Hardee's Tactics. Men are saved now-a-days by the doctrines of St. James, "by fire," and are brought to that state of grace by the "apestolic blows and knocks" of Hudibras. To be a priest according to the Order of Melchisedeck is a great thing, but to be a colonel according to the sot of Congress is, speaking mildly, "bully."

But, joking aside, I have only a moment before going on dress parade. I seriously hope your good and patriotic efforts to rouse our countrymen to their duty may be crowned with immediate success. Destroy this Government, and what safety remains for our homes; what honors in our history? In the past is the memory of greatness; in the future, anarchy, self-contempt, and ioreign scorn.—Rather dare all now, preserve the Government, vindicate its strength, and the republic passed through this crisis, will stand with such assured dignity and firmness, through all the coming centuries, that no foe without, no Judas within, shall ever dare raise an armed hand against her. And history shall place some of this greand balance to the account of you and your Legion.

How little, dear father, did we dream in our student days, as we sat under your prefessorable in the dear old balls of St Mary, that these things should come upon us. Then we read of revolutions, now we fight them. I think of those times often amid the duties of camps and the labors and dangers of the march, with a relish that lightens the toil. Good bye. Success to the "Dunne-Legion." The Irish brigade of Mulligan from the fields of Virginia, bids it God speed. I recognize among the officers many of my friends; give them my best regards.

Your pupil and friend,

JAS. A. MULLIGAN. To Very Rev. D. Dunne, Chicago. Magoffin's Letter of Resignation.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, August 16, 1862. August 16, 1862.
To the Senate and House of Representatives.

Having fest for a long time that there did not exist between myself and a large majority of the Legislature that unanimity of sentiment and opinion as to the true policy of the State, so important in the present crisis, I have fest it to be my duty to said, by every means in my power, to promote domestic harmony, and to endeavor to prevent the most dreadful of all calamities, intesting strike and civil war among the neonly of Kentrady and prevent the most dreadful of all calamities, intestine strile and civil war among the people of Kentucky, and at the same time to protect, as far as possible, the rights and liberties of the minority, who differ in their political views from the majority of the Legislature. Knowing that in my position as Governor I was unable either to avert or to control any attempted usurpation of unauthorized authority, I expressed my willingness, some cars ago, when written to by a distinguished member of the deminant party, to resign my present position, if assurances would be given that all efforts would be made to secure to the people the great ends I so much desired, and a gentleman selected to fill my position whose record and history would afford a guarantee that these objects would be effected, or, so far as practicable, be secured. and history would afford a guarantee that these objects would be effected, or, so far as practicable, be secured. The action of the Legislature to day in the selection of the distinguished Senator from Scott county has given me a satisfactory assurance that all will be done to protect and secure the minority in their rights under the Constitution, and to all the people of Kentucky their rights of life, liberty, and property, to protect which governments were instituted among men. Feeling assured, from that act, and the individual assurances of many of the distinguished members of the dominant party in the Legislature, that the ends I so carnestly seek to attain will be carried cut, I hereby resign my position as Governor of Kentucky, to take effect on Monday next, August the 13th, at 10 o'clock A. M., and I now tender to my distinguished and very able successor my best wishes for the success of his administration, in the hope he will be more successful than I have been, in protecting all classes of the citizens of my native, and still dearly beloved. State in their rights under the Constitution and laws, to which I have faithfully endeavored to adhere, and in promoting the general welfare.

Respectfully, your obe, ient servant,

B. MAGOFFIN. How to Finish the Canal at Vicksburg. A COMMUNICATION FROM JOHN BANVARD, ESQ. GENTLEMEN: The rebels are laughing over the failure of our engineers in the cutting of the canal through the bend at Vickburg, but if our force had continued their labor a little while longer, the rebels would have "laughed the other side of their mouths," for the canal would have opened the channel of the river as intended.

Having seen just such failures before, and supposing our engineers would be baulked in just such an undertaking, I, early in the war, when General Fremont was placed in command of the Western Department, and when the rebels commenced fortifying these positions, suggested, in a communication to the General, how nearly all the places fortified could be turned or passed, as has been done at No. 11, sending him the charts made from my own survey of the river. I particularly described the geological formation of the Mississippi bottoms, and directed how to avoid the very sing (to use a Mississippi prase) upon which those having the work in charge struck. I afterwards volunteered my services on the corps employed on this work. General Fremont was removed, and, as there was some trouble in his department, I tid not enter the service.

Here is the difficulty, and if those having the superintendance of the cutting will profit by my hints, they can have the old Father of Waters running through the catal in a very few days. Let them out through that argillasceous stratum (which I know they came to, although it has not been so stated,) until they come to the substratum of sand, and when the river commences to flow through the cut-mever mind how narrow it is, so long GENTLEMEN: The rebels are laughing over the failur arythusecons arthum, (which I know they came to, although it has not been so stafed,) until they come to the substratum of sand, and when the river commences to flow through the cut—never mind how narrow it is, so long as it is in the sand—the super-stratum of clay will give way or cave in, and in a short time will carry the superincumbent alluvanm with it. If this is done, no power on earth can stop the river opening the channel across the bond, as intended. Twice I have seen such undertaking foiled by this same cause—at the "Horse Bide Bend" and at "Borken's Bend." The former was cut through by Capt. Shreives just as our engineers have done. He encountered this argillasceous stratum when he found it hard digging, and he abandoned the undertaking, supposing the river would wash through at the next rise. But he was deceived, as it was some nine or ten years, if I remember right; before the river went through the cut he made. It is now the main channel of the river. nel of the river.
This stratum of clay varies in thickness. In some

places Lhave seen it only a foot through; then, again, in some places Lhave seen it only a foot through; then, again, in some localities it is not found at all, all being alluveum to the sub-stratum of sand. I should judge the average thickness of the belt to be not over four feet. At any rate cut it, and the river goes through.

Yours respectfully, JOHN BANVARD A Rebel Account of the Battle of Ozark Copy of a Guerilla Commission. Copy of a Guerilla Commission.

