MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1863.

The South at a Discount. The intelligence by the steamship Hibernian, telegraphed from Cape Race, is of as late date as the seventh of this month. It includes one item of considerable importance. The Confederate loan has declined thirty-five per cent. discount, and the utmost manouvring of Lindsay, Laird, Spence, and other ship building, story telling, and | regards the romance of the thing. That, stock-jobbing aiders and abettors of Southern treason, was unable to rally it, ere the mail | very is not a very pleasant one after all. left, to higher than twenty four discount. The unfortunate dupes who invested their money | those strange, grotesque-looking, almondin this miserable speculation might just as well have taken the gold and thrown it into of our tea chests, and emblazoned on our am no alarmist, "says Mr. McGre. Of course the sea. If ever the list of contributors to cups and saucers, that some day, in the rethis loan be published, we dare say that the names of Lindsay and Roebuck, Larro | ture's life, we should come to be akin to and CAMPBELL, GLADSTONE and GREGORY, those very people! How little did we dream FERGUSON and SPENCE, will not be found in that we should some day, thanks to "the it. They were the decoy-ducks. Most of them received payment out of the money thus raised. Whoever suffers, these high-

minded people will escape. We are curious to learn what The Times has said on this terrible flusco. In leading articles, in its city articles, in volumi- a great length of hose, and in fact doing a nous correspondence, purposely printed in large type to give a factitious credit to their statements, The Times has constantly puffed | the admiring gaze of generations yet unup the Confederate Loan In a word, they born! That this "impending crisis" was bulled it, for months, and urged the public foreseen by Bishop BERKELY when he exto resort to it as the safest and most promising investment for their mouey. The public | the star of empire takes its way," will be did so, but not to any extent. We happen

was announced that all the loan was taken, been subscribed for, and of what was reof the rebels, and to others who desired to be paid for their dirty work. The bubble has burst. The commercial

burg; that the fall of Vicksburg was only a never could be captured; that the Coppernew government in Washington, and that decline in the Confederate loan simply marks the Times' vaporings in favor of the South. Those whose business it is to estimate the | tion of the present "heated term," value of stock by circumstances which affect it, wash their hands of the Confederate scrip. They will not have it; down it

sinks, and lower still must fall scribing his travels through the United | these, is to keep cool, and under all circum- name in print. States, in which, with no small graphic stances to preserve his equanimity. If power, he condemned the principle and those who cannot escape from the bricks practice of Slavery in the South. No and mortar of the city to "some pleasant letter writer to The Times than his opinion of Sirius, will be advised by us, they may, on Slavery underwent a decided and sudden change. He became, at once, the champion be enabled to bear their sufferings with of the Rebellion and the apologist for the South, and, if Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS had | They should aim first of all to preserve a

scarcely have shown more partisanship for | the truth of the poet's utterance, that "'tis Treason. At the same time, it is true, the Morning Herald had its own correspondent, signing | lately-fulminated address of the Democratic "Manhattan," who also wrote pro-slavery letters from New York. But there is no | all the necessary recreation of this sort, comparison between the Herald and the Times. In years gone by, and not yet remote, Punch used to describe the Herald and the Standard, both under one proprietorship, as the Mrs. GAMP and Mrs. HARRIS of the London press, and the public goodhumoredly admitted the truth as well as the wit of the double nick-name. The can possibly occur to an unscrupulous po-Morning Herald pretending to be the organ | litical office-seeker; first as a panic-stricken of the Conservative party, whose leaders despise its inanity, never had any influence on the mind of England. But The Times has a pervading influence which is felt every where—the influence of talent and circula- liberty," as a Democratic organ put it; then tion, character and consistency. Besides, as the exile, banished to the highly portable its tact was so wonderful that it was ever found on the side of the winning party. It was so on Catholic Emancipation, on Municipal Reform, on Parliamentary Re- he believes that "discipline must be mainform, on Free Trade. While it professed to lead it always followed and reflected public opinion Lastly, "Manhattan," who is understood to be some obscure Bohemian in New York, did not | to be in favor of habeas corpus, and the profess to be at all particular as to the accuracy of his statements. He said, over and finally, as the hopeless and dejected wanover again, that he studied effect, rather than derer among the wilds and waterfalls truth, in what he wrote; and, indeed, his of Niagara, persecuted to withdraw letters might have been written by the lineal | the fatal influence of his name from the descendant of Baron Munchausen, of ve- ticket, but resolved, in the bitterness of racious memory. Moreover, he was anony- his disappointment and despair, to cling mous, while Dr. Mackay never concealed to his chance until the last. There are porthat he was The Times' special correspond- tions of this biography that recall the fate ent in New York, and frequently took credit of Marius, and in fact all of it is classically

for the accuracy of the information that he amusing. transmitted to his employers in London. But, in the fatal month of July, 1863, a series of Federal victories have occurred which knock down all previous statements published in The Times, and show that its arguments in favor of the American rebels were not "founded on facts." Instead of the rebels beating us, we have been, and that "the so-called Southern Confederacy" and wormwood to The Times, which predicted a different finale; but this is the plain truth: Beaten here on a great question, the weakened by the compound blunder of its New York correspondent and its own edireputation of being infallible, whereas the Morning Star and the Daily News predicted that the rebels would be defeated, and pre-

The tremendous discount to which the Confederate loan has fallen is significant of what TALLEYRAND called the beginning of the end. The credit of the rebels was never very great in Europe; now it is in the sere and yellow leaf. When wholly exhausted, we may expect to find Roebuck and Gre- Tom Tidler's ground the rest of his days. GORY mute in Parliament, Lindsay stopping To be serious, however, the weather is hot; in one of my letters in the Commonwealth, as one curtly giving orders not to lay the keel of another "No. 290," without cash in hand, or security for cash payment when the work was done. The bubble has burst, and there will be an end of it.

THE BOSTON COURIER (after reading the report of the splendid fighting of the colored regiments at Battery Wagner) declares that the arming of the blacks will lead to horrible barbarities, against which religion and humanity revolt. Its remarks are apropos. "We look upon the whole scheme," it says, "as degrading the character of the country with a stain to make future ages ashamed of us: and we predict that, before many months, some of those who have taken part in it will wish that with a pen of fire they could obliterate their names forever from a roll upon which few will look back without unmeasured regret." We think that a year will not pass before the editors of the Courier will regret that their paper is not published on a slate, so that with a damp sponge they might wipe out their old files. York have reached the almost incredible number of nine hundred and seventy per week.

"The Heated Term." It is a pleasant fiction, long indulged in by the common-school geographies, that Philadelphia is located by nature in the temperat zone. The weather of the past few weeks has done much to correct this error, and the unfortunate stay-at-homes at least are wiser

than they ever were before. We, who in past years were accustomed to associate the idea of Life in the Tropics with orange groves, love, jealousy, and the Arabian Nights Entertainments generally, suddenly wake up to a realization of the astounding fact that we are a tropical people; that our life is tropical life in all respects, except as infortunately, is left out, and so the disco-How little did we dream, as we contemplated eyed, Chinese people, painted on the sides volutions and mutations that make up Naprocession of the equinoxes," or, for some other equally absurd and lamentable cause, be reduced to the necessity of living in pagodas, and taking our siesta:, and carrying variegated umbrellas, and rowing in fiveoared barges, and smoking cheroot through | a place of arms, destined to play no feeble thousand other unaccountable things to be commemorated in imperishable tea sets for

pressed the ominous truth, that "Westward plain to all unprejudiced observers now. to know, from good authority, that when it | Why it is, or how it is, we know not. Man | is a progressive being. The highest type of not two thirds of its nominal amount had civilization has not been reached. The latest Paris fashions are not incapable of further imceived large sums were paid to LAIRD, for | provement, and in the sweeping change of | building pirate vessels of the Alabama class; | costume and of mode of living that must be | to Lindsay, for supplying goods (including | adopted, if this sort of weather is allowed to cannon, muskets, and ammunition) to enter | continue, we shall have a practical exposithe South, by running the blockade; to tion of the fact. But then the question arises, Spence, as commercial and literary agent | why is it so much hotter this year than usual? It cannot be that the taxation necessitated by the war is so much heavier than in former years that the optical instru-

