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cesses of Hemming, Braiding, Binding, Embroidering, Felling, Tucking, Cording, Gathering, &c., &c. The Branch Offices are well supplied with Silk Twist, Thread, Needles, Oil, &c. of the very best quality. Send for a pamphlet. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863.

nreserved Sale of Clothin
nreserved sale of Clothing,
nreserved sale of Clothing,
nreserved sale of Clothing,
nreserved sale of Clothing,
ones rved sale of Clothing,
Oak Hall, Oak Hall,
evious to extensive alterations,
evious to extensive alterations,
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svious to extensive alterations,
we want to reduce stock,
We want to reduce stock,
We want to reduce stock,
li sall at lower prices than ever,
il sell at lower prices than ever. I at lower prices than ever. WANAMAKER & BROWN S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET street DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

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The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

No. 435 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

FALL

1863.

VOL. 7.—NO. 19.

Unreserved Sale of Clothing.

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS. Among which are choice brands of Sheeting and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines, Ginghams, and

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REPS,
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FANOY AND BLACK SILKS.

Also, A large assortment SHAWLS, BALMORAL SKIRTS, WHITE GOODS, LINENS, EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

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BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, BLACK CASE. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASE. PANTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. mb22-6m GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

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MO. 146 NORTH FOURTH STREET. CHARLES L. ORUM & CO. manner. These Shirts are cut by measurement, on scientific principles, and surpass any other Shirt for neatness of fit on the Breast, comfort in the Neck, and ease on the Shoulder. NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

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IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con
stantly receiving. MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT,
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FARE & BROTHEE, Importers, and CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. \$275 TO \$325 WILL GET AN ELE-DANT 7-octave rosewood, over strung PIANO, warranted five years. J. K. GOULD.

SEVENTH and CHESTNUT.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1863

The Slander Against Gettysburg.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Special Correspondence of The Press.] HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,

VIRGINIA, August 18, 1863. FROM THE REBEL ARMY, Every day brings in its quota of deserters from the rebel army. They come in pairs. Very seldom do you find more than four arrive together. Deertions have grown to be such an annoyance to the rebel officers, every precaution is taken to prevent the men from leaving without their discharge. Under such strict surveillance, it is difficult and langerous for any one to make an attempt to get within our lines. When a man concludes to come over to our side, he is generally unaccompanied, for the more confidants in such delicate undertakings. the greater the danger. I conversed with two of these individuals vesterday, and, with the exception of the sincere desire both manifested to get safely to their Western homes, I could place no reliance in their stories.
From their old fortifications at Fredericksburg the rebels complacently watch our cavalry on this side the Rappahannock. They exhibit no desire to annoy us, but ride into the river daily to exchange papers with our men. This exceeding good nature s. of course, assumed, and when the object for which the mask was donned is accomplished, we will find them furious as ever. But they do not wish to fight at present, unless I misinterpret their actions; so that, unless something unexpected should transpire, or the conscripts become very suddenly efficient, there will be no great activity in the Army f the Potomac for a considerable length of time. Everything about Warrenton has been remarkably quiet since our signal station was broken up by guerillas, three miles from the town. There is no

doubt the guerillas are as thick in that portion of the country as ever, but General Gregg has a picket path there, which they find difficult to avoid and

dangerous to cross. With the vigilant cavalry force stationed near Warrenton such surprises will grow VIRGINIAN ECCENTRICITIES. Virginia can still boast of eccentric men and pruent women. There is one venerable man, an inveterate smoker, who travels with two large saddle bags filled with smoking tobacco. He frequently goes visiting, and enjoys it as much as the senior quid nunc of a small village. But the tobacco is invariably brought in and placed at his side, so those who would converse with him must submit to be smoked. His reminiscences of George Washington ("George was a good boy," he says) are somewhat new, but with the peculiarities of Chief Justice Marshall's dress he seems much better acquainted. One of the Chief Justice's sons was a most forgetful fellow, frequently going into bed with the hot policy, after he had raked his fire. It was nothing uncommon to see him walking to his office in the morning with one boot on his foot and the other in his hand. But a short distance from where I write is a piece of timber, haunted by the wrath of some dog. It is of timer, naunred by the wister of some cog. The positively asserted that no "possum" can be "treed" here, for the most sagacious dog refuses to be forced over the mysterious boundary line. In

be loreed over the hysterical column, and in the same neighborhood resided one of Virginia's legislators, who came near going to Congress. He had five shildren, and upon each's back should have been written the old-fashioned endorsement placed on a false indictment: "Ignoramus." The eldest was taken by his father to Richmond, and placed in tative of the people returned he found his precocious heir had arrived first. He told his father they made him lie on corn-husks, and with tearful eye and appealing voice he exclaimed You know, father, I have never been accustomed to sleep upon a mattress when at home !" He grew to be a man—he became a preacher. Then his sister died. He came to see his mother and said: "He supposed the people would expect, him to say some-thing over the corpse!" Here, I am sorry I must mention a circumstance which invoked a smile upon the countenance of all in the dining room, where a dozen of handsome cane bottomed chairs had lately een introduced upon an equal footing with the rest of the furniture. A cousin, from some uncivi-lized county of the State, was ushered in, and, loud and perplexed tone of voice, "Where upon yearth Uncle—got so many sifters." The friends earth Uncle—got so many sifters." The friends the deceased had scarcely got their features drawn to a decent and decorous length, when he who was to perform the last ministration over the inanimate

marked that "He supposed they all expected to hear him say something about her, (jerking his thumb over his shoulder in the direction of the coffin.) He was happy to inform them that she died far from God, that's all." And he began to give out a hymn. This well-sorn and pious man is now strengthening the arms of those who fight for the Confederacy. He is a chaplain. The sole surviving sister is unmarried and very wealthy. It is covertly whispered among the friends of the family that she had a lover call on her twice. But she alarmed him by producing a written agreement to marry her, and the courtship ended. Miss -isw thin, thirty, and thrifty. Many of the families in the county purchased a large stock of groceries and dry goods prior to the war. Some have plenty of this store now. But our "Rich Ladye" has exhausted hers, and with plenty of money in her cof-fers and negroes in her house, must walk to commissariat to get some common brown sugar—"such as the Yankees sweeten their coffee with." In no State in the Union, or any struggling to get out of the Union, are there so many family traditions as in

Virginia. As for legends and ghost stories, you can scarcely hear so many, except you should traverse the Frae Maidenkirk's to John O. Groats." RECONNOITRING CANNONADING NEAR DUMFRIES. We have small reconnoiting parties out every day, and in every direction. Seldom are they opposed, for every one who lingers in this desolated region seeks safety in flight upon the approach of our uniforms. At Hartwood Church and Stafford Court House we have a considerable cavalry force. From these points they roam all over the surround-

[Army Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

Headquarters, August 19.—No discoveries have been made by the cavalry up to midnight of any rebels at Dumfries or for twenty miles on our right. Where Lee's headquarters are now is not exactly known. Ewell has moved his corps to Fredericksburg. Longstreet continues at United States Ford, and A. P. Hill at Oranga Court House. The firing of Monday is not yet accounted for. The firing heard northward this morning is supposed to be artillery practice.

RUMORS OF GEN. LEE'S INTENTIONS.

