otes will be convertible at the option of the er at maturity, to six per cent, gold bearing bonds. notes will be issued in denominations of fifty, one ed, five hundred, one thousand, and five thoullars, and will be issued in blank or payable to as may be directed by the subscribers.

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

rtation charges as soon after the receipt of the Cartificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. est will be allowed to August 15th on all deposits rior to that date, and will be paid by the Departn receipt of the original certificates. the notes draw interest from August 16, persons g deposits subsequent to that date must pay terest accrued from date of note to date of de-

ositing twenty-five thousand dollars and rds for these notes at any one time will be allowed mission of one quarter of one per cent, which be paid by this department upon the receipt of a the amount, certified to by the officer with the deposit was made. No deductions for comms must be made from the deposits. ers receiving deposits will see that the proper enents are made upon the original certificates. officers authorized to receive deposits are requested ve to applicants all desired information, and afford

facility for making subscriptions. W. P. FESSENDEN. Secretary of the Treasury.

BECRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED BY THE sistant Treasurer of the United States in Phila-

rst National Bank of Philadelphia ond National Bank of Philadelphia ird National Bank of Philadelphia.

SPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

thout the country will doubtles AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.

-10 U. S. LOAN.

TIRD NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, ESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

instructions from the Treasury Do ank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new issued on Three Years' Treasury Notes with Cou-strached, bearing interest at the rate of two cents a Treatury Notes are convertible at maturity, at one of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, # payable in coin) redeemable after five years, erest payable in town) form August 15, 1967, therest allowed from date of subscription to August 16, and on all subscriptions after that date the accre

on all superspectual will be required to be paid.

DAVID B. PAUL, President.
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COUPONS ATTACHED,

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5:20 BONDS AT PAR INSTRAD OF THE CASH. is privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per osals of the Secretary of the Treasury, r with our Circulars, and all necessary informs

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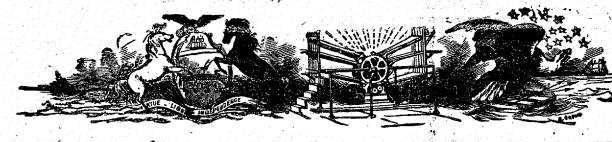
ATIONERY & BLANK BOOKS. L COMPANY DIRECTORY-CONng a List of Companies, their Offices, Presidents, irers, and Secretaries. We are also prepared to New Companies with CERTIFICATES OF STOCK.

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VOL. 8.—NO. 11.

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Cerealina is a new article of food and diet, prepared by novel processes, and obtained from wheat that has been deprived of its bran, or outer coaling, before being

Cerealina contains far more nutriment, weight for

weight, than any of the products of wheat heretofore known, and is most agreeable to the taste.

vent indispensable to easy and neutrny digestion in the stomach, the newly discovered principle *Cerealina*, is incorporated and placed on its speciality and merits dis-

tinctively before the public.

Cerealing may be prepared in the same manner as

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ful, while it is free from those particles that in bran brand only irritate the stomach, it is to be preferred,

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tured from debranned wheat by the Cerealina

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12, 1864.

Cerealina contains what is nearly or altogether ab-sent from the various flours, farina, maizena, corn-starch, &c., now in the market, but what is of incalcula-THE LATE INVASION. ble importance not merely to the lover of luxury, but also to the lover of health—viz: the invaluable digestive element Ctreatina.

This consideration is of immense interest to the fee-ble the digentary—sensially to those A History of Early's Invading Expedition—Its Objects and Results—Who Or-dered Chambersburg to be Barned— This consideration is of immense interest to the fee-ble, the dyspeptic, the sedentary—especially to those upon whom is reposed the responsibility of rearing the young—and to all who being ill wish to be well, or who being well wish to retain their health. Cerealina may be briefly characterized as the purest and a leanest product of wheat that can possibly be sup-plied, containing an increased proportion of the great sources of nourishment and strength, pluten and the phosphates, and above all, as the only preparation known wherein Nature's oven dipeative apent, the sol-vent indispensable to easy and healthy digestion in the stomach, the newly discovered principle Cerealina. is mond with Immense Spoils.

The Battles at Old Town and New Creek-Early in Full Retreat to Rich-Since the raiders have retreated, a resume of all the facts concerning their strength, intentions, and operations is of some interest—an interest heightned by the seeming mystery that surrounded them though most people thought so. It was due entirely to contradictory despatches, the writers of which took but little care to verify their statements. A espondent gives the subjoined detailed account of the movements of Early, from his advance to either as rolls or cakes, whenever brain break is used from choice or necessity.

Physicians everywhere recommend Cerealina; and we could add the names of thousands who are now using it, and bear testimony to its merita; but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating:" and to the gratified palates and ameliorated digestive functions of all who has Circuit and we leave the further confirmation. Manufacturing Company.

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took but little care to verify their statements. A correspondent gives the subjoined detailed account of the movements of Early, from his advance to Martinsburg to his retreat to Winchester. He says: General Early has been so snecessful in getting his own officers and men and rebel sympathizers to spread exagerated reports of the strength of his army and his probable intentions, that it is now almost impossible to make the people believe that the force which has been operating in this section of country is less than thirty thousand strong. No one that I can find saw such a force; but they all seem confident that it must be so. In order to disprove such stories I propose to go into an account of Early's movements, together with the strength and organization of his army.

Early's first movement was to relieve Lynchburg. In this he succeeded. He was then ordered by General Lee to drive Hunter out of the valley. This he also partially accomplished by forcing Hunter, across it to the mountains in the west. Finding how easy it would be to keep up a show of pursuing Hunter, and at the same time be moving countries valley to raid on the Baltimore and Organization of the stores that had been premised from reaching the Union army while at Staunton, he proposed this, his plan, to the authorities, and they accepted it. Early moved accordingly. On reaching Martinsburg he was surprised to find the sami defend Baltimore and Washington. All kinds of inducements were held out to him to attack Baltimore, and he was in constant communication with rebel sympathizers within our lines. To learn the truth of the statements he had heard, Early resolved on a reconnoissance. But before doing this, he sent out small parties of troops to scout and gather up horses in all directions, and spread reports of his he sent out small parties of troops to scout and gather up horses in all directions, and spread reports of the sent out small parties of troops from General Early sebulation and kept there. In all instances, Early's detachments made i

