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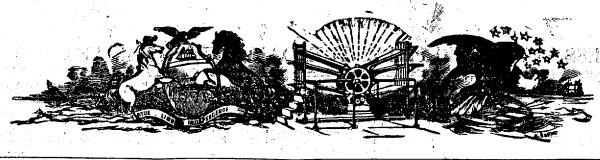
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VOL. 7.—NO. 9. PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

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Where he presents to former patrons and the public as advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equalif not superior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and SDWAED P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the h lower than any other first-class est BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50.

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MILITARY FURNISHERS,
1917-tf No. 418 AECH STEEET. Philadelphis A BMY HATS, ARMY HATS. ADOLPH & KEEN; No. 62 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia Manufacturers of all kinds of FELT HATS,

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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS. ALSO, MARUFACTURER OF THE IMPROVED

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Are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

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Are prepared to execute all orders for their celebrated make of Shirts, on short notice, in the most satisfactory manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on sel-suifile principles, and surpass any other Shirt for nestaess of sit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder.

aess of sit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, Mo. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, If Four doors below the Continental

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IN EVERY VARIETY. IMITATIONS OF PEARL AND CORAL. J. O. FULLER: No. 713 CHESTNUT Street. VULCANITE BINGS.

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Agents for the sale of the
ORIGINAL HEIDSHECK & CO. CHAMPAGNE.
Offer that desirable Wine to the trade.
Atso. 1.000 cases fine and medium grades
EOEDEAUX CLARETS.
100 cases "Brandenberg Forers" COGNAC BRANDY.
Vintage 1843, bottled in France.
50 cases finest Tucken Oil, in fasks; 2 dozen in sale.
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60,000 Hayana Cigars, extra fine.
Most & Chandon Grand Vin Imperial, "Green Seal"

Onampagne.
Together with a fine assort adelra, Sherry, Fe24-ly MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, 1V1 &c., &c.
2.00 bbts Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late caught the fine assorted packages.
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2,500 hoxes Lubee, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.
150 bhis. new Mess Shad.
250 boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
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ial4-tr No. 146 North WHARVER.

OTTON SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS of all numbers and brands.

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A great variety of Ornamental Garden Vases in Terra dotta, classical designs, all sizes, and warranted to stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather, also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather, also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather. Also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather, also, Fancy Flower Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather, also, Fancy Flower Pots, Hanging Stand the weather also found the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress and the only man who formally proposed in Congress an

TUESDAY, AUGUST 11, 1863.

POLITICS IN OHIO. Vallandigham Beviewed Brough and Pugh on the Crittenden Compromise— Senator Sherman.

pond cuce of The Press,] PORTSMOUTH, Ohio, August 3, 1863. As the pomination of the traitor Vallandigham by he, rebel sympathizers of Onio as their candidate for lovernor, has given a national interest to the preent campaign in this State, I enclose the following etter from a prominent Democrat of Ohio, now in he army, as one instance among thousands showing how the Democratic soldiers of this State spura as an insult Vallandigham's nomination. Mr. Pearce was editor of a Democratic paper in ap. adoining county to this previous to the war, and just before entering the army, he had served as a Democratic member of the Ohio Legislature. He was an ardent supporter of Douglas and as Litterly opport o the Republicans. No one was quicker to cry

o the Marthur Democrat.

editing the Mearthur Democrat.

A SOLDIER'S VIEWS—LETTER FROM A.

PEAROE, FORMERLY OF THE MEARTHUR

PEAROE, FORMERLY OF THE MEARTHUR DEMOURAT.

(From the Mcarthur Register]

Myrrensanoro, June 12, 1893.

Myr Drar Wirs: Yours of last Sunday came to hand yeareday. It was a very Welcome epistle, except the information as to Copperheadism. I hope it won't "strike in." If they were down here for a few months they would be as big "Abolitionists" as any Liemocrat in the army. As to the resistance to conscription, you may reat assured that, if resisted at all, it will either be by the ignorant tools of such men as Olds and Vallandigham, or by men who are vile traitors to their country. It makes me so mad when I think of those infernal traitors at home asseming to be the Democrate party, that I am afraid I swar considerable. I meet old Democrats every day who feel just as I do. We have one consolation left us. I wis fall we shall take great pleasure in saying at the sallot box what we think of the Copperbeads. If Vallandigham gets a vote in the army body her because be other party mominates some-evening who told me that a teagram was received stating that we vair was mominated. It is a burning oliginace upon the country to allow such a man to run for constable, let alone for Governor the great crasts in the Degislative while I was a member. Said be, "I have almost lost my religion since I heard that Val was nominated." It eternally damns the politicians who brought it about. They may thrive for a little while, but their triumphs will be shottlived.

As to the onsense about making this a war to abolish slavery, the effect of a war-to-

thrive for a little while, but their triumphs will be short lived.

As to the nonsense about making this a war to abolish slavery, the effect of a war in this country (the South) is to that end. We can't afford to let the rebels have three millions of hands to build their forta, and raise their corn and flour, repair their, rallroads, run their shops, etc., because it would be suicidal for us to do so. We should be great fools not to make use of the property of rebels in any way that would do us the most good, and the rebels the most harm. The niggers that they have used against us were just as good as so many white men to them. They performed the work that number of white men would have had to do. The result is that they have been worth to the South about 600,000 soliciers. The United States have been prevented, for one year past, from crushing this rebellion because the South has had six hundred thousand more soldlers to send to the army, leaving negroes to perform work at home which they would have been compelled to do but for the negrees.

