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BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

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# The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 3. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

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jy28-30t No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

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DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

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FIVE PER CENT.

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INTEREST

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C. H. CLARK,
ap3-tf President.

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OIL COMPANY DIRECTORY—CONTAINING a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, Treasurers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to furnish New Companies with
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ORDER OF TRANSFER,
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In connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
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And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the union, who are familiar with the character of their work. ap19 6m

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IMPORTERS OF
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LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,
to which they
INVITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE.
jy10-3m

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This secret of enamelling the skin being only known to Jules Jared, he honorably states that it differs from all other preparations, being scientifically composed from plants and harmless gums, which produce the most brilliant complexion, and give a *soft, even texture to the skin*, like that of an infant.
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"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'lle Vestvali, Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for obvious reasons.
Jules Jared's "Email de Paris" is not a paint, not a powder, not a paste, but a most delicate preparation that gives both the complexion and texture of polished ivory to the skin. Ladies sojourning in the country, or at the watering places, will find the "Email de Paris" invaluable for removing discolorations caused by sunburn or salt air.
EUGENE JOUIN, No. 111 South TENTH Street, below Chestnut, is the agent for "L'Email de Paris." Orders by mail should be addressed to JARED & RENE, Importers of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.
jy2-mwstf

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AND
MOSQUITO NETTINGS
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fe27-wsmtse6 32 South FRONT Street.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,
No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
FOR THE SALE OF
my14-6m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

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TAILORS,
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Will, from this date, sell
SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES
at low prices.
On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought before the rise, which they will sell at moderate prices. Terms net cash. jy30

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TO THE NEW STORE,
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FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.
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The attention of the Public is invited to his LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF
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GOLD AND SILK PAPERS
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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1864.

## THE ASSAULT ON PETERSBURG.

### Complete Details—Grant's Plan of Attack—The Mine Explosion—The Charge upon the Breach—A Feu d'Enfer—Conduct of the Colored Troops—The Final Repulse.

The letters of half a dozen different correspondents furnish us with abundant details of the late well-planned attack on the rebel entrenchments before Petersburg. We have carefully collated them, and are now able to present a full and connected account of the battle, from its inception to its disastrous end. The failure, and the slaughter of our troops, is ascribed on all hands to somebody's blundering, but who that somebody is no one seems bold enough to say. There seems to be a general desire that the causes of the failure be ascertained by a court-martial, and the author or authors of them meet with severe and merited punishment.

THE PLAN.

The strategy of the affair, which is to be credited entirely to Gen. Grant, is assumed to be faultless, and the main complaints hinge on a series of mistakes in the tactics—of stupidity in carrying out the orders of the commanding general. The mine was admirably prepared, but there are some complaints that the abattis in front of the works was not included in the destruction. Our troops, when they charged into the yawning chasm, were thrown into some confusion by the obstructions in front of the works. This, however, is an objection of little importance, since however steady may have been the lines of our troops, the terrible fire of the enemy would have broken and thrown them into disorder.

General Grant early discovered that with the passage of the James was exhausted all possibilities of a movement by the left flank, with Richmond as the objective point. Nothing, therefore, remained to General Grant but to assault the rebel lines. From day to day with shovel and pick our men advanced, until the intervals between the rifle-pits of their enemy was in some places less than 150 yards. The ground is broken by hills and eminences sloping into ravines intersecting each other at every angle, and some of the eminences are very thickly wooded. Over this almost impracticable ground our men have slowly advanced, until *only one hill* remained to be taken so that our guns could entirely command the city. It is called Cemetery Hill, and, like its namesake at Gettysburg, has now become historic. Its crest, frowning with guns, is not more than 600 yards from our advanced works. Its sides are indented with earthworks, pitted with redoubts and redans, edged with serried salients, containing all the skillful defences known to skillful military engineers. The point to us was of vital importance, and accordingly Generals Hancock, Sheridan, and Kautz were, as we stated yesterday, sent across the James river to the vicinity of Malvern Hill. The demonstration is alleged to have had its effect, although, in view of the heavy columns that opposed us at the assault, it is to be presumed that Lee was not weakened to any great degree. Be this as it may, correspondents assert that the Petersburg and Richmond Railroad was kept busy all day Friday and Friday night transporting troops to the rear. The bearing of these stratagems was an entire secret in our army, being only known to the corps commanders, whatever may have been suspected or known by Lee.

The tactics proper were assigned to Gen. Meade, under whose direction the subsequent assault was made. His arrangement of troops and order of battle were as follows:

On Friday night the 9th Corps was withdrawn from its position in the centre of the main line, and massed to the rear and right of the mine. Behind it was the colored division as a relief and support. The 18th Corps was also to be withdrawn from the main line, relieved by the 2d Division of the 2d Corps, that had the day before recrossed the James river and massed in a position to the right of and in close supporting distance of the 9th Corps. The 5th Corps was to leave its line thinly picketed, and to be massed to the left of and close to the 9th Corps. The 1st and 2d Divisions of the 2d Corps were to recross the James under cover of reserve, before the commencement of the attack, to the right of and behind the 18th Corps. The cavalry corps was also to return to the rear of our line around the rebel right, and move upon and attack Petersburg from its southern and southwestern approaches. The 1st Division of the 9th Corps was to avail itself promptly of the consternation created among the enemy by the explosion of the mine, push forward formed in column of attack, and carry the intervening rebel works. The 2d and 3d Divisions of the 9th Corps were to follow the 1st, to the right and left of it, and take position with it on Cemetery Hill. The 5th and 18th Corps were to close up as soon as the enemy's line was broken.

Collaterally, but in unison with the advance of the infantry, every piece of siege artillery posted along the line was ordered to open simultaneously upon the enemy at a given signal made by the explosion of the mine containing eight tons of powder, which was placed directly beneath the rebel battery which Burnside was to assault. Not only were the siege pieces to open a fierce fire, but all the field artillery which could be got into position after the opening of the battle was to advance as opportunity offered, and bring their batteries into play. Upon this awful fire of heavy guns it was natural that great stress should be placed, in the expectation that the shock of its suddenness would have a demoralizing effect, and so make the way of the infantry easier.

EXPLOSION OF THE MINE.

Thus far the plan was very good, but now for the execution of it. Everything seemed favorable. No moon shone, the morning was black in its darkness, the hour of the explosion—3 30 A. M.—was come, and the fire was lighted. It went out; again it was lighted, again was it extinguished. This was a misfortune unexpected. An officer of the 48th Pennsylvania ventured into the shaft, and found that the fire went out at each splice of the pine tube. Time was consumed, and when all was again ready it was broad daylight. A third time the fire was lighted, and required no relighting. The army waited in suspense, crouching on their arms behind the earthworks in the gray light of the morning. None knew the locality at which the terrible upheaval was about to take place. But suddenly there was a dull, rumbling thud, preceded by a quaking and upheaval of the earth in the immediate vicinity. The earth was rent along the entire course of the excavation, heaving slowly and majestically to the surface, and folding sideways to exhibit a deep and yawning chasm, comparable, as much as anything else, to a river gorged with ice, and breaking up under the influence of a freshet. But there was a grander effect than this observable also. Where the charge in the burrow was heaviest, directly under the rebel work, an immense mass of dull red earth was thrown high in air, in three broad columns, diverging from a single base, and assuming the shape of a Prince of Wales' feather, of colossal proportions. While the huge mass stood poised for a moment in the air it was a magnificent object of contemplation. The interstices within—it seemed made of layers and shafts of sand—were lit up with the lurid flash of the exploded gunpowder, and the variegated aspect of the whole—here dark, there illuminated—reminded one of the pictures of Mounts Vesuvius and Etna in eruption. After pausing a moment, down it sank again, like a fountain when the water is suddenly shut off, and the air became filled with dust. Those near the spot say that clods of earth weighing at least a ton, and cannon, and human forms, and gun-carriages, and small-arms, were all distinctly seen shooting upward in that fountain of horror, and fell again in shapeless and pulverized atoms. The explosion fully accomplished what was intended. It demolished the six-gun battery, and acted as the wedge which opened the way to the assault.