and monetary classes in London-surely an ment makers are compelled to mark their an intelligent journal like the Montreal important portion of its vast population- | thermometers fraudulently, and to steal a | Gazette, and made the occasion of widehave practically repudiated the Confederate | few degrees from FARRENHEIT, to keep up | loan. This shows their unbelief in the | their profits to the usual figure? A better Times' recent declarations that it was LEE's explanation is that we are actually several policy to be beaten by MEADE at Gettys- | millions of miles nearer the sun than was | ing of the "revelation," says: "This is the ever supposed by mankind, the astronomers | most startling intelligence that has been Fourth of July canard; that Port Hudson | having blundered who originally calculated | broken to the Canadians during the past the distance at 94,000,000 miles. At any halt century. It accords with the hints, a head rioters in New York had things in | rate, we see such a statement going the | thousand times repeated, of the Federal their hands and would speedily establish a | rounds of the newspapers, and as it is noto- | press, and with the aspirations of Mr. Serious that astronomers always like to add on cretary Seward. There can be no doubt the draft never could be proceeded with. The | a few millions of miles for effect, and to | about the bona fide character of the informaimpress common men with a notion of their | tion of Mr. McGer. The duty of the Go-

mend the matter to know that this blow has | had not been for the Abolitionists, we two years, The Times has prophesied, with- until the radicals came into office the therlyric poetry of considerable merit and popu- Democratic friends upon this subject. The letters to the newspapers, however intense a larity. He had also produced a book de- chief end of man, in such trying times as satisfaction he may derive from seeing his

sooner was he installed in office as special | nook by a shady brook," during this reign if not "unused to the melting mood," tolerably Christian fortitude and resignation. specially employed him, Dr. MACKAY could | cheerful frame of mind, and should recollect better to laugh than keep sighing." Therefore we should recommend them to read the State Central Committee, which will furnish especially when the new edition is published, with illustrations by the artists of Vanity Fair. Or they might revert for amusement's sake to the very ludicrous career of ex-Congressman Vallandigham,

who in the space of a few months has gone through every mutation of fortune which criminal, arrested by the authorities of the Government he had too long been permitted to defy with impunity; then as the martyr upon "the desolated hearthstone of civil headquarters of the rebel General BRAGG, who has never been known to do anything but "retreat," (but then, like Mr. Bagstock, tained" in his command, and this is thought to constitute him a good general); then as the vociferously-chosen nominee of the Ohio Democratic Convention, which was reported

carrying of concealed deadly weapons;

There are persons, however, who in such weather as this rigidly eschew politics, and especially Democratic politics, and yet they need diversion the same as the intelligent nortion of the community. Where shall they seek it? The French have a bit of proverbial philosophy, that there is some thing pleasing to us even in the misfortunes are, annihilating them. No one doubts, | of our best friends. This is an excellent | who gives a serious thought to the matter, | fact to know. We can, if we choose, draw much comfort from its application; for it has nearly played itself out. This is gall has considerable refrigerant capacity in the present emergency. When the only winds' that blow are few, and faint and sultry, when every winged insect in the whole of prestige of The Times evidently must be Cuvier's Regne Animale becomes a living, outer conscience, to sting our poor human nature to the point of remorse, then let us torial writers in London. It has lost the reflect upon the misfortunes of the icemen, and be very grateful that we have something left to laugh at, and make merry over. If any man is so stolid, so utterly incapable of appreciating the most unctuous humor, that he will not roar and rub his hands with glee, when he thinks of the number of ice-men who have not made fortunes this summer, he should banish himself from the society of intelligent men, and live a hermit on some lone chief consolation now is, that "the heated

it would be vain to argue otherwise. Our term" cannot continue much longer. Meanwhile, until the thermometer concludes to come down to a more reasonable notch, we who stay at home, who are warmed up with politics, and flushed at thought of the draft, must learn to accommodate ourselves to circumstances; we must become acclimatized to sweltering days. We must eat and drink sparingly; we must live temperately; we must bathe frequently, and abjure too much ice-water; we must read only loyal newspapers; we must take a nap in the afternoon if we have time, and feel so inclined; and if the flies annoy us so that we cannot sleep, we must read the New York World, which is now recommended by all educated physicians as a gentle soporific. If we do these things, we may rest assured that we shall be healthful in spite of the adverse weather, and in spite of the neglectful Highway-men, who seem somehow to be impressed with the notion, that the clean-

ing of the streets is not a special duty to be

attended to, but rather a prerogative attach-

priety of regarding which is held to be rather questionable.

The Canadian Hoax. Anything more ridiculous than the " panic n Canada," over the alleged design of the United States to invade that territory, and sever the connection between the upper and lower provinces as divulged by D'Arcy McGer, we have not heard tell of for a number of years. If possible, it is even more ridiculous than the address of the Democratic State Central Committee, to which we alluded on Friday last. Mr. McGre. it seems, has written a sensation letter to the Montreal Gazette, headed, "Will England stand by us?" in which he commences with a theological definition of the sins against hope. He then proceeds to ask the question over again, "Will England stand by us, should the worst come to the worst?" not. Somehow, these sensation-mongers never are, if we are to take their word for it. But let us see what Mr. McGEE means by the worst coming to the worst. Hear him . 'At Rouses' Point, forty-five miles from this populous city, the heart of Canada, our neighbors have hurried to completion an immense new fortress-Fort Montgomery. The statesmen of Canada ought go to Quebec via Rouses' Point. They will see there part in the contemplated subjugation of their country. They will see, if they are permitted to enter, magazines capable of containing supplies for an army of 100,000 men, and barrack accommedation for a permanent garrison of 5,000. I speak upon no newspaper authority, upon no doubtful information when I say, that the plan contemplated at Washington for the invasion of Canada is to march one hundred thousand men up the district of Montreal, 'to cut the connection between Upper and Lower

Canada,' to abstain religiously from intermeddling in our local affairs, but to force a separation of the provinces, by the mere force of an army of occupation, interposing its military barrier to their intercourse." Surely, the worst has come to the worst, when such absurd statements as this can be penned with an air of candor and seriousness by a man of Mr. McGEE's station and political influence, printed and endorsed by spread newspaper discussion and popular excitement. The Toronto Leader, likewise an intelligent paper on most subjects, speakthe thorough distrust now felt in London of extraordinary calculating powers, we ac- | vernment in this emergency is clear," cept the statement as a satisfactory explana- etc. All this is intensely funny. In fact, it is hard to realize that these Cana-If it was necessary for us to go to so much | dian papers can be serious in printing such trouble to show why the weather is so un- solemn and impressive articles. It would usually caloric, certainly it will not be very be unjust, however, to class them all in the necessary to point out the consequences of same category. One paper, at least, has This is the greatest blow the influence of | such a state of affairs. We think we saw it | dived to the bottom of the mystery, and The Times has ever received. It does not | stated in Democratic newspapers that if it | brought up a grain of common sense. The int in an article on the been given by its own satellites. For over | should have had no warm weather—that | "panic" says, "The truth is, this letter of Mr. McGee's is got up for mere political out cessation, that the South must win, that | mometer, on the hottest summer days, never | clap-trap." And so all sensible people will the North must give in and solicit peace | rose above eighty-five degrees in Phila- | think. But in charity we are willing to aswith the Rebels to prevent utter ruin. In delphia—and that the only remedy is for sume that Mr. McGEE is the victim of a githese predictions The Times was backed up | the conservative masses to rally to the sup- | gantic hos x, and that he honestly believed by the misrepresentations of Dr. Charles | port of Mr. Justice Woodward in October | in the truth of the startling statements so MACKAY, the Special Correspondent at New | next. We regard the statement as absurd, explicitly set forth in his letter. This little York, who succeeded Dr. W. H. Russell. | and the inference as equally so. It is not | incident should be a warning to him hereaf-In his time, Dr. Mackay has written some our intention to waste argument with our ter, to be careful how he writes sensation

