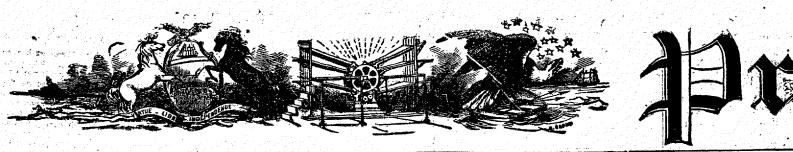
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VOL. 8.—NO. 17.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864.

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at my office and see certineasus. Philadelphia. Wholesale and re-BIXTEENTH and MARKET Stars

FRIDAY, AUGUST 19, 1864. Wayland's Life of Dr. Chalmers. The Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, so well known as a successful writer upon moral science, intellectual philosophy, and political economy, cannot be said to have distinguished himself as a biographer. His Memoir of the Life and Labors of the Rev. Adoniram Judson," the missionary, consisted of two volumes, containing 1,065 pages, and would have been more readable.

more instructive, and less wearisome had

it occupied a third of that extent. Dr. Wayland has lately published a "Memoir

of the Christian Labors, Pastoral and Philanthropic, of Thomas Chalmers, D.D.. LL. D.," which has the merit, at least, of being brief. This volume (12mo., pp. 218,) is simply an abridgement of the Life of Chalmers, the great Scotch Presbyterian preacher and writer, which Dr. Hanna, his son-in-law, gave to the world some years ago. Dr. Wayland, it is evident, knows little of Chalmers, except what Dr. Hanna's book has told him. In the preface is a candid confession that a large part of the work is presented in the words of Dr. Hanna—the passages "not being commonly designated by quotation marks." This causes some confusion. For example, in the concluding chapter, is the sentence. "Our acquaintance with Dr. Chalmers as a minister commenced with his ordination at Kilmeny," which took place, we may add, in 1803. Is the reader to imagine that Dr. Wayland had this early personal intimacy with Chalmers, commencing sixty-

one years ago, or is it a statement made by Dr. Hanna, not'" designated by quotation marks." From such a writer as Dr. Wayland, a preacher and teacher in a religious denomination which gives an excellent education to its clergymen, we had a right to expect proper language. To begin a sentence as he does, (p. 54,) with such words as "Says a writer in the Morning Chronicle," shows extreme carelessness, of which numerous other examples might be given. "That work could not be gotten," (p. 91,) is obsolete English, as much unused now in correct speaking and writing as hath and doth. We are told (p. 102) that St. Andrew's was "quite remote" from Glasgow. The distance is about sixty-five miles which, we submit, is far from remote. We submit, too, that after Chalmers' most useful and generally acknowledged parochial labors in Glasgow, the "universal expression of love and veneration" on his leaving that city, could not have been "wholly unexpected" by himself or the public. Of the private life of Chalmers, the descripfeatures in Dr. Hanna's book, there is | tively recoil from any contact, or even proscarcely any mention by Dr. Wayland—an omission of considerable gravity, considering that the entire happiness which his mind derived from all his domestic relations had no small share in fitting it for his public duty. The first and almost the only mention of Mrs. Chalmers occurs on page 85, where it is stated that she and some of the family were with his mother at Anstruther. Another defect in Dr. Wayland's biogra-

statements as to dates. We have (p. 23) From a journal kept during the following year"-the preceding year not being mentioned, and next page, "at the close of the year." Designating a date by "nearly twenty years afterwards," is a careless way of putting it. So (p. 96), "ten years afterwards," has no starting point to fix the date. The notice of Edward Irving, who was Chalmers' assistant at Glasgow for some time, and, in his way was a most remarkable man, is limited in these pages to eleven lines! In p. 103 it is stated, without the slightest mention of the year, that "On Friday, the 14th of December, Dr. Chalmers delivered his introductory lectures at St. Andrew's." We guessed, from a statement ten pages farther on, that this was in 1823, and a reference to Dr. Chalmers' memoir in Chambers' Encyclopædia shewed that our guess was correct. All through the volume, when English is to be reduced to American currency, it is on the principle (p. 137) that "a pound is reckoned at \$4.80 American currency," whereas, as Homan's Dictionary of Commerce, and other standard works,

assure us, "the pound British is worth \$4.84 American money.'' The analysis of Dr. Chalmers' personal character is ably executed, nor would we desire to see, in the limited space that could be spared in such a small volume, a more terse or graphic narrative of the causes which led to the disruption of the Scottish Presbytery and the establishment of the Free Church. These, indeed, are the only portions of the book worthy of Dr. Wayland's reputation as a writer. An original memoir it confessedly is not, and it is feeble, slovenly, and unsatisfactory as a compiled biography, even of the parochial and philanthropical labors of Thomas Chalmers. It is published by Gould & Lincoln, Boston, and is on sale by Smith, English, & Co., of this city.

