ETAIL DRY GOODS. NAVY, AND CIVIL

IR TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

ibers, Five Dollars par Annua is

FINANCIAL.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that sub-

scriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes,

payable three years from August 13th, 1864, with semi-

annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths pe

cent, por annum—principal and interest both to be paid

These notes will be convertible at the option of the

holder at maturity into six per cent. gold-bearing

bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty

vers from their date, as the Government may elect

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free o

interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

commissions must be made from the deposits.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering

pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in

fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for dis-

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX-PER-CENT. 5.20

GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the note

for three years, this privilege of conversion is now

rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than nine per-cent, pre

nium, and before the war the premium on six-per-cent

United States stocks was over twenty per cent. It wil

erbet rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL

TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enume-

nerated, a special Act of Congress exempts all bends

and Treasury notes from local taxation. On the ave

rage, this exemption is worth about two per cent, pe

annum, according to the rate of taxation in various

It is believed that no securities offer so great induce-

all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of

whole property of the country is held to secure the dis-

While the Government offers the most liberal terms

for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal

The party depositing must endorse upon the original

of Philadelphia, Pa.; Fourth National Bank of Phila

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS

THIRD NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY

FINANCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

Under instructions from the Tressury Department, this Bank is prepared to receive subscriptions to the new Loan issued on Three Years' Tressury Notes with Con-

pons attached, bearing interest at the rate of two cent

NATIONAL LOAN

AT PAR.

INTEREST 7.80 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

COUPONS ATTACHED,

RTEREST PAYABLE EACH SIX MONTHS.

The principal is payable in lawful money at the end of

three years; or, the holder has the right to demand at

HE 5.20 BONDS AT PAR INSTEAD OF THE CASH.

This privilege is valuable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our

most popular Loan, and are now selling at eight per

Subscriptions received in the usual manner, and the appeal and proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury,

gether with our Circulars, and all necessary informs

JAY COOKE & CO. 1y28-90t No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA,

728 Arch Street,

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY AND FINANCIAL AGENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES.

THE NEW NATIONAL LOAN,

sened in the form of THREE-YEARS TREASURY fOTES, interest payable semi-annually in lawful noney, on the 15th days of February and August re-spectively of each year.

COAL.

CASHIER.

ion, will be furnished on application at our office.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK,

73-10 U. S. LOAN.

NEW

ertificate the denomination of notes required, and whe-

private parties, or stock companies, or separate co

charge of all the obligations of the United States.

will be to the loyalty and patriotism of the people Duplicate certificates will be issued for all deposits.

perts of the country.

e seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present

worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current

It is equally convenient as a temporary or per vestment. The notes can always be sold for within :

Government paper.

U. s. 7.30 LOAN.

OTH HOUSE, T. SNODGRASS, D Street and 23 STRAWBERRY Street.

Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., archased before the rise, independen hy the package, piece, or yard. Our We don't peddle. Come and see our army and Navy trade has our special at-

DUCK FOR SUITS. or, extra heavy, ens, fancy Drills, exck Alpaces, eilles Vestings, Summer Casalmer

E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. IG OUT SUMMER DRESS AT LOW PRICES. ety of styles of this season's imp to \$1. Lawns at 87% cents.

arege and Lama Shawls, ladine Shawls, \$2.25, worth \$3.50, Ol Cashmere Shawls, \$2.25, worth \$3.50, H. STERL & SOM, NOS. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. INE OUR LAWNS.

brown ground, neat figured, 44c. white ground, neat figured, 44c. ack and Bath Towels, large, assor Bye Linen Towels. Ise Damask Towels. d Wool Shawle for tourists, \$5. Flannels, red and gray. JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH Street. 1094 CHESTNUT STREET.

attention of LADIES ABOUT LEAV-BE CHTY for the "Ses Shore," "Wa-Places," or "the Country," is cully invited to the extensive stock HTE GOODS suitable for SUMMER, hore WHITE BODIES, MORNING PHRS. &c. tensive assortment is offered in Lace tensive assortment is offered in Lace problem (oliver, showers, and in plain of the control o

E. M. NEEDLES.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET CLOTHING RD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS, CHESTNUT STREET,

this date, sell RING AND SUMMER CLOTHES

a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, DNERY & BLANK BOOKS.

DMPANY DIRECTORY—CON-ERTIFICATES OF STOCK. RANSFEE BOOK, ORDER OF TRANSPER. TOCK LEDGER, TOOK LEDGER BALANCES, REGISTER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DIVIDEND BOOK, ROKER'S PETTY LEDGER,

ACCOUNT OF SALES, erials and at Low Prices Moss & Co., 438 OHRSTHUT Street

BINET FURNITURE T FURNITURE AND BIL ILLIARD TABLES,

now on hand a full supply, finished with the & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, prondunced by all who have used them to to all others. For the quality and finish of 18, the manufacturers refer to their numerous oughout the union, who are familiar with ar of their work. OUSMAN & CO., 257 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.,

IMPORTERS OF s & Ladies' Gloves, ian and english hosiery, **B FURNISHING GOODS** s & dress trimmings,

to which they VITE THE WHOLESALE TRADE. R'S SELF-SEALING CAN. PAMILIES.

IN CITY OR COUNTRY, SHOULD USE THIS CAM. T HAS NO RIVAL. o have used this prefer it before all other r self-sealing, soldered, or glass jars of any To be had only of

To be had only of J. McMURTRIE, No. SOS SPRING GARDEN Street.

OELSIOR" HAMS RE THE BEST IN THE WORLD. NE GENUINE UNLESS BRANDED u. & Co., Philada. Excelsior." I. MICHENER & CO., eral provision dealers, OURNES OF THE CELEBRATED XCELSIOR" SUGAR-CURED HAMS,

148 and 144 North FRONT Street ly-colebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to them-pressly for FAMILY USB, are of delicions rom the unpleasant taste of sait, and ar

y spicures superior to any now offered for NG GLASSES. ES S. EARLE & SON, CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., ore a very fine assortment of KING GLASSES, MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. Paintings, engravings,

TURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES ctive and delightful preparation OR THE TEETH AND GUMS. ded by the most eminent

mit of a thorough course of scientific expe-ending through a period of nearly thirty nding through a person of an analy, attent in every case, and onlively in many, tave Ent DRGAY OF TERTH. It will also EN WEAK GUMS, KEEP THE TERTH LY CLEAN, AND THE BREATH SWEET. ITS Price SI. Prepared solely MIST. 113 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa. 1113 CHESTNUT ST., PIPE! DRAIN PIPE!omery Terra' Cotta Works Office and

pectively of each year.

These Treasury Motes are convertible at maturity, at he option of the holder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, nierest payable in GOIM, and redeemable after five and payable twenty years from August 15th, 1587. These Notes will be issued in sums of \$50, \$100, \$500, Il.,000, \$6,000. Interest will be allowed to the 15th of bugust next on subscriptions prior to that date. Subscriptions subsequent to that date will be required to say the accrued interest. A commission of & of one per cent, will be allowed on all subscriptions of \$25,000 and upward. MARKET Street.