Early established communication what symbolishes within our lines, who regularly communicated to him the whereabouts of our forces and their numbers. It was thus he was subsequently enabled to make the invasion of Pennsylvania that he did. While he kept out small parties to spread false reports of his strength and intended movements, pick up horses, and glean information, he at the same than when the threships pusiness on an MOSQUITO NETTINGS

make the invasion of Pennsylvania that he did. While he kept out small parties to spread false reports of his strength and intended movements, plok up horses, and glean information, he at the same time went into the wheat threshing business on an extensive scale. He also set men to work to destroy the railroad, by not so set men to work to destroy the railroad, by not only warping the trails and burning the ites, but also by blowing up the culverts, and actually using artillery to knock down the stone plers of an extensive bridge. In regard to his threshing wheat, he was much facilitated in this way: A Mr. Fitch, of Pennsylvania, owned a large establishment for the manufacture of threshing machines at Martinsburg. When the rebels occupied Martinsburg they captured twenty-five of these machines, which were immediately distributed among the division commissaries of the army. These commissaries gave them out to other commissaries, and thus a perfect system for threshing wheat was soon inaugurated. The threshed wheat was conveyed to mills pressed for this work, and ground for transportation and the use of the army. As soon as ready the ground wheat was sent up the vulley, supposed to be to Staunton. During this time the rebels lived well, and generally expressed that there is hard to tell; but certain it is that, after we had made some outrageous blunders in our movements, some wise head (supposed to be General Grain General Early to turn his attention one more to his flank, and rear, and the sacred soil, of Virginia.

His tast raid into Maryland was act, satended to, give battle to our army, but toward a renewal of the capture of property and the securing of hostages and more money. Hence, when Early heard of our counter movement, he made a retreat, that but too gratify ingly relieved us of his presence, and the examples of his "honest" companions.

Just before leaving Williamsport General Early made some public romarks in regard to the burning of Ohambersburg which are of interest. He said that he ordered \$100,00

would be a hard one.

THE FIRE EXPEDITION UNDER M'CAUSLAND—THE MOVEMENTS AFTER THE CONFLAGRATION OF CHAMBERSURG.

Alter the burning of Chambersburg, as is known, McCausland gathered his forces and moved hastily to McConnellsburg, and thence directly south by the main Hancock road. On the way he was joined by Bradley Johnson's brigade. At Hancock this force expected to be able to cross the river. Averill, however, was in hot pursuit, and so closely pressed them that they were defeated in their plans and obliged to search for a crossing at another point. Our cavalry, exhausted by the hard service to which they were subjected, held up for a few days' rest. Meanwhile the enemy moved northwesterly until they struck the Bedford and Cumberland road, thence advanced towards Cumberland and took up a position at a cross-road near Folck's Mills, three milles north of the town. Hearing of the approach of the enemy, Gen. Kelley, leaving a garrison in the town, advanced with a portion of his force and came upon the enemy by surprise. The action opened by 10 c'clock on the morning of August 1, and continued the entire day, artillery, being principally used. The same night the enemy decamped, From Folck's Mills McCausland directed his steps in a southeasterly direction towards Greenspring.

Unthe evening of the 2d he made his appearance at Oldtown, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The place was defended by a block house, with a guard commanded by Col. Stough. At 5 c'clock on the morning of the succeeding action, the Wheeling Intelligencer gives the following account:

The enemy appeared in force on our left fiank, and when they came within ritie, range, our men rose and gave them a full velley, which emptied several addles: As the volley was fired, a full-breasted Yankee "tiger" rent the air, and the robels fell back in confusion. Our men then fought them until nine o'clock, when the enemy flanked them in overwhelming force, and Colonel Stough ordered them to fail back arcoss the river. This they did gradually, in tine orde HOSIERY,
GLOVES, FS.
SUSPENDERS,
HANDKERGHIEFS, &c., &c.

approximate one hundred, out of which number about thirty will cover the killed and wounded of the national troops. After his disappointment at New Creek, McCausland marched dreetly to Romney, and here rested his troops. The latest accounts from his forces state that his troops are moving southward, with the supposed intention of crossing the mountains into the Shenan-donk valley, and rejoining Early.

INCIDENTS OF THE WAR.

HISTORY OF A SWORD.—The Memphis Bulletin gives a long history of a sword, which was captured from Major William Stubbs at Shiloh. It had been presented to him by his fellow-conductors on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, and bore an appropriate inscription. When captured it fell into the hands of a rebel lieutenant colonel, who was taken prisoner at Corinth by a private of the 10th Missouri. The private having no use for it gave it to his lieutenant. After the fall of Vicksburg the cripinal owner of the sword was exchanged, and the the hands of a rebel lieutenant colonel, who was taken prisoner at Corinth by a private of the 10th Missouri. The private having no use for it gave it to his lieutenant. After the fall of Vicksburg the original owner of the sword was exchanged, and the Missouri-private, reading a list in a Chicago paper, saw the name of the officer which was the same as that upon the sword. He wrote to the Major, who answered in person, and the sword was returned. It had passed through three campaigns, sometimes wielded for and sometimes against the Union.

An Incident Of the Recent Fight Near Winchester.—There was some rather singular, yet close work that Saturday, 30th ult. To the left of the pike, some three miles to the south of Winchester, large, level, stuble field. The "Johnaies" had it in possession. Major Comstock, commanding the regiment, said, "Boys we will drive them from this place." So he led the charge upon them, and sure enough, the rebel cavalry "dusted." The farther border of the field being skirted by woods, the boys were ordered to fall back. Then came the rebels' turn to charge upon our boys. Thus the field was crossed and re-crossed five or six times, reminding one of school-boy sports, when two parties of juveniles, being drawn up in line, the one would cry, "King, King Colco, you come, and I go!" I do not say that the chase was similar, but really it reminded us of those days. Then there was no whizzing lead, no deadly strife. Here the bullets fiew, here there were hand to hand encounters, marvellous adventures and escapes.—Extract from a Letter. How a Reber Mayou was Capturaed.—An army correspondent says that a few days ago one of the 10th New York Regiment took over some papers to exchange with some rebel soldiers, pursuant to an intimation on their part of a desire to make such exchange, and they took him papers and all. This breach of faith was considered a proper subject of retailation. A corporal, disguised as an officer, ventured out in front of another portion of the line, and, holding up a packa

"Glad to see you," said the corporal. "Do you see that man behind that tree with a musket? You are my prisoner, and if you open your head, or don't follow me, you are a dead man." The major followed, and is now a prisoner.