Duties of the People. To the Editor of The Press: If, as a people, we are ever to come up to a full sense of the peril that threatens us from the discordant views and utterances prevalent around, and from the malignant inthursts of the disloyal press, and in gene

ral society all over the free States, a great change must, indeed, come over us.

The number of publications that teem with foul-mouthed attacks upon our ablest and most patriotic public men, and that dog, with wolf-like ferocity, every intention expressed and every step taken by our Government, is startling to contemplate. In our unresisting endurance of all this we seem practically to ignore the everywhere received truths that ideas control, and are now stronger than armies. We seem to have set at naught the grand axiom of our ancestors, so emphatically enunciated in the bloody baptism of their contest with

"United we stand, divided we fall!" That this is so seems apparent from our strange apathy in presence of the immense volume of treasonable expression around us, on the sidewalks, in rail cars, hotels, parlors, in our places of business, and all this even in times the most critical in our affairs. We would not underrate the achievements of our "Union Leagues" and other estimable organizations, the generous offering of their means by noble-spirited individuals, nor that awful sacrifice of the flower of our youth made by patriotic parents! But, alas! it would seem for what we have in hand. For to this hour are found half-fledged and hoary-headed are jound man-neaged and noary-headed propagators of treason parading our tho-roughfares and permeating almost every recess of our society, whose sympathies and exertions are ardent in behalf of the red-handed assassins who inaugurated this insurrection, and who for four years have been slaughtering our sons and brothers whose breasts were bared in defence o their country. And yet no efficient rebuke ever reaches them. They find asylum among us, protection in their interests, and avail themselves of information the most sacred, and on the secrecy of which often hang results of stupendous moment to us and our cause!

Does a man among us rightly estimate the extent of the mischief done by miscreants of this class, while acting as spies and informers for the enemy? The emissaries of rebellion have been playing at this game successfully, here at the North, ever since the insurgents opened their fire on Sumpter, and even before. Does any on Sumpter, and even before. Does any sane man doubt this? Let him look back a little at the almost supernatural thwarting of numerous admirably-devised plans and movements by our ablest leaders, all of which have been, by aid of informers, anticipated, and thereby baffled by the rebels. Let him also recur to the various raids on our frontier, and examine the.

advantage our enemy ever has over us in his knowledge of our defenceless or exposed points; of the time best suited for his incursion, and the delivery of his blow; the accumulation of plunder, chances for escape, &c., &c., as compared with the very little we could learn of his where-

pinquity with treason, as virtue recoils from the touch of pollution. M. REBEL PROPHECIES UNFULFILLED—CROWDS OF WISHTERS AT THE SPRINGS-CURIOUS EFFECTS

Correspondence of The Press.] SARATOGA. (N. Y ...) August 16, 1864. pointon were plotting the treason which has since ulminated in flagrant and wicked rebellion, they onfidently predicted the total ruin of all Northern phy of Chalmers is the looseness of his laces of public resort—and especially the irretrievahie and everlasting downfall of Saratoga. This had become one of the pet-places of the Southern aristocracy, and hither, during the sweltering sumaristocracy, and hither, during the sweltering summer heat, they repaired by hundreds, to renovate their frames at these invigorating medicinal fountains, and spend a portion of the mammon wrung by them from the sinews and the sweat of unrequited labor. This beautiful borough, too, had become quite celebrated on account of the gathering of the leading politicians of the parties, as they existed prior to the rebellion. Here Presidents and Vice Presidents were made and unmade—here there was plotting and counter-plotting, mining and counter-mining, and great was the quadrennial convocation of the political clans of all shades and varieties, to the exceeding satisfaction of the hotel-keepers. who

meanwhile were filling their purses with money.

When, therefore, the Southern conspirators, noved and instigated thereto by the wicked devices of the Prince of Darkness, resolved to divorce them-selves from their common country, and patronize Northern men and Northern institutions no longer, there was a seeming plausibility in the assumption that Saratoga would stagger under the infliction to total overthrow! Who, then, would drink the Congress Water, flow it ever so abundantly! Who, then, would sail on Saratoga Lake, no matter how placid and inviting. Who, then, would occupy these extensive and costly hotels, and purchase the wares so conspicuously displayed on counters and in shopwindows? From the very hour of the withdrawal of Southern patronage, indeed, it was argued, "Ichabod" would be written upon the very gate-posts of Saratoga, and, to all practical intents and purposes, it would be assigned a place in the receptacle of things lost upon the earth—be a reminiscence, not a fact—a thing not of the living, and actually present, but of the dead and irrecoverable past! sent, but of the dead and irrecoverable pass?