187 OF ASR PRICES:
et, 21nch bore, 25 cents.
et, 3 inch bore, 45 cents.
et, 4 inch bore, 55 cents.
et, 6 inch bore, 55 cents.
et, 6 inch bore, 55 cents.
2 to 15 inch diameter.
., Turns. Traps. Unimney Tops. Ohim.
m Vases. &c.
MCOLLIM & RHOADS.
1981 MARKET Street. TENCIL ALPHABETS. SAM'L J. MAG MULLAN,

VOL. 8.—NO. 13.

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

Cerealina is a new article of food and I diet, prepared by ovel processes, and obtained from wh eat that has been deprived of its bran, or outer coating, before being

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

Cerealina contains what is nearly or altogether absent from the various flours, farina, maizena, cornstarch, &c., now in the market, but what is of incalculable importance not merely to the lover of luxury, but so to the lover of health-viz: the invaluable di qes-This consideration is of immense interest to the fees ble, the dyspoptic, the sedentary—specially 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 eleanest 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

Cerealina.

They will be issued in denominations of \$50, \$100, \$500, \$1,000, and \$5,000, and all subscriptions must be for known wherein *Nature's own digestivs agent,* the solvent indispensable to easy and healthy digestion in the each, the newly discovered principle Cerealing. neorporated and placed on its speciality and merits dis-inctively before the public.

Cerealina may be prepared in the same manner as ransportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared. As the notes draw interest from August 16, persons farina, malzena, corn starch, rice flour, arrow root, &c., with the important, economical, and healthful difference that a smaller quantity of Cerealina is remaking deposits subsequent to that date must pay the quired, and the beneficial result is greatly superior. Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and As Cerealina contains in a more palatable form all apwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed the wholesome ingredients that render bran bread use commission of one-quarter of one per cent., which while it is free from those particles that in bra bread only irritate the stomach, it is to be preferred, either as rolls or cakes, whenever bran bread is used will be paid by the Treasury Department upon the receipt of a bill for the amount, certified to by the officer from choice or necessity. with whom the deposit was made. No deductions for Physicians everywhere recommend Cercalina; and we could add the names of thousands who are now using it, and bear testimony to its merits; but "the proof of the pudding is in the eating:" and to the gratified palates and ameliorated digestive functions of all

who use Cerealina, we leave the further confirms Manufactured from debranned wheat by the Cerealin afacturing Company.

J. G. Moxey, Superintendent.

Nos. 1424, 1426, 1429, 1430 Vine street, Phila. For sale by all Grocers and Druggists: Fend in your orders. Delivered free to any portion of the city, Send for pamphlet. higher rate of interest than any other, and the best security. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States notes, considers that it is paying in the. best circulating medium of the country, and it cannot

CURTAIN GOODS.

T. E. WALBAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

719 OHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES.

OURTAINS.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

COMMISSION HOUSES. THE ATTENTION OF THE

OUR STOCK OF. SAXONY WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels. TWILLED FLANNELS, ther they are to be issued in blank or payable to order. When so endorsed it must be left with the officer re-Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. ceiving the deposit, to be forwarded to the Treasury SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of

PRINTED SHIRTING PLANNELS.
PLAIN OPERA FLANNELS.
BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS,
15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.
FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETS.
BALMORAL SKIETS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENHMS, TICKS, STRIPES SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills. the United States at Washington, the several Assistant First National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Na-tional Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; Third National Bank DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS, 33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON, No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, my14-5m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL. 

G. A. HOFFMAN, FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET

day on every \$100.

These Treasury Notes are convertible at maturity, at the option of the helder, into U. S. 6 per cent. Bonds, (interest payable in coin) redeemable after five years, and payable in twenty, from August 15, 1807.

Interest allowed from date of subscription to August 15, and on all subscriptions after that date the accrued interest will be required to be paid.

DAVID B. PAUL, President, 2ndv 30, 1864. TO THE NEW STORE, 825 ARCH STREET. 825 the President's despatch, and refusing to see in it anything less than an unalterable determination to insist upon the abandonment of slavery as a pre-THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

MADE BY JOHN C. ARRISON,

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET, MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. CONSTANTLY ON HAND, LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS, COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING SHIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

HOSIERY,
GLOVES, BCARFS,
SUBPRIDERS,
HANDKEECHIEFS, &c., &c.
SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their
IMPROVED GUT OF SHIRTS,
which they make a specialty in their business. Also, NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,
No. 514 CHESTAUT STREET,
jal7-tf Four doors below the Continental

DRUGS: NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL, No. 119 MARKET STREET,

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS

Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Pa-tent Medicines, Paints, Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first-class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, r Confectioners, in full variety and of the best quality.

Goehineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oll of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS USE, Always on hand at lowest net cash prices. SULPHITE OF LIME,

for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one harred. Orders by mait or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be prompt attention, or species furnished when requested. WRIGHT & SIDDALL, WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE. No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT. de4-thstuly-fp

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO., N. E. Corner of FOURTH and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA. WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at my14-5m VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. READ! READ!! READ!!-READ! READ!! READ!!—

MONTGOMERY'S NERVINE is a never-failing remedy for Neuralgia. Nervoueness, Headachs, Pita, &c. This leanew article, and is accommodated the severy day. You there are suffering within word these complaints, may have spent many dollars and you these complaints, may have spent many dollars and you find no relief, therefore I saw you to spend one dollar for one bottle of Montgomery's Nervine; it will give you nearly relief. Call at my office and see certificates, instant relief. Call at my office and see certificates. 1623 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Wolessleand relief by STRADLEY, SIXTEENTH and MARKET States by mall.

MONDAY, AUGUST 15, 1864.

From the Washington Chronicle. I The Richmond Sentinel, supposed to speak by authority for Jeff Davis, dedicates an editorial to the subject of peace, and professes to be pleased with a remark of this journal, that "throughout the entire North there is an undoubted sentiment in favor of peace, unopposed except by some mean army contractors or sordid army followers." This is taken in the sense of being in favor of peace at any price, and as indicative of a great change of sentiment. But we need not say that each of these inferences i false. The people of the loyal States, and The Chroni cle, as an organ of loyal sentiment, have always been anxious for peace, but not such a peace as would dissever or dishonor the country. The Sentinel proceeds to say that "when both sides desire peace, peace caunot be far off. Where there is a will there is a way;" and it "respectfully suggests, however, that it is a little out of the ordi nary course of peace negotiations to begin with ultimata. They, as their name implies, come last and shut the door to further negotiations." The tinel then proceeds to denounce President Lincoln for "slamming the door rudely in our faces"in allusion to the indirect notice which he gave to a rumor that rebel-peace commissioners had arrived n the Northern border, empowered to open negotiaions. The Richmond organ is greatly disturbed by this cavaller conduct of the President: It has ecome the disciple of peace, and earnestly studies

by this cavalier conduct of the President. It has become the disciple of peace, and earnestly studies the things which make for peace. It says:

Let peace commissioners be appointed by either section, and invested with plenary powers of negotiation, meet on neutral territory, and discuss the terms of peace. Let all subjects be open to free discussion and negotiation. We of the South consider independence as the great and, first object of the war, said that separation is essential to independence; yot we shall be willing to listen to what you have to say and propose on the other side. You may offer us something that will secure our equal rights within the Union; you may propose to give the slaveholding and free States equality of votes in Congress and in the election of President; and, partly to effect this, you may throw all New England wont have her, let her secede.