> BAALAM'S ASS was an ass no doubt, but not so great an ass as one who can see no difference between a desire on the part of a negro to be free in the United States, where he is an object of general aversion and persecution, and a desire for freedom among his equals. The former we have said we thought unwise, but not the latter.—Boston Courier. Freedom and equality are not identical, and the freedom of the colored man does not oblige the Boston Courier to employ negroes on his editorial staff, nor does the emancipation of the slaves necessitate the election of contrabands to Congress. Were freedom only possible among equals, the authors of these pro-slavery sentiments would be slaves in a land of logicians. Freedom is independent of superiority, inferiority, or equality; it simply gives a man full opportunity of becoming all that his nature permits. Slavery imprisons him in a condition of inferiority. This explanation we should not make to a philosophical schoolboy; but politicians who believe "slavery to be an incalculable blessing," and editors who think freedom an evil, may

study it with profit. CAPE MAY. - This celebrated wateringplace has regained all the fashionability which for a few years it seemed to have lost, and never was more popular or pleasanter and gayer than now. At the Columbia House, one of the best hotels in the country, many of our best families are now staying, and its proprietor offers the public good rooms, excellent entertainment, and the important advantages of a charming seashore location. Cape May is now easily reached by cheap and speedy travel by railway and steamboat, and the season is nearly at its height.

A Leaf from Judge Woodward's Record. To the Editor of The Press: thoroughly loyal, and, as far as I can judge, as thoroughly reliable as any paper in the State, affirms editorially, in its issue of the present week nominee of the Democratic party, was a member of the State Convention which met at Harrisburg in May, 1837, to amend the Constitution, and that he proposed an amendment to the Conctitution requiring all foreigners to reside in the Commonwealth twenty-one years before being naturalized The Republican affirms that, in the course of the "It is my honest impression that we do but squander those privileges in conferring them upon every individual who chooses to come and take them."

every individual who chooses to come and take them."

"Why should we open these great political privileges to every species of character that may light on our shores! They [foreigners] have no sympathy in common with us; they have no qualifications to rinder them fit recipients of these high political privileges."—Debates of Convention, vol. 6, pp. 446-447.

"I believe that, if the time has not yet come, it will speedily come, when it will be indispensably necessary either for this body or some other body of this State, or of the United States, to inquire whether it is not right to put some plan into execution by which foreigners should be prevented from contilling our elections, and browbeating American citizens at the polls."—Debates of Convention, vol. 6, page 446. page 446. Now, Mr. Editor, unless I am much mistaken, very considerable degree, upon the support of natu-

port, if the opinions attributed to him above are cor rect? If they are not correct, he certainly owes it to himself to put forth some explanation or denial, as explicitly as the charge has been put forth. If he shall fail to do so, the only inference must be that he admits its correctness. The matter is one of so much interest at the present time, that I trust it may receive all the attention it merits. I am, sir, very respectfully yours, PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15, 1863.

A Card from Rev. Mr. Conway. To the Editor of The Press: Press, from Mr. Shirley Brooks, of London, who of the Tory writers against us in Punch. The point made in my letter, and to support which his name was used, was precisely that in England not every man opposed to our cause is to be supposed pro-slavery. Of course, therefore, Mr. Brooks' complaint is but the result of his having only seen a detached portion of my letter. I quoted the case because it seemed to me a very important one; for, of all the attacks and insiduations against the North and its cause, there are few loyal Americans who will not agree that those in Punch have been the meanest and most offensive and it is certainly a startling fact to learn that the author of them is an anti-slavery man. I am, sir, very respectfully yours,

PARIS, July 27, 1863. U. S. GRAND JURY.-Marshal Millward has summoned twenty-three "good men and true," to attend on the United States Court Room, 435 Library street, over the new Post Office, to be sworn in, at 11 A. M. this day, as Grand Jurors in the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania. It is understood that there is a great deal of important business to transact.

M. D. CONWAY.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The attention of buyers is called to the large and de-sirable assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, balmo-rals, &c., of city and Eastern manufacture, ito be sold by catalogue, this morning, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their stores, No. 525 Market, and No. auctioneers, at their stores, 170. 22 Commerce street, commencing at 10 o'clock pre-

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, August 16, 1863.

The Draft. During the past week, the board of enrolmen have had before them 476 cases; of this number 2 have been exempted, 161 offered substitutes who were accepted, and of the drafted men 13 were accepted. Six paid the \$300 commutation; thus, out of 476 drafted men, 180 soldiers have been obtained Court of Inquiry. The Court of Inquiry to investigate the evacua tion of Winchester and Martinsburg organized yes rday. It is composed of Brigadier Generals Barry. Abercrombie, and De Russy. Captain R. N. Sco Arrest of Disloyal Persons.

The following-named persons, arrested by Captain Edwards, provest marshall of Gen. King's diville, and sent to this city from Alexindria by Lieut, Winship, were committed to the Old Capitol yesterday, by order of Provost Marshs John Robertson, charged with giving information to the enemy; John Charmand William L. Lier, charged with disloyalty; and Redmond Dryars, guide for Moseny's Cavalry. Paymasters Accounts. From a gentleman connected with the examinaisly overrated. Many errors in accounts

tion and revision of army paymasters' accounts, it is ascertained that the reported frauds by them are have been discovered and corrected, while the entire amounts still in doubt cannot involve the Government to the extent of over one million of dollars, and much of this will be recovered from sureties. Proseedings have been instituted against some of the dishonest parties, and will be against all of them. The effect has been to produce settlements of arrears. The determination of the Pay Departmen seems to be to ferret out and prevent further abuses The determination of the Pay Department without favor or partiality. The Indian War. The following was received at the headquarters o

MILWAUKER, August 15, 1863. To Maj. Gen. H. W. Halleck, General-in-Chief: The following despatch from General Sibley, dated August 7th, has just been received / We had three which they were routed, and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their subsistence, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty-six bodies have been found.

H. H. SIBLEY, Brig. Gen. General Sully marched from Fort Pierre for Big Bend, Missouri, on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavelry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sloux. Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri river may be considered at an end. JOHN POPE, Major General.

Changes and Appointments. The following changes and appointments have been officially promulgated by Provost Marshal General FRY: Kentucky-Dr. Joshus Barnes, surgeon Ninth etrict, vice Buford, declined. Atwood G. Hobson, provost marshal Third dis Pierce Butler Hawkins, commissioner Third dis trict, vice Haggard, cancelled. Ohio-Joseph Means, commissioner Seventh dis trict, vice Craine, revoked.

District of Columbia—Francis W. Blackford, ner, vice Anderson, cancelled. California-A. Jones Jackson, provost marshal;

David Dwyer, commissioner; Dr. J. C. Lane, sur-geon for the Southern district; headquarters San Robert Robinson, provost marshal; S. Tryon, Dr. N. B Nixon, surgeon for the Middle district; William H. Parks, provost marshal; Wm. B. Latham, commissioner; Dr. Lorenzo Hubbard, sur geon Northern district; headquarters at Marysville. Illinois-Dr. John White, surgeon Tenth district New York.—James Miles, commissioner, Twenty-Dr. George N. Richardson, surgeon, First district. ty-third district, vice Kuhn, resigned

district, vice Goldsmith, resigned. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Michigan.-Albert Draper, commissioner, Fifth

Supposed Attempt of the Rebels to Flank WASHINGTON, August 16.-Information received from the Army of the Potomac to-night says there is no change in the relative position of the two armies, so far as can be at present ascertained; but there are vague suspicions that the rebels are about to attempt a flank movement on our left. of Dumfries that a large rebel force is approaching ever it may be, we are ready in that quarter.