How true it is, however, as Burns has it, that
"the best-laid schemes o' mice and men at gang
aglee." There is an old German proverb, "Der
mensch denkt; Gott lenkt"—("man proposes, God
disposes.") True to their-evil intent, the cotton lords of Georgia, Alabama, and the Carolinas, the last three years, have not shed upon Saratoga the light of their countenances; have not brought, nor sent hither a cent of their ill-gotten gains; nay,

have even in public labored, and no doubt in secret prayed, for the fulfilment of their predictions; but with what result? Behold, ever since, the prosperity of Saratoga has had no parallel! Never before, in its palmiest days, have its hotels been so crowded with visitors. Its medicinal waters were never cooler or more invigorating, and never did such multitudes of health seekers repair to them. No one has lost by the operation but the Southerners themselves! They have thus furnished one more illustrious instance of the egregious folly of which nen are guilty who "cut off the nore simply to pite the face." Among the hundreds of guests now at the Springs.
I notice quite a number of Philadelphians. Many have been here from our city who have left. Among those that remain I notice Judge Grier, of the Su-preme Bench, ex-Chief Justice Lewis, ex-Justice Parsons, William G. Moorhead, Esq., William Stewart, Esq., Augustus C. Heaton, Esq., Hon Iosiah Randall, &c.

The hotel improvements deserve a passing notice, especially those that have been made in Congress Hall. The present proprietors are Messrs. Hawthorn & McOmber, who have added to their establishment two entire wings, either of which would suffice to constitute a moderately-sized hotel by itself. The south wing is one hundred and twelve feet in length, by forty in width; the east wing one hundred and twenty feet in length, by forty-four, is width, and each four stories high. It is now one of the most extensive, best-conducted hotels in the country, and from the superadded gentlemanly courtesy of the proprietors richly deserves the libeal patronage it is enjoying. Among the anomalies of a depreciated paper curency the following is noteworthy. There are at

rency the following is noteworthy. There are at present at the Springs quite a number of Cubans—never before so many. They all come laden with gold, on which, at home, they have paid no premium. On the liquidation of their board bills they are allowed the premium, of course. The practical result is, that when a Cuban has been here a month, and feasted well, he lays down one hundred dollars in gold, and receives, in return, a receipted bill, and one hundred and fifty six dollars in change! The Cubans, hence, are living gratis, and making money by it besides! Of course, they are greatly enjoying themselves at our expense. How long—oh, how

Queer Case of Insanity.—A soldier had been long sick with the small-pox in the hospital at Natchez, and had so far recovered as to be able to leave the institution, when he was suddenly confined again to the sick ward with the erysipelas. A fit of insanity came over the man, in the ix he was then placed, and he conceived the idea of burying himself in a new-made grave in the hospital burfal place. It had been raining, and the vault, six feet by six, had about a foot and a half water in it. Sulting his action to his thoughts, by some steathy manner the soldier succeeded in reaching the grave without being noticed by bis attendant at the hospital. In this grave he was accidentally discovered by a passer-by, his head barely out of water, body entirely immersed by muddy filth, and merely showing signs of life. He had almost completed the work of his insane ideas. The alarm was given, he was resurrected from the terrible plight in which he was then placed, carefully cleansed, and invested with warm clothing, after being saturated inside and out with whicky, and left by his attendants to rest and repose, no one thinking that he would survive to see the morning's sun. But their expectations were happily disappointed. The morning came, and with it the returning reason and strength of the afflicted soldier. The reaction produced by his immersion in a watery grave had possibly produced his salvation. From that time, under good medical treatment and kind nursing, the patient has gradually improved. He is now about to be discharged from the Variola Hospital and return with sound mind and body to his regiment at Vicksburg.

Alexandra, Viegnila.—This city is healthy.

THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES.

Stretching our Lines at Atlanta-The Enemy Outstanked at Last—Our Pickets Within a Stone throw of the Railroad -Operations of the 7th and 8th inst. A correspondent furnishes the following details of

posed points; of the time best satted for his incursion, and the delivery of his hors in accommission or plunder, chances the securitization of plunder, chances the covery little ver could learn of his where houses, his numbers, or his intentions. Now, ought his state of things to continue, with the thousand of other ording growing out of it? Ought hot we, instead of turnibution, the state of the state of

its direction was a little southeast, and its extreme right was retired, close along the north bank of the south branch of Utoy Creek. The extreme right flank had advanced during the day fully two miles and a half, though, by swinging, it had accomplished but a small part of this distance toward the railroad. About one hundred and seventy five prisoners were captured by the 23d Corps during the day, by a rapid advance upon their skirmish line.

the railroad. About one hundred and seventy-five prisoners were captured by the 23d Corps during the day, by a rapid advance upon their skirmish line.