Now, this would be a tempting bait. We don't say it would satisfy us; but the subject is worthy of consideration. This war was brought about by New England and New Englanders, and who knows but that the balance of the States might live in peace and harmony, if she were out of the way? But we do not mean to anticipate or prescribe the action of the commissioners. Let them enter into the negotiations untrammelled by unrawara, other than that any terms of peace they may agree on shall be subject to be rejected or ratified by their respective Governments. As to the slavery question we would leave that to be settled last. The question of independence concerns us all. The subject of slavery but part of us.

When all other subjects are disposed of, the North will find itself embarrassed by the possession of some half a million of negroes, who will immediately be murdered by mobs if carried North, whom no nation or people, savage or civilized, will receive as freemen in their midst, and whom the North cannot afford to send off, if she could find a spot on earth willing to receive them. Under these froumstances, the negroes and the Northern commissioners w The New York Daily News is delighted with these

liberal propositions, and is more indignant than ever towards President Lincoln for not being willing to negotiate on the basis of turning New England out of the Union in order to induce its traitorfriends. to return to it. But the President could not know ors would mack and in sult him and the country by making offers of peace which would be so acceptable to the *Daily News*, and he is therefore held to be inexcusable for despatching the following brief note to Mr. Greeley:
EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, July 18, 1854.

WASHINGTON, July 18, 1854.

To whom it may concern:

Any proposition which embraces the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union, and the abandonment of slavery, and which comes by and with authority that can control the armies now at war against the United States, will be received and considered by the Executive Government of the United States, and will be met by liberal terms on other substantial and collateral points; and the bearer or bearers thereof shall have safe conduct both ways.

To Hon. Horace Greeley.

Now, just suppose for a moment that Clay, Holcombe, & Co. had possessed the credentials as commissioners, the existence of which they had contrived to make, Mr. Greeley-believe, by way of trived to make Mr. Greeley believe, by way of giving importance to their assumed character, what would genuine commissioners have said in reply to would genuine commissioners have said in reply stothe President's despatch? They would have said: "If you make it a condition of negotiation that we must begin by consenting to the abandonment of slavery, you ask more than we are authorized to yield. That point may become a topic for discussion, but to yield it at the start would be to place the Southern neonless your mercy." In reply to the Southern people at your mercy." In reply to this the President could have said with perfect consistency: "I have indicated what I should regard

as the most desirable terms of settlement, but I am willing to hear what you have to offer." But the bogus commissioners did nothing of the kind. They were conscious of having no "authority that can control the armies now at war with the United States," and they flattered themselves that they had helped their Copperhead friends to an excellent bit of political and the state of the consequents of the consequents. cal capital; so they seized the opportunity to break off all further informal intercourse, and to issue a flaming manifesto, declaring their earnest desire for peace, and denouncing the President for shut-ting the doors to negotiation. A commissioner, properly authorized, and having a sincere desire to make peace upon terms which any honorable Government could listen to, would never have seized such an occasion for breaking off the preliminary parley. But Clay and Holcombe were aware that they had carried the imposture far enough, and that they had no proposition to make, looking to a restoration of the Union upon terms which would not be an insult to the Government, and to every honorable citizen. This is the real secret of their taking fire so incontinently at liminary to negotiation. We need not say that no such inference is fairly deducible from the language of the despatch, and we cannot doubt that the President, if appealed to by a commission having authority from the commander of the rebel forces, would have yielded the point of making the abandonment of slavery a preliminary condition.

The curt and coldly-respectful response made by July 20, in which he inquired if they had any further we have truly interpreted their real motives. Instead of asking to be heard, they literally jumped at the opportunity of having their suit rejected, in the expectation that the result of the abortive negotiation would redound to the advantage of the North-Jeff Davis' Terms of Peace.
At Pawtucket, on Wednesday evening last, Mr.
Filmore (Edmund Kirke) delivered a lecture, de-

crimore (Edmind Kirks) centred a lecture, describing his interview with Jeff Davis, during a late visit to Richmond, and giving the substance of their conversation on the terms of peace. From a report of it in the Providence Press we make the following

of it in the Providence Press we make the following extracts:

I went to Richmond with the Rev. Colonel Jaquess, and went with the hope of making negotiations which might result in peace. If we should gueceed, we thought that the consciousness of having served our country would pay our expenses. If we failed, we might still serve the country by letting the people of the North know what was the reason of our failure; for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have inade an arrangement for peace with Mr. Davis, and if we were unsuccessful, it would be useful for the country to know what propositions were rejected. We went to Richmond in an ambulance, and were three hours on the way after we entered the rebel lines. We entered Richmond at 10 o'clock, and planted our white flag in the very heart of the rebel capital. As we stopped, Judge Ould, the rebel commissioner of exchange, directed Colonel Jacquess to button up his overcoat, as it was dangerous to be seen with a blue uniform in the streets of Richmond. We were taken to a hotel, and shown up to "No. 60," a shabby room with some fine furniture in very bad order. We were provided with supper, and directed how to apply for an interview with the President. The next morning we directed a note to Secretary Benjamin, asking an interview with the President, and were invited to call upon him, when we made an engagement to meet the President we were shown into

STATE ELECTION.—Rhode Island votes to-day:

1. To extend the suffrage to the soldiers in the field, who are qualified electors if at home.

2. To extend the suffrage to naturalized citizens, who have served honorably in the war during the rebellion; and to permit them to vote on the same terms as native citizens, waiving, in their favor, the property qualification required of other naturalized electors. 5. To abolish the registry tax.

THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES.

The Soldiers in Grant's Army to be Paid off—A Review of the Situation before Atlanta-Our Proximity to the City. The explosion of the ordnance boat at City Point sleging Petersburg. Our army is quiet, and so is that of the rebels. A goodly part of the latter, it is believed, has been sent to Atlanta, and rumor goes so far as to add that Gen. Lee himself has accom-panied them, to take chief command, and to use his undoubted skill in the defence of the beleaguere city. We hear nothing more of mines and countermines, but we suppose that, since both sides have falled to achieve any successful results from their previous hopes, they are now secretly and silently trying again. The rebels are busily engaged in building new batteries and putting new guns-in position. Deserters say that a 200-pounder pivot gun is being put in position in front of Gen. A. P. Hill's Paymasters have arrived in the army. The New

Paymasters have arrived in the army. The New York Herald correspondent, at Fortress Monroe, writing on the 10th inst., says:

"The steamer Keyport, from Washington, brought Major Marvin and four other paymasters, with funds to pay the army in front of Petersburg. The United States mail-steamer Adelaide, Captain Jas. Canhon, from Baltimore, brought several more paymasters, having well-filled pouches of greenbacks, whele other having the paymasters will be a welcome sight to our brave troops, as some of them have not received any pay since last February. In many cases, the families of our fighting boys suffered greatly from this defect in the Government management of affairs. Soldiers who are not paid the streeth they are entitled to become discouraged, especially when they learn of their families being in distress."