I may safely say that there is no general contents have been arriving at Morris Island since the late fight, so that the atrenches indicates the late fight, so that the atrenches and so his own men and millious of the money of its content to other duties are completely wind the may read assured that the leavy ordines now trained and to be trained or Forts Sumptient with a same time curse the Government because its policy is to save both taxes and its own meaboly using the same weapons that the enemy have used against us! I know you have sense enough telese this matter in its true light outside.

policy is to save both taxes and its own member using the same weapons that the enemy have used against us! I know you have sense enough to see this matter in its true light, outside of party ranger and prejudice. Generals, in all ages of the world, invading an enemy's country in which were slaves, have freed them. Sometimes they have made captives of the inhabitants and sold them as slaves; but this is no longer tolerated in civilized warfare. It is no new thing, you see, and the leading Copperheads know it; but they are in collusion with Jeff Davis & Co., and desire to create war at homecand their policy is to deserve the people in the Morth just in the same way that the Secession leaders fooled the poor white people of the Southingto rebellion.

I guess I have written enough on this stuffent. I would not have said a word, but for the news of the nomination for Governor of a man was personally know wanted the South to go out of all thron peaceably; was willing that the Union Again to broken up without an effort to save it, intentine attenued about the southern Secession devils.

My respects to all my friends.

A PEARCE.

THE CRITTENDEN COMPROMISE MR. It is m every day occurrence for the Copperhade to repeat the stale charge about the Republicans being responsible for the war, "because they did not vote for the Crittenden Compromise." The continue of the luded men, who do not read and think for themof such traitors as Vallandigham and Pugh, actually accept this as truth. In a speech delivered by Mr. Brough, in Dayton, on the 4th ult., the following passage occurred:

"But you want peace. So do I. Will any man tell me how you are going to get it? [A voice—Fight for it.?] That's a sensible answer; but I want to know if you have any other way. I want to me Democratic friend to answer."

A Voice—"The Crittenden Compromise."

Mr. Brough—"Why didn't you take it down in Charleston? [Applanse and laughter.] But what is the Crittenden Compromise? What is it but bringing slavery throughout the whole country? They had the power to pass the Crittenden Compromise in Congress, if they had stood and fought for it. The Peace Congress offered it, but they refused it. I tell you, they would not take the Crittenden Compromise to day, and if you argue thus, you are keeping the word of promise to the ear, but breaking it to the hope."

Now let us see how Mr. Pugh disposes of this. In

a speech he delivered in Washington, Ohio, on the 25th ult, he said:

"I was once a strong friend of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Mr. Douglas leading off in that great principle, was sustained by the whole of the Democratic party. He proposed, for the sake of the Union, to give up that favorite idea, and the whole Democratic party abandoned it for the purpose of introducing into the Constitution the Critical Democracy rallied to the support at that critical hour!

hour!
"Who defeated it? Mr. Brough says it was defeated by the Senators from the Cotton States. I
would not say that Mr. Brough designed to misrepresent this ease. He undoubtedly took the facts
at second hand. He is, doubtless, unintentionally
mistaken. mistaken.
"I was in Congress at the time, and I do know that
the only difficulty was that the Republicans would
not support it. Not a single Republican voted for it
in the Senate; and on, the other hand, it cannot be
shown that a single Secssionist voted against it." It is humiliating to see men like Mr. Pugh, for the sake of carrying a point in the cause of treason, seek to mislead and deceive the people by resorting to such contemptible subterfuge to this. Now, what are the facts in this case? In reply to the charge of Mr. Brough, that the Senators of the Cotton

States are responsible for the defeat of the Crittenden Compromise, Mr. Pugh says, "Not so. The Republicans are responsible for its defeat. They voted against it; and, on the other hand, it cannot be shown hat a single Secessionist voted against it." No, of course not, Mr. Pugh; but, on the "other hand," can it not be shown that while the advocates of the Crittenden Compromise had a majority in the Senate, and could have passed it without the votes of the Republicans, it was defeated because six Senators from the Cotton States sat in their seats while the ballot was laken, and refused to vote?

See Congressional Globe, 2d session, 36th Congress,

part 1, page 409. The call of the year and nays just before the vote on substituting the Clark amendment for the Crittenden Compromise showed the Republican vote to be 25, and the Opposition vote 30. Thus indicating a majority of five for the Opposition. Immediately after, the vote on the Clark proposi-tion stood, yeas 25, nays 23. Six Senators from Cotton States sat in their seats and refused to vote viz: Benjamin, of Louisians; Hemphill and Wig-fall, of Texas; Iverson, of Georgia; Johnson, of Arkansas; and Slidell, of Louisiana. The advocates and apologists of treason in Ohio must be driven to close quarters, when they find it necessary to distort the authentic record of Congress, as Mr. Pugh has done in this case.