The awful instant of the explosion had scarcely passed when the dull morning air was made stagnant by the thunder of our artillery. From ninety-five pieces, niched in every hillside commanding the enemy's position, there belched out sheets of flame and milk-white smoke, while the shot and shell sped forward, screeching, howling, rumbling, like the rushing of a hundred railroad trains. But why attempt to give an idea of such indescribable and awful sound? The sudden transition from utter silence to fiercest clamor was terrible. First a Rodman thirty-two pounder on our front was plainly distinct; but soon the whole length of the line became enveloped in the discharges, and the air was filled with the tremendous concussion. At first the rebel artillery did not respond, but soon their thunder was added to ours, until the very earth seemed to sway and rock beneath the awful din.

THE CHARGE IN THE BREACH.

In the midst of this fire, our men were to rush through the breach, and beyond upon the second line of works crossing the crest of Cemetery Hill. The 14th New York Heavy Artillery and the brigade of Colonel Marshall had the advance, but as the terrific mass of earth loomed up so suddenly and so near them, a momentary fear was felt that it was one of our own forts which had been mined by the enemy. The delusion was an optical one, but still had its effect in restraining the impetus of the first onset. We will not say that the men became panic-stricken; but they hesitated, and the line of battle swayed. At last the efforts of the officers prevailed, and the brigade—but not until some five or ten minutes had elapsed—charged with a wild cheer. The 1st Brigade, under the gallant Bartlett, was at their heels, and together Ledlie's whole division charged through the breach. What few of the enemy were near by surrendered without a shot. But the sight that met them must have been appalling. Bodies of dead rebels crushed and mangled out of all resemblance to humanity, writhing forms partly buried, arms protruding here, and legs struggling there—a very hell of horror and torture, confined to a space of fifty feet in length, and half as many wide. But the time was not favorable to the play of humane promptings. This chaos of mangled humanity mixed with debris of implements and munitions of war must be unheeded. Enough for the storming party to do was found in exhuming two pieces of rebel cannon with their caissons, and, in obedience to the law of self-preservation, turning these guns upon the enemy, who was throwing into the crater a shower of shells and Minie balls from the hill beyond, and from points on either side, which they still held on this first line. Getting these pieces into position promptly, and under cover of their fire, the assaulting column was reformed, and, at the word of command, dashed forward once more to storm the crest of the hill. It was a task too great. They gallantly essayed it, and nearly gained the summit, subjected all the time to a withering fire, which increased in fierceness at every step, until they became the centre of a converging storm of shot and shell. Attacked on the right flank and the left flank, in front and rear, they were compelled to fall back to the partial protection of the crater, leaving their course thickly strewn with the dying and the dead.

THE CHARGE OF THE COLORED DIVISION.

In rear of the main column of attack the colored division had been formed with a view to passing the other divisions, when they had gained the outer line, and making this a starting point for the continuance of the charge. The 1st Division held the centre, with the 2d and 3d on either flank, and now the 4th advanced beyond. The troops were in two columns each brigade constituting a column. Their splendid discipline could not but be observed, and in the early part of the contest no soldiers behaved more gallantly. They charged upon the next and an interior line of the enemy, and for a time gained decided advantages, as is attested in two rebel battle-flags which they captured and brought off with them. But the rebels, exasperated as we know them now to have been at sight of the negroes, fought with the fury of devils, and reinforcements coming to their aid—our signal officers counted six brigades hurried from a camp beyond the town—the tide of battle turned. The colored troops gave way, broke in confusion, when the rebels, having repulsed their charge, charged them in turn, and then they ran, a terror-stricken, disordered mass of fugitives, to the rear of the white troops. In vain their officers endeavored to rally them with all the persuasion of tongue, sabre, and pistol.

About 1,000 of them rushed over the parapet into the interior of the crater, which the explosion had caused to make a pit-like form, and was already crowded to overflowing with officers and men. The negroes tumbled headlong down the sloping sides, when a scene of inextricable confusion ensued. Efforts were made by officers to get them out of the work and form outside, but they failed, and the strangely mingled mass of human beings continued to crowd the pit, the upper portion of which was about one hundred feet in diameter.

Happily about this time the rebel cannonade materially slackened, the white troops recovered their stamina, and our lines were straightened just in time to receive a fierce rebel onset. The shock was fearful, but was repulsed. While this fighting was going on, some of the colored troops, estimated at five hundred, clambered out of the crater, and fled in wild disorder to the rear.

THE RETREAT.

The white troops now left in the works were exposed to enfilading and cross-fires, but soon the order came to fall back. The whole army returned to their old positions, but retreat for those in the crater was impossible. Hemmed in on every side, they were captured. General Bartlett and all his staff and many regimental officers were among the prisoners. The losses of this disastrous day were great, too great when we consider nothing was gained where so much was promised by the known ability of our leaders. The bare figures are furnished in another portion of this issue.

### The Burning of Chambersburg—The Town Desolated—Sufferings of the Inhabitants—An Appeal for Aid.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, August 1, 1864.

I avail myself of the use of your paper to acquaint the public with the deeds done at the ill-fated city of Chambersburg. I do this in haste, on behalf of the sufferings and distress of her sorrowing people. I will simply narrate what my own observations and the undoubted testimony of her best citizens have taught me to be facts. I propose no sensation story to arouse the sensibilities of our Christian people, but will present an unvarnished picture of the realities, which are enough to cause the most stony hearts to cry out for vengeance. A chapter of woe has been written at Chambersburg that will startle the whole civilized world.

On the morning of the 30th July, at 4 o'clock, a squad of General McCausland's cavalry, in charge of Major Harry Gilmor, approached the suburbs of the city with caution, firing some shots, and meeting with no opposition, they stopped at the residence of Colonel Boyd, of the 18th Pennsylvania Cavalry, and asked for breakfast. The Colonel being absent, they were met by his estimable lady, who was aroused from her bed, and proceeded to comply with their demands. Her servants having all left in fear, she informed them she could at once give them some bread, butter, and milk, but that it would take her some time to prepare a cooked breakfast. They chose the former, which they took away to their pickets, and, after some time, returned with the vessels. They then occupied the town, which they found unprotected. A large number went to the Franklin Hotel and demanded breakfast, which was procured. In the meantime, General McCausland had made a peremptory demand upon the city for $500,000, $100,000 of which, I believe, was to be in gold. The banks had removed all their money, all the councilmen but one had left, and the people were utterly unable to respond to this demand. About eight o'clock, the people were given ten minutes to leave their buildings, when a systematically arranged plan of firing the whole of the burnt district was commenced. No pen can delineate the scene of confusion and grief that followed. Camphene was poured profusely over the most combustible materials, and in the time that it takes to write this the city was in flames. The inhabitants scarce knew what they did, or what to save first. In one instance, a man had to bury his dead wife in the garden to keep her body from the devouring flames; in another, a father his child. The sick barely escaped, borne upon the shoulders of their friends; cows and pigs were consumed alive in their stables. Two colored women who had fled for safety into the garret, fearing captivity, were consumed alive. A sick colored man, who was so feeble as scarcely to be able to leave his bed, was so burned before he escaped as to die the same day. A gentleman told me he begged for a little time to get his blind and aged father and mother away, but the house was in flames ere they left it, losing all their clothing.

Through walls of fire on either side, and crackling flame and suffocating smoke, the father, mother, and little children had to fly for safety, carrying such parcels as they could bear. In very many cases they saved nothing but the clothes upon their backs. The horses had all been sent off, and the only means of transportation was what they could bear away in their arms. Delicate women put forth superhuman efforts, and carried immense weights, while others could barely, in their anguish, support themselves. Pistols were pointed at the heads of innocent and defenceless women, and they were made, in the presence of their crying children, to ask pardon for their frenzied remarks. By some they were jeered as they labored in their suffering. Oh, God! are there any still who sympathize with those who did this thing? Let them go to the blackened and desolate homes of Chambersburg; let them see the broken hearts that death will soon claim; let them go to the asylums for the maniac, and ask if there are any from Chambersburg; let them go to the alms-house and ask if any have been affluent, and how came their poverty. Let the reader draw a picture: to-day you are in the enjoyment of wealth and luxuries, to-morrow the clothes upon you are your all. If you have a family of children depending upon you, in such an hour of trial, what will you do with them? If there is a mother in our whole land who can feel, let her respond to the feelings of a mother, and give to these afflicted. Let the little children who are blessed with comfort and plenty respond—let the manufacturer, the merchant, the contractor, who are growing rich, respond, and quickly brighten the gloom of these desolate homes. Organize in counties and cities, without delay, and appoint your treasurers to receive for the "Chambersburg fund." The people appeal to you in words of searching fire for aid. They will appoint their committee, and will equitably distribute your alms. In the name of God and humanity, let me entreat you to this. If your hearts are still unmoved, go to Chambersburg and hear the sad voice of the broken spirit, and your eyes will be baptized with tears of kindness and charity.