A correspondent of the New York World, writing A correspondent of the New York World, writing from the front, complains of a singular dilemma in which some members of the late Pennsylvania Re-

which seems members of the late Pennsylvania Reserve Corps find themselves. He says:

"I amitoid that there is a body of men here, some twenty-six in number, who occupy an anomalous and embarrassing position. They are generally members of the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, and have been from time to time placed under arrest for various minor offences, some committed over a year agot. After, being held as prisoners awhite, some of abem without charges being preferred against them, they were returned to their regiments, and engaged in all the battles of the campaign. A few weeks ago, the enlistments of their regiments, and engaged in all the battles of the campaign. A few weeks ago, the enlistments of their regiments expired, and they were sent home, but these men were singled out and retained for trial for the offences which led to their arrest, and are still held here for that purpose. The witnesses against them have all gone home, and are discharged the service, and no authority exists for bringing them back here to prefer complaints, or give testimony, and these poor fellows seem likely to be retained till doomsday, if the authorities here determine that they be held until after trial and acquittal. As most of them have performed their duty nobly, and are gulity of merely nominal offences, it seems hard that they should be kept away fromhome, now that their commands have been discharged.

THE SITUATION BEFORE PETERSBURG. The Richmond Enquirer congratulates itself on the "happy" position of affairs before Petersburg, nd goes so far as to assure its readers that the city cannot be taken. It says :

and goes so iar as to assure its readers that the city cannot be taken. The says:

"No position of the enemy could be more agreeable, in a military sense, to our generals. Whether it is because there is no water to the south of the city, or whether it is necessary to keep the army in a petty status, the better to secure the protection of Washington or not, we cannot confidently tell, but it is quite certain that the enemy's line of battle before Petersburg is from necessity or other extremely short. Short' is the word for it, for although the entire Federal lines extend across to Deep Bottom, that part which lies in front of Petersburg, instead of being the main body in appearance, as it is infact, is more like a bobtail of the bushy kind. The Federal lines commence on the Appomattox, just about a mile below the city, upon a bluff, which is the location of Battery No. 1, commanding a partial view of all the lower part of the city. The line extending from Battery No. 1, crosses the enstern borders of the New Market farm; the old race course, forming disputed ground, stretches off to the south, crossing Rives! farm, continues southwardly, gradually bending in to the west, and culminates in an ontipost at, Dr. Guirley's house, about three miles from the Weldon Railroad, and three and a half from the southeastern suburbs of the city. The entire line, from the river to Dr. Gurley's, will scarcely exceed four and a half miles, which is probably the shortest our army has yet been confronted with. A slender picket line extends still further south, cassing somewhere in the neighborhood of Stony Creek, twenty miles from the sity. Out of this line the enemy have made several dashes into it, bringing out prisoners, horses, desirable information, and so forth. Strategically considered, the enemy's position is a decidedly inferior one.

"The morel effect of the capture of towns and villages has had its day. Petersburg, however, might form an exception, but of a temporary character. The enemy would have enabled us to pour a d

THE SITUATION BEFORE ATLANTA
Sherman's army is now encamped two miles from
Atlanta, in the midst of primitive forests. Since ast advices it has somewhat shifted its position.

lest advices it has somewhat, shifted its position.
A letter written August 5 says:

"It has moved from the east and north of Atlanta to the west, the extreme left covering the city on the north, while the extreme right now is southwest of the city running parallel with the Atlanta and Macon railroad, and near enough, were the country favorable, to command it with artillery. An extension of our right until it reaches the only line of railroad left Atlanta, and that running south, seems to be in progress. The enemy, however, prolong their lines in the same direction, and fortify themselves in one or two parallels, just west of the railroad. When the 23d Corps, a night or two ago, was shifted from the north of Atlanta to our extreme right, the enemy made a corresponding inovement, leaving enough men in the entrenchments north of the city, to hold them, as was developed by the demonstration of the 4th Corps last evening. The works of the enemy completely environ the city, and are very strong—too strong to be carried by assault.

"Hood is making good use of his militia reserves. works of the enemy completely environ the city, and are very strong—too strong to be carried by assault.

"Hood is making good use of his militia reserves. Every man in Georgia, capable of bearing arms, is arrayed against us, and, behind fortifications, they are, of course, formidable. Four or five weeks of such campaigning as we have down here will turn militia into veterans, and render them as indifferent to the viperish whisk of the bullet as those who have been listening to it for the last three years. Hood's regular troops have undoubtedly suffered very heavily in the late battles; and his tactics are to preserve them. Rebel veterans, of course, are posted on the skirmish tilnes, but the trenches are held by militia, while the regular troops are distributed in the rear as reserves from whence they are speedily thrown forward in case of an assault. It is presumed, by those who should know, that the number of militia in Hood's army fully equals his old regularly-organized troops.

"We are within about two miles of the city. The road that runs in front of the tent in which I am writing enters the main street of Atlanta, just that far distant. Save on our extreme left, however, we can see nothing of Atlanta for the intervening forests and brokening of Atlanta for the intervening forests and broken country. Being so near one of the largest-cities in the South, we might reasonably expect to emerge from the primitive forests, which have been our habitations for so many weeks. But neither villas nor gardens, country seats nor pleasant drives, are encountered. Dirt roads, an occasional log house, and unshorn old forests, are alone what we see two miles from the famous Gate Clity.

"The flight of shells is an all day and all night affair. Our shells seatter the shingles of Atlanta roof-trees and our round-shot bowl through their dusty arenues. They answer with equal vigor; and having good range, they kneep our men closely burrowed when they open at a lively rate. They have several sleeg guns in position, whose range

ojectile; weighing just sixty and a half pounds. WAIFS FROM REBELDOM. THE DAMAGE OUR SHELLS DO TO PETERSBURG.
The Richmond papers say that our shelling of the
City of Petersburg is inflicting great damage upon
it. The position of our right enables us to have a

clear view of the whole place, so that shells can be dropped into it with tolerable accuracy. One of them, clear view of the whole place, so that shells can be dropped into it with tolerable accuracy. One of them discussing the subject, says:

The occasional shelling of the city has lately only accumulated bricks and other building materials in the streets, without seriously hurting anybody. Now and then a house is fired, and the light affording a target for the gunners, shells are rained in upon the fire to prevent its extinction and to extend the conflagration. The fire department has worked nobly, mowithstanding the danger to which it is exposed, and in no instance has it failed to restrict the fire to comparatively ordinary limits.

Some two or three hundred shells, of different callibres and characters, have been gent whizing through many a richly-decorated parfor and tidlly-kept chamber, smashing into smithereens stout cornices and fragile ornaments, making all furniture a mass of fragments, and stripping the wall, to the lattice and joists, of their polished cement, or plain plaster, to smother up the wreck and complete the destruction. Pantries have been invaded, and unmercital crashes sent breaking and ringing through piles of crockery and rows of jars, whose preclous contents still swim or stick in sweet ruin upon the indented floors and caved-in shelves that mark the scenes of the disaster.