The movements of August 8th were summed up in the occupation by Col. Strickland's brigade of the south bank of Utoy. The passage was effected with little difficulty, and the brigade, forming on the south bank, began to advance through a corn-field, when they encountered two rebel lines of battle and retired to their works, though the rebels were little disposed to fight, and withdrew without offering battle. Several bridges were constructed across the creek to facilitate retreat, if it should be necessary, though more labor was expended upon the works in front. It was here that the 50th Ohio lost its gallant and honored leader, Lieut. Col. George R. Elstner. He was bravely leading his regiment on foot through the corn-field, when he was singled out, probably, by a sharpshooter, and fell pierced by a bullet directly through the head. In losing him the 50th suffered a loss which is truly irreparable. Coming up from the rank of adjutant by steady and well-deserved promotions, he had made't his stindy to know the wants and character of his men as no other in the regiment knew them; and it is their manimous expression that they will not find again, long as the war may last, one who, in the day of battle, will lead them so carefully, and yet so fearlessly. Ah! how many noble and precious lives has this ruthless war crushed out, and the end is not yet! Not a single summer's sun has gone down upon this army since the campaign began but his last rays have rested upon one new-made grave, where some soldier sleeps his last sleep. The vast importance of the advance which the 23d Corps has made for the few days past, toward the railroad, cannot well be exaggerated. The day when we lay hold upon that, that day the rebels. If they have not already left it, must lay aside their hopes of holding Atlanta. Garrard's cavalry hold the August Railroad in their possession, and, with t

WAITS FROM REBELDOM.

Two weeks have glided by since the flag of trucwas declared between our army and the rebels at Petersburg for the purpose of burying the dead lying in and around the crater. The accounts of the scenes and incidents have already been pub. lished, and below we print them as they appeared rebel eyes. There is a vein of what is really fiendish bitterness running throughout the de-scription, which shows treason in by no means an enviable light. We copy from the Richmond

However, the second property of the control of the

some affilited wife six weeks before her second marriage in memory of her departed first. He wore his whiskers a la militaire, cut close, as was his hair. His eyes were of that peculiar color which it is impossible to describe. They were truly the meanest eyes I have ever seen; and a mouth which resembled an opening to a sepulchre, were the only features worthy of note. How proud it made me feel to turn my head towards our own works on the trank, open countenance of our own Hill, Johnston, irank, open countenance of our own Hill, Johnston Mahone, and Saunders, so plainly dressed that i would have been impossible to have recognized them but for their bearing. PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIERS HELD AS HOSTAGES. The Examiner says that while Hunter's army were around Lynchburg they captured ten rebels, who were placed in confinement to be treated as guerillas and bushwhackers. This necessitated the selection of an equal number of Union soldiers, to be dealt with in a similar manner. Ten prisoners from Hunter's command, captured by Early, were selected for that purpose, and are now in Richmond in close confinement. Among them are two Pennsylvania soldiers—Sergeant J. C. Rhodés, 20th Cavalry, and James Palmer. C. 2d Cavalry. The Examiner complains that these hostages were very inso-lent while waiting for their names to be recorded at the office of the assistant provost marshal. They tauntingly claimed that they were "Hunter's

boys," and would yet make the rebel authorities

quall before them. THE BATTLES OF JULY 20TH AND 22D BEFORE AT-LANTA.
The Richmond Dispatch publishes Gen. Thomas' recent order detailing the tremendous rebel losses in the battle of July 20th, and characterizes it as an "enormous? He. It offers the following analysis: In the fight of the 20th, it seems, in front of one Yankee corps alone, five hundred and sixty-three rebels were buried by the Yankees, and the rebels were permitted to bury two hundred and fifty more, so that in front of that corps alone, on that day, eight hundred and thirteen rebels were killed. The 2d Division of the 4th Corps buried three hundred more total for that day, one thousand one hundred and thirteen killed. There was no report from the 14th Corps in the 17th killed two thousand one hundred and thirteen killed. There was no report from the 14th Corps, and one division of the 17th killed two thousand one hundred and forty-three. Added to one thousand one hundred and thirteen, this makes three thousand wo hundred and fifty-six thus far. The other divisions of the 17th Corps killed, it seems, at least three thousand. Grand total, six thousand two hundred and fifty-six thus far. The other divisions of the 18th Corps killed on the 20th, which, as we have seen, was not reported, but which it is fair to put down at three hundred, as that was the amount of killing done on the same day by the one division of the 18th Corps. This makes a grand total of six thousand ive hundred and fifty-six rebels killed on the 20th, which, as we have seen, was not reported, but which it is fair to put down at three hundred, as that was the amount of killing done on the same day by the one division of the 3th Corps. This makes a grand total of six thousand ive hundred and fifty-six rebels killed on the 20th, which, as we have seen, was not reported, but which it is fair to put down at three hundred, as that was the amount of killed as six to one. Presuming the proportion to have been maintained in these two battles, there must have been thirty-six killed, we have a total in killed as six to one. Presuming the proportion to the killed and ninety-two. As the rebels also lost ent order detailing the tremendous rebelloss in the battle of July 20th, and characterizes it as an 'enormous" lie. It offers the following analysis:

de-Grace. He says :

among other notes by the way, gives a description of the new bridge over the Susquehanna, at Havrede-Grace. He says:

Awong other improvements we noticed carefully the piers being sunk in the bed of the Susquehanna to receive the superstructure which is to form the last link in the continuous line of double rail between New York and Baltimore, and hence to Washington. The sinking of these piers is one of the triumplis of modern engineering. From Watson's Island, just above the fown of Havre de Grace, a long bar extends for considerable distance, on one side of which the river runs over a rocky bed, and on the other glides over an alluvial deposit at the depth of from forty to seventy feet—the deposit fixelf reaching down about sixty feet further, where the piles driven to sustain the bridge encounter a hard, coarse gravel—the original bed of the river. Upon the rocky side of the bar the erection of the piers is easily accomplished, but upon the sandy or muddy side the work has encountered obstacles which many have deemed insurmountable. Five of the piers are now in a state of forwardness; some of them quite completed; and by a skillul arrangement they have been so placed that the deepest of them is in only forty feet of water, not withstanding there is a precipitate depth of nearly strenty feet between the third and fourth of them. The foundations for them have been so placed that the deepest of them is in only forty feet of water, not withstanding there is a precipitate depth of nearly strenty feet between the third and fourth of them. The foundations for them have been so placed that the deepest of the mad as far as they would go, and cutting these off at the surface of the mud by means of a circular saw operated from above In order to plant the piers directly upon their foundations, a lunge box of heavy boiler iron, of the exact size of the desired pier, and having a mussive white pine timber base, is suspended by six immense screws between two temporary wharves upon each side of the foundation. Into this bo

The Atlanta Register can see no difference between the results of Northern peace-partisanship and the Southern armies. It says:

The Atlanta Register can see no difference between the results of Northern peace-partisanship and the Southern armies. It says:

"We can gain nothing by denouncing them. We may lose much by presenting a hostile front to their peace movements. Live with them under the same Government we never will. But in the meanwhile, if they use the ballot-box against Mr. Lincoln, while we use the cartridge-box, each side will be a helper to the other, and both co-operate in accomplishing the greatest work which the country and this continent have witnessed."

Armospherio Concussion A Cause of Rain—The learned Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, in some meteorological observations, published the other day, alludes to a current opinion that rain may be produced by the firing of cannon. The notion that rain is, in some way, connected with great battles was entertained by the ancients when no cannon were used. Plutarch, in his Life of C. Marius says: It is observed, indeed, that extraordinary rains generally fall after great battles; whether it be that some delty chooses to wash and purity the earth with water from above, or whether the blood and corruption, by the moist and heavy vapors they emit, thicken the air, which is liable to be altered by the smallest cause." Plutarch's explanation of the supposed fact is not very satisfactory to a physicist of this time. But his own observations contain a cause that the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution says might possibly connect a great battle with rain in physical sequence. "If, however, the air (says the Secretary) is surcharged with moisture, and the atmosphere is in the unstable condition which immediately precedes rain, then a violent commotion or an upward currant of air produced by a large fire may bring on rain which have fallen." The shouts of ancient armies, and the clash and clangor of their arms, produced nearly as great a commotion in the atmosphere as the firing of cannon in a modern battle. Plutarch, in his life of Plainnius, says: "The hyperbolical accoun

Maximizian's Empire—His Relations to the Mexicans,—In regard to the new Government of Mexico, the London Times, in its city article, says: "The attempt to represent the new order of affairs as being in opposition to the wishes of the people is held by merchants and capitalists adjusting with the country to be alike impolitic, and erroneous. Considering the great interests that are involved to British comperce in the rehabilitation of that country, and the fact that our people held four-lifeen million bonds, it seems an especial duty for the English Government to hold out every en-

GENERAL NEWS.

the country to be alike impolitic and, erroneous, Concidering the great interests that are involved to British commerce in the rehabilitation of that country, and the fact that our people hold four-lifeen million bonds, it seems an especial duty for the English, Government to hold out every encouragement that can facilitate the task, and it would be a singular, although perhaps not undestrable anomaly, if the Washington government were, as appears likely to be the case, to recognise the new order of affairs before ourselves."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that according to the conventions concluded between the French and Mexican Governments, a great part of the expeditionary corps is to quit Mexico in the course of the present year. The Emperor has ordered that the troops are to embark so as to march through the hot jountry at a favorable season, and without injury to their, health. The first regiments that return to France from Mexico are the 1st and 20th Battalions of Foot Chasseurs, the 2d Regiment of Oxivers; 99th Regiment of Artillery train, 6th Company of the 3d Squadron of Artillery train, 6th Company of the 3d Squadron of Artillery train, 6th Company of the 3d Squadron of Artillery train, 6th Company of the wagon train of the Imperial Guard. The soldiers whose period of service will expire on the 31st of December next are to be among the first to leave. They have hitherto been hept on active service in pursuance of the thritisth article of the law of the 2th of March, 1882, on the recruiting of the army."