The immense paper-mill, the flouring-mills, the axe factory, the chair factory, the carriage factory, the distillery and brewery, and all the places of business that gave employment to the poor, are swept away. The court-house, the printing offices, the city hall, the bank, and all the hotels are gone. The finest private residences, two churches, and all the stores are destroyed. The jail, public school, railroad shops, and the warehouse of Oaks & Caufman, are undisturbed.

The railroad took down to-day some car loads of provisions, and they will be looked for with anxiety daily, as those who are left with homes are seriously taxed in supporting their destitute neighbors. As the kind offering of a lady who had her house filled with thirty of these, I carried a basket full of provisions to a poor family, whose all to eat was but a quarter of a loaf of bread. Send flour, meat, rice, potatoes, groceries, candles, materials for clothing for men, women, and children; send money to build up again these once happy homes; or shall they, like the Acadian farmers of Grand Pré, be driven from their homes by fire and sword, and, with the ever-yearning spirit of Evangeline, wander forth hopelessly seeking rest and peace.

Dr. Richards, their surgeon (formerly of Eutaw street, Baltimore,) upon the pleading solicitation of a lady acquaintance whom he met to save her house, would not brook the meeting of the *magnanimous* general, but gave her his horse, which she rode, saying that "McCausland was drunk, and a perfect devil." It is said that some of these "devils" wept at the misery they had created. A young lady told me that one carried a large bundle on horseback out of the city for her while she led her little brother and sister through the fiery streets. At one point she had to turn back and seek some other outlet, as to proceed would have been destruction. Individual cases of suffering and losses could be given, almost without number, that would harrow your souls to their very depths. I leave to the just indignation of the American people the choice of their own epithets to express their feelings at such a diabolical and fiendish act. My vocabulary fails me.

From the most careful estimate, not less than $4,000,000 would be required to restore to the people what they have lost, at the present high prices. Nearly three hundred houses, factories, and mills were consumed, with all their material. The loss of some was not less than $60,000. Chambersburg was a wealthy place and a beautiful town in the heart of Cumberland valley.

I have nothing to offer as to why this city was not better protected by the military. The general impression was that if General Couch had remained even with two or three hundred men, he could have kept the rebels at bay until the arrival of General Averill's command. There were not over from 300 to 500 rebels in the city at once. General Averill is in as rapid pursuit as the jaded, fatigued condition of his command will admit. Yesterday evening they were certainly back in Maryland.

W. W. T.

[We are indebted to the author of the above, a prominent civil engineer of Baltimore, Maryland, for an interesting map of Chambersburg accompanying this letter, which shows very clearly the district devastated by the fire. Territorially, about one-half of the town is burned, which, however, embraces the centre of wealth and population. Did our columns permit we should willingly publish the map.—ED.]

### Down East and Three of her Generals.

*To the Editor of the Press:*

SIR: What say you to a glass of soda-water from Down East? The atmosphere being luminous just now, and the fogs having retreated to the hyperborean regions of our Nova Scotia neighbors, perhaps a whipped syllabub, or a tumbler of sparkling frost, may not be unwelcome or untimely for your Philadelphians.

Have you ever happened to set your foot in Portland? If not, the sooner you do, the better it will be for you. You remember the answer of a Down-Easter to somebody who, meaning to be severe, said to him: "Ah! from the East, hey? Why I thought the wise men came from the East." "Well; and the further you go West the more you'll think so," said the Yankee.

Just now Portland is waking up, or turning over in her sleep rather, and revealing ten thousand beauties heretofore overlooked. Her large houses are finding their way into the outskirts, and beautiful grounds are fast embellishing themselves, at the western end, where one of the most beautiful panoramas, including the White Mountains and the broad, blue sea, with many a snug village and stretch of wilderness, opens upon you at every step, with a continually changing variety. At the other, or easterly end, the elevation is literally heaped with houses of another type, comfortable, roomy, unpretending, and full of encouragement for people in moderate circumstances.

Manufactures are increasing, and movements are in progress for establishing another large public house of the very best character, a marine railway, a dry-dock, and a rolling-mill, and for supplying the city with an abundance of the best water from Lebago lake. The population has increased by about one-sixth since last fall, owing to the establishment of ship yards, a glass factory, and a shovel factory. It is now somewhat over 30,000; and what is more, the people, who know where the first blow is likely to fall in case of a rupture with England, are beginning to arm for the defence of the city. To-night three new companies will be organized, and they are to be got ready for service at the forts, and there drilled by men who have smelt gunpowder. By the twelfth of next month a thorough inspection of the coast defences, from Portland to the furthest part of Down East, will take place, and the Washington Cabinet, and all the chief bureaus, and the War Department, will be personally represented. If we are caught napping now we deserve to lose not only Portland, (the Halifax and Quebec of our seaboard, and the best of breakwaters for Boston and New York in case of war,) but more than we lost by the settlement of that northeastern boundary swindle.

Oddly enough, there are no less than four generals here just now: Major Gen. Franklin, Brig. Gen. Dow, Brig. Gen. Fessenden, and Brig. Gen. Shepley; Franklin waiting orders, after his marvellous escape and rapid recovery; Dow, so much better that he will be ready for service at the expiration of his furlough next month; Fessenden full of courage and hope, gaining every hour, and impatient for action; and Shepley, at home for a week or so on business, and getting ready for the fall campaign.

As you have never heard the truth about Franklin's escape, suppose I give you the whole story in brief. Soon after he was captured he grew very sleepy—couldn't keep awake, but lay still and waited for a chance of escape. Two openings occurred, but on the whole he forbore. It was very dark, and he might jump and run; of course, the chance of hitting him with a ball was not worth mentioning; but then, if he were not hit, there would be so many after him that he would certainly be retaken. At last they stopped, and four men were detailed to guard him. He grew more and more sleepy, and got stowed away in the angle of a fence upon a pile of straw. One man stood sentinel over him, but two others lay down, one on each side of him. After awhile, the fourth man, and the captain, a Marylander by the name of Gilmor, came to finish the arrangements. Finding the sentry on the alert, he cautioned him about keeping awake, telling him it was a matter of life and death. "Oh," said the man, "you needn't be afraid of me." Being satisfied that the sentinel was wide awake and the prisoner sound asleep, the captain threw himself down on some straw, and in a few minutes was fast asleep. Soon after this the sentinel sat down—and then threw himself back for a few moments, and then lost himself. "Now for it," said the prisoner to himself; and he began moving about and making a little noise; but nobody stirred. Then he sat up, and then slipped away from between the two guards and sauntered out to look at the wagon. Finding he was not followed he stole down over the bank, and steering by the shadows of the trees, kept on, with no little suffering on account of his lameness, for the severe contusion of his leg was not healed, across a wide, open space, where any moving object might be seen, dark though it was, by sweeping the horizon. He was not followed, nor was there any bustle or disturbance. Towards daybreak, he made for some low underbrush on the outskirts of a thick wood, and concealed himself there in the neighborhood of some good water, having not a mouthful to eat nor anything to drink but a few drops of brandy, on which he breakfasted. After this, and towards the second morning, he saw some signs of habitation, and, working his way to the spot, found all the refreshment and all the help he needed from two loyalists. One of these he sent off to Baltimore, with orders for a gig and an escort of cavalry. Both were sent, and after a few hours he was in Baltimore, out of danger, and free as he could wish. But what became of his leg? He brought it back with him, all the better for the terrible strain it had gone through. He did not "*run*" at any time, though people have told the story that way; but being wholly unarmed and unencumbered, he might have out-manœuvred a pursuer laden with musket or carbine and pistols. But enough. You want the foam and not the dregs for your paper.

A DOWN-EASTER.

PORTLAND, July 29, 1864.

### Insane Asylums.

*To the Editor of The Press:*

SIR: We have read with deep interest an article from the New York *Evening Post*, under the caption of "Insane Asylums—The Necessity of Strict Supervision of Them." It is gratifying to know that the public mind is at length waking up to the importance of a rigid scrutiny as to the treatment received by a class at once the most unfortunate and helpless of any of our community.