CAMP SPRINGPIELD, Mo., August 2, 1862.—On the morning of the Slat of July, while camped at the month of Long creek, on White river, I learned that Colonel Richardson, with his command of Gamble militia, amounting to some three or four hundred, was encamped at Ozerk, Missouri, a distance of fifty miles. I immediately determined to surprise him if possible, so I took up line of march for that point, travelling all day, and the following night up to twelve o'clock, when I caused a halt at a distance of two miles and a half from Ozark. I then went forward to reconnotive their position, but found that I could not approach near enough to see their camp and paraded all my armed men, and found that I had but fifty-five men that were armed with arms suitable to engage the enemy with. Leaving my pack mules and had but fifty, five men that were armed with arms suitable to engage the enemy with. Leaving my pack mules and unarmed men at that point I moved on, intending to take a position near their camp; and remain until the break of day before making the attack; but when within a quarter of a mile of their camp we ran upon their pickets. I ordered my advanced guard to charge upon them, which they did with spirit. I followed up closely, intending not to give them time to form, but on arriving in sight of their camp I found that they had been advised of our approach; and were prepared to defend themselves, having all their tents lighted up. I instantly formed my men and ordered a charge. The enemy was formed in front of the court house and posted in several addining men and ordered a charge. The enemy was formed in front of the court house and posted in several adjoining buildings. We charged upon those in the street, tramping them down and scattering them in all directions We then charged upon those in the court house and drove them out, they taking shelter in the adjoining brush. Learning that a large body of the enemy was forming in the street below. I cordered Captain Peabody to attack them, which he did with great ferocity, driving them back, they taking shelter in the houses and stables, keeping up a continual free upon us. I then drew off my men, and formed them in line of battle on the enemy's camp ground, expecting them to come out drew off my men, and formed them in line of battle on the enemy's camp ground, expecting them to come out of the houses and give us fair fight; but we soon found that it was impossible to draw them out, and as they had eight men to our one, I concluded that it would not be prudent to attemp to drive them out of the houses.

It was impossible for me to learn the number killed and wounded of the enemy, it being dark, and many of them in houses. Our men saw three killed and ten wounded. I put their loss at ten killed and twenty wounded. We had but two men slightly wounded.

My officers and men feught well. Oaptain Peabody, Lieutenants Biser and Miller, and Captain Peabody, Lieutenants Biser and Miller, and Captain Peabody, I am, General; very respectfully, your ob't serv't, ROBT. B. LAWTHER,

The P. R, of whom Lawther signs himself colonel, a the Partisan Bangers, permission to raise which band of guerillas is given from Bichmond in the rebel commiswar Department, Biomond, May 29, 1862.

War Department, Biomond, May 29, 1862.

Major Robert R. Lawther, preent.

Siz: Upon the recommendation of Major Generals

Price and Van Dorn you are authorized to raise a regi-Price and Van Dorn you are authorized to raise a regiment of partisan rangers, to be entisted and mustered into service for the war, and to be composed of companies of infantry and of cavalry, as, may be found practicable, each company to be fully organized as required for other companies of like arm. The men are entitled to bounty, but must furnish their own arms and equipment or far as possible, and the mounted men their own horses. You will be commissioned with proper rank as soon as the corps is completed, whether regiment or battallon. The other officers must be elected. Report for duty to the General Commanding the Department in which the men are enlisted.

GEORGE W. BANDOLPH,

Progress of Recruiting GOOD FOR LANCASTER.

Mr. Charles Flagg, of Lancaster, has proved his patriotism by sending, six of his sons; (his whole tamily) to fight for the Union and the Constitution, viz: Henry C. Flagg, 73d Pennsylvania; Pope's Army; Charles S. Flagg, Jr., 1st. Pennsylvania; cavalry; Gen. Bayard; William E. Flagg, 79th Pennsylvania; Ool. Hambright; George D. Flagg, in the volunteer: marine service; Edward P. Flagg, 5th Pennsylvania cavalry; James D. Flagg, 122d Pennsylvania, Ool. Franklin. All honor to the parents who thus sent forth their sons to battle for their country and the right. NEW JERSEY ITEMS.

A mass war meeting was held at Beverly on the 2d inst., at which \$537 was subscribed, and it was announced that twenty-five men had volunteered for the wounteering in Princeton is going on very favorably.

Volunteering in Princeton is going on very favorably.

Capt. W. T. scudder is raising a company of volunteers for the nine-months tervice, and already has about twenty-five names enrolled. MASSACHUSETTS.

During the week ending August 16, thirty-six towns in Massachusetts reported their quota as being full, amounting in the aggregate to 671 men. Warren has raised her full quota for both the three years and ninemonths service. Nearly 800 men were in Camp. Briggs, Pittsfield, on Thursday last, for the 37th Regiment. Six regiments are now forming at different camps in Massachusetts, as follows: 35th, 38th, 39th, 40th at Lynnfield; the 36th at Worcester, and the 37th at Pittsfield. There are besides three companies of the 32d at Lynnfield. The 35th, Colonel Wilde, is full, and will probably leave on Thursday. The 38th which is commanded by Colonel Ingraham, of New Bedford, and the 39th are nearly full. The 36th and 37th have about 800 meneach. CONNECTICUT.

At a town meeting in. Windsor, a vote was passed to pay a bounty of \$150 to each volunteer from that town, required to make up her quota under both galls. Marlborough met in tewn meeting, and voted a bounty of \$100 to each recruit from that town. At a town meeting held in Wethersfield they voted to pay \$125 bounty to any one who would enlist from that town, and an additional sum of \$25 if the quota of the twn should be filled us. A town meeting was held in Canton which voted \$130 extra bounty to volunteers enough to fill her nine-months quota; and also made provision to take care of their families.

FROM THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA. HIGHLY IMPORTANT REPORTS.

Gen. Pope Fallen Back Fifteen Miles!

EVACUATION OF CULPEPER.

Whole Rebel Army Advancing. Our Army Moving Towards Acquia Creek.

WASHINGTON THREATENED.

JACKSON'S ARMY 100,000.

A Great Battle Imminent.

In yesterday's Press we prepared our readers for the eception of startling news of recent important movements of our grand armies in Virginia: Although in possession of several letters from our special corresponents, giving full details of the stirring events at different points, we refrained from publishing their statements in full, under advices that such a course would be detrimental to the interests of the country. We find to-day that much of the news already in our possession has been published under various ingenious disguises in the an be no harm in our printing to-day some extracts mhodying the speculations of army correspondents of several leading journals, and also some editorial coments thereon. Below will be found a complete epitome of the real and speculative facts alluded to:

The Situation in Virginia [From the New York World.]