A BOLD SOLDIER "BOY."—A queer genius, says the Hartford Press, let this city yesterday foreuoon, in the person of Frances Louisa Clayton, a Western female, who halls from St. Cloud, Minnesota. She reachtd Hartford Saturday evening, and was given accommodations at the station-house. She has figured extensively in army movements, her history being, in brief, as follows: At the outbreak of the rebellion her husband enlisted in the 4th Missouri Cavalry, and she followed suit, (donning breeches, etc.) serving three months. Subsequently, the twain joined their fortunes to the 13th Missouri Cavalry, and at the battle of Murfreesboro the husband was killed, his wife being near him at the time, and receiving a wound in the knee. Given into the care of surgeons she was obliged to reveal hersex. When she had sufficiently recovered she was discharged from the service, a cripple for life, so that she is compelled to walk with a cane. Various military documents in her possession furnish proof of her history. She is a coarse-looking and appearing woman, thirty years of age, chews plug tobacco, is communicative on the subject of her adventures, and would be a tough customer to handle in a fair fight. She has gone to Vermont, to "raise money by lecturing."

When the sun of Antietam had set, and the cries of anguish filled the air from thousands of sufferers, the late Rev. Dr. Winslow was despatched to look after the dead and wounded. Anxious to do his utmost, and desirous of ascertaining the number of the killed and wounded, he penetrated the

to look after the dead and wounded. Anxious to do his utmost, and desirous of ascertaints the number of the killed and wounded, he penetrated the lines of the enemy, and with a prominent rebel general rode some seven miles through the Confederate lines, and over places where the battle had raged othe hottest. After parting with his friend of the moment, the chaplain turned his course campward, when lo, behold! he found himself surrounded on all sides by "graybacks," cleaning the fields of dead and wounded, by the uncertain light of the evening skies. Assuming a rebellious air, he ordered them, in his gradual ride toward the Union lines, to attend to this and that wounded cass. Thus he played the rôle of a Confederate officer (in makebelieve, however), till near the pickets, when a dash of the spurs safely returned him, bringing much valuable information concerning the wounded.—Christian Witness.

luable information concerning the wounded.—Christian Witness.

A CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.—The telegraph has already announced that a Catholic church at Joliet, Ill., was struck by lightning; and five persons killed. The Joliet Signal gives the following particulars: "The electricity first struck the top of the steeple and passing down separated into different currents, splintering the timbers in various directions. Services, were progressing at the time; and the church was filled with worshippers. The crash was awful, starting people to their feet in all parts of the city. The gallery directly under the steeple was crowded with people, as was the space beneath, and the terrific fluid poured in among them. For a moment the whole congregation were paralyzed, but on coming to consciousness a scene occurred that can be better imagined than described. The density of the smoke led to the belief that the church was on fire. A rush was made for the doors and wiquit of the smoke led to the belief that the church was on fire. A rush was made for the doors and wiquit of the smoke led to the belief that the church was on fire. A rush was made for the doors and wiquit of the smoke led to the belief that the church was on fire the venerable pastor, who did not lose his presence of mind, the list of killed and injured might have been numbered by hundreds. As it was, the rush was great, the windows were broken and the doors forced off their hinges by the escaping crowd.

When the terror and excitement had somewhat and the doors forced off their hinges by the escaping crowd.

When the terror and excitement had somewhat abated, the killed and injured (twenty five in number), were looked after. They were carried out into the rain, which soon revived those who had been knocked down and stunned. We reached the spot soon after the occurrence, and the scene was enough to pain the stoutest heart. The lamentations over the dead, the moans and cries of the injured, and the anxious search by friends for deaf ones whom they feared had fallen victims, and their exclamations of gratitude and joy on finding them safe, combined to render the occasion one long to be remembered.

Naval Fight with Deserters.—On Tuesday

them sate, combined to render the occasion one long to be remembered.

NAVAL FIGHT WITH DESERTERS.—On Tuesday last three soldiers of one of the British regiments in Canada embarked in a skilf at Grimsby, and boldly set out upon a voyage across the head of Lake Ontario, for the American shore, intending, of course, desertion. Their departure was telegraphed to Fort George, at the mouth of the Niagara, and a boat, with six armed men on board, set out from there to intercept them. The deserters skilf was presently overhauled by the latter, and a fierce naval engagement upon the lake ensued. The runaways fought desperately, and one, it is said, was shot before they hauled down their colors and surrendered.

FAN ASTONISHED REBEL.—A member of the 2d sand surrendered.

F. An ASTONISHED REBEL.—A member of the 2d Kentucky Cavalry met an old farmer, with two splendid mules, near Tuskeegee, on Rosseau's recent raid, and familiarly proposed to exchange his horse for one of the farmer's mules. The old man protested energetically, pleading that he had given already nearly every horse and mule he had to the cause. "Old Kentucky" immediately retorted: "Well, you've been giving to the wrong side; you must give to us now." The old man held up his hands with unfeigned wonder and amazement, "Heavens and earth! youn's ain't Yankees, are you?" "THE MAN WITH THE GLASS EYE."—It is stated

"THE MAN WITH THE GLASS EVE."—It is stated that one of the descriters lately shot in the army enlisted and was discharged or descrited twelve different times. He had lost one of his eyes, and falling into the hands of a substitute broker in Boston, the latter furnished him with a very neat glass eye and enlisted him, and he was sent to the army. There he soon lost his eye again, or rather removed it aid put it into his pocket, and obtained his discharge. This process he several times repeated, and, when unable to get his discharge, descrited, uniortunately, thirteen proved an unlucky number for him, and, the trick being discovered, he was tried and sentenced to be shot.—Journal.