Libraries, too, have shared equal fate with smokeness; and while children of the larger growth grow hungty from the lack of intellectual pabulum, the lesser can cry about for the more substantial meat, which, when last seen, was in the air, or flying into a state of savory nothiness inside the blazes of acconfigration. Owing to these and similar events, the city has become almost deserted. To as great an extent as possible it has been the aim of General Lee to move notroops through it; none are kept in it at any time. They are all in the trenches where they may be found by the enemy whenever it behooves the latter to come out and look for them.

Religion, in the rebel army, seems to occupy as much attention as in our

Government works engaged in making arms and powder:

Hat manufactory at Statesville, N. C.; stocking factory at Oolumbia, S. C.; stocking factory at Danville, Va.; bonnet frame factory at Newberry, S. C.; cotton card factory at Greenwood, S. C.; cotton card factory at Fayetteville, N. C.; cotton card factory at Columbus, Ga.; cotton card factory at Danville, Va., 2.; cotton card. factory at Selma, Ala;; cuttery, knives and forks, at Raleigh, N. C.; cotton batting factory at Charlotte, N. C.; corn broom factory at Danville, Oollege, N. C.; match factory at Danvillegon's College, N. C.; match factory at Charleson factory at Char

ville, Va.; branket manufactory at Montgomery, Ala.; knitting needles as Columbia, S. C.; glass manufactory at Richmond, Va.; glass manufactory at Royal Sandard Columbia, Ga.; glass manufactory at Savannah, Ga.; button manufactory at Columbia, Ga.; powder manufactory at Mecklinburg, N. C.; several copper mines extensively worked in Rutherford county, N. C.; one copperss mine in Chesterweld, S. C.

C.; one coppers mine in Chesteredity. S. C.

GEART.

A "Oulpeper Girl" contributes to the Richmond Enquirer some of her reminiscences of the occupation of Culpeper last winter by General Meade. Of course they are all tinged with the extreme bitterness for which the replay women are noted. The first ness for which the rebel women are noted. The first reminiscence she gives is a very good specimen of that quality, and whether it occurred or not, is very well told: well told:

Early in the winter, before the Yankees had finished their queriers, they were indefatigable in their search for lumber, and did not hesitate to raze every uncoupled building, not excepting the churches. On one occasion an old lady went out to plead with a party who were about to destroy her sanctuary. They excused, themselves by saying they were at liberty to use "any Secesa property." They you must think God is a great Secesh, "said the lady, "for you always destroy His houses first wherever you go." The Yankees were so ashamed by this reply that they desisted, and the house now stands, a monument of weman's influence.

As an instance of the "true spirit" of the ladies As an instance of the "true spirit" of the ladies

As an instance of the "true spirit" of the ladies she mentions the following:

It was at one time rumored by Yankee officers (who invent and circulate such statements for their own amusement), that Miss' Bettie H.— was married to a Federal soldier: A relation who heard it sent immediately to learn an explanation. Her message was delivered in the presence of some officers, who stated that the superlative scorn of the lady, as she received it, was grand. "Married! what does my cousin mean? it leads to there are no Southerners in Culp!" For Southerners to repeat their expenses only can did in their presence only can do the truster of the lady. smile.

Another instance of the "spirit" presents with it an instance of the elemency of Geni Grant:

After the arrival of Gen. Grant, several interesting interviews took place between himself and the chilzens; one, especially, deserves remark. A little girl, ten or tweive years of age, whose father was arrested by Meade's army in October, determined to see Gen. Grant, and beg for his release. She arcordingly dressed herself with great care, airmaging her curls in their most bewitching fashion, and, directed by her mother or friends, started to seek the commander. She was refused higress by the sentry, but an officer passing, she appealed to him, saying she must see Gen. Grant on business: He ordered the guard to pass her in, and she entered the room where sat the chief, surrounded by his bother officers. The little girl asking, "Is Gen. Grant in "Forent rose politiqual inquired her business." I am come, sir, to beg you to have my pa released!", Grant made numerous inquiries about her pa, why arrested, where confined, etc.; to all of which she gave consistent and pointed replies, intermingling many womanly pleas for the restoration of her father to his family. The General finallytold her he would investigate the matter and use his influence to procure her father's freedom. After some necessary delay—despatches to Washington, etc.—the statement of the child was confirmed, and her father was released without exchange. The brave act of this little girl was universally applandmile.
Another instance of the "spirit" presents with it

her father was released without exchange. The brave act of this little girl was universally appland-ed, and the Yankee officers said, if such were the children of the present day, the next women would be even more incorrigible rebels than the late sufferers in Culpeper.

The Rebel Opinion of the Burning of Chambersburg.

The Richmond Sentinel sayagely, defends, at length, the recent burning of Cham ground that forbearance with the North has been exhausted, and long suffering mercy given place to the duty of revenge. It says:

Twice before have we captured Chambersburg; twice before have we captured Chambersburg; twice ere this have we had the opportunity to retaliste upon Pennsylvania the ten thousand cruel and inhuman atrocities committed by the Federal troops in the South. On each occasion, in pursuance of a just retaliation, we might have burned her cities and laid waste with fire and sword the rich and beautiful valley of the Cumberland. In this density-peopled, highly-improved, and fertile valley we might have inflicted, in every form, more human misery and wretchedness in a week than could the Federals in a month in any section of like extent in the South. We magnanimously forbore to do so, as we do not war upon women.

On each of the former occasions we should, as an act of even-handed justice, have retaliated on Pennsylvania the savage atrocities she, has helped to inflict upon the South. Had we done so it is probable she would have abstained in some measure from xhausted, and long-suffering mercy given place to fliet upon the South. Had we done so it is probable she would have abstained in some measure from perpetrating the murders, arsons, rapes, and robberies that still mark with infamy the march of her ramies through the South. We no doubt hoped that the example of our generous and Christian forbearance would not be lost upon them, and that, in future, they would imitate our. example, and conduct the invasion of the South more like civilized men and Christians, and less like demons and savages; but we hoped in vain. A course of duty no longer to be neglected or delayed will forever justify the burning of Chambersburg. This is but the beginning of the end. We know that this burning will render you more cruel than ever, that you will try to lay waste the entire South, to confiscate our lands, to make your negrosoldiers a police guard to insult, watch, and rule the native whites. But if the worst comes to the worst, we will leave the South as a field for you to devastate—if you can find anything to devastate—for you to plunder and thieve in, where you have left anything unstolen, with none to appose your onward march, while our regulars, who would in such case number almost, or quite a million—say half a million at least—divided into many separate commands, all breathing yongeance, will march into the North and Northwest, where there is a rich town or village at every five miles; where more than Asiatic wealth invites the raider and plunderer; where no base of operations, no wagons or other means of transportation, will be needed. We will leave the South for you to glean in, while we gather rich harvests in the North.

needed. We will leave the South for you to glean in, while we gather rich harvests in the North.