WASHINGTON, August 20.—At this day and hour a wellgrounded anxiety exists behind the scenes, concerning
the possibilities of the week to come. If by the time this
letter, published in your columns, shall have been read in
Dixle, the impending dangers have not injured us, they
can never return again. So it is safe to tell their nature.

Taking the advantage of McClellan's movement, of the
roundabout route by which he is going to support Pope,
of their own inner and direct lines of transit, the rebels
are rapidly throwing their whole strength against the
Army of Virginia. They are apparently making a glant
effort to conquer our defensive force, and thereby capture
Washington, before the bulk of McClellan's army can
avail for the receue. I have only to tell you that your
surmises are already sustained by the latest military
news. Generals Lee and Jackson have been shrowd
enough to see their advantage, and are, te all appear
ances, profiting by it. From the New York World.] senough to see their advantage, and are, te all appearances, profiting by it.

Last night, then, and to-day, we have a little panic on hand, and a much more sensible one than the last. Gen. Pope has found the enemy's numbers suddenly augmented to one, hundred thousand men, or upward. Moreover, they are moving from Gordonsville in force toward Frederickaburg, perhaps intending to push through the weak places of our left. This has forced Pope either to give battle on the spot or to at once draw in his lines. The former alternative can only be the last extremity of evil, consequently he is falling rapidly back; has, I am informed, evacuated the Oulpeper region, has and baggage; has drawn in his lines at least fifteen miles, edging a little toward Acquia creek, in order to be within easier concentrating reach of such portions of McClellan's army as have there landed:

O for a magic carpet, large enough to hold fifty thousand men, and bear them in an eye's with from York town to the north fork of the Bappahannock! As it is,

town to the north fork of the Bappahannock! As it is, the country knows that a certain portion of McGlellan's army has reached the important point, and of course the remainder is hurrying forward through such magnificent means of water transportation as the world never befor But the enemy is not only pushing one column toward Fredericksburg. Another body, how large I don't pre-end to know, presess steadily against us on the old fordonaville route. We have got our hands full for the next week. Bichmond. They can safely spare every gray coat from Who knows that 25,000 other men are not At this moment marching down the Shenandosh valley? If that were the case, we should be in trouble. A misconception has always obtained at the North relative to the method of entering the valley. No one has ever imagined that a rebei force could get in there, save by the conventional Stonewall route, via, the Virginia, Central Bailroad, Staunton, &c. Bear in mind for a moment that another railroad, parallel with the one just named, runs from Bichmend west to Lynchburg, etc., on a line south of the James river. We know that, some time since, the enemy threw a portion of his Bichmond army south of the river—to attack Suffolk it was said. Suppose that force to have moved along the Southside Bailroad, to have entered the valley at Salem, thence secretly to have marched down to Staunton, and now ready to cooperate in the joint movement by a dash for Harper's Ferry and upper Maryland. If the enemy in Virginia had been as numerous as some have claimed, he would assuredly have availed himself of this advantage. Fortunately, we have no news to confirm such fears. assuredly have availed himself of this advantage. Fortunately, we have no news to confirm such fears.

Meantime the rebels, always cognizant of any separation of our forces, and swift to use their knowledge, seem to have permitted McClellan to move quietly off, in order to attack Pope's segregated, column in force. They have made two grand mistakes, which we believe will prove fatal to their scheme. First, they do not know how long ago McClellan's evacuation commenced, and hence have not calculated on finding any of his army in their new path. Second, they have underrated our means of transportation—have made a great blunder in supposing that one fourth the time will be needed for bringing the army of the Potomac up the river which was consumed in originally moving it down. supposing that one fourth the time will be needed for bringing the army of the Potomac up the river which was consumed in originally moving it down.

So that I cannot deem Washington in any danger. Yet there is every probability that within five days the bloodiest, most hotly contested battle of the war will be fought near the not th fork of the Bappahannock. Not if General Halleck can avoid it. But the enemy, if determined to attack our advantageous positions, can unquestionably bring on the fight. He will as unquestionably be repelled until, by new errivals, we are so strengthened as to use him up. His forced marches, indeed—involving the carrying of cooked rations, the hauling of artillery by hall starved houses, etc.—will have rendered it necessary for him to succeed in the first attack, or not at all. Au reste, we are all holding our breaths. I say nothing of the new levies arriving. Such talk is contraband. But of course men who do not know how to lead a musket can be of little immediate use. General Halleck has the confidence of everybody. The last month's operations have shown a masterhand at the helm. We are to day going through the swiftest, most dangerous portion of the "rapids". A week more, and the future is secure; the cld ship will cleave the open sea.

[From the N. X. Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, A OEDAR MOUNTAIN, August 18, 1862.

Again on the march, and that march a retreat. The camp which only yesterday was pitched at the foet of the camp which our yesternay was puoned at the foot of the mountain, now memorable forever, dissolved, this after-noon into thin air, and headquarters are here without a camp; but here only for an hour—or three hours, it matters not. A hurried order came to be ready to start at once, and before two hours had passed tents and lugat once, and before two hours had passed tents and luggese—all of headquarters but its personnel—were moving to the, rear We understand it is whispered that, the whole army of Virginia is in retreat, and presently it begins to be added that the whole army of Richmond is on the advence; that the rebels threaten to turn our left fisnk—in a word, are marching straight for Fredericks-burg, for Washington, for the North. Perhaps; but before the worth, before Washington, before Fredericks-burg is reached, the hardest, fiercest, most determined, and desperate battles of the war are to be fought. This army is not running away, nor is General Pope outgeneraled yet by Stonewall Jackson.

Threatened on the left fisnk—threatened by an army that counts its hundreds of thousands of maddened and desperate troops—the army of Virginia retreats indeed, but it retreats to fight. By daylight, it must cross the Rappahannock, but when once on the northern bank of that river, it no longer retreats—it begins to mancaure. that river, it no longer retreats—it begins to maneauvre. The battles of this war are only about to begin.