Our citizens have been startled at times by the appalling fact brought to light that individuals have been incarcerated within the walls of our insane asylums who were in no sense proper subjects for such institutions. And what has been done may be done again, and no one knows who the next victim may chance to be. Is it not, therefore, of vast consequence that each individual of our community, as a matter of self-protection, should exert all his influence to bring about a reform, where it is of such vital personal importance?

The article referred to says: "The management of these institutions should be conducted by persons of well-known ability, great benevolence, tender sympathies, as well as judicious tact. *No others* should have these persons in charge, and even then abuses must and will creep in, without they are narrowly watched." We may see from this, then, the importance of having, not only the most reliable physicians, but the very best *nurses* that money can procure for these peculiarly unfortunate beings. A very careful selection should be made, which, we regret to say, is not always the case, as in this age, when "public economy" is so much in vogue, the cheapest, not the best, are often selected. But is this not economizing in the wrong direction? for although this system saves dollars and cents to the institution, it gives not back its inmates to their State or country. The *cure* of patients in all these asylums should be demanded at *any cost*; and if they are pronounced *incurable*, they should be restored to their families, provided they are harmless, and their friends able to support them; and this, in order that they may enjoy as much home happiness as their nature is capable of during the remainder of their existence. And we must say we have but little confidence in the benevolence of heart or soundness of judgment of a physician who would not facilitate the removal of harmless, incurable patients to their own comfortable homes, when it is in his power to do so.

Several cases of injudicious treatment of the partially insane have at times come under our notice. We here mention but one as an illustration: A young gentleman of a wealthy family, some years since, from the effects of brain fever, became partially insane; that is, his mind was weakened for the time. His friends most injudiciously placed him in an insane asylum. He always loathed the place, with its frightfully unnatural sounds and horribly doleful associations, and pleaded for years to be removed. To this his friends always turned a deaf ear, persuaded, no doubt, by the physician to let him remain. Is there not a moneyed temptation to keep "*rich men's sons*" in these asylums for life? And all this did very well while there was any chance of the medical treatment of the institution effecting a cure. But at length being pronounced *incurable*, why was he kept there? He was perfectly harmless, and could read, write, and converse as rationally as any other individual. That he *was* rendered incurable was not to be wondered at, as he was placed in a home against his will, one which every feeling of a weak and sensitive nature revolted from; where he found no genial associations, no friendship's sympathies, none of the every-day pleasantries of life which give a charm to existence, and to which this youth had been accustomed from his childhood; and all this with *no hope of change*. We think this would have been enough to have deranged a strong mind; what wonder, then, if a *weak* one sank under such a hopeless fate? If this young man had, according to our judgment, been placed in charge of a very *cheerful* intelligent travelling companion, of enlarged mind and moral worth, and made with him a tour either through our own vast and beautiful country or Europe, he *might* have been restored to a sound mind and a life of useful activity and happiness. This was certainly worth trying for; and he had a right, which wealth gave him, of having the opportunity of resorting to any means which *might* have resulted in his restoration.

Again, the article from the *Post* says: "Many are incarcerated against their will; thrust in by friends (?) who wish to rid themselves of them, in order to possess power over their wealth or their persons. The misguided judgment of friends keeps many there who ought to be restored to home and the loving care of relatives." Also: "All asylums, city, corporate, or private, should be examined thoroughly, strictly, and *often*." Now, then, here is business of great importance for some of our noble-minded philanthropists. Let a thorough inspection of these institutions take place forthwith, by a disinterested committee, without any bias *whatever*, from either directors, guardians, physicians, or nurses, and let *all* who are harmless, or not proper subjects, be restored to their homes, if they have them, and our word for it, some of our "model institutions" would be thinned off about one-fourth. We speak from experience, having given the subject much attention for years, as well as having had, now and then, a peep behind the scenes.

In this connection we beg leave to refer to the case of a silly, harmless being, whom our citizens will remember by the name of John Toby, who was in the habit of attending our lectures, concerts, &c. Some time since we missed John from our places of fashionable resort, and upon inquiry found he had been sent, since his father's death, by his relatives, to an insane institution. We were much shocked at this, as he was as harmless as an infant, and his father would never give his consent to have him confined while he lived, and, by his making a very handsome provision for him for life, no doubt intended him to have a comfortable home and enjoy his liberty as heretofore. We do not know to which of the institutions he has been sent, but have heard it was Blockley. We trust the proper authorities may investigate into this case, as well as that of many others who are deprived of their liberty by the heartlessness or cupidity of their relations.

Yours, very respectfully, JUSTICE AND MERCY.

ARREST OF REBEL SYMPATHIZERS IN DELAWARE.—Provost Marshal Wilmer, accompanied by his deputy, T. M. Culbert, and Capt. Smith, with a detachment of sixty men, of the 114th Ohio Regiment, proceeded last Thursday afternoon to the pic-nic being held in McCrone's woods, near Hare's Corner, for the benefit of the rebel prisoners at Fort Delaware, and arrested the following "managers" of the affair: John Cochran, Charles Ash, John Smalley, Joseph L. Baldwin, Chas. Cannon, R. B. Cochran, E. B. Jefferson, Douglas McCoy, John Rodney, George White, Fletcher Price, Isaac Grubb, George P. McCrone, E. R. Cochran, R. Rankin, James McCrone, Charles A. Lum, J. Frank Hazel, Samuel Danforth, W. L. Weir, Wm. H. Cann, W. W. Stroup, Philip Marvel, Thomas M. Ogle, Delaware Davis, Dr. Merritt.

They were kept in confinement at the corner of Third and Market streets throughout the day, and in the evening were sent to the guard-house, corner of Ninth and Walnut streets, where they passed the night, with the exception of John McCrone, Charles Lum, and Dr. Merritt, who were taken sick and paroled until morning. On Saturday forenoon, they were sent by order of Major General Wallace, in charge of Captain Philip Smith and a guard from the Ohio regiment, to report to General Morris, commanding at Fort McHenry, near Baltimore.—*Wilmington (Del.) Republican.*

SEVERE SENTENCE OF A SUBSTITUTE BROKER.—The Mahoning County (Ohio) *Register* of Thursday states that Peter Conklin, an Eastern drover, has been sentenced to the penitentiary in Canada for twenty-one years for engaging men to come to the United States and enlist in our armies. It seems that he had been engaged in the substitute business, obtaining men in Canada and selling them out in the United States. He was arrested some time since, but got off at an expense of eight hundred dollars. Since then he has kept on this side, operating in Canada by agents. Recently, he ventured over in disguise, but was recognized, arrested, and sentenced as above stated.

ESCAPE OF UNION PRISONERS.—Four men of Company I, 1st Massachusetts Heavy Artillery, who were taken prisoners about the last of June, at Spottsylvania Court House, escaped on the first of July, during the march from Lynchburg, Va., to Danville, N. C. They made their escape in couples, by crawling into the bushes while halting to rest, and in seventeen days travelled over three hundred miles before reaching the Union lines. They contrived to exchange their own for Confederate uniforms, and thus passed themselves off as belonging to the rebel army. Two of them came into our lines on the fourteenth day. The names of the four are A. Henderson, W. C. Dale, P. Fish, and —— Westcott.