NORTH CAROLINA.

n Arrival from North Carolina-No News FORTRESS MONROE, August 15.—The steamer Guido, a United States gunboat, arrived here this morning from Morehead City, N. C. She reports Cape Hatterss, a steamer spoke her, giving the name of "Hudson, from New York," and saying that Charleston was taken. Of course, if the been received there, what they said was false; that the steamer Hudson was a blockade runner, and that this bold move of hailing and reporting to a gunboat was a daring move by which to escape The Hudson is described as an English-built boat, painted black, and low in the water, and a fast runner. She was headed south. The steamer S. R. Spaulding is expected to arrive

here from Charleston soon. She is now due. Cannonading heard off Halifax. BOSTON, August 16.—The brig Hydra has arrived at this port from Glace Bay, and reports that on the 7th of August, (wind north and light, clear weather,) at 9 A. M., she heard heavy, irregular cannonading in the northeast, which continued until 11.30 A. M., when it ceased. The firing was too irregular for a salute, and too rapid and promiscuous for target an engagement between two vessels. The distance of the brig at the time was thirty-seven miles from Halifax, and the guns came from a direction considerably eastward port.

The Democratic National Committee. NEWPORT, R. I., August 15.-At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the National Democratic Committee, held at Newport, R. I., on the 15th, the Committee, field at Newport, R. 1., on the 15th, the following resolution was unanimously passed:

Resolved, That a meeting of the National Democratic Committee be called at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the city of New York, on Monday, Sept 7th, 1863, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of fixing the time and place of holding the next National Democratic Convention, and to take into consideration such other matters of interest as will probably come before the Convention. The call is signed by Thomas Cottman, Wm. M. Converse, Benj. Follett, and Elisha R. Potter.

Boston, August 15 .- The ship Electric Spark from London, which arrived here to day, makes the loaded. She was totally dismasted, and had the appearance of being stripped of all her valuables. She floated light on the water, with no appearance of damage to her hull, further than the after house On August 10, in lat. 43 north, long. 68 west, he shire, loaded, from St. John bound to London, was waterlogged, having been ashore on Teal Islands who refused to proceed in the ship. Captain Tom inson, with his officers and four of his men, stopped by the ship with the intention of proceeding on the NEW YORK, August 15.-The sloop Oregon, with hound for Bermuda, was sunk vesterday from a col COLLINGWOOD (C. W.). August 15.—The news o She broke her machinery near the Bruce mines. The A boat, which was sent for assistance, was swamped, and four of the crew and the purser were drowned. The steamer has a party of tourists on board, and

Cincinnati, August 15.—Brigadier Gen. Thos. Welsh, commanding 1st Division, 9th Army Corps, Departure for New Orleans. NEW YORK, August 15.-The steamer Morning Star started this afternoon for New Orleans, taking a large number of passengers, including Lieut A. S. Hill, editor of the New Orleans Era, and many offi-Return of Volunteers. CINCINNATI, August 15.—The 28th Maine regi-

olia last night, and the 47th Mas sachusetts this morning, for the East, via Buffald Public Entertainments. NEW CHESTNUT STREET THEATRE. The success of the Martinetti Family at this favorite establishment is surprising for such hot weather; and yet, the company is so excellent, the attractions so varied and well adapted to the season, and the house so cool, by virtue of the steam fan, that we can hardly wonder at the success of their engagement. The meastity, less than fifty cents. The Richmond Sentined, in this connection, says:

"There is a fact to which we think it proper to call the attention of the fair-minded, and even the insatiably greedy themselves. All the officers of the Government are paid the old salaries, except a slight increase in the salary of some of the clerks. According to the rule of the correspondent whom we have noticed, the President gets less than twenty-five hundred collars a year; the Secretaries less than six hundred; the clerks less than a hundred and fifty. Our thrice noble soldiers, also, are paid only the old price. According to the rule now applied, it is less than one dollar per month for the privates, Our field and line officers receive from eight to twenty dollars per month, out of which to board and clothe themselves. All these are receiving the old prices. All these are receiving the old prices. All these are receiving the old prices. All these are receiving the old prices of the correspondent. In the old price, and it is a necessary inference that it will be produced with excellent scenery, tasteful appointments, and a good orchestra. The Academy is as cool as any place of amusement in the city, and is provided with comfortable seats, two advantages of the utmost importance in such sweltering times.

This shows very clearly that all the efforts of the relevance of the correspondent. In this connection, says:

"There is a fact to which we think it proper to call the attention of the fair-minded, and even the insatiably greedy themselves. All the officers of the Covernment are paid the old salaries, except a slight increase in the salary of some of the clerks. According to the rule of the correspondent whom we have noticed, the President gets less than twenty-five hundred; the clerks less than twenty-five hundred; the clerks less than twenty-five hundred; the clerks less than the all proper dollars all the secretaries less than shundred; the clerks less than and the clerks less than twenty-five hundred; the clerks less programme is to be entirely changed for to-night.

of the utmost importance in such sweltering time

THE NEW THEATRE in Brooklyn, in Fulton street.

opposite the City Hall, will be opened in September, worthless,

EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian off Cape Race. ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 15.—The steemship Hiernian, from Liverpool the 6th, via Greenssate the hinst, serviced off Cape Race last evening, and as boarded by the news yacht of the Associated was boarded by the news yacht of the Associated Press.

The steamship Jers, from New York, had arrived at Loudenderry. The steamship Edinburg, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 5th.

The steamer Borussia, from New York, arrived at Southamyton on the evaning of the 6th.

Captain Luce, of the ship Surrise, had published the particulers of the cupture of his vessel by the Florida. The latter was flying the American flag when she overhauled the Surrise, but after some inquiry ran up the Confederate colors, and sent a prize crew on board. Captain Luce ultimately signed a ransom bond of \$36,000 in the presence of an armed force. nigned a ransom would of \$30,000 in the sth, opened at a further violent desline, the first transaction being 36 to 39 discount. It afterwards rallied, closing at

an armed force.

The Confederate loan, on the 5th, opened at a further violent decline, the first transaction being 35 to 37 diacount. It afterwards rollied, closing at 26 to 24 diacount. It afterwards rollied, closing at 26 to 24 diacount. It afterwards rollied, closing at 26 to 24 diacount. The English Paren.—The Times City article, in its remarks on the subject, says: Those who new suffer are not to be reproached for a want of sagacity, however much they may have exhibited gwant of cartion. The example furnished is simply's confirmation of the fearful uncertainty that must East all investments that depend on military successor reverses. If the flathe at Citytysburg had been won-by the Confederates; the loan, which a few days previously was largely buying at 1 premium, would probably have experienced a rise nearly as great as the fell now winnessed since. There was every symptors that the result would have led to the setablishment of Confederate power in Washington, and a prompt adhesion from New York and Pennsylvania.

The Times contains a letter from Mr. McRe; the agent for the loan, who says the purchaser of cotton by the Confederate Government will probably amount to 500960 bales. He states that the cotton is principally in Georgia and Adabama, and some alsofin-eastern Mississippi, northwestern Louisiana, and Texas, and is stored on the plantations of planters, from whom it was purchased, in sheds or warchouses, three hundred feet from other buildings. Mr. McRes says the capture of all the Confederate seaports would not endanger the loss of a single pound of cotton, as there are no stocks of cotton at any of them, nor are there any considerable stocks of cotton at any one place in the interior, care liaving been taken by the Confederate, as well as by the State Governments, that no cotton should be stored at any port within five miles of railroad stations or navigable streams. That portion of the crop which had been brought to various interior depots has long since been taken back to the plantations. Cott

FRANCE. The Emperor has returned to Paris.

The Bourse is firmer, and closed on the 5th at 68f.
for Rentes, an advance of over three quarters per GERMANY.

yond diplomatic action. nts defeated the Russians at Sielan.

GERMANY.

It is officially announced that the Emperor of Austria, in an autograph letter, dated July 31, has invited all the sovereigns of the Germanic Confederation and sincros of free cities to personally meet in assembly and discuss the question of reorganization of the German Confederation, suitable to the requirements of the age. The Fmperor proposed Frankfort as the place, and the 16th of August as the date. The German question was discussed at the late meeting of the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, 6th.—The funds are firmer. Consols are advancing under the improving tendency of the Paris Bourse, and the more general belief that the Polish question will not result in war. The satisfactory progress of the harult in war. The satisfactory progress of the har-est assists the buoyancy of the discount market, which is easier. with a light demand. LATEST, PER HIBERNIAN.

quotes at 524.

