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THERE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bis THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollar. Per Annue, in advance.

1863. THE F.ALL 1863. DRY GOODS.

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The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

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14% South THIRD Street Where he presents to former patrons and the public the advantages of a STOCK OF GOODS, equal I not su-perior, to any in the city—the skill and taste of himself and EDWARD P. KELLY, the two best Tailors of the y-at prices much lower than any other first-class es

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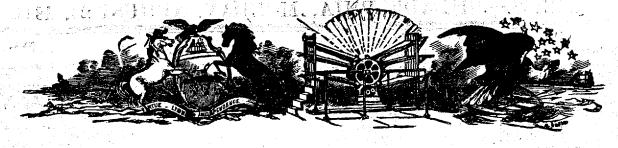
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PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863. VOL. 7.—NO. 20.

FINANCIAB. SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY

HAS AUTHORIZED ME TO CONTINUE MY AGENCY

FOR A BRIEF PERIOD.

And, matil further notice, I shall continu

to receive Subscriptions to the

5-20

LOAN T PARI

AT MY OFFICE.

AND AT THE DIFFERENT SUB-AGENCIES Throughout the Loyal States.

JAY COOKE.

SUBSCRIPTION AGENT.

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S. HARVEY THOMAS, No. STOCK AND BILL BROKER.
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GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS.
Which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con
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SUPERIOR UMBRELLAS.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY. G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN G. RUSSELL, FINE AMERICAN
and Imported WATCHES, Fine Jewelry, Silver
and Plated Ware, &c.:
jy23-6m
22 North SIXTH Street. FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to, by the most experienced workmen, and every Watch warranted for one year.

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Wholesale Drugish, has removed to 718 MARKET
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BAKER & CO.'S COD-LVER OIL. Having increased
facilities in this new establishment for manufacturing
and bottling, and the avails of fifteen years' experience
in the besiness, this brand of Oil has advantages over
all others, and recommends itself. Constant supplies
are obtained from the fisheries, fresh, pure, and sweet,
and receive the most careful personal attention of the
original proprietor. The increasing demand and widespread market for it make its figures low, and afford
great advantages for those buying in large quantitles.

BIG GUN REMOVED.—PHILIP O WILSON & CO., Manufacturers and Importers of Guns. Pistols. Rifes, Fishing Tackle, &c., have re-moved to 409 CHESTNOT-Street, where their onstomers and friends will be supplied with everything in the sporting line.

THE WAR IN KANSAS. The Massacre at Lawrence-One Hundred and Eighty Killed and Wounded-Two Banks Robbed, and the Town Destroyed-General Lane in Pursuit of Quantrell.

MONDAY, AUGUST 24, 1863.

LEAVENWORTH, August 22 .- From citizens of awrence, who have arrived here for supplies and edicines. I have gathered the following particuars regarding the burning of that city by Quantrell's The list of killed and wounded numbers above 180, a majority of whom were killed instantly. The ames cannot all be given now. The houses that emain standing are filled with killed and wounded of all classes. From the ruins of the burned houses the charred remains of other victims are being taken. But one hotel is standing. Quantrell having spared it in consequence of his having made his home there some years since without expense; its

proprietor, however, was shot. are known to have been killed: Gen. G. W. Collimore, the mayor of the city, and

The following-named persons were mortally James Eldridge, Mr. Baker, of the firm of Ridenour & Baker; Mr. Williamson, George Holt, John Hanson, and W. S. R. Lykens. In one case the guerillas drove twelve men into a house and shot them, and then burned the buildings. The fiends stood on the banks of the river and fired I wenty-five negro recruits were shot. The banditti took all the money they could find in the houses or pockets of citizens, and stole all the ladies' jewelry. even to the rings on their fingers.

Jim Lane escaped on horseback, and rallying bout two hundred men with arms, followed and

vertook Quantrell twelve miles south of Lawrence, when a fight occurred, the result of which is unsistance was made at Lawrence, the people being

nade, and they had organized military companies for their defence, a part of whom had been under arms constantly; but, from the assurances made that Quantrell would not invade Kansas, their or-

vasion until the destruction of Lawrence was com in their own hands. Colonel Jennison has been reand is about to start down the border with sufficient troops to overcome any force the enemy can bring against him; and if he is not interfered with by the ommanding officer, raids into Kansas will end with The loss at Lawrence was not less than \$2,000,000.

Two banks were robbed of every dollar, and the third escaped only because the heat was so great that the rebels could not get the vault open.

CANADA. D'Arcy McGee, Vallandigham, and the Apprehended Invasion.
In the Canadian Parliament, on the 20th inst., a long debate took place on the bill providing for the defence of the colonies. We quote from the Toronto Leader:

Leader:

Mr. McGee proceeded to address the House on the question of defence. He commenced, alluding to an editorial which appeared in the Toronto Globe, which compromised a stranger now enjoying our hospitality, and who was finding in Canada a secure refuge as an exile from his native land. A few days since he (Mr. McGee) published in a Montreal paper a letter which he was glad to see was attracting much attention throughout the country. From the letter the Globe quotes the following paragraph:

"I am no alarmist, neither can I shut my eyes to the signs of the times. "At Rouse's Point, forty-five miles from this populous city, the heart of Canada, our neighbors have hurried to completion an immense fortress—East Montgomery. The statesmen of Canada ought to go to Quebec via Rouse's Point. They will see there a place of arms, destined to play no feeble 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 a hundred thousand men, and barrack accommodation for a permanent garrison of five thousand. 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

epirit ourselves.

Mr. Holton said what Mr. Seward had said to Mr.
Hart was early last year, and had no significance.
It was simply an observation as to what might be
done should war unfortunately occur, but did not
indicate a desire to produce war. The member for
Weat Monireal, when he seized upon this, must
have wanted sensation matter to keep himself before
the country.

21st, from which we make the following important extracts:

THE SITUATION OF FORT SUMPTER—A CHAPTER ON FORTIFICATIONS.

[From the Richmond Examiner, August 21.]

We have not heard, either directly or indirectly, that Sampler has fallen, been destroyed, or evacuated; but, from the despatch which is published this morning, it is reasonable to be supposed that it has been much injured, and may become untenable. The event has proven what was hitherto theory, that the heavy ordenance now used will do considerable injury to fortifications constructed of any known materials other than earth, even at the distance of three thousand yards. Wagner, exposed during forty days to the whole artillery of the enemy, at only eight hundred paces, still holds its own, and if indanger only from the cannonade would evidently last forever; while Sumpter, which receives the shot of a single battery, at the immense distance stated, with occasional assistance from scary monitors, suffers severely, and probably would have already crumbled but for the sand bags with which its walls have been strengthened. Sumpter's walls are brick and concrete, sixteen feet thick; Wagner is a simple earthwork with a borab proof.