The Guerilla War in Missouri Ended.

The St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, of the 11th instant, is of the opinion that the formidable guerilla war in North Missouri a month ago, by Thornton, Tnrall-kill, and other scoundrels has suddenly come to an end, through the fear of the great uprising of loyal men. These loyalists came, in almost all instances, armed, equipped, and ready to be sent in pursuit of the guerillas, who, being fully posted by their friends as to the Union strength, resolved to disband or to escape as best they could. Upon hearing of the force already on his track, and of those who were ready to engage in the pursuit, Thornton became alarmed, and calling his men around him frankly told them that it was impossible for him to succeed in holding the Platte country as he had expected to do, and, further, that he saw no means of effecting an escape across the river. In view of these facts he advised them all to save themselves as best they could. Many took his advice, and, no doubt, are at present at their old homes, attending to the gathering of their crops, and ready to swear that they have been at home all the time, peaceable and quiet citzens. It is iurther stated by prisoners that about one hundred and fifty of the more desperate of the clan took umbrage at. Thornton's speech, hocked at and denounced him as a coward, and then chose Thrailkill as their leader. This man is a desperade of the worst class. He is endowed with considerable ability as a pariisan leader, much more we think than Thornton, who is a huge lubber, with but little brains. Thrailkill, it will be recollected, was captured more than a year-ago in the edge of Atchison county, where he had recruited about fifteen or twenty men for the rebel service. He was retained in our jail for some weeks; the secesh ladies of our city presented him with a suit of clothes, and administered to his wants generally during his incarceration. After a time he wa

of the presence of Federal troops. Of open, regunal guerillas, there are hardly fifty in the county. The people are now getting up an organization, headed by Messrs. Allen, Brown, Beller, and others, which, it is hoped, will preserve a permanent peace. In Clay county we hear of a few straggling bush-whackers, but of no force of any strength. They are evidently preparing to leave as soon as possible. We do not hear of any in either Clinton, Ray, or Caldwell. In the former and latter their friends are not numerous, and they cannot be harbored with fafety. In Ray the sympathizers are cautious fellows. While they are as bitter rebels at heart as can be found this side of Jeff. Davis' dominions, they are sharp enough to know that it is to their interest to keep still, and by sodoing they have managed to get along without being troubled to any great extent. Again, we have it from undoubted authority that many who joined the rebels while they held potsession of Platte City and other towns have since been seen on the plains between here and Denver. Several have been arrested at Atchison during the past week, who were about startling out.

During the past ten days perhaps forty of Thornton's band have been captured by the militis. From what we can learn from them we are certain that the "big war" is st an end. We shall undoubtedly hear of depredations and outrages being committed as long as the leaves 'remains on the trees, but the operations will no longer be conducted on anything like so grand a scale as in the past.

or a faiture, for I went with propositions, on the basis of which I might have made as transgood and in a missake and Talkith or the track, but the basis of which I might have made as transgood and the proposition were registed. We went to the country to know what proposition were registed. We went to the way after we entered the releal lines. We entered kindmed at 10 octoor, and planted were the release illnes. We entered kindmed at 10 octoor, and planted were the release illnes. We entered kindmed at 10 octoor, and planted were the release illnes. We entered kindmed at 10 octoor, and planted were the release illnes. We entered kindmed at 10 octoor, and planted were the release illness and planted and the position of the country of the release and planted and the position of the country of the release and planted and the position of the country of the release and planted and the position of the p

and silver, are in the possession of the working who exhumed them.

PRINTER'S STRIKES.—The printers engaged on the New York Times and Tribune made a strike at an early hour on Saturday morning, because of an advertisement which the proprietors of the Times caused to be inserted in the other morning papers for fifty printers to go to work on that paper. The advertisement was sent up to the composing room of the I'vitem office, when the printers refused to set it up, and advised the editors in charge not to accept the advertisement. This advice was not taken, and the printers jeft the office. The advertisement appeared in the North and Herald, but the compositors connected with these offices did not leave their work in consequence.

FOUR CENTS

- Hon. Joseph Cable wrote to \*x-Secretar Chase inquiring the reason of his resignation. The Secretary wrote a very sharp reply, in which, after the usual compliments, he says: I trust there is no ground for the fear that the country is again to be cursed with the miscellaneous currency of local corporations, but it is impossible to foresee what is to come. It was one of my strengest desires taxive the people a uniform currency, made in the end equivalent to gold everywhere. My efforts were stoutly resisted outside, and had not earnest sympathy inside of the Administration. They were steadily prevailing, however, when a sense of duty to myself and the country alone compelled me to resign. I hope they will not be abandoned. -A gentleman who was in Orock's expedition when it passed through Lexington visited the Virginia Military Academy, which rivals in architec tural beauty its great prototype, West Point. One of the features of the town, he says, is the grave of Stonewall Jackson, who was formerly a professor in the Military Institute. It is a plain little mound with a wooden head-board, and nothing to mark i non save a pine flag-staff, upon which each morning at daybroak the cadets would elevat the Confederate flag and remove it at dark, each

ceremony being accompanied by music from their - In a speech made at a war meeting in Lyan, on Saturday evening, Senator Henry Wilson stated that more than two hundred and twenty thousand that more than two hundred and twenty thousand men who responded to the call of patriotism had fallen in battle or sank by disease into soldiers graves; while the wounded, maimed, and brokenita health were all around, reminding the nation of the fearful cost of its present struggle for existence.

— A shocking case is mentioned in the William in the Journal of a discharged soldier, named Lockland Brady, who took to drinking bad rum to excess; and died of delirium. The day he died he drank eight palls of water for the purpose of quenching his fiery thirst, kindled by the infernal liquid that was consuming his vitals. At the time he was in the borrble state one of his children died.

Here is 18.5.50@12 for extra family, and \$12.59 when the state of the particles in searce, and in 46-mand at \$51 % ton. was consuming his vitals. At the time he was in this horrible state one of his children died. -An exchange gives the following incident of the military life of the late Col. Mulligan. It is characteristic:

"In the depth of last winter, while in the valley of the Shenandoah, the rebel Gen. Fitz Hugh Lee, with a superior force, lay for some time near the lines of the Irish brigade, and Col: Mulligan hourly expected an attack. At last he received a communication from Lee to the effect that on account of the cold weather Lee had determined not to make the attack. To this the brave Mulligan replied in substance as follows: 'My compliments to Gen. Lee, with the assurance that he can be accommodated with a warm fire whenever he chooses.'"