Was it wholly unexpected? By no means. It was believed to be possible—probable. The newspapers have hesitated to publish that McCtellan was abandoning the Peninsula, but no one doubted that the rebels watched every step of his retreating force. They naw that their hour to strike was come. While Pope had fung himself with chivalrous andacity on their front to distract attention from McClellan—while that General was striving to put his forces where they might once more assume the offensive, changing his whole plan of campaign, in order to commence another—while Richmond ceased to be threatened from the James, and its whole army was liberated to strike—what better hour could the rebel chiefs—able generals as they are—desire? They saw their opportunity, and they hesitated no more now than ever before to strike—where and when the blow would fall: surest and heaviest. and heaviest.

McClellen, we suppose and hope, is safe. Another day will show how much it has cost to save him. Troops are hurrying to meet us. Our march is for the Bappahannock, and if, beyond the Rappahannock safely, we meet the men who march to join our arms, this army turns in its footsteps and awaits the shock.

Sigel marches at twelve to night. The dead was seep

the men who march to join our arms, this army turns in its footsteps and awaits the shock.

Sigel marches at twelve to might. The dead who sleep around us on this desperate field, with their faces, to the South, turn uneasily to this backward tread, and you may almost hear in this darkening willight the voice that sake if all have died in vain. No, neverinyain, Herolog deaths are the inspiration of the living. No battle is wholly lost that is bravely fought. Every life that was poured out, under, the shadow of Gedar, Mountain was given in noble purpose, given to save those other lives which had not yet been flung away on the fatal Feninsula. It is time to hear from McClellan elsewhere, from him or his army without him. We may hear to-morrow the tread of friendly feet beyond the Rappahannook; we may hear the march of hostile armies before we reach it.

General Pope retained his headquarters at Cedar Mountain sill. It is time to the sill armies before we reach it.

General Pope retained his headquarters at Cedar Mountain sill midaight; then mounted with his staff and rode to Ou'peper, reaching it at 2. Not an inch or road that was not filled with wagons, most of them halting. Before the start, the last had passed headquarters, but only to crowd together in confusion in the darkness; and blindly grope their way over new-made, roads in the fields. Blyouac fires were burning everywhere; the night was clear, the starlight brilliant, and not long after 12 the moon came up, but there is a blending of light and shade on countiess strangs scenes which makes everything indistinct and mysterious; makes it easy to lose one's way, and slmost impossible to find it. So the endless trains made little progress in the rear, and only gave promise of a worse condition in front. The General's conditions of the roads are clear; nor need the troops move far on the road at first. They have hardly begun to move; could hardly move if they tried. It is just possible for the General's cavalcade, winding its way in and out of the labyrinth

gather three-fourths of the rebel strength; then safety and victory. But if not?

Arriving at Oulpeper Gen. Pope found its streets, crowded worse than the roads, and almost the whole transportation of the army in danger of being choked and delayed until it could only be sayed by fire. The first trouble was in front. Bidding out he started the leading trains, started every one as he returned, ordered all hesitating or injured wagons into the fields, cleared the whole road, and returned to town. Taking his station on the Court House corner, where the trains were to divide, he spent the rest of the night with his staff, bringing order out of confusion, urging forward every train, addressing drivers, wagon masters, quartermasters, and every one else with a certain discretion or force of speech which nobody could mistake or disober, By six o'clook nearly all the immense trains of the army were through the town. were through the town.

I have only a moment for these hurried_lines, which I sum of \$25 if the quota of the turn should be filled up.
A town meeting was held in Canton, which voted \$150 extra bounty to volunteers arough to fill her nine-months quota; and also made provision to take care of their families.

I have only a moment for these hurried, lines, which I hope to send by so early train this morning. It was expected that the army would cross the Rappahannock by 10 o'clock, but the passage of the trains was so much derivatively the corps of Banks and shoes by 10 o'clock, but the passage of the trains was so much derivatively that it will not be attempted. The corps of Banks are from Boston during the past week (according to the Shoe and Leather Reporter) have been 9.187 cases, of which 3.973 were sent to New York and Pennsylvanis, 1,738 it the Borter Siave States, 3.384 to the Western States, 2.2 cases to Hayti. Besides the above there were 98 cases sent to New Orleans.

I have only a moment for these hurried, lines, which I hope to send by so early train this morning. It was expected that it was expected. The corps of Banks is here, and McDowell is coming up. Both will wait the grid that it will not be attempted. The corps of Banks is here, and McDowell is coming up. Both will wait the sarry would or state the same would of Sigel, who covers the retreat, and will not be a large units, 2,500 horses, 62,000 stand of arms; 85,000,000 worth of verious stores, the balloon, with all its tache, 2 major hurried. As I write, these masses of troops are pouring in swift but orderly marches along the narrow roads and over the fields; toward the town—the rear already listentians. This statement is taken from a private letter of a Continue. Sigel is not expected till noon, and whatever happens not a regiment leaves till the rear.

Panis, August 6.

comes up. It is a wonderful retreat, for, in spite of de-lays, there is no panic among the treins, and though the troops are moving to the rear they march as if to battle. The sanlight streams out brightly, the air is cool, the day is all that can be wished if it is only long enough. No battle to-day, if any means can avoid it; perhaps none to merrow, but on the Rappahannock, before the week closes. Cours the deadlight strangle of the war.

TWO CENTS

EDITORPAL COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE NEWS. [From the New York Werld.] The retreat of General Pope will bring untold horrors upon one class of unfortunate people; we allude to those who were either persuaded, frightened, or forced into taking the oath of allegiance to the United States. The rebels will of course, wreak all their vengeance upon these weak brethren. It ought, however, to be a lesson to our generals never to exact an oath of this kind, unit if there is no longer any danger of a recovery. til there is no longer any danger of a recovery of the territory by the rebel troops. Treatment of this kind only serves to make the rule of our Government contemptible, as well as detestable, in all the disputed

WASHINGTON DESPATCH—Rumors were current in the city yesterday, to the effect that the army of Virginia was retreating—that General Pope, having discovered the approach of General Jackson with a force of 120,000 mon, when the latter was within only eight miles of his outposts, in obedience to instructions, retreated at once. It is a noticeable fact, in this connection, that the latest despatches received from the army were dated on Monday last.

on Monday last.

[From the New York Tribune.]