Singular Field Operations of A General a. T. Merritt, of the United States Army, had recently fallen heir to an immense estate in Maine, and that he had added to it, by purchase, wenty five thousand acres of mineral lands in Tennessee. The windfall and the purchase made the General a man of note, and he became inmediately popular with many persons, from whom he succeeding in borrowing sundry sums of money, much to his pother in the safe of his happened, to the great grisf of the la

heard of victory, the victors lost only 1,783 mental is to say, but one man for every thirty lost by the rebels! But the most singular thing of all is that there should be a general bold enough to make such a statement as this to an army which had just been signally defeated, and must have known the truth of the case; a War Department which could tolerate such a gross falsehood, and a people to whom General and Secretary would dare to publish it. It is refreshing to know that in spite of this great paper reverse Gen: Hood still holds his own before Atlanta, and is not likely to be driven from his position.

The New Railroad Bridge at Havre-de Grace.

A correspondent of the Baltimore Sun having occasion to travel from Baltimore to New York, among other notes by the way; gives a description

iect, and is providing, measures to thwart it." The Indianapolis Journal of Saturday says: We learn at headquarters that the troops concentrating upon the river and in Kentucky are ample to deal with the present forces of Johnston, who has insolently issued a proclamation conscripting all Kentuckians up to within about forty miles of Louisville. We will not particularize as to movements, except that the 46th Indiana Veterans were sent away by Gen. Carrington yesterday, and there is perfect concert of action between the Kentucky, and Indiana military authorities in the matter. Guerilla operations in Kentucky are o numerous and frequent that they have almost ceased to be items of news. A force of two hundred was repulsed twelve miles above Smithland, on the Cumberland, with a loss of six killed and twenty wounded. Bralley Johnson, it is said, commands 1,000 near Union City, and quite numerous bodies are in the western part of the State, near the Tennessee line.

Digging up Skellender.—Some time since, as

killed and iwenty wounded. Bradley Johnson, it is said, commands 1,000 near Union City, and quite numerous bodies are in the western part of the State, near the Tennescee line.

Diegene up Skelltons.—Some time since, as workmen were excavating for the foundation and cellar of the new residence which is being built on Main street, above the suspension bridge, by Mr. I. N. Vance, several skeletons were found. It is the opinion of those who examined the bones that they once belonged to the Indians that "fished, fit, and bied" in this county. The last two skeletons that were unearthed were lying directly across each other, and all the different parts of the anatomy of a man were regularly disposed in the ground. When the bones were brought in contact with the air they crumbled away into ashes. At the head of one of the skeletons was found an earthen crock, which is supposed to have been in the ground one hundred years at least. It contained two muscle shells, which were as bright as if they had been recently polished. An old-fashioned sliver watch was also returrected, and attracted considerable interest. We are informed by one of our old citizens that in every excavation that has been made in this locality for years human bones in great abundance have been discovered, and that one may find them by digging almost anywhere along the bank of the river at the point indicated. The spot was doubtless once used as an Indian burying ground.—Wheeling Intelligencer.

Exhaustion of Rebel Supplies.—It was said a year ago, by some shrewd statistician, that the mere want of horses would ultimately seriously cripple the operations of the rebels, even should their supplies in all other respects hold out; and this prediction seems to be already in a measure fulfilled. Lately a large number of horses have been purchased on rebel account in Western Canada, and transported on the royal mail steamers plying on the St. Lawrence, for transhipment to a Mixican port, whence they are to be taken across Texas, and finally distributed to poi

sale. Though they cannot always secure the fall remainder of the value, they may approximate to it, and a little calculation will soon convince them that the yield from the sale of all the papers which they get is an item worth saving to themselves and the community at large, in war times, at least.

A SWARM OF BUOS.—The air in and about Galena has to-day been liberally alive with chinch bugs. As we write we can see from our window millions of them circling about in the air, and many of them are crawling over our table and on the office floor. The bridges across Galena river are covered wiffs them. They are crawling in the streets, on the sidewalks, on the walls of houses, and on the -clother of people walking; the streets. We met several fair ladies to-day who were picking them out of their hair. The lice of Egypt bore no comparison to Mem. They have ruined the fields of grain, and are now hunting for other plunder. If they continue to increase, this productive region of country will be no better than a desert.—Galera (IM.) Gazette, 6th.

A Relic.—Quite an interesting "reite" was destroyed in the recent burning of the Springfield (Mass.) Music Hall. This was a heavily-glided deer, with festoons of flowers and bunches of fruit, in cast Iron. It was one of eight doors, of similar pattern, which were cast in Paris for the palace of the Pasha of Egypt, at Alexandria. This was one sent to the World's Fair at London in 1851, and was afterwards exhibited at the Crystal Palace in New York as a specimen of French at. Its original cost was \$5,000. Mr. Haynes, the proprietor of Misic Hail, had purchased it for the purpose of putting it up in the building.

The long railroad bridge across the Chattahooche, at Vining's Station, burnt by the rebels, has been rebuilt, and the railroad cars are now running from Chattanooga almost to the headquarters of General Sherman in the field before Atlanta. This is real enterprise. The rebels have a great deal tyeness of the men of North.