A HEROINE.—There is in the 3d Michigan Infantry a real heroine of the war, Anna Etheridge by name. Her father was formerly a man of wealth and influence in Detroit, and Anna in early youth was reared in the lap of luxury, but misfortune overtook him, and broken down in fortune and spirit he removed to Wisconsin, where he died, leaving our heroine, at the age of 12 years, penniless and almest friendless. At the outbreak of the reballion she was, in Detroit on a visit, and with nineteen other girls volunteered to accompany the 2d and 3d Michigan in Regiments to the seat of war, as nurses. All the contents have long since abandoned the field, but she manifests her determination to remain with her regiment until it returns home. She has manifests her determination to remain with her regiment until it returns home. She has been with it in nearly every fight—not to the rear, but to the front, under fire, where she has manifests her determination to remain with her regiment or brigade to which she is attached moves, she rides with the surgeons or ambulance train, and at the bivouac wraps herself in her blanket ard sleeps on the ground like a true solder: So far she has made several narrow escapes—at one time while engaged dressing a man's wounds on the field, a shell striking him and tearing his body to our wounded, under a cross fire, to a p

The present retain nature, peace throught spilled give the chart start is the thresh and without with the control little and control in the control little and c

Colonel Foulk—you all know me." "Yes, we all know you, and a second time I order you to dismount and surreader." The Colonel was thunderstruck; but, realizing in a moment his delicate situation, he slid from his horse, quickly followed by his adjutant. To the challenge, "Do you surrender?" the Cokonel immediately answered, "Yes, certainly: this is a bad box; there is no help for it; I'm your prisoner"—and the commanding efficar of Kinston, turning pale, fairly grouned with angitish and kumiliation as he surrendered up his arms. Both the colonel and his adjutant were speedily cared for, and their horses tied in the woods out of the way of bullets. Soon came the report of muskerty at Wise's Forks, telling the story that our main column was driving the enemy from his camp. Then came many of the retreating rebels, fieeling by the Jackson Mill road toward Kinston. The baggage wagons came thundering down to the bridge, in charge of a Lieut. Brothers, of the 67th North Carolina Regiment. The Lieutenant, outstripping even the foremost teams, first reached the mill and discovered the dismantled bridge. Amid a shower of curses, he cries out to somebody on the other; side answered that he ordered it up ito stop the Yankees from crossing. "Come over," cries out the voice, "and if you want to get the wagons aeross we'll put it down!" And over comes Lieutenant. Brothers on one of the stringers, cursing at a great rate at the stupid fool who ordered up the bridge! He was no sooner across than a revolver was thrust into his face, with the command to surrender instantly, and just stop making any more how about that bridge! The lieutenant, thorologily frightened, delivered his arms over meetily, wand the said with a glum laugh, "No one but a Yankee could play me such a trick as that."

FOREIGN NOTES.

Flogging Carotters in England.—John Croudage and Thomas Allison, who were convicted at the assizes a few weeks ago, of garotte robberies at Sunderland, and sentenced, the former to five years' and the latter to ten years' penal servitude, with twenty lashes each, underweat the punishment of flogging at the county prison on Saturday, the 23d. The instrument of punishment is described as of a fornidable-looking nature; and was, manufactured by a sallow, who is, undergoing imprisonment in the goal, expressly for the purpose. The cat is ingeniously composed of nine thongs of stout-leather, in each of which are nine knots, and these being connected to a flexible handle, the power, wielded by strong hands, is terrific. At every stroke the knots cut deeply, making flesh and blood fly in every direction. The prisoners were firmly tied up in a reclining position, the lower part of their shoulders exposed, the higher and lower part of their backs being protected by padding. The warders Hodgson and Allison executed their task with the skill of more practised hands. The officials of their gall were present, but the prisoners were kept in their cells. Hodgson and Allison alternately inflicted ten lashes each on each of the prisoners. The first lash was received with comparative equianimity by each prisoner; but on the second, the yell of deep and excruciating agony which burst forth if represented as indescribable. Their cries continued during the whole of the punishment, and these, together with the sight of the flying fieth and blood, the mangled backs of the sufferers, and the clotted skeins of the cat, made up a spectacle of horror overpowering to those who witnessed it. When the punishment had been inflitted, the prisoners were taken down and removed to the prison infirmary in a state of complete prostration; indeed, it is averred that neither of them could have received another lash without the greatest danger. Although the prisoners did not witness the punishment they would hear the shrieks of the unhappy unfirers in

effect on their minds.—Durham Chrowicle.

An Actor's Will.—"T. P. Clooke," the popular actor—Thomas Petter Cooke, of Thurloe square, Brompton, and St. Vincent Villa, Ryde, Isle of Wight—who died on the 4th of Aprill last, at an advanced age, has left personalty estimated at £25,000, besides freehold estates. His will was executed in February last, and a codicil the month following, being a few days before his death. To his daughter, Mrs. Gumming, who was residing with him, he has left his real estate, and the residue of his personalty. There are a number of small legastes to his personalty. There are a number of small legastes to his personalty of all the Year Round, and Mr. Bowles, editor of All the Year Round, and Mr. Bowles, editor of Galignani's newspaper, Paris. To each of his executors £100. To the nurse, who has long lived in the family, he leaves an annuity of £35. All legacies to be paid free of duty. He leaves to the Royal Dramatic College a sum of £2,000, in perpetuity, for a prize for the best drama on a nantical or national subject, to be called "I.

has long lived in the family, he leaves an annuity of £36. All legacies to be paid free of duty. He leaves to the Royal Dramatic College a sum of £2,000, in perpetuity; for a prize for the best drama on a nautical or national subject, to be called "T. P. Cooke's Nautical or National Dramatic Prize," to be competed for; and suggests that on the 23d of April; the birth-day of "our immortal dramatic poet, Shakspeare, and which is my own natal day also," a public holiday or treat shall be given to the pensioners of the college; and after the toast of the day: "To the memory of the immortal bard, Shakspeare" shall have been duly homored, the terms and conditions of this; "my gift," shall be read, and announcement made of the successful candidate, as well as of the title of the piece, and the theatre at which it is to be performed; and bequeaths a further sum of £1,000 for this purpose:

The Hon. Mrs. (Longworth) Yelverton As An Authorses,—A new novel, by the Hom. Mrs. Yelverton, is announced, with the dubious title of "Life in the Squares." It was to have been published in a periodical form; but a difference has already risen between the lady and the publisher. This is the history of the affair: A speculator, with a sharp Aye, to business, wrote to Mrs. Yelverton." If such fire is entitled to be called, offering her £500, money down, for a novel. Mrs. Yelverton was the speculator, and the matter was arranged. The money was paid, and part of the MS. was sent to the printer. The affair, however, no sooner got wind than Mrs. Yelverton was besieged by the proprietors of nearly all the penny periodicals in London, who represented to her that she had done very wrong in making such an agreement with a person of the printer. The affair, however, no sooner got wind than Mrs. Yelverton was besieged by the proprietors of nearly all the penny periodicals in London to them. In this way she was persuaded that the speculator with whom she had first made the bargain had taken advantage of her. Acting upon this conviction, she retur

bargained with her for "Lite in the Squares" has filed an injunction against her. So that, most probably, the lady will be in Chancery before she is out of the Lords.—London Letter.