HON. JOHN SHERMAN ON VALLAN-At a Union meeting held in Delaware, Ohio, or he 28th ult., Hon. John Sherman delivered one of the ablest speeches of his life. His review of Vallandigham's course in Congress is so searching and overwhelming, that I cannot resist sending it to The Press. Truly, Sherman lifts the cloak from the trai-tor, and leaves exposed to the indignant gaze of all true Union men the ghastly hypocritical grin of treason, in all its corruption and deformity. VALLANDIGHAM IN CONGRESS. I have thus far only attended to the acts of Mr. Vallandigham for which he was arrested by Gen. Burnside, because this arrest undoubtedly induced this nomination. The leaders in this movement lever would have ventured upon it, but that they hoped to conceal his infamous record under a clamor about illegal arrests. They knew the sensitive citizens, and, under a pretence that these rights are of Mr. Vallandigham. A served as a member of Congress with him during his entire term. He was the

intimate friend and associate, personal and political. of the leaders of this rebellion. You will look in vain for any word from him of reproof, discouragement, or dissent to any act of theirs in the progress of this rebellion. He defended all the intrigues in Kansas. The reputed invasion by armed Missouri mobs—the frauds, violence, murder, and crime with which these same rebels sought to overcome freemen in Kansas—the infamous laws of a bogus legislature—the attempt to establish a pro-slavery Constitution by election frauds-all these acts were defended and excused by him. He applauded and joined in the many threats of disunion uttered in both Houses of Congress before Mr. Lincoln was elected. During the memorable session that followed Mr. Lincoln's election, and when these rebels, encouraged by the imbecility of Mr. Buchanan, were seizing forts, armories, custom houses, killing and robbing our citizens, Mr. Vallandigham defended and excused them. He was with them in consulta-tion, co-operated with them, was a party to all their plans, and encouraged them more than any other Northern man in acts of open war. He was the first and the only man who formally proposed in Con-

digbam's that was not approved by the leaders in this rebellion. The only difference afterward was that they took up arms boldly to overthrow the Go ernment, while he availed himself of the position [From the London Daily News.] as a member of Congress from Ohio, to sap and unermine the authority of the Government, and thus more effectually aid the rebels than by sharing their

langers in the field.

When the extra session of Congress met in July, 861, party lines had disappeared, the people of the loyal States were acting heartily together in defence of the capital' then beleaguered by hostile armies. Where was Mr. V. then! No political dispute about the conduct of the war bad then arisen; when Crittenden and Johnson, Union men of the South and the North, Democrats of the South and the North were voting heartily together in founding measures of defence. What was then the course of Mr. Vallandigham! He was active and spoke frequently, but not one word against the rebels then in arms around the capital, but arraignment after arraignment, accusation after accusation against the constituted authorities. The record will show that five men at this session were espe cially prominent in opposition to every sure of offence or defence-Breckingdge, of the Senate, and Burnett, Ben Wood, Reid, Norton, and Vallandigham, of the House, Since then, Breckinridge, Reid, and Burnett, have joined the rebel ser-

York riots, and our Demogratic friends propose to make the other Governor of Ohio. [Ories." Shame, shame."] You will not find his vote recorded in favor of any measure of national defence or any appropristion for the support of the army. I have before me. the record of the vote on the bill to authorize a national loan, taken on the 18th day of July, 1861. Those who voted in the negative on this important bill were Burnett, Norton, Reid, Wood, and Vallandisham. Is not a man known by the company he During Morgan's raid through our country, his cut throats murdered unarmed citizens, robbed and -burnt stores and residences, and shouted for Vallan-

digham. Politically, the raid will have a good effect in Southern Ohio. It made the scale many a Copperhead's eyes. Vallandigham will be buried beyond resurrection by the Union men o Ohio in October next. Yours truly, A. McF. CHARLESTON. New York, August 10.-A private letter from

Morris Island, dated August 5, says:
"It is just reported here that a reinforcement of between seven and eight thousand troops have arrived outside, and they are to be landed to night on the south end of Folly island."

A letter received by a naval officer here, from a friend in the Navy Department, says: "The policy of the Government in regard to iron-clad vessels is

friend in the Navy Department, says: "The policy of the Government in regard to iron-lad vessels is said to be about to undergo a change here. I understand that turrets a self-deforth to be done away with. So far as New York, is concerned, it is decided to remove Chief-Digitage Stimers, and to send in his place Chief? Engines w.m. K. King, one of the ablest officers in the engineer corps, and who was spoken of for the office of chief engineer of the navy." Mr. King is now in Cincinnati.

DEPARTURE OF TRANSPORTS.

The United States steamer Union sailed from the Southwest Spit yesterday for Pensacola, carrying an immense cargo of stores, provisions, and ammunition, and a large mail for that portion of the fleet crusing in the neighborhood of Florida. The United States steamer Newbern, recently the United States, sailed last evening for Charleston, taking also a large cargo of necessaries for Admiral Dahlgren's squadron. These vessels take out several officers and some hundreds of seamen for different memodas on the content of the interest of the South Atlantic fleet will be forwarded in zelew days from the navy yard, where transports are now fitting out. GREAT FEAT IN NAVAL ORDNANCE.

within the past few days there have arrived at the Brooklyn navy yard two two-hundred-pound of the Brooklyn navy nave that there is a "ranforce," about the breech which materially strengthens them. The Parrott foundry has now a three-hundred-pound gun riding, and naval circles anticipate its successful operation. One of the iron-clads attached to the South Atlantic fleet under Admiral Dahlgren is said to be armed with a weapon of the latter kind, but which one is not known. The largest gun in the navy before the advent of this piece was the "Dahlgren" four hundred-and fifty-pounder, which required thirty-five pounds of powder.