A chattanopton, Mass, was lately taken down, an

A CHIMMEY built in 1793, in an old house at Northampton, Mass., was lately taken down, and furnished brinks enough to build three modern chimneys, an underplinning to a house, eight piers in the ceilar, a cistern, and a drain 300 feet long, besides a wagonload sold, and a lot left.

besides a wagonload sold, and a lot left.

ARTEMUS WARD writes that he is tired of answer ing the question as to how many wives Brigham Young has. He says that all he knows about it is that he one day used up the multiplication table in counting the long stockings on a clothes line in Brigham's back yard, and went off feeling dizzy.

To be Hung.—Four men, said to be recently connected with the rebel army, are to be hung at Fort McHenry, on the 29th inst., for acting as spies, and for furnishing the rebel Government with supplies.

MEDARY ON MCCLELIAN.—Sam Medary, editor of the Columbus (O.) Crisis, and an influential leader of the Buckeye Democracy, says: "It is well known that General McClellan has not one spark of pretensions to the Presidency except what he has made out of this war under Mr. Lincoln. He never held a civil office in his life, and was unknown to the public when Governor Dennison brought him forward as a military man. Yet, in three years, as a mere soldier, he rises to the demands of the Presidency, to head a party which is for peace—a position requiring a statesman of enlarged views and a statesman's experience. And for what? That a few men who have got his ear may get foreign missions and home positions, at the expense of the peace of the country and the lives of their constituents. This is paying too dear for such whistles, and for one, we protest against it in behalf of our bleeding, ruined, and distracted country."

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

There was less activity in the stock market yester lay, and the number of sales was much smaller, e excitement in oils has apparently subsided, but it is believed that the temporary check to operations in that species of stock is owing to the cuteness of operators, who are buying in at lower prices than

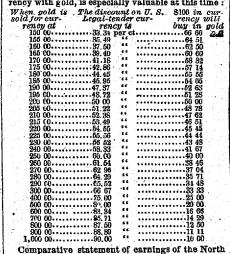
they could otherwise do.

Gold has advanced, but there is very little doing, opening at 256%, advanced and sold at 257% at 11 o'clock, 257% at 12, and 258 at 12%. A despatch from Washington, yesterday, says: "Several millions of Treasury notes, to meet the ubscriptions to the new loan, have just been sent to week it is expected that supplies will be forwarded to the Assistant Treasurers and National Banks in the principal cities, so that subscribers will not be subjected to delay. In other words, the supply of notes will keep pace with the demand."
Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. have received a few \$50s and \$100s. The notes are very handsome, the \$100 having a very fine likeness of Gen. Scott in the centre, and green backs, with coupons attached. The \$50s are the same size and very chaste, with the American eagle in the centre, and coupons attached. The face of the notes read thus: tached. The face of the notes read thus:

Three years after date the United States promise
to pay — dollars to the order of — , with 7
3-10 per cent. interest; payable semi-annually in
lawful money. F. E. SPINNER, U. S. Treasurer.
S. B. COLBY, Register of the Treasury.

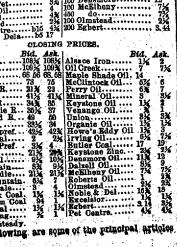
The following statement from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury shows the public debt of the
latited States on August 18, 1864.

United States on August 16, 1864: Amount outstanding. Interest. Debt bearing interest in \$535,558,191 80 \$53,625,513 50 435, 013, 141 86 22, 462, 652 16 \$1,849,714,655 49 876,088,165 66 The following table, comparing the value of curency with gold, is especially valuable at this time :



Pennsylvania Railroad Company: Drexel & Co. quote: 





THE WAR PRESS. (PURLISHED WERKLY) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribe mail (per senum in advance) at------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 aford very little more than the cost of paper. THE WAR PRESS.

AT To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given. mported into this port for the week ending August FOR CONSUMPOIO FOR CONSUMPTION

Anvi's, loose. 63 | Iron, bundles. 2.64 | Fron, bundle, bundles. 2.65 | Fron, bundle, bundles. 3.65 | Fron, bundles

Hammers, ...... 1 217

WAREHOUSED.

Bisnkets, bales. 25 \$3,0131 Molasses, hhds 884

Honey, tierces. 26 407

Sugar, hhds.... 167 12,201

Beal Skins, bis. 3 560

The following are some of the principal articles exported from this pert to foreign ports for the week ending August 18, 1864 : HOLLAND. Petroleum, refined, gailone WEST INDIES BRAZIL.

Flour, bbbls..... ····· 2,250 \$28.125

Philadelphia Markets. AUGUST 18-Evening The offerings of Flour continue light, and the demand for shipment is limited, but the market is firm, with sales of 2,500 bbls at \$10.75@11.25 for extra, and \$11.50@12 per barrel for Western and Pennsylvania. Extra family, including 500 bbls City Mills do., on private terms. The re-

tailers and bakers are buying at from \$9.50@11 for uperfine and extra, \$11@12 for extra family, and \$12.50@13 per bbl for fancy brands as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and in demand: at full prices.