RETURN OF DE. LIVINGSTONE.—Dr. Livingstone arrived in London on July 23d, "looking in excellent health." In a letter to the Times, Sir Roderick Murchison, referring to a letter which he had received from the great traveller, says; "Far from being downcast at the failure of the efforts hitherto made to check the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, my dauniless and energetic friend writes that he 'cannot find it in his heart to abandon his object.' He is therefore bent upon returning to Airica, after a stay of about four months at home, during which time he will consult friends on the subject of those future labors in which he purposes to employ his steamer, now left at Bombay. Of this vessel, built at his own expense for river and lake navigation chiefly, Dr. Livingstone writes: 'The Lady Nyasas is a first-rate little sea-boat, and she rose like a duck on the huge waves of the ocean.' The projected new expedition of Dr. Livingstone is not, he says, 'so much exploration, as to set in train operations by merchants and others by which the slave trade shall be eventually worked out.' I trust that at the meeting of the British Association, to be held at Bath on the 14th of September, this truly disinterested and good man will give us an account of his last bold adventures."

A-Pratuble and hink sketch of Sir Charles Wood, the Secretary of State for India: "The minister for India is an astonishing orator. His personal appearance is somewhat singular. To begin with: He is tail in digure, and has long, thin, spider legs. His face very much resembles that of an Indian maoaw. He has small eyes, a nose like a beak, and a mouth so small that it would seem impossible for him to swallow a marble. As he nover opens his mouth while he is speaking to an extent greater than would be necessary to eat a marrowlat pea, the sound literally 'can't ge

he married a daughter of the late Earl Grey, and was thus adopted into the Whig families."

Winding of the Season.—The Duchess of Wellington assembled the members of the corps diplomatique and the nobility remaining in London, at Apeley House, on the 25th of July, as a farewell gathering at the close of the season. The gallery and the saloons wore their accustomed aspect of splendid festivity. The special attraction of the evening was, however, found in a peculiarly novel of the season work of selects of color, of a number of choice works of sculpture arranged in the garden at the sear of the mansion. These works included copies of Gibsol's "Venus," Thorwaldsen's ideal rendering of the same goddess, Power's "Greek Slave," and an Italian "Improvisatore" by Dehay, Sc.

The illumination of these beautiful works of art, including the foliage of the trees and shrubs amid which they were placed, was under the superintendence of Professor Pepper, who appropriated to this purpose large voltaic batteries, arranged on Grove's principle, which were connected with lamps and parabolic reflectors. The colors applied to this object were vivid shades of red, amber, blac, green, and white; the everchanging and floating beams of colored light on the various groups producing a most charming effect.

The Danish Prisoners in Vienna.—A Vienna better of the 22d nit. in the France savs: "The

Horner. In 1835, and again in 1851, he was elected president of the Geological Society. In 1836, during the ministry of Lord John Russell, he was knighted by her Majesty, and in 1855 her calved the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford. He is the author of several important geological works, and many papers in scientific journals. His first work, "The Principles of Geology," was published in 1833, and has reached a minth edition. This was followed by "Elements of Geology". In 1838, subsequently reprinted unite the 1845 of the 1845 o

sales of Preston atlan advance of 5. Big Mountain sold at 7%, and New York and Middle at 20. There is more doing in oil stocks, and producing shares are better. There is not much doing in passenger railsold at 72, and Spruce and Pine at 41@41%. Bank for Philadelphia, 57% for Farmers' and Mechanics', 56 for Commercial, 28 1/2 for Mechanics, 101 for Southwark, 80 for Western, 27% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', 32½ for Consolidation, 47½ for Commonwealth, and 60 for Germantown. The money enty on call at 6 per cent. per annum ; best pape is selling at from 7@9 per cent. Gold closed at The following are some of the principal articles CRINGLINE.—A Vienna letter states that in the aristocratic circles of that capital it is now considered most stylish for ladies not to wear or incline in public, assemblies.—This change appears to be exported from this port to foreign ports for the week onding August 11, 1864: Petroleum, refined, gallons...

Palmerston, on the 3d of August, at Towcester, England.

M. Carles Calderow, the rich Spanish banker of Madrid, and Senator, died suddenly in that city on the 15th.

OIL DISCOVERIES.—The Stitchary Post, speaking of oil discoveries, says: The frequent important discoveries of soil wells, and these yielding a large quantity, will doubtless add a new stimulus to that lucrative business, which has contributed so much wealth to this city and surroundings. Discoveries have been made in places where oil was mover suspected to be, and it emanates in such large quantities and such refined quality, that we can easily make large fortunes by putting the wells in operation. A recent discovery was made by Capt. James Saint, on his premises at Sharpangh, in a manuer truly extraordinary. The Captain observed one day oil arising to the surface of the water, near the edge, and in order to discover the source of the precious substance prepared five small basins, into which the oil flowed. In six days, he took up from the bagins four barrels of oil, but the sudden rise of the river overflowing the basins, operations were suspended. The oil is represented as very pure, of a deep reddish color, and burns with great brilliancy in its crude state. Another discovery, it is stated, was made by Messrs. Tack & Brother, of a rich well at a depth of about four hundred feet from the surface, and the flow is so large that it is estimated at 300 barrels per day. This is very encouraging news for our stockholders. If the new system which was recently proposed in England be adopted, that of using petroleum as a substitute for coal, the future prosperity of our district will be unparalleled.