Washington, Wednesday, August 19, 1863.— RUMORS OF GEN. LEE'S INTENTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, August 19, 1863,—
Although there is at present no evidence of an aggressive movement on the part of Gen. Lee, still, all the information received directly from Richmond, and corroborated by the statements of deserters and exchanged prisoners, tends to show that a long time will not elapse before the rebel commander, who is now getting ready for the fail campaign, will take the initiative, and push his columns forward.

A gentleman of foreign birth, and holding an official position in Richmond, writes to his friend in this city, that the report is current that Gen. Lee will shortly offer battle to Gen. Meade, and if that general refuses to accept it, and falls back under the protection of the fortifications of Washington, Gen. Lee will then invade Maryland, where preparations have been made by the Secessionists of that State to receive him and give him all the assistance in men, money, arms, and provisions, that they can procure.

men, money, arms, and provisions, that they can procure.

This time Gen. Lee will avoid Pennsylvania, upon which the Richmonders look as a Northern State, hostile in its principles and in feelings to the South, while Maryland, they hold, belongs to the South, while Maryland, they hold, belongs to the South, Gen. Lee's invasion will not have, however, the permanent occupation of that State for its object, but simp y the selection of a field of battle where he can wait the approach of the Union army. His aim is not to carry operations northward, but, as before, to take possession of Washington, if the fortunes of war are in his favor; if not, he will fall back upon Richmond, and will wait for the Unionists behind the fortifications of that place.

Notwithstanding his presence on the Rappahannock, General Lee is said to be organizing secretly an army of reserve, the location of which will be either Winchester or some place in the Shenardoah Valley. This army, to which all the conscripts passing through Richmond are directed, will be 40,000 strong. The mission is not yet known, although it is generally believed that it will have an independent organization and a particular task to perform. General Longstreet is talked of as its most probable lender.

All the rebel officers who were at Richmond on leave of absence, have gone back to their regiments. The city, which was full of them a week ago, contains now no other persons than civilians and invalidas. It is also reported that a whole division, supposed to have been detached from the Army of the West, passed through Richmond during the night of the 12th inst., to take part in the operations of the fall campaign, whose opening will take place, according to public rumor, in the earlier part of September. Scun on the Mississippi.—We noticed Saturday that the river was dyed the deepest green, and that the water was overspread with a thin scum of the same color. It has been in this remarkable condition for several days, and we can find no one who is at all capable of giving a single reason for it. The matter perplexes the oldest steamboatmen, who declare that they never beheld anything like it before. This scum is on the water as far up as Cincinnati, we understand, and perhaps shove there, for we have no intelligence on the subject above that point. The same is the case down the river for hundreds of miles. Such a thing is certainly a very mysterious phenomenon here, and we do not know how to account for it. Great lears are entertained that it will produce sickness in this neighborhood, and along the river.—Louisville Journal.

GETTYBBURG, PA., July 29, 1863. jor General O. O. Howard: Major General O. O. Howard:

General C. O. Howard:

"And before the blood of the heroic men shed among the batteries in the Cemetery was fairly dry upon the ground, a bill of seventeen hundred dollars damages was presented for payment."

As the president of the Ever Green Cemetery referred to in the above quotation, and at the request of its Board of Directors, it is my duty to call your attention to this injurious charge. You may perhaps remember, General, my friendly call upon you on the 4th of July inst., at your headquarters. On the same day I made congratulatory visits to Gen. Carl Shurz and Gen. Shimmellinning, at their quarters, in our cemetery grounds. You and they will bear testimony that not the most distant allusion was made by me to the injuries done to the cemetery, but that I acted as if wholly unconscious of them, regarding them as nothing when compared with the glorious achievements of our army—the blood with which our brave soldiers consecrated its sod, and the grand consequence of the victory they there achieved.

Our board of directors having been called to-

the grand consequence of the victory they there achieved.

Our board of directors having been called together, all stated that this damaging accusation was utterly without foundation, and that no demand of any kind had been made, nor any complaint.

Will you be kind enough to state, in reply, whether any demand for damages was made by any one professing to speak on behalf of Evergreen Cemetery, and if not, then to negative it, and thus vindicate us from what, in our judgment, is only less infamous than the reckless publication of so offensive a slander.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant, D. McConaughy, President Evergreen Cemetery, Gettysburg. HEADQUARTERS 11TH CORPS, August 2, 1883, Sir: I am directed by General Howard to say, in answer to your letter relating to the accusation in the New York Times, that no bill for damages came to him from you or any member of the board of directors of the centery; that, on the contrary, when you called upon him you expressed the heartists. at sympathy with us, and gave evidence of the eat sympatny with us, and gave evidence of the warmest patriotism.

The general is of the opinion that the incident which gave rise to the reportin the New York Times, was the presenting of a bill for damage done to his private property—by the keeper of the cemetery.

The general is glad of an opportunity to vindicate you and your official associates from false and slanderous charges. I have the honor to be very respectfully,
Your obedient servant, C. H. Howard,
Major and A. D. U.
To D. McConaughty, President of Ever Green

August 10, 1883.
Mr. Editor: The keeper of the cemetery, Peter Thorne, was absent at the time of the battles, on service in the 188th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers. His wife left home, and their personal property was almost entirely consumed and destroyed. On her return on the 6th of July, an officer came to her, and had a statement made of her losses, amount leat than \$200, which he stated he would see paid. She did not volunteer a claim, nor present it to General Howard. Respectfully, D. McConaughy, President of Ever Green Cemetery.

The American Question in Europe. THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE SOUTHERN CAUSE.

(From the London Star, August 6.]

The cause of the Southern Confederacy is past help, past hope. The most infatuated, the most interested partisan of that cause in England can no longer close his eyes to the impending ruin. We need no conjectures, no speculations, no comparisons of our own to prove the fact. It is proved, it is acknowledged in every line which has just reached us, telegraped from the columns of Southern newapapers. The Southern journals do not affect to be under any delusion. They do not aftent to be under any delusion. They do not aftent to be under any delusion. They do not aftent to be under any delusion. They do not aftent to be under any delusion. From Richmond, from Montgon, erry, from Mobile, we hear the same story. The Confederacy is playing its last desperate game. The Southern organs do not indeed acknowledge total failure, and cry out for peace, but they speak in tones which only tell of disaster and defeat irretrievable. THE HOPELESSNESS OF THE SOUTHERN CAUSE. does not look dark enough yet to justify those who are ready to enbmit and anxious for peace." There are, then, such, even among the indomitable, the irresistible Confederates, over whose supreme success some London journals were shricking with eventlating order a content of the confederates. irreistible Confederates, over whose supreme success some London journals were shricking with exultation only a few weeks back. And all the answer which the Mobile paper can make to those who talk of submission is, that the cause is not quite dark enough yet to justify aurrender! Truly a pitiful rallying cry, not likely to inspire the hearers with much fresh enthusiasm. Cold, too, is the consolation which the same journal finds for the fall of Vicksburg. Had Vicksburg not surrendered just when it did, Johnston would have marched upon Grant's entrenchments, and must infallibly have been out to pieces. How differently this seunds from all that we used to hear five weeks ago, about the impossibility of Grant's sustaining himself against Johnston, whenever the Confederate general chose to march to the relief of the beleaguered fortress.

against Johnston, whenever the Confederate general chose to march to the relief of the beleaguered fortress.