To the general public of this continent the fact has the air of novelty; but the events of the Crimean war have caused it to be quite familiarly known in Europe. The Czar Nicholas fancied that he had discovered the means of rendering walls able to resist cannon shot by building them with blocks of solid granite enormous in magnitude. Yet the fire of a fleet pounded them to fragments at Sveaborg and Bomersund. Sebastopol was "the labor of an age in piled stones." but its sieze would not have lasted ten days had not the engineer Totleben constructed, in the brief interval, between the battle of Alma and the investment, a series of earthworks which exhausted the whole force of England and of France, cost fer months? sieze, and the lives of a hundred thousand men. A stream of cannon balls will destroy anything in the research and the

nearly touch the batteries, and then rushing in with an overwhelming assault.

But Sumpter and Wagner have no necessary connection with the ultimate result at Charleston. That city is on the land, and until a fleet can clear the harbor, no effectual operations can be commenced against it. Even if it should do so, we learn through the highest engineering authority of this country that Beauregard can maintain himself against any force that has been or is likely to be sent against him. If Morris Island should fall entirely into the possession of the enemy, he may shut up Charleston as a port of entry, but it will not enable him to take the city while its defenders are determined to fight it out.

CHARLESTON,

CHARLESTON.

(From the Richmond Dispatch. ]

The object of general interest and attention now is Charleston. The enemy has a particular hatred for that city, and would enjoy a sweet revenge in its capture. He is concentrating all the strength of enginery, naval and land, which it is in his power to bring to bear upon its defences. The weight of metal that will be employed before the decision of the question whether Charleston shall be taken or not, will exceed that concentrated in any of the sieges of this war, so notable for the magnitude of the means employed in them. The enemy is never so completely at home as he is in such attacks. Let him but undertake an enterprise where his machinery and the spade are chiefly available, and he proceeds upon it with a perseverance and energy that have never been surpassed. So, in the easay to break through the defences of Charleston and reach the heart of that city, he is engaged in the employment that suits him best of all, if any that is warlike can be said to suit him at all. The bombardment of the place will perhaps exceed anything in history of the kind. But there are defending Charleston as brave men as ever walked the earth, men who love their country, and consider it glorious to die for it. They are commanded by an officer who is one of the beat military engineers of his day, and who has earned a brilliant fame in this war. If taken at all, the place will not be reached until all that man can do has been done to defend it, and we are gratified to learn from the Charleston Mercury that it has been determined to

THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

(From the Richmond Whig, August 19. ]

The situation of General Lee's army is unchanged but the force of the enemy that occupied a position on this side of the Rappahannock has all fallen back across the river. This would seem to indicata that Meade has no intention of giving battle at present. Indeed, it is believed that his army is badly demoralized, and in no condition for offensive operations. The telegraph informs us that ten from each company have gone North to gether up conscripts. Our picket lines now extend to the Rappahannock. The Central train, last evening, brought down sixteen Yankee prisoners, including one officer, captured in Culpeper county.

From Frederickiburg we learn by telegraph that a small force of the enemy is still around the place, and that their pickets will remain at Falmouth permanently. Falmouth is in Stafford county on the north side of the river. We doubt if there is any of the enemy on this side. With the exception of some picket firing, the place has resumed its wonted quit. THE ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

THE HORBORS OF FORT DELAWARE—THE BLACK HOLE OF CALCUTTA OUTDONE. The following account of the treatment of prisoners

on the Jersey coast, hear by the lort, and shoved, not buried, under the ground, in a hole dug six feet by six!

The disease that is committing such fearful ravages among our prisoners at Fort Delaware is a dysentery, of a malignant type, superinduced by the dirty, miserable water, and the half putrified meat that is dealt out to our men. It is no exaggeration to say that the accounts we get of the fare of our men in Fort Delaware exceed anything we have heard of during the war. The quantity of bread allowed to each man is but six crackers a day! The meat is the toughest, poorest kind of beef, such as is bought up by the shouldy contractors; and is often so offensive from the warm weather, that it cannot be brought within six inches of the mouth. Worse than all, the water used is nothing but the pumpings from the bay, and when the wind blows from the sea it is made so bad that it is but little better than the runnings of a sewer. The fare of our men is so bad that it is a practice of the prison to offer, as an inducement, three meals of soft bread and a bit of tobacco to any of our men who will assist in the work and drudgery of the prison and yard. So great had become the torture of the life in Fort Delaware that some of our men, rather than endure it longer, had taken the oath of allegiance, and been set at liberty. Hough without

We have told us a number of petit meannesses practised upon our prisoners at Fort Delaware. The principal one is the system the officers have of overhauling the effects of each prisoner, and helping themselves to such of their things as they like. The case of our informant will better serve as an illustration. On passing through Philadelphia, on his way from Fort Lafayette to Fort Delaware, our informant took advantage of the opportunity to supply himself with a number of little things, and, in anticipation of the horrors of Fort Delaware, provided himself with a change of linen, socks, and the like. On arriving at Fort Delaware, he soon found a Yankee diving his hand into his haversack and helping himself, very coolly and complacently, to his effects, even to a little bit of cake which he had purchased by the wayside! When detected in his roguery, the fellow laughed, and very quietly said, "Ah, you d—d rebe!" Shame, as well as humanity, seems to have been buried at Fort Delaware.

ATTEMPT AT ESOARE BY SOME OF OUR PRISONERS

Hart was early last year, and had no significance. It was simply an observation as to what might be done should war unfortunately occur, but did not indicate a desire to produce war. The member for West Montreal, when he selzed upon this, must have wanted sensation matter to keep himself before the country.

Mr. McGee contended that the remarks of Mr. Seward were not without significance, or unworthy the attention of the country.

Mr. Brown ridiculed the statement as after-dinner talk, totally unworthy the notice of the House. It was not likely that Mr. Seward would tell Canadians if he seriously contemplated an invasion.

Mr. John A. Macdonald asked what was meant by the formidable works undertaken by the Americana at Roure's Point, Fort Niagara, and Mackinaw. Surely not to pretect the frontier against invasion from Canada. He deprecated the treatment of this subject in a spirit of levity or unworthiness, and hoped such was not the spirit of the militia bill to be introduced by the ministry—that was that the ministry should not think we had done enough, and should now rest on our oars.