A GHOST STORY AND MURDER AT SEA BY A GREEK SAILOR.—A strange story is told in connection with the report of the murder at sea, on board of the bark Pontiac, of Liverpool, by Jean Moyatos, a Greek sailor now in custody in Edinburg. On the 18th October last, five days after the Pontiac left Callao, Jean Moyatos murdered one of his fellow-seamen, and stabbed another in such a dangerous manner that his life was despaired of. Two nights before the fatal occurrence the mate of the Pontiac was standing near the man at the helm, no other person being on the quarter-deck at the time, when the latter in great terror called out, "What is that near the cabin door?" The mate replied that he saw nothing, and looked about to see if any one was near, but he failed to discover any person. The steersman, then, much terrified, said the figure he saw was that of a strange-looking man of ghastly appearance, and almost immediately afterward exclaimed: "There he is again, standing at the captain's window!" The mate, though in view of the captain's window, saw no figure near it, nor at any other part of the quarter-deck, though he looked round and round. Next day the report went from one to the other that a ghost was on board, which filled some of the sailors with alarm, while others made a jest of it. Next night a boy (a stowaway) was so dreadfully alarmed in his bunk by something he saw or felt (we do not know which) that he cried out so loudly as to awaken all the seamen in bed. The boy was sure it was the ghost seen the previous night that had frightened him, and others of more mature years were inclined to think so too. Perhaps more than one-half of those on board believed that something supernatural was on board, and that some calamity was about to happen. But there were two on board who did not believe the ghost stories, and these were the man who was murdered, and his companion who was stabbed. The former joked with the boy about the ghost, and said he would have his knife well sharpened and ready for the ghost if it appeared the next night. He would give it a stab and "chuck" it overboard. The latter joined in the joke, saying he also would help to "do" for the ghost, and others said they would have letters ready for the ghost to carry to their friends in the other world. Jean Moyatos overheard what was said as to stabbing and throwing overboard, and in consequence of his imperfect knowledge of the English language, and having previously supposed there was a combination against him, thought the threats were made against him, and therefore resolved to protect himself. A few hours after the jesting we have briefly explained took place he stabbed the two men who principally carried on the jest, with the fatal result known. The murder, as might be expected, filled every one on board with horror; and the terror of the sailors, who believed there was a ghost on board, was overwhelming. At night, when in bed or on watch on deck, they had great dread, which was heightened by reports that strange noises were heard below. Not even at the end of the voyage had the fear been overcome; for, after the ship was moored in the docks, two of the crew, who had agreed to sleep on board, became so frightened after their companions were paid off that they refused to remain on the vessel at night.—*Scotsman.*

YALE COLLEGE MARTYRS.—Among the graduates of Yale College who have lost their lives in this contest are the following: Brigadier Generals James C. Rice and James E. Rains, both of the class of 1854, the former killed while fighting for his country at Spottsylvania Court House, Va., and the latter while fighting against it at Murfreesboro, Tenn. Capt. William Wheeler, of the class of 1855; Capt. Charles E. Bulkley, of Hartford, of the class of 1856, of the 1st Connecticut Artillery; Dewees Ogden, of the class of 1859, and Peter V. Daniel, of the class of 1859, both killed in rebel service; Lieuts. F. C. Ogden, of the class of 1860; J. P. Pratt, of the class of 1861; R. Skinner, of the class of 1862, and H. H. Bloom, of the class of 1860, chaplain of a colored regiment; C. B. Whittlesey, of the class of 1858; John N. Bannon, of the class of 1861; Wm. W. House, of Hartford, of the class of 1862, and Ira B. Alexander, of the class of 1863. Rev. Daniel Waldo, of the class of 1788, is now the oldest living graduate of the college. He will be 102 years old September 10.

THE FATAL 21ST OF JULY.—The Cleveland *Herald* notes the following singular facts respecting a family which the war has made famous. A remarkable fatality has attended the well-known McCook family of this State. Charles, the youngest brother, and but seventeen years old, fell at Bull Run, July 21st, 1861; Brigadier General Robert McCook, another brother, was murdered by guerillas in Northern Alabama, July 21st, 1862; Major McCook, the father, was killed July 21st, 1863, in the pursuit of Morgan in this State, and Colonel Daniel McCook, a third brother, died from wounds July 18th, 1864.

About the 21st of July, 1863, General Alex. McD. McCook and Col. Daniel McCook were serving in the Army of the Cumberland. They spoke to another officer of the remarkable fact that two brothers had died on the 21st of July in each of the two years preceding, and remarked that that had made the family at home superstitious as to that day.

When the 21st of July was passed, they again referred to the subject, and telegraphed to their friends that they were safe. Just then they received a despatch from home, saying that their father was killed in the Morgan raid on the fatal 21st.

CANNIBALISM IN CHINA.—Several populous districts in Asia have been reduced to a condition of misery almost inconceivable by the continuance of the war between the Imperialists and Taipings. Such is the extreme destitution that in some places the people are driven to the terrible resort of feeding on each other's flesh. The Shanghae *Shipping List* has the following:

"A correspondent writing from Gordon's headquarters, on the way to Chang-chow, mentions that the slaughter among the rebels, after the capture of Hwocco, which we recorded in our paper on the 16th instant, was terrible. Upward of 9,000 were taken prisoners, and of these it is estimated that 6,000 were killed or drowned, principally by the Imperialists. They were all old rebels, and richly deserved their fate, for the diabolical cruelty they had practiced during their present raid. In one village only eighty inhabitants were butchered, because they had pulled away wooden bridges which the rebels happened to require. During the pursuit the bodies of villagers, whose throats were cut because they were unable to keep up with their captors, were found at frequent intervals. The villagers followed up the Imperialist troops and ferreted out rebels who had escaped notice by hiding, stripped them and bambooed them, after which they were allowed to go free.

"Outside the north and east gates of Chang-chow, about half a mile from the city, are ranges of huts, amidst which, seeking what they can pick up from the Imperialists, are hundreds of gaunt, wretched people, dying of hunger and disease, horrible and loathsome to look upon. The living are too weak and indifferent to bury the dead; the bodies remain where they fall, and decompose in the roads, unless eaten by the dogs. We cannot describe the horrors that meet the eye at every step better than by quoting the words of our correspondent:

"'It is horrible to relate, it is horrible to witness. To read that people are eating human flesh is one thing; to see the bodies from which that flesh has been cut is another. No man can eat a meal here without a certain degree of loathing. The poor wretches have a wolfish look about them that is indescribable, and they haunt one's boat in shoals, in the hope of getting some scraps of food; their lamentations and moans completely take away any appetite which the horrors one has witnessed might have left one. I ought to be tolerably callous by this time; but no one could witness, unmoved, such scenes as these.'"

BURNED TO DEATH.—Mrs. Silas Rump, of Brandon, says the Springfield *Republican*, was burned to death, a few days since, under the most shocking circumstances. With her husband, who is almost helpless, having a broken back, she had for some time manufactured matches on a small scale, and, on the fatal day, finding smoke coming from a can where the phosphorus was kept in water, she took it up to remove it from the house, when it exploded, enveloping her in flames. She managed to reach the room where her husband was, and, with the little assistance he could give, tear the burning clothes from her body; after which she rolled upon the floor in dying agony, there being no one to care for her but her husband, and he was helpless. A rain was falling at the time, and she rolled out of doors and remained there, hoping it would quench the fire. She lived in this condition, perfectly conscious, for three hours.

MONKEY STORIES.—Cassell's "Popular Natural History" means to be entertaining, if it is not always accurate, as we may see from the two following extracts:

"When some men of science were engaged in South America making observations on the figure of the earth, they were greatly annoyed by the domesticated apes, which were very numerous, looking through their telescopes, planting signals, running to the pendulum they used, taking their pens and trying to write."

But the climax is the following story:

"The small-pox having spread fearfully amongst the monkeys of South America, Dr. Pinckard, secretary to the Bloomsbury-street Vaccination Society, was struck by the idea of arresting its further progress. Vaccination was, of course, to be the means of staying the plague, and his scheme for its introduction was singularly ingenious. He bound two or three boys hand and foot, and then vaccinated them in the presence of an old monkey, who was observed to be closely attentive to his proceedings. He then left him alone with a young monkey, with some of the matter on the table, and beside it a lancet, guarded, that it might not cut too deep, by a projecting piece of steel. The Doctor witnessed the result from a neighboring room; the old monkey threw the young one down, bound him without delay, and vaccinated him with all the skill of a professor."

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Odors from boiling ham, cabbage, &c., it is said, may be prevented by throwing red pepper-pods, or a few pieces of charcoal, into the vessel where they are boiled.

## PERSONAL.

—Another New Jersey editor, Mr. Eben Winton, of the *Bergen County Democrat*, was arrested on Saturday by command of Gen. Peck, in the temporary absence of Gen. Dix, for an article discouraging enlistment and opposing the execution of the draft. He was released on parole, to stand examination Tuesday morning.

—Samuel Hallett, a well-known broker and financier of New York, was shot in Kansas recently by an engineer of the Pacific Railroad Company, of which Mr. Hallett was superintendent. Mr. Hallett published a commercial circular in New York city for some years.

—A false Blondin is in Paris, who, on a rope, at the height of the column of the Place Vendome, cooks an omelet on a fire lighted by his own hands, and lets its down by a cord to the people below.

—It is reported that among the heaviest individual orders for United States five-twenty bonds recently executed in the London market, and pointedly referred to by the London *Times* and *Herald*, was one from The O'Donoghue, an Irish representative in the Imperial Parliament.