The Richmond Whig speaks of the losses caused by the evacuation of Jackson and the immense railway rolling atock thus thrown into the Union hands as incalculable and irreparable. The Montgomery Advertiser tells its public that Bragg's retreat before Rosecrans opened up the Northern counties of Alabama and Georgis to the enemy, and that presently there will be a Union army in Alabama, in face of which every man must gird up his loins, and prepare to enter into a struggle for mere existence. In Richmond, at least, there seems little inclination to enter into this despairing struggle. The Richmond Enquirer raises a frenzied outery against the Southerns who will not fight. Immense crowds, of foreigners, says this journal, are thronging the provost marshal's office, clamoring for passes to proceed North—anywhere out of the limits of the warlike Confederacy. More than that, the same journal says that at least 100,000 men throughout the South have hired substitutes for military service, and will not fight.

They used to love to read the brilliant accounts of "Stonewall" Jackson's daring swoops and of Lee's successes, and they exulted, no doubt, over the impregnability of Vicksburg, and possibly rubbed their hands over the expectation of a captured Washington. But these golden dreams are gone, gone! and the cold, uncomfortable, ugly reality succeeds; and they see only ruin before them, and they will not fight! Therefore, the Richmond Enquirer urges that a clean aweep should be made, and that all the recreants should be driven to the war. All, all! it demands—no exemption for any even the foreigners. Let the entire country be proplemed under martial law, and every one who demurs be impelled into the battle by the force of the bayonet. Should even this fall, as the Richmond Enquirer seems to fear that it will—should the Armies of the South be "disintegrated"—should the Government have no spot to rest on, and be f

the sea!

This is the sole hope which the distinguished refugee who edits the Richmond Enquirer has to offer to his adopted countrymen. The tone of frantic vehemence and bitterness in which this nonsense is poured out, proves plainly enough how little hope its author has that even in Richmond his demented counsels will be accepted as anything but the shrick of despair. We do not know from what elements in the recent news the London champions of the glaveowners— more Southern than the Southerners themselves—

Court House we have a considerable cavalry force. From these points they roam all over the surrounding country, some going to Acquia Creek, and others as low as St. George's Court House. Our old camping ground, in and around Falmouth, looks very desolate, and the lailroad running through the former place to Acquia Creek is sadly in need of repairs. But if we undertake to do it new rails must be furnished, for they seem to have disappeared in great quantities. Now we are not so much annoyed by the oppressive heat, the cavalry grow restless, and long for the old excitement. But, unfortunately for them in their present mood, no large number of the enemy happens to be seen. So they must quietly look at the pickets on the other side of the Rappahannock.

I have noticed quite a number of ladies visiting at the different generals' headquarters. Gen. Meade's headquarters are entirely free of visitors of that sex. It is so excessively dull no lady could live long and maintain her senses. Like the young friends of whom Prince Arthur spokledto Hubert, they would be sad and not know why.

This morning heavy cannonading has been heard in the direction of Dumfries, about which there are numerous conjectures and explanations. The true reason is, a gunboat firing on the Potomac.

B.

[Army Correspondence of the Naw York Tribune.]

[Army Correspondence of the Naw York Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS, August 19.—No discoveries have been made by the cavalry up to midnight of sany rebels at Dumfries or for twenty miles on our right. Where Lee's headquarters are now is not exactly known. Ewel has moved his corps to Fredericks. yield, it no longer hopes to win; that even if it still defles, it likewise despairs. THE CONFEDERATE LOAN-LETTER FROM THE AGENT.

The following correspondence with regard to the Confederate loan has passed between one of the holders and Mr. McRae, who acted as agent from the Confederate States for its negotiation:

No. 34 ST. JAMES' PLAOR, London, August 5th, 1863—Sir: The present position of the seven per cent cotton loan on our Stock Exchange is such as to give anxiety to the holders, of whom I am one. At the same time I, for one, have not for a moment lost the confidence I always had in the ultimate success of the Confederate cause, nor, putting aside this view for the present, do I doubt that the engagements the Confederate Government have entered into with the holders of the bonds of this loan can be and will be faithfully fulfilled.

However, in order to have a clear idea of the position of affairs, I should like to know from you, the accredited agent in this country for the cotton loan, some few particulars on the subject:

1. Whether there exists within the Confederate States, in possession of the Government, cotton sufficient to discharge its liabilities on this loan; if so, what amount they possess.

2. Where the cotton is stored, and how; and if the what amount they possess.

2. Where the cotton is stored, and how; and if the taking of Charleston, Mobile, and Savannah by the Northern army will cause the destruction or capture of any portion of the Government stock of cotton, and of how much.

3. Whether I or any holder of paid-up bonds, on demanding cotton in exchange for bonds can get the

the manner in which the business has been transacted, the cotton has been sampled, weighed, marked, and involced, and the agents of the bond-holders can examine the samples at the offices of the chief agents of the loan in the different States, and take their orders on the planters for the delivery of the cotton, without trouble or expense. The cotton obtained under this loan will not be subject to any tax or duty, except the export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound, existing at the date of the contract.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

O. J. McRAE, Agent for the Loan.

Mr. H. W. Schwarz. Mr. H. W. SCHWARTZ.

CHARLESTON. Progress of the Siege. epondence of the Baltimore American. I FLAG-SHIP AUGUSTA DINSMORE, OFF MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Aug. 16, 1863. The steamship Fulton is expected to stop here day for the mails, on her way to New York, and therefore bless in on her way to New York, and to day for the mails, on her way to New York, and I, therefore, close up my journal of events since the sailing of the Arago on the 11th. I will state, at the outset, that the great assault on Sumpter, Wagner, and Gregg, by land and water, will certainly take place to-morrow, unless bad weather shall cause further delay. All is in readiness on land and water, and all are of the opinion that these three strongholds will be in our possession, with the old flag floating over them, before you receive this letter. There is no difference of opinion on this subject. I will, therefore, resume my journal of events since the 11th inst., and will give you an idea of the progress of the siege. OPERATIONS ON TUESDAY,

TUESDAY, August 11, 1863.—The rebels kept up a constant fire throughout the day yesterday, principally from Battery Gregg, on Cummings' Point, and their new batteries on James Island, which enfilades some of General Glimore's batteries on Morris Island, and although fully two hundred shells were fired by them during the day, I learned, at a late hour last eveging, that not a single casualty had occurred. A few return shells were fired from one of our shore morter batteries, principally directed at Battery Gregg and Fort Wagner. The evening closed quietly, and during the early part of the night a few shot and shell were exchanged, but all passed quietly up to the hour of retiring.

AN ATTEMPTED REBEL ASSAULT. FIRING BY THE REBELS. AN ATTEMPTED REBEL ASSAULT.

About 2 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning a fierce cannonade, with grape and shrapnel, was commenced by Fort Wagner on our advanced batteries on Jamess Island, leading to the impression that the rebels were about to make an assault. A despatch from General Gilmore was received, informing Admiral Dahlgren of the fact, who immediately signalled to the monitors to prepare for action, get under way, and move to the assistance of the army. The Admiral immediately ordered his barge, and, accompanied by Easign Adams, proceeded to the monitors Passaic, Cattakill, and Patapsoo, joining them in front of Fort Wagner. They were engaging the fort at the time, and, as the Admiral stepped upon the deck of the Patapsco, a nine-inch shot passed within as many feet of him, and buried itself in the water. It was a asprove escape, though altogether a chance AN ATTEMPTED REBEL ASSAULT.

many feet of him, and buried itself in the water. It was a narrow escape, though altogether a chance shot, as the darkness of the night prevented the possibility of the enemy having discovered the movements of the Admiral.