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. There is probably no subject of a national character about which there should be so much concern as the public debt. In truth, there is none now which the public debt. In truth, there is none now which absorbs more of the attention and discussion by the friends and enemies of the Government. It is right that it should be so. It would be cause for regret if the people were apathetic and indifferent as to a matter so interwoven with their individual and collective prosperity. The only safeguard to great public interests is the intelligence and appreciation of the community. Vigilance in this particular, as in all others involving national rights, is the price of liberty. No one can complain that he is not fally informed upon all matters relating to the finances of the country. The statements of the public debt, made weekly by authority, the readiness with which the Treasury Department replies to the unof liberty. No one can complain that he is not fully informed upon all matters relating to the finances of the country. The statements of the public debt, made weekly by authority, the readiness with which the Treasury Department replies to the un-numbered inquiries of the people in all parts of the country, the frank and full explanations al ways given by the agents of the treasury, and the the free discussion of the merits and demerits of every new financial measure in the newspapers of the land, all these have, instead of discouraging the people united them in sympathy and support. The poli-ticians have been disarmed of a weapon they might disposition to conceal or withhold anything, however disagreeable or unpalatable. The extent of the public debt justifies the absorbing discussion everywhere observable in regard to it. It is not necessary to warn those who adhere faithfully to the

Government against the false reasonings upon this important matter of the enemies of the Administration. The political campaign which is about opening will give rise to new sophistries and violent misstatements, which it will be the duty of those loyally disposed to combat and upturn. It will be said the country is ruined in its finances; that the debt of the nation can never be paid; the national cur-rency must break down and be repudiated, and that in this respect the time is hastening when our public credit will be as low as that of France during the reign of the assignats, or that of our own country, at the time when the Continental currency became worthless. To deceive any portion of the intelligent people of the country, it must be proved that the tide of prosperity has rolled back from us-forever; that the inhabitants, instead of numbering thirty millions, are but three millions, as in the commencement of our career; that instead of industry, thrift, wealth, prosperity, and boundless resources being our characteristics, the nation is particularly distinguished by the barrenness of its land, the poverty of its skill and labor, the indolence of its citizens. It would be idle to say to any intelligen American citizen that his country will ever become so weakened, or that its public credit will stand below par among the nations of the earth. The least fear should be our inability to meet our financial engagements, for the resources and wealth of a great and growing people are pledged for their re-demption. It is the people's debt; they have contracted it, and they will pay it off. Secretary Fes

senden recently stated that the public revenue now reaches a million of dollars daily from taxes alone. And these taxes are scarcely felt-an evidence that the so-called "burden" of a public debt is not the crushing weight that breaks down a young and energetic people. The immense recuperative power of this country will undoubtedly enable it to work off a large national debt in a much shorter time than any other in the world, and this makes our ultimate financial future a problem less lifficult to solve than it otherwise would be. With a population of eight and a half millions in 1816 we had a national debt of one hundred and twenty seven and a half millions, and between that year and 1835 the valuation of property averaged about two hundred and fifty dollars per head. Yet

the entire debt was extinguished in the latter year, and a large surplus remained in the Treasury. Our double what it was then in proportion to the population, for the value of property in the loyal States has increased to an average of six hundred and six ty six dollars per head—allowing the population to be twenty-one millions, and the value of property fourteen hundred thousand millions. And this is entirely exclusive of the States in rebellion, and without calculating the annual increase of population and property valuation which both are still re

pidly undergoing.

There is nothing new to notice in the general tenor of financial matters. The stock market continues dull, with very little change in prices. Catawissa, common stock, rose 1/2; Philadelphia and Erie %; and Elmira 1. Fulton Coal advanced %, and is selling at 9. Schuylkill Navigation preferred fell %. There is considerable business doing in oil stocks. Those whose foundations are unquestionable, and whose managers are honest, sell freely at good prices, and, as will be noticed in the list of sales, there is none that has not advanced on the original subscription price. The bogus companies are not offered or sold to any extent. The coal trade is very active, and every available means of transporting the black diamonds is put nto requisition, and the supply of means of transportation is still far below the demand. 733 01; by canal, 31,884 10; for the week, 100,617 11 against 53,650 tons for the corresponding week last

Since the advance in prices on the 1st of August, the demand for coal is not as brisk as it was before, although it continues to be very good. Prepared Coal ranges in price from \$7.50 to \$8 per ton in cars and boats. One or two of the more greedy operators tried to put at \$8.50 a ton for Broad street, but it Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

as follows: Quartermasters' Vouchers...... Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 13. BRFORE BOARDS. 

FIRST BOARD. 100 Phils a see 100 36 x 100 State 55 ... 100 do ... 100 do ... 100 bs0 35½ 1000 State 55 ... 100 co ... 100 c 100 Depemore ... 8% 6000 Hunt & B T ... 200 McElheny ... 6% 100 McClintock ... 110 do ... 6% 50 Densmore ... 6% 600 Fenn coup 5a ... 600 Fenn coup 5a ... 80 Febret ... 8 15 Del Div ...

300 do 5000 Union Canal 200 Fgbert. 6 2d & 3d Street. 100 Maple Shade... 

THE WAR PRESS CPUBLISHED WERKLY.

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same te, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviced from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

THE WAR PRESS.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as small bonds. Coupons of 1881 have risen to 106%

Bid.

Coal stocks are steady; mining shares active; State stocks dull; railroad bonds firm; bank stares quiet, and railroad bonds dull.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 255%. Frie at 112%@112%, Reading at 180@136%, Michigan Southern at 91%. Pittsburg at 113@113%, Northwestern at 56%, Mariposa at 42.

The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the board compared with the latest prices of Friday:

Philadelphia Markets.

August 13-Evening Holders of Flour continue firm-in their views, but the saler are limited. Only about 1,100 bbls sold at \$11.50@12 for fresh-ground extra family, and \$10.50 # 11.50@12.101 fresh-ground extra tamily, and \$10.50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl for old stock do. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$0@5.50 for superfine; \$10@11 for extra; \$19.50@12 for extra family, and \$12.50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl. for fancy brands. Rye Flour is scarce, with small sales at \$9.25@3.50 \$\mathbb{P}\$ bbl. Corn Meal is also marked, and we hear of no sales.

BARK.—Ist No. Equercitron is scarce, and in demand at \$51 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

UOTTOR.—There lavery little doing in the way of sales, and the market is dull at 174@175c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ is, cash, for middlings.

PETROLEUM is selling at about former rates; sales: of crude are making at 49@50c; refined in bond at \$50@58c, and free at from \$7@90c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, as to quality.

GROCERIES.—Sugar is held firmly, but there is very little doing. Uoffee is very dull.

SEEDS.—Clover is scarce, with small sales at \$12.016. Per 64 lbs, the latter from second hands. Timothy is selling at \$5.50@5 per bus, the latter rate in small lots. Flaxseed sells on arrival at \$3.00 per bus. in small lots. Flaxeed sells on arrival at \$3.68per bus.

IRON.—There is very little doing in pig iron, but
the market is firm, with small sales of Anthraciteto notice at \$65@75. \$\pi\$ ton for the three numbers.
Scotch pig is held at \$80 \$\pi\$ ton:
NAVAL STORES continue scarce and high, with
small sales of Rosin to notice at \$46@50. \$\pi\$ bbl, as
to quality. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a
small way at from \$3.65@3.75 \$\pi\$ gallon.

HAT is held firmly, with sales of baled at \$28@30\$\pi\$ ton.

New York Markets, August 13.

ASHES are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and \$15.50 for Pearls.