—The Rochester *Union* of Friday says: "Our fellow-citizen, Gen. J. H. Martindale, arrived home last night, having resigned his commission, we understand. General M. has been for a long time in active service, latterly in command of a corps in Grant's army. He has impaired his health somewhat in the discharge of his duties, and needs rest for restoration."

—Capt. Burton, the traveller, speaking of Capt. Speke and other Nilotic explorers, says he hopes future travellers with similar objects will not return home "with such a maximum of cry and such a minimum of wool."

—Gov. Ramsay has recently had conversations with Gen. Grant, who told him to request the people of the North to "possess their souls with patience," that all will come out right.

—The Duke of Brunswick has settled down near Vienna, and last accounts from that capital represent him as dining with the Kaiser, *en famille*.

—Gen. Howard, appointed to McPherson's place, is a good fighter and a good man.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was only one meeting of the Board of Brokers yesterday, and consequently there was very little doing. The money market continues easy, there being no difficulty in obtaining ample amounts at ordinary rates. The sale of the new 7-30 loan was not so spirited as on the previous day, yet the subscriptions were quite large. The interior has scarcely yet been reached by the agents for the sale of the bonds, and it is quite likely that when the people generally become fully acquainted with the merits of this excellent investment, the receipts into the treasury daily will be largely in excess of immediate wants. The Government loans were not so steady in the market yesterday, the 5-20s having fallen off ⅛. There were some sales reported of the United States '81 loan at 106½. City loans were somewhat better, the old selling at 104½, and the new at 106⅝. Company bonds were very sparingly dealt in; a lot of Allegheny Valley 7s sold at an advance of 1; Camden and Amboy 6s of '89 at 116½, no change; Williamsport and Elmira chattel 5s at 78. The share list was inactive, but prices were firm; Reading closed at 68½, Pennsylvania Railroad at 73¼, and Catawissa preferred at 40¾, all a slight advance; Minehill Railroad and Morris Canal sold at a decline of ½, but Schuylkill Navigation preferred was slightly better; Green Mountain declined 2, and Fulton advanced ½. Excepting for Green and Coates, which sold at 36, there was no demand for passenger railroad securities. A sale of City Bank at 55. Gold opened at 256¾, and at one o'clock reached 257¼. The present rates of exchange are as follows:

London, 60 days' sight, 278@280; London, 3 days, 280@282; Paris, 60 days' sight, 2f. @2f. 02½; Paris, 3 days, 1f. 99¾@2f.; Antwerp, 60 days' sight, 2f. 02½; Bremen, 60 days' sight, 199@200; Hamburg, 60 days' sight, 90; Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight, 133; Amsterdam, Frankfort, 60 days' sight, 103@105; Frankfort, 103. Market firm.

Oil stocks are looking up. Rock advanced to 3¾. The following are the closing quotations for some of the oil stocks:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Oil Creek | 6 | 6¼ | Keystone Zinc | 2 | 2½ |
| Maple Shade Oil | 13 | 15 | Densmore Oil | 7½ | 7¾ |
| McClintock Oil | 5¾ | 5⅞ | Dalzell Oil | 7½ | .. |
| Penna Pet Co. | .. | 3 | McElheny Oil | 6¼ | 6½ |
| Perry Oil | 5⅜ | 6 | Roberts Oil | .. | 6 |
| Mineral Oil | 2¼ | 2½ | Olmstead | .. | 2½ |
| Keystone Oil | .. | 3 | Noble & Del | 12½ | 12¾ |
| Venango Oil | .. | 2 | Union Petrol | 2½ | 2¾ |
| Organic Oil | 1½ | 1¾ | Petrol Centre | 2¼ | 3 |

The following are the closing quotations for some of the canal and mining stocks:

| | Bid. | Ask. | | Bid. | Ask. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sch Nav | 30 | 31 | Feeder Dam Cl | ¾ | 1 |
| Sch Nav pref | 39 | 40 | Clinton Coal | .. | .. |
| Union Canal | .. | .. | Am Kaolin | 2¾ | 3 |
| do pref | .. | 2 | Penn Mining | 8 | 10 |
| Susq Canal | 20 | 21½ | Girard do | 3 | .. |
| Fulton Coal | 8¾ | 9 | Etna do | 15 | 15 |
| Big Mount Coal | 7½ | 8 | Ph & Bos Min'g | .. | .. |
| N Y & M Cl Fld | 20 | 20½ | Mandan do | 1 | 4 |
| Gra Mount Coal | 5¾ | 5⅞ | Marquette do | 1 | .. |
| N Car Coal | 2½ | 2⅝ | Conn do | .. | 4 |
| N Creek Coal | 1 | 1½ | Alsace Iron | .. | 4 |

The bank statement, compared with that of last week, shows a decrease of more than five millions in loans, which is chiefly attributable to the further withdrawal of temporary deposits from the Sub-Treasury, and which will doubtless lead to an increase of the amount under the head of circulation in the next weekly statement of the national debt. The deposits show an increase of nearly five millions. The banks are, therefore, in a much stronger position than they have been for some months past, and they stand ready either to meet a run on their deposits, in consequence of Government loan subscriptions, or to increase their ordinary line of loans and discounts.

Three new national banks were authorized last week, viz:

| Name. | Location. | Capital. |
|---|---|---|
| First | Elizabeth, N. J. | $100 000 |
| First | Newton, Mass. | 100,000 |
| First | St. Johnsbury, Vt | 100,000 |
| Total | | $300,000 |

The following have increased their capital:

| Name. | Location. | Former Capital. | Present Capital. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First | Aurora, N. Y. | $52 000 | 100,000 |
| Second | Allentown, Pa | 60,000 | 135,000 |
| First | Downingtown, Pa | 50,000 | 75,000 |
| Delaware co | Chest r, Pa | 100,000 | 300,000 |
| First | Newton, N. J. | 100,000 | 300,000 |
| First | West Greenville, Pa. | 54,460 | 73,460 |
| Total | | $416,460 | $983,460 |

Total capital authorized....$79,842,550
Whole number of banks....469

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUGUST 2.

BEFORE BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 150 McElheny.... 6½ | 50 Rock Oil.... 9¾ |
| 100 do....b30. 6⅝ | 700 Lamberton Oil.... 1¾ |
| 100 Reading R.... 68⅝ | 400 Densmore Oil b10. 10¾ |
| 100 do.... 68¾ | |

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 50 Oil Creek.... 6 | 100 U S 5-20 Bonds cp.107¼ |
| 200 Schl Nav Pref b30..39¼ | 1000 do....reg.107¼ |
| 200 do.... 39 | 5000 do....coup.107 |
| 100 do....cash. 39 | 1000 do....coup.107 |
| 25 Morris Canal.... 97 | 500 do....coup.107¼ |
| 10 Penna R.... 73¼ | 500 do....coup.107¼ |
| 10 do.... 73¼ | 200 City 6s New....106¾ |
| 1 do.... 73¼ | 100 do....106 |
| 1000 W & Elm Chat 5s. 78 | 2000 do....106¼ |
| 500 do.... 78 | 1000 do....old.104¼ |
| 15 North Am'ca Ins. 25½ | 1000 Cam & Amb mortg 6s '89.116¼ |
| 300 New Creek.... 1⅛ | |

AFTER BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Cataw R...b10 pref 40½ | 500 McClintock.... 5½ |
| 4000 U S 6s, '81....106½ | 50 Catawissa....pref 40¾ |
| 50 Penna Oil Creek.. 6 | 300 Reading....b10 68¾ |
| 200 Sch Nav...b30 pref. 39½ | 30 City Bank.... 55 |
| 2000 Alleg Val 7s....105 | 100 Navigat'n pref b30 39¾ |
| 5 Minehill R.... 61½ | 2000 U S 5 20s....107 |
| 200 Densmore.... 7⅜ | 5 Green & Coates.... 36 |
| 300 Rock Oil.... 3⅝ | 500 Union Pet.... 2¼ |
| 200 Dalzell....2dys 7⅞ | 200 Rock Oil.... 3¾ |
| 100 Fulton Coal.... 8¾ | 100 Green Mt.... 5¼ |
| 100 Oil Creek.... 6 | 200 Maple Shade....b5 13 |
| 500 McElhenny.... 6¼ | 200 Navigation pref 39¾ |
| 100 Noble & Del.... 12¾ | 300 Phil & Oil Creek.. 1 |
| 100 Reading....68-31 | 100 Union Pet.... 2-56 |
| 100 Hoag Island.... ⅞ | 100 Noble & Del.... 12¾ |
| 700 Densmore lots b30 7⅞ | 200 Rock Oil.... 3¾ |
| 100 do.... 7½ | 100 Perry Oil.... 5½ |
| 500 City 6s, new....106⅝ | |