Fleet-Captain George W. Rodgers, who still retains command of the Cattekill, also proceeded to that vessel and directed her movements in the fight. He went in so close to Fort Wagner that the enemy fired mushetry at some of the officers and men who exposed themselves on the turret, but fortunately hit no one. Under the impression that the enemy were about to make an assault on our advanced batteries, Captain Rodgers threw grape and shrapnel along the land front of Wagner, effectually putting a stop to such a movement. The Patapscothrew a number of fifteen inch shell into Wagner, and the Passaic also fired a few shot. At the same time the mortar batteries on the island poured their time the mortar batteries on the island poured their shell into Wagner and Gregg with a rapidity and precision that must have done great damage. One shell from the Patapaco's rifled gun is reported to have gone off screeching towards Charleston, giving rise to a rumor in the camps that Beauregard had complained that putter have some off screeching towards that the company that Beauregard had complained that putter have the second to the second se complained that notice should be given him to re move the women and children before shelling the city. Of course there was no truth in the rumor. Fort Wagner this morning presents the appearance of a shapeless mass of sand, there being no flag to mark its existence, the one they had having been shot sway at the last assault, and none has been raised since trievable.

Peculiarly significant are the utterances of the Mobile Advertiser. It is too soon, says this journal, to talk of submission yet. "The Southern cause two o'clock to nearly five, when the monitors re-

The rebel forts kept up a furious cannonade from two o'clock to nearly five, when the monitors retired, and the firing soon after ceased. Fort Sumpter threw a number of shell from the parapet guns, and Fort Greeg threw a number of mortar shells, principally at the monitors. The Patapsco was struck twice, one ball passing through the upper part of her amokestack, and the other making a slight indentation on her turret. Fort Wagner also origneged the monitors with two guns on the sea face of that work.

The cannonade was most furious, as many as ten shell being observed at one time curving and exploding in the air, which, with the flashing of cannon, and the rapid reports in the darkness of the night, presented a scene of imposing grandeur. The number of shot and shell fired during the night could not have been less than three hundred, and the result on our side was no one injured on the iron-clads, and two killed and two wounded on ahore. As to the damage done to the enemy nothing is known; but it is evident that no demonstration whatever was intended.

DESERTION OF TWO SUILERS. DESERTION OF TWO SUTLERS.

The cause of this assault on the part of the rebels is understood to have been the desertion of two sutlers last night from our entrenchments, where they were sentenced to work for twenty-four hours on account of some offence they had committed. They escaped during the night, and doubtless gave such information to the rebels, as to the position of our working parties, as induced them to believe they could do great damage by opening on them with grape and shrapnel.

The Patapsoo was commanded during the fight by Lieutenant Commanding Bruce, who has command of this vessel during the absence of Commander Badger, who is acting as captain of ordinance on the staff of Admiral Dahlgren on the Dinamore. DESERTION OF TWO SUTLERS

Ensign Benjamin H. Porter, of the New Ironsides, who has been detailed for special service by Admiral Dahlgren, on account of the high character he has obtained in the fleet for daring, bravery, and prudence, performed a feat on Monday night, during this furlous bombardment, that will ensure him high commendation from the Admiral. The duty assigned to him was to ascertain the character and nature of commendation from the Admiral. The duty assigned to him was to ascertain the character and nature of the obstructions across the harbor of Charleston, between Sumpter and Moultrie. He had been up in one of the Ironaides! outters, with a picked crew, for several nights on this mission, and was prevented from accomplishing it by encountering the picket boats of the enemy. He was pursuing this investigation when he asved the lives of eight of the crew of the Wabash's captured boat.

On Monday night he was scouting around Sumpter when the furious cannonade commenced. All eyes, rebel as well as loyal, were centred on the forts and the work they were doing, but Easign Porter saw that the opportunity for his work had now arrived. The flashing of the cannon from Sumpter and Gregg guided his movements, and he was enabled to reach the obstructions without being observed. He spent fully half an hour on them, thoroughly investigating their construction, and moved off towards the fleet in time to reach it by daylight. He immediately reported to the Admiral, who declared himself highly gratified with the information obtained, declaring that he now knew all that he desired to know. The information obtained is, of course, kept secret, but will be availed of by the Admiral is a few days. Ensign Porter has undoubtedly made his mark, especially when his extreme youth is taken into consideration, he not being over twenty years of age. him was to ascertain the character and nature of wenty years of age. HEAT AND SUPPLIES.

HEAT AND SUPPLIES.

We have now had twenty days of dry, hot weather, there not having been a drop of rain during that period. When this fact is considered, with the other fact that there has been a great searcity of ice and iresh provisions during most of this time, the sufferings of the gallant besiegers of Charleston may be conceived. The supplies of beefsent out in schooners were delayed by head winds, and arrived here in a putrid condition; the ice all melted, consequently there were numerous cases of scurvy in the fleet. The arrival last evening of the supply steamer Tonawanda was consequently a festive occasion, and she was soon surrounded by boats from all the vescels of the squadron; in pursuit of ice, fresh meat, and small stores.

It is a sad fact that there is so much suffering here for ice: On board the monitors especially it is almost a necessary of life, and the loyal at home should see to it that these gallant men, engaged in the holy work of humbling Charleston, should not suffer on this account. OPERATIONS ON WEDNESDAY. WEDNESDAY, August 12, 1863.

The canonading on Wednesday afternoon was light, but during its progress General Gilmore tested one of his siege guns on the walls of Sumpter. It was one of his smallest guns, and the first ball struck on the top of the parapet, raising a cloud of dust and sand over the whole structure, and making the bricks fly in all directions. Several more solid shot were fired at the fort, three of which struck the rear wall, near the parapet, and made holes through. This is regarded as settling the question that Sumpter will fall. If a 150 pound Parrott will produce such a result on Sumpter, we may expect a general smashing to take place when 300 pound and 500 pound shot and shell are rained upon it and against its walls. ing to take place when 300-pound and 500-pound shot and shell are rained upon it and against its walls. The side of Sumpter facing the batteries of Gen. Gilmore is what is called the rear or land wall. There are no casemates on that side. The top of the wall is heaped up at least ten feet with sand bags, from embrasures in which a number of heavy guns protrude. It was in the solid wall below the edge that the three apertures were made by the few practice shots fired. OPERATIONS ON THURSDAY. ARRIVAL OF MONITORS.

THURSDAY, August 13, 1863.—There was not much firing last night from the rebels, though our mortar batteries kept up a pretty severe shower of 11-inch shells on Wagner and Gregg.

All the monitors intended to participate in the assault on Sumpter arrived here last evening. They assault on Sumpter arrived here last evening. They are as follows:
Weehawken, Patapsoo, Montauk, Passaic, Nahant, and Cattskill.
They are all making their final preparations for the conflict, such as piling sand bags on their decks, and loading up with ammunition. The Wissahickon, the Ladona, and a number of other gunboats having long range rifled guns; have also arrived and come inside of the bar. The fleet now presents quite a formidable appearance, and will throw a weight of metal beyond all experience in naval warfare.
General Gilmore is now ready, having mounted his last gun last night. To-morrow, Friday, the 14th of August, the great assault will probably commence. and of how much.
3. Whether I or any holder of paid-up bonds, on demanding cotton in exchange for bonds, can get immediate possession of the same within the limits of the Confederacy, and whether, having possession of the cotton forthwith, I shall, on return of peace, or having previous opportunity of exportation, be exemptirem all duty except the stipulated duty of an emptirem all duty except the stipulated duty of an example of the stipulated duty o

and mediate pissession of the same within the limits of the Confectacy, and whiten, paving possession of the Confectacy and the Confe

steamers, and even sailing vessels for the purpose. Thousands of men are engaged, along the interior creeks, filling the bags.

