## FINANCIAL PROPOSALS FOR LOAN.

\* TREASURY DEPARTMENT, July 25, 1884. Motice is hereby given that subscriptions will be re edved by the Treasurer of the United States, the several issistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the National Banks designated and qualified as Depositaries and Tinancial Agents, for Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, bearing interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum, with semi-annual coupons attached, payable in

lawful money. These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, to six per cent. gold bearing bonds. redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15. 1867. The notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one

hundred, five hundred, one thousand, and five thousand dollars, and will be lisued in blank or payable to order, as may be directed by the subscribers. All subsciptions must be for fifty dollars, or some multiple of fifty dollars.

Figure 1 and a continue of the control of the contr certificate the denomination of notes required, and whether they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed they must be left with the officer receiving the deposit, to be forwarded to this

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of bransportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. Interest will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits made prior to that date, and will be paid by the Department on receipt of the original certificates. As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay rest accrued from date of note to date of de-

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and nowards for these notes at any one time will be allowed commission of one quarter of one per cent. Which will be paid by this department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for compissions must be made from the deposits. Officers receiving deposits will see that the proper enorsements are made upon the original certificates All officers authorized to receive deposits are requested o give to applicants all desired information, and afford every facility for making subscriptions.

W. P. FESSENDEN. Secretary of the Treasury.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE First National Bank of Philadelphia. Second National Bank of Philadelphia.

Third National Bank of Philadelphia.

AND ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

nt the sountry will doubtless AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

PINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

Under instructions from the Treasury Ddpartment, de Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new oan issued on Three Years' Treasury Notes with Couons attached, bearing interest at the rate of two cents pous attached, bearing interest at the rate of two cents a day on every \$100.

These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the holder, into U.S. 6 per cent. Bonds, (interestrapyable in coin) redeemable after five years, and parable in twenty, from August 16, 1607.

Interest allowed from date of subscription to August 16, and on all subscriptions after that date the accorded interest will be required to be paid.

DAVID B. PAUL. President. DAVID B. PAUL. President.

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

NTEREST 7.80 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

TEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

e principal is payable in lawful money at the end of ears; or, the holder has the right to demand a 5.20 Bonds at Par Instrad of the Cash. privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our copular Loan, and are now selling at eight per

eal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury, ther with our Circulars, and all necessary informa-No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. OURTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA,

BIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 3-10 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 on the 15th days of February and August re-

vely of each year.

The Treasury Motes are convertible at maturity, at the fine of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent, Bonds, to payable in COIN, and redeemable after five eyable twenty years from August-15th, 1867.

Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$6,000. Interest will be allowed to the 15th of the next on subsequent to that date. Subons subsequent to that date will be required to be accrued interest. A commission of \$60 one it, will be allowed on all subscriptions of \$35,000 ward.

AM'L J. MAC MULLAN,

DIAL NOTICE TO THE HOLD. PHIRTY MOTES, of the denomination of can now be converted in BONDS OF THE LOAN OF 1881.

Y COOKE & Co., Bankers, 114 South THIRD Street, Phils. NERY & BLANK BOOKS PANY DIRECTORY-CONof Companies, their Offices, Presidents, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to ERTIFICATES OF STOCK,

RANSFER BOOK, RDER OF TRANSPER. OCK LEDGER. POCK LEDGER BALANCES, DISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. VIDEND BOOK. OKER'S PRITTY LEDGER. OURT OF BALES, riais and at Low Prises.

Moss & Co.,

STATIONERS. CER CHESTRUT Street.

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-tent Medicines. Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Visis, etc. at as low prices as genu-ine, first class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, 728 Arch Street,

For Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitrol, 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 special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, · WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE, No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-LIARD TABLES. MOORE & CAMPION,
NO. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
connection with their extensive Cabinet business,
ow manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
STANDARD TABLES,

And have now on hand a full simply, finished with the MOURE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, Which are pronounced by all who have used them to be sup-rior 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. EXCELSIOR" HAMS

ARE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. MONE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED J. H. M. & CO., PHILADA. EXCELSIOR." J. H. MICHENER & CO. GENERAL PROVISION DEALERS.

OURERS OF THE CELEBRATED "EXCELSIOR" SUGAR-UURED HAMS,

Nos. 143 and 144 North FRONT Street. Between Arch and Race streets, Philadelphia. The justly-celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are sured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to them-celes) expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious favor, free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. READ! READ!! READ!!!-

EAD! READ!! READ!!

Nontgomery's Nervousness, Headache, Fits, &c. This is a new article, and is a coomplishing wonders every day. I ou that are suffering with any of these complishins, may have spent many dollars and yet find no relief, therefore Lask you to spend one dollar for one bottle of Montgomery's Nervine; it will give you need to be a seed of the seed of CUMMER CORSETS.-MRS. STEEL, TENTH Street, below Chestant, is making Paris-style elegant LINEN SUMMER CORSETS; also, 2004 low-priced Corects. She has received, also, best PARIS WERLY CORSETS.



PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9, 1864.

CURTAIN GOODS.

E. WALRAVEN,

CEUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARBYL.

MASONIC HALL,

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

CURTAINS,

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF

CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY.

612 CHESTNUT STREET,

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' FURNISHING GOODS.

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

MINTIRE & BROTHER,

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

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.

DRUGS.

N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS.

MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at myl4-8m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

No. 119 MARKET STREET,

Between PRONT and SECOND Streets.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GE-NERAL STOREKEEPERS

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental.

ALSO, DEALERS IN

\* MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

MADE BY

TAILORS,

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

myl4-5m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

Will, from this date, sell

rate prices. Terms net cash.

Sold at reasonable prices.

Justice to Chambersburg-Letter from Col. A. K. McClure. CHAMBERSHURG, August 4, 1864.
To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Your no more generous than just words at the public meeting in Philadelphia yesterday, vindi-

cating our people from the malignant aspersions eived in so many quarters, made us eel that there are still a few who will not add calumny to our desolation and want. That a paper controlled by Horace Greeley—a name hitherto associated with good and generous deeds—should persistently shut out the truth, and add systematic defamation to our misfortunes, has astounded its many old patrons in this section of the State. That ny circumstances, surprised no one. I am at a loss to discriminate between the fiendish spirit of the Tribune and Herald, in their notices of our calamity,

the Satanic Herald should defame and faisify, u and that of General McCausland, who applied the torch, and invited his command to arson and robbery.