After careful and particular inquiry, it cannot be ascertained that any prominent parties in the South have made any 'formal proposition to the United States authorities for terms of peace, nor has even a hint for an accommodation been suggested. A vigorous prosecution of the war is regarded by the Administration as the better mode to end it.

Hon. B L. Luddington, of New York, has been appointed consult to Plymouth, England.

LONDON MARKETS.—Breadstuffs dull. Sugar active. Coffee buoyant. Ten firm. Rice quiet and steady. Tallow steady. Spirits Turpentine downward. LONDON, Thursday.—Consols closed at 93@9314 TRADE REPORT.—The Manchester market is firm and steady. firm and steady.
LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—

LIVERFOOL BREADSTOFFS MAKKEL— The Breadstuffs market has generally ruled dull... Richardson, Spence, & Co., and other circulars re-port: Flour steady, with a slight decline on inferior qualities. Wheat dull and easier. Corn dull, and declined 6d per quarter; mixed 26s 3d@26s 6d; white 29@308. 29@306. LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—The Provision market is generally firm. Circulars report Pork firm. Bacon has an upward tendency. Layer buoyant. Tallow firm. Butter steady. LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar steady. Coffee quiet and steady. Rice steady. Ashes.—Sales small. Linseed Oil firm. Rosin quiet and steady. Spirits Turpentine inactive. Petroleum firm. Crude 198 6d. Refined 11s. 4d.

LATEST, VIA GREENOASTLE. LIVERFOL. 7th — Cotton—The sales of the week have been 27,000 bales, including 4,000 bales to speculators. and 3,000 to exporters. The market is easier at a decline of %d. on American. The sales to day (Friday) have been 4,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and exporters, the market closing quiet and unchanged at the following authorized quotations:

Fair. Middling.
Orleans 24d 22½d.
Mobile 23½d 22d.
Uplands 23d 21½d. Stock in port 307,000 bales, including 45,000 Ameri can.

Breadstoffs quiet and steady. Corn declining mixed 260@26s 3d. Provisions firm.

London, 7th.—Consols close at 93@93¼ for noney. Bullion in Bank has increased £98.000.

Commodoré Morris.

This gallant officer, who died in New York Sautrday, recently returned from the Gulf on the fiag-ship Hartford. He was the son of the late Thomas Morris, of New York, and a grandson of Gouverneur Morris, Secretary of the Navy during the Revolutionary war. He was appointed a midshipman in the navy in 1819, and served for some time at the Brooklyn navy yard. In 1820 he was transferred to the Cyane, then to the sloop Ontario, and subsequently to the Constitution, then cruising in the Mediterranean. In 1846 he was, as lieutenant, placed in command of the storeship Southampton, then cruising on the coast of Africa. In 1853 he was sent to the coast of Africa, where he remained for two years.

Returning to the United States, he, on the 27th of December, 1856, was commissioned as a captain. Towards the close of 1661, Captain Morris devoted much attention to the completion of the steam sloop of war Pensacola, then in process of construction at of war Pensacola, then in process of construction at the Washington navy yard. The Pensacola, finely equipped and armed with twenty-four heavy guns, successfully fran the Potomac blockade under the management of Commander Morris, Jan. 12, 1862, and after a brief delay in Hampton Roads, sailed for her destination in the Gulf of Mexico. She rendezvoused finally in the Passes of the Mississippi with the Richmond, the Hartford, and others of Admiral Faragaut's given the necessary. reized. When Admiral Parragut processes as the river, he confided to Commodore Morris the task of watching the Delta and the adjacent coasts, and holding the city of New Orleans. His health began to fail during the New Orleans campaign. For some days after his arrival home he continued to fail, until death closed his long record of honor, usefulness, and glory.

Commodore Morris passed several years in the coast survey, on the Florida reef and the Tortugas, under the command of Lieutenaut Tatnail, now a captain in the rebel service, and was also Tatnail's first lieutenaut in the Consort, when she conveyed Santa Anna from New York to Vera Oruz subsequently to his capture by the Texans.

5-20 Six Per Cent. United States Bonds We have received from Messrs. Fisk & Hatch, 3 lowing categorical reply from the Treasury at Washington, on the subject of redeeming the above-ency, and the answer confirms, in every respect, what 520 bonds of the loan of February 25, 1882, has been received.

All coupon and registered bonds forming a part of the permanent loan of the United States, will be redeemed in gold. The 520 sixes being redeemable at any time after a lapse of five years, and within twenty years, belong to the permanent loan; and so, also, do the twenty-year sixes of July 17, 1861, into which the three-year seven-thitties are convertible. All obligations and notes forming part of the temporary loan will be paid at maturity in United States notes, unless before such maturity payment in specie shall have been generally resumed. The seven-thirty three-year bonds or notes form a part of the temporary loan, with the privilege of conversion into twenty-year sixes, in sums not less than \$500. They will, therefore, be paid, if holders prefer payment to conversion, in United States notes.

GEORGE A. HARRINGTON,
Acting Secretary of the Treasury.

THE VALUE OF CONFEDERATE MONEY .- Confederate money, estimated by the gold standard, is now worth about eight cents on the dollar. The rebels worth about eight cents on which they pro-have fixed a standard, however, by which they prostandard is wheat. The price of this cereal is fixed by the rebel Government at five dollars per bushel. With this, however, many of the farmers are dis-satisfied, and assert that five dollars in currency is, in reality, less than fifty cents. The Richmond Sentinel, in this connection, says:

This shows very clearly that all the efforts of the

rebel press to bolster up the currency are futile.
Even the wheat standard will not prevent people

from thinking that the Confederate money is almost

ndence of The Press. ] NEW YORK, August 14, 1863. The public mind is again exercised upon a subject nvolving the morality of the city. As you stroll u Broadway of an evening, your eye is attracted by a sost of transparencies, mammoth in size, flamboyan in etylo, and exhibiting what Fuseli co aptly styled the debauchery of color." Here are pictured sundry nymphs growned with fat bouquets—nymphs with hideous, furing eyes pecring dully from under heavy lashes, and dancing girls like the hateful Ghawazerofold Egypt. From these transparencies you glance down at the basements from which heat and light assend as from crasers; you catch the thrum of instruments, the child of eastanets, and the loud laugh of caroneal. Within a stone's throw to the south, stands "Nillio's Garden;" behind you, the "Winter Garden;" opposite, "Laura Keene'n," and, from where you stand; you sould almost toses a peach into the lap of the drorkeeper at "Wallack's." Within the parallelogram bounding these theatres lies that heart of New York which beats merrily only at night. Boyond, the city is calm and the streets hazy and still; but here—here; where the eye dazzled by flaming jets, and the ear stunned by ceaseless turmoil, the pleasure scekers always throng. Here, the Bohemians burrowway in the cool cellars to discuss current literature over pipe and beer. Here, the young bloods congregate at corners to wink and blow hisses to the ballet girls who trip along en route to the green room; here, respectability, careful lest her akirts brush against some

he theatres or the opers. And here cling thos ransparencies; and beneath them are the concert aloons; the abodes of vica; the enenes of mad ca ousal and frantic carnivals. The Republican Leislature, by one grand effort, swept out these peatpots at the demand of the cinzens. When Horatio Seymour was before the people as candidate for th uhernatorial clasir, the keeper of one of these saons published amappeal to his brethren, calling on them to support the Democratic nominec; and assuring them, that in the contingency of his election, the fanatical suppression of these establishments would be over, and the efforts of the Puritan Legislature mated at once. This issue drew the vagabond vote where it properly belonged. Almost coincident with carouse began again, and Broadway is pollute places now stud the parallelogram, defying the law and paying perquisites for their immunity. It may well be supposed that the respectable portion of the community is not pleased with this innovation, yet to struggle against it were worse than folly, for it would be struggling to overthrow a plank of the platform upon which the dominant party stands-a party which challenged election upon the pleathat "Reform a virtue and affirm a vice."