Grain.—There is not much Wheat offering, and prime is in demand at full prices; about 9,000 bus sold at 250@2550 for fair to prime old Western and Pennsylvania reds, and 262@2700 for new do, the latter for prime Southern; white is scarce at 275@290c per bus as to quality. Rye is scarce at 275@290c per bus as to quality. Rye is scarce and in demand at 183@185 cents per bushel. Corn is better and scarce, with sales of 4,000 bushels. Western mixed at 165c, and 1,110 bushels. Southern yellow at 168c % bus. Oats are firm, with sales of 5,000 bushels at 90@95c % bushel for new and old. Bark.—1st No. 1 Quercitron continues scarce, and in demand; 24 linds sold at 851 % ton. Cotton.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but prices are better, with small sales of Middings to notice at 1170 % h, cash.

Groomers.—Coffee is dull; small sales are making at 48@50c % h for Rio. There is very little doing in Sugars, but the market is quiet.

Petroleum.—Prices are without any material change; sales are making at from 49@50c for crude; at full prices. g gallon.
SEEDS continue scarce, and very firm. Flaxseed sells on arrival at \$3.50@3 63 per bus. Timothy is selling in a small way at \$6 % bus. Cloverseed is selling at from \$14@16 % 64 %s, mostly from second hands.

selling at from \$14@16 \( \pi \) 64 \( \pi \) 8, mostly from second hands.

INON.—Manufactured Iron continues in good demand, at full prices Pig Metal is firm, but the sales are limited; small lots of anthracite have been disposed of at from \$68@76 \( \pi \) to for the three numbers.

FRUIT.—Domestic is coming in, and selling freely at from 30@50c \( \pi \) basket for Apples, and \$50@\$2 \( \pi \) basket for Peaches, the latter for choice.

PROVISIONS.—There is a firmer feeling in the merket, and rather more doing in the way of sales. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$40@41 \( \pi \) bbl. Small sales of Bacon Hams are making at 20@25c \( \pi \) bb for plain and fancy canvassed. Prime tierce Lard is selling at 22\( \pi \) \( \pi \). Butter is in fair demand, with sales of solid-packed at 35@45c \( \pi \) b.

Whisky is better, with sales of 400 bbls refilled and Western at 117@178c \( \pi \) gailon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

Flour ...,600 bbls.

Corn. ...,600 bbls.

Corn. ...,3000 bus.

New York Markets, August 18.

Breadstuffe.—The market for State and Western Flour is rather more steady. Sales 26,000 bbls at \$9.10@9.40 for superfine State, \$9.95@10.05 for extra State, \$10.10@10 15 for choice do, \$9.10@9.50 for superfine Western, \$9.88@10.35 for common to medium extra Western, \$9.88@10.35 for common to medium extra Western, \$9.88@10.35 for common to good shipping brands extra round hoop Ohio, and \$10.70@12 for trade brands, the market closing active and \$6@10c better. Southern Flour is rather more steady; sales 1,800 bbls at \$10.75@11.50 for common, and \$11.80@14 for faxoy and extra.

Canadian Flour is a shade firmer; sales 500 bbls at \$10.00.15 for common, and \$10.20@12 for good to choice extra.

Canadian-Flour is a shade numer; sales sou bolds:
at \$10@10.15 for common, and \$10.20@12 for good to
choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet.

Corn Meal is quiet and steady.

Whest opened quiet firm, and closed 1@2c better;
sales 141,000 bus at \$2.12@2.14 for Chicago spring;
\$2.10@2.34 for Milwaukee club; \$2.34@2.36 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.36@2.42 for winter red Wostern,
and \$2.43@2.47 for amber Michigan.

Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley is dull and
nominal. Barley Matt is dull. Oais are steady at.
96@97c for Canada, 96@98c for State, and 98@984c
for Western. The corn market is 12c better; sales
51,000 bus at 154@155c for mixed Western, and 155c
for high mixed nearly yellow.

PROVISIONS.—The Pork market is a shade
lower, with less doing; sales 2,200 bbls at \$37@37.50for mess, \$40 cash and \$40.25 for regular new do;
\$36 for prime, and \$38 for prime mess; also, 1,500
bbls new mess, for September, at \$42.50. The Beef
market is dull; sales 250 bbls at about previous
prices. Prime Mess Beef is dull and unchanged.
Cut Meats are quiet and firm at 14x@15c for Shoulders, and 174@18c for Hams. The Lard market is
less active, and without decided change in price;
sales 500 bbls at 21x@22½c; also, 1,250 bbls, for
Angust, at 23c, and 600 bbls, for September, buyers'
option, on private terms.