I believe that the Bulletin of your city does not mean to falsify respecting the people of Chambors-burg; but it does so in a manner that is utterly in-

xcusable when it alleges that Captain Hancock's summons for voluntary aid was answered by less han one hundred of the thousands of able-bodied nen who that night remained within the district he commanded." It declares what is wholly false. Every man who could get a blouse entered com-pany organizations that night, went out on duty, and remained on duty until ordered back; and more han two thirds of the other citizens had their arms ind ammunition ready, and waited in squads to join in the defence of the town until after midnight, when it was ascertained that the enemy had not advanced, and could not reach here that night. They were then notified of the fact and they retired. Equally unjust is the statement of the Bulletin that from Chambersburg to Harrisburg "were observed evidences of fright, if not of cowardice which were disgraceful to the people and humiliating to the loyal stranger who witnessed the exciting scenes." The people referred to were farmers who were ordered away with their stock, as in no nanner could the rebel cause be so well served as to allow them to capture our horses and cattle. That carmers ordered North with stock, without knowing where or in what numbers the foe was appearing should be anxious for their safety, is most natural, and the writer who censures them reflects but little. does not care to be truthful or just. We have had three invasions in Franklin county, and each has given us about the same amount of theoretical valor from city editors. It seems to be

the ambition of many to ridicule the long-suffering and plundered people of the border, because they do not keep their stock to be stolen by rebels, and fight rebel armies which have driven our armies in onfusion before they reached us. I lost ten horses in 1862, and I don't see that it would have been a valiant or profitable act, had it been in my power, to save them. Last week I lost my residence, barn, office, and all their contents, and I doubt whether it would have benefitted any one had I joined other citizens of Chambersburg to fight, certainly four to one, an organized and merciless foe, and been murdered, as we all pretty certainly must

In 1862, Stuart made his raid through the town, while McClellan lay on the river, and with a strong force, within twenty miles of us. Although an army of 100,000 men could not guard the Potomac, litizens were expected to be ready, in force, just a the particular point and time the rebels should attack. Had all the able-bodied men of Franklin county been under arms in Chambersburg, when Mc-Causland approached, they might have been equal important points? While McCausland was march LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., ing on Chambersburg, two other rebel columns had town, and another towards Leitersburg. Who was to defend against all these? Hunter, Wright, and Averill did not seem able to do it; and is it reasonable to expect that citizens should do it? It may be deemed a very easy matter by a city editor, who is never disturbed by the thunder of rebel cannon, and who can always feel that his wife and little ones are safe from a brutal foe, but when it is once done I 1035 CHESTNUT STREET. shall be glad to hear the particulars. at Winchester, with a force of 12,000 men, well for-

tified. His command was defeated and driven across the Potomac, through and north of this place, and, after the military had retreated beyond us, we were persistently consured and defamed for not resisting what an organized srmy had failed to resist. Was it just? In 1864 Gen. Crooks is defeated at Winchester, and his forces driven across the Potomac. The rebels advance in three columns into the Cumberland ter retires down the Potomac. They confess their nized armies, and yet we are termed cowards because the citizens do not cover every point, and put to flight the rebel armies, from which our own have the outskirts of the town, at the western toll-gate;

I was in Chambersburg until the rebels were on was engaged for twenty-four hours before in providing for our safety, and I do not hesitate to declare that never did a people show more determination to defend the town, if defence should be deemed at all possible. General Couch was troopless, by no fault of his own; Averill, who was under Hunter, did not retire from and five hundred citizens and less than one hundred troops would have been our defensive force against 3,000 flends, under McCausland, well armed, organized, and supported by artillery. Would it have been wise? How, then, is General Couch to blame,

even so; and in justice to a people who have man-fully borne their share of the burdens of the war, and incalculable personal privations and losses besides, I must ask a place in your columns for this Very truly yours,
A. K. McClure.

The Destruction of Chambersburg. OF THE TOWN WAS SAVED. CHANBERSBURG, August 4, 1864. History repeats itself wonderfully in the Cumberland Valley, at least so far as rebel cavalry advances and citizen cavalry retreats are concerned. For the last few weeks a vague fear took possession of the citizens that "our mutual friends," the rebels, would again pay their respects to the town and the denizens thereof. No reason was assigned for their apprehensions, but they persisted in their belief of the approach of the enemy. A few of the noved their goods weeks since to laces of safety, and subsequent events have proved, f not their foresight, at least their prudence and wisdom. On last Friday afternoon the first definite report of the rebel advance was re-ceived. Scouts coming in reported the ene-my advancing, via Mercersburg, and hasten-ing onward. At this intelligence the usual stampede of farmers, contrabands, and stock ensued. Horses, (with riders, it must be confessed,) wagons, contrabands filled the road in confusion indescringaged in packing their valuables, and storing enough to know of its departure at five o'clock.

and Valley Railroad, running extra trains, carried down goods for many of the merchants. Friday down goods for many of the indicatine. Fritting night the excitement was at its height; Averill's baggage-train passed through at a rate of speed that betokened no little danger. It was now evident that the town was given up. General Goods pared restlessly up and down in front of his honse, and, in answer to the appeals of the citizens, stated that he was unable to do anything. "I have not a man at my disposal." At three o'clock A. M. the train which had been fired up all night left Chambersburg, having on board the General, his staff, to gether with those citizens who were fortunate The rebel advance appeared on New England Hill, to the west of Chambersburg. Their advance ruard was met here by Lieutenant Underhill, with guard was met here by Lieutenant Underhill, with a squad of thirty-five men and one gun. The effect produced upon the rebels by this little band shows what indomitable bravery and "pluck" will do. The rebels advanced in perfect abandon style, yelling, joking, and laughing. At the first "blizzard" from the Lieutenant it was ludicrous to see their fright and discomfiture. They fied pell-mell back to the main body, and when these again advanced Lieut. Underhill (all honor to him!) again opened on them, and actually with his handful of men held the whole rebel column (two thousand strong) at hay for one hour, killing and wounding several. The Lieutenant only withdrew his men when a messenger arrived from General Averill a piece and threw several shells over the town. To many of the citizens the peculiar whizzing of these shells was the first intimation of the proximity of the part of the town on an eminence, and a fine target for the rebel cannoniers. A sick had in this house hearing the firing had arisen from his bed and raised the window. Just at this time the shot took out the sash two feet above his head. The shell penetrated into the next bed-room and there exploded. That this was an intentional shot is attested by a rebel cannonier, who, afterwards entering the town, seemed greatly surprised that the window was struck. "I did'nt shoot for thar," he said, "I aimed lower down, and it's queer, too, as I can handle that old long-tom jes like a rifle." The advance into the town was one of the most systematized.

