FINANCIAL.

.30 LOAN.

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E. WALRAVEN, (EUCOESSOR TO W. H. CAREYL.)

MASONIC HALL.

719 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES, OURTAINS.

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

1864. NOW IN STORE, (1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets,

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS, LINENS,

AND WHITE GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

BALMORALS,

INCLUDING BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

COMMISSION HOUSES.

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET,

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FOR THE SALE OF

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OUR STOCK OF

16, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22 oz.

FANCY CASSIMITS, all Grades.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, all Grades.

GOTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRTINGS, &c., from various Mills.

DE COURSEY, HAMILTON, & EVANS,

CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

- 612 CHESTNUT STREET,

SPRING AND SUMMER CLOTHES

On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

cought before the rise, which they will sell at mode-

CENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

ARCH STREET.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER

MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING EMPORIUM,

REMOVED FROM 606 ARCH STREET

TO THE NEW STORE.

ARCH STREET.

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT.

WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

NOS. 1 AND 8 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

OF HIS OWN MANUFACTURE.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite stantion to their
IMPROVED OUT OF SHIRTS.

shiet they make a specialty in their business. Also,

MOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

NO. MST. BROADWAY, NEW YORK.,

IMPORTERS OF

GERMAN AND ENGLISH HOSIERY,

to which they

JAMES S. EARLE & SON,

SIG CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA.,

LOOKING GLASSES.

FRRY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES.

OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,

NOT PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH PRAMES.

FOR THE TRETH AND GUMS. Highly recommended by the most eminent Doctors and Dentists.

and Dentists.

It is the result of a therough course of scientific experiments, extending through a period of nearly thirty

Thenes, extending survey case, and entirely in many, To a great extent in every case, and entirely in many, IT WILL PREVENT DECAY OF TEETH. It WILL also STRENGTHEN WEAK GUMS, KEEP THE TEETH BEAUTHULLY CLEAY, AND THE BREATH SWEFF. Bee circulars. Price SI. Prepared solely by S. T. BEALE, M. D. DENTIST, 1113 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia, Pa. For sale by Druggista.

invite the wholesale trade.

ave now in store a very fine assortment of

A most effective and delightful preparation

LOOKING GLASSES.

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QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTAUT STREET, Four doors below the Continents

· MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN

jy50

EDWARD P. KELLY,

Will, from this date, sell

ate prices. Terms net cash.

33 LETITIA Street, and 32 South FRONT Street.

WOOLEN CO. all-wool Plain Flannels.

HAZARD & HUTCHINSON,

jy14-8m] PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

TWILLED FLANNELS.

STOCK | FALL

ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

ATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering interest than any other, and the best se rings bank which pays its depositors i otes, considers that it is paying in the medium of the country, and it cann ig better, for its own assets are either i rities or in notes or bonds payable i

convenient as a temporary or permaner The notes can always be sold for within: face and accumulated interest, and are rity with banks as collaterals for dis-

BLE INTO A SIX-PER-CENT. 5.20 GOED BOND.

the very liberal interest on the note this privilege of conversion is now se per cent, per annum, for the curren is not less than nine per-cent, pree the war the premium on six-per-cent. ocks was over twenty per cent. It will e actual profit on this loan, at the prese ot less than ten per cent, per annum. ION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL

TAXATION. n all the advantages we have enumesial Act of Congress exempts all bonds otes from local taxation. On the aveion is worth about two per cent. per ling to the rate of taxation in various

that no securitiez offer so great induce as those issued by the Government. In ndebtedness, the faith or ability of is pledged for payment, while the the country is held to secure the dis-Aligations of the United States. ernment offers the most liberal terms believes that the very strongest appeal alty and patriotism of the people. cates will be issued for all deposit ination of notes required, and whehe issued in blank or payable to order sed it must be left with the officer re-

t Washington, the several Assistant esignated Depositaries, and by the ank of Philadelphia, Pa.; Second Na ladeiphia, Ps. ; Third National Sani Pa. : Fourth National Bank of Phila-

ECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS ountry will give further information VERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS

, S. LOAN. NATIONAL BANK

PHILADELPHIA, ATED DEPOSITORY

MCIAL AGENT UNITED STATES.

long from the Treasury Dipartment, pared to receive subscriptions to the new Three Years' Treasury Notes with Cou-Notes are convertible at maturity, older, into U. S. 6 per cent. enty, from August 15, 1867. d from date of subscription to August

DAVID B. PAUL. President.

IONAL LOAN

7.80 IN LAWFUL MONEY.

AT PAR.

ONS ATTACHED,

YABLE BACH SIX MONTHS

payable in lawful money at the end o

DS AT PAR INSTRAD OF THE CASH. rainable, as these 5.20 Bonds are our m, and are now selling at eight per cals of the Secretary of the Treasury,

hed on application at our office. Y COOKE & CO., No. 114 SOUTH THIRD STREET. NET FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AND BIL-RE & CAMPION, 31 SOUTH SECOND STREET, with their extensive Cabinet by acturing a superior article of LIARD TABLES,

on hand a full supply, finished with the AMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, ounced by all who have used them to ill others. For the quality and finish of a manufacturers refer to their numerous ERY & BLANK BOOKS.

PANY DIRECTORY-CON-Companies with ETIFICATES OF STOCK ANSTER BOOK, DER OF TRANSFER.

OK LEDGER. CK LEDGER BALAMOES, METER OF CAPITAL STOCK. DEND BOOK. RER'S PRITTY LEDGER. ls and at Low Prices. MOSS & CO.,

STATIONERS. 44% CHRATNUT Street. READ!! READ!!!-REN'S MERVINE is a never-failing ralgia, Nervousness, Headache, Fite, w article, and is accomplishing won-Y u that are suffering with any of may bave spent many dollars and yet

QUEEN OF BEAUTY.

WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTILLES.

A new FRENCH CORMETIC for beautifying, whitening, and preserving the complexion. It is the most wonderful compound of the age. There is neither chalk, powder, magnesis, bismuin, nor tale in its composition, it being composed entirely of pure Virgin Wax. Assesting stranged to the extraordinary qualities for preserving the skin, making it soft, smooth, fair. and transparent. It makes the old appear young, the homely handsome, the handsome more beautiful, and the most beautiful divine. Price 25 and 60 cents. Prepared only by HUMT & CO., Perfumers, 41 South EIGHTH Street, two doors above Chestunt, and 133 South SEVENTH Street, above Walaut. Y in the sactory of t is made of pure, fresh Palm Oil, and is entirely a vegetable Scopy more suitable for Trilist use than those vegetable Scopy more suitable for Trilist use than those made from animal fats. In boxes of one ackes, for \$2 per box. Manufactured by GRO. MEXINTON & SON.

No. 116 MARGARETTA Street, between Front and Record, above Callowhill.

A PAINFUL Accident.—Hon. John Covode was everely injured the other day will easisting in mowing on his farm in Westmoreland county. His left-foot came in contact with the knives of the machine, cutting his great too nearly off. He will be compelled to lay up for some time, PURE PALM OIL SOAP.—THIS SOAP FANCY JOB PRINTING.

they are really puzzled to know what to do with it. Of course, they are obliged to receive it on the old basis, at par for their

MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. CANADA.