A Tornado at Point Lookout-Arrival of Refugees.
A letter from Point Lookout to the Baltimore A letter from Point Lookout to the Baltimore American gives an interesting description of a storm and its consequences. We give a few extracts:

A terrific whirlwind passed over the Point last Saturday morning, destroying property amounting to over \$20,000, a large proportion of it belonging to the Government. It commenced about half past five A. M., near the end of the old wharf, taking in its course three large Government warehouses containing quartermasters and commissary stores, some of which were destroyed. From this the wind struck the dead-house of the Hammond General Hospital, scarcely leaving enough of lumber where the bouse stood to mark the spot. In the dead-house was a coffin containing a body; the coffin was demolished, and the body found some rods from the building. The wind then passed over one of the wards of the hospital, striking and utterly demolishing, in its course, wards Nos. 3 and 4 of the Hammond General Hospital, which, at the time the wind commenced, was filled with wounded and sick Union soldiers, who providentially escaped before the wind struck the building, or t. e. loss of life would have been great, as of the wards, each containing some seventy patients, scarcely a timber was left of these buildings standing. From these the wind struck the Catholic chapel and cottage occupied by the Sisters of Charity, its foundation some eight or ten feet to the front, depositing it upon the sand. This building contained eight rooms, and was over one hundred feet in length. The whirlwind then veered off toward the bay, and was lost sight of on the water. When this whirlwind was first discovered the utmost confusion prevailed, men, women, and children running for their lives, a large portion clad in their night cothes. The women and children were screaming, and amid the noise and confusion it was aimpossible to discover what all the disturbance meant. The cracking of boards and timbers, the second of which, so strong, resembling muskety, led many to think that the rebels had broke loose and were American gives an interesting description of a storm

ped. She is a magnificent ship, measuring upwards of 255 feet at the water line. The Tetouan will carry 1,200 tons of fuel and four months! provision for 500 men. Her masts and rigging are to be those of a second-class frigate. Her iron plating has been made is France. She will be ready to put to sea in four months hence. A timber frigate, the Almanza, 50 guns, will be soon haunched. Three new slips of granite are about to be constructed. There is at present but one dock at Ferral, of inconsiderable size, but another is being built which will be upwards of 400 feet long. (In front of the town and outside of the arrenal the Government is constructing an artificial harber for merchant ships.

RICH CONVICTS.—The hull of the old line-of-batile ship Santi-Petri, which caught fire two or three years back, while serving as a floating bagne at Toulon, and was obliged to be scuttled in order to extinguish the flame, has now been broken up, the water in the basin having been let out in order to enable the warkmen to carry on the operation. The catch of fielh, which had established themselves in the vessel, as in a reservoir, was exceedingly abundant; but the most curious discovery is the quantity of gold coins found in her. The circumstance has not caused much astonishment at Toulon, where it was known that the vessel, having for twonty years greed as a prison ship, must be full of hiding-places, ingeniously formed by the convicts to on-ceal their money. The large sums which have been already found lead to the supposition that several hundreds of thousands of francs disappeared in the fiames. One grisoner is mentioned who, in his moments of repese, constantly occupied himself with reading in an old prayer book, little calculated from its appearance to excite the cupicity of his companions, but in which he had skilitily pasted between some of the leaves a sum of 30,000 francs in bank notes. A mong the curiosities of the bagne may also be seen tencentime pieces in copper hollowed out, and containg a twenty-franc gold coin,

the presence of which no one would ever discover unless the secret was made known to him.—Galignani's Messenger.

A TALL MAN.—On the morning of July 28 persons who were passing along the Strand, were amused and actonished by the appearance of a man of immense height, who was walking along that thoroughfare, accompanied by a friend with whom he was in earnest conversation. The gentleman in question was at least eight feet and a half high, of stoutien build, and well-proportioned. He came through Temple-bar at about a quarter past ten o'clock, taking the south side the Strand right away to Charing-cross. So novel a sight in the streets of London attracted the attention of passers-by compluses pulled up as he passed to enable their passengers to have a good stare at the glant who topped Hales, "the Nortolk glant," and all other tail men who have appeared in London for years past. Indeed, he was so tall that it was difficult to believe some trick was not being played off upon a too credulous public. But close scrutiny showed that he was a, real man, and that he was using no artificial means to produce the appearance of extraordinary height. Crowds of boys and men followed him slong, the Strand, and, no doubt accompanied him throughout his journey, wherever that might ultimately tend. The giant appeared quite unconcerned at the excitement he was causing, and took no notice of the multitude of people win feasted. A French Sherrield Under Invest.

their sight on so entirely novel a spect who leasted their sight on so entirely novel a spectacle.

A FRENCH SHERHELD UNDER IMPERIAL AUSPICES.—The Maiteur du Soir gives a description of a visit which the Emperor paid to Thiers. The reason officially given for this journey is that his. Majesty "wished to see and judge for himself of a manufacture of cutiery which, notwithstanding many unfavorable circumstances, has made Thiers the rival of Sheffield." There is nothing else in the account beyond the usual incense which from frequent repetition becomes very dull reading even to the staunchest imperialists. We are told that, although the Emperor travelled with the "strictest incognito," and everything possible was done to prevent anybody from taking notice of him, yet that the "entitusiasms of the populations" was irrepressible, and "exploded" all along the road; that triumphal arches were erected in every village, and that at Thiers a "compact crowd," assembled from the town and the neighboring communes, "contemplated the imperial features with avidity." The Emperor, after visiting the factories, distributed several crosses of the Legion of Honor to the leading men of the locality.

men of the locality.

THE NEW BARONET—Sir Charles Lyell, on whom her Majesty has conferred a paronetcy, was born in 177. He was educated at Exeter College, Oxford, and took his B. A. degree before the period at which the Oxford University calender records any memorials of honors. Shortly afterwards he was called to the bar, and married a daughter of Mr. Leonard Horner. In 1838, and again in 1851, he was elected president of the Geological Society. In 1848, during the ministry of Lord John Russell, he was knighted by her Majesty, and in 1855 he received the honorary degree of D. C. L. from the University of Oxford.

| S00 Phila & Eric R bs0 34% | 100 Catawissa pref. | 40 50 do | 34% | 120 Union pref. | 31 Union pref. | 31 Union pref. | 32 Union pref. | 33 Union pref. | 32 Union pref. | 33 Union pref. | 32 Union pref. | 33 Union pref. | 34 Union pref. | 35 Union pref. | 36 Union pref. | 37 Union pref. | 37

"The following were the closing prices for some of the mining and oil stocks: Fulton Coal.. Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c. as follows:

New United States Bonds, 1881.....

New Certificates of Indebtedness...

New United States 73-10 Notes..... The Stock market showed an improved feeling

yesterday, though the volume of transactions was small. Government securities continued in good demand, the 81s at 106% and the 5-20s at 109. City securities were up a fraction. Company bonds were generally firmer, and we notice an improvement of with large sales at that figure. Catawissa preferred

curities also sold at advances. Schuylkill Navigation preferred was %. Union preferred %. Morris Canal % higher. Of coal companies we notice

n public assemblies. This change appears to be he result of an example set by the Empress of IT WAS announced that Lord Palmerston would be present at the ceremony of cutting the first sod of the East and West Junction Railway by Lady

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

FOUR CENTS

KINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Aug. 11, 1864.