Mr. Sandfield Masdonald could state that twentyfive thousand volunteers were organized, and had made good progress. He would state what he proposed to do at the proper time.

EMANGIATION.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker (now in England) to a friend in this city.

Malker (now in England) to a friend in this city.

Walker (now in England) to a friend in this city.

of the prisoners.

HOW THE "REBELS" ARE CLASSED AT FORT DE-LAWARE.

There is a little sheet published at Delaware City called the Delaware Inquirer, edited by one Captain Montgomery, on duty at Fort Delaware. The chief delight of this fellow is to abuse and villify the pri-soners at Fort Delaware in his dirty sheet. He dis-tinguishes the prisoners in Fort Delaware by three distinct classes. The first class he designates as the real, genuine rebel, who is described as a "nasty, dirty beast, whose shirt can only be compared to that of a hod-carrier with a good layer of brickdust on it, and who lies about all day gambling for Confede-rate money." distinct classes. The first class he designates as the real, genuine rebel, who is described as a "nasty, dirty beast, whose shirt can only be compared to that of a hod-carrier with a good layer of briokdust on it, and who lies about all day gambling for Confederate money."

This picture presents the real, unadulterated, genuine rebel. The second class of rebels are, "the Butternuts, who are too proud, and consider themselves above drudgery." The third class of rebels are which has been discovered just this side of Logan's nose of Bacchus.

are a different breed altogether, and are made up of the Yankees confined in Fort Delaware for military offences. This class is regarded as even worse than the Southern rebel, and pass everywhere about the fort as "Company Q:" They are made up principally of Northern garroters and pickpockets, and are men who cannot be brought under subordination. This completes the "picture gallery" of Fort Delaware, as classified and reflected through a Yankee camera.

THE PRESIDENT, GEN. LEE, AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

(From the Richmond Se tinel.)

The President tells us he wants more men. In his agony for more men he appeals to the ladies for help, and grants a general amnesty to all deserters—advertising the said amnesty for twenty consecutive days in every newspaper in the Confederacy, at a cost of thousands of dollars.

General Lee appears to be of the same mind with the President. He, too, wants more men. He calls upon all his officers and men to join their respective regiments without a moment's delay, and even appeals to the people of the several States to send forth every man capable of bearing arms.

One would suppose that two such high authorities would be apt to know what they are talking about. But the newspapers, including the President's own dear organss are diligently engaged day after day in assuring us that the Yankee draft is a dead failure; the Yankee armies wasting away by disease, desertions, and expiring enlistments; that Lee's army is numerically greater than Meade's, and that Lincoln is on his last legs, in a military point of view.

Which are we to belisve—the President and Gen. THE PRESIDENT, GEN. LEE, AND THE NEWSPAPERS.

Lincoln is on his last legs, in a military point of view.

Which are we to belisve—the President and Gen. Liee, or the newspapers? We can't believe both, for if the newspapers are to be heeded there is no need for another man in our armies. All we have to do is to stand perfectly still and see Lincoln's legions vanish into thin air. Then we will march to Boston without the slightest inconvenience or interruption. And we will be able to do that next fall. This is no time to tride with the people. They are not arrant fools. Their spirits are not to be kept up by conflicting statements. They know that the new conveription of men up to forty-five, and the call of the President and the appeal of General Lee, do not tally with the sanguine articles of the newspapers. What they want is not delusive hopes, but the assurance that the President intends to act with wisdem and energy. and energy.

We do want more men. The Yankees are trying to play another trick on us. Just before the battle of Chancellorville they assured us that Hooker's army was only 70,000 strong, and just before Grant captured Grand Gulf they assured us that there would be no more general engagements during the war. Reliable gentlemen, who had been through the Northwest, brought news that peace and an alli-ance with the Confederacy were positively determined on.

They are trying to fool us again. Reliable gentlemen, "just returned from Washington," arrive almost daily within our lines, to assure us that Meade is "receiving no reinforcements, except a few negro regiments," etc., etc. We have had Almost daily within our lines, to assure us that Meade is "receiving no reinforcements, except a few negro regiments," etc., etc. We have had enough of this stuff to satisfy even the Administration. This is the calm before the storm. That storm will not wait for the dog days to expire. Meace is constantly being reinforced, and so is Rosecrans, and the first thing we know Lee will be attacked on both fianks, East Tennessee invaded by forty thousand men, and Mobile invested by way of Pascagoula. The house must be set in order, and keptso, for the storm will soon burst in all its fury.

When afloat, there is little or no danger of these vessels being captured or interrupted, if wisely managed, and the cruising grounds be away from our coast, and out of the usual track of Yankee war steamers. Of the feathered bipeds that cause such perturbation in the fowl yard, not one in a thousand is destroyed by the unfeathered biped's gun; for he's keeps his weather eye open," swoops to his prey, and is off like a shooting star. So with our sea-hawks and eagles in the illimitable wastes of ocean. Always on the watch, and swooping to their prey, and swift as the wind, they may roam for years without molestation, and sweep the enemy's commerce from the seas as with a besom of destruction. Even the conspicuous Alabama and roam for years without motestation, and sweep the enemy's commerce from the seas as with a besom of destruction. Even the conspicuous Alabama and Florida, observed of all the world, and the special objects of Mr. Doodle's rage, and of pursuit by his cruisers, have never yet been overtaken or met against their will. How much more will privateers of all rigs and sizes escape, cruising out of range of the enemy's warsteamers, never seeking, but avoiding fights, and having the heels of a race horse?

Our Government and citizens should use every exertion in this behalf; and even if we lose all the land except enough to afford sovereignty a resting place, these ships ought atill to be put to sea; for they may, and probably will, largely contribute to our salvation.

(From the Richmond Whig.)

Many of our readers will recollect a European adventurer who figured for some time in Richmond, calling himself "Colonel Estvan." He at one time taught, the science of fencing here; also at the University of Virginia. He afterwards attached himself to General Wise, and got on his staff, hence his assumption of the title of Colonel. It seems that this man, having been found out in his practices, and compelled to leave the South, has come out with a book entitled "War Pictures from the South," by B. Estvan, colonel of cavalry in the Confederate army, London, in which book, as we learn from the London Index, he abuses the South beyond measure and without stint; represents Mr. Davis and the leaders of the South as engaged in a foul and treacherous conspiracy against an excellent, just, and equitable Government, and he held these views even while tendering his services to the Confederates.

even while tendering his services to the Confederates.