Secessionists in Canada—Their Conduct and Mode of Life-Runaway Kentuckians-Rebel Plots-Release of Prisoners on Johnson's Island-Plots for the Destruction of Lake Cities-The Canadian Government—Purchase of Horses for the Rebel Army—Niagara Conclaves -Our Currency in Canada.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]
LONDON, C. W., August 16, 1864. Canada is full of Secessionists. There are large numbers of runaways from the Confederacy domiciled throughout her territory from end to end, but principally in London, Toronto, Kingston, and Montreal. Generally they are men of slender pockets, their available funds not being sufficient to enable them to go to Europe. and live in a style befitting the representatives of the empire of King Jeff. They pass their time in much the same manner as they enjoyed their sunny South, varying their amusements according to the change of latitude. They have lost the privilege of commanding their negro slaves, and make up for the loss by a haughty insolence towards every person in a subordinate position. Whisky, billiards, and poker can be indulged in in Canada as well as in Dixie. though the latter amusement is somewhat curtailed by the impecunious condition of the players. Their travelling is confined to occasional visits to Niagara and trips to

pleasant if the war lasts a year or two longer. These runaway rebels are not of a race to be respected. Too cowardly to stay at the South and enter the army as the great majority of their brethren have done, they fled to Canada for safety. They are quite on a par with the many who have departed from the North to escape the draft, and frequently affiliate readily with them. The most noisy of all are the Kentuckians, constantly vaporing of the "rights" of the South with that insufferable egotism that only a Kentucky secessionist knows how to

the upper lakes. All of them cannot afford

the luxuries of first-class hotels, and are

forced to come down to the realities of life-

Their condition will be decidedly un-

exhibit. It is the hourly assertion of the runaways from that State who are domiciled in Canada that the Confederacy cannot live a THE ATTENTION OF THE moment without Kentucky; and their excuse for absenting themselves from the rebellion is that the State has been overpowered by the Lincolnites for the time, and compelled to stand for the Union. They do not for a moment imagine the suse of their desertion to be a lack of honest pluck.

TWILLES FLANNESS,

Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Hine.

PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS.

PLAIN OPERA FLANNESS.

BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS, SECESSION CONCLAVES. Occasionally there are small meetings of Secessionists here and at Toronto, usually held in partial secresy. Their object is universally to promote the rebel cause in some way or other, either by a liberation of prisoners now in our hands or by sending some aid and comfort to the rebels in arms. Recently large numbers of horses have been purchased and sent to Montreal and Quebec for the benefit of the rebel army. The design is to ship them to Nassau or Bermuda and thence torebeldom via Havanna. I understand that some of them will be cleared for Mexican or West Indian ports and pushed through the blockade instead of going to the destination originally marked out. It is well known that horses are very scarce with the rebels, nearly all their cavalry men being reduced to service on foot. If ten thousand horses could be sent thither from Canada they would be of great importance to Jeff and his followers. There is some doubt as to the value of horses thus taken from a cold to a hot region, but the rebel agents are not heeding that objection. PLOTS TO RELEASE PRISONERS.

There have been on several occasions plots for the release of the rebel prisoners: on Johnson's Island. These plots have generally been concocted here or at Toronto, but they have never gone farther than their formation. You will recollect the excitement that prevailed last year at Sandusky and other points along the coast of Lake Erie over an expected raid. Had t not been for the prompt information given by the Canadian authorities the affair might have been serious. Since then, a similar scheme has several times been formed, but the Sandusky authorities are now so well prepared that the enterprise would be quite hazardous. I am reltably informed that there is now under concoction a scheme that embraces the release of prisoners, not only at Johnson's Island but at other points throughout the country, in which the K. G. C.'s of our own States were to lend a helping hand. The details of the plan were carefully kept in the skulls of the chosen few, and only GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS. the fact of the existence of the plot has been allowed to come out. The plan LINEN, MUSLIN, and FLANNEL SHIRTS, and DRAWERS. COLLARS, STOCKS, TRAVELLING HIRTS, TIES, WRAPPERS, &c., &c., comprises the destruction of several of our lake cities, among which I have heard Buffalo, Cleveland, and Sandusky GLOVES, SUSPENDERS, SUSPENDERS, HANDKRECHIEFS, SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. mentioned. Large quantities of arms and ammunition have been brought to Canada, and are now in the hands of the Secessionists. The principal difficulty will be to assemble a sufficient number of men and procure steamboats for transportation purposes. There are many Canadians heartily hostile to us, and would exult at seeing our lake cities destroyed. If they were the only parties concerned the rebels could soon obtain sufficient steamers for their purpose. Fortunately the Canadian Government, if not on our side, is suffi-HOUSMAN & CO., ciently awake to its own interests to permit no act that could at a future day be made a motive of revenge. They perceive that the outfitting of any expedition against us would be sure, sooner or later, to be returned in kind. Therefore it is not likely MEN'S & LADIES' GLOVES, that any descent can be made upon our frontier, unless without the aid or knowledge of the Canadian authorities. What-MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, LACES & DRESS TRIMMINGS,

ever the rebels undertake in this quarter will be done on their own responsibility. The Niagara Falls affairs are really of less importance than has been attached to them. Clay, Holcombe and Sanders are men of slight note in Rebeldom, and by their own admission are without any authority from the Confederate Government. The actual object of their mission was and is to cooperate with the Northern copperheads in their efforts to stop the war. They are exulting over the fact that they drew a proposition from Mr. Lincoln while they made none themselves. Not a day passes that they are not in conclave with some of the Northern Peace Democracy of the Seymour and Dean Richmond school. Some one or more of the rebel big little guns may constantly be found at the Falls, while the balance oscillate between the Falls, Toronto and St. Catharine's, occasionally going as far as Windsor. Their fraternization with the copperheads will bear fruit at the Chicago Convention, but in what amount it is useless to speculate now. It is proper to state in this connection that many of these rebel gentlemen are prominent and worthy mem-

recently exposed in St. Louis and elsewhere. AMERICAN CURRENCY. The Canadians are having more trouble with our currency than we are having at

bers of the order of American Knights,

Brigadier General W. S. Harney, United States army.

was allowed that to get the money into circulation. The "sell" was very soon dis-Volunteers. covered, much to the chagrin of the Cana-OTTAWA. The Government buildings at Ottawa are now completed, and the capital will soon be established there. Montreal will thus se one of its attractions. PIERMONT. States Volunteers

THE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH. The Rebel Cause Failing from Exhaustion-Letter from General Seymour, Late a Prisoner of War.

Late a Prisoner of War.

New York, Friday, August 19, 1864.

To the Editor of the New York Times:

I have just received the following most interesting letter from General Seymour, lately released from "univerfire" at Charleston. As an old West Point officer, with General Anderson at Sumpter, and stationed many years in the South, he knows the Southern people well. He is a braws, true solder, devoted to the Union, and, slithough at the time of the unfortunate battle in Florida, he was accused of lukewarmness by those ignorant of his character, he has proved, by his action on many a battle-field, as well as by his plucky talk to the 16-bels at Gordonsville, when captured in May last, that he was every inch loyal to the old flag.

Yours, &c., W. E. D., Jr. Yours, &c., W. E. D., Jr.

Yours, &c., W. E. D., Jr.

Williamstown, Mass., Aug. 15, 1864.

My Dran Sir. You ask for my impressions of
the present condition of the Southern Confederacy,
and you shall have them. For the benefit of our
cause I wish they might be impressed upon every
soul in the land, that the confidence begotten of my
three months' observations in the interior of the

own money. Our recent coinage of cents

on the basis of the treasury notes instead

of the old specie basis is a cause of much

trouble. When these cents were first issued

some sharp Yankee made his appearance

at this point and Toronto, and sold large

quantities at a small discount, saying he

soul in the land, that the confidence begotien of my three months' observations in the interior of the South might be shared by every man who has the least connection with the responsibilities of this struggle. And I am sure that these opinions are not peculiar to myselt. Every one of the fifty officers just exchanged will express the same—every one of them, whether from the jails of Charleston, or the pens of Macon and Andersonville, will confidently tell the same story.