movements imaginable. A body took pessession of each street and alley, and regularly advanced. The command was sent along the line to advance a certain distance and then halt. The clear-ringing "forward" echoed from one end of the town to the other. Twenty paces at a time was their distance, and then again "forward" ran along the line. Simultaneously they came out on the principal street. The sight of those men pouring out from the streets and alleys, not as two years ago, on a wild charge, but creeping silently forth, each man with his car-bine unslung, and leaning forward on his horse like the wild Camanche, will never be forgotten by those The rebels McOausland and Gilmor led the colnessed it. umn up Market street. The notorious Harry Gil-mor, of Gunpowder-bridge fame, immediately rode up opposite the Court House and inquired, with his

peculiar propunciation, "Whar's the Masser 7" He was informed that the Mayor had left town. He then asked to see some prominent citizens. Dr. Richards, and Messrs. McClellan and Sharp were standing near by, conversing with their rebel sur-geon, Dr. Budd, formerly a friend of Dr. Richards in Baltimore. Gilmor coming up, demanded "onw hundred thousand dollars in gold, or its equivalent five hundred thousand in greenbacks," to be delivered to them instanter. To comply with this demand was, of course, actually impossible. Dr. Richards informed Gilmor that such was the case, that the money had been removed from the banks, asked for. The rebel then told the gentlemen to consider themselves under arrest, called a guard, and cried out, "We'll burn your d—d town anyhow, and send you to Libby." When the guard approached, Dr. Richards informed the rebel brigand that at one time he thought he (Gilmor) was a gentleman, but now his opinion was somewhat hanged. This evidently hurt the rebel, as he apologized for putting them under guard, by saying, "that it was their custom with all citizens." - The rebel surgeon now interfered for them and addresse

Gilmor: "Major, Pll take care of these gentlemen. Gilmor, will you take the responsibility of bringing these "I will, if I have to bring them on my back. All The chivalric Major then rode off. Dr. Budd went directly to the court-house to have the gentle-men released from arrest, and returned soon to tell them they were free; "but," said he, "they will burn your fourn," and, bending down his head, he

wept like a child. THE BURNING OF THE TOWN. The order for the burning of the town was given by General McCausland at nine o'clock, and fifteen minutes afterwards flames were leaping from the windows of the houses in the Diamond. The rebels, breaking into the drug stores, procured turpentine, and making fireballs, threw them into the ouses indiscriminately. The men were sent around in squads, plundering and burning every house they saw fit to enter. Very often these men obtained considerable sums of money from the wealthier citizens to protect their property. Their promises were ample until the money was in their hands, but after it was received they entirely disregarded them. One of these squads, entering a house, gave the inmates five minutes to remove their effection deluging the floor with turpentine and igniting it. The scene at 10 o'clock was indescribable. Nearly the whole town was one roaring mass of fire. So intense was the heat, it was impossible even to walk through the Diamond—a large open space in the centre of the town. The flames from either side of the streets met each other, forming an arch of fire above which the black smoke rolled in thick and heavy volumes, obscuring the heavens. Houseless and homeless women and children fleeing, and the oaths of the maddened rebels, completes this picture of horrors, a scene that will never be forgotten by the citizens of Chambersburg. Nothing, comparatively, was saved—an old painting, the family Bible. a change of clothing, that was all. No time was allowed for the removal of the furniture, or even trunks of clothing. Seventy planes in the different houses, in one street, were burned. The terror of the scene appalled even the rebels. Although the reater part went into the work with fiendish delight, some were greatly affected, and many a strong man shed tears. When the fire commenced a rebel colonel, riding up to a burning building, threw into the fire a paper, saying: "There goes my sion; it may cost me my life, but I can't, stand this.

stand this."

HOW THE SOUTHERN PORTION OF THE TOWN WAS SAVED.

Amidst the general apathy of the citizens, it is refreshing to point out instances of individual bravery. Through the exertions of one gentleman the whole southern portion of the town was saved. After the flames had attained sufficient headway in other parts, the executive officers of General McCausland rode to the south of the town to see to the work of destruction there-Dismounting at a crossing, they were courteously met by Dr. B. Rush Senseney, and invited into his residence to take a glass of wine. They gladly accepted his invitation, and, entering the house, im-bibed freely. Whether the wine in question was specially adapted for the occasion or not, I am unable to say, but certain it is that it had a remarkable effect upon the rebel officers. They became remarkably communicative, and disclosed to the Doctor their entire plans, &c., of their raid. Having left, by request, their autographs on a sliest of paper, they departed. No sooner had the door closed behind them than the Doctor wrote above order from Gen. McCausland to spare the southern portion of the town. Armed with the "Special Order No. 14," the Doctor started out in time to see Order No. 14," the Doctor started out in the to see a squad of rebels firing the buildings in the square above. Presenting the document, the officer in charge at once desisted. It was judicrous to see the rebels working upon the hand engines to save the south of the town, "by Special Order No. 14 of Gen." McCausland." The Doctor evidently has faith in the old maxim. "The and justifies the means." This the old maxim. "The end justifies the means." This

tiring from the town, captured two of them, with their horses and equipments. The men were sent immediately down to Harrisburg. The rebel major who was killed shortly after the evacuation of the town by the citizens, and who was reported as the Independent Maryland Battalion. It is rather inappropriate to head this letter with

Chambersburg. The town proper is numbered among the have beens. No one can realize the destruction until he has seen it. The newspapers sta ted that two hundred and seventy houses had been burned in Chainbersburg. This gives an incocrect idea of the whole affair. I need only say that, sitting, as I now do, in a house overlooking the scene, the whole town, with the exception of the houses in the south, is one mass of ruins. Charred, blackened, dreary walls are all that now remain of the oncebeautiful Chambersburg. The fire is yet smoulder-ing in the cellars, and when night shrouds the ruins been wise? How, then, is General Couch to blame, and the people of Chambersburg to be justly consured?

It is strange, indeed, that such facts and explanations must be given to an intelligent press; but it is even so; and in justice to a people who have manifely in the course of the course of this horrible outrage against humanity and civilization.

The Ontonagon Copper Mines.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ONTONAGON, Mich., July 29, 1864.

Having seen in your paper of the 20th an account of the iron mines at Marquette, Michigan, I thought that a short description of the copper mines in this vicinity might not prove uninteresting to some of your readers. vicinity might not prove uninteresting to some of your readers.

On leaving Marquette we steam westward some seventy miles to Portage Lake, and here we find the town of Houghton, the county seat of Houghton county, Michigan, jourteen miles from Lake Superior. The settlement of this place was commenced in 1854, but it was incorporated as a village in 1861. The population in 1860 was estimated at \$3,000. Houghton is built upon a hill rising some three hundred feet from the lake, and here are situated the Isle Royale, Huron, and Grand Portage mines. nied the Isle Royale, Huron, and Grand Portage mines.

On the other side of the lake, and directly opposite Houghton, is the town of Hancock, connected with the former by a steam ferry. This place was first laid out in 1858, and now contains about 4,000 inhabitants, its rise and prosperity keeping pace with the developments of copper, with which the country abounds. It is situated on a hill rising some six hundred feet from Portage Lake, and on top of this are the Quincy, Pewabic, Frankiln, and Hancock mines, now in active operation, and giving employment to several thousand men.

A few weeks ago, while I was at Hancock, a mass of native copper was taken from the Pewabic mine weighing eight tons, and valued at \$7,500. Here, also, are situated the "Portage Lake" Smelting Works, where the metal is run into bars suitable for transportation, and thence, during the season of navigation, shipped to the Eastern markets. The shipment of copper from the Portage Lake district for the year 1862 was 4,288 tons.