We received on Wednesday ovening the intelligence of the movements of the Army of Virginia, which we did not then think proper, but which to day we are at liberty to make public. The letter of our correspondent, who sends nothing for publication except by permission of General Pope, fully explains the retrograde movement of the army. At Oedar Mountain it was Jackson's purpose to break through Pope's lines, but he was foiled by the disposition which Pope had made of his forces, and by the bravery of Banks and his command. Beaten back with heavy loss, he now attempts to throw himself between McCleilan's army—which he has permitted to leave the James river unmolested that he might concentrate his whole force at this new point of attack—and Gen. Pope's army, with the hope, perhaps, of annihilating each in whole force at this new point of attack—and Gen. Pope's army, with the hope, perhaps, of annihilating each in turn. But he has to deal with an adversary as quick and as fertile in resources as himself. Pope, by a well-conducted retreat, is still keeping in Jackson's front, and does not mean te permit him to turn his flank. He moves steadily forward with his face to his foe, ready always, we may be confident, for an attack if Jackson ventures, or has already ventured to make one. Every hour that the two armies continue in these relative positions renders Jackson's undertaking the more hazardons and increases Pope's chance of successful resistance; for every step taken brings them nearer to Burnside with every step taken brings them nearer to Burnside with his command, and such portions of the Army of the Po-tomac as may have already reached Fredericksburg. We

tomac as may have already reached Fredericksburg. We may expect to hear, any hour, of a bloody battle, but we confidently hope to announce another victory.

[From the New York Times.]

The city was profoundly agitated resterday by rumors of disaster the attening the army in Virginia. The Government, controlling the telegraph, prevented the press from receiving any news through that medium, but did not prevent private parties from obtaining, by the help of cipher, full intelligence of all that was occurring. These reports, passing from mouth to mouth, and exacerated cipher, full intelligence of all that was occurring. These reports, passing from mouth to mouth, and exaggerated at every transmission, created a serious panio, which the absence of any different intelligence from the lines served to augment. Against these svils, the product of official errors, we are unable to guard the public, as we are also unable to lay before it that correct intelligence which would aliay apprehension. We can only say that up to the moment the paper goes to press there has been no encounter between the Enion and rebel forces in Virginia, and that Washington is not in danger.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

Movements of Col. Coffee—He is Reported Crossing the Osage. From the Springfield (Mo.) Journal, August 12] Last week an expedition numbering, we believe, about, 30 men, (including two companies of raw militia) under command of Major Montgomery, of the 6th Missouri cavalry, started in pursuit of Colonel Coffee, who was known to have entered the State, and to be going northward. on Wednesday Major Montgomery came up with and unihilated a small portion of the rebel band near Monanninated a small portion of the rebel band near Mon-tevallo, Vernon county The rebels numbered thirty-five, formed on a high point of land, and when they saw our forces coming, mistook them for their own men—the two companies of State militia not being in uniform. When within about forty yards of them Sfajor Mont-gomery ordered his men to fire upon them, which was done, resulting in the killing of from thirteen to seven-teen rebels, and the capture of about the same number. among the latter, one captain and one sergeant. It is said that out of the whole company not more than four or five escaped.

Not one of our men was hurt by the fire of the Secesh, but one of Captain Coleman's men (militia) had his shoulder broken from the fall of his horse. A ball grazed

Major Montgomery's shoulder, cutting his coat, but We gather the above particulars from a member of one We gather the above particulars from a member of one of the companies engaged. The prisoners taken in the fight, together with a few others captured on the route, arrived in this place on Friday last.

The two companies of State militis returned here en Saturday morning. They report that Colonel Coffee, with his command, when last heard from, had crossed the Casge river, and was encamped two miles north of the river and about ten miles above Osceola, near the town of Taberville. They left Montgomery at Stockton, Cedar county. Re is still in pursuit of Coffee, and, with the reinforcements which he will undoubtedly receive, is in a fair way to capture the whole pack. Tennitements which he will undubtedly receive, is in a fair way to capture the whole pack.

Where is he going? is a question more easily asked than answered. It is certainly a daring and bold movement, but if he succees in 'getting back to Arkansas somebody will be to blame, that's all. REREL ROUT NEAR FORSYTHE.

REBEL ROUT NEAR FORSYTHE.

It having been ascertained that there was a considerable rebel camp near Forsythe, it was determined to break it up. Accordingly a detachment of men from the post at Ozark were placed under the command of Capt. Birch, of the 14th M. S. M., who immediately started on the expedition, and some time before day on Monday morning, the 4th inst, came upon the camp three miles this ride of Forsythe.

Not suspecting danger, the robels were all fast asleep, and were taken completely by surprise. The camp was charged, and the robels took to their heels like a flock of frightened sheen, some with their shirt tails streaming frightened sheep, some with their shirt tails streaming out behind, and others in their drawers, leaving tents, clothing, horses, and rigging, arms, and a great deal of important correspondence behind. A few were killed and a few taken prisoners.

Major Clifford, who, it will be recollected, came up with a flag of truce from McBride, a short time since, lost his coat and pants, taking to the brush on double-quick time, in his shirt-tail. After destroying the camp, and burning what they could not bring away with them, the "boys" returned to Ozark with their booty, highly elated at the success of the expedition.

The Battle of Lone Jack. From the St. Louis Republican, 20th.] [From the St. Louis Republican, 20th.]

Up to the hour of going to press this morning we have received nothing of an official character from headquarters in regard to the fight on Friday beyond Sedalia, in which a small force of the State troops were overpowered and captured by a large band of rebels. By passingers, however, on the Pacific Ratiroad we have various rumors, seme of which locate the fight at Lone Jack, a small place on the eastern border of Jackson county, fifteen or twenty miles southwest of Lexington. Here, it is said, a force of State troops belonging to the regiments of Cols. Phillips and Crittenden, and numbering about eight hundred men, were surprised by a rebel force comprising the respective gangs of Quantil, Hays, Hughes, and other guerilla chiefs, all under the command of Col. Coffee, and numbering about three thousand men.

Though the State troops were unprepared for the conflict, they made a most gallant and desperate resistance.

flict, they made a most gallant and desperate resistance.
They had two pieces of artillery, for the possession of which there ensued a most bloody struggle, in which Mejor Foster of the State troops, a most gallant and meritorious officer, was mortally wounded. The artillery, finally, fell into the hands of the guerillas, but the they, many, ten into the hands of the guernas, but the two pieces were spiked before their capture, and will not prove very valuable prizes to tre rebels.