PIRST BOARD.

CLOSING PRICES.

in Camden and Amboy 6s of '89. Schuylkill Na-

vigation 6s of '82 were a fraction higher. Pennsyl-

vania Railroad, first mortgage, sold at 125. Union

was better. Pennsylvania Railroad rose to 7314.

was 14 higher. Little Schuylkill 1/4. North Penn-

ENGLAND.

IRELAND.

Lard, lbs. ... 5,470 1,352|
WEST INDIES

Brend, bbls. ... 213 1,334 Petroleum, reButter, lbs. ... 5,273 2,215 fined, galls. ... 5,160 4,495
Canales, lbs. ... 7,06 816 Peas, bus. ... 35 1,104
Cheese, lbs. ... 4,952 770 Starch, lbs. ... 4,030 501
Indian Corp. hu. 690 1,255 Shooke. ... 249
Lard, lbs. ... 18,360 3,171 Flour, bbls. ... 923 11,292

Bread, bbls......50 326 Petroleum, re-Flour, bbls....2,160 27,080 fined, gails...2,000 2,190

The following are some of the principal articles

FOR CONSUMPTION.

WAREHOUSED WARBHOUSED | Sharar, hhds. 1, 328 | Sharar, h

on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week

ments have now been made to print and issu

The following is a state

Potal, tons..... For the same period last year:

Delaware and Hudson Canal Co... Pennsylvania Coal Co.....

ending August 6, 1864: Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..... Pennsylvania Coal Co.....

......660 5,445

Petroleum, re-fined, gals...91,550 77,818 gallons......4,000

100 do..... 100 do.... 20 N Penna R....

32 Sprace street R... 72 32 Sprace street R... 41% 100 Big Mountain 7%

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

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as these afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for The War Press. Ar To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given.

notes applies only when they are used as part of the ca pital of a bank. The first section of the last loan act exempts all Treasury notes, as well as bonds, from State and municipal taxation: The New York imports for the past week compare

as follows with former returns: 1893, 1893 Tetal for the week.... 24,665,449 3,633,652 4,645,065 Previously reported. 99,876,103 103,576,816 145,964,886 Total since Jan. 1... \$104,541,552 107,510,668 150,510,004
The following will show the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 8, and since January 1:

The loan market continues extremely easy and The loan market continues extremely easy and inactive at seven per cent.

Bank shares are quiet, coal stocks steady, mining shares more active, railroad bonds heavy; and ratiroad shares dull, with a drooping tendency.

Before the board gold was quoted at 254, Camberberland at 61@62, Eric Railway at 113½, Hudson at 134½@135, Reading at 136½, Michigan Southern at 22½, Pittsburg at 113½, Rock Island at 114½. Fort Wayne at 116½, Northwestern preferred at 57½.

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

Vednezday :

to discover what all the disturbance meant. The cracking of boards and timbers, the second of which, so strong, resembling musketry, led many to think that the rebels had broke loose and were firing on the town with muskets. Some of the immates of the hospital, from the suddenness of the attack, supposed that the world was coming to an end. A man and boy were fishing at the time near the wharf, and being unable to escape the fury of the wind, were taken up and whirled some distance to the ground, the boy seetying some severe internal injuries, from which it is expected he will not survive. The man was also severely bruised.

Some amusing incidents took place during the progress of the storm. One of the negro nurses attached to ward 3, seel g the storm was on him, seized hold of a cedar tree. He was seen to go up some distance in the air, and finally light safely on the earth without material injury. Some of the patients of the heapital ran and commenced digging holes on the heach, in the sand, in order to cover themselves from injury. During the storm the has and caps out of the sutler's establishment were senttered in every direction over the town and hospital grounds. Several persons who stood some distance and saw it approach saylt was a terrific sight, the wind carrying boards, shingles, timber, trees, &c. A number of refugees from the South represent things in Richmond truly deplorable, flour selling in \$200 new issue Confederate money, or \$50. Yankee money; wheat \$25; corn \$20; horses at \$3,000; cows \$500 to \$1,000, and hard to find. They report that Lee has gone to Atlanta to take command in person. They say a large force has gone up the Valley to reinforce Early, and a formidable invasion is intended. Eria - 113 113
Eria Preferred - 110½ 110½
Hudson River - 12942 1342 1342 14
Reading - 1369 1365 12
After the board, the market was inactive and

Philadelphia Markets. August 11—Evening.

There is a fair demand for Flour, and the market is rather firmer; sales comprise about 4,500 bbls, mostly city mills extra and extra family, on private terms, including 1,000 bbls Broad street Mills do, at \$11.50, and 1,500 bbls Western family at from \$10@ 12 % bbl for low grade up to choice. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$9@9.50 for superfine; \$9.75@10 50 for extra; \$10.50@12 for

extra family, and \$12.50 \$ bbl. Rye Flour is scarce and in demand at \$9 \$ bbl. Corn Meal is also scarce and wanted. scarce and wanted.

Grain.—The offerings of Wheat continue light, and the demand good, at full prices, with sales of about 6 000 bus at 245@255c for good to prime old reds, and 260@258c # bus for new do, the latter for prime Southern. White ranges at from 270@250c # bus, as to quality. Rye is scarce, and worth 180@ 185c # bus. Corn is dull and lewer; prime yellow is offered at 170@171c # bus, without sales. Oats are selling at 55c for new, and 90@95c # bus for old. One thousand bus Barley Malt sold at 230c # bus.

Bark.—Ist No. 1 querettron is scarce and in demand at \$51 # ton. are selling at \$50 for new, and 90@5c \(\frac{1}{4} \) bus. Bark.—1st No. 1 quereitron is scarce and in demand at \$51 \(\frac{1}{4} \) ton.

Cotton.—The market is rather dull at a decline, with small sales of middlings to notice at 175c \(\frac{1}{4} \) bi, cash.

Groceries continue quiet. Coffee is dull at former rates; about 75 hids Cuba Sugar sold at 20@21c \(\frac{1}{4} \) bi.

Patricleum.—There is no change to notice; small sales are making at from 49@50c for crude; \$0@33c for refined in bond; and free at from 88@2c \(\frac{1}{4} \) gal.