Leaving Portage, on the way to Ontonagon, our next stopping; place is Copper Harbor—population about 250. Here are the Clarke, Star, Mandan, and Michigan mines.

Leaving this place we pass Eagle Harbor and

about 250. Here are the Clarke, Star, Mandan, and Michigan mines.

Leaving this place we pass Eagle Harbor and Eagle river. These settlements number about 300 people cach, and near them are situated the Copper Falls, Pittsburg and Boston, Amygdaloid, and Pennsylvania mines. Steaming along some sixty miles further we arrive at the town of Ontonagon. This place is situated at the mouth of the Ontonagon river, and on the southern shore of Lake Superior, one hundred and sixty miles from the head of the same. Here is a fine hotel—the "Bigelow House," some twelve or thirteen stores, and twelve hundred inhabitants. some twelve or thirteen stores, and twelve hundred inhabitants.

In the country, fifteen miles back from Ontonagon, are situated the copper mines of this district. The most noted are the "Minnesota," "National," "Rockland," and "Caledonia,"
The copper is found in a ridge of tills some ninety miles in length, running along Keweenaw Point, from northeast to southwest.

It is generally reached by shafts, and some of these are of great depth, the bottom of the Minnesota mine being 1,800 feet from the surface.

The mineral is found either in masses, or in what is called "stamp work." This term is applied to copuer scattered throughout the rock in tine grains, so that to procure the metal, this rook, after being blasted, is passed under heavy iron stamps, weighing 900 pounds, by which it is reduced to a powder. After this it falls, into troughs, through which streams of water are running; these carry off the powdered rock, while the copper being of a greater specific gravity, remains at the bottom of the trough in grains of the size of a pear and smaller, and is then packed in barrels for transportation. The mass copper is taken to a smelting furiace and cast into bars or pigs.

The first mine opened on Lake Superior was the copper is taken to a smelting furnace and cast into bars or pigs.

The first mine opened on Lake Superior was the Minnesota mine. Operations were commenced in 1845 and 1846, and it is said that the first large mass of native copper was discovered in a pit dug by the Indians; it weighed six and a half tons.

The St. Mary Canal, around the rapids of the same name, at the eastern extremity of this lake, large proportions, the aggregate value of the productions from 1845 to 1862 inclusive being estimated at \$22,000.000.

Until 1860 no copper was smelted this side of Detroit. Since then the "Portage Lake Company" have creeted a large smelting works at Hancock, Houghton county, Michigan.

There are very few copper mines in this vicinity but what contain rich beds of the metal, and no company has ever assessed its stockholders to the full value of their stock. The par value is \$25, and generally the subscription price is one dollar and a half of two dollars, and then an assessment of one or two dollars, and then an assessment of one or two dollars is made, until copper enough is mined to pay expenses.

The weather here is delightful, seldom warm, and in the evening we always have a fine breeze from the lake. The fishing is excellent—trout, pickerel, and white fish abound, while the woods furnish great numbers of pigeons for the sportsmen; altogether, this is a most delightful place in which to pass away the summer. We have two or three Philadelphians here, en route for St. Paul via Superior City; but, as a general thing, few persons come here from your place.

Returning bin hear the spot where our regiment was deployed in lies of adtrawiners, and about three-quarter of an hour atter they had commenced to beharyly engaged with the conemy, and going, as then conceived, to the rear, in compliance with sevious erders, I entered the rear of the morning, and from which we emerged about and hour before. I had proceeded about thirty roses under a heavychel fire of musketry and cuttiliery from the Atlias side, and a strategier following a strength of the morning, and from which we emerged about and hour before. I had proceeded about thirty roses under a heavychel fire of musketry and cuttiliery from the Atlias side, and a strategier following a strategy of the side of the woods about five roses to my right, remarked it was, safer, there, by wap of diverting any attention. I chiefer a strategy of the side of the woods about five roses to into a first side of the side of the woods, as beheld a wounded man, whose name is George Rholds, of the 15th lows, 4th Division, 17th Army Crps; and a short distance from him and my my compared the woods, as beheld a wounded man, whose name is George Rholds, of the 15th lows, 4th Division, 17th Army Crps; and a short distance from him and my my compared the my right. The same and the side of the side

An officer this Army of the Tennessee, of which

cates the subject facts and circumstances con-

nati Commerci. They will be read with deep in-

partner mound carry the things, as they would myself... At this stage of the proceedings a streggiegeme along, and one that we had seen before, and said that he belonged either to the stind of the highly myself... At this stage of the proceedings a streggiegeme along, and one that we had seen before, and said that he belonged either to the stind the highly myself. The first thing we examined the highly myself. The first thing we examined the highly and the more winesses the belonged that highly highly myself. The first thing we examined when the said of the said on opening it saw the gold when the said of piece, or medal; opening another spartness we saw a roll of bills, which our new-comer finstantly grabbed, as he said, to ascertain the contents. Unfolding them, as hear as I can recollect, I saw the forementioned bills. As soon as his eye cangin tisgling to the large bills he separated them from the smaller ones, and then made the following disbolical proposition, to wit: Boys, let us equally divide the spoils and say nothing about it. We positively and in the strongest torns refused to be accomplices in such an internal scheme. He than kept dollars in issually myself the same stage of the high which we wastely course toward the winds of cold, and dould have wished that in his escape he had met with the same fate as he whom sacred. With informs us, "He burst seinner and all his bowels guaded out." Leaving the guilty outprits with the Iruits of his distardly act, I would remark that, fearing capture every moment, and the importance of the General's rescue, was the reason of our not continuing a critical examination of the remaining contents, and, making all speed, we proceeded in the direction I entered the woods an hour of more before. Emerging from the woods, we bore to the southwest, in which direction we saw wagon trains and ambulances. The first ambulance to which we made known our mission refused to go, I recommend the same highest the moutain of the danger we were not carrying his body out of the mobili

The Proposed Cession of Sardinia to France.

The Popolo d'Ilalia, of July 2d, has an article on this subject, denouncing the treatment which the island has always received from the central Government at Turin, and calling attention to the policy of Count Cavour, which at one time was favorable to the sale of Sardinia, provided advantageous terms could be obtained. After the death of Cavour, the Popolo says:

could be obtained. After the death of 'Cavour, the Popolo says:

"There was a silence as to Sardinia, but Bonaparte III. silently conspires, and does not give up a fixed idea. When Baron Ricasoli pronounced the noble worldshat Italy has territories to recover, not provinces to sell; he had decreed his own fall. He fell mysteriously, after Ratazzi had returned from a meeting at the Tuilleries. Hence silence again. Now-the sellers of Savoy and Nice are in power. What scruple can Signor Minghetti and Viscount Venosta have to barter Sardinia? Is Sardinia not a terror to the Camorristi, and to rogues, real or believed to be such, who are sent there? Are not these our rulers the propounders of an alliance with Bonaparte at any cost? Who would only go to Rome with his consent? The little granite rock of Caprera, the modest retreat dear to Garibaidi, is it not a part of Sardinia? And that something is being plotted, we see clearly by the newspapers. In '59 a paper at Tutra and Bianchi Giovansi were the first to announce, as an excellent affair, the cession of Sardinia. Now it is a paper of Cherbourg which again brings the question into the field." paper of Cherbourg which again brings the question into the field."