The rebet cause is fast failing from exhaustion. Their two grand armies have been reinforced this summer from the last resources of the South. From every corner of the land, every old man and every by capable of bearing a rifle has been impressed, willingly or unwillingly, and hurried to the froat. Lee's army was the first so strengthened. It was at the expense of Hooc's. Gov. Brown told the truth with a plainness that was very bitter, but it was none the less the truth. Let me extract a few prominent statements from his proclamation of July 9, addressed to the "Reserved Millitia of Georgia:"

Georgia:"

"A late correspondence with the President of the Contederate States satisfied my mind that Georgia is to be left to her own resources to supply the reinforcements to Gen. Johnston's army, which are indispensable to the protection of Atlanta, and to prevent the State from being overrun by the overwhelming numbers now under command of the Federal general upon our soit. "But there is need of further reinforcements, as will be seen by the accompanying letter of General Johnston. \* \* \* \* And it becomes my duty to call forth every man in the State able to bear arms, as fast as they can be armed, to aid in the defence of our homes, our alters, and the graves of our ancestors.

of our homes, our altars, and the graves of our ancestors.

"If the Confederate Government will not sendithe large cavalry force (now engaged in raiding and repelling raids) to destroy the long line of railroads over which General Sherman brings his supplies from Nachville, and thus compel him to retreat with the less of most of his army, the people of Georgia, who have already been drawn upon more heavily in Mooperion to population than those of any other State in the Confederacy, must at all hazards, and at any sacrifice, rush to the front.

"If Gen Johnston's army is destroyed, the Gulf States are thrown open to the enemy, and we are ruined."

There must indeed have been desired weakings.

There must, indeed, have been desperate weakness when Georgia, and the Southern cause with it, were so neglected that Lee's army might be made equal to the task of holding Grant to the Potomac or the James, and the people of the South are intelligent enough to understand and to appreciate the fact, and they have lost heart accordingly.

The following is from a letter written by one rebel to another that accidentally fell into the hands of one of my fellow prisoners, and for the authenticity of which I vouch:

g. Very lew persons are preparing to obey the late call of the Governor. His summons will meet with no response here. The people are soul-sick, and heartily tired of this hateful, hopeless strife. They would end it if they could; but our would-be. rulers will take good care that no opportunity be given the people to vote against it. By lies, by fraud, and by chicanery this revolution was inaugurated; by force, by tyranny, and the suppression of truth it is sustained. It is nearly time that it should end, and of sheer depletion it must end before long. We have had enough, of want and of woe, enough of cruelty and carnage, enough of cripples and corpses. There is an abundance of bereaved parents, weeping, widows and orphaned children in the land. If we can, let us not increase the number. The men who, to, aggrandize themselyes, or to gratify their own political ambition, brought this cruel war upon a penceful and prosperous country, will have to render a tearful account of their misdeed to a wronged, robbed, and outraged people. Earth has no Iunishment sufficiently meet for their villalny hiere, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them heresiter."

runishment sufficiently meet for their vilitality here, and hell will hardly be hot enough to scathe them hereafter."

There is certainly a no small proportion of the Southern people (despite the lying declarations of their journals, as we had good occasion to learn.) that not only favor the progress of our arms, but that daily pray that this exterminating war may soon be brought to a finality by our complete and perfect success. They have had too much of despotism—not enough of the triumph promised them. Many intelligent Southern gentlemen do, indeed, express strong hopes of their ultimate independence, but such hope is not shared by the masses. Disappointed from the first in not having been acknowledged by foreign Powers—more bitterly disappointed in their general expectation that Northern cowardice or dissension would secure their ends, but a single chance remains, and that is the result of our next election for President. If a Democrat succeds to Mr. Lincoln, they profess to feel sure of negotiations, and sure of their Confederacy. They believe a Democrat will be elected. In Mr. Lincoln's re-election they see only subjugation, annihilation, for the war must then continue, and continuance is their failure and ruin.

In military affairs it is an excellent rule never to do what the enemy desires—is the of equally true in politics? Certain it is that the only remaining hope of the South lies in Mr. Lincoln's defeat.

Now, I am not enough of a politician to know whether the election of a Democrat can result as favorably to the South as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mars, is as united as the South—that no Democrat can result as favorably to the south as it anticipates. The wish alone may be the parent of their belief. But I assured all who expressed that belief, that the North, as a mars, is as united as the South—that no Democrat could be elected on a peace platform—and that any President who would inaugurate at

leading to peace on the basis of Southern deference, would be promptly hung, by loyal acclamation, to the lamp posts in front of his own Presidential mansion.

However, that may be, if we are but true ourselves there can be but one result. What we now need is men—only men—not substitutes or hirelings who go forth for any motive but the country's good, and produce but little beyond depreciating our armies—but MEN—such as really constitute the State, and boast of being freemen and the sons of freemen. If these fail to support their country's cause in her hour of peril, they are unworthy of continuing freemen, and should blush ever to exercise a freeman's privileger.

But if bounties must be paid, let it be in Southern land, not in Northern gold; and armies of emigrants, whose sons may aspire to even the rule of the nation, will cross the seas to win the broad acres that disloyalty has iorfeited to the State.

To every intelligent soldier who has fought through all these indecisive campaigns on almost numberless indecisive fields, the question constantly arises, with touching force, why we do not overwhelm our enemies?

Tens of thousands of lives are lost because our array of strength is so disproportionably less than that against which we battle. Everywhere we meet on nearly equal terms, where we might well have four to one. The cost to us in blood and treasure, of a prolonged war, can hardly be foreseen—the economy is infinite of such an effort as the glorious North should put forth.

The South will fight as long as the struggle is equal; it will submit to such preponderance as we should show in every field.

Glance at the summer's campaigns. If Sherman had but 50 000 or 75,000 more men near, the South would be lost, because Hond would be annihilated. If Meade had moved in the spring with reserves of 75,000 to 100,000 men. Lee would have been hopelessly crushed. Even at this moment a third column of 40,000 to 50,000 rightly moved, would give unopopeed blows to the Confederacy from which election described and th

There is but one course consistent with safety or nonor. Let the people awake to a sense of their dignity and strength, and a few months of comparatively trifling exertion of such effort as alone is worthy of the great work, and the rebellion will crumule before us. Fill this draft promptly and willingly, with good and true men; send a few spare thousands over rather than under the call, and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land. and the summer sun of 1865 will shine upon a regenerated land.

There are some who speak of peace! Of all Yankees the Southron most scorns those who do not tight, but are glad enough to employ them, as they do their slaves, to perform their dirty work. Peace for the South will be sweet indeed; for us, except through Southern subjugation, but anarchy and war forever. The Pacific, the Western, the Eastern States would at once isl assunder. The South would be dominant, and the people of the North would deserve to be driven a-field, under negro overseers, to hee corn and cotton for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearted or short sighted policy can hee corn and cetten for Southern masters.

But no faint-hearited or short sighted, policy can
set aside the eternal decree of the Almighty, who
has plaxed no lines of disunion between the Atlanic and the Western deserts—between the great
lakes and the Gulf of Mexico—that signify His willthat we should be separated; and unless so separated peace is a delusion, and its advocacy a treaton against the wisest and hollest interests of our
country.

country.

It has been with a trust that renewed hope and vigor might be given, when vigor and hope are needful, that I have written, and you have my concent to using this as you please; and I am Very truly yours,

Brigadier General United States Volunteers.

To W. E. Dodge, Jr., Esq., New York. THE TAILORS OF TOOLEY-STREET OVER AGAIN.

—Mr. Wilson McCandless of Pennsylvania, has written a letter to Adjutant General Thomas, refusing a brigadier generalship offered him by the War Department, and declaring that for the present the post of honor is the "private station," by which he means the position of a citizen staying comfortably at home. Hereupon the World says colerbilly. comfortably at home. Hereupon the World says colerbly:

"The following letter, like that of General Buell, published a few days ago, is a sad indication of that dividing of the North which Mr. Lincoln has labored so successfully to make unavertable. This resignation of two of our best and bravest officers is the direct consequence of the prostitution of the war from a war for the Union into an Abolition oru, sade." This is dreadful! Here are Buell, who never did anything but retreat, and demoralize a fine army, and McCandless. When nobody ever heard of as an army officer till he wrote his letter, on one side, and all the Union armies on the other.—N. Y. Post.