The result was the defeat of the State troops, with a loss of about two hundred in killed, wounded, and missing. These are substantially the reports brought by passengers on the Pacific Ballroad. From headquarters passengers on the Facure Autrost. From near darrows, we gain nothing more definite than that they are mainly correct.

In regard to the thousand-and-one rumors prevalent in the city yesterday, we learn from official sources some facts which will tend to also the public excitement. The report that the Halleck Guards, of this city, were in the fight, is totally untrue. They had not, up to yester with large reinforcements, and is expected to hold the place against all odds. Sedalia, although threatened by the rebel gang, is in sace against all occa.

Sedalia, although threatened by the rebel gang, is in cood hands, and will be retained by the State forces.

The rebels have probably run the length of their rope, and the length of their rope. ed, if we mistake not the signs of the t mes, will in a few days be as thoroughly cleaned out of Jackson, John-son, Lafayette, and surrounding counties, as they have been in Northeast Missouri.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SHEFFIELD SPEECH—RENBY:-D. PALMERSTON'S SHEFFIELD SPRECH—RENHW-ED DECLARATION OF NON-INTERVENTION.

On the evening of the 8th of August, the Mayor of Shiffield gave a sumptuous bauquet, in the Outler's Hell, to the members of the Corporation and several distinguished strangers. Among the guests were Lord Palmerston, and the Borough members, Mr. Roebuck, and Mr. Hedfield.

After the usual loyal toasts, the Mayor proposed "The Health of Lord Palmerston," which was received with much enhusissm. Health of Lord Palmerston," which was received with much enthusiasm.

Lord Palmerston, in responding; said he felt deeply the kind manifestations of welcome which he had met with on entering the town. In any case it would have been most gratifying to hem to experience such a testimony of goodwill and approval from such a community, but that testimony was doubly valuable when he saw on each side of him proofs of the sound indement and discrimination of the people of Sheffield in the persons of their representatives, Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Haffield. [Okeers.] Nothing could be more interesting to those who were charged with the conduct of public affairs than to visit these great seats of industry, to see in the first place the men who, by their energy, intelligence, and integrity had amassed large fortunes, which exposed them not to the jealousy or the envy of their neighbors, but won for them their universal approbation and respect; to see, also, others who were still struggling in the same, honorable pursuits, and who were destined, perhaps, some day to others who were still struggling in the same, honorable pursuits, and who were deathined, perhaps, some day to overtake these who had gone before them; and not less gratifying was it to see those steady and honest working-classes, the strength and stamina of the country. [Cherrs.] Our manufacturing and commercial prosperity was the result of our free institutions, and it had of late, also, been peculiarly, increased by the practical application of the principles of free trade. * * * While, however, they surveyed with pride and gratification the productive industry of the kingdom, the wealth which it created, and the spirit of enterprise and intelligence which everywhere appeared; on the other hand, they could not but feel deeply grieved at the sufferings unhappily inflicted upon a portion of the industrial classes by causes beyond our control: [Hear, hear.] Yet, greatly as they admired the manly fortitude with which it had been endured; anxious as they must all be to relieve it, he was persuaded that the good sense of the people of England, and the proper feelings of the sufferers themselves, must acknowledge that the Government were wise in not endeavoring to aim at the relief of that distress by measures of war, which, so far from mitigating, would only have aggravated the duty to advise their sovereign to preserve a strict and rigid neutrality in that most unhoppy conflict now raging in North America. [Cheers.] It was indeed painful to witness the loss of life, the westing of treasure, and other sad concomitants of that unfortunate contest; but; greatly as we might ourselves each the better on the other side of the Atlantic suffering much wretchedness, greatly as we might ourselves which became this country, and that it had received, and would continue to receive, the approval and senction of the British people. [Cheers.] All would be per that these wills must have an end; all must hope that better feelings and, more charitable sentiments might make way on the other side of the Atlantic, and although hithert pursuits, and who were destined, perhaps, some day to overtake those who had gone before them; and not less THE BATTLES BEFORE RICHMOND. To the Editor of the London Times:

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FROM HAVANA AND MEXICO. Failure of Diplomacy with Juarez—Capture of Two American Vessels by the French—Skedaddle to Havana—The Slave Trade—Departure of Blockade-Runners.

Departure of Blockade-Runners.

Vera Cruz, August I.

Three days ago I forwarded you's letter by a sailingvessel, bound direct for New York, in which I gave you
the effect of the news of the failure of the English and
American treaties upon the Juarez party. From later
advices received from the capital, I am still more persuaded that the news of these diplomatic failures will
have a disheartening effect upon the Liberals there, and
for a time be a fatal blow to the influence of General Doblado, and entirely annihilate the importance of the Hom.
Thomas Corwin and Sir Charles Wyke. The tendency
of these changes will be to give the French the mastery
again in the diplomatic field, even with the Juarez party,
who act more from fear than sympathy in the present
crisis. The late news will much affect the new elections
for deputies, and it seems clear that Doblado must give who act more from fear than sympathy in the present crisis. The late news will much affect the new elections for deputies, and it seems clear that Doblado must give way to some one else. General Comonfort is being looked to as a leader, and it seems very probable he will arrive at that point very soon. Sheuld a war Congress be elected, some other person will have the reins of the Government; but as this party would soon give way. Comonfort will stand the best chance of becoming the leader of a moderate party. He has so far played his game carefully, with the view, no doubt, of getting back into the Presidential chair. The French occupation, however, is likely to interfere with his plans, unless the favor their projects of pacifying the country—a thing he is very apt to do.

In the letter sent three days ago, I informed you that the bleckade of Tampico had resulted in the taking of two Mexican vessels, now lying in this port to be adjudged; that the news from France had caused great activity here in the preparations for the new troops; that the guerillas have become mere bands of robbers, condemned by the liberal General Llave; a party of them at Medellin had been surprised, and two of the prisonera have been hanged in the alameda of this place; also that the work on the railroad has been recommenced, with every prospect of its now going forward without interruption; and that a large convoy of empty wagons had arrived from Orizaba to take provisions to that? Place, where a scarcity still prevails. Since that date the French have captured two more (American) vessels at Tampico, so that we have four now in port.