The same paper calls the earnest attention of Italians to the following communication, which appeared in the Unita Italians of the 28th of June:

"Rumors of war and of the cession of Sardinia are regaining credit. The first are natural consequence of the negative result of the London Conterence; the second always reappear whenever the question of Rome revives, with which it appears to have an indiscoluble connection. The daily official papers pretend to deny this last, but their depial can have no effect in changing the inevitable condition of things, by which it is known that the monatchy, not choosing to obtain Rome by the revolutionary initiative, by which it fears it may be morally overwhelmed, and yet not being able to renounce it without renouncing a great part of the acquisitions made since 1860, has nothing else in its power than to give full execution to the contract at Plombieres, in which Rome is the exchange for Sardinia, as Lombardy then was for Nice and Savoy. The Government having hitherto fought in vain to get out of these terrible straits, after having seen all its proposals rejected, prepares to fulfil the contract, and is taking its precautions to cause the bitter pill to be swallowed by the Its-

KUROPKAN NOTES.

THE VIOTOI VIA CROSS.—Lieutenant Pitcher, of the 4th Punjan. Infantry, has received the Victoria Cross for his gallant conduct during the operations at Umbeyh, on the northwestern frontier of India. The following is the official account of his services: Lieuten; but Henry William Pitcher, adjutant 4th Punjan. Infantry, for the daring and gallant manner, in which, in the course of the recent operations against the frontier tribes, on the 30th of October, 1863, he led a party of his regiment to recepture the Crag Picket, after its garfisch had been driven in by the enemy, on which occasion sixty of them were kille d in desperate hand-to-hand fighting. From the nature of the approach to the top of the Crag among the large rocks one or two men only could advance at tone time; "and while I ascended one path," rel wiss Major Keyes, ommanding the lat Punjand In finatry. I directed Lieutenant Fosbery, of the late 4th European Regiment, to push up another at the head of a few men. He led this party wit. In the greatest coolness and intrepidity, and was the tirst man to gain the top of the Crag on his side o." the attack. Lieut. Pitcher, equally cool and darin's, led a party of men up to the last rock, until he was knocked down and stunned by a large stone thrown from above, within a few yards of him." Lieut. Pin her also displayed great gallantry in leading on apa. try of his regiment to endeavor to recover the Crag. Ploket when it again fell into the enemy's hands on the 18th of November, as related in the following extract from Major Keyes' report of the 16th of that month: "The duty of leading the first charge' devolved upon Lieut. Pitcher, and I beg to bring to the special notice of the brigader general commant to the admirable manner in which he performed twis important, the was by many yards the for-smost of his party, and the gallant bearing of this excellent young officer was the admiration of all spectators. It is impossible to say too much, or to overrate his services on this occasion. Lieutenant Pitcher.

severely wounded, and was obliged to be carried back."

A JURY DOUBTING A PRISONER'S CONFESSION.—At the Bewes Assizes, England, on the 2th of July, anold woman, named White, was indicted for mailciously setting free to a dwelling house, at Palborough, on the 16th of May. The theory for the prosecution was, that the act arcescout of revenge. There was some circumstantial evidence, and a litboy-spoke of seeing the woman on the night in question going towards the house a short time before the fire broke out. But the main plece of evidence was an alleged confession by the prisoner: in the gaol, to the prosecutor, in the presence of the Superintendent of Police, who took it down at the time, and both of whom swore to it. The confession was, that she hoped he would do all he could for her, and that he would forgive her—that she did it without a thought. Mr. Ribton, for the defence, ascribed this confession to the influence of terror and apprehension operating upon the mind of the prisoner, and leading her to avail herself of any means of escape. The jury, during the progress of the learned counsel's address, influented that, they had made up their minds. The learned Judge sald it would be better for them to hear the case out. The jury still hesitated, and then said that they were all of opinion in favor of the prisoner. The learned Judge observed that he thought that, upon the whole, was the safer verdict, as the only evidence against her consisted upon the supposed confession, which was evidently made while she was in such a "pucker" of anxiety and alarm that it would probably be unsafe to rely upon it so far as to convict her upon it. The verdict of not guilty was then taken, and the prisoner was discharged.

Liadies' Draeses And War Paint.—The case "Levy vs. Bartlett," heard in the Sheriff's Court,

then taken, and the prisoner was discharged.

LADIES' DRESSES AND WAT PAINT.—The case
"Levy vs. Bartlett," heard in the Sheriff's Court,
London, on July 16th, was an action to recover £2,
the value of a dress, alleged to have been damsged
by some paint in defendant's shop. It appeared
that the plaintiff went to the shop of the defendant,
a cheekemonger, and on entering her dress swett
against the newly-painted door-post. A shopman
called, "Mind the paint." Thereupon she caused
herself to be painted upon the other side. There
was no written notice up that the paint was wet.
His Honor censured the defendant, who was bound
to keep his shop so that no harm could come to his
customers entering for a lawful purpose. The plea
that the plaintiff's orinoline was exceedingly large
was a bad plea. She might reply she was entitled
to follow the prevailing lashion. If a tradesman
wishes to protect himself particularly, he ought to
put up a notice, "No ladies with large crinolines
served in this shop." Verdict for plaintiff, with
costs.

GABRALDIAND FRANCOIS VICTOR Hugo.—M.

served in this shop. Yestott for plaintin, what costs:

GARIBALDI AND FRANCOIS VICTOR HUGO.—M.
Francois Victor Hugo, having dedicated to General Garibaldi, the thirteenth volume of his masterly translation of Shakspeare, has recently received from the Italian hero the following letter: "My young friend. The Victor Hugos have always a right to do what they like with my name, for they never will use, it but for a good purpose. At all events, I can only accept your dedication as a vow that we make together for the liberty of our two countries, and for the alliance with that mighty people which may be one of the lights of civilization when it shall remember that it kindled the flame which you have made to shine anew, and which is named—William Shakspeare. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself.

G: GARIBALDI.

June

August

Good

Good

Government

Garibaldi. The Victor Hugo flame and yourself.

G: GARIBALDI.

Good pro named—William Shakspeare. I shake hands with your illustrious father and yourself.

Monsieur Francois Victor Hugo, Guernsey."