The liquor law is to be violated by Admiral Dahlgren to morrow. Twenty barrels of good whisky were distributed among the iron-clads and the gunboats this evening, for the use of the crews during the engagement. PRACTICE ON FORT SUMPTER.

PRACTICE ON FORT SUMPTER.

On Thurgday evening, after there had been a general cessation of the shelling, one of the guns of Gen. Gilmore' siege batteries, a 200-pound Parrott, opened on Sumpter, and fired several shot with most decided effect. Three shot struck on the parapet, the first one scattering scores of sand bags through the air, the second making the bricks fly in a simitar manner, and the third one throwing a gun off of the parapet into the parade ground of the fort. This is the only gun that has yet been opened, and it is not one of the guns from which the most servicesble work is anticipated. The rebels fired a few guns in response, from Battery Gregg and the James Island battery, but none from Sumpter.

OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY. OPERATIONS OF FRIDAY. ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BATTLE.

FRIDAY, August 14, 1863.—I had an interview last evening with Admiral Dahlgren, who intormed me that the grand land and naval assault on Forts Sumpter, Gregg, and Wagner would probably take place to-day. He expressed great confidence as to the result, but was not so certain as to the time it would require to accomplish it. It might require but a few hours, or, perhaps, as many days, or weeks, but it was altogether a question of time. THE ATTAOK POSTPONED.

We all retired last night confident that the attack would commence this morning. The navy was ready to commence work at any moment. At a late hour in the evening, however, a desptach from General Gilmore announced that it would be necessary to delay matters at least another day, and probably until Monday. The cause of this delay was the inferior and unreliable quality of the army powder. The gunners had reported that the same charge of powder, with the same elevation, would not give the same distance for two consecutive shots. This had been discovered two clays previous, and Admiral Dahlgren had tendered five hundred barrels of navy powder from his supply, which had been sent for to Port Royal, but had not yet arrived. The steamer Convoy, however, arrived with it this morning, and is now landing it on the island.

OPERATIONS OF SUNDAY.

SICKNESS OF GEN. GILMORE—SIEGE PROGRESSING. THE ATTACK POSTPONED.

SICKNESS OF GEN. GILMORE—SIEGE PROGRESSING.
SUNDAY, August 16, 1863.—There is no firing this morning, both parties apparently keeping a quiet Sabbath, in preparation for the work to morrow. There is now no doubt of the grand assault taking place to morrow. The weather is settled and most propitions. propitions.

One cause of the delay has been the serious illness of General Gilmore, who has been confined to his tent for three days. He was, however, much better last evening, and was visited by Admiral Dahlgren, to whom he expressed the hope of being able to be show to day. PROBABLE EVACUATION OF SUMPTER

TROBABLE EVACUATION OF SUMPTER.

It is hourly becoming more and more evident that the rebels were satisfied in April last that Sumpter cannot stand a systematic attack by the monitors, and that they intend to evacuate and blow up Fort Sumpter. It has already been announced that most of the casemate guus had been removed from Sumpter, and the embrasures closed up with sand bags. Within the past week it has been discovered that the guns on the parapets were daily diminishing, and that, instead of twenty-six, but six now remain. That we will have the honor of reducing Sumpter is therefore by no m ears probable at present, and we herefore by no means probable at present, and would to morrow have to devote our operations or rie, Gregg, and Wagner, the outward line

The rebels are mounting guns in a mile of their new works on James Island, extending from Fort Johnson to Scessionville. This would indicate an intention to endeavor to so flank the works of Gen. Glimore as to prevent their successful use, and, if possible, to drive him to the western side of the island. He, however, has batteries which enfilade the rebel works in that direction, which are unknown to the enemy, and will greatly astonish him.

THE STATES IN REBELLION. [From the Richmond Sentinel: 15th.]

General Lee's Army.

[From the Richmond Sentinel, 15th.]

A gentleman from above, who came down yesterday, says the fisest spirit pervades the army, all expressing the most unlimited confidence in their noble chief. General Lee is in excellent health and fine spirits. General Ewell, the worthy successor of the lamented Jackson, since his severe wound last fall, prefers a small horse, as he can mount him with less difficulty. Yesterday the General was mounted on a mule, and ready for anything in the fighting, line that might turn up.

Smith, Governor elect of. Virginia, has been tendered the appointment of major general in the Provisional army.

The Examiner gives several extracts from letters from Little Rock, Arkansas, to show that "the people of that section are running a four-Statepower Confederacy on their own hook, and hope to be able to continue in well-doing, notwithstanding the interruption of communication across the river." The Examiner thinks these extracts crush out the notion that the backbone of the rebellion is broken, and says there is a genus of creatures which are not destroyed, but multiplied, by being cut in twain.

The Canniner has the following:

The Central cars last evening brought down a gentleman direct from the headquarters of Gen. Lee. His reports concerning the condition and numbers of the Almy of Northern Virginia are cheering, and this must satisfy the public for the present. Meade's army are said to be lying along the country from Orange Court House to Culpeper, and on towards Fredericksburg. His headquarters are supposed to be at Warrenton.

Army movements were at a perfect stand-still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quietude. It

be at Warrenton.

Army movements were at a perfect stand-still on both sides, the intense heat enforcing quietude. It was rumored that the Yankees had evacuated the Valley, and brought their available forces east of the Blue Ridge. This may be true to some extent, but a force will be kept there, in the vicinity of Winchester or Martinsburg, for the protection of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, close enough to the Potomac to put its current between themselves and Imboden's troopers, in case, he should come down mboden's troopers, in case he should come down upon them.

It is believed that Meade is concentrating in Stafford and Fauquier, but nothing reliable is known outside of headquarters, and what is known there is as inviolate as the Dead Secret. Fighting was at such a discount that count the contract of the secret is such a discount that count the contract of the secret is such a discount that count the secret is such as the secret is such a discount that count the secret is such as the as invalue as the Dead Secret. Fighting was at such a discount, that even the cavalry were enjoying a season of repose.

The court of inquiry to investigate the capitulation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson convened at Montgomery, Ala., on the 15th.

gomery, Ala., on the 15th.

FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

MORTON, August 12.—One of Gen. Kirby Smith's staff officers, who has just arrived here, says that four transports laden with troops, passed Rodney, going up, on Friday.

The troops sent down by Grant. were to replace the troops in Banks' army whose term of service had expired.

Gen. Price was at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.
Gen. Dick Taylor's army was at Berwick Bay, One of the field batteries struck two transports near Donaldsonville last Tuesday.

Gen. Smith's headquarters were at Shreveport. He has called on the Governors of the Trans-Mississippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the sippi States to meet him at Marshall, Texas, on the oth. The Governor of Texas has taken the field with The Governor of Texas has taken the field with 10,000 State troops.

Gen. Magruder's headquarters are at Galveston. Morron, August 13.—The 46th Texas regiment (cavalry) captured twenty-two Yankees from wagons, eighteen miles the other side of Big Black, yeaterday, and brought them safely to this place. They belong to Steele's Division, 5th army Corps. Their pickets have been withdrawn from this side of the Big Black.