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSIONS.

ring occurred, a large number of rioters have been remanded to the cells, much to their joy, as Judge McCunn sits at next term. Fortunately there is a chance that a majority of the cases may be sent to the Oyer and Terminer, in which contingency they will be apt to receive stern and unequivo justice. New arrests are being daily made, and the oming sessions of the criminal courts proafford especial interest. It is a some what significant fact, that thus far, not one of the rioters line been defended by a lawyer of fragrant reputation. Fore-most among the defending counsel have been two ex-judges of Copperhead proclivities, one of them a member of the present Legislature, and an intimate accomplice of that intricate juriet: McCunn and a certain individual whose marriage with an incertain individual created somewhat of a scandilization of the city. This charming trinity has lared earnestly in the cause of "the innocent people," and has generally managed to secure verdicts xactly opposite to what was sought. Should their peneficent endeavors at the Oyer and Terminer ove as unsuccessful, the masked man at the foot of the gallows will be weary enough with his grim luties for the coming of spring. THE RECOMMENCEMENT OF THE DRAFT seems to be definitely fixed for the twenty-fourth day of August, and the Republican newspaper offies will shortly commence to lay in their stock of ixed ammunition and hand-grenades, in view o ossible attacks. The negroes in various sections of the city are preparing for defence, and perfecting Justom House has been garrisoned both night and ers. give evidence of the Collector's determination announcement is having the effect of revivi-fying the Home Guard organizations, and

these occur, and there is every indication that they will, the reign of mob violence will be short, and no ollision will necessarily be of a fearful nature. or the mastery; and before the former is allowed to triumph, the harbor forts will open on a city which mong us are still dull. "The Ghost," at Wallack's, and the "Duke's Motto," still attract large audiences. Winter Garden, Laura Keene's, and the Opera House, are closed. Florence, the Irish come dian, has imported a "Ghost," which lies in Go.

vernment bond, awaiting transportation to Bosto

- Admiral Farragut arrived at his home in Hastings on the Hudson, on Friday. Long before the boat reached the dock it was crowded with hundreds of ladies, gentlemen, and children, who came to welpanner, on which was painted these words: "Welhe landed "three cheers for the Admiral" greeter him. The ladies rose in their carriages and waved flags prepared expressly for the occasion. Bouquet nestness which proved they came from no ordinary feelings. The Admiral was deeply affected by this demonstration, and as he bowed his thanks, tears vere noticed coursing down his bronzed face. With his usual modesty he tried to escape from notice: waving handkerchiefs and welcomes pursued him house he found it filled with rare flowers and fruit which had been most carefully arranged by his good servants, who were perfectly delighted to see him shown her appreciation of the brave and noble Ad-

-Robert Dale Owen has written a letter to the New York Herald, which says "I am willing to be vorse abused than a leader in this morning's Herald abuses me, if, in return, as fair an abstract of what that abstract. It was stated in the original, as one of the worst evils of slavery in South Carolina, disregarded. It was recommended that the refugeer, legally married; and it was urged that the obligalife could be fully explained to them. That is the tion—a favorite French idea, countenanced even by commended nor spoken of. While I do not pretend and other, which ought to precede a matured judgment on such a subject, my individual impression is eidedly opposed to it, as productive of injury to both races." -The Scranton Republican says: "It needs no

labored argument to show the propriety of the no-mination of Governor Andrew G. Curtin for re-elec-tion. If the election in 1860 had been made with vania, the office could not have fallen upon a mar better calculated to meet and to grapple with the difficulties of the position than Andrew G. Curtin throughout the State have the candor to print this - It has been denied that Vallandigham was excluded from the Clifton House. A correspondent of Wall street, says the New York Independent, the fol- the Toledo Blade gives the information that "the reason why the traitor Vallandigham left there and retired into the country was because the proprietor of the Clifton warned him to leave his house, for the reason that since he had been there he had driver away the custom of all Americans of any standing; that those who came to see him were 'roughs' and

their drunkenness and rowdyism." having so far recovered as to be able to listen to the music. A large crowd soon assembled, and in re-alonse to calls General Sickles appeared and made s few remarks. He stated that the only way to vigor, and send forward reinforcements, and support - Bayard Taylor left the Russian Court imme diately after the arrival of Cassius Clay, and is now spending a few weeks with his wife's relatives

at Gotha, Germany. His novel of American social life, "The Strong-Minded Woman," is in press, and he is working on a new poem, "The Portrait of Si John," founded on a beautiful Italian legend. Mr. Taylor will visit the lakes of Northern Italy, where the scene of the poem is Isid. Rumor has it that he is again to have a Government mission. - An item is circulated to the effect that Secre tary Stanton has taken leave of Washington for a season of recreation at various watering places. This is a mistake. Secretary Stanton is hard at work at his office as usual, and shoulders daily an amount of labor that would crush any but an iron constitution. -Gen. Hunter is at the Fillmore House, Newport, and General Buell, at the Ocean House. Gen. Sherman attended church last Sunday and Sunday

- Lyman Trumbull, United States Senator from Illinois, has changed his residence from Alton to Chicago, and will hereafter reside permanently in that city. - Miss Lander, the artist, has presented to the East India Marine Society of Salem the original cast of "The Captive Pioneer Mother and Daughter." - The Rev. Dr. Chapin returned home in the China, and will resume his pulpit labors in September. - Mrs. Lincoln and two sons were at the Revere House, Boston, last week, en route from the White Mountains.

— The wife and family of General Fremont are

passing the summer at Lenox.

visit to the towns in Southern Berkshire.

NEW YORK CITY.

THE CITY. CONSCRIPT QUAKERS.—There were or o conscripts at the barracks, Twenty-second au cod streets, on Saturday attermon; the remainde arly two hundred, were substitutes. These tw Wood streets, on Saturday attermoon; the remainder, nearly two hundred, were substitutes. These two exceptions were a couple of rather sixily young men coming from a wealthy family of Quakers, named Smedly, who reside at West Chester. These men contend they have conscientiour strupler as to going to the war; they will not fire a musiet, or draw human blood, nor pay the commutation money nor furnish a substitute. They still adhere to this singular faith. During the two or three days they were in the barracks, they at first refused to answer to the roll-call or form into line, but finally became more practical. Thry were visited by several members of the society of Friends of Philadelphia, but would be making an acknowledgment not consistent with the views of the sect. In a conversation with military officers on this subject, they informed us that in many of the battlestbat have been fougation the Union Quakers have taken as active and glorious part, and led men on to victory. Lieux. Col. Halbowell, now wounded and in Philadelphia; is living evidence of the valor of a first-class Philadelphia (und.). In the crowd that assembled to witness the denartind.
In the crowd Mat assembled to witness the depar-In the crowd was assembled 19 viciness the depar-ture of the 3d Colored Regiment's few days since, were a number of the leading wealthy, pious, and patriotic Quakers of Philadelphia; encouraging the

were a number or the leading harden particite Quakers of Philadelphin; encouraging the men by their words and acts.

Huncreck of Quaker ladies, from New Jersey, accompanied their sens and brothers as far as the Refreshment Daloon, erging them on 30 battle for the Union and 130 laws of the land. The conscript Quakers above spoken of were to have been sent, with two hundred substitutes, to Alexandra yesterday afternoon. THE DRAFT-It may be said the draft is Substitutes furnished.
Commuted.
Reported for duty.
Exemption papers.
Non-appearance.

Of course, the 185 are liable to arrest for desertion whenever focusd in any part of the country, and will be taken when least expected. Of the 27 men who reported for duty, 8 were colored men.