The Reported Sea Fight of Jersey has now been accrtained. A party of friends was made up at St. Heliers, Jersey, for a land excursion around the island. One of the number, however, ultimately declined to go. When the excursionists reached Gorey, they jecosely sent him a telegram stating that he had lost a great treat by remaining behind, as they had witnessed a magnificent fight between the Kearsarge and Florida. They added that the Kearsarge and Florida. They added that the Kearsarge and Florida. They added that the Kearsarge and Florida was off the Minquies, waiting to renew the contest. This telegram was shown to two or three persons, and the engineer of the steamer Wonder heard, one of them speak Eabaut it just as the vessel was leaving for Southampton on Wednesday evening. When he mentioned the circumstance on board the Wonder some of the more imaginative passengers at once fancied they had heard distant firing during the day."

INGEMIOUS ROBEREY.—A young and stylishly attired Italian woman, named Peretta, has just been tried by the Tribunal of Correctional Police for robbing several Paris jewellers in an ingenious manner. She had visited different shops under the pretext of buying, but had never purchased anything, and, after each inspection, one or more valuable articles were missed. At last she was brought back to the shop and searched, but nothing was found upon her; but the jeweller, when informed of the negative result, directed the attention of the scarcher in another direction. The young woman possessed a luxurlant head of black hair, formed into thick plaited knots, in the folds of which the rings or other articles taken were adroitly thrust and concealed. The jeweller in question had been put upon his guard against a female of her description, and en closely watching her he observed that she occasionally put her hand to her head. Two missing rings were found in her hair, Monsieur Francois Victor Hugo, Guernsey.

more than those of other years.

Relios of the Alabama.—A Dieppe paper informs us that the English-built yacht, the Pearl, now belonging to a French gentleman, has come into that port, and is amusing the sea-side visitors by exhibiting a number of relies from the Alabama, picked up after the action, of which the Pearl was in part also a spectator. Among these objects saved is a curious note-book, belonging to one of the seamen, and containing, doubtless for his own interests in the way of prize-money, a complete list of all the vessels destroyed or captured by the Alabama. The list begins on the 5th of September, 1862, and closes on the 27th of April, 1864; and curiously enough, enumerates just 65 captures, and curiously enough, enumerates just 65 captures, answering to the number of Captain Semmes' chronometers. Seven vessels are named as ransomed, 47 as burnt, and 10 as sold; and the work of destruction is estimated at a million sterling.

The Neapolitan Bourbons.—The environs of

meters. Soven vessels are named as ransomed, at as burnt, and 10 as sold; and the work of destruction is estimated at a million sterling.

The Nyapolitan Bourbons.—The environs of Albano are certainly enchanting, and they are not rendered the less so by the occasional unexpected appearance of the young Queen of Naples at some picturesque turn in an Hex avenue, scated gracefully on her beautiful gray thoroughbred, and wearing an admirably fitting gray habit, a remarkably spicy pork-pic hai, and her glossy hair, in a Spanishnet, descending to an audacious length down her slim back. The Queen Dowager and her younger children fill a family carriage, and the Marchess Statella follows in a second carriage. The King drives about alone a good deal in a low one-horse carriage, but his uncle, the Counto Trepani, has his lofty phaeton—generally full, of lasies. The Count of Trant, with his Bayarian bride, tears along in a pony chaise drawn-by a pair eddiminative but spirited animals; and the Count of Caserta affects a tall Mecklenburg saddle-horse.—Letter from Rome.

The Jesuits' chapel in the Rue de Sevres, Parls, was on July 19th the scene of a fatal accident. Some workmen were engaged in removing a ladder which they had been using in the repair of the building, but finding it heavier than they expected, they let it slip from their hold, and in falling it struck the head of the Countess de Polignac, who was attending mass. The blow was so violent that the lady died shortly after in the reception room of the establishment, to which she was conveyed. The Sphinx is 52 metres long, 10 wide, draws 4.40 metres water, and carriers a 300-pounder and two 70-pounders. The constructor fiatters himself that this vessel can resist any shot at any distance, while no walls or ships will be able to stand against her 300-pound shot.

Gold in Wales.—In cutting what is called a "lobby," or entrance to an adit, in the works of the Weish Gold Mining Company, an ancient gutter was intersected, and from the diluvium with which this gutter was be expected from them.

STEEL ARMOR.—In the official testing of some armor plating in Portchester creek, on July 18th, a very unexpected success was attained with a steel plate, manufactured by Messrs. C. Cammell & Oo., of Sheffield, which is likely to revolutionize the whole theory of armor for vessels or forts. It was of 4½ inches, and received on its surface 12 shots without any damage; the first instance, it was

after having seen all its proposals rejected, prepares to fulfil the contract, and is taking its precautions to cause the bitter pill to be swallowed by the Italians in a moment of discomfort and of surprise. I do not speak without reason. A friend who has recently returned from Sardinia told me to-day, with evident alarm, how they are gradually removing from the island, on one pretext or another, all the Sardinia Soldiers and the Sardinian simprogati (men in civil employment under Government.) I believe that the press, which has once already caused this wicked treachery to fall and be postponed, cannot too soon raise its voice against this reward. I, therefore, candidly relate to you the things I have heard. Italians, be on your guard. Sardinia is not harpy about its present state; it has a consciousness of its sorrows, of its rights, and of its adults. But Sardinia has a population of 500,000 inhabitants, on a surface superior by a seventh to populous and rield. Lombardy, and France can send in the sland. If they were let alone they might make conditions with death, like their anotent fathors, but overcome by numbers they must fall. Italians of the other provinces, will you abandon them I istinot enough that Nice and Corsice are lost, to regain which some day our grandsoms will have to take arms; but must, Sardinia also?

The Paest hears from a correspondent in Naples that "a great number of emissaries of Murat are going about in Naples insinuating themselves into families, and seeking by every art to capitvate the base been attacked and pundered by the natives, and it is not hard to see the search of the continuity seeking by every art to capitvate the continuity of the formally denies the recenting monastic life.

A new railway from Spain into France, passing by a series of supendous tunnels through the moundaints of the proposal part of late so often put forward, that he has been attacked and pundered by the natives, and string of the full proposal part of the continuity of the formal part of the formal pa

FOUR CENTS. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. Philadelphia Banks yesterday as compared wit

57, 224, 456

The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during 1963 and 1864:

Gold opened yesterday firm at 259%, and afterwards advanced to 260 at 11 o'clock. A reaction took place at noon, and there were sales reported

dvance. The '81 loan sold up to 106%, the 7-30 (Aug. end.) to 107%, and the 5-20s to 109%; \$1,000 one year certificates sold at 941/2. The sale of the new 7-30 loan was quite large yesterday, and there is a good prospect of a long continuance of large sales. The stock market was generally more active at improving prices. Company bonds of the better class were much sought after. Schuylkill Navigation 6s of '82 were firm at 93; Eimira Chattel 5s at 78; Pennsylvania Rallroad first mortgage at 125, and Philadelphia and Sunbury 78 at 112. Pittsburg coupon 5s sold at 79, Alleghany Company ditto at 80, and Alleghany Valley 7s at 105. A lot of New so, and Alleghamy Valley 78 at 105. A 10t of New Jersty State 6s of '80 sold at 112%. Our own State and city securities were not much inquired after. The share list presents no important changes. Reading advanced to 68%; Pennsylvania Railroad was steady at 72; Catawissa preferred at 40; Little Schuylkill at 48%; Minehill at 62; and Philadelphia and Eric at 33%; North Pennsylvania Railroad stall at 2 and dynamos of 1

sold at 33, an advance of 1. Canal stocks were dull and tending downward. Wyoming Valley sold at 88, a decline of 2, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 40, no change. The only sale of Coal stocks was Fulton at 8%, a lectine of ¼. Bank shades are dull and there is very little doing. 133 was bid for Philadelphia, 58% for Farmers' and Mechanics', 100 for Southwark, 47 for Girard, 27% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 54 for City, and 47 for Consolidation.