BREADSTOFFS.—The market for State and Western Flouris dull and scarcely so firm; prices; however, are without material change. Sales 900 bbls at \$9.1009.35 for superine State; \$9.8509.96 for extra State; \$9.95@10 for choice do; \$9.8509.96 for extra State; \$9.95@10 for choice do; \$9.8509.96 for extra State; \$9.95@10.20 for common to medium.

fine Western; \$10.00@10.20 for common to medium-extra Western; \$10.00@10.60 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$10.62 @12 for trade brands.

Southern Flour is dull; sales 750 bbls at \$10.70@11.30 for common, and \$11.35@14 for fancy and extra. Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 400 bbls at \$1.90@10 for common, and \$10.10@12 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is quiet.

Corn Meal is quiet and without decided changs.

Wheat is dull and in favor of the buyer; sales of \$6,000 bus at \$2.10@2.35 for Chicago Spring; \$2.20@2.35 for Milwaukee Club; \$2.30@2.35 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.40@2.45 for winter red Western, and \$2.46@2.52 for amber Milgan.

Rye is quiet at \$1.85@1.90.

Barley is dull and nominal.

Barley Malt is firmer; sales 2.000 bus at \$2.35.

Oats are quiet at \$6.90 for Connada, 86@90 for State, and 98@90 for Western.

The Corn market is dull and heavy; sales \$.200 bus at \$1.51\200.25 for mixed Western.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is more active, and sigher; sales of 7,500 bbls at \$70 rmess; \$40@40.50 for new do. \$55 for new prime; and \$86.50 for prime mess; also, 1.500 bbls new mess for September, b. o., at \$43.50. The Beef market continues very quiet; sales 300 bbls at about previous prices.

Prime mess pales is inactive, with sales 63 300 troes on private terms. Out Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private terms. Cut Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private terms. Out Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private terms. Cut Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private terms. Cut Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private terms. Cut Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private terms. Cut Meats are steady, but very dull at 14\200.25 for schoulders and 17@17\200.55 for some private

Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. TO ARRIVE. BRIFS PROM FOR DATE.

Rrin. Liverpool New York Ang.
C. of Baltimore Liverpool New York Aug.
N. American Liverpool Quebec Aug.
N. American Liverpool Boston Aug.
Fentonia Southampton New York Aug.
City of Limerick Liverpool New York Aug.
City of Limerick Liverpool New York Aug.
China Liverpool New York Aug.
China Liverpool New York Aug. TO DEPART. TO BEFART.

TO BEFART.

New York London
Washington New York Havre
Africa Boston Liverpool.
Ariel New York New Orleans
Olympus New York Liverpool.
California New York Liverpool.
Eaxonia New York Hamburg
London New York Liverpool.
Byening Star New York New Orleans
Northern Light New York New Orleans
Creole New York New Orleans.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

James Milliken, Andrew Wheeler, Ed. Y. Townsend, MARINE INTELLIGENCE, PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 13, 1864.

Sun Rises..5 12 | Sun Sets..6 48 | High Water.11 86 ARRIVED.

Brig Experiment, Riggins, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary Clark, Disney, 7 days from Newburgport, in ballast to C A Heckscher & Co.

Schr Alert (Br), Clark, 16 days from Windsor, N S, with plaster, fish, &c., to C U Van Horn.

Schr Young Teaser, Morton, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal, Co.

Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to captain.

Schr Mary and Caroline, Adams, from Hartford, in ballast to Captain.

Schr Emma and Beulah, Renear, from New York, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr Anna B Hayes, Fisher, from Hartford, Conn, in ballast to Tyler & Co.

Schr A Garwood, Godfrey, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to captain.

Schr Elizabeth, Brown, from Providence, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.

Schr Mary Jane, Hazleton, from Staten Island, in ballast to captain.

Schr Elizabeth, Brown, from Laurel, Del, with corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Bee, Hearn, 4 days from Laurel, Del, with Ember to J. W., Bacon.

Schr James U Dennis, Creed, 3 days from Snew Hill, Md, with lumber to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr John T Long, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian River, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr M. McDougall, James, 24 hours from New York, with mase to Wm P Clyde. Brig Experiment, Riggins, 6 days from Boston, in

OLEARED.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston.
Ship Goiden Light (Br), Kennett, Quebec.
Brig Viola; Ackley, Glace Bay.
Brig Ella Vail (Br), Grant, Weymouth, N S.
Brig Delmont, Locke, Veazle, Kockland.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Adams, Alexandris.
Schr Mary and Caroline, Adams, Alexandris.
Schr Emma and Beulah, Renear, Washington.
Schr Elizabeth, Brown, Providence.
Schr Hestless, Vanzant, Boston.
Schr Governor, Freithey, Boston.
Schr Governor, Freithey, Boston.
Schr Governor, Burton, Peacock, Boston.
Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, Boston.
Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, Boston.
Schr Mary Farrow, Condon, Boston.
Schr Harbinger, Ryder, Boston.
Schr Harbinger, Ryder, Boston.
Schr J D McCarthy, Young, Salem.
Schr Hiswätha, Disney, Portsmouth.
Schr Jiames Bliss, Hatch; Portsmouth.
Schr Jiames Bliss, Hatch; Portsmouth.
Schr Thos Twibill, Grawford, do.
Schr Thos Twibill, Grawford, do.
Schr Ne Clark, Clark, Fort Monroe,
Schr Mary Nowell, Coville, Millville.
Schr Ollara Ellen, Gray, Boston.
Schr Olloe, Rettal, New York, via Hog Island,
Schr W D Gargill, Myrick, Fall River.
Schr W G Audenreid, Hewitt, Boston.
Schr Ne H. Gould, Baker, Boston.
Schr Ne H. Gould, Baker, Boston.
Schr Ne H. Gould, Baker, Boston.
Schr Ne H. Gould, Darles, New York.

Steamer H L Gaw, Her; Baltimore. Steamer Bristol, Charles, New York.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

LEWES, Del., Aug. 12.

Steamer Maria, for Accomac; sohrs Exertion, L.

D. W. Sanders, and Rio Grande, from New York for Fort, Monroe; Alice A. Bandel, with corn for New York; Active, from Philadelphia for Fort.

Menroe; Effort, do do; G. P. Taylor, for Philadelphia, and R. O. Bussell, were at the Breakwater last evening, and nearly all left during the night.

Wind N. W. Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL. one of the memoranda. Salas 1-70

M. J. METCALF & SON, MASS., 10N STREET, BOSTON, MASS., 10N STREET, BOSTON, MASS., 15 Cause of Braze Statuters in the United States of Braze Statuters, to any great extent or in any Wholesade at the Louvest Code Prices. When DELIBLES STENGIL INK, 1979 AND STREET STENGIL INK, 1979 AND STREET STENGIL INK, 1979 AND STREET STRE AND WILLOW MERCHANT.
PRILADDEPRIA
PRILADDEPRIA 5v6-2m2

COAL.—SUGAR LOAF, BEAVER
Dest Locust Mountain, from Schuylkill; prepared expressly for Family use, Depot, N. W. corner EIGHTS
and WILLOW Sts., Office, No. 112 South SECOND 81ap6-tf.
J. WALTON & CO.