Guns are now in course of construction which will require sixty pounds of powder at a single discharge; and it is said that the armament of the Puritan and Dictator, Mr. Ericsson's fiew ocean iron-clads, will consist of pieces invented by that gentleman, each of which will be able to burst from seventy to eighty pounds of powder. While the size of the gun is increasing in magnitude every day in our navy, it is a fact worthy of notice that the number of men needed to work them is decreasing—four salors being able to handle a 15-inch gun more readily than twenty men could manage an old readily than twenty men could manage an old 32-pounder.

Another Privateer.

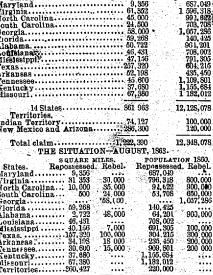
On the 27th of July the Bremen bark Prymont, Captain Von Hagen, arrived at New York from Montevideo, reporting that on the 22d of June, in latitude 26, longitude 37.11, he spoke the bark Conrad, of Philadelphia, who could not or would not give any satisfactory answers to his inquiries.

The captain of the Conrad said they were bound to Buenos Ayres, and would send a boat on board of the Bremen vessel. She had a brass cannon, and Captain Hagen, not liking her appearance, did not wait for the boat. Her subsequent movements showed she was not bound to Buenos Ayres, as she was steering in a northwesterly direction before the wind. At the time there were three-sail in company. The Conrad was at Buenos Ayres May 24, loading for New York, and when her movements were reported we remarked that in all probability she had been captured and converted into a privateer.

Our latest advices from Europe report that the Conrad was captured by the Alabama, and there is no doubt now that she is playing the part of Tacony No. 2.

The Conrad was a bark of 347 tons, built in 1850, at Philadelphia, and was commanded by Capt. Salisbury, and rated A 2.

Ship Talisman, Capt. Howard, burned by the Alabama, sailed from New York on the 2d of May, for Shanghae, with an assorted cargo. She was a fine, ship, of twelve hundred and thirty-seven tons register, built at Damariscotta, Me., in 1854, and was owned by Messrs. Crocker & Warren, of this city. Another Privateer.



Taking the content of the second of the Potental Assessment of the Potental

exc., where weaker men dare not. Let the Southern people have liberty to express their true sentiments, and they will attest that the rebellion was forced upon them at the mouth of the pistol and point of the bowie-knife, by a violent, desperate, bullying faction, and that a majority of them were always at heart loyal to the Union.—Tribune. The Revolution in Yucatan.

NRW YORK, August 10.—Advices from Yucatan tate that the town of Yucatan surrendered on July

EUROPE. The American Topic

(From the London Daily News.)

Those of our-cotemporaries who, up to the end of last week, continued to assert that the surrender of Vicksburg "ie at least not certain," must really learn to move a little faster, or their comments on the American war will scon be two or three mails in arrear. Before they have "recognized" the fall of Vicksburg we have the news not only that Port Hudson has unconditionally surrendered, but that part of Grant's victorious army under Gen. Sherman had marched against Gen. Johnston, defeated him in a pitched battle with heavy loss, and forced the only remaining Confederate force in the West into a piccipitate retreat. The news from the East does not in the least help to counterbalance the total collapse of the Confederacy on the Mississiph. Gen. Lee, instead of remaining north of the Potomac and defeating the Federal army by means of the large reinforcements he was said to have received, has hasfilly crossed the river, and is in full retreat toward Richmond. Nor is the latest intelligence from the centre of this wast alea of military operations at ward Attenment. Nor is the latest intelligence from the centre of this wast area of military operations at all more encouraging to the Confederate cause. General Brage appears not to have naused in his flight even at the intrenched camps of Chattanooga, which we have heef repeatedly told was impregnable, but is said to have retreated to Atlanta; a bunderd miles farther south. At the same time a Federal force has auddenly a peared before Charleston, and succeeded in establishing itself on the two islands which form ne south side of the harbor. There is, in fact, nothing to console the wounded feelings, or to miti-ate in any way the severe yet most righteous disgate in any way the severe yet most rightenus dis-appointment of those ardent friends of the Confede-racy who have cherished with desperate tenscity the humane and enlightened hope of seeing a great mil nafy power, based on slavery, successfully established in the New World. Novatione point only, but at ed in the New World. In the atone positions extending over more than a thousand miles, the Confederates are forced helplessly back. Sinche Mississlpp and in the West the war is virtually over, the end my's atronghold being captured, and his armies destroyed; while in the centre and in the East the only organized forces that atill keep together are in full refreat.

retreat.