The publication of the names of the exempts and the resonant therefore as far a public propriety will he reasons therefor, so far as public propriety will dmit of, will make a rich and curious chapter some

DEATH OF LIEUT: HENRY HUNTERSON.—
The death fof Lieut. Henry Hunterstown will be learned with deep regret by his many friends. Two weeks since he had nearly completed a company to take part in our present struggle; and had been in the country to recuperate, when, on Sunday last, while at Lambertville, New Jersey, overcome by the heat, he was attacked by apoplexy and died in a few minutes; his body was forwarded to this city, and his remains interred on Tuesday last from his residence in Cumberland street. Lieut. Hunterson was an officer of "the Scott Legion," and served gallantly from the landing of Vera Cruz to the capture of the city of Wexico; was loved and respected by his men and esteemed by his superior officers; he has now two sons serving in the present campaign, Capt. John Hunterson, of the Corn Exchange Regiment, and Lieut. Harry Hunterson, now in Virginis. His remains were followed to the receiving vault by two companies of Col. Small's regiment, with moom he perved in Mexico. He leaves many to mourn his loss, but none to say an unkind word of the departed. We could have spared many men from our midst, but few would have been missed more. DEATH OF LIEUT: HENRY HUNTERSON.-SIX PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF

SIX PERSONS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH.—There are six persons in the County Prison who are under sentence of death for the commission of the crime of murder. Miller, who was concerned in robbing a man, and then throwing him into Cohocksink oreck to perish; West, who murdered his wife at a house in Merchant street a few years ago; Kilpatrick, who murdered a drayman on the wharf some years since; Ford (colored), who killed his brother in law during a quarrel in 1851; Dixon, or Dixie, (also colored), who killed a man at the Philadelphia Institute two or three years ago; and Patrick Farrigan, who killed williamson a few months since. He was to have been hanged on Friday, but was respited by the Governor at the carnest solicitation of the spiritual adviser of the doomed man. A GRATEFUL SHOWER.—Between ten of rain fell for a short period. The lightning was almost incessant, so foul indeed had the atmosphere become. There were a series of showers all around the city, to the north, the east, the south, and the west. Between the clouds at times the starst winkled with dimmed brilliancy on the bosom of the calm blue beyond. The electric batteries in brilliant effects, and thus presented to the philosophical eye many scenes of sublime grandeur, which many persons, through nervous fear, never look upon. There is nothing in the whole pric art to compare with the beauty of such an electrical display as that of last evening. DESERTER MORTALLY WOUNDED .- A sub-DESERTER MORTALLY WOUNDED.—A subatitute, giving the name of J. Watson, attempted to
seepe from the barracks, at Twenty-second and
Wood streets, early on Saturday morning. He was
shot by the guard, the ball entering the side and
coming out of his back. He fell mortally wounded.
Watson had made a rope out of a couple of blankets,
and while descending by it, from the second-story
window, received the shot that has or will sendhim to eternity. It was ascertained that upwards
of a hundred men were in a conspiracy arranged to
effect their escape. Several rope ladders were found
by the guard that were to be used in escaping, if
Watson had succeeded in his attempt to get away.

THE COAL REGIMENT.—The 1st Coal Regiment, under command of Col. A. Day, of 'old Southwark,' will arrive to day. It was raised under the supervision of the wholesale miners and dealers in twenty four hours, and responded as quickly to the call of our patriotic Governor. The regiment will pass down Chestnut to Third street, down Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Sixth, and thence southward, and finally stop at the Volunteer Refreshment Saloons to be fed. This is a splendid regiment of hardy men. THE DRAFT.—The arrivals of substitutes at the brant.—In a strival of substitutes at the barracks average from 80 to 90 per day. The number will be far greater when the full tide of the real conscripts begins to flow in. The substitutes sent away last week were for the 23d and 90th regiments. The 200 sent last evening were for the 33d Pennsylvania. We understand that 54 deserted after arriving at Alexandria, last week. The substitute money received was used, to some extent, to effect this result.

RECRUITING.—Captain George H. Ro seris, Jr., recently of General Hooker's staff, has opened a recruiting office in the old Pennsylvania Bank building, and is recruiting for the 19th Pennsylvania Cavsiry. Captain R. is meeting with success, in consequence of his own popularity, and that of the regiment, as well because of the large bounties offered to recruits. les offered to recruits.

PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—Mr. John Lever, aged sixty-three years, residing near Frankford road and Hart lane, was run over by a wagon on Saturday afternoon, by which he had both his legs broken above the knees.

The unfortunate man was conveyed to the Epis-IDENTIFIED.--The coroner held an inquest, on Saturday morning, upon the body of a man who fell from the excessive heat of the weather on Friday afternoon. The body was identified as that of Jacob Kucher, who lived near Frankford road and York street.

HEAVY THUNDER STORM .- A heavy thunder atorm passed over the northern part of the city in the region of Germantown and Manayunk. The rain fell in torrents for an hour. During the storm a stack of hay, on the old York road, was struck by the lightning. ARRIVAL OF A GUNBOAT.—The U. S. gun-oat De Soto arrived at the navy yard on Saturday evening. Our reporters were unable to get on board the versel. It is understood that she brought no im-

SUICIDE.—A man named Frederick Frechensmith committed suicide yesterday, at his resi-dence, near York and Howard streets, by shooting himself with a pistol. The load passed through his neck and he was instantly killed. ACCIDENT.-Wm. Walker fell from the FATAL ACCIDENT. -Michael Devlin, aged

[Before Mr. Alderman Massey.] Robbery.

Jane Allender is the name of a female who was arraigned on Saturday, on the charge of robbing a soldier of the sum of eixity-seven dollars, at a house on Wood atreet, above Thirteenth. It is alleged that the two entered the bouse, and when he came out he missed his money. This was about all the evidence adduced. The defendant, it is stated, bears rather a bad character. She was committed to answer. Highway Robbery.

Highway Robbery.

Two half-grown boys, giving the names of Chas. Carpenter and William Shaw, were taken before the same alderman as above, on the charge of highway robbery. The evidence was, that a man named Wm. Taylor, desiring to take passage in a railroad car, stopped at Eleventh and Coates street until one should pass along. He seated himself on a doorstep and fell into a doze, from which he was awakened by a jerk of his watch chain. He instantly sprang to his feet, when the two defendants ran. The alarm was given, and police officers succeeded in capturing the parties after a short chase. The chain was recovered. Also, the sum of \$17 that had been stolen from his pocket. The accused were committed in default of \$2,000 bail to answer. [Before Mr Alderman Harmer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Harmer.

Dameing Party Surprised.

On Saturday morning twenty-two persons, mostly half-grown girls and boys, were arraigned at the First-ward station-house on the charge of misdemeanor. It seems from the evidence that at a late hour on Friday night they took foreible possession of an untenanted building, situated at Ellsworth and Sixteenth streets, for the purpose of having a dance therein. The noise they made disturbed the neighbors, and the attention of the police was called. A posse under Lieut. Fuller made a descent upon the premises and arrested twenty-two. After a searing. posse under Lieut. Fuller made a descent upon the premises and arrested twenty-two. After a hearing, the whole party were put under bonds to be of future good behavior and to keep the peace. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, August 15, 1863.

The market is still unchanged, business dull, and money plenty at 4@5 per cent. on merely moderate securities. Gold has had another slight fall, caused, probably, by the rumor that prevailed in New York, of the fall of Charleston. This indicates the effect which the capture of this stronghold will have on this, the head of fancy stocks, and as we may hope to hear of the fall of Mobile at or about the same time, wa may reasonably expect to see gold at a very low week. Last Sunday the excessive heat caused him figure; perhaps before the close of the present month. We have, without doubt, seen gold at its figure; perhaps before the close of the present month. We have, without doubt, seen gold at its highest figure, and those persons who have been holding it for any length of time with the hope of its again reaching 70 per cent., or even 59 per cent. will find the chances for the success of their desire daily diminishing until they will be well contented to sell at 10 or 15 per cent.