Gen. Dick Taylor has captured thirty-five New York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lin-York planters, who were planting cotton for the Lin-coln Government. They were sent to Texas for roin Government. They were sent to Texas for safe keeping.

Montron, August 12.—Nothing has been heard from the river lately. The health of the army is improving finely, only six sick were sent off yesterday. Numbers are returning from the interior daily. Most of the yolunteers have returned to their respective commands. The weather is exceedingly dry and warm.

KIRBY SMITH'S DEPARTMENT A letter from Little Rock, Arkansas, to the Atlanta Appeal, dated July 19, gives much information relative to the condition of things beyond the Mississippi. The letter says: alsaippi. The letter says:

Although Vicksburg has fallen, and communication between this section and the States east of the Mississippi is difficult, and all transmission of materials of war is out of the question, for the future, we are not as those without hope. General E. K. Smith possesses the entire confidence of the people and the army. It is most fortunate for the country that so able and proper a man should be in command here at such a juncture.

He has taken steps to learn the whole resources of the country—mineral, agricultural, and manufacthe the country—mineral, agricultural, and manufac-turing. Lead mines are being worked in a safe interior district, foundries established, the nitre beamer is in operation; in short, all is being done that a wise forecast could suggest in an exigency such as is upon us, and which, unfortunately, has been neglected until just now. He has called the Governors of the four States of his department to meet him with the Secure I wides of fluctures of survivous courts. Governors of the four states of his department to meet him, with theiseveral judges of supreme courts, in conference on the 15th proximo, when it is hoped that all the changes circumstances require will be done to defend and redeem our country.

The crops are made, and are more bountiful than were ever before known—ample for three years.

ADMIRAL PORTER. An editorial in the Richmond Dispetah slaughters miral Porter, in a measure, accusing him of doing many things unbecoming an officer. The paper has a long editorial upon the gallant Admiral, in which occurs the following, which is the miral, in which occurs the following, which is the chief, cause of the editor's ire:

We see it stated that Admiral Porter, during the bombardment of Vicksburg, availed himself of the agency of bombahells to transmit a large number of bandbills inside, addressed to the private soldiers of that city, endeavoring to excite their prejudices against their officers as aristocrats, who would get all the glory, while they will do all the fighting, and who would never permit their names to be given to the world, no matter how great their valor and self-sacrifice. EX-GOV. AIKEN.

The Examiner, contains many little items of interest, among which are the following:

THREE CENTS FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 21, 1863. Third street was entirely devoid of exciting ru-nors to-day, and a quiet market was the result. Gold opened rather stronger than for some days past, 125@125½ being offered, and closed at the same gures. The demand for money is increasing, owing o the large amounts being used at the Stock Board. One evil often corrects another, and it is so in this ase—the plenitude of money induces speculation, and speculation induces a stringent money market by absorbing large amounts of capital-6 per cent. nay be named as the governing rate. Governments continue unchanged. Any other result, while the books of the five twenties are open, need not be expected. 1881 sixes are firm at 100%@

106%; seven thirties at the same. New certificates are worth 99% @99%; the old, 101% to 101%. Quartermasters' vouchers are selling at 1/2 @1/2 discount. Exchange is only sought when necessary, and bankers are drawing at 138@1381/2. Operations at the Stock Board were not so large us yesterday, and there was more fluctuation in orices. Seven-thirty notes sold at 106%; State fives sold freely at 101½, an advance of ½; City sixes were steady; Long Island sixes sold at 102; Camden and Atlantic 2d mortgage at 60%; Sunbury and Eric sevens at 107%; Philadelphia and Eric sixes at 105; North Pennsylvania sixes at 95; 115 bid for the tens; Reading sixes, 1886, sold freely at 120; 108% was bid for Pennsylvania 1st mortgage, 106 for 2d do. There was considerable disposition to realize on Reading, which was freely offered at 60, closing on that bid for it. Philadelphia and Erie fell off to 274; Catawiesa preferred declined $\frac{1}{2}$; Little Schuylkill rose ½; Pennsylvania, ½; Long Island, 1; Elmira sold at 35, the preferred at 53. Passenger railways are again attracting attention; Second and Third sold at 90; Spruce and Pine at 15%; Race and Vine at 10%; Green and Coates at 45; Seventeenth and Vineteenth at 121/4. Canal accurities were neglected. Susquehanna old at 15%; Schuylkill Navigation at 12%, 24% bid for the preferred; Wyoming Canal sixes sold at 94; Lehigh Navigation sold at 63; 68 bid for Morris; Big Mountain Coal sold at 4%; New Creek at 1.

City Bank at 50. The market closed somewhat irregular. Drexel & Co. quote: rling Exchange.... Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as fellows:

Quartermasters' Vouchers... Sales five-twenties \$359,450, Messrs. M. Schultz & Co., No. 16 South Third treet, quote foreign exchange per steamer Glasgow, from New York, as follows: don, 60 days' sight...

The inspections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia ring the week ending August 20, 1863, were as ..11.641 The following is the business of the Philadelphia July: Received from Coal. merchandise... 45,674 80 travel, &c..... 66,120 63 \$451,884 57 \$388,724 69 \$176,732 65 \$211,992 04 \$26,572 14

Total net profit for 8 months. \$1,580,230 37 \$1,038,564 18 The following are the statements of the banks of the three principal cities of the Union for the last week compared with the previous one and the corresponding time of last year: N.Y., Aug 15... | Loans. | Deposits | Specie. | Circul'n. | Boston, Aug. 17. | 71,860,078 | 27,869,073 | 78,13,497 | 71,913 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71,914 | 71, Total ... 252,276,796 213,597,243 44,800,952 15,165,490 Last week ... 253,202,598 214,129,343 45,066,837 15,526,356 Last year ... 254,139,751 192,654,542 45,829,810 21,021,817 The statement of the Boston banks for the last week compares with the previous week and for the corresponding week of 1862 as follows: Aug. 18, 1862. Aug 10, 1883. Aug. 17, 1863 Loans. \$88, 284, 981 71, 997, 503 71, 861, 75, 758, 276 7, 513, 491 Deposits. 26, 572 677 28, 247, 256 28, 386, 70 Circulation. 6, 778, 260 7, 440, 212 7, 196, 91 The statement of the present week, as compared

with the preceding, shows a decrease of \$137,425 in \$15,221 in specie, a decrease of \$349,193 in deposits, The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

There is a very limited activity in loans, and from various inquiries made the balances are on the increase. The rate on demand is 5 to 5½ per cent. The demand is much less than yesterday. From Philadelphia, Boston, and Providence we hear of considerable balances of idle capital seeking temporary and safe investment.

The stock market is strong. The disposition to realize is counterbalanced by the speculative feeling, and the depression of prices which might be induced by the first of these causes is at present prevented in a good degree by the second.

Governments are strong, border State bonds firm, bank shares quiet, and railroad shares excited and active. The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

bank shares quiet, and railroad shares excited and active.

Before the board gold was selling at 1251/201255/2, Eric at 115/20119, Eric Preferred at 110, Illinois Central at 124, Michigan Southern at 108, Prairie du Chien at 88, and New York Central at 130/21301/2.

After the board the market was scarcely so strong, and the quotations of some of the leading fancies slightly receded.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday eyening: yesterday evening: arlem 1654
arlem preferred 152
eading 120
fich. Contral 194
fich. So, guar 136
fich. So, guar 136
fich So, guar 136
Alinois Gen scrip. 1242
leveland& Pittburg 1003
Asiena 1004

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, August 21.

SECOND BOARD. Weekly Review of the Phila. Markets, The produce markets continue very dull, and prices are without any material change. Quercitron Bark is in steady demand. Flour continues very dull at former prices. In Rye Flour and Corn Meal there is very little doing. The receipts of Wheat are light and the demand is limited. Corn is scarce and in rest, among which are the following:

The Yankee papers publish a report emanating from that repository of liars, Parson Brownlow, that ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is held a prisoner by the Confederate Government in Richmond. The report is hardly worth the ink and paper mond. The report is hardly worth the ink and paper has as much truth in it as the most of the reports concerning affairs in the South published North. Governor Aiken is at his hone, doing as much for the Southern cause as any man in the Confederacy.

The Cemand is limited. Corn is scarce and in demand. Oats are in request. Coffee is very scarce. In Cotton there is less doing, but holders are firm. There is a fair business doing in Fish at full prices. Foreign Fruit is scarce and very high; Domestic is coming in and selling freely. Naval Stores of all kinds are dull. There is a fair demand for Coal Oil at full prices. In Provisions there is very little doing and prices are well and the demand is limited. Corn is scarce and in demand. Oats are in request. Coffee is very scarce. In Cotton there is very little doing, but holders are firm. There is less doing in Fish at full prices. Foreign Fruit is scarce and very high; Domestic is coming in and selling freely. Naval Stores of all kinds are dull. There is a fair business doing in Fish at full prices. Foreign Fruit is scarce and in demand. Oats are in request. Coffee is very scarce. In Cotton there is very little doing, but holders are firm. There is less doing in Fish at full prices. Foreign Fruit is scarce and very high; Domestic is coming in and selling freely.

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

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350 tierces canvassed at 12@13½c, and plain f1@12c. Sides are nominal at 7c. Shoulders sold at 5c. Green Meats—There is little or none coming forward, and the stock here is about_exhausted; sales of Hams in pickle at 10½c, and in salt 8½c; Shoulders in salt 5c cash. Lard—There is but little stock here; and it is in demand at an advance of ½c; sales of 1.000 tierces and bbls at 10½@10½c, and kegs at 11½@11½c. Grease Lard is worth 8@8½o. Butter comes forward slowly, and is in steady demand; 100 packages Ohio dairy sold at 18@19b, and 40,000 hs solid packed at 12@13c. Oheese sells at 11@12½. EL IRON.—There is but little demand for Pig Metal, and sales of Anthracite haye been confined to a few small lots at \$30 to \$34 \$7 ton for the three numbers, and 500 tons forge at \$30. Scotch Pig is held at \$34@38. Charoal Blooms, of prime quality, are scarce. English refined Bars have slightly declined. LEAD.—There is but little stock of Pig here; 2,000 pigs Galens sold last week at \$7.50, cash. pigs Galena sold last week at \$7,50, cash.
COPPER.—There is nothing doing in English
Sheathing to fix prices; sales of Yellow Metal at Sheathing to fix prices; sales of Yellow Merai at 27c, six months.

CANDLES.—There is nothing doing in Sperm to fix prices; Adamantine range from 14c to 23c \$\frac{\psi}{2}\$ be for city manufactured and full-weight Western.

COAL is less active, but dealers are firm in their views in consequence of the late advance in the rates of toll. Orders from the Eastward come forward slowly, and consumers are purchasing snaringly. forward flowly, and consumers are purchasing sparingly.

COFFEE.—There is none here in first hands, and there is not much demand. Sales of 300 bags good Rio in lots at 27@28c, and Jamalca at 27c # h.

COTTON.—The market is very quiet, there being no disposition on the part of buyers to operate to any extent. Sales of 200 bales, chiefly at 65c cash for middling Upland.

DRUGS AND DYES.—There is very little demand for any description. Among the sales we notice some lots of Soda Ash at 31603%c. A cargo of St. Domingo Logwood at 18c, and ground Alum at 34c. BARK.—The receipts of Quercitron Bark have been very light, and it is in fair request; small sales of fine ground No. 1 at \$30 \$\forall \text{ton.} Tanner's Bark is steady at \$13 50 \$\forall \text{4} \text{per} cord for Chestnut, and \$18 \$\pi cord for Spanish Oak.

BEESWAX is scarce, and prime yellow is worth 431% \$\forall \text{4} \text{4} 0 \$\forall \text{ beash}. BEESWAX is scarce, and prime yellow is worth 431/2046 \$\mathbb{B}\$ cash. FEATHERS.—There are but few offering. Good Western are worth 48@500 \$\mathbb{B}\$ is. FISH.—Supplies of new Mackerel come forward slowly, and sales of 500 barrels were made from the wharf of No. 1s at \$15, medium No. 2s at \$950, and medium to large 3z from \$4.75 to \$7. The store quotations are \$17 for No. 1s, \$12.50 for No. 2s, and \$4.50@7.50 for medium and large No. 3s. Codiah are held at 5½c, and Herring at \$2 50@4 \$\mathbb{P}\$ barrel, according to quality. are held at 5%c, and Herring at \$250@4 p barrel, according to quality.

FRUIT.—The market is nearly bare of Oranges and Lemons, and prices are extravagantly high, repacked lots ranging from \$12 to \$15 pdox, and but few to be had at these figures. Pine Apples are selling at \$3@12 pdox 100. Green Fruit is abundant. Green Peaches are lower, and selling at 37%c to \$1.50 pdox 100 pdo for any kind.

HEMP is quiet without sales.

HIDES.—There have been no transactions since Western.
LUMBER.—There is a steady demand for the season, and sales of yellow pine sap Boards are reported at \$20.50@22, and white pine at \$21.50@23 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M feet; hemlock Scantling is worth \$10, and Boards \$12.012 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ Mi teet; hemiock Scantling is worth \$10, and Boards \$13@13.50.

MOLASSES.—The market is very quiet; sales of 100-bbls New Orleans at 39@40c, on time.

NAVAL STORES of all kinds are dull, and the tendency of prices, except for Spirits of Turpentine, is lower; small sales of common Rosin at \$30@30.50 \$\pm\$ bbl; Tar and Pitch are entirely nominal. Spirits of Turpentine sells slowly at \$3 \$\pm\$ gal, which is an advance.

OILS.—The demand for Fish Oil is quite limited, and prices are unchanged; Linseed Oil is rather unsettled, and ranges from \$1.to[\$1.03 \$\pm\$ gal; there is very little Red Oil here; Pine Oil has declined to \$3 20. There is a fair demand for Petroleum, at 34@ \$3 20. There is a fair demand for Petroleum, at 34@ 35c for crude; 1,000 bbls refined, in bond, sold at 53c. and 1.500 bbls free, in lots, at 61@63c @ gal. as quality. The following are the receipts of crude and refined Coal Oil at this port during the past week: Crude, 2,700 bbls; refined, 2,680.

PLASTER is unchanged. Sales of Soft at \$3.75 @4 # ton.
RIOE.—There is very little stock here, but the demand is limited; sales at 7%@7%c, cash.
SALT.—There have been no arrivals or sales since our last report. Our last report.

SEEDS.—The receipts of Cloverseed are trifling, and it is worth \$5 50@5.75 % bushel. Timothy has been in better demand, and some large transactions are reported at \$2.25@2.75 % bushel. The receipts of new Flaxseed are increasing, and it is taken by the crushers at \$2.26.