We may fairly sek the Times what it now thinks of its silicest New York. They have shown (aot changed) their quality, and their exploits are chronicled by Mr. Reuter on the opposite page; what does our cotemporary think of them now? For three months the rufflans of New York, who choose to call themselves. Peace Democrats." have been the only party in the whole North for whom the Times has had a civil word to say. Their spirit has inspired its New York correspondent, and their owdy orstors have been extolled in its leading articles as the only wise and variotic men in the free States. orators have been extoned in the leading articles as the only wise and particlts men in the free States. Shunned and loathed by respectable Americans of every party, the leaders of these pretended "Peace Democrata" have figured in the columns of the Times as the only men who can save America, if that indeed be possible.

From the London Star. I
Again the friends of peace and freedom may rejoice and give thanks. Again we have news of victory that is the surest pressage of returning tranquility. The fall of Port Hudson has quickly followed that of Vicksburg. We have Southern authority for announcing its unconditionals surrender on the 9th of July. The whole length of the Union. Not only do its vessels traverse the great river numolested by Confederate batteries, but every place of importance on both banks is by this time occupied by Union troops.

The Mississippi has been lost to the Confederacy, not from want of fighting, but from want of fighting [From the London Star.1 by Union troops.

The Mississippi has been lost to the Confederacy, not from award of fighting, but from award of fighting men. Everything indicates the rapid exhension of Southern-resources. Johnston was unable to attempt anything sgainst Grant, and is now fleetry before Shermani. Bragg has been compelled by the like necessity to fall back rapidly from before Rosecraus. Both suffer heavy losses from capture and desertion as they go. Foreign even the greatest of the some manders and armies of the South exempt from this compulsion. We may be sure that nothing but a conscious inferiority of forces—a hopeless and permanent inferiority—would have induced Gen. Lee to return to Virginia without hazarding a battle. It will perhaps be said that the riots in New-York are an ample set off against the heaviest of the Confederate disasters. They will prove, we believe on the contrary, the seal and sentence of the doom which those disasters forbode. While we equally deplore and reprobate inta General Surface of the confederate disasters. They will prove, we believe on the contrary the seal and sentence of the doom which those disasters forbode. While we equally deplore and reprobate has developed to the compensating results. It is, but a symptom—the most violent but the most exhaustive—of the millady that would have exten out the heart of the Cunion licit had not, by repeated cruptions.

omiron. He had a med antimose of the down schedules probleghastical with a control of strategic hands of strategic hands are strained by the probleghastical with the most vicine that the control of the strate of the strained of the strai

VIEWS OF THE CONTINENTAL PRESS. In America the success of the Federals does not diminish; but the slavery party, reduced to the direst extremity, has made a last desperate effort in New York itself. A fortnight ago the Courrier des

I will not weary you with details of brigandage similar to those which I have sent you from time to time. They are all of the same character, carrying off men and girls (the former for ransom, the latter for a worse fate); the burning of grain and eatile; the interrupting the labors of the harvest, and shooting the work people. Brigandage is, in short, raging in some provinces, as might be expected at this season, but it is a healthy sign that the rich proprietors in Calabria are forming volunteer bands to put down the misoreants. One good result of their efforts has been the capture of a ferocious chief called Francesoo di Ceretula. The Government, too, which has hither-

mown chief, called Piccizelli, was arrested in the To lacity, was walking coolly in the most public streets
of Naples. A remarkable fact occurred here a few
lays since, which shows how necessary it is that the took to petty theft. The habit became s and human beings be slaughtered? The principles the same. These are all remedies for great of ences, and there are men ready enough so to counse and to follow the counsel. Were I to believe som

and to follow the counsel. Were I to believe some reports from Sicily, the island must be in a state of immense agitation; but I do not believe them. The fact is, I am given to understand that general tranquility prevails. A small band from Malta is said to have landed on the island of Pentellaris, and killed the guard, and many of the countries are unwilling to leave their homes; but the great centres of population are tranquil, and political agitation cannot be said to evist? ation cannot be said to exist."

centres of population are tranquil, and political agitation cannot be said to exist."

DISCOVERY OF THE SOURCES OF THE NILE.—
Captains Speke and Grant will not, it appears, be allowed to wear in peace the laurels which they have won with so much bravery and skill. Another claimant is in the field. Signor Miami, a Venitian, declares in letters recently published here that he feels himself obliged to destroy the happy illuston into which Captains Speke and Grant have fallen in supposing that they made the great discovery of the sources of the Nile, against which, says this gentleman, "I protest solemnly before all the world." Signor Miami is certainly deserving of some credit. He enjoys the confidence of the Viceroy, and under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the auspices of his late Hishness Said Pacha, under the support of his journey, which, he says, "if Captains Speke and Grant possessed they would not have talgen altogether a different river for the true Nile, unfortunately, they did not see." Signor Miami, with the concurrence of the Viceroy, proceeds by next mail to Loudon, in order to discous the question with Capts. Speke and Grant before the said publish a detailed account of my voyage and discoveries, together with my map of 1851, when geographers will be able to decide between Captains Speke and man important subject, Signor Miami should be heard; but, for the honor of England, I most sincerely hope that Capts. Speke and Grant will come off victorious.—Letter from Alexandria.

Juddical Alexandria.

off victorious.—Leller from Alexandria.