The Court Martial of Surgeon General Hammond.

Washington, August. 20.—Brigadler General
William A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the
United States, was tried by a court martial, convened by order of the President, at Washington, on the 19th of January, 1864, consisting of Major Geneal R. J. Oglesby, United States Volunteers, presi-

Brigadier General W. S. Ketchum, United States Brigadier General G. S. Green, United States Brigadier General W. W. Morris, colonel 2d United States Artillery.

Brigadier General A. P. Howe, United States Vo-Brigadier General J. P. Sevan, United States Brigadier General H. E. Paine, United States Brigadicr General J. C. Starkweather, United Major John A. Bingham, Judge Advocate. The charges are in substance

The charges are in substance—
1st. That Surgeon General Hammond wrongfully and thamefully, and with intent to favor private persons in Philadelphia, prohibited Medical Purveyor (Oox from purchasing drugs for the army in the city of Baltimore.

2d. That he unhawfully, and with intent to ald one Wm. A. Stevens to defrain the Government of the United States, instructed George-E-Cooper, medical purveyor in Philadelphia, to buy from Stevens, for the use, of the Government, eight hundred blankets, of inferior quality, which were unfit for hospital use, the Surgeon General well knowing the blankets were of inferior quality, and that the medical purveyor had refused to purchase them.

3d. That he corruptly and with intent to aid said Stevens jodefrand, the Government, gave an order to Stevens to turn over to Medical Purveyer Cooper, at Philadelphia, eight thousand pairs of blankets, whereby heliduced the purveyor to buy on Government account, and as an exorbitant price, 6,677 pairs of blankets, which he had before refused to buy, and for which Stevens received about \$35,314.

4th. That the Surgeon General, well knowing that Wyeth & Brothers, of Philadelphia, incd furnished medical supplies to the purveyor at Philadelphia that were interior in quality, did corruntla. unlawing the were interior in quality, did corruntla. unlawing the surgeon General, well knowing that that were interior in quality, did corruntla. 4th. That the Surgeon General, well-linewing that Wyeth & Brothers, of Philiadelphia. Itself urnished medical gupplies to the purveyer at Philiadelphia that were interior in quality, did corruptly, unlawfulg, and with intent to aid Wyeth & Brothers to furnish additional supplies to the Government, and thereby fraudulently realize large gains, gave the medical purveyor at Philadelphia an order in writing to have constantly on hand hospital supplies of all kinds for two hundred thousand men for six months, and directed the medical purveyor to purchase a large amount thereof, \$27,000 worth, from Wyeth & Brothers.

Sth. That he unlawfully directed Wyeth & Brothers to send forty thousand cans of their extract of heef to vortious places, and to send the account "to the Surgeon General's office for payment."

Gh. Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in falsely representing that Medical Purveyor Cooper had been relieved from duty at the request of Major General Halleck.

7th. That Surgeon General Hammond unlawfully ordered the medical storekeeper and acting purveyor at Washington to purchase three thousand pairs of blankers from J. P. Fisher, at Washington. A plea of not guity was entered in each of the charges and the specification, and after a full hearing of the testimony for the Government and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of

of the testimony for the Government, and the defence, and an examination of a large amount of documentary evidence, tegether with the consideration of the elaborate argument on both sides, the court rendered a finding of GULLTY on all the charges, and sentenced the accused "to be dismissed the service, and to be forever discharged from holding any office of honor, profil, or trust, under the Government of the United States.

Pursuant to the act of Congress the record and any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States.

Pursuant to the act of Cougress, the record and proceedings were reviewed by Brigadier General Holt, Judge Advocate General, who delivered an elaborate opinion, cancluding as follows:

"That the natural and necessary result of the acts of the accused as established by the record-involved a criminal spoliation of the Government treasury, which would alone have called for his dismissal from the service, cannot be denied; but when it is remembered, as shown by the proof, that this spoilation was in part accomplished by the purchase of inferior medical supplies and stores, thus compromising the health and comfort, and jeopardizing the lives of sick and wounded soldiers suffering in hospitals and upon the battle-fields of the country, soldiers solemnly committed to the shelter and sympathies of the office held by the accused, by the very law and spurpose of its creation, it must be admitted that this fearfully augmented the measure of his criminality."

of his criminality."

The trial, which lasted nearly four months, was one of the most patient and thorough that has ever occurred in our military history, and the accused had, throughout, the assistance of eminent and able counsel in conducting his defence.

The Court, which was composed of nine general efficers, at the close of this prolonged investigation declared him guilty of the charges preferred, and awarded the punishment, which, in their judgment, was in accordance with the nature and degree of the offences committed, and a careful examination of the proceedings or the justice of the findings and the record leaves no room for doubt as to the validity of the proceedings or the justice of the findings and sentence.

The following is the President's order confirming the sentence in this case:

The record, proceedings, finding, and sentence of the court in the foregoing case are approved, and it is ordered that Brigadier General W. A. Hammond, Surgeon General of the United States Army, be dismissed the service, and be forever disquilified from

missed the service, and be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust, under the Government of the United States. Goldwin Smith on Emigration to

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Goldwin Smith on Emigration to

Professor. Goldwin Smith writes a letter to the
Longen Daily News. on emigration to America, in
which he says:

"There is probably no employment to which the
surpit, labor of this country can be put so profitably to "is as the cultivation of the waste lands of
America, where civilization brings the husbandman's tools and all the manufactured articles which
he needs to the very edge of a boundless wilderness
of virgin wealth, while the whole cost of government and protection is taken off the shoulders of
England by the United States. The fact that American harvests are our own would at one bebrought
home to us is a too convincing manner if the National Colonial Emigration Society could succeed,
by its exertions, in greatly reducing the supply of
agricultural labor in the States.

" "If you preach against emigration to
the American Republic, the English peasants, who
have been trained by Anglican elergymen and
squires, will, perhaps, listen to you; the Irish, who
have been under a different training, will not; and
the consequence of this will be that the element
friendly to England among the new population of
the United States will be more than ever out-numbered by that which is hostile to her, and which,
combined with the insolence and violence of the
flave-owners, has always been the main source of
our misunderstandings with the American Government. The great Irish power which fugitives from
our injustice are rearing on the other side of the Atlantic is only too likely to, prove the destined avenger
of Irish wrongs. The Englishman must be mad, or
stricken with juddetal blindness, who labors to intensify that peril.

"Instruct the people, by all means, as to the relative advantages of American and Colonial emigration. Set fairly before them the evils of the civil
war in America, as well as the contingent evils of a
war between this country and America, in which our
dependencies would be involved. Warn them, and,
if possible, guard them, agai

Pre-Historic Evidences of Man—Singular

York, a thousand times told. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

Pre-Historic Evidences of Mam—Singular

Cave Researches.