Seeds.—Clover is scarce, with small sales at \$13@14 \(\frac{1}{4} \) 64 \(\frac{1}{4} \) bis. Timothy is selling at from \$5@5.50 \(\frac{1}{4} \) bus, and Flaxseed at from \$3.60@3.65 \(\frac{1}{4} \) bus, and Flaxseed at from \$3.60@3.65 \(\frac{1}{4} \) bus.

Provisions.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull. Mess Pork is, quoted at \$57@40 \(\frac{1}{4} \) bid. Bacon Hams are selling in a small way at 20@21c \(\frac{1}{4} \) bif for prime tierce. Butter is in demand, with sales of solid-packed at 33@40c \(\frac{1}{4} \) bid. If a small way at 20@1c \(\frac{1}{4} \) bid for apples, and 30@100c \(\frac{1}{4} \) basket for Peacher, according to quality.

Hat.—Baled is firmly held, with sales at \$23@30 \(\frac{1}{4} \) ton.

Weisen.—The demand is limited; small sales of

WHISKY.—The demand is limited; small sales of Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls are making at 175@178c R gallon.
The following are the receipts of flour and grain

New York Markets, August 11. ASHES ARE quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and \$15.50 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and without material change; sales 7,000 bils at \$909.20 for superine State; \$9.30 (9.55 for extra State; \$9.90(10) for choice do; \$909.90 for superine Western; \$9.50(10) 15 for common to medium extra Western, and \$10.30(10) 55 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and \$10.60(2) 12 for trade brands. Southern Flour is dull; sales 600 bbls at \$10.85(2) 11.25 for common, and \$10.30(2) 45 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour is dull; sales 400 bbls at \$9.70(2) for common, and \$10.05(2) 11.25 for common, and \$10.05(2) Asnes are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and

Markets by Telegraph. Baltimore, August 11.—Flour firm. Wheat very firm; Kentucky white 280c, red drooping. Corn quiet. Whisky dull.

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. FROM POR DATE.
Liverpool Boston July
Liverpool New York Aug.
Liverpool Boston Aug.
Liverpool Boston Aug.
TO DEPART.

AT THE MERCHARTS' EXCHARGE, PHILADELPHIA-Bark Tinto (Br), Davison Liverpool, soon. Brig Aurora, McDougall Liverpool, soon. Brig Maine, Jarvis Barbadoes, soon. Brig S V Merrick, Norden, Hav. & Cardenas, soon. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. James Milliken,
Andrew Wheeler,
Edward Y. Townsend,

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, AUG. 11, Sun Rises. . 5.09 | Sun Sets. . . . 6.51 | High Water. . 8.44

Sun Rises. 5.09 | Sun Sets....5.51 | High Water. 8.44

ARRIVED.

Brig Dudley, Barter, 6 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.
Schr Martla Ann, Sargent, 3 days from New York, with salt to Win Bumm & Son.
Schr Rachel Beals, Moore, 18 days from New River, Ga, with lumber to captain.
Schr Fairdealer, Coombs, 3 days from Bluehill, in ballast to Twells & Co.
Schr J. Rogers, Russell, 8 days from Portland, with mose to captain.
Schr Mary Nowell, Covill, 5 days from New Bedford, in ballast to captain.
Schr Deflay, Hathaway, 5 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Ceres, Timmins, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Percy Heilner, Grace, from Lynn, in ballast to captain.
Schr R F Stockton, Van Cleaf, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr L Audenried, Compton, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr L Audenried, Compton, from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J Bentley, Henderson, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Occan Wave, Baker, from Boston, in ballast

to captais.
Sohr J N Baker, Harvey, from Fortress Monroe, ballast to captain.
Schr J E Simmons, Simpson, from Providence, in Schr J E Simmons, Simpson, from Providence, in ballast to captain.
Schr Kate Kallahan, Hagen, from Alexandria, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr Francis Newton, Coombs, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Nancy R Heagan, Bunker, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Carrie Wells, Brown, from New Bedford, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Carrie Wells, Brown, from New Bedford, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Schr Chayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr S-P Chase, Davis, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Freemason, Furman, 2 days from Indian river, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Olivia, Fox, 2 days from Odessa, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co. Schr Olivia, Fox, 2 days from Odessa, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.
SUr Frank, Shropshire, 1 day from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Oo.
SUr Hope, Warren, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W P Clyde.
SUr Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.
SUr H Torrancs, Philbrick, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W P Clyde.
SUr E N Fairchilds, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mose to W P Clyde.
SUr E N Fairchilds, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

Stir E N Fairchilds, Front, and North York, with mase to Wm M Bard & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Wm Van Name, Evans, Tampa Bay.

Brig American Union, Smith, New Orleans.

Brig Maire (Br), Jarvis, Barbadoes.

Brig San Antonio, Jackson, Fortress Monroe.

Schr Jon, Matthews, New York.

Schr J M Houston, Lippincott, Beaufort.

Schr SP Adams, Wass, Boston.

Schr Helen Mar, Wines, New Haven.

Schr Geres, Timmins, Newbern.

Schr J Hay, Hathaway, New Bedford.

Schr FR Baird, Ireland, Fortress Monroe.

Schr Breeze, Brown, Hatteras Inlet.

Schr J P Oake, Endicott, Hampton Roads. Tech H. Dilatush, Bartlett,

Schr Goean Wave, Steelman, Boston.

Schr Austin, Parsons, Plymouth.

Schr Goean Wave, Steelman, Boston.

Schr J M Broomall. Douglass, Boston.

Schr J M Broomall. Douglass, Boston.

Schr Fanny, Adams, Washington.

Schr Fanny, Adams, Washington.

Schr Henrietta, English, Georgetown.

Steamer H Willing, Canliff, Baltimore.

Steamer H Wincton, Nickersop, Olly Points.

\$2,000,000 daily, by the use of larger denomination It is also stated that arrangements will probably soon be made to increase the amount to \$3,000,000 per day, in order to pay the arrears of indebtedne more promptly.

The following is the latest statement of the na-Total \$1,832,649.334 \$1,837,492,183
Increase in seven days \$1,832,649,334 \$1,837,667.
The alarmists who last week were sure the cost of ... The alarmists who last week were sure Luc cost of the Government was between 83,000,000 and 81,000,000 per day, may find some relief in this statement.

Acting Commissioner Rollins' decision in relation to the taxation of seven and three-tenths Treasury

42,196 697,495