The extraordinary from the capital arrived yesterday, and brings dates to the 28th uit. The Mexican journals speak loud for war. The affair at Puebla grows greater and greater in importance every day in the eyes of the Mexicans, and they are to-day, in their own conception, the greatest warriors in Christendom. They will no doubt make a stand either at Puebla or the capital.

HAYANA. Avgust 16.—A great deal of amusement, and at the same time disgust, is entertained for the great number of "able-bodied citizens of the United States" liable to draft, who reached here by the Columbia, in liable to draft, who reached here by the Columbia, in order to avoid serving their country in time of need. Had these cowardly fellows only thought for a moment they would easily have seen that their chances were a thousand times better in the States of saving their worthless lives than by emigrating to Havana at this sickly season, when "Yellow Jack" stalks abroad in his very worst form, only looking, for such subjects as they are; and the sincere, though perhaps uncharitable, wish of the loyal natives of this place is that he may not be long in pointing them out as his victims. Seriously, the season in Havana has hardly ever been so sickly, and fagitives will find in Yellow Jack a worse enemy to contend with than even Jeff Davis.

The slave trade, strange to say, is by no means dult, notwithstanding the great number of vigilant oruisers.

The slave-trade, strange to say, is by no mesns dell, notwithstanding the great number of vigilant cruisers around here. A full and lively cargo of negroes were landed within twenty five miles of Havana, some four hundred in number, from a bark commanded by an American. There is no doubt as to the truth of this, as I have the news from one of the owners of the cargo of slaves, who is, of course, quite jubilant over his snocess. He says that they passed within five miles of the Moronight before last, and they landed within twenty miles the next morning at daylight, all safe.

The rebel steamer Matagorda leaves Havans for some rebel port to morrow, and in two or three days the Rusk and California leave here, all with valuable miscellaneous cargoes, for the same praiseworthy (?) object—namely, adding and abetting treason of the most dammable kind that over blotted civilization. They will, it is said by parties ("who know," make for either Mobile, Ala, or Charleston, S. O, most likely the former port, as the Cuba, which sailed from here some time since, ran in all right: Arms, ammunition, and medicines, form the bulk of the cargo. They will make fine prizes for whoever may catch them. They will make fine prizes for whoever may catch them

STATIONS OF OUR MEN-OF-WAR.-At Port Royal—United States steamers Henry Andrews, Yalpa-raiso, Planter, flag-ship Wabash, liner Vermont, sleam gunboar Keystone State, steam gunboat Alabama, At Stone Inlet-Steam gunboat Pawnee, steam gunbat Ottawa, steamer Ellen.

At Charleston—Steamer James Adger, steamer Augusta, steam gunboat Marblehead, steamer Bienville, steamer Flag, coryette Vandalla, gunboat Paul Jones, besks Fernandina and Onward, schooner Blunt, steam gunboat Huron.

At Warsaw Inlet.—Gunboat Sabago, gunboat Seneca.

At St. Simon's Steamer Florida, steamer Madgie,
steamer Patroon, steamer J. P. Hale, steamer Western At St. John's—Eteamer Uncas, steamer F. B. Hale.
At Ossabaw—Steam gunboat Unadilla, steam gunboa Pembina
At Fernandina—Dawn, Sumpter.
At Mosquito Island—Steamer South Carolina.
The efficers and crows of all these vessels are to

THE BOUNTIES IN BHODE ISLAND ... GOVERN Sprague has called a special session of the Rhode Island Legislature, to meet at Providence on Tuesday next, to take into consideration the difficulties, in which the sys-

tem of bounties has involved recruiting in that State, and Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1862.

There is not much demand for any of the leading articles, and prices are without any material change. Quercitron Bark comes forward slowly, and 1st No. 1 is selling at \$32.50 \$\$ ton. Breadstuffs are unchanged. Figur, Wheat, and Corn, the receipts are light. Candles—There is very little doing. Coal is in fair demand. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses, there is no change. Cotton is unsettled, and rather lower. Drugs and Dyes, very lixtic doing. Fruit, there is rather more doing. Fish are quiet, and prices the same as last quoted. In Freights there is very little doing. The Iron market continues very firm. Naval Stores are very scarce and high. Oils, there is no change. Provisions, the demand is rather better. Rice is unchanged. Salt is firmly held.

The Flour market is very quiet; the only sales reported are 4.25,000 bbls for export at \$5. for superfine, \$5.50 for Western extra; 600 bbls Lancaster oo. extra family sold at \$5.75, and fancy brands; at from \$6.500 ft bbl for fency brands, according to quality. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately within the range of \$5 for superfine up, to \$6.500 ft bbl. Bys Flour is selling in a small way at \$3.500 ft bbl. Bys Flour is selling in a small way at \$3.500 ft bbl. Corn Meal is dual; small sales are making at \$3.12 ft as 25 ft bbl for Pennsylvania Meal.

WHEAT.—There is a good demand for prime dry lot at full rates; sales comprise about 45,000 bus good and