There is no material change to notice in Oil shares Producing stocks are in fair demand, and selling at City Passenger Railway shares are dull, and there is very little doing. Quotations are nominal.

There is no change to notice in the money market, and therates are without change. Capital is plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. Best paper is selling at from 7% up to 9 per cent. The following were the closing quotations, at four o'clock, for some of the mining and oil stocks:

 O'clock, for some of the mining and oil stocks:
 Bid.
 Ask.

 Fulton Coal.
 Bid.
 4sk.
 Pa Petroleum Co.
 3

 Big Mountain.
 7%
 S.
 Perry Oil.
 5%
 2%

 Green Mountain.
 6%
 6½
 Keystone Oil.
 2%
 2%

 Green Mountain.
 6%
 6½
 Keystone Oil.
 2%
 2%

 N. Carbonbale.
 2½
 5½
 Venango Oil.
 2%
 1

 New Creek Coal.
 1½
 Union Oil.
 2%
 2½

 Feeder Dam Coal.
 1½
 Union Oil.
 2%
 2½

 Amer Kaolim.
 2½
 3
 Howe's Eddy Oil.
 2

 Etna Mining.
 13
 14
 Howe's Eddy Oil.
 2

 Etna Mining.
 13
 14
 Butler Coal.
 20

 Marquette Min.
 2
 12
 Denemore Oil.
 7½
 7½

 Conn Mining.
 12
 MacEtheny Oil.
 6
 6

 Marguette Min.
 2
 2%
 2%
 2½

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Aug. 8, 1864. BEFORE BOARDS.

169 Sch Nav. lots pref. 40 | 10000 U S 5-20 bonds ... 108% 5800 do 6s, 1882 lots . 93 | 500 U S coup. 6s, 1881 . 108% 500 do ... 108% 500 do ... 108% 100 Beading R ... 68% | 100 Alleg v Go cp. 5s . 80 | 200 McClintock Uil ... 4.94

SECOND BOARD. APTER BOARDS.

100 Little Sch R. 46½ 250 Dalzell. b5.
46 Mt Carbon R. 50 200 McEthenny
100 North Penna R D50 33½ 100 Mceaning.
4 Penna R. 72 100 do.
100 U S 7 30s aug and 107½ 150 Dalzell. b5.
60 Kentucky Bk 249 111 100 do.
410 McClintock 10ts 4 94 500 do. b50.
100 Noble & Del. 13% 300 Reading. b30.
2000 U S 5-20s. 109½ 20 do. b3.
2000 U S 5-20s. 103½ 200 do. b3.
10 Academy Masic 47½ 200 McClintock.
100 Dalzell. 7½ 100 Dalzell. b3. AFTER BOARDS.

CLOSING PRICES. Drexel & Co. quote:

Railway Company have declared a quarterly divi-dend of two per cent. for the quarter ending June 20; to be paid to the stockholders August 25th, and the transfer of stock will be stopped from the 18th to the 25th insts. The Union Petroleum Company have declared a monthly dividend of 2 per centum on the capital The First National Bank of Fairhaven, Mass.; The First Mandal Dana of Fairnayen, Mass: capital, \$240,000; George F. Tripp, president; Reu-ben Nye, chashier. Second National Bank of Galenburg, III.; capital, \$50,000; David Sanborn, president; Albert C. Reed, cashier. First National Bank

f Mount Pleasant, Ohio ; capital, \$50,000 ; William Price, president; John Burns, cashier, have been established since 30th of July. General Banks has forbidden the traffic in gold in his department, except upon the condition that the purchaser deposit the gold purchased in the Treas-ury of the United States at New Orleans, for which deposit the seller and the purchaser will be held alike responsible, and which may be drawn by suc depositer from the Treasury upon presentation to the assistant treasurer or provest marshal general of atisfactory explanations of the purposes to which 84.679.000 Increase to date....

THE WAR PRESS. 12 A (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy.

The morey must alreays accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. AND To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. funded and fundable gold-bearing public debt of the

The following shows the amount and destination of treasure chipped at San Francisco during the first 

United States & 1881, reg.
United States & 1881, coup.
United States 7 30.
United States 7 30.
United States 6 200, soup.
United States cert, car.
American Geta. Reading ... 136% 13% 1%
After the Board, New York Central closed at 130%, Erie at 112%, Hudson at 131%, Reading at 135%, Michigan Central at 139%, Michigan Southern at 91, Illinois Central at 129%, Pittaburg at 118, Northwestern 157%, Northwestern preferred at 91, Rock Island at 113%, Fort Wayne at 114%. Philadelphia Markets.

August 8—Evening.
There is a good demand for fresh-ground Flour, but old stock is dull. Sales comprise about 3,500 bbis, mostly fresh-ground city mills extra family on private terms, including 500 bbls do at \$11.50, 508 bis Ohio de at \$11@12, and 200 bbis Pennsylvania at \$10.62 m bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$3@9.50 for superfine, \$9.50@10 for extra, \$19.25@11.50 for extra family, and \$12@12.50 \$7 bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and in demand. and Corn Meal are scarce and in demand.
Grain.—Wheat is rather better, and the offerings are light, with sales of 6,000 bus at \$2.50@2.55 for prime old reds, and \$2.55@2.58 \$\text{pos}\$ but for new do; the latter for Southern. White is selling at \$2.80@2.90.1,000 bus Kentucky sold at the latter rate. New Pennsylvania Rye is selling at \$1.39 \text{pos}\$ bu. Corn is rather dull; 2,000 bus yellow sold at \$1.73, and 1,000 bus white at \$1.63 \text{p}\$ bu. Oats are firm, with sales at \$55 or new, and \$8@926 for old Pennsylvania.

Bark.—Quereitien is in demand, and a small sale of first No.1 was made at \$51 \text{p}\$ toz, which is an advance. Vance.

COTTON,—There is very little doing, but the market is firm, with small sales of Middlings at 1760 St. 