The Index says:

"His (Estvan's) sketches of the Confederates, from first to last, betray a rancor that is perfectly inexplicable by anything that is publicly known of his history. If he had been publicly drummed out of their service for cowardice, or detected in a treasonable correspondence, and forced to fly for his life, he could not revile them with more unscrupulous and unsparing bitterness. He paints them as mere braggaris and boasters, apt at talking, but by no means restly to make good their boasts when it came to fighting:"

This man Estvan is now, as we learn, at Frank-This man Estvan is now, as we learn, at Frank-

This man Estvan is now, as we learn, at Frank-ford on-the Main; what his ostensible business or position may be we do not know, but about his real position—that of a recruiting agent in the Interest and pay of Abe Lincoln, there would seem to be no doubt. Such are the agents the Federal Govern-As the issue presented in the following, from the Sentinel, of Monday, involves a historic point of some interest, we transfer it to our columns, and will let THE CHARLESTON MERCURY VS. THE PRESIDENT THE CHARLESTON MERCURY VS. THE PRESIDENT,
No charge has been more persistently, and at the
same time more unjustly, made against the President,
than that he prevented an advance by our armies after the first battle of Manassas. The charge has
been denied and abundantly disproved. We,
thought that no one would have the hardihood to
repeat it, but we find we were mistaken. In a late
number, the Charleston Mercury says:
"Our readers are perfectly aware that when PresidentiDavis, after the first battle of Manassas, refused
to concentrate trooms and advance on the enemy as to concentrate troops and advance on the enemy as the commanders desired and advised (a fact daroit) denied then, but now indisputable from proofs in our possession), we lost all confidence in him as a states

man or a strategist."

The italics are our own. We again deny this charge as utterly untrue upon proofs in our possession, which are "indisputable," and we call upon the Mercury to make good its assertion by producing the indisputable "proofs." it claims to possess, pledging ourselves to meet its statement without delay. HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA

ng taone: Virginia, 16 days; North Carolina, 18 days; South Darolina, 20 days; Georgia and Tennessee, 24 days; Clorida, Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana, Furloughs will be granted equally to soldiers from States and districts with which communication is cut off, but in no case will these furloughs carry permission to go within the enemy's lines or pass through them. The time for such cases will be regulated by the number of days allowed for the State in the above list which they intend to visit. The men furloughed will be authorized to bring back stragglers and recruits who may come in their way. way.
By command of General R. E. Lee.
W. H. TAYLOR, A. A. G.

PENSACOLA.

The following paragraphs are from the Chatta-nooga Rebel: General S. P. Myrick, of Baldwin county, Ga., General S. P. Myrick, of Baldwin county, Ga., writes to the Macon Telegraph that the whole of his crops of wheat and corn have been set aside for the army and the families of soldiers. Such an example is a Myrick le in these days of money getting. We verily believe there are some men in this Confederacy who, if they had tails, would tuck them between their legs every time they heard that the Yankees were advancing.

We arenot positively certain that all our generals favor the use of "hand grenades," but we know of one or two that constantly keep a green aid or two at hand.

Matters at Natchez, Miss.

pickets. Logan wishes to burn it, but is afraid he will merely burn his own fingers. It is likely that several thousand bales will be secured for us.

"The rebels still attempt to cross the Mississipps in flatboats and skiffs. It is said that Wirt Adams, with a battalion of cavairy, succeeded in getting over from the west side to Rodney in this way, some nights since. His men were in small boats and the horses awam. Joe Johnston's troops are still near Meridian, but it is likely that the Alabama or Tombigbee river will be his line."

NEW York, August 21; 1863, The draft yesterday "gobb'ed up" two members of the press-W. H. Fry, musical critic of the Tricune, and some unknown being named Abrahams who is connected with that valuable epitome of de cency, the Express. On Wednesday, Mr. Remack of the Abend Zeitung, and one Pillet, of the News likewise suffered the extreme penalty of the law. As the Express and News are opposed, upon principle to the \$300 clause, poor Abrahams and Pillet will, of course, refuse to avail themselves of it, and, with grim composure, will march off to take part in this "unholy war," which is all the fault of the demd Abolitionists. So goes the draft; and yet there is no disturbance, though threats are plentifully bandled among the Great Unwashed. The weather of the with that of the "heated term" through which we have just simmered; and, as a consequence, Fashion, in her newest bonnet, with all the modern improve

nades, and a fine opportunity is afforded the peri-METROPOLITAN OUT DOOR LIFE. The promenades of pretty women, and the sagging aunter of lazy swells, are not indigenous to New York. Broadway and Fifth avenue find their parallow latitudes of this city present some phases not boundaries now presided over by the Honest Old Abe. Let your peripatetic saunter into Chatham street, and along the west side of the Bowery-the former especially—and he will find himself in the true out of door localities peculiar to this city, and where the true bourgeoisie appertaining thereto most do congregate.

Through this narrow conduit flows the tide of hu-

and there in Wall and the contiguous streets. lets—the banks, the stock exchange, the law offices. The first intimation you have o its literary life is gleaned from the appearance of its numerous book stalls. Book stalls they are, su generis, yet occupying, in some cases, vast stores o walls of buildings, where some quiet old Diogener back, content with selling a couple of dollars' worth row, alley-like streets which are contiguous. The the better. Viewed from this test-point, the stalls cathedral lights, no eddies of dust, no rustle and crush, and perception of suffocating particles, such as arise from a dead mummy when disturbed. Diogenes does not reign here—Diogenes with dull,

from Latin fathers and the metaphysical philosophies of Groosties and Gymnosophists. We are adly modern here, and you buy the "Holy War." wretchedly-modern young man, who knows no more of the Latin fathers than of the notched noses o from book hunting, for wherein lies the pleasure of Now as you saunter up this street, you elbow the Here treads the unkempt Bohemian on his way to the concentrated barbarity of tobacco, which his impecuniosity will permit. In the evening he will slink into the cool cellars of Pfaff, to discuss Hugoistic philosophy with the Queen of Bohemia, over lager and pipes. Hugoistic philosophy is not fragrant; a vast theoretical egotism redolent of French purity

your Bohemian his consolation in connection with York is not, however, the Rohemia of Paris: it has one of the tawdy ornament which renders the other snags, and atumps, without any high water or qu ease. "Clean shirt day" brings him no invita-tion to the saloons of fashion; no Apician dinner ever offers its incense to his wit or intellectus Leaving Nassau behind, you strike into Chatham and here you reach one of the specialties of Nev which contains in its lower portion something akin to the once famous Apraxin Dvor, of St. Petersburg, the old clothes booths of the city. No sooner do you set foot within its limits than you nudge Judeanism in all its lusty vigor. From every doorway it pleads with and beseeches you to buy its us garments, at an insignificant price; it collars you, and drags you into the unseductive presence of all that is seedy and unreliable in the

ailoring line. The Roman nose, the thick, pouchy

lips, and the burning, chemical eyes, are all lending themselves to the task of charming you; of draw-ing you bodily into those little tumble-down booths here old fashions sit enthroned, and where the cast-off raiment of past generations longs to em these gaping booths, windowless and doorless. and scarcely larger than cells, invite you. From them issues a ceaseless clamor and cry that is apt to bring to mind the sonorous invitations of the old-time "'prentices of Chepe:" "Come and buy; gallants, come and buy." In fact, the old-clothe mart is a relic of past ages, which has escaped mo-dern innovation. Your "Old Clo" knows nothing more of the potency of advertising than does the bazaars of Old Stamboul. The peculiarities of his wares must become known only through the medium of powerful lungs and a sonorous intenstion. So here stand these gray old fellows, with their appealing voices, in the sunny weather, hailing the passers by, enticing the agreeable, and seizing upon the hesitating. It is not alone from the stereotyped clothes collector, the shabby, ambling Jew or Jewes with bundle and basket, and the well-known cry o "Any old clo' to sell?" that these bright-eyed mer-chants procure their wares. There is an under-our rent, unseen by the uninitiated, which sweeps in the finest of modern fashions fresh from the shears of the aristocratic tailor. The well-dressed gambler, and the man of the town, yesterday ounging in the marble lobby of the St. Nislinking by on the shady side of a back street, seedy and degenerate, know well enough how the Israeliter can sell fashionable garments, as well as antedi luvian raiment, for a song, and can discuss the rethe lawyers. In fact, in this Old Jewry, you can pawn everything, you can buy anything capable of being pawned. Go there, at any time of day or evening, and you will meet the bourgeoisie in force, and thence, crowding the west side of the Bowery.

engaged in chaffering and buying, or in looking on. Here, too, come the mob-men to buy or to pawn; here come the mob-children to beg or to steal. Right and left, the organs grind merrily from the doors of anatomical museums, of itinerant dancers ambulating beer stands, the apple girls, the strolling musicians, the men with air-guis, and the ring games, and the vendors of patent blacking, cornsoaps, and specifics. Such are some of the hete portion of the low latitudes of New York, and ren A COUNT BY DOUBLE ENTRY. Up and down Nassau st., to and from the post office lay by day, in rain or sunshine, stalks the Marqui le Rilboa-Count of - the Hesperides, perhaps

The Count is a man of education and high breeding and, a couple of years ago, he communicated to th Tribune his genealogy and a list of his titles. In sober verity, he is a nobleman, but a nobleman run o seed. Up and down he stalks with all the dignit tinsel pendant from his rags-the poor fellow call them his orders—and his clothing in tatters. His hat is of a peculiar shape, twisted up at the sides in

THREE CENTS -It is stated, on the best of authority, that the veteran and venerable American Democrat and states man, Lewis Cass, has openly declared his abhorrence

POLITICAL.

of the course at present pursued by many of his past

partisan associates, and that he now bravely pro-

anging himself on the side of the Government, as

it is represented by the National Administration of Abraham Lincoln. General Caes has long viewed

claims the sublime necessity of every man at once

NEW YORK CITY.

with disgust the course pursued by the Buchanan lique in Pennsylvania, the Vallandigham combina tion in Ohio, and the Seymour conspiracy in New York. In fact, he never fully affiliated with these men when the Democratic party was in the pride of its harmony and power. Lewis Cass always re-garded James Buchanan as an unsafe American atatesman, and accepted position during Buchanan's Administration, not that he had any respect for or onfidence in the man clothed with executive power but that he was convinced he could assist in guarding the interests of his country, and that he knew he would be serving the aspirations and claims of will be remembered that Gen. Cass left Buchenan after he had wasted all argument and entreaty to prevent him from allowing the conspirators to posess themselves of all the resources of the Govern ment. Even then he warned the country of what signation, that conspiracy was at work in the Admi fore or just at the close of the war, Lewis Cass comes out boldly to warn his countrymen against the dan-gers to be apprehended from poweragain being vest-

ed in the hands of the old Democratic leaders.—Harrisburg Telegraph. - This constant outery against Governor Curtin for his zealous support of the Government has more meaning in it than most people can at first discover ers in the field support the Go and for this they were disfranchised by the action of a Democratic Supreme Court. The civil authorities at the head of the State of Pennsylvania, who have been faithfully supporting that same Government, are now threatened with defeat by the same influences which disfranchised the soldiers. This is a point in this outery against Governor Curtin which we want the people of Pennsylvania to remember.

—The Westmoreland Argus, an enemy of the Administration and of the war, says: "We believe that both Governor Curtin and Judge Agnew are respectable and intelligent gentlemen, and our op-En route we fall into the furious counter-currents of Nassau street, the literary centre of New York.

> as we have the power to make it, will be purely poitical, unless hereafter evidence should be presented which would prove personal unfitness, as distinguished from political heresy or malfeasance. Such candor as this in a Democratic organ is most - The Lebanon Advertiser says: "The only thing hat the opposition have thus far been able to say against Judge Woodward is, that, being the Demo-cratic candidate for Governor, he has not resigned is position on the Supreme Bench." Perhaps the Advertiser forgets that Judge Woodward was the au-thor of the decision that soldiers have no right to rote: and the author of the resolution excluding eigners from the elective franchise until they ha een twenty-one years in the United States; and he author of the infamous doctrine, which all loyal Democrats have repudiated, that secession is right, and that the South is right in rebelling against this Bovernment. The Advertiser seems to be oblivious of these amiable little traits in the political characer of Mr. Justice Woodward. - The Strougsburg Jeffersonian is pleased with the nominations of Curtin and Agnew, and thinks the licket strong enough to command success. Of Judge Agnew it says: "He is one of the best lawyers in e State, and has served for several years, and i till serving, as president judge of the judicial dis-

osition to them, which will certainly be as vigorous

- The Bedford Argus utters the following trench ant truth: "Let the people of Pennsylvania elect George W. Woodward to be Governor of this great nwealth and we would soon see the same city of New York. His principles, and those of the miserable crew who nominated him, are the same as those of Wood and Seymour." — It is new rumored in Ohio that a pro-be made to Vallandigham by his politic equiring a pledge that, in case of his election, he will co-operate fully with the National Government in the support of its war measures, and that he is to have the choice of signing it or giving place to some man who will make that pledge. As if Vallandigham would feel bound by any pledge of oyalty, after having repeatedly set such pledges at defiance! Evidently, if any such pledge is given, if will be given not to be obeyed, but to deceive the

late for Governor, will be at Lancaster, at the great September, the anniversay of the adoption of the Constitution. It is strange that the enunciat he doctrine that the States may secrete at will, and overturn the outlines of the Constitution, should feel such a sudden reverence for that immortal ocument, as to assist in the anniversary of its adop -The Albany Journal says of the next Congress "Not only will there be an overwhelming majority in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, but that majority will unite in the election of a firm

be found working together during the session."