WHEAT.—There is a good demand for prime dry lots at full rates; sales comprise about 45,000 bus good and prime Western and Pennsylvania red at \$1.2201.31 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bus; Southern do at \$1.3201.35, and white at from \$1.35\times1.35\times1.50 \$\psi\$ bus; a choice lot of Kentucky sold at \$1.52\times1.50 \$\psi\$ bus; a choice lot of Kentucky sold at \$1.52\times1.50 \$\psi\$ bus; a choice lot of Kentucky sold at \$1.62\times1.50 \$\psi\$ bus; a choice lot of \$\psi\$ coming in; sales resolved about 3,000 bus at \$00 for old \$\psi\$ coming in; sales resolved bus at \$00 for prime Penna, fellow affoat, and \$30,000 bus at \$40 for prime Penna, fellow affoat, and \$30 in store; some inferior sold at \$600. Outs are steady, and about \$25,000 bus sold at \$38.400 for new Delaware, and \$52 \$\psi\$ bus for old Penna. PBOVISIONS.—There has been very little doing this week, and very few changes to notice; sales of 600 bbls Western and city-packed Mess Pork at \$11.50æ12. City-packed Mess Beef, sells in lots, for-ships' stores, at \$15.00.12. City-packed Mess Beef, sells in lots, for-ships' stores, at \$15.05. also also mand for Hams; sales at 7% as \$2 cfor plain, and 9æ de mand for Hams; sales at 7% as \$2 cfor plain, and 9æ at 46æ4, c, cash and short time. Green Meats—There is, very little stock here; sales of 100 to Hams, in pickle, at 606\(\) 0. Sides \$0.5\(\) c, and Shoulders at 3% at \$2 \text{ fig. } \) Lard—The receipts are light, and holders firm in their views; sales of 400 bbls and tos at 9% c, and 400 kegs at 9% c, oash and 60 days. Butter continues very dull; sales of 200 pkgs solid-packed at 8% 100% c, and roll at 10æ12c; 50 kegs. Western Reserve dairy sold at 14% c. Cheese—Prices are firm at the advance noted last week; sales of New York at 8% \$200. Eggs are selling at \$200 cff. for Pig Iron, and a steady inquiry; sales of 500 tons No. 1 Anthracite at \$24,4 months, and No. 2 \$23. The last Anthractic at \$22,4 months, and No. 2 \$25. The last sale of Scotch Fig. was at \$26.\$\text{#F}\$ ton, but there is very little offering. In Bleoms no change. The rolling mills throughout the country are generally well supplied with orders for merchant and rallroad bars. Lead—There is very little stock, here, and holders are very firm at \$1 cash for Galens. Copper remains without change, and the sales of both English Sheathing and Yellow Metal are unimportant. unimportant.

OANDLES are steady, with limited sales of all descriptions. Adamantine range from 15% to 17c, 4 months.

COAL.—There is no falling off in the activity noted COAL.—Later is no laming on in the activity noted for some time past, and a large fleet of vessels has been loading at Bichmond for the supply of the Government flotilla. The shipments Eastward are limited, owing to the scarcity of suitable vessels and the high rates of vessels. freight.

COFFEE.—The market is dull, there being very little freight.

COFFEE.—The market is dull, there being very little frequiry, and, prices are unchanged. Sales of 200, bags, including Rio at 21 022c, and Laguayra at 23 4c, cash.

COTTON.—The market continues nearly bare of supplies, although the demand is extremely limited and prices are rather lower. Sales of 150 bales Uplands, at 46 048c, cash, for low grade to good middling quality.

DRUGS.—AND DYRS.—There is very little idoing; among the sales we notice Scok Ash at 23 05 4c. Orange Shellac at 80 085c; Camphor at \$1.30, and Quicksilver at 60c, cash.

FISH are but little inquired after; sales of old. No. 1 Mackerel, in store, at \$5 08.25, new do \$10 25; No. 2 at \$6.50, new do at \$1.77 08.25, and 3s at \$6.25 4b bl. to \$2.50, as in quality. to \$2.50, as in quality.

FRUTE.—A cargo of Oranges and Lemons has mostly
that wharf at \$3.75 \$\displays \text{box, as in} been disposed of from the wharf at \$3.75 \$7 box, as in quality. About 1,000 boxes French Lemons sold at \$4.5 Lemons roll at \$4 more offering. We quote Flour at 8a 6d 688 9d; Grain at 12½ 613d, and heavy goods at 35 237s. The last engagement to Ireland with Grain was 12½ d \$\forall \text{ bushel.} \text{ To New Orleans we quote at 250 67 foot; \$1.25 \$\forall \text{ bls,} \text{ and \$\$8\$ \$\forall \text{ ton.}\$ To Boston the rates are firm at 250 for ur. 6c for Grain, 6c for measurement goods, and \$2.7 for Pig Iron.
GINSENG.—A sale of 6,000 lbs clarified on terms not made public.
GUANO is held firmly at the late advance; sales of
Peruvian at \$72@75 \$\psi\$ ton for large and small lots.
HOPS are held firmly, but the demand is limited; sales
of first-sort Eastern and Western at 18@22c \$\psi\$ h.
LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing for the LUMBER.—There is a fair business doing for succession, but prices are unchanged; the receipts have fallen off. One cargo Southern Yellow Pine Sap Boards sold at \$14 \$\psi\$ M.

MOLAPSES—The market continues very quiet; MOLAPSES—The market continues very quiet; Clayed Cuba selling slowly at 270300, and Muscovado at 290356 & gallon, usual terms.

NAVAL STORES—The market is bare of supplies of all kinds; small eales of Rosin are making at \$14018 for No. 2. Tar is scarce, and Pitch is beld at \$16018. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry; sales in lots. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry; sales in lots. Spirits Turpentine meets a limited inquiry; sales in lots. OILS.—Prices of Fish Oils are firmer, with a steady demaid. Linesed Oil is in moderate request at 902 weight, and 920936 measure; Lard Oil ranges from 78 to 80c for No. 1 winter; and 700730 for summer. The receipts of Petroleum from the West are large; sales of cude at 11014c exclusive of packages, and refuned at 29 co 346 49 gallon.

PLASTER _The last sale of soft was made at \$2.75 PLASTER—The last sale of soft was made at \$2.75 Pton.

BIOE—There is very little Carolina here, 100 bags per Kangaroo sold at \$6.37 % cash.

SALT—There have been no further arrivals or sales of Liverpool; one cargo Turk's Island sold at about 31c Privals.

SEKDS—The receipts of Cloverseed are light. Small seles are making at \$4.75.65.12%. New Timothy is arriving more freely, and selling at \$1.75. Flaxesed is worth \$1.80.62.39 but, and selling at \$1.75. Flaxesed is worth \$1.80.62.39 but, and selling at \$1.75. Flaxesed is worth \$1.80.62.39 but, and selling at \$1.75. Flaxesed is worth \$1.80.62.39 but, and selling at \$1.75. Flaxesed is worth \$1.80.62.39 but, and selling at \$1.75. Flaxesed is \$1.75. Flaxesed is

and Greens are limited:

TrAS ste-beid in many out the sales of total and Greens are limited:

TrOBACOO.—There is very little Kentucky leaf here, and the stock of manufactured is exhausted; prices are till tending upward.

WOOL.—The activity we have noticed for some time puet still continues, and some holders have put up their prices 1630 \$\psi\$ th: