THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, ers, Five Dollars per Annum L FINANCIAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1864. s hereby given that subscriptions will be re by the Treasurer of the United States, the sayeral sasurers and designated Depositaries, and National Banks designated and qualified as ries and Financial Agents, for Treasury Notes, le three years from August 16, 1864, bearing inat the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in

ROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

e notes will be convertible at the option of the er at maturity, to six per cent. gold bearing bonds, ble after five and payable twenty years from otes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one d, five hundred, one thousand, and five thouliars, and will be issued in blank or payable to

subsciptions must be for fifty dollars, or some ste certificates will be issued for all demosite arty depositing must endorse upon the original ate the denomination of notes required, and they are to be issued in blank or payable to When so endorsed they must be left with the receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this

otes will be transmitted to the owners free of tation charges as soon after the receipt of the al Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared est will be allowed to August löth on all deposit rior to that date, and will be paid by the Departon receipt of the original certificates. he notes draw interest from August 16, person deposits subsequent to that date must pay rest accrued from date of note to date of de

ositing twenty five thousand dollars and ds for these notes at any one time will be allowed ssion of one quarter of one per cent. which e paid by this department upon the receipt of a the amount, certified to by the officer with he deposit was made. No deductions for coms receiving deposits will see that the proper enate are made upon the original certificates. ficers authorized to receive deposits are requested to applicants all desired information, and afford lity for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

CRIPTIONS WILL BE ERCEIVED BY THE nt Treasurer of the United States in Philast National Bank of Philadelphia.

and National Bank of Philadelphia. ird National Bank of Philadelphia.

RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS ghout the country will doubtless

AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS. -10 U. S. LUAN.

HIRD NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA ESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new issued on Three Years' Treasury Notes with Conprion of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Honds, prion of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Honds, creet payable in coin) redeemable after five years, payable in twenty, from August 16, 1867. Later those allowed from date of subscription to August and on all subscriptions after that date the accrued DAVID B. PAUL, President.

ATIONAL LOAN AT PAR.

NTEREST 7.80 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

EREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

rincipal is payable in lawful money at the end of ears; or, the holder has the right to demand at 1.20 BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE CASH. privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our opular Loan, and are now selling at eight per criptions received in the usual manner, and the

and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, ier with our Circulars, and all necessary informawill be furnished on application at our office. JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. URTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA,

728 Arch Street, SIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 8-10 TREASURY NOTES.

Bank is now prepared to receive subscriptions to THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN,

in the form of THREE-YEARS TREASURY interest payable semi-annually in lawful in the 15th days of February and August reively of each year.

se Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at per cent. Bonds, ption of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, ption of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, so the set payable in COIN, and redeemable after five payable twenty years from August 15th, 1867.

Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$00

AM'L J. MAO MULLAN,

CASHIER. LAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD-SHALL 7-30 U. S. TREASURY MOTES. EN-THIRTY MOTES, of the denomination can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1981. same denomination. tion apply at the office of

JAY COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South THIRD Street, Phila. TIONERY & BLANK BOOKS COMPANY DIRECTORY-CON-List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, irs, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to New Companies with

CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, TRANSFER BOOK, ORDER OF TRANSPER STOCK LEDGER, STOCK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTRE OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIAIDEND BOOK' BROKER'S PETTY LEDGER.

Moss & Co.,

STATIONERS.

ACCOUNT OF SALES, materials and at Low Prices.

INS.

LY OT OF THE STATE OF THE STATE



FOUR CENTS.

The condition of the banks of the three principal

N.Y.,July30 815,828,490 21,001,956 4,553,428 115,293,835 Phila. Aug. 1 9,27,980 3,962,358 2,249,226 36,579,835 Bost. Aug. 1 99,760,394 3,729,490 9,327,011 27,866,18

Total \$284, 876, 852 30, 743, 744 16, 129, 663 217, 316, 606 Last week ... 290, 896, 736 36, 729, 487 16, 688, 647 211, 918, 133

Treasurer in Boston, at the close of business, July 80, was \$8,959,502, a decrease of \$591,912 as compared

with the close of the previous week.

The Boston imports for the week ending July 29

week in 1863. The exports were \$632,555 agains

\$172,209 for the corresponding week in 1888.
Of manufactured tobacco the total exports from

July, '64. Jan to June 39, '64. Total in '63.

From Pounds, Pounds, Pounds,
New York. 524.479 2, 270, 974 3, 577, 717.

Julimore. 2, 612 3, 781 103, 187.

Justin 10, 187.

grain in store at Chicago at the dates itsidated :

According to the above table, says the Chicago

Tribune, there is more than double the amount of

wheat in store now in that city than there was a

year ago, and the same may be said of corn. This

is the result of over-speculation, by which prices

have been run up to such a height that shippers are

The market for foreign exchange is firm at the fol

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, AUGUST 5.

1600 U S 6s '81 cou csh 106 | 400 Reading R b30 68% '400 Reading R 68% | 100 Union Petroleum . . 2 9-16

FIRST BOARD.

2,403.026

Pounds. 3,577,717 103,187 11,765 136,721 75,224

3,903,614

were \$948,254 against \$491,485 for the correspo

he United States are as follows:

not disposed to take hold. Drexel & Co. quote:

Clintock Oil do neral Oil....

7 Cam & Amb R....

ig Mount Coal Y & M Cl Fld

lowing rates:

ters for Certificates of Inde

cities of the Union is exhibited in the following ta

VOL. 8.-NO. 6.

Jared's "Email de Paris," for Enamelling the Skin.

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-seen texture to the skin, like that of an infant.

L'Email de Péris cleanes the result of the skin. L'Email de Paris cleanses the pores from those un-dightly black worm specks and small particles which sightly black worm specks and small particles which give coarseness to the complexion and by cleaning produces a healthful glow. It effaces, after a few weeks, most happily, all scars, and is sepecially successful in eradicating the marks left by small-pox.

"L'Email de Paris" is endorsed by M'lle Vestvall, Mrs. Waller, and many other ladies in private life, whose commendatory letters cannot be published for 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" Durn of Sait Bir.

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, s of "L'Email de Paris, Philadelphia.

CURTAIN GOODS.

T E. WALRAVEN,

(SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.) MASONIC HALL

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES, OURTAINS!

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE

TRADE

OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS. Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 ez. BALMORAL SKIETS, all Grades. COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS. &c. from various Mills.

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street. HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, myl4-8m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS CLOTHING. EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS, * . 612 CHESTNUT STREET, Will, from this date, sell

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought before the rise, which they will sell at mode-

GENTS' FTRNISHING GOODS. THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

MADE BY JOHN C. ARRISON, Nos. 1 and 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET. MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS.

CONSTANTLY ON HAND, LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES,
SCARFS,
SCARFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
BHOULDER BEACES, &c., &c. ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET TO THE NEW STORE,

ARCH STREET. 825 FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also Stantly receiving NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

DRUGS. NET CASH-DRUG HOUSE.

> WRIGHT & SIDDALL, No. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-tent aedicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, For Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash,
Cudhear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c.,
FOR DYERS' USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME. for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or apecial quotations will be furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUPACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at myl4-8m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CARH.

READ! READ!! READ!!

READ!! READ!! READ!!

RONTGOMERY'S NERVINE is a never-failing remedy for Neuralgia. Nervoneness, Headacht, Fits, de. This is a new article, and is accomplishing wonders every day. You that are suffering with any of these complaints, may have spent many dollars and yell these complaints, may have spent many dollars and yell these complaints, may have spent many dollars and yell these complaints, may have spent many dollars and yell these complaints, may have spent many dollars and yell these complaints. Nervine; it will give you instant-relief. Call at my office and see certificates, index and the second results of the second result

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 6, 1864. General Scott's Autobiography. In a short time two volumes will be pubished in New York, which will be much read, and, we venture to predict, very gently criticised. Harsh, indeed, must the critic be who could speak unkindly of 'Memoirs of Lieutenant General Scorr, LL.D., written by Himself." With full respect for the age, the character, and the services of the veteran, the public will gladly receive his own story, from his own pen, not too closely comparing his style with that of practiced writers, but gladly accepting the light which his personal observations, knowledge, and experience can throw upon many passages of our national history. Dr. WINFIELD SCOTT has always been a plain, straight-forward writer, His despatches are models of brevity and clearness. He has not disdained, in order to mark the circumstances under which he wrote, to mention oven that "heaty plate of soup." He practiced law for a few years—his misfortune rather than his fault-before he entered the more congenial military profession, but has ever carefully eschewed speech-making. Though the Whig party ran him for the Presidency in 1852, he was no more a politician than JOHN WILKES, of strabismus notoriety, was a Wilkite. From the time he entered the army to his retirement, in November, 1861, his services cover a period of fifty-three years. He has a great deal to relate, for he has been in the red battle in Canada; in the contest with the Sacs and Foxes; in the Seminole war; in the conquest of Mexico, and, finally, as chief-in-command in the early part of the present war. Nor is this all: WINFIELD SCOTT acted as negotiator and diplomatist in Canada, in 1812, in England, after the close of the campaign which was ended with Jackson's lina, when nullification had nearly ripened into rebellion; again in Canada, in 1839, after the burning of the Caroline had nearly caused hostilities between the Uni-

victory at New Orleans; in South Caroted States and Great Britain; and in 1859, when the Northwest boundary difficulty again threatened to disturb the amicable relations between the two great countries. Moreover, General SCOTT was in Paris very soon after the battle of Waterloo, and there acquired the friendship of the leading captains of that great man, soldier and statesman, who had given Europe new and memorable lessons in the art of war, during twenty years. It is evident that, provided his memory retains the particulars, General Scorr has a interesting work may be expected. It will occupy two volumes, containing about eleven hundred pages, and will be published by Messrs. Sheldon, New York. The number of military commanders who have written their own Memoirs is very small. First among them is XENO-PHON, who, however, was rather historian and philosopher than soldier, though he was in the battle of Delium at the age of twenty-two, where, sharing in the general flight, he fell from his horse, and was

rescued by Socrates, who bore him on his shoulders to a place of safety, and trained him up as his pupil. He was in the expedition of Cyrus the Younger against Persia, but only as a civilian. When the Greek army was wholly disorganized, after the death of Cyrus in the battle of Cunaxa, XENOPHON volunteered to conduct his countrymen home, and, chiefly under him, followed their memorable "Retreat," of which he has left a minute and graphic account in the "Anabasis." Scarcely less interesting is the work written by Julius Cæsarthe renowned "Commentaries"-in which he describes his campaigns in the Gallic War. Prince EUGENE, companion in arms of the famous Marlborough, wrote his autobiography; so did Dumouriez, a noted French general of the first revolution, whose exit from public life preceded the rise of Napopeon, and so, indeed, did Na-POLEON himself, who fulfilled at St. Helena he promise he had made to his soldiers at Fontainebleau, when he took leave of them on the eve of his departure for Elba, that he would record the great achievements they had performed together. It was Wel-LINGTON's constant purpose, after sheathing his sword at Waterloo, to have written his own Military Memoirs, but engagement in civil life and the almost constant necessity, of daily recurrence, for administrating the direction of the army of England, as commander-in-chief, prevented his carrying out this intention. However, he left sufficient memoires pour servir, of which historians have already availed themselves largely, in his voluminous and important despatches and correspondence, edited, under his own supervision, by Colonel GURWOOD. It will thus be seen that great soldiers have not added much to literature. Several of Napoleon's captains have written books, it is true, but when these did not exclusively relate to campaigns in which they had served, they rather

records of their own. His soldiers, whatever their rank, seem ever to have valued his fame far above any that could be claimed for themselves. WINFIELD SCOTT does well to place his. autobiography before the world. All his life, he has emphatically been a soldier. It has pleased God to make him a successful one, and his own good conduct has prevented any blot upon his escutcheon. He is the American BAYARD, "sans peur et sans reproche." The life of such a soldier must convey a great moral lesson to his

were contributions to his history than

countrymen. een the rebels and suffered from the recent "raid?" It is not my purpose to speak of particular acts of to call attention to our unprotected condition. The people are becoming restive and dissatisfied that we are losing so much, and yet so little done to prevent a repetition of the scenes through which we pass each summer. Our protectors always arrive two or three days after the enemy has left with all his plun-der and destroyed much valuable property. Mercers-burg is always in the route, and each time we suffer from the ravages of the "chivalry." Each time we suppose they may do worse than the last, and you can have but a faint idea of the state of anxiety and excitement in which we live. Many are completely prostrated in mind and body. This summer matters have been more trying than ever. Are we wrong in complaining that we are not properly pro-tected? We cannot think our good Governor consurable; where, then, does the blame rest? Could not the militia be so organized and drilled

luct while with us. They were certainly among the "bravest of the brave." The rebels remarked that if there had been a thousand like the eighteen they could not have entered town. Mercenseure, August 3, 1864.

The Government and the Women's Ro To the Editor of The Press: Sir: A committee of this commendable organiza tion, which has for its object relief to working women by an increase of compensation for female labor of all kinds, has just returned from Washing ton, where they presented a petition to the Pres-dent of the United States; and the Secretary of War, signed by therteen thousand working women, asking the Government to increase the price of work, at he various arsenals of the United States, to such rates as will approximate to the present price living. They were received by Mr. Lincoln in the

most courteous manner, being introduced by Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, who manifested the warmest intorest inithe work the committee had in hand, and who used the influence he has with the Administration to obtain for them the consideration he deemed the matter deserved. The President gave them a patient and lengthy hearing, fully examining principle involved in all its bearings, closing the in War, wherein he commended the cause as one wor thy of immediate investigation. Armed with this letter, the committee then visited the Secretary of War, who received them in a very polite manner gave them his careful attention whilet presenting their case, and with the business promptitude for which he is remarkable replied that the matter should receive his immediate attention, and before the committee had left the office he informed them that he should appoint a commission of three gentlemen, taken from civil life, to give the medier an investigation, and report forthwith. One of the comn will be from this city, one from New York, and the other from Cincinnati. The committee feel grateful for the kindness shown them by the Chief Magistrate of the nation, in a time of turmoil and trife like the present, and rejoice to find that, amid the cares of his position and the clash of arms, he can find time to listen to the painful, but true, story of the working women's wrongs. The committee are also greatly indebted to the Secretary of War for his urbane reception of them, and his prompt and decisive action in the premise When such men give ear to their lamentation, the workingwomen may well rejoice. A rainbow of hope illumines their hitherto darkened horizon, and

unless the omen be false their storms are over, and a radiant sunlight will warm the seeds of industry and bring forth flowers of contentment and plea sure, instead of the thorn and thistle, discontent and A MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATION. THE STATE. A MURDER IN UPPER MERION, MONTGOMERY A MURDER IN UPPER MERION, MONTGOMERY COUNTY.—A terrible tragedy was enacted at Matsunk, in Upper Merion township, on Thursday evening fortnight, which resulted in the death of Martin Burns. It appears that Burns got on "a drunk" and went around abusing people generally. He went to a house where his wife was paying a visit and drove her hume, striking and otherwise abusing her on the way. He then went to the house of Mrs. Martin, and after conducting himself in a disorderly manner, went out, but had not proceeded far when he was met by John Rafferty, who is a brother of Mrs. Burns. Some words passed between them, and

was met by John Rafferty, who is a brother of Mrs. Burns. Some words passed between them, and Rafferty was seen to make a motion as if throwing semething at Burns, and then strike him. Burns then staggered towards Rafferty, who selzed him, and they fell, Rafferty on top. After several minutes the latter was taken off, and Burns was laid on the zailroad, and he expired in about an hour and a half. Rafferty was arrested and brought to Norristown, and had a hearing before 'Squire Corson.— Norristown Press.

CONSIDERABLE excitement was created at Johnstown, Cambria county, on Wednesday, by the reception of a despatch to the effect that the rebels had made their appearance at Somerset. The immense iron works at Johnstown were immediately closed, and a sufficiency of arms being on hand, a large force immediately sallied forth in quest of the enemy. It is supposed that the robels who were seen consisted of stragglers, who had become dereported to have fife a force near Cumperiand.

New Post Office.—The Postmaster General has established a post office at Elam, in Concord township, in Chester-county, and appointed Marshall P. Wilkinson postmaster. This office will be supplied at Brandywine, Summit Station, on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, daily, by the morning train from this city.

Waifs from Rebeldom. The Richmond and Atlanta papers of the latest dates contain nothing important. The Examiner ments in Richmond:

Theatricals partake of the prevailing dullness of the times, in the absence from the capital of citizens and soldiers. At the theatre a succession of light pieces, comedies and farces are being played nightly, as more in keeping with the warm weather and their audiences. The invariable fault of dull seasons and their houses exhibits itself woofully in the indifferent and half-way preparations some of the actors and actresses make with their parts before attempting their recitation before an audience. With one or two exceptions, in which we will include. Mrs. De Bar and the Misses Partington, the actors, male and female, are as ignorant of the text of their roles as a set of school children called upon unexpectedly to recite their lessons. They imagine that because their audience is thin there is no criticism, and perform upon the principle that a small audience requires less in proportion to please than a large one. The management should look to the correction of this evil, which we perceive is a growing one.

The free concerts on the Square are becoming an ments in Richmond: ng one. The free concerts on the Square are becoming a

The free conterts on the Square are becoming an institution under the patronage of the Governor. This evening the band will play its sweetest airs again, the ladies and children will turn out and the civilians and soldiers, who are not afraid of the anxious inquirers after their papers, will be on hand to assist the ladies in their promenade. The concerts occur every Tuesday and Friday evening. The election in North Carolina has taken place, and has gone entirely against the peace-on-any terms faction, whose motives we of the North have been noting so earnestly. The same journal says:
Yesterday the people of our sister State of
North Carolina voted for a Governor, and the soldiers from that State, in camp and hospital in Richmond, exercised the inestimable rights of freemen in
casting their votes for the candidate of their choice.
But two tickets were in the field, the Conservative
ticket, with Z.-V. Vance, the present Governor, for
its candidate, and the "What is it?" or peaceon any-terms ticket of Holden. At the Camp Winder
Hospital, where there are over thirteen hundred
North Carolinians, the polls were opened late, but
by I.P. M. three hundred and fifty-four votes were
recorded for Vance. One inmate, said to be cray,
got up and voted for Holden, and went back to bed.
In all the hospitals of Richmond, where North Carolina soldiers were quartered, the aggregate vote was: The Atlanta Appeal of the 29th ult. has an article

on "The Crisis in Georgia," that seems to us to be not many months ago, and the assertion was trusted, that the rebels would be "soon starved out," Subsequent experience, however, taught us that they would be no such thing. Now the belief is that their stock of men is exhausted; but that can hardly be, if, as the Appeal says, there are able-bodied men enough in Georgia and Alabama, not in the army, "to annihilate sherman's army or drive it howling back to the Ohio river." Subjoined is the article: enough in creorgist and Alsozins, not in the army, "to annihilate sherman's army or drives thousing back to the Ohio river." Subjoined is the article:

"The progress which the enemy has made toward the heart of the Confederacy, and the enterprise he has manifested by his raids upon our railroads and undefended points, ought to convince our people that there is no security from danger but in active, energetic self-delence. The people of the Gulf States have so long lived remote from the actual theatre of the war that they have flattered themselves with the belief that their homes would never be visited by the relentless invader. The events of the last few weeks will serve to disabuse them of this fond delusion, and teach them that if they would continue to live as freemen, they must arm and raily to the front in their own defence.

The guns of the tyrant foc are now thundering at their very doors, and supineness and inaction now are criminal; yea, suicidal. No one will, for a moment, deny but there are able-bodied men enough in the States of Georgia and Alabama either to annihilate Sherman and his army or to drive them howling back to the Ohio river. Will they not, at a crisis like this, come promptly to the resoue, and aid our veteran soldiers in the good and holy cause? If those, living south of us would defend their hemes, their property, their liberty, and the rights they have inherited from a heroic ancestry, now is the time and Atlanta the place to make that defence. With them delay is not only dangerous, but fatal; for although our gallant army still stands between them and the lose, it may prove too weak to withstand the hosts that are being intried against it. There is no safety to any one now living in the South but in the defeat of Sherman's army. With the united efforts and numbers of the people and the army this can be effectually done within the next two or three weeks. The Government has now arms to place in the hands of every man and boy who is ready and willing to defend his country and his home

boy who is ready and willing to defend his country and his home.
"It is not now as it was in the earlier stages of the and his home.

"It is not now as it was in the earlier stages of the war, when men refused to enter the service because of the searcity of arms, and when the Government had nothing to offer them but shot guns and Irish pikes. Arms are now plentiful; and what is now needed is men and boys to load and shoot them. Come up, then, without hesitation or delay, to the rescue of your country and the defence of your own homes and firesides. A few weeks more and it may be too late. If, through the listless indifference and slothfulness of the people, General Hood is compelled to give up Atlanka, large districts of country now protected by his army will be exposed to the devastating raids of the enemy; thousands who now have homes they can call their own, will have them no longer, and they themselves be driven outcasts and beggars upon the world. Let us, then, hope that, in view of the dangers that now threaten them so imminently, the people of Alabama and Georgia will think seriously, and act wisely and promptly in this matter. Let them cease praying to Hercules, and put their own shoulders to the wheel. All will then be well.

Could not the militia be so organized and drilled as to be ready at a moment's warning for State defence? Or could the Potomac be fortified at different points, and a pertomac be fortified at these points? Men of Pennsylvania, will nothing rome you? What opiate has lulled you to insensibility of your country's need? We are being taught in the school of affliction that our help is not in man. Now, Mr. Editor, being a young lady. I am not ambitious of shoulder-straps, but only wish to speak a word in behalf of suffering "borderites."

Another purpose for which I write is to mention the bravery of eighteen regulars, under command of Lieutenant McLane, who gladdened us with their presence last week. You who read this far off in your safe and quiet homes know not how we rejoke to see the blue uniform, a most agreeable contrast to the dirty gray.

They came on the 28th ult., and remained till the 28th, when Johnuy Reb. made his appearance. This gentleman they kept out of town for an hour two, and them were obliged to retreat, which they did so deliberately as to greatly alarm us for their safety. When opposite our house, the rebels were not a square off, and yet these men appeared as unconcerned as though nothing unusual was occured in the strategy of the concerned as though nothing unusual was occured in the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of the strategy of the state of the rebels twenty thousand foreigners are forced into the rebels twenty thousand foreigners are forced into the rebels twenty thousand foreigners were liable to military duty, and staked, would cause the discharge of twenty thousand foreigners were liable to military duty, and stoud to performing an area of the confidence of the course, and there they were also the strate of the rebels them to the rebels the research of organization of the army of the strategy of the

A Noble Spirit of Self-sadinffee.—A New Hampshife regiment, in the Anay of the Potomac, had been engaged in several successive brities, very bloody and very desperate, and in each casagement had been distinguishing themselves more and more; but their successes had been very dearly bought, both in,men and officers. Just beforetaps, the word came that the fort they had been investing was to be stormed by daybreak the next mortings and they were invited to lead the "forlorn hope." For a time the brain of the colonel fairly reside with anxiety. The post of honor was the post of danger, but in view of all the circimstances would it be right; by the acceptance of such a proposition, to involve his already decimated regiment in utter aunithstion? He called his long and woll-tried chaplain into council with him, and asked what was to be done, and the chaplain advised hims to let the men decide it for themselves. At the circumstances. Not one in twenty probably would be left site after the first charge. Scarcely care of the entire number would escape death, except as they were wounded or taken prisoners. No one would be compelled togo if he did not go with all is heart. Think it over, men, calmly and deliterately, and come back at 12-o'clock and let us know your answer. True to the appointed time, they all returned. "All?" said Le. Yes, sir, all, without exception, and all of them ready for service or for sacrifice Now, said the chaplain, go to your tents and write your letters; settle all your worldly business, and whatever sins you have upon your conceiences unconfessed and unforgiven, ask God to forgive them. As usual, I will go with you, and the Lord do with us as seemeth him good. The hour came, the sassuit was made; on these noble spirits rushed fifto. "the imminent deadly breach," right into the jaws of death. But, like Daniel, when he was thrown into the iton's den; te pleased God that the forlorn hope entered into full possession without the loss of a single man!

Real Henoism.—Nayal Battle Between the showed these changes:

the Hon's mouth should be shut. Searcely an hour before the enemy had secretly evacuated the fort, and the forlorn hope entered into full possession without the loss of a single man!

REAL Hebotsm—NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN THE SAERAOURAD. THE REBEL IRON-CLAD ALERMARIE —Heaving one day of four shipwrecked saliors who had been four days and four nights on the wreck, without shything to eat of drink, and who had just artived; govered, with erystpelas, and cutterly destitute, I won't over to the gunboat to supply them with shoes, acc. What was my surprise and delight to find that the gunboat was the Sassacus, and the rebeil ram Albemarle puts his vessel in the same category with the original Monitor and Kearsarge. In common with several other vessels of this class, off the coast of North Carolina (none of them iron-clads, however), the gunboat Sassacus had been assigned the duty of watoning the robel ram and iron-clad Albemarle. The statement of Capt. Roe, as I drew it out of him, almost reluctantly, at three different times—I was on board his vessel preaching, ac.—was about as follows: "I had fully made up my mind what to do iff the ram came out, viz: to stand my ground and attack her. A candle shot from a musket, I had often heard, could be made to penetrate a deal board, and though I had never tried it, the principle involved might prove a correct one. Why not the momentum of a wooden vessel make up to some extent the difference in material? The hour of battle at length arrived. First of all I briefly commended myself to God for wisdom and protection, and then summoned up all my energies of body and mind for the desperate conflict. Appealing to my officers and men, I found they were with me, heart and soul, every man of them. Though it was scarcely ten minutes from the time, I ordered on all steam, and told the pilot to steer straight for the ram and strike her amidship, but for my watch I would have believed that it was an hour. All this while there was an irresistible impulse within me that said, 'Do it, do it? and

hand-grenades we were more successful; and the battle raged more fiercely than ever. By a great effort the ram disengaged herself from the Sassaus and made for the shore and the protection of the fort—and there she has remained ever since. I felt, under God, that I had achieved a victory of which the service need not be ashgued." which the service need not be ashamed."

Contentment of our Soldiers.—More than one virtue is illustrated by the following, given by a writer from among his own personal experiences:

One afternoon, about 5 o'clock; I found myself seated beside an artillery man belonging, I believe, to a battery from Rhode Island, who had a long and wearisome march from the front on one of the hottest of hot days, and afterwards had been obliged, with his companions, to strain every muscle to get the heavy guns, caissons, horses, &c, on board the hots in the shortest possible period. The time had come to eat his dinner, which was his supper as well-thard tack, cold coffee, raw pork. Witheat a single forter compaint, he scaled his hardack in the coffee; drank up the coffee to the last drop, and picked his pork clear to the rind. "There," said he, as he inshed a meal more frugal than Cato's, and wiped and shut up his knife, "I have often sat down to a fuller meal with a less apper ite, and enjoyed a good supper far less than I have done this!" Fortuniately, it was in my power to add something to his pork and hard tack. But oh! what a lesson to the lazy, lixurious, discontented grumblers at home! If they cannot feel the moral of such a story, they are beyond hope. mch a story, they are beyond hope.

INCIDENTS OF THE HATTLES BEFORE ATLANTA.

—In the battle of July 22d, before Atlanta, there were many instances of personal bravery. In the breaking of the troops before the fercoesses of the troops before the fercoesses of the probability is an interest of the probability of the most control of the most designation of the most designate ourner. And it was only the section of Bindy's Battery, 18th New York, which was placed beyond the breastworks, in the woods, that the rebels had possession of. Before they were abandoned by their managers both lieutenant and men were readered unable further to defend them. One sergeant fell, having, shot away all his pistol charges, and only yielding the contest pierced with eight bullets. Another sergeant fell with seven wounds, and others with varying: numbers below, until thirteen of the brave band of artillerists of that battery had succumbed by either death or wounds. But the indomitable commanding officer of the battery stood his ground, though the rebel host pressed him on three sides, and when their advance was changed to hasty retreat, he gave them some tokens of remembrance which some of them will long bear in mind. He wheeled his four them have the side of the strip with a full cheer stop, to the rear, mainting others, while scores were left dead on the field. One young man of a Pennsylvania regiment, who was wounded through the abdomen, was the last and only son of four who had given their lives for the Republic. "I have an aged father and mother, who have cheerfully given their children for the salvation of the country. I would like to be assured they will be cared for," said he, with much feeling, to those who gathered round him. "I have only one desire now longer to live; it is to see this war ended rightly. I have been in the army nearly three years, and would be willing to spend three more years in it to bring peace on proper terms." And much more to he sain, and in almost every conceivable ones produced by the read of the provision of contemps, and he had a s

shot. To the credit of the rebs, however, be it said, they did what they would not allow our men to docarried water in their canteens to some of our suffering wounded, holding up their canteens as flags of truce. They allowed our wounded to make themselves as comfortable as possible by constructing little booths, such as were able, to do so, or putting up their little fly-tents, such as had them, but they would not allow them to approach our entrenchments. where the property of the prop

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The money narket continues easy, loans t plenty on call it 6@7 per cent. Gold opened firm at 257%, and, under the news of another rebel invesion, it reached 250 at 10 clock, and closed at 4 P. M. at 3002261. The stock market, excepting Government Jeans, was quite dull, with a tendency for lower prices. The five-twenty loan was in very active demand, slosing at 109%, an advance of 2. This demand is chiegy on foreign account, large orders having arrived from Germ any by the last steamer. The 1831 loan was not so firm, closing at a fraction lower. \$3,000 Unit ed States certificates sold at 94%; State fives were down 1, and for city securities there was less demiced; though with no noticeable change in prices. Company bonds were dull. Schuylkill Navigation sixes of 32 declined %, and Pennsylvania Railroad first mortage sold at 125. Union Canal sizes sold at 21, a decline of 1. The share list was inactive. The sales reported vance of %. There was nothing done in Coal stocks:-Canal stocks are dulli Susquehanna sold at 20%, Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 40%, and the common stock at 31; a lot of Chesapeake and Delaware at 70. Oil stocks are dull. Bank shares are firm, but there is very little doing; 131 was bid for Philadelphia, 58% for Farmers' and Mechan

for Commercial, 28½ for Mechanics', 79½ for West ern, 55 for City, and 32 for Consolidation. The following is the amount of coal transported August 4, 1864 : From Port Carbon..... Schwylkill Haven 14 442
Port Clinton 1771 Increase..... The following shows the amount of coal trans ported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during the week ending August 4, 1864 :

buylkill Haven.... Total Anthracite Coal for week. 66,874 17 -905,125 10 1,972,000 07 1,910,184 07 The following shows the shipment of coal over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad luring the week ending Thursday. August 4, 1864 and since January 1, 1864

Week. Previously.
Tons. Tons.
. 6,535 223,941
. 8,618 171,812 2,083 The following is a statement of coal transported n the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending July 30, 1864; Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..... Pennsylvania Coal Co.....47,390 654,579 Total, tons..... For the same period last year: elaware and Hudson Canal Co Total, tons... . 29.316 732.012 The following statement shows the deposits and coinage at the United States Mint for the month of \$390,645 25 49,975 69

Double Eagles..... \$296,175 9 13,629 SILVER. 63,443 55 \$142,011 COPPER. 5,260,000 2,270,400 52,600 00 45,400 00 The following correspondence is important. A. short telegraphic despatch in regard to the subject

imported into this port for the week lending Aug. 5,

234 Venango Oil ...
20½ Union ...
20½ Union ...
20½ Howe's £ddy Oil ...
21 Daziel Oil ...
22 Densmore Oil ...
23 McElheny Oil ...
26 McElheny Oil ...
27 McElheny Oil ...
28 McElheny Oil ...
28 McElheny Oil ...
29 McElheny Oil ...
29 McElheny Oil ...
20 McElheny Oil ...
20 McElheny Oil ...
20 McElheny Oil ...
20 McElheny Oil ...
21 Daziel Oil ...
22 McElheny Oil ...
23 McElheny Oil ...
24 McElheny Oil ...
25 McElheny Oil ...
26 McElheny Oil ...
27 McElheny Oil ...
28 McElheny Oil ...
29 McElheny Oil ...
20 McElheny Oil ... appeared in our columns a day or two ago: J. S. ASSESSOR'S OFFICE, XVITH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT, PLATTSBURGH, Clinton county, N. Y., The New York Post of yesterday says: The New York Poss of yesterday says:
Gold opened at 257%, and after selling at 259, closed at 258%. Exchange is dull at 281@282.
The loan market is easy at 7 % cont.
The stock market opened steady and closed irregular. Governments are firm. Five-twenties are in demand at 108%, and ten forties are offered at 99.
State stocks are dull, bank shares inactive, coal stocks steady minus stocks heavy, and railroad stocks steady. bonds when stock to the above will oblige yours, very respectfully,

Hon. JOSEPH J. LEWIS, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C. stocks steady, mining stocks heavy, and railroad bonds strong.

Railroad shares opened heavy, and closed with an improved feeling, the leading Western Stocks being less in demand.

Before the board gold was quoted at 257%, Erie at 112%@113, Hudson at 130%, Reading at 136%@137, Michigan Southern at 90. Fittsburg at 118, Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118, Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118, Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118, Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118, Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118 & Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118 & Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118 & Chicago and Rock Island at 114, Fort Wayne at 118 & Chicago at 118 & Chic Hon. Joseph J. Lewis, Commissioner Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.

TREASURY DEFARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, August 1, 1864.

Sir: Section 110, of the act of June 30, among other things, provides a duty of "one twenty-fourth of one per centum each month upon the average amount of the capital of any bank, association, company or corporation, or person engaged in the business of banking beyond the amount invested in United States bonds."

By express tatute provision, this does not apply to National Banks which, under the 41st section of the currency act of June 3, in the months of January and July of each year, are to pay a similar duty to the Treasurer of the United States.

Now what is meant by the "United States bonds" of the revenue law? It is evident that the technical definition of bond is not applicable to the determination of this question, for Congress and the Department have not regarded it in speaking of or issuing the several classes of National securities.

Treasury notes, and most other securities, bear the seal of the United States, and all are obligations of payment to the holder or other party. Yet the statutes clearly recognize divisions and classes of these securities, some of which are spoken of as "bonds," while different names or titles are given to others.

In the law relating to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, Congress speaks of "Treasurer notes of the United States. United States

Fafter the board five-twenties, in consequence of foreign orders, advanced to 109%, certificates declined to 94%, Eric closed at 112%, Hudson at 131%, Reading at 135%, Michigan Southern at 90%, Illinois Central at 129%, Pittsburg at 113%, Fort Wayne given to others.

In the law relating to the collection of taxes in insurrectionary districts, Congress speaks of "Treasury notes of the United States, United States notes, and certificates of indebtedness against the United States."

The revenue act of July 1, 1862, levied atax of one and one half per centum upon income derived from interest upon "notes, bonds, or other securities of the United States."

The act of July 17, 1861, authorizing a national loan, allows the issue of "coupon bonds, or registered bonds, or Treasury notes," the "bonds" to be irredeemable for twenty years, and the "Treasury notes;" to be "payable three years after date, with interest at the rate of seven and three-teuths per centum per annum, payable semi-annually."

The several statutes authorizing temporary loans and acknowledgments to creditors of indebtedness, particularly refer to the evidences or securities given as "certificates," "certificates of indebtedness, or certificates," "certificates of indebtedness, or certificates," "deposition of the United States, aside from the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: 1st, of certificates of indebtedness, payable on the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: 1st, of certificates of indebtedness, payable on the issues payable on demand, appear to consist: 1st, of certificates of indebtedness, payable in three years or less from their respective dates; 2d, certificates for temporary loans; and, 4th, registered and coupon bonds, of various dates and demoninations, payable in ten years or more from their several dates, although some of them are earlier "redeemable," as in the instance of the "ive-twenties" so called, with certain limitations, at the pleasure of the Government.

From a careful but hashy that the distinctions of the Subat 115%, Northwestern at 57%. Weekly Review of the Philada. Markets. The markets generally have been very inactive during the past week, partly owing to the extreme heat of the weather. Bark is firm and in demand. Breadstuffs continue quiet, and Flour is dull; Wheat, Rye, and Corn are unchanged. Coal is looking up. Coffee is dull. Cotton is firmly held, and prices have advanced. The Iron market is firm, but there is very little doing. Molasses is very

quiet. Naval Stores are scarce and firm. Petro-leum is rather firmer. Cloverseed is scarce and there is very little doing. Whisky is dull. Wool there is very little doing. Whisky is dull. Wool continues quiet. The Provision market continues dull, and the transactions are in a small way only. The Flour market continues dull, but prices are without change; sales comprise about 12,000 bbls, mostly city mills and high grade extra family on private terms, including 3,000 bbls extra family at \$10@11 % bbl for common to good. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$9@9.25 for superfine; \$9.37@9.75 for extra; \$10@11 for extra family, and \$11.50@12.50 % bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and in good demand at \$9. % bbl. Corn Meal is, also scarce and firmly held. as to quality. Rye Flour is scarce and in good demand at \$9. \$9 bbi: Corn. Meal is, also scarce and firmly held.

Grain.—Wheat is in steady demand at former rates, with sales of about 35,000 bus at \$2.35@2.50 for fair to prime old reds, \$2.55@2.65 \$9 bu for prime new do; white ranges at from \$2.60@2.75 \$9 bu for prime new do; white ranges at from \$2.60@2.75 \$9 bu as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.75@1.80 \$9 bu for old and new. Corn is in better demand, with sales of 20,000 bus prime yellow at \$1.73@1.75 \$9 bu. Oats are firmer, with sales of 20,000 bus at \$8.900c \$9 bu for old.

Provisions.—The market continues dull, and the transactions in all kinds have been in a small way only; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$37@40 \$9 bbl. Beef ranges at from \$20@30 \$9 bbl for country and city, packed. In Bacon, there is very little doing; small sales of Hensa are making at 20@23c for plain, and 21@25c \$9 b for fancy bagged; a sale of Western Shoulders was made at 10c \$9. bb. cash. Green Meats are scarce at former rates. 50 hhds pickled Hams sold at 20c, and do in salt at 18c \$9 b. Lard is scarce and prices are rather better, with sales of prime tierce at 20@21c, and kegs at 23c \$9 b. Chesse is scarce and firm at 20@25c \$9 bor New York. Eggs are selling at from 20@22c \$9. dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but there is so called, with certain limitations, at the pleasure of the Government.

From a careful but hasty examination of the subject, I am fully satisfied that the "United States bonds" of the recent revenue law, in the language and purpose of Congress, comprise only the securities named in the fourth or last class above named, and that only such can be deducted from the capital of a bank in determining its taxable amount.

National banks are subject to the operations of section 79 of the revenue law, and must procure license measured by the amount of their capital.

Very-respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Acting Commissioner.

L. Mybrs, Esq., Assessor Sixteents district, Plattsburgh, N. Y.

The following are some of the principal articles imported into this port for the week anding Aug. 5,

New York. Eggs at saming at from 12 days.

Metals.—Pig Iron is firmly held, but there is very little doing. Small sales of Anthraotic arcmaking at \$70@75 \$\P\$ ton for the three numbers, and 1,500 tons of Forge at \$55@80 \$\P\$ ton. Scotch Pig is held at \$80 \$\P\$ ton. Manufactured Iron is firm, and in demand. Lead is firmly held, but there is little or nothing doing. Copper is firm but quiet.

Bark.—Quercitron is scarce and in demand at \$50 \$\P\$ ton for first No. 1. Tanners' Bark is unchanged. A sale of Spanish Oak was made at \$22 \$\P\$ cord. CANDLES.—Adamantine are scarce, and shortweight Western are selling at 33@37c #hip, ash.
Coal is in demand, and prices are better. Cargo
sales are making at from \$11@11.50 \$1 ton, delivered
on board at Port Richmond.
COFFRE—There is very little doing in the way of

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

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same ate, \$1.50 per copy. The moncy must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they ford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

MAVAL STORES.—Rosin is scarce, with small sales at \$45060 W bbl. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$3.7003.75 W gallon.

Oils.—Lard Oil is firmly held at \$1.7001.76 for No. 1 Winter. Linseed Oil is selling at \$1.7501.78 W gallon. Fish Oils are in fair demand at former rates. There is more doing in Petroleum at former rates; about 10,009 bbls sold during the week at from \$90510 for crude, \$00850 for refined in bond, and free at from \$906950 P gallon, as to quality. The following are the receipts of crude and refined at this port during the past week:

Crude.

4,200 bbls.

Refined.

4,320 bbls.

Plaster is in Gemand at \$6.2505.50 P ton. PLASTER is in dymand at \$5.25@5.50 \$\pi\$ ton.

RICE continues exarce, and it is selling in a small
way at 16 \$\pi\$ h, cash:
'Firits.—There is very little doing in Brandy of
Gin but prices are frm. N. E. Rum ir selling at
\$1.76\pi \pi\$ gallon. Whisky is in limited demand,
with seles of Penna and Ohio bulg at \$1.30 \$\pi\$ gallon.
SRUE.—Clover is very scarce and in demand at
\$12@1\$\pi\$ 64 \$\pi\$. Timothy is selling in a small way
hing at \$3.60 \$\pi\$ bus.
SUGAE.—The warket continues quict; small sales
of Cuba are making at 20@23\(2c \pi\$ \pi\$.
SALT.—The market continues very frm, but we
hear of no artivals of sales worthy of notice. SALT.—The market continues very firm, but we hear of no arrivals or sales worthy of notice.

TALLOW frin steady demand, with sales of city rendered at 100 ft.

TOBACOO.—There is very little doing in either Leaf or Manufactured, but prices are without change. wool.—The market continues quiet and the receipts are light, with sales of about 200,000 hs at 72 @75c for unwashed, and 100@108c # h for modium to fine fleece.

Vinegar.—Corn Vinegar is selling freely at 254

Yinegar.—Corn Vinegar is selling freely at 254

P gallon in bbls.

Philadeliphia Boot and Shoe Market.—
The shee and Leather Reperier says: There has been but little change during the past week. Trade continues very quiet witkinhe jobbers. They are daily receiving additions to their stock, both from Eastern and city manufacturess, and the fall trade will open with good assortments on hand. Trade from the couthwest is looked for now daily by the jobbers, and the fall trade will open will lave a more active trade to report. Manufacturers still continue to move somewhat cardiously. Wish manufacturers of army work things have become more sitring the past week. Several who have had contracts before from Governiest have received contracts again from proposals made on the 26th uit. These who were about through with former contracts, and had discharged many of their men, are now looking them up preparatory to setting them to work again.

Bosten Boot and Shoe Market.—The Reporter says: There is a fair trade for the season, mostly confined to interior buyers. Prices are still high, but we notice an absence of speculative feeling, and dealers are not disposed to hold goods for higher prices. There is no change in cost of manufacture. Prices of stock, findings, \$\text{pc.}, \text{which have been steadily rising for some months, seem to have reached the highest point, at least for the present. The prospect for fall trade is very good and it is certain that the West will want large quantities of goods. The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and see, for the parawers week, have been 11,537 cases. Of this number 9,662 have been sent by rail. The elearances from the custom house have been. VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling freely at 286 The clearances from the custom house have

New York Markets, August 5. BREADETUFES:—The markets, August 5.
BREADETUFES:—The market for State and Western Flour is quiet without decided change. Sales. 9,500 bbls at \$9.20@.30 for superfine State, \$9.80@10 for extra State, \$10.10@10.15 for choice do., \$9.16@9.30 for superfine Western, \$9.50@10.20 for common to medium extra Western; and \$10.30@10.60 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohie, and \$10.65@12 for trade brands.

Southern flour is guiet Sales 600 bbls of \$10.75. Canadian flour is quiet; sales 400 bbls. at \$9 80@16: Canadian flour is quiet; sales 400 bbls. at \$9 80@16for common and \$10 15@12 for good to choice extra.
Rye flour is quiet. Corn meal is quiet and steady.
Wheat is dull and heavy for unsound, and firmer for
sound parcels, with sales 190,000 bushels at \$2 20@
\$2 40 for Chicago Spring, \$2.22@2 is for MilwaukeeClub, \$2 40@2 46 for amber Milwaukee, \$2 59@2 68
for winter red Western, and \$2 50@2 63 for amber
Michigan.
Rye is quiet at \$1 95.
Barley is dull and nominal.
Barley Malt is quiet and steady at \$2.20@2.25.
Oats are dull at \$1@1.10 for Canada; \$1@1.01 for
State, and \$1.01@1.01½ for Western.
The Corn market is heavy and one cent lower;
sales 26,000 bushels at \$1.56 for new mixed Western.
WHISKY.—The market is steady, with sales of
500 bbls, at \$1.73@167% for State, and \$1.75@1.74½
for Western.
TALLOW is in fair request, with sales of 710.000 bs

900 bbls, at \$1.73@1473½ for State, and \$1.75@1.74½ for Western.

TALLOW is in fair request, with sales of 710,000 Bs at 18c for second quality Western, and 19½@20c for good to prime Eastern.

Provisions.—The Pork market is very quiet, but prices are a little firmer; sales 1,300 bbls at \$36.50 for mew do; \$34 for new prime; and \$36.50 for prime Mess; also 500 bbls new Mess, for Sept. 10th, buyer's option, at \$42.

The Beef market is very quiet and heavy; sales 300 bbls at \$32.60 tor prime Mess; Every quiet and heavy; sales 500 bbls at \$32.00 to b Hams at 24c.
The Lard market is a shade firmer but less actives.
sales 700 bbls at 20½@21½c; also, 500 bbls deliverable within 14 days, at 22c.

AT THE MEROHANTS' HXOKANGE, PHILADELPHIA.
Bark A I Harvey, Fader. Barbadoss, soon.
Bark Tinto (Br), Davison. Liverpool, soon.
Brig Aurora, McDougall. Liverpool, soon.
Brig Sarah Larson, Hopkins. Barbadoss, soon.
Brig Maine, Jarvis. Barbadoss, soon.
Brig S V. Merrick, Norden, Havana and Cardenss.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA. AUG. 5. 1864.

Sun Rises...5 2 | Sun Sets...6 58 | High Water...4 38. ARRIVED.

Brig Ella Vall (Br), Grant, 20 days from Demarars, with molasses to Thos Wattson & Sons—ves—set to E A Souder & Co.

Brig Emms, Foulke, 14 days from Orchilla, with 250 tons guano, to Baker & Folsom.

Brig Mary Stewart, Dennison, 4 days from Port Royal, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Mary Stewart, Dennison, 4 days from Fort Monroe, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Carthagens, Kelly, 6 days from New Bedford, with oil to J B A Adlen.

Schr Col. Lester, Perry, 6 days from New Bedford, bellast to optain. tone to captain. Schr Chief, Godfrey, 10 days from Bangor, with. Schr H A Farnham, Parker, 6 days from Boston, with fee to Kennedy, Stairs & Co:
Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del. with grain to J L Bewley & Co.
Schr J L Heverin, Hollingsworth, 1 day from.
Dover, Del. with grain to Jas. Bewley & Co.
Steamer Bristol, Charles, 22 hours from New York, with mdze to W P Clyde.
Steamer Charles Orgood, (U.S. transport) Geer, 24 hours from Fort Monroe, in ballast for U. S.
Onartermaster, for repeals.

CLEARED.

Ship St Peter, Sprague, Pensacola.
Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, Southwest Pass.
Brig Ida McLeod, Cook, Southwest Pass.
Brig John Chrystal, Barnes, Sagua ia Grande.
Brig O P Gibbs, Tapley, Belfast.
Brig M Stewart, Dennison, Hampton Roads.
Brig Leonard Myers, Smith, Fortress Monroe.
Brig J Means, Wells, Boston.
Schr Brudett Hart, Hardy, New Haven.
Schr Isaac Hinckley, Leavitt, Boston.
Schr Clara, Crowell, Boston.
Schr Clara, Crowell, Boston.
Schr Fanny A Bazley, Crosby, Boston.
Schr Frany A Bazley, Crosby, Boston.
Schr Frany A Bazley, Crosby, Boston.
Schr J. S Weldin, Weaver, Cambridge.
Schr J. S Weldin, Weaver, Cambridge.
Schr Battenan, do
Schr Ann-Fickrell, Lodge, do
Schr Ballie B, Bateman, do
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, do
Schr Ann-Pickrell, Lodge, do
Schr D E Wolfe, Whittaker, Newbern.
Schr H Warwick, Shropshire, Alexander.
Schr Fointer, Holmes, Halifax.
Schr Hoonlight, Tuthill, Hatteras Inlet.
Schr Jonathan May, Cobb, Beaufort.
Schr Charm, Starr, Wilmington.
Schr Enoch Moore, Allery, New York.
Schr Ella, Marston, New York.
Schr Canas Snow, Smith, Portland.
Schr Oscoola, Brown, Alexandria.
Schr Josech Baker, Foston.
Schr Lacon, Baker, Boston.
Schr Lacon, Baker, Boston. CLEARED.

respondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. The brig Ida, from Philadelphia for Port Spain; schre Elliott, do for Fort Monroe; Thomas Page, with hay, for Washington; James Jones, for Fort Monroe; James Holmes, for do; Edipse, with sutlers' stores; the Clara Ellen, and quite a fleet of brigs and schooners were at the Breakwater yesterday, and are now (7 A.M) nearly all getting underway for sea. Wind N.W.

Yours, &c., Aaron Marshall. MEMORANDA.

Ship Philadelphia, Branthwaite, from New York, at Liverpool 20th ult.

Ship Ellen Sears, Bartlett, from Callao, at Liverpool 20th ult.

Bark Hermann (Ham), Koppelmann, from Amoy-26th March, with teas, at New York on Thursday.

Capt Nichols, of the bark Genesee, at New Orleans from Beston, reports, on the 10th July, 20 miles, west of Sand Key-Light, saw the ship New England ashore. She was from Philadelphia, bound to Pensacols. achore. She was from This sacola.

Bark Aid, Gooding, of Yarmouth, Me., from Sagua 18th uit, for N York, with a cargo of sugar and molasses, went ashore on the morning of the 3d inst, on South Shoal of Barnegat Injet, Crew saved. The vessel was tight at last accounts, though she may have gone to pieces on the night of the 3d, during the heavy easterly blow.

Schr Wm Loper, Robinson, at Newport 3d instacts the port. Schr win Loper, Robinson, at Newport of his for this port.
Schrs Oaks, Ames, and Joseph Hay, Hathaway, sailed from Newport 3d inst: for this port.
Schr S R Jameson, Jameson, from Vinalhaven for this port, at Rockland 28th ult.