**Juddical Sargasm.—Last Wednesday Mr. Sergeant Dowling took his seat on the bench at the County Court, in apparent good humor. He did not exclaim, as at last month's sitting, "For God's sake, get us some air in this horrid hole! It's more like a lion's den, except that the lion is a very much sweeter anima?"—than what he did not specify, abruptly closing the sentence. Neither did he, on that occasion, call out, "Will you put a gag on that fellow's mouth! Will you ram a stick down his throat?", Yet he had not sat long before he observed, to a witness, "Your style lacks perspicuity, but you are not the only person who cannot express yourself intelligibly;" and almost immediately after, failing to get an answer to the question, "What is he?" said, "Are you an idiot justercaped from Bedam? Is he a sow-gelder or a bishop!" An agent life described as "a conduit pipe through which certain eloquence passed." A person who saked if, on an adjourned hearing, he might bring a witness, was told, "Oh, yes, bring all your followers and henotmen, in the shape of sun, mon. lar per share, closing 58%@58%. Pennsylvania moved up or down. It advanced three dollars per share, closing 28 bid; none offered. H GCCCCHECESTERSNECTOR

dered the realization of the scheme. It is now proposed to make a canal from Dieppe, passing along the valley of the Béthune, by St. Aubin, Dampierre, and Neufchatel, thence to the valley of the Thérain, passing south of Beauvais through the marshes of Bruneval to the Oise, and by Ile Adam, St. Denis, and St. Ouen, to the fortifications near Nuilly, where it is proposed to form a port for merchant vessels, from which a canal is to be made to the Ternes, in order to diminish land carriage as far as possible.

ten Lee, wo, after his oetest at dettysburg, had fallen back to the banks of the Potomec, supporting himself upon the fords which extend from Williams port to Sharpaburg, appears to have succeeded in consing the river, and returning into Virginia, thus consing the river, and returning into Virginia, thus consing the river, and returning into Virginia, thus the refore, not the slightest result, and he may one sider himself upon the fords which extend from Williams port to Sharpaburg, appears to have succeeded in the refore, not the slightest result, and he may one sider himself upon the fords which extend from Williams port to Sharpaburg, appears to have succeeded in the refore, not the slightest result, and he may one sider himself upon the fords which extend from Williams port to Sharpaburg, appears to have succeeded in the refore, not the slightest result, and he may one sider himself upon the fords which extend from Williams port to Sharpaburg, appears to have succeeded in the reformation of the War. As we predicted the commencement of t

THREE CENTS.

slaves; and where last year we could purchase any amount of fresh provisions and cotton at the cheapest rate—Captain Wilson, of H. M. S. Gorgon, thought that a hundred tons of cotton could be col-

utilimane...
"You are prohably not fully aware of what Lord almeraton has done by his policy on the West loast. Were he not in power, I could say a great ral more than, for fear of being set down as a

and 12,000 communicants have been re

writings, and 12,000 communicants have been received by the different churches. Education is imparted to thousands of the young, and good invences we spreading inland. Lawful commerce has been increased from \$20.000 annually to between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000, and more tonnage in the special property of the second of the

ployed in carrying it than ever was engaged in the slave trade, even in its palmiest days."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

ery small in number, and in their demands com-

the absence of many of our leading capitalists and

the news of the decline of the rebel loan 2 per cent

This is caused, no doubt, by the receipt of the news

ing for regular business purposes. It, however, stoot

firm, closing at 26½@26¾, an advance of ½...
The subscribers to the National loan are still

coming forward, and to-day the amount reached one million and a quarter.

In the stock market the sales were moderatel

large, amounting to 1,856 shares and \$65,670 in

onds and securities. Governments were firm closing as on Saturday. City sixes advanced 1, closing 102 bid, none offered; the new issue were

irm, closing 106%@107. Reading advanced one dol

Navigation, were inactive, closing as on Saturday.

rred, were firm, closing as on Saturday. North

18%. In city railroads there was very little done, the Thirteenth and Fifteenth being the only one

34@35. Catawissa Railroad, both com

\$3,940,000 \$470,708 \$6,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,027,000 \$1,0

114,000 114,00

1,000 1,490 1,490 1,297 1,297 1,112 1,112 1,113

2858585858585858585888

1862 and 1863:

\$16,350,045 94

31,046,337 5,688,728 2,145,215 33,517,900 5,660,187 5,026,070 33,899,351 5,543,180 5,77,355 34,836,165 5,435,748 5,095,704 35,514,335 5,458,029 4,839,890

The following statement shows the condition of

the Banks of Philadelphia at various times during

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities,

Sales five-twenties to-day, \$650,000.

PAYMENT OF THE U. S. 5-20 BONDS IN GOLD,—

The inquiry is often, made by those who propose to

proof have we that Government will pay the prin-

The answer is, that the Secretary of the Treasury has decided that these bonds are considered as be-

invest in the U. S. 5-20 year bonds, 6 per cent., what

81,878,010 41

There was scarcely anything done in gold, except-

ared with the would be lenders.

f our several glorious victories.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1863.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEERLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as the aford very little more than the cost of the paper. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

y cost about \$75,000; but as the piers remain standing the loss will not exceed \$20,000, of which \$15,000 is covered by insurance in the Fire and Marine office in Springfield, and the Hartford office at Hartford, The New York Evening Post of to-day says: The bank statement to day shows an increase in loans of \$351,243, and in circulation of \$5,572; while there is a decrease in specie of \$690,133, and in deposits of \$5,805,030.