Some years ago interesting discoveries of human remains were made in caves in the southwestern pert of France, and the British Parliament has appropriated £1.000 to purchase one of these caves, to be placed under charge of Professor Owen on behalf of the British Museum. The Manchester Guardian gives the following particulars about these caves and their contents:

"The locality of the caves is the department of Dordogne, in the province of Perigord. It is chiefly on the banks of tributaries; of the river Dordogne (which reaches the sea a little north of Bordeaux) that the caverns are found. In the valley of the Vezere, one of the principal of these tributaries, are several caverns, one of which, that of Eyzles, was bought last year by Messrs. E. Lartet and H. Christy, two eminent geologists. These gentlemen divided the fictor of the cave into compartments, and, with a generosity worthy of all praise; they have sent specimens of the blocks' thus obtained to the principal museums in Europe and elsewhere. In this way Mr. Plant received, about a fortnight ago, for the Salford Royal Museum, a slab weighing about five hundred weight. It was broken in the journey into two parts, each of which has been mounted under a glass shade. The shaking it had received on the way rubbed off a quantity of debris weighing about twenty pounds, and this Mr. Plant has carefully washed and sifted, and separated atom from atom. His patience has been fully rewarded, as he has found articles of the deepest interest. Before entering into details it may be well to say that by far the largest number of bones found in the caver us of Perigord are those of the reindeer an animal which has not been known within the historic period south of the northern shores of the Baltic. It is impossible even to approximate to the antiquity of an age so remote; but Sir Charles Lyell; in his 'Antiquity of Man,' estimates that he caverable highly t

magn—the droppings from the chalk strata overhead."

The articles in the Salford Museum include flint knives, bone needles, broken teeth, and similar objects. The conclusion deduced from the exploration of these caves is that a human race inhabited the caves in the region since called Perigord at the same time as the reindeer, the aurich, and other animals which are now only found in extreme latitudes; that this people had no knowledge of the use of metals, their only arms and tools being either of broken and unpolished flints, or of bones or horrs of animals; that they lived upon the produce of the chase and by fishing; that they had no domesticated animal, neither dog nor cat, else some portions of the bones and sinews that have been found would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been eaten, and some remains of the dog would have been discovered; and that they were clothed in skins, which were sewn with bone needles and string made out of the sinews and tendons of the legs of their prey.

PROTESTABLE IN CHINA:—From statistics caremason—the droppings from the chalk strata over

needles and string made out of the sinews and tendons of the legs of their prey.

PROTESTANTS IN CHINA.—From statistics carefully collected last autumn, it appears that there are two thousand four hundred and ninety Christians converted from heatherlism at the various missionary stations in China. These converts are distributed as follows: Amoy, 700; Ningpo, 500; Shanghaa, 550; Footow, 150; Oauton, 150; Swatow, 100; Shantung, 100; Tientsin, 30; Hankow, 30; Hong Kong, 140; German stations near Hong Kong, 140. This estimate does not include several Chinese converts at Singapore and in Siam. Neither does it take account of the number at different stations, who have died. Protestant missionaries have been at work in China more than a half century. There are now more than a hundred missionaries in yarious parts of the empire. Ten of these have aiready established themselves in Pekin—the sacred capital that was deemed unapproachable in the contraction of the contraction of the sacred capital that was deemed unapproachable in the contraction of the

PHILADELPHIA. MONDAY, AUGUST 22, 1864. THE BESIEGED REBEL CITIES. Grant's Flank Movements-Probable Strength of Lee's Army—The Inner Life of Atlanta—Law and Order. Grant is rivalling Farragut in making history. Hancock's movement to the north of Petersburg,

and between that city and Richmond, is closely suc ceeded by another movement by Warren with his 5th Corps, to the southwest. While all these movements are going on, the bulk of the army, its long battle line now stretching from City Point to the Weldon Railroad, a distance of nearly fourteen miles, remains in the entrendiments before the city, com-pelling Lee to keep a heavy force on his whole ine to secure its safety. If what has been said of heavy reinforcements having been sent by Lee to Atlanta is true, we cannot see that much will be gained by the transfer. With an army far outnumbering his own confronting him on three points of the compass, and extending round two-thirds the nerineter of the circle of which Petersburg is the centre; with the flanks of that post threatening on one side his communications with Richmond, and on the other his communications with the whole South,

General Lee's position is extremely critical and onfusing. It would be critical were his army intact and its numbers undiminished—how peculiarly critical it must be if Atlanta's walls are defended by some of his fighting men. He has, however, one advantage over Grant, which will do marvels to help him out of this seeming difficulty. He has those "Inside lines" we hear so much of, and besides these, an unbroken line of rail to both Warren's and Hancock's points of attack. This explains why both generals have had so much fighting, and why Hancock has been repulsed and compelled to halt in his onward march. From and compelled to halt in his onward march. From the point at which Warren is said to have cut the Weldon Railroad to a point on the Peterspurg and Richmond Railroad, directly apposite Hancock's left at Dutch Gap, where the of pairs thing dug, is but eleven miles. From the railroad to the gap is but four miles. Thus Lee has but afteen miles of space over which to move his army. In one

hour a force that had been fighting Hancock could be in line of battle and opposing Warren. In order to reinforce our extreme flanks, we must inverse the outer lines, which are not those of a circle. A straight line from our centre in the trenches to Dutch Gap and Curl's Neck is itself eleven mile ong. Our readers can therefore judge of the distance we must traverse from Petersburg to City Point, and from the Point through the tortuous windings of the James to the Gap. With these facilities, which Lee's defensive policy gives him, it s evident that he can at any time move his army on either flank against troublesome Union corps commanders, and very likely crush them. A difficulty would be presented here, to be sure. Our watch forces in the trenches in front of Petersburg might take advantage of such a move to capture the city and divide his army, or isolate it from its bases of supplies. The withdrawal of forces under such dreumstances would be hazardous, but we should udge feasible. The recent terrific cannonade along the whole rebel line of works appears, in our eyes, to mean but one thing. The garrison was away, and the artillerymen in the works were ordered, as a feint, to assume a defiant air, and by fusilade and

thunder to cover up weakness and the lear of its discovery. Why they should be away is a strange fact. We have heard of no crushing defeat to our troops, such as we would naturally expect were the whole rebel army to hurl itself on a single corps Our forces have only been held at bay, and the indications point to the conclusion that Lee is weak, and that Atlanta contains a large portion of his General Grant will soon discover whether this conclusion is correct. He is feeling his way, step by step, all along his immense line. The weak point in the rebel line, if there is any, will soon be iscovered, and unless Lee checks him, speedily and thoroughly, it will be strange indeed if another rebel city is not in our hands before the campaign i over. Mobile, Atlanta, Petersburg, all menaced by owerful expeditions, and defended by but compar can deduce anything from precedents and events, and if some gigantic blunder that ruins our hopes in the very moment of their fulfilment is not com

of the Union. ency to enable us to mark out Warren's position and tentions. His movement on the Weldon road will warrant us, however, in supposing that his mission Weldon road, and is the vital point in the taking of Petersburg, and of Richmond, its consort. Warren annot be more than three miles from it. Hangack's position on the James has been strongly fortified. His line extends from the landings, Curl's Neck and Dutch Gap, on the James, past Deep Bottom, across Three Mile and Four Mile creeks thenc Oak Swamp. This line is between four and five

THE SIEGE OF ATLANTA—REBEL ACCOUNTS OF THE There are no late details from Atlanta. In the absence of war news the rebel papers are amusing themselves with pleasant descriptions of scenes and incidents in the rebel army around Atlanta from the city itself. The correspondent of the Columbia Carolinian, signing himself "Personne," thus speaks of the scenes preceding the battle of the 23th ult:

Gen. Manigault, with three brigades of Hindman's division, was throwing up heavy breastworks across the elegant grounds which enclose one of the handsomest residences in the vicinity of Atlanta,

man's division, was throwing up heavy breatworks across the elegant grounds which enclose one of the handsomest residences in the vicinity of Atlanta; dismounted cavalry were getting into line; wegons pushing to the rear, and couriers dashing by, while far and near arose above the luxuriant foliage of the woods heavy clouds of dust, which betckened the manceuvring of troops. Spuring forward to the headquarters of the Commander-in-chief, which had been transferred to the edge of the town, and nearer the centre of our lines, I found there other signs which added to the porplexity of the moment. The principal officers of the army were in close council—all grave, severe, and apparently deeply impressed with some new responsibility. The consultation concluded, the generals mounted, and, followed by their respective staffs, rode swittly away in the direction of the army.