PERSONAL. Sir Edwin Landseer is sixty-one years old. ne-third of that number of years, the London Athenœum reminds that eminent artist and the British public, has passed since he received the commis-sion to execute the famous African lions that will some day astonish us in Trafalgar Square. No man more solid than a drawing on paper, and it is report dens, where he has dissected several lions, are incesturns tail when the growl is passed that he has - Among the celebrities drawn during the draft in New York, were the Hon. Townsend Harris, late American Minister to the court of Japan; John B. Holmes, one of the excise commissio Morrissey, the well known pugilist, who is made up of capital fighting material; William H. Fry, an editor of the *Tribune*; Michael B. Abrahams, a reporter on the *Express*; J. Remaok, an editor of the Abend Zeitung, and John Clancy, the editor of the Leader, a weekly paper published in that city. -The New York correspondent of the London

Times was well sketched, about three years since in an article in Russell's Magazine, written by W. J. Grayson, of South Carolina. It criticised his trav in America, and set him down as one of those Bri tish travellers whose arrogance is insufferable. " He is never wrong, no matter how contradictory his pinions. At one time he advocates restriction, a whole world; the next, he would abolish slavery in all places." How completely has Dr. Mackay veri-fied this portrayal of his inconsistent character, for him changed into its apologist, and the champion of the corner-stone of a new political edifice. -General Frank Blair is in Washington, on a visit to his father. His conversational sketches of United States Grant, and of eulogy of his military and personal qualities, greatly confirm the popular

impression that this soldier is one of the greates - General Hooker, with a patriotic concession of accent any respectable command where he can meet the enemies of his country. He will probably resume active service in the field about the 1st of September. He may have a separate command; i not, he will command a corps in the Army of the - General James Wadsworth, of New York, will probably be detached from his division in the Army of the Potomac, and assigned to duty in a field where the first fruits of his command will be an immense and speedy addition of black troops to the national - General Hangock is now at Norristown, Pennsylvania, recovering slowly from the wound he received at Gettysburg. The General daily expects to be able to be removed to West Point, St. Louis. His wound was more severe than was at first hought. He was struck in the leg by two pieces of lead and a nail. Washington for Western Virginia, where, it is said.

- Colonel T. W. Higginson left Worcester, Mass., on Saturday, to rejoin his regiment near Charles-

on, S. C.

 Major General Butler and family, with friends, started in a private carriage from Lowell on Mon-day, for the White Mountains, with the intention of being absent about ten days. them his orders—and his clothing in tatters. His hat is of a poculiar shape, twisted up at the sides in a half-jockeysish way. Altogether the poor, crays as the street of the count presents a figure never to be forgotten, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens have learned to look on him kindly, and the citizens are such to provide a mile at times. Notwithstanding his durnal visits to the post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office, I am farill that the Count spins his to be post office in a spirot, the count of SION.—From the commencement of the rebellion the Sanitary Commission has had agents on every bat-

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers b

Larger Clubs than Tex will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and ford very little more than the cost of the paper. AG Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Class of the or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1863. The number of new national banks now organized and organizing sufficiently attests the wisdom o Secretary Chase in framing the provision of his national banking bill. Perhaps nothing could be devised that will so completely give us a uniform currency, and certainly nothing could be proposed in the way of banking that will work so harracificusty and safely to the interest of both Government and ons themselves, and to the sattefaction of the people. While the bill was yet before Congress, it was fiercely assailed by interested members of the press and their blind followers, who combined to make a hue and cry against it, notwithstanding which the bill passed, and Mr. Chase began his labor of details. The formation of national banks has been chiefly confined to the influence of the maller class of capitalists, but now the "big guns" are taking hold, and we may look for great as wells popular results. The West, which stood greatly in need of banking capital, is seeking a monetary relief in its provisions, which State laws seriously impeded. Ohio, especially, has long been suffering from an extreme severity of State regulations, which so bind and hamper a bank that it beomes really a mere institution of public accommoion, and as a consequence banks are organizing all over the State. A long-continued ease in the money market ought to induce operators to accelerate the making of new banks, for against 4@5 per cent. which they receive they can pocket 6 per cent. in gold in the first place, and receive 90 per cent. of their capital invested to loan at 4@5 afterwards.

The five-twenty loan would seem to be created to assist the workings of the bill, or the bill was framed to give circulation to the loan; in either case the result is equally satisfactory. The conversions at the office of Jay Cooke, Esq., amounted to \$872,100 Gold opened weak at 124%, and continued so until the close, when 124 was the best bid got, with the market still weak. Government securities show signs of advancing, as they are in demand at a frac-

thirties sold at 106%; State and city loans were in-active; Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 65%, an advance of ½; Reading was steady at 60; Little Schuyl-kill closed at 47%; Philadelphia and Eric at 27; North Pennsylvania at 19%; Reading sixes, 1886, at 120; Susquehanna Canal bonds at 65; Morris Canal first mortgage at 110; Union Canal shares sold at 2; the preferred at 4%; Delaware Division at 42%; Tenth and Eleventh-street Railway at 42: Spruc and Pine at 15%. There was but one session of the Board; stocks closing dull. Drexel & Co. quote: United States Bonds, 188 U. S. new Certificates of rders for Certificates of Indebtedne s follows:

The stock market was dull but steady. Seven-

tion higher than yesterday.

over the Schuvlkill Canal, during the week ending rom Port Carbon. Schuylkill Haven. 416,712 00 To same time last year. 544,563 11 triot composed of Beaver, Butler, and Lawrence and Reading Railroad, during the week ending hursday, August 20, 1863: ottsville huylkill Haven...

.. 2,042,679 14 The following abstract of company reports shows the coal tonnage for the week and season, as compared with the corresponding time last year:

Companies. Week Season Last Season Inc'se Total ...... 220,940 5,663,138 4,343,642 1,379,128 157,569 The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

The accumulation of capital continues to cause increasing ease in the money market. Loans on call rule at 5@6 \$\psi\$ cent., with a few exceptional transactions at the lower rate. There seems to be at present less disposition than existed a few days ago among the Tening invitations to discinuinate against certain speculative stocks.