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| New United States Bonds, 1881 | 104½@105½ |
| New Certificates of Indebtedness | 94 @ 95 |
| New United States 73-10 Notes | 106 @106½ |
| Quartermasters' Vouchers | 91 @ 93 |
| Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness | 104 @104¾ |
| Gold | 256 @258 |
| Sterling Exchange | 277 @280 |
| Five-twenty Bonds | 106¾@107¼ |

The following table shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending July 30, 1864:

| Where shipped from. | Week. Tons. Cwt. | Year. Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Hazleton Mines | 3,716 17 | 120,757 02 |
| East Sugar Loaf | 2,982 01 | 91,960 12 |
| Council Ridge | 1,274 09 | 63,175 11 |
| Mount Pleasant | 589 11 | 25,834 02 |
| Spring Mountain | 3,489 19 | 82,383 19 |
| Coleraine | 549 07 | 17,322 08 |
| Beaver Meadow | 25 14 | 1,321 14 |
| New York & Lehigh | 690 12 | 25,805 17 |
| Honey Brook | 2,537 07 | 87,454 14 |
| P. H. & W. H. R. R | 3,421 12 | 15,515 09 |
| Jeddo | 1,859 01 | 79,714 11 |
| Harleigh | 977 16 | 33,253 17 |
| German Penn. Coal Co | 515 05 | 25,084 15 |
| Ebervale Coal Co | 666 01 | 26,883 13 |
| Milnesville | 855 18 | 31,674 01 |
| Buck Mountain | 679 09 | 28,309 04 |
| Mahanoy | 5,693 07 | 74,571 14 |
| L. C. & N. Co | .. | 25,123 13 |
| Other shippers | 141 11 | 10,246 03 |
| Total | 31,195 17 | 875,372 03 |
| Corresponding week last year | 24,041 18 | 776,256 08 |
| Increase | 7,153 19 | 99,115 15 |

The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad Company, for week ending Saturday, July 30, 1864:

| | Week. Tons. Cwt. | Year. Tons. Cwt. |
|---|---|---|
| Shipped North | 8,836 15 | 189,179 9 |
| South | 20,030 09 | 560,545 18 |
| Total | 28,867 04 | 749,725 07 |
| For corresponding time last year: | | |
| Shipped North | 7,978 09 | 177,941 00 |
| South | 18,149 05 | 506,195 09 |
| Total | 26,127 14 | 684,136 09 |
| Increase | | 65,588 18 |

Receipts of the Delaware Division Canal Co. for

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Week ending July 30, 1864 | $5,918 55 | |
| Previous in 1864 | 96,628 51 | |
| | | $102,547 06 |
| Week ending August 1, 1863 | 5,838 96 | |
| Previous in 1863 | 75,080 88 | |
| | | $80,919 84 |
| Increase in 1864 | | $21,627 22 |

The New York *Evening Post* of yesterday says:

Gold opened at 257½, and after falling to 250¾ closed at 258¾.

Exchange is moderately active at 109 for specie. For currency the opening price was 282; at the close it is dull at 280.

The loan market is fairly active at 7 per cent., but the lending institutions are more willing to lend on miscellaneous securities, and the accumulation of capital seeking investment is so large that borrowers are readily supplied.

The stock market opened with more animation, and there was a considerable but irregular distributed improvement in quotations. Governments are steady. Five-twenties are in greater request, and have improved ¼ per cent. Certificates and seven-thirties are rather lower.

State stocks are firm, bank shares heavy, coal stocks advancing, mining shares more active, and railroad bonds firm.

Railroad shares are advancing, the Western dividend-paying roads being very strong.

Before the Board gold was selling at 257¼@¾, Erie at 111¼, Hudson River at 128@¼, Reading at 136¾@¾, Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana at 88¼@¾, Illinois Central at 128@¼, Cleveland and Pittsburg at 111¼@112¼, Cleveland and Toledo at 129¼, Chicago and Rock Island at 112¼@¾.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Monday:

| | Tue. | Mon. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| United States 6s, 1881, reg | 105 | 105 | .. | .. |
| United States 6s, 1881, coup | 104¾ | 105 | .. | ¼ |
| United States 7-30s | 107 | 107¼ | .. | ¼ |
| United States 5-20s, coup | 107 | 106¾ | ¼ | .. |
| United States cert cur | 93¾ | 94 | .. | ¼ |
| American Gold | 257½ | 257 | ½ | .. |
| Tennessee Sixes | 56 | 57 | .. | 1 |
| Missouri Sixes | 67 | 66 | 1 | .. |
| Atlantic Mail | 177 | 177 | .. | .. |
| Pacific Mail | 275 | 281 | .. | 6 |
| New York Central Railroad | 130½ | 128¾ | 1¾ | .. |
| Erie | 112½ | 111¾ | ¾ | .. |
| Erie Preferred | 110½ | 109½ | 1 | .. |
| Hudson River | 128¾ | 127½ | 1¼ | .. |
| Reading | 136¾ | 136¾ | .. | .. |

### Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

AUGUST 2—Evening.

The Produce markets continue dull, and there is very little doing in the way of sales. Bark is in demand at former rates. Cotton is firmly held. In Breadstuffs there is very little doing. Fish and Fruit are unchanged. Naval Stores are scarce and high. Seeds are firmly held. Whisky is rather firmer. Wool is quiet.

The Flour market is dull and there is very little doing. Sales comprise about 5,000 bbls, including 3,000 bbls City Mills extra and extra family on private terms, and 1,000 bbls Northwestern extra family at $10 ℘ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from $9@9.50 for superfine, $9.50@10 for extra, $10@11 for extra family, and $11.50@12 50 ℘ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce, with small sales at $9 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in fair demand, with sales of about 14,000 bus at $2.40@2.50 for fair to prime old red, and $2.55@2.65 for prime new do; white is quoted at $2.65@2.75 ℘ bus, as to quality. Rye is in demand, with sales at $1.75@1.81 ℘ bus. Corn is scarce and wanted, with sales of 10,000 bus prime yellow at $1.73@1.75 ℘ bus. Oats are firmer, with sales of 12,000 bus at 83@85c for new, and 88@90c ℘ bus for old Pennsylvania.

PROVISIONS.—The transactions continue limited and the market unsettled and very dull. Mess Pork is quoted at $40@42 ℘ bbl; small sales of Mess Beef are making at $20@30 ℘ bbl, as to quality. Bacon is scarce and the demand is limited; small sales of Hams are making at 21@22c for plain and 24@26c ℘ ℔ for fancy bagged. Sides at 17c, and Shoulders at 16c ℘ ℔. In Green Meats there is very little doing; sales of Hams in salt are making at 18@19c; and in pickle at 19@20c ℘ ℔; and Shoulders at 15c ℘ ℔. Lard—The stock is light and there is very little doing; small sales of bbls and tierces are making at 20c. Butter is in steady demand, with sales of solid-packed at 30@35c ℘ ℔. Cheese is selling at 23@24c for New York; and Eggs at 20c ℘ dozen.

IRON.—There is not much doing in Pig Metal and prices are unchanged, with sales of anthracite to notice at $65@75 per ton, for the three numbers. Scotch pig is scarce and held at $80 per ton. Manufactured Iron is in good demand and prices are looking up.

LEAD is very scarce, and we hear of no sales worthy of notice.

COPPER is quiet; small sales of yellow metal are making at 59@52c ℘ ℔.

BARK.—Quercitron is in steady demand at $50 ℘ ton for first No. 1. Tanners' Bark is selling at $21@23 for Spanish Oak, and $18@19 ℘ cord for Chestnut.

CANDLES.—Adamantine are rather scarce; small sales are making at 33@35 for short weight, and 36@37c ℘ ℔ for full weight.

COAL.—There is a good demand at full prices, with sales of Schuylkill, at Port Richmond, at $10@11 ℘ ton, delivered on board; prices are looking up.