At the Stock Board business was very dull, owing to the absence from the city of many speculators and even regular members. Governmoat and State securities were firm. City 6s, which yesterday declined 2½ per cent., alvanced again to-day 2 per cent., closing 102½@103. Reading was firm at yesterday's rates, (though there were but few sales,) closing at 58½. Pennsylvania Raikroad was firm at yesterday's prices, selling at 64½. Oamden and Amboy Railroad stood firm at 105. Schuylkill at Navigation 6 per cent. bonds sold at 52, same as yesterday. There were sales of Little Schuylkill at terday. to faint, but he recovered soon on reaching the open Being the summer at Lenox. — Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, is on a

47%; Catawissa preferred at 23%, and Minehill In passenger railways there was very little done. and Green and Coates 44—making no change since resterday.
There was scarcely anything done in bank stocks, though there was a change in some of the quota-tions. North America declined 2, closing 142 bid, 147 at \$20, Philadelphia advanced 14, and Farmers Drexel & Co. quote :

Inited States Bonds, 1881.... Inited States new Cert of Ind Inited States old Cert, of Ind Inited States 7 3-10 Notes.....

termasters" Vouchers. rs for Certi1\cates of Ir

ing Exchange ccc... as fellows: artermasters' Vouchers... Sales five-twersies to-day : \$352,600 SAN FRANCISCO MONUT MARKET .- The San Francisco Price Current, of Fuly 22, saye:

Our money market continues abundantly supplied with capital at the rates current for some time past. Prime securities of whort dates can sometimes be placed at Fa' per sent, per month, but the usual bank accommodations for acceptable business paper rule at 11/62 per cent. There is still quite an active demand for money on mining stock collaterals, but bankers generally admit only a moderate line of discounts upon this description of securities, and seldon loan upon other than those of the first class. With our merchants and business men generally the requirement for legitimate purposes is quite moderate. Francisco Price Current, of July 22, saye: With our merchants and business men generally the requirement for legitimate purposes is quite moderate.

Receipts of trassife from the interior and coastwise sance our report of 18th inst. have been about \$1,600,000, rather less thanten per cent. in coin. The branch wint has taken about \$700,000. The market is well supplied with gold bullion, and sales are reported to us at \$16,6200. Siliver appears less abundant at the moment, and the past quarter have averaged about \$1,000,000 per month. During the first quarter they were about \$60,000 per month. It is estimated that the average of the year will be \$1,000,000 per month. The greater portion is sent to England in apparted bars, but there is some demand for refined bars in the direction of Oriental ports; and the suggestion is when made that if our silver dollar coin were once fairly introduced into those countries, fivould soon becomes acceptable as any other, thus leaving in our hands the profits of refluing and occupant and more direct outlet for our silver product, the greater portion of which finally reaches the safe destination by a circuitous and empenaive transit.

Exchange on the Atlantic cities ruled on last steamer day at \$2500 49 cent, premium on gold for hills payable in currency. Coin tills commanded \$455 gent, premium. Bankers'stelling at sixty days, 48d. Francs, 497,655. The rate for this steamer day to \$2500 49 cent, premium on gold for hills payable in currency. Coin tills commanded \$455 gent, premium. Bankers'stelling at sixty days, 48d. Francs, 497,655. The rate for this steamer day to \$2500 40 cent, premium and the cose are selling az \$77,778. The demand is good, and the supply apparently less abundant than on last steamer day. Considerable amounts, we are informed, have been converted into five-twenty bonds at the sub-treasury in this city, or, rather, iato certificates for the delivery of those bonds, which serve as a remittance to the Atlantic cities.

Mexican dollars are quotable at 3 specent, premium last sales.

Amount of Coal-transpo

Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Esikoad, during the week ending August 13, 1633: Total Anthracite coal for the week... --- 41,539 02 ₩'k 4.911 09 Total of all kinds for the week. Total.. 1.974,472 17 1.409.559 16 The Schuvlkills Wavigation Good

10,570 00 395,761 00 406,334 00 To same time last year. . 517,534 16 The earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present sesson and week. Increase in 1863 ......\$42.630 56 The earnings of the Chicago, Alton, and St. Louis Railroad for the week ending the 7th inst. were:

Total..... Increase in 1863..... The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Rail-oad for the first week in August were: The tonnage of the Hazelton Railroad for the reek ending August 8 was as follows: Week. Previous. Total.
Tons: Gwt. Tons. Cwt. Tons. Cwt. Tosa. Cwt. 

Annexed are the details of the earnings of the Galens and Chicago Union Railroad for the weel ending August 8: | 1862 | 1863 | 1864 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | 1865 | Total. ...... \$23.827 14 \$28,653 89 Total .......\$23.827 14 \$28,653 89 \$4.826 75
The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, om January 1st to August 7th, were:

\$283,245 05 yesterday evening: rie preferred 103% udson Eiver 148 lem preferred... Illinois Can scrip 120
Cleveland & Pitteburg 95
Galena 106
Cleveland & Foledo 115
Chicago & Rock Island 167
Fort Wayne 51
Isanton 92

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, August 15. 

Philadelphia Markets. There is very little demand for Flour, either for xport or home use, and prices are rather lower. The only sales reported are to the retailers and ba-kers, within the range of \$5.121/05.371/2 for superfine; \$5 50@6 for extra; \$5.75@6.25 for extra family. quality. Rye Flour is selling at from \$4 50@5 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. In Corn Meal there is very little doing; Pennsylvania is held at \$4, and Brandywine at \$1.20 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. vania is held at \$4, and Brandywine at \$1.20 \( \frac{2}{2} \) bbl.

GRAIN.—There is very little demand for wheat, and the market is dull; about 3,600 bus sold at 135 @136c for prime old red, and 119@132c for common to prime new do.; white ranges at from 140@160c \( \frac{2}{2} \) bus, the latter for prime Kentucky. Rye is selling at from 106@166c \( \frac{2}{2} \) bus. Corn is scarce and prices are better; about 1,000 bus prime yellow sold at \$60c, and 1,600 bus. Western mixed at 78c \( \frac{2}{2} \) bus. Oats and 1,500 bus western infect at 750 gr bus. Oats are very dull; 3,300 bus sold at 53@55c for new, and 70c for old Pennsylvania, weight.

BARK.—1st No. 1 Quercitron is in steady demand at \$30 % ton.

COTTON.—The stock continues very light, and the transactions are limited at 68c % is eash for midthe transactions are limited at SSC # m cash for mid-dlipgs.

GROCERIES.—Sugars are firmly held, but there is very little doing in the way of sales. Cuba ranges at from 10%@11c # h. Coffee is unchanged; small sales of Rio are making at 27@236 # h. PROVISIONS—There is no change to notice in price or demand. Bacon Hams are selling at 12%@ 13%c # h for fancy; Mess Poyk is held at \$14@14 50 # bbl, for new; a sale of 20,000 hs smoked Shoulders is reported at 6c # h. Lard is unchanged, 50 tierces sold at 10%c # h. sold at 10% C H h. WHISKY.—Pennsylvania and Ohio bols are selling, as wanted, at 47@47%; hhds 46c, and drudge at from 45@45% C g gl.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

New York Markets, August 15. New York Markets, August 15.

ASBES are steady, with sales of 30 bbls at \$6.87½

7 for Pots, and \$3.87½ 99 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Westsur Flour is heavy, and 5c lower on common and medium grades of winter-ground. Fresh-ground State is scarce and without material change.

The sales are 5,700 bbls, at \$3.95@4.50 for superfine State; \$4.70@4.90 for extra State; \$3.90@4.60 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$4.35@4.56 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$5.20@5.48, and trade brands do at \$5.50@7.

Southern Flour is dull and lower, with sales of at \$5.50@7.
Southern Flour is dull and lower, with sales of 1.200 bbls at \$5.40@6.40 for superfine Baltimore, and 1.220 bols at \$5.40@5.40 for superine Baltimore, and \$6.45@9 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 5c lower, and inactive at the decline; sales 500 bbls at \$4.85@5 for common, and \$5.55@7 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is dull at \$3.50@5.10 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is inactive. We quote Jersey at \$3.90;
Brandywine, \$4.30@4.35; Caloric, \$4.25; puncheons,