The stock exchange is not very animated to-day, and the desire to realize has caused the sellers to outnumber the buyers. Prices are consequently somewhat lower. The New York Evening Post of to-day says:

number the buyers. Prices are consequently somewhat lower.
Before the Board, gold was selling at 124%@124%;
Erie at 1198/@121; Erie preferred at 1098/@10;
Harlem at 173/@174; Rock Island at 1133/@113%;
Cumberland at 25%/@30; Reading at 120; Illinois Central at 125%/@125%; Fort Wayne at 91, and Michigan Southern at 108%.
The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

Sat. Fri. Adv. Dec. ols Con scrip. eland&Pittsburg. 

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, August \$3.

(Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. 1

FIRST BOARD.

50 Penna R. 654
16 do. 654
550 Reading 6s, '86: 120
400 US 7:30 Treas Nis. 1064
60 Dela Diy Canal. 15 422
350 Reading R. 50
100 do. 55 60
100 do. 55 60
100 do. 55 60
100 Us Schuy R. 590
100 Lit Schuy R. 590
100 Lit Schuy R. 590
100 Susa Canal bds. 65
15 10th & 11th ... 2dy 2 42
150 Lit & Eric R. 27
100 do. 550 274 Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, August 88. Philadelphia Markets. AUGUST 22-E

The demand for Flour is limited both for ship-

ment and home use, and the market continues very dull. About 500 bbls fair Ohio family at \$5.75, and

hicago & Northwest'n. 34% rairie du Chien..... 77%

600 bbls good fresh ground do at \$6.50 \(\text{#bbl}\). The retailers and bakers are buying moderately, at from \$5.12\(\text{#65.37\(\text{#}\)}\) for superfine; \$5.44\(\text{@5.62\(\text{#}\)}\) for extra; \$5.75\(\text{@6.60}\) for extra family, and \$7\(\text{@7.50}\) \(\text{#bbl}\) for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye flour is selling at \$4.50@5 & bbl. Corn meal is scarce at \$4 for Pennsylvania, and \$4.20 \text{ bbl for Brandywine.} sylvanis, and \$4.20 \$\pm\$ bbl for Brandywine.

GRAIN.—The offerings of Wheat are light, and the demand moderate. 3,500 bus sold at 130@131c for new red, 134@137c for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania ditto, and 145@160c \$\pm\$ bus for common to prime white. Rye is selling at 105c for old Pennsylvania, and 90c \$\pm\$ bus for mew Delaware. Corn continues scarce, and in demand at 90c for prime yellow, and 75c \$\pm\$ bus for Western mixed. Oats are firm; about 4,000 bus sold at 56c for new Delaware, and 70c, weight, for old Pennsylvania.

BARK.—Quercitron is in demand at \$30 \$\pm\$ ton for first No. 1. first No. 1. COTTON.—The transactions are limited, but holders are firm in their views; small lots of middlings 

Ashes are unchanged, with sales of 25 bbls at \$7 or Pots, and \$9 for Pearls.

grand overstrung square PIANOS from \$300 For sale by the maker 905 MARKET Street

his son ; J. G. Low, Isaiah Trask, S. P. Thorp, Dr. Griswold, James Eldridge, James Pervine, Ool. Stone, two brothers named Gill, A. W. Griswold, Frederick Kimball, Thomas Murphy, John Spear, three brothers named Dix. Addison Waugh, Dunoan Allison, George Burt, Judge Carpenter, Rev. Mr. Snyder, August Ellis, Lemuel Tillman, Dwight Coleman, Lewis Swan, R. Loomis, John Crane, Levi Yates, two brothers named Runge, John Evans, G. W. Bell, and Messrs. Keith, Brown, Dale, Frick, Palmer, Sargent, Delinski, Albock, Powers, The above named were killled instantly; most of them in their houses, with their wives and children clinging to them, while the murderers placed pistols

o their bodies and shot them.

nown. Quantrell is now retreating towards Missouri, burning everything on his route. It is not expected that he will be intercepted by our forces, and he will probably get away without loss. No shot down as they ran through the streets in their night clothes. Their bodies were thrown into wells The citizens have been expecting such a raid in consequence of the threats which Quantrell had

ganizations were abandoned, and the guerillas found A large train left here to-day with supplies of clothing, provisions, &c., for the sufferers, and the availed themselves of these hospitalities, and will gainst the commander of this department and district for being so wholly unprepared to meet such an emergency. The commanding general was absent from headquarters, and did not know of the inroops to intercept and capture Quantrell, but it was

military barrier to their intercourse. What would follow such separation, rest assured, has not escaped their calculations."

The Globe then went on to suggest that his (Mr. McGee's) information must have been received from Mr. Vallandigham. He was glad to have the opportunity of referring to the matter in the presence of a gentleman who could exercise the power of correcting the misrepresentation of the Globe. It had been the good fortune of this country to be the secure haven of exiles from North and South, and whatever might be our private sympathies, and his (Mr. McGee's) had always been with the North, the legitimate Government at Washington, whatever stretches of authority or abuses it might be guilty of, all agreed that those who sought should find an asylum here, and that in Canada at least they should not be hunted down. [Hear, hear.] He repeated it was unfair and derogatory to the character of the country that one of its leading journals should insert articles about Mr. Vallandigham which might be quoted against him in his native country, in order, apparently, to damage him thereby, holding him as an enemy to his countrymen. He (Mr. McGee) had no conversation with Mr. Vallandigham on the subject. He went on to say that the facts mentioned by him in the letter respecting the designs of high authorities in Washington were known to one of the present advisers of his Excellency before they came to his (Mr. McGee's) knowledge. [Hear, hear.] Mr. Sandfield Macdonald said if any of his colleagues had a knowledge of such facts they concealed them from him. He had heard a statement that Upper Canada might be cut off by a large army at Montreal, but never heard it officially.

Mr. John A. Madonald. Officially! Why, they would not give you official information that they were going to invade the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. Sandfield Macdonald asked the name of the member of the Aministration who knew the facts.

Mr. McGee's said his informat was Mr. Holton,

Mr. McGee said his informant was Mr. Holton, before he entered the ministry, and he (Mr. McGee) at the time communicated it to the Premier. Mr. Sandheld Macdonald said he had never heard Mr. Sandfield Macdonald said he had never heard of it.