COFFEE.—There is very little doing and prices are rather lower; about 400 bags of Rio sold at 48@51c ℘ ℔.

COTTON.—Prices are rather better but the sales are limited; 175 bales of Middlings sold at 163@164c ℘ ℔, cash.

FISH.—New Mackerel are firmer, with small sales of No. 2 at $16@17, and No. 3s at $11.50@13.50 for medium and large; old No. 1s are selling at $17@18 ℘ bbl. Codfish are selling at 7½@8c ℘ ℔.

FRUIT.—There is very little doing in foreign. Green Apples are coming in and selling freely, at from $1.75@3 ℘ bbl; Dried Apples are selling at 10@11½c ℘ ℔.

FEATHERS.—Good Western are worth 87c to 90c ℘ ℔.

GUANO is firm and rather more active.

HOPS are in better demand, with sales of 1st sort at 27@32c ℘ ℔.

HAY is in demand and prices are lower, with sales at $22@25 ℘ ton.

LUMBER.—There is a fair demand and prices are firm, with sales of White Pine Sap Boards at $33@35, and Yellow Pine do. $27@29 ℘ M feet.

NAVAL STORES.—All kinds continue scarce; small sales are making at $45@50 ℘ bbl. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at $3.65@3.75 ℘ gallon.

OILS.—Lard Oil is firmly held, with sales of No. 1 winter in a small way at $1.70@1.75 ℘ gallon. Linseed Oil is rather lower, with sales at $1.75@1.78 ℘ gallon. In Petroleum there is more doing. Small sales of crude are making at 50@51c; 5,000 bbls refined at 80@85c in bond, and 90@92c ℘ gallon for free.

PLASTER is rather scarce; sales of soft are reported at $5 ℘ ton.

RICE.—Prices are firm; small sales of Rangoon are making at 14c ℘ ℔.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is very scarce and prices have advanced, with small sales at $12@14 ℘ 64 ℔s. Timothy is also better; sales have been made at $5@5.25 ℘ bus. Flaxseed sells on arrival at $3.75 ℘ bus.

SUGAR.—There is not much doing, and the demand is limited; about 300 hhds sold at 20@22½c for Cuba, and 22@23c ℘ ℔ for Porto Rico; 400 boxes Havana sold at 19@20c ℘ ℔.

SPIRITS.—There is very little doing in foreign, but holders are firm in their views; N. E. Rum is dull at $2 ℘ gallon. Whisky continues dull, and there is very little doing; small sales of bbls are making at $1.78@1.80 ℘ gallon.

TALLOW is rather better. Sales of city rendered are making at 19@19½c, and country at 18c ℘ ℔, cash.

TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured, and prices are without change.

VINEGAR.—Large sales of Corn Vinegar are making at 25c ℘ gallon, in bbls.

WOOL.—The market continues quiet, with sales of 150,000 ℔s medium to fine fleece at from 100@105c ℘ ℔, cash.

The following are the receipts of flour and grain at this port to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Flour | 1,900 bbls. |
| Wheat | 7,700 bus. |
| Corn | 2,400 bus. |
| Oats | 2,700 bus. |

### New York Markets, August 2.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is a little firmer, with a fair demand. Sales 13,000 bbls at $9 25@9.40 for superfine State, $9.80@10 for extra State, $10.15@10.25 for choice do, $9.20@9.40 for superfine Western, $9.65@10 25 for common to medium extra Western, and $10.25@10.55 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $10.60@12 for trade brands.

Southern flour is a little more steady; sales 1,500 bbls at $10.75@11.30 for common and $11.40@13 for fancy and extra. Canadian flour is firmer; sales 600 bbls at $9.90@10.20 for common and $10.25@12 for good to choice extra.

Rye flour is quiet.

Corn meal is quiet and steady.

Wheat is rather more steady, with sales 98,000 bus at $2.29@2.40 for Chicago Spring, $2.25@2.41 for Milwaukee Club, $2.42@2.45 for amber Milwaukee, $2.52@2.58 for winter red Western, and $2.60@2.61 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet at $1.90@1.95.

Barley is nominal.

Barley Malt is steady at $2.20@2.25.

Oats are dull at $1.01@1 02 for Canada and State, and $1.02@1.02½ for Western.

The Corn market is firm, with sales 35,000 bush at $1.58 for new mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is a shade firmer, with a fair demand; sales 5,000 bbls at $35.50@36 for mess; $40@40.25 for new do; $35 for new prime, and $37 for prime mess. Also, 1,000 bbls new mess for August, b o, at $42.50, and 500 bbls do for September, b o, at $43. The Beef market is very quiet and heavy; sales 250 bbls at about previous prices. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and unchanged. Cut Meats are quiet and rather heavy; sales 75 pkgs at 16c for shoulders, and 17c for hams. We notice sales of 125 hhds bulk sides at 16½c. The Lard market is without decided change, with a fair business doing; sales 1,500 bbls at 20@21c; also, 2,600 bbls for August, b o, at 22@22½c, and 500 bbls, b o, up to August 20, at 22½c.

### LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Bark A I Harvey, Fader....Barbadoes, soon.
Brig S V Merrick, Norden, Havana and Cardenas....soon.

### PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

JAMES MILLIKEN,
ANDREW WHEELER, } Committee of the Month.
EDW'D Y. TOWNSEND,

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 3, 1864.

Sun Rises..4 59 | Sun Sets...7 1 | High Water. 2 55

ARRIVED.

Steamship Norman, Baker, 48 hours from Boston, with mdse and passengers to Henry Winsor & Co.
Bark Sea Eagle, Howes, 15 days from Orchilla, with guano to Thos Wattson & Son.
Bark W E Andersen, Bartlett, from Sagua la Grande, July 21st, with sugar to S & W Welsh—vessel to E Bazley & Co.
Brig Lillian, Swasey, 12 days from Matanzas, in ballast to E A Souder & Co.
Brig Alfred, Hutnagle, 5 days from Beaufort, in ballast to captain.
Brig Wm Nichols, Ames, 7 days from Calais, with lumber to Gaskill & Galvin.
Schr Eveline, Laughlin, 12 days from Havana with old iron and tobacco to G W Bernadou & Bro.
Schr Jonathan May, Cobb, 5 days from Fort Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr C L Bayles, Vroman, 4 days from New York, with salt to Wm Bumm & Son.
Schr Statesman, Clark, 3 days from New York, in ballast to captain.
Schr Forest King, Briggs, 18 days from New Orleans, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lady Ellen, Doughty, from Salisbury, Mass, in ballast to captain.
Schr Memento, Hazelton, from Newbern, in ballast to captain.
Schr E B Wheaton, Wheaton, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr Wm Johns, McDevitt, from Norwich, Conn, in ballast to captain.
Schr Warren C Nelson, Rose, from Egg Harbor, in ballast to captain.
Schr Diamond State, Still, 2 days from Milford, Del, with grain to Jas Barratt.
Steamer Liberty, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.
Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to Wm M Baird & Co.

AT QUARANTINE.

Bark Linda, Lindsey, from Matanzas.

CLEARED.

Bark Col Wildes, Wade, New York, J E Bazeley & Co.
Bark White Wing (Br), Wilkie, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, John Dallett & Co.
Bark Adelaide, Prince, S W Pass, Com H A Adams.
Bark Dresden, Reed, New Orleans, Workman & Co.
Brig H C Brooks, Miller, Milton, Mass (not as before), L Audenried & Co.
Brig Milo (Br), Smith, Liverpool, E A Souder & Co.
Schr S & B Small, Cole, Portland, E A Souder & Co.
Schr T R Jones, Stuart, Boston, Quintard & Ward.
Schr C Newkirk, Weaver, Boston, H M Fuller.
Schr Heroine, Champlin, Providence, L Audenreid & Co.
Schr S Sawyer, Gamage, Manchester, Mass, do.
Schr W H Rowe, Harris, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graff, & Co.
Schr Carlton Jayne, Rowland, Providence, R Powell.
Schr Martha, Hudson, Fort Monroe, Com H A Adams.
Schr Reading RR, No. 49, Smith, do, do.
Schr Potomac, Corson, Fort Monroe, Tyler & Co.
Schr John McClain, McClain, Alexandria, do.
Schr Caroline Frances, Jefferson, do. do.
Schr J S Williams, Woodruff, Washington, captain.
Str H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A Groves, Jr.
Str Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W P Clyde.