SUGAR.—Not much doing, but prices are firm; sales of 450 hhds Cuba at 10%@11c, and Porto Rico at 11%@12½c. sales of 450 hhds Cuba at 10%@11c, and Porto Rico at 11%@12½c.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, and praces are without change.

WHISKY is firmer, and the stock in the hands of the receiver is very much reduced. Sales of 300. Pennsylvania and Ohio bbis at 47@47½c; hhds at 46c, and drudge at 45@46c.

TALLOW is unchanged; sales of city-rendered at 10c, and country at 10@3½c.

TEAS are held firmly, but with limited sales of both Black and Green. TEAS are near many, out the solution of Black and Green.
TOBACCO is dull; the only sales reported are some smalllots of Pennsylvania Seed Leaf, at from 2 to 20c, cash. WINES.—No sales worthy of notice have been reported. WOOL.—The receipts, as well as the stocks in the hands of the dealers, continue extremely light; we quote at 65@72c for fair and tub washed.

New York Markets, August 21.

Ashes are selling moderately at \$7 for Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

Breadstupps.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and drooping for common grades, but steady for frezh-ground State.

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales of 600 bbls at \$5.30@6.30 for superfine Baltimore, and \$6.35@9 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is dull and heavy; sales 490 bbls at \$4.80@4.95 for common, and \$5@7 for good to choice extra.

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

Corn Meal is inactive and prices are the same.

We quote Jersey at \$3.99; Caloric, \$4.20; Brandywine \$4.35; Puncheons \$21.50.

Wheat is dull for common and inferior grades, and
prices are steadily declining. Prime lots are scarce
and steady. prices are steadily declining. Prime lots are scarce and steady.

The sales are 76,000 bushels at 80c@\$1.09 for Ohicago spring; 90c@\$1.18 for Milwaukee Club; \$1.19@1.23 for amber Iowa; \$1.15@1.22 for winter red Western; \$1.23@1.23 for amber Michigan; \$1.25 for Green Bay spring, and \$1.42 for white Kentucky. Rye is quiet at 80@90c for Western and State; sales 7,000 bushels Western at 80c.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Oats are dull, and selling slowly at 40@51c for Osnada; 52@66c for Western, and 55@68c for State.
Corn continues in fair request, and prices are again a shade better; sales 48,000 bushels at 69c for shipping, and 68@63½c for Eastern.

Chisago Freet Market Arenet 10 Chicago Breadstnifs Market, August 19.
Flour.—Received, 2,181 bbls; shipped, 5,575
bbls. Market dull and drooping for all grades, except strictly choice fresh ground, which is in moderate request. Old Flour is slow of sale, and holders have to make concessions. Sales were: 300 bbls "Nashville Eagle" choice white winter at \$6.37%; 145 bbls "Bartlett's XX" choice Spring at \$5.25; 100 bbls "Union" good do. at \$4.75; 400 bbls Spring super, in lots, at \$3.50; 200 bbls unsound extra at \$3.50. Other sales were made, but the terms were text private. super, in lots, at \$3.50; 200 bbls unsound extra at \$3.50. Other sales were made, but the terms were kept private.

Wheat—Received, 20,681 bushels; shipped, 2,200 bushels. New Wheat was in better demand, and prices advanced %@1 & bushel, but old Wheat was dull and difficult of sale. The demand was moderate. Sales were: Winter Grades—5,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at \$1.04%; 1,000 bushels ditto at \$1.01; 1,400 bushels No. 2 Red at \$3%c; 3,400 bushels ditto at \$3.01; 1,400 bushels No. 2 Red at \$3%c; 3,400 bushels ditto at \$3.50. 21. Spring—1,200 bushels ditto by sample, at \$94c. No. 1 Spring—1,200 bushels at \$90c; 400 bushels at \$90c; 12,500 bushels at \$90c; 400 bushels at \$90c; 12,500 bushels at \$90c; 400 bushels at \$90c; 12,500 bushels of No. 2 Spring—400 bushels at \$86c; 1,200 bushels at \$86c; 4,000 bushels at \$8c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 1,200 bushels at \$86c; 4,000 bushels at \$86c; 300 bushels at \$86c; 1,200 bushels at \$86c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 400 bushels at \$86c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 400 bushels at \$86c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 400 bushels at \$86c; 500 bushels. At \$86c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 500 bushels. At \$86c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 500 bushels, at \$86c; 500 bushels, at \$86c; 500 bushels, at \$86c; 500 bushels at \$86c; 5000 bushels at

Brighton Cattle Market, August 20.

The receipts of Cattle larger than last week, but the average quality not so good; best grades of Beef sell about the same as last week, but poorer quality declined 25@50c \$\pi\$ 100 lbs. Sales active; 1,000 cattle sold \(\phi\) seterday.

Storks—500 at market; prices—yearlings, \(\phi\) order [12; two years old, \(\phi\) 10@15; three years old, \(\phi\) 52@35.

Trade active:

Working Onen—40 pairs at market. Sales \(\phi\) 5.

\(\phi\) 100 (\phi\) 100(125.

Milco Cows.—Trade dull. We quote sales at \(\phi\) 23, \(\phi\) 33, \(\phi\) 35. \(\phi\) 38@45. The prices depend altogether upon the fancy of the purchaser.

Sherp and Lambs.—Trade is dull. Lambs self at from \(\phi\). The first is dull. Lambs self at from \(\phi\). The Coumbia county Pigs, \(\phi\) 30. \(\phi\) 5% \(\phi\) B.

SWINE.—Columbia county Pigs, \(\phi\) 306% \(\phi\) B, restail; \(\phi\) 67% \(\phi\) b wholesale; \(\phi\) at market. Fat Hogs—659 at market; \(\phi\) 505% \(\phi\) B. But few in market; not much demand.

At Market for the Cyrrent Ween—Cattle, Brighton Cattle Market, August 20. ket; not much demand.
AT MARKET FOR THE CURRENT WEEK—Cattle, 1.874; Sheep and Lambs, 8,000; Swine, 820. Number of Western Cattle, 913; Eastern Cattle, 436; Working Oxen and Northern Cattle, 470; Cattle left over from last week, 55.

BEEF CATTLE—Prices/extra, \$8 75; first quality, \$8.25@5.50; second quality, \$7.25@7.75; third quality, \$6.65.50 % 100 hs. (the total weight of hides, tallow, and dressed beef.)

HIDES S/20 % E., (none but slaughter at this market) ket.)
Tallow.—Sales rough at 7½c 秒 b.
Lambskins, \$1. Sheepskins, \$1.

is very little clough. In receipts of wheat are light and the demand is limited. Corn is scarce and in demand. Oats are in request. Coffee is very searce. In Cotton there is very little clouing, but holders are firm. There is less doing in Coal, but prices are well maintained. There is a fair business doing in Fish at full prices. Foreign Fruit is scarce and very high; Domestic is coming in and selling freely. Naval Stores of all kinds are dull. There is a fair demand for Coal Oil at full prices. In Provisions there is very little cloing and prices are unchanged. Seeds—there is very little doing and prices are unchanged. Seeds—there is very little doing and prices.

The demand for Flour, both for export and home use, continues hinterld. Sales comprise about 7,000 bbls, including 2,000 bbls extra family at \$6.65 at 20.000 bls including 2,000 bbls extra family at \$6.65 at 20.000 bls countries and prices are unchanged, according to the restalers and bakers are in small lots at prices ranging from \$5.12 \(\)