At just twelve o'clock a gathering of General Hood's own military household in front of headquarters announced still another in the chain of mysterious events. But I had not long to wait for the unraveiling of the web. The noble Texan arrayed in full uniform, leaning on his crutch and stick, was standing in the doorway, his manner caim, but his eyes flashing with a strange, indescribable light, which gleams from them only in the hour of battle. His first observation, as he took my hand, was: "Mr. —, at one o'clock I attack the enemy. He has pressed our lines until he is within a short distance of Atlanta. I must fight or evacuate. I am going to fight. The odds are against us, but I leave, the issue with the God of battles." We parted, and General Hood, with his staff, General Lovell, General Mackall and escort, then proceeded to the lines.

The moments are slipping by—as anxious moments always do—tediously, and yet not without a sensation of heart agony that is utterly depressing, on how more, and the mettle of our army, opposed to double its numbers, fighting behind breastworks, with diabolic incentive, the spires of Atlanta in view, and its booty spondent informs us, Atlanta was "sacked;" that

spondent informs us, Atlanta was "sacked;" that is the word he uses. He says:

"Stragglers broke into the stores, robbed them of such of their contents as they wanted, and scattered the remainder through the streets. During the morning of July 22 these demoralizing scenes were repeated. Abandoned women broke into the milinery shops, and men in the uniform of solders gutted and pillaged premises from roof to cellar, in search of whisky and tobacco. The office of the Southern Express Company underwent the same process before day, and I enjoyed the melancholy privilege of sesing boxes, papers, and everything mentionable thrown in 'confusion worse confounded' on all sides. I dwell on this subject with peculiar satisfaction, because of my own losses, which leave me minus of everything, from toothbrush to blanket, except the clothes in which I stand. While this indiscriminate pillaging was in progress, wagons, stragglers, citizens, and necroes, loaded with plunder, were hurrying out of town, fully impressed with the idea that Atlanta was to be abandoned." The Macon Telegroph chronicles some of the hair-

The Macon Telegroph chronicles some of the hair-breadth escapes of the inhabitants from death by our shells. It says:

"On the evening of Augustist widlet sitting on the piazza of a house with several ladies and gentlemen, one of the latter suddenly exclaimed: Look there? Immediately we looked in the direction indicated. A shell was making its way directly toward us. It was then so near that I had only time to stoop to avoid being struck. Passing about twolve inches over the heads of the ladies who were sitting opposite me, it exploded about six inches immediately over my head. Had I not lowered my body, I would certainly have been struck by the missile, as sparks from the burning fuse flew in my face. A fragment of the shell made its way through the open doorway, near which I was sitting, grazine a gentleman's shoulder—who by this time, with the ladies, had entered the passage way—and striking the floor, glanced and lodged in the corner of the passage-way, between the rear door and partition. Then there was a general skefaddling for the cellar where the ladies though best to remain. My escape was mirroulous—indeed, the escape of all was a second and in the corner. PLEURO-PNEUMONIA IN NEW HAMPSHIRE .- The

PLEURO-PRIUMONIA IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.—The Journal learns that pleuro-pneumonia has broken out among the cattle in Southwestern New Hampshire, and is assuming a serious and alarming character. It is showing itself in the towns of Peterboro', Hancock, Antrim, and Dublin. Mr. John Hayward, of Antrim, is reported to have lost cleven animals from one herd. The disease is said to have been contracted from a cow which was driven up from Massachusetts last winter, and kept in the town of Stoddard. Commissioners have been appointed to take such action as the exigencies of the case may demand.

ABREST OF AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Mepointed to take such action as the exigencies of the case may demand.

ARREST OF AN EDITOR.—The editor of the Metropolitan Record, a rebel organ published in New York, was arrested yesterday, for counselling resistance to the drist. U. S. District Attorney Smith made an affidavit to various articles that appeared in the sheet with captions treasonable and calculated to incite riot. He referred to the last call for 500,000 men as "500,000 more victims to Abolitionism." It is presumed that he will be sent beyond the lines, into rebeldom, which he so much loves, and to which he properly belongs.

"Gophers."—The Chicago Tribune says: The Copperheads of Incisnapolis and thereabouts, under the advice of the Indianapolis Sentinel, a Secesh paper, have organized themselves into an association called Gophers. Their first exploit was attacking an inoficosive nigro in the night; shooting and disabling him, and then robbing him of five dollars. Gallant heroes! devoted patriots!! Thus do the precious Copperheads preserve the liberties of the people.

MINING STORIES.—Mining news must be received with allowance. Here is a tough story from an English paper. "An exceedingly rich gold-field has been discovered within, thirty-five milles, of Nelson, New Zealand. Two diggers cut down a tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil tree upon the banks of a river, and from the soil the entertained yesterday as to the superiority of the winn

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 20. BEFORE BOARDS. 

3000 Csm & Am 6s '85 103 200 Densmore ... b30 123 24.60 do. = ... 1(s 10.00 do. = ... AFTER BOARDS. Denshove 192 Union et ... 38 Corn Planter ... 38 Ruso Pet ... 193 Union Soat 190 Clate common 190 86(1) into et ... 193 Mc(1) into et ... 202 Keystone Zine ... 28 Ngbert... 38 Depemore... b30 12 Corn Planter... 4. Dil Greek..... 7 Inion Pet..... 2 Phila & Oil Creek 2

There was considerable activity at the Stock Board on Saturday, as will be seen by referring to the sales. The general tendency of prices is upward, and speculation appears confined to the low-priced oil and other stocks. Government loans were n fair demand at better rates. The '81 loan ad vanced %, and the 5-20s advanced %. The 7-30s were steady at 110%; State 5s were % lower; City 6s advanced a fraction. There was a little more vanced 1/4; McClintock 1/4; Noble and Delamater

1/4; Densmore 1/2; and McElhenny 1/2. In other securities there was little or nothing said. The following were the bids for bank stocks: North America..... Farmers and Mechanics' Commonwealth .... The quantity of coal sent by railroad last week from Pottsville was 66,433 08; by canal, 30,425.10; for the week, \$6.859.18, against 77.558 tons for the corresponding week last year. The demand for coal is good, but not so brisk as it has been, particularly for the New York market. There is no accumula tion, however, at any point, and it goes off as fast as it arrives. The capacity for producing coal in the

A company from Mauch Chunk has purchase the Yardley colliery in the Mahanoy region. Mr. Thomas Gorman has sold his colliery for \$250,000.

The following decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue is interesting to collectors and mer-

chants:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,

WASHINGTON, August, 18, 1864.

\* \* In order to avoid unnecessary delay
or trouble at this time, collectors may, upon the
parties giving them the required bonds, permit them
to store merchandies in their warehouse, without
waiting for this office to approve the bond. This
may be done subsequently. JOSEPH G. LEWIS,

Commissioner. The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized The Secretary of the Treasury has authorized the Sub-Treasurer at New York to anticipate the payment of the coupons on the 10-40 loan September 1st, and upon the 5-208 November 1st.

The Secretary has at command for any great emergency, \$33 095,200 of the long gold-bearing stock of 1881, now worth in the market 108½ % cent., including the interest accumulated since July 1. He has before the people \$124,131,200 of 10-40 years 5 % cent. gold-bearing stock, the remainder of the \$200,000,000 loan which was unfortunately checked on the 1st June. He has also before the people \$185,708,150 of 7-30 % cents. convertible into 5.20 years 6 % cent. goldbearing stock in 1867. If the great emergency has actually arrived for forcing years 6 % cent. goldbearing stock in 1867. If the great emergency has actually arrived for forcing the sale of the first item by private negotiation materially below the market price, and the offer is made to take the whole at once and pay for it, even arrest of the popular sale of the two other and much larger loans, of course the Secretary will have to act for the best, under circumstances best known to at Washington. He will scarcely be persuade

however, that he is cornered for thirty three millions before he actually is so. The Treasury office in New York now holds between thirteen and fourteen millions in gold and silver. The current customs receipts are largely in advance of the daily demand upon the office for gold interest. This accumulation would continue until the first of November, but for an order made by first of November on the 5 20 loan, as well as the coupons on the 10-40 loan due on the first of September, will be paid on presentation, without abatement of interest. The Secretary incurs no risk in making His order. He proposes to anticipate seventeen mil-lions of gold interest, on the first of September and first of November, while he holds in New York and other offices, and with his bankers in London, more than this sum in gold and silver. The sum total of interest thus anticipated, together with the first of October interest on the 7-30 per cent. Treasury notes of 1861, then due, is estimated by the New York Times to be \$19,572,707. The customs duties at New York and all other points in August, September, they will not be materially less. The present gold-bearing public debt of the United States is \$685,355,191, involving an interest charge in gold of \$58,725,513. The customs revenue in gold the past fiscal year was \$103,218,192. It is desirab in nany-points of view, that our consumption of foreign merchandise, during the new fiscal year, should not produce, even at the increased rates under the revised tariff, as much gold revenue as last year. At the same time it is the policy of the Treasury Department to shape the progress of the gold-bearing public debt, both as to amount and the rate of interest to this contingency. Hence the pro-gramme of Mr. Fessenden for the new popular loan

shape at 6 % cent. three years hence; by which

time, under the blessings of a restored Union of the

States, our customs revenue in gold will be equal to

the support of \$200,000,000 interest per annum. Of American stocks Baring's circular says: "There have been constant transactions in the United States 5-20 bonds, at prices varying from 41 o 43, but not such large sales as during the preceding week. The present price is 42@43, but sales are chiefly made for delivery in six weeks. There has been business in Illinois Central shares at 42% liscount. In other American securities we have nothing of interest to mention." Satterthwaite's circular reports as follows: "Since our last there has been a fair business in the London market for some descriptions of American securities. At the latter end of last week both lovernment bonds and rallway shares were de pressed about \$2; but during the last three days, on good demand, they have rallied, United States bonds closing at previous quotations, and Illinois shares at an advance of 2 per cent. There have been numerous inquiries for Atlantic and Grest Western bonds of the Ohio section, but none are brought to market. The first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania section brought 74 to-day." Pennsylvania section brought 74 to-day."

The New York Post of Saturday evening says:

The terms of the new loan are not yet decided. It is reported that the bonds will be five-twenties, which are extremely soarce. No bonds are at present more actively in request both in foreign markets and by our own citizens. The demand for the new seven-thirties is not expected to be diminished by the issue of these gold-bearing bonds, as the latter will be absorbed by a different class of investors from those who subscribe for the former. Gold is drooping in consequence of the payments of interest from the sub-treasury. The opening price was 257 %, and at the close 256 % was, bid. Exchange is at all at 162 % for specife. The demand is extremely limited. The loan market is more active, and the rate is fully 7 per cent. Commercial paper does not pass so freely, and the supply is increasing. The lending institutions are less disposed to make advances on miscellaneous stocks, and the anticipation seems to be that there will be more stringency. The stock market is dull, but a resortion in prices has been developed from the lowest rates of last evening: Governments are stealy. Five-twenty coupons are wanted at 110%, coupon sixes of 1881 at coupons are wanted at 110%, coupon sixes of 1881 at 108 %, sevent-thirties at 110, and certificates at 94 % 181 %, Revent-thirties at 110, and certificates at 94 % 181 %, Revent-thirties at 110, and certificates at 94 % 181 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at 183 %, Reading at 137 % Mighigan Southern at The New York Post of Saturday evening says:

FOUR CONTS

western at 56%. Northwestern preferred at 98, Quicksilver at 81%. The appended table exhibits the chief-movements at the board compared with the latest prices of Friday: 

THE WAR PRESS,

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscri

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these levins be deviated from, as they

afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are fequested to not as agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, an axtra copy of the Paper will be given.

Philadelphia Markets.

There is not much doing in Flour, but the market is firm, at full prices. Sales comprise about 1,500 bbls, at \$11.50@12 for Western and Pennsylvania extra family. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$9 50@10 for superfine, \$10.50@11.50 for extra, \$11.50@12.50 for extra family, and \$12.75@18 # bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and in demand. GRAIN.—There is a good demand for prime Wheat, and the offerings are light; about 6,000 bus sold at \$2.53@2.57 for old Western and Pennsylvania reds, and \$2 85@2 70 for new do—the latter rate for prime Southern. White Wheat is scarce at \$2.80@3 % bu. Rye is better, with small sales at \$1.90 \$ bu. Corn kye is better, with small sales at \$1.50 pt but. Corn is in demand (at \$1.70 for prime yellow; 8,000 bus. Western mixed sold at \$1.65, afteat. Oats are firm, with sales at 90@930 for new, and 96@93c for old.

BARK.—There is a good femand for Quercitron, with sales of 15 bhds at \$51 \$\text{#} ton for 1st No 1. while series of 10 and stress is to for 1st No 1. Corron.—Prices have advanced but the sales are limited; smell lots of middlings have been disposed of at 180@ 182 is h. cash. Grockers —There is very little doing in either Sugar or Coffee, but holders continue firm in their views views.
PETROLEUM.—There is not much doing; small sales are making at from 49@50c for crude, 80@85c for refined in bond, and 87@90c # gallon for free, as ver continues scarce, with small sales to notice at \$14\times 19 48 ths.

Inon.—There is a good demand for Manufactured Iron, at full prices. Pig Metal is rither scarce, but firm, with small sales of Anthraciae to notice at \$63 (75 for the three numbers.

Fruit.—Domestic is coming in, and selling freely at from 40\times 50c \times basket for Apples, and 40\times 200c \times basket, for peaches, as to quality.

Hay.—Haled is selling at from \$23\times 30 \times ton.

Provisions.—There is rather more doing and holders are firmer in their views, with small sales of Mers Pork to notice at \$41\times 42\times 50. Small sales of Bacon Hams are making at 20\times 20\times 50 for plain and fancy bagged. Lard continues scarce; with sales of Orthop scarce is scarce.

Whisky.—Prices are better, and there is more doing; 500 bils reined cold at 180c, and 50 bils Ortho at 182c \times gallon.

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

Flour.

1,300 bbls.

Wheat.

1,100 bus. Flour 7,100 bus.

Wheat 7,100 bus.

Corn 2,000 bus.

Oats 3,700 bus.

New York Markets, August 20. Ashes are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots and \$15.50 for Pearls. doing inbonds. Camden' and Amboy 6s of '89 were steady at 118; the bonds of '83 at 108. Reading 6s of '43 sold at 120. In the share list we notice an advance of ½ in Reading, and a rise of 1 in Beaver Meadow and Minehill Railroad. Fulton Coal rose ½, and Clinton ½. Butler sold at 18. Delaware Division Canal sold at an advance of 1; Schuylkill Navigation preferred at an advance of ½. Susquehanna Canal was down a fraction. The activity noted for some time in oils still continues; Rock advance of ½. McClinton 2. Canadian Flour is 50000 Minehill Railroad. Fullon Coal rose 2. Canadian Flour is 50000 Minehill Railroad. Fullon Coal rose 2. Canadian Flour is 50000 Minehill Railroad. Fullon Coal Rose 2. Canadian Flour is 5

extra.
Canadian Flour is 5@10c higher; sales 800 bbis at \$10.10@10.35 for common, and \$10.45@12 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet.
Corn Meal is quiet and steady. Wheat is a shade firmer, with only a slight supply offering; sales 86.000 bus at \$2.15@2.35 for Ohicago spring; \$2.17@2.35 for Milwaukee club; \$2.50@2.37 for amber Milwaukee; \$2.80@2.35 for meder Milwaukee; \$2.80@2.35 for new do; \$2.35 for red State, and \$2.65 for white Western; \$2.46@2.50 for amber Michigan; \$2.55 for new do; \$2.35 for red State, and \$2.65 for white Western. Rye is quiet. quiet.

Barley is dull. Barley Malt is steady at \$2.30@
2.35. Oats are lower, at 95@96c for Canada; 95@96c
for State, and 96@97c for Western. The Corn market is a shade firmer; sales 30.000 bus, at \$1.524@
1.55 for mixed Western, and \$1.56 for high mixed.

Pittsburg Oil Trade, August 20. Business was suspended—dealers were not on hard. The present rise in the Allegheny has put a stop to operations; buyers are not disposed to take hold unless at lower figures than have been current for some time past. The rise in the river cannot fall to be of considerable benefit to trade generally. It will enable a large amount of oil that has been waiting shipment to reach our market. At present prices are so unsettled that we can only say to dealers wait a few days and see what will take place. The receipts are increasing; yesterday they amounted to 1,121 barrels; this is a large increase. There is a large amount of oil that comes down the Allegheny that nover reaches our market in a crude state, being landed at the refineries above tha city. We heard of a sale of 1,700 barrels delivered in that way, the rates to be governed by this market on the We heard of a sale of 1,700 barrels delivered in that way, the rates to be governed by this market on the day of delivery.

CRUDE OIL.—We heard of no sales; we heard of one lot that offered at 36c, packages to be returned. The sale we reported the previous day was at 38c.

REFINED OIL.—The market was dull, without any demand for either bonded or free. The former was quicked at 7600 the later at 900050 any demand for either bonded or free. Th was quoted at 75@80, the latter at 90@95c.

Cincinnati Markets, August 19. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. DREW WHEELER, Committee of the Month.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 20, 1864.

Sun Rises..5 20 | Sun Sets..6 40 | High Water..5 30 ARRIVED.

Steam transport George Leary, Deming, 36 hours from City Point, with 24 sick and wounded soldiers, to U S Medical Director. Had three deaths on the from City Point, with 247 sick and wounded soldiers, to U S Medical Director. Had three deaths on the passage.

U. S. transport steamer De Molay, Sampson, 26 hours from City Point, with 300 sick and wounded soldiers to U. S. Medical Director.

Ship James Smith (Br), Fewonney, frow Liverpool for Philadelpt ia, went ashore on Friday night last on the Shears, five miles north of Cape Henlopen. She leaks considerably, but may be got off. If the weather is favorable. (Since reported sunk.)

Bark Linden, Horton, 4 days from Port Royal, in ballast to Workman & Co.

Brig Primus (Old.), Schwarting, from Bremerhaven, June 16. with moles to Harjes Brothers.

Brig Saml Lindesy, Clark, 16 days from Manzanilla, with cedar wood, to Madeira & Cabada—veesel to E. A. Souder & Co. Left brig Lucretia, loading for New York, to sail in 10 days. Lat. 56 39, long. 75.04, saw a topsail and foreyard, painted black, of a sunken vessel.

Brig C E Kelly, Morrill, 12 days from Matanzas, in ballast to captain.

Schr Joseph Maxifeld, May, 6 days from Bostom, with ice to Cold Spring Ice and Coal Company.

Schr West Wind, Gilman, Ir days from Guanica, P R, with sugar and molasses to John Mason & Co. 14th inst., lat. 32 38, long. 72 40, spoke bark W H Hall, from New York tor New Orleaus.

Schr Jas S Chambers, Fowler, from Leesburg, N J. in ballast to captain.

Schr S Simons, Hughes, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain. Schr S Simons, Hugnes, 5 days from rure royas, in ballast to espatain.
Schr John Dorrance, Rice, 4 days from Providence, in ballast to Westmoreland Coal Co.
Schr Jas Alderdice, Stites, 6 days from Boston, with ice to captain.
Schr Jas S Hewitt, Foster, from Boston, in ballast to O A Heckscher & Co.
Schr Horizon, Plum, from Northport, in ballast tecaptain. Schr Horizon, Plum, from Normport, in balaster captain.
Schr Lady Suffolk, Frisbee, from Gloucester, in ballast to captain.
Schr E W Gardner, Somers, from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Twella & Co.
Schr Lizzie Taylor, Taylor, from Newbern, in ballast to captain.
Schr Lamartine, Hill, from Saco, in ballast to Hammett. Van Deusen & Lochman.
Schr Clothilde, Stokes, from Alexandria, in ballast to captain. iast to captain.
Schr E W Berry, Risley, from Alexandria, in balast to captain. Sohr Sarah Burk, Osborne, from Newport, in bal-Schr Ssrah Burk, Osborne, from Newport, in ballast to captain.
Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, 5 days from New Bedford, with midse to J E Basley & Co.
Schr Mantus, Maxon, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with grain to James Burratt.
Steemer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with midse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer En Fairchild, Trout, 24 hours from New York, with midse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with midse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with midse to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Steamer W C Pierrepont, Green, 24 hours from New York, with midse to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED. Steamship Norman, Baker, Boston.
Steamship De Molay, Sampson, City Point.
Bark Elizabeth, Norgrave, Pensacola.
Bark Linda, Hewitt, Matanzas.
Brig Experiment, Higgins, Boston.
Brig Susan Duncan. Mitchell. Alexandria. Brig Susan Duncan, Mitchiell, Alexandria.
Brig Olive, Cramer, Fort Monroe.
Schr Remittance, Mezick, Alexandria.
Schr R S Miller, Jeffers,
Schr Montvue, Conklin,
Schr Montvue, Conklin,
Schr D Smith, Baker, Fort Monroe.
Schr D Smith, Baker, Fort Monroe.
Schr D Saunders, Townsend, Fort
Schr Elwood Doran, Jarvis, Alexandria.
Schr Flora A Saw yer, Reed, Boston.
Schr Lizzie Maull, Somers, Port Royal.
Schr I O Rahcock, Higbee, Beaufort. Schr Flora A Sawyer, Reed, Boston.
Schr Ilzzie Maull, Somers, Port Royal.
Schr J G Babcock, Higbee, Beaufort.
Schr Alliance, Hoffman, Hampton Roeds.
Schr Bee, Hearn, St. Mary's River, Maryland.
Schr Broadfield, Baker, Boston.
Schr Broadfield, Baker, Boston.
Schr Harlie Ingraham, Now Haven.
Schr Harlie Isker, Webber, Portland.
Schr W Paxson. Corson, Boston.
Schr R Semman, Seaman, Boston.
Schr Beulah E Skarpy Walker, East. Cambridge.
Schr Minnesota, Baker, New Bedford.
Schr Has S Hewlit Prostier, Baker. Schr Jas's Heweltt Foster Boston.
Schr Horizon. Elam, Lynn.
Schr Ma Shropshire, Moetiwee, Salem.
Schr Ma Shropshire, Moetiwee, Salem.
Schr A Haley, Haley, Porntester Point.
Schr Win Collyer, Taylor Providence.
Schr Chaptards, Gapdy, Roston.
Schr Edw Ewing, McDevitt, New Hayen.
Schr Geo L Green, Rich, Boston.
Schr Geo L Green, Rich, Boston.
Schr Lamertine, Hill, Saco.
Schr Lamertine, Hill, Saco.
Schr Horace Staples, Glibbs, New Bedford.
Schr Mary, Ellen, Wheeler, Baltimore.
Steamer H I Gaw, Her, Baltimore.