The only point of interest in this report is the .de-cline of eight millions in the deposits during the past two weeks. The total amount is lower than it has been for a long time past. Among the causes of this two weeks. The total amount is lower than it has been for a long time past. Among the causes of this severe drain a prominent place is due to the investments in Government and other lucrative securities. The loan market is amply supplied with expital, and as hut little mercantile business is doing, the accumulating wealth of the community cannot be absorbed, and lenders are often glad to offer their money to first-class brokers at 5 per cent. on good accurities, with fair margin. Six per cent. is, however, still the asking rate, and is readily paid by horrowers who do not wish their loans to be disturbed. urbed.
The stock market is strong, for as money is easy, ers. Prices have conse Governments are steady; railroad bonds active bank shares firm; Border-State bonds strong, and ad shares active. Harlem has advanced a r prices varying from 146@150. (an Southern, Illinois Central, Res 139%(140.

Before the first session gold was selling at 126%.

New York Central at 129, Eric at 106, Harlom at

145 Randing at 1170/1174 Wichigan Southern at New York Central at 129, Eric at 106, Harlem at 145, Reading at 117@117%, Wichigan Southern at 91%92, Illinois Central at 120@120%, Rock Island at 106@106%.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of

'foady,' I dare do now. Mr. Wilson, an American missionary, who has written the best book I have seen on the West Coast, says that, had it not been for his policy, Africa as yet had scarcely been accessible to missionary labor. By means of the security which our squadron imparted, over twenty missions have been established, twenty dislects reduced to Money is still unchanged, and the borrowers are Wich Central 1173
Mich Southern 99%
Mich So. guar 1143
Mich So. guar 1143
Cleveland& Pittsburg 96 ness has been very dull to day, owing partly financiers, some of whom have been out of town since last Wednesday. By the Hibernian we have

Philadz. Stock Exchange Sales, August 10. | Reported by B. E. SLAYMARER, PRINCES | PRINC SECOND BOARD.

Philadelphia Markets.

The Flour market is dull, the demand both for shipment and home use being limited; sales comprice about 600 bbls; good Western extra family sold at \$6.25@6.50 \$\psi\$ bbl. The retailers and bakers are uying in a small way at from \$5 37%@5 62% for superfine; \$5.50@6 for extra; \$5.75@6.50 for extra family, and \$7@8 # bbl. for fancy brands, accord to quality. Rye Flour is selling at from \$4.75@5 # bbl. Corn Meal is dull at \$4 for Penns and \$4.20 pbbl for Brandywine. bbl for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—There is not much Wheat offering, and very little demand; about 3-800 bus sold at 130@132c for new red, and 138@140c for old do., mostly at the former rate; white ranges at from 145@160c % bu, the latter for choice Kentucky. Rye is selling at from 400@165c % bu, Corn—Small sales of prime yellow are making at 75c % bu, and Western mixed at 75@76c. Oats are dull; about 3,500 bus sold at 70@72c, weight, for old Penna., and 60c for new Delaware. 70@72c, weight, for old Penna., and 60c for new Delsware.
BARK.—Quercitron is in steady demand at \$30 \$\forall ton for 1st No. 1.
COTTON.—Holders are firm, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Middlings are quoted at 50@66c \$\forall b, \text{cash}.
GROCERIES.—Sugar and Molasses are firmly held, but there is very little doing; small sales of the former are making at 10% 2013 \$\forall b\$.
PROVISIONS.—The market is quiet; about 100 tierces Canvased Hams sold at 12% 2013 \$\forall c\$ \forall b\$, and 50 tierces of Lard at 10% \$\forall c\$ \forall b\$. Wess Pork is held at \$14@14 25 for new and \$11@12 \$\forall b\$ \forall c\$ for 10d.
WHISKY is steady; Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls selling at 47c, thids 46c, and drudge at 45c \$\forall c\$ gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

t this port to day: .1,560 bbls. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phinips' Avenue Drove Yard continue large reaching about 1,900 head. The market, owing we have warm and large receipts is very dull, and prices market. clined fully 50c on the 100 ha: 1st quality Wester and Pennsylvania Steers are selling at 10@IIc; 2d do at 8@9%c; and common at from 7@7%c # b, acand sales were reported at lower prices than the Cows.—About 150 head sold this week, at from \$20 up to \$45 \$\text{Read}, according to quality.

SHEEF.—There is a fair business doing, with sales of 5,000 head, at from 4% \$\text{@51/c} \text{P1B}, gross, as to condition.

or 5,000 nead, at from 4%@5%c # 10, gross, as to condition.

Hoes are dull. 2.300 head sold at the different yards, at from \$7@1.75 # 100 hs, net, for corn-fed.

The Cattle on sale to day are from the following States:

900 head from Illinois.

800 head from Pennaylvania.

The following are the particulars of the sales:

P. McFillen, 38 Illinois Steers, selling at from 8@ 8½c for common to good quality.

P. Hathaway, 125 Western Steers, selling at from 8@10½c, for fair to extra quality.

A. Kennedy, 26 Western Steers, selling at from 8@ 9c for fair to good quality.

Innea McClese, 24 Western Steers, selling at from 8@ 9c for fair to good quality. o for fair to good quality.