Mr. McGee and Mr. Holton informed him that head never heart, a well-known citizen of Montreal; and one of Mr. Holton's principal supporters, while in Washington had obtained an introduction to Moses Grinnell and Seward, and Seward said to him that the States would not make the mistake of 1812, by attacking a long line of frontier in Canada, but in case of war would at once march a hundred or a hundred and twenty thousand men to Montreal, cut Canada in two, and remain there and wait the course of events. He went on to say the extensive works at Rouse's Point indicated an intention to carry out this threat. He spoke of the danger of war between the States and England, which might almost at any moment be brought about by reckless politicians, in order to advance some political end. He was no alarmist, but though the probability of war should be regarded seriously, and that we should act on the motto, "Forewarned, Ferarmed." He referred to what England had already done and was willing to do in our defence, if we showed a proper spirit ourselves.

Mr. Holton said what Mr. Seward had said to Mr.

EMANCIPATION.—We are permitted to make the following extract from a letter of the Hon. Robert J. Walker (now in England) to a friend in this city. We are glad to know that there is not the slightest reason to believe that President Lincoln has any thought of recalling the emancipation proclamation, or that he will be a party to the re-enslavement of the freedmen, made free by the proclamation: TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE
RURAL DISTRICTS.
We are prepared, as heretofere, to supply Families at
their Country Residences with
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
EVEN DESCRIPTION OF
EVEN GROOGERIES, TEAS, &C.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

BYA-4f CORNER ELEVENTH AND VINE STA

THE STATES IN REBELLION. Fears of the Fall of Fort Sumpter-Rebel Opinions of the Siege of Charleston-The Rebel Army in Virginia-A Singular Story

Our special correspondents have furnished us with Richmond papers of August 19th, 20th, and 21st, from which we make the following important extracts:

which exhausted the whole force of England and of France, cost ten months' siege, and the lives of a hundred thousand men. A stream of cannon balls will destroy anything in the nature of stone, if long enough continued; but fired into a bank of earth, they render it only a little better protection to those behind it than it was before. Such works can only taken—by approaching the trenches till they nearly touch the batteries, and then rushing in with an overwhelming assault. (From the Richmond Dispatch, ]

to defend it, and we are gratified to learn from the Charleston Mcrcury that it has been determined to defend the city "street by street, house by house, as long as there is a foot of earth left to stand upon." This is in accordance with the expressed wish of the Convention of South Carolina in 1881, when an attack was anticipated. But Charleston has not fallen, and there is good reason to be not only hopeful but cheerful about its fate. It will be settled soon, and, we hope, by the signal repulse of the enemy.

an escaped rebel, will surprise none more; perhaps; than the prisoners themselves:

(From the Richmond Dispatch.)

Our informant was transferred from Fort Lafayette to Fort Delaware, from which place he succeeded in making his escape. His account of the treatment of our prisoners there possesses even more interest than what he has already narrated. At the time of his leaving Fort Delaware, some two weeks ago, it was estimated that there were confined there about eight thousand prisoners. This large number, with the exception of about one thousand taken in the battle of Champion Hill, are all prisoners taken from General Lee's army, principally at the battles of Gettysburg and in his campaign in Maryland and Pennsylvania.

The treatment of our prisoners beggars all description. Fort Delaware is said to present within its walls all the horrors of the Hole of Calcutta. The sufferings of our men was so great, and the treatment as excessively cruel, that disease had broken out among them and was sweeping them off by hundreds. The hospitals were crowded, and the mortality, our informant thinks, could not be less than twenty-five a day. Yet his did not seem enough to assuage the malignity and vindictiveness of the Yankees, and so far from exciting their pity, it seemed but to incite them to feeh deeds of inhumanity. The way our dead are buried at Fort Delaware tells of itself of the devilish spirit that reigns there. They are taken out to the Government farm, on the Jersey coast, near by the fort, and shoved, not buried, under the ground, in a hole dug six feet by six!

or the life in Fort Delaware that some of our men-rather than endure it longer, had taken the oath of allegiance, and been set at liberty, though without a friend or dollar in the world. Our informant, who is a South Oarolinian himself, tells us that he saw a man from his own State, who owned slaves, and of whose fealty and devotion to our cause there could be no doubt, take the oath of allegiance rather than "die by inches," as he expressed it, "in Fort Delaware." THE PETIT MEANNESSES PRACTISED UPON OUR PRI

ATTEMPT AT ESCAPE BY SOME OF OUR PRISONERS

THE TREACHERY OF ONE OF OUR OWN MEN. The treatment at Fort Delaware had set the heads of many of our prisoners at work in inventing means of escape from its torture and cruelty. The officers had so increased their vigilance, however, that the attempt, in most instances, was frustrated. Before our informant succeeded in getting out from the wells an attempt at escape was made by a party of our prisoners, which came very near resulting in the most serious consequences. About three weeks ago, about nightfall, while a number of our prisoners were in the necessary, which is constructed just on the edge of the bay, some of them, while the guard was watching outside, succeeded in letting themselves over the railing into the water; a distance of some ten feet. The water here is shoal, and can be waded at low The water here is shoal, and can be waded at low tide, but no sooner were they down in the water

A Yankee deserter, who entered the Confederate picket lines below Kinston, N. C., on Wednesday last, states that the Yankees have been receiving large reinforcements of cavalry and infantry at Newbern, and that the whole force has moved out to Deep Gully, twelve miles distant. He further states that they were making preparations for a raid on Raleigh. It is quite likely that this fellow was sent purposely to deceive our forces. Beware of Yankee deserters. IMPORTANT, IF TRUE PENSACOLA.

If it be true that the Yankees are making large hospital accommodations at the navy yard, and that their vessels are congregating in the harbor of Pensacola in considerable numbers, the indications are that they contemplate moving from that point, directly or indirectly, against Mobile. This would be an important movement, and one which will be likely to receive the prompt attention of our generals.

GENERAL HOOD. We are enabled to state, upon the best authority, that the report so extensively ventilated by the press, that Gen. Hood was to be appointed a lieutenant general, and placed in command of all the cavalry of the Army of Northern Virginia, is without foundation in fact.

at hand.

The army of Rosecrans is like a blind beggar—led by a dog.

PRESONAL. PERSONAL.

It is reported that Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson and other prominent citizens of Columbia, Tennessee, have been imprisoned by the Yankees.

Hon. James B. Clay is now at Niagara Falls, on the Canada side, and its said to be in the last stages. of consumption.

General Bragg has been seriously ill, but is now reported convalescent.

General William Brent has resumed his old position of adjutant general of Bragg's army. THE REBELS TRYING TO CROSS THE MISSISSIPP A letter from Natchez, Miss., to the St. Lous Re-