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

AUGUST 8-Evening The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips Avenue Drove Yard are large this week, reaching about 2,800 head. The market is dull and prices have declined. First-quality Pennsylvania and Western Steers sold at 16@16%c; second do at 14@ 15%c, and common at from 10@13c \( \mathbb{H} \) b, as to quality. 150 head sold, to go to Baltimore, at 7%@8c \( \mathbb{H} \) b, gross. The market closed very dull, and sales were made at lower prices than the above. About were made at lower prices than the above. About 400 head were left over.

Cows are without change; 150 head sold at \$30@ 65 \$\frac{\pi}{2}\$ head, as to quality.

Sinker continue duil, with sales of 8,500 head at 6@ 7% 6 \$\pi\$ b gross.

Howe are unchanged; 1,300 head sold at from \$15 @ 16 50 the 100 hs net.

The cattle on sale to-day are from the following States: States : 830 head from Pennsylvania.

800 head from Ohio.
700 head from Illinois.
The following are the particulars of the sales:
Martin Fuller & Co., 172 Western Steers, selling at from 14@16% for fair to extra.
M. Ullman, 64 Western Steers, selling at from 14@16% & for fair to extra.
M. Ullman, 64 Western Steers, selling at from 15 @16% & for good to extra.
Gust, Shamberg, & Co., 35 Western Steers, selling at from 11@14a \$ for common to fair.
P. Hathoway, 100 Chester county Steers, selling at from 14@16c \$ for fair to extra.
Jones McClese, 50 Western Steers, selling at from 12@14c for common to fair.
A. Kennedy, 43 Western Steers, selling at from 12@16c for common quality.
Owen Smith, 20 Western Steers, selling at from 14@16c for fair to good.
Mooney & Smith, 60 Ohio Steers, selling at from 14@16c for fair to good.
D. Branson, 33 Chester county Steers, selling at from 14@16c for fair to good.
D. Branson, 33 Chester county Steers, selling at from 12@16c for common to good.
COWS AND CALVES.
The arrivals and sales of Cows at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reach about 150 head. This week the market is rather dull, but prices are unchanged. Springers are selling at from \$30,650, and Cow and Calf at from \$35 up to \$65 per head, as to quality. Calves.—About 40 head sold at from 7@0c. \$ b, as to weight and condition.
THE SHEEP MARKET.

THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of sheep at Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard are large again this week, reaching about 3,500 head. The market is very dull and prices are rather lower; common are selling at from 6@6%c; and extra at 7@7%c \$ 15 gross, the latter for choice. THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union and Avenue Brove Yards reach about 1,300 head, selling at from \$15.01.65 the 100 lbs net, as to quality.

584 head sold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard, at from \$15.01.650 the 100 lbs net.

720 head sold at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard at from \$15.016.50 the 100 lbs net.

New York Markets, August S.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull and heavy. Sales 8,000 bbls at \$9.15@3.05 for superfine State; \$9.55@10 for extra State; \$10.10@10.15.50r choice do; \$9.15@9.30 for superfine Western; \$9.60@10.25 for common to medium extra Western, and \$10.30@10.75 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.56@12.for trade brands.

Southern Flour is quiet; sales 900 bbls at 10.75@11.30 for common, and \$11.40@13.50 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is dull; sales 400 bbls at \$9.80@10.10 for common, and \$11.40@13.50 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is dull; sales 400 bbls at \$9.80@10.10 for common, and \$10.15@12 for good te choice extra. Rye Flour is quiet and steady. Corn Meal is quiet.

Wheat is heavy and 1@2d lower. [Sales 140.000 bus at \$2.20@2.39 for Ohicago spring; \$2.21@2 40 for Milwankee club; \$2.40@2.43 for amber Milwankee; \$2.50@2.56 for winter red Western, and \$2.57@2.56 for sunter red Western, and \$2.57@2.56 for winter red Western, and \$2.57@2.50 for amber Michigan.

Rye quiet and steady. Barley is quiet. Barley Malt is steady. Oats are quiet at 99c@\$1 for Canada and State, and \$1.for Western. The Corn market is heavy and one cont lower; sales 30,000 bus at \$1.54@1.55 for new mixed Western. New York Markets, August S.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA.

Bark A I Harvey, Fader... Barbadoes, soon.
Bark Tinto (Br), Ravison... Liverpool, soon.
Brig Aurora, McDougall... Liverpool, soon.
Brig Sarah Larsen, Hopkins... Barbadoes, soon.
Brig Maine, Jarvis....... Barbadoes, soon.
Brig S V Merrick, Worden, Hav. & Cardenas, soon. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. James Millieen, Andrew Wheeler, Edward Y. Townsend,

· MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 8, Sun Rises. .5.05 | Sun Sets....6.55 | High Water..6.16 

Schr R Seaman, Seaman, 6 days from Boston, far ballast to captain.
Schr Fly, Cheesman, 4 days from Nantucket, fin ballast to captain.
Schr J C Henry, Love, 5 days from Provincetown, in ballast to captain.
Schr Hiswatha, Disney, 5 days from Newburyport, with mode to Geo B Kerioot.
Schr OA Stetzon, Stevens, 4 days from Provincetown, with mode to Geo B Kerfoot.
Schr N & H Gould, Baker, 6 days from Boston, with modes to Twells & Co.
Schr Eliza Frances, Bogart, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Twells & Co.
Schr Clara Ellen, Gray, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Charm. Chase, 6 days from Boston, with Schr Clara Ellen, Gray, 5 days from Fortress
Monroe, in ballast to captain.
Schr Oharm, Chase, 6 days from Boston, with
mase to Crowell & Collins.
Schr Geo Edwards, Weeks, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Governor, Freethey, 3 days from Brooklyn.
in ballast to captain.
Schr Governor, Freethey, 3 days from Brooklyn.
in ballast to captain.
Schr Julis Smith, Orlande, 6 days from Hilton.
Schr Rebecca Jane, Roath, 3 days from N York.
Schr Rebecca Jane, Roath, 3 days from N York.
Schr Rebecca Jane, Roath, 3 days from Oalais, with
lumber to captain.
Schr Eugene, Bray, 10 days from Indian River,
Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Diamond, Townsend, 2 days from Indian
River, with grain to Ja L Bewley & Co.
Schr Chiel, Townsend, 2 days from Indian River,
Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Ettle Hall, Fleming, 1 day from Frederica,
Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Packet, Palmer, 3 days from Leipsic, Del,
with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with
peaches to captain.
St'r Tacony, Pierce, 24 hours from New York,
with mose to Wm M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Manhattan, Eldridge, 7 hours from Cape
May, with passengers to captain.

Steamship Orescent, Latham, City Point.

Stig Gilmore Meredith; Snow, Fortress Monroe,
Brig Gilmore Meredith; Snow, Fortress Monroe,
Brig J W Sponcer, Spencer, Hampton Boeds. The customs gold revenues at New York, specially piedged to the payment of the interest on the