Jones McClese, 24 Western Steers, selling at from 71/@89 for common to good quality.

John Kirwin, 86 Illinois Steers, seiling at from 8@ 10½c for common to extra quality.
Ullman, 14 Western Steers, selling at from 8@10c Uliman, 14 Western Steers, selling at from 8@10c for common to extra quality.

J. Seldomridge, 85 Illinois steers, selling at from 8%201c for fair to extra quality.

Mooney & Smith, 209 'shio ateers, selling at from 8@11c for common to extra quality.

H. Chain, 52 Pennsylvahia steers, selling at from 7@8c for common to fair quality.

Smith & Rice, 194 Illinois steers, selling at from 8@05 for fair to good quality.

Smith & Mooney, 112 Illinois steers, selling at from 8%29%c for fair to good quality.

COWS AND CALVES.

Smill & mooney, it into several series at from \$8\infty \% cor fair to good quality.

COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are larger than usual to is week, reaching about 156 head. There is a fair demand, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Springers selling at from \$20\infty \text{35}, and Cow and Calf at \$25\infty \text{36} per head. according to quality; old, poor cows sell at from \$15\infty \text{36} per head.

Calves.—About 30 head sold to-day at from \$40\text{42} \text{42} \text{5}, as to weight and condition.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at the Avenue Drove Yard continue large, reaching about 5,000 head. There is a good demand, and prices are without change, fat Sheep selling at from \$4\infty \text{65} \text{57} \text{56} \text{57} he pross. Stock Sheep are selling to-day at from \$304\text{57} head, and Lambs at \$3\text{26} to \text{57} head, according to quality.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Drove Yards reach about 2,300 head; the market is dull and prices rather lower, ranging at from \$6.50 up to \$7.75 for corn fed, and \$6.50\text{67}.50\text{57} to 0 best for still-field Hogs. from \$7@7.75 for corn fed, and \$6.50@7.50 \$\to\$ 100 is for still-fed Hogs. 420 head sold at the Avenue Drove Yard, by John Crouse & Co., at from \$7@7.75 \$\to\$ 100 is, net. New York Markets, August 10.

Ashes are quiet, at \$6.87% for Pots, and \$8.87% for Pearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour rules dull, and prices are 5 cents lower.

The sales are 7,000 bbls, at \$4.05@4.70 for superfine State; \$6.69.515 for extra \$5.42.75 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$4.80@5.20 for extra \$6.00.65, and trade brands at \$5.75@7.25.

Southern flour is dull and drooping; sales are 450 bbls at \$5.96.6.70 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.75@9 for extra do. bbls at \$5.90@.70 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.75 @9 for extra do.

Canadian flour is dull and 5 cents lower; sales 400 bbls at \$5.10@5 20 for common, and \$5.25@7.25 for good to choice extra.

Rye flour is more active at \$3.50@5.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet and steady. We quote Jersey at \$4@4.10; Brandywine; \$4.30@4.35; Caloric, \$4.25; Puncheons, \$2.30.

Rye is quiet at \$3.690; sales 1,500 bus Western at \$30.

S2c.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Wheat is heavy and 1@2 cents lower, with only a moderate business for export.

The sales are 40.000 bushels at 88@1.14 for Chicago spring; \$1.05@1.20 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.21 @1.24 for amber Iowa; \$1.20@1.25 for winter red Western; and \$1.25@1.29 for amber Michigan.

Corn is unsettled, with a moderate inquiry: sales LLow is quiet at 10%@10% for prime of TALLOW is quiet at 10½@10½ for printe country and city.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is again higher for new mess, with sales 900 bbls at \$12.25@13.50 for new mess. Beef is inactive, with small sales. Tierce beef and beef hams are nominal. Bacon is dull. Cut meats are quiet. Lard is unchanged; sales 700 bbls and tos at 9½@10½.

WHISKY is firmer, with sales of 500 bbls at 45½ @45%c. Chicago Cattle Market, August 8. Chicago Cattle Market, August 8.

BEEF CATTLE.—The cattle market can be summed up briefly in three words—"dull, stale, and unprofitable." There was a good supply in the yards, but no buyers. The last break in New York was the last straw on the camel's back, and nothing could induce shippers to operato. There was no inquiry by army contractors, and the only transactions we could hear of were on ascount of the city butchers. The sales foot up in the neighborhood of some 200 head, at a range of \$2.50@3. We omit sales, asthey would be of no practical benefit, and quotations are nominal:

/Av'ge, Price, Hogs, 230 \$4.40 100 220 4.25 200 212 4.20 200 258 4.27½ 290 ... 136 Markets by Telegraph. Markets by Telegraph.

Baltimore, August 10.—Flour dull.; Wheat advancing.—Southern white \$1.856.109; Kentucky \$1.85. Corn dull. Whisky buoyant; sales of 600 barrels at 47@48c.

Stocks are better; Chicago and Rock Island, 106; Cumberland Coal, 28%; Michigan Southern, 115; New York Central, 129%; Reading, 117%; Missouri 6s, 78%; 30ld, 126%; One-year Certificates, 99%.

nominal:

Hogs were very dull, and prices have a downward tendency. We quote the following sales: