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THURSDAY, AUGUST 25, 1864.

G. A. Sala on American Matters. The Pickwick Papers are more readable and amusing than Whateley's Logic-especially after the introduction, in the eleventh chapter, of Sam Weller, in his original capacity of "Boots" at the old inn in the Borough, where Mr. Alfred Jingle relinquishes the spinster aunt, in consideration of a sum of money down. The White Hart" inn, in the story, really is of the fact. Having been present, he says, "The Tabard," in the borough of Southwark. (on the Surrey side of London;) whence Chaucer has made his Pilgrims start en route for Canterbury; an ancient hostelrie, which was not pulled down twenty years ago, though we remember hearing that it has latterly fallen bridge, Lodge number anything of the before the fatal pickaxe called Modern Im- Manchester Union of Odd Fellows, and provement. As we have mentioned Sam the Ancient Society of Cogers. Tammany Weller, we may add that his introduction, | Hall used to be a place not only for speechirather late in the story, is said to have been a second thought, and that while "Pickwick" was yet unfinished the Countess of Debate for a numerous and powerful Jersey, then a famous leader of fashion in London, gave a grand ball in the middle of "the season," in honor of Mr. Dickens,

gentleman." As we were saying, before we rambled off the subject, one of Dickens' novels is pleasanter reading than Archbishop Whateley's Logic, which may be very true, but also is very dry. So, Mrs. Trollope's book on America is more amusing than her son's, and, on the same principle of extravagant fiction keeping the attention more "wide awake" than plain fact, Mr. Sala's. American letters in the London Daily Telegraph make us smile twenty times oftener than did those of Dr. Russell in The Times. In fact, Dr. Russell, though an Irishman, has little sense of the ludicrous, whereas Mr. Sala's letters are full of fun—much of it unconsciously so, because his readers have to laugh at much oftener

and on each card of invitation was en-

graved: "You are not expected to attend

unless you will admit that Sam Weller is a

than with him. There are wags whose delight is in the noble art of cramming. They get hold of a greenhorn and stuff him with extraordinary bits of information, confidentially communicated, which he swallows in a voracious manner, and retails, when he has the opportunity, with additions and variations of his own. Mr. Sala, ever since his arrival in this country, has been subject to the influence of such persons. They imagine facts and invent anecdotes for him, and he rehashes them up for his readers in England. For example, writing from New York, and seeing things through their smoke-tinted spectacles, he is found seriously speculating, and at some length, on the future of the United States, and prophecying thus: "The time must come, however far distant it may seem to be, when war will be felt in this glittering and frivolous city. There must come a day when the guest shall open the furbelowed napkin at Delmonico's, and find, not a loaf of bread, but a piece of a skull inside of it. There must come a day when the flask of Burgundy shall be uncorked, and a musty stuff that shall have the salt taste and acrid smell of blood be poured out. There must come a day when the embers shall be cold on the hearth, and of the dainty house in Fifth avenue only wonted fraiting at the mill one shall be taken and the

other left; when the wheel shall be broken at the distern; when the cry of the widow and the fatherless shall be at last heard, and the people of these States shall at last awaken to a sense of the colossal wickedness of war, and cast it away from them as a shame and a curse. It will be fortunate in those days for those who have made the war, and fattened on it, and grown sleek and shiny on it, like the obscene buzzards of Vera Cruz, or the carrion crows of the Rappahannock, if they escape being strung up to the lamp posts.

scene ouzzarus of yera Cruz, or the carrion crows of the Rappahannock, if they escape being strung up to the lamp posts. There was a Pensionary once whose name was De Witt. There was a Minister once whose name was Sejanus. There was an unjust judge once called Jefferies." This certainly drives Lord Macaulay's famous New Zealander into a very small and inconvenient corner.

His personal anecdotes, however, still more fully display his credulity. He gells us "When Mr. Lincoln was informed that the Rev. Cheever, at the meeting at Framont Hall, had called him a 'cancer,' and that some other Boanerges had spoken of him as Herod, he is said to have remarked: 'Herod! why didn't he call me a hernia? The rupture between old friends would then have been complete.'' In a letter on the Fourth of July, he says: "I have heard of an old gentleman at Washington who spends the entire Fourth of July, he says: "I have heard of an old gentleman at Washington who spends the entire Fourth of July and his doorstep. He sits on a rocking chair, between two brass cannons, which he continually discharges in honor of the day, his negro boy bringing him ammunition and helping him to load. Between two brass cannons, which red, or the old gentleman gets 'tight,' when he is carried to bed and the guns are dragged to the stable." This is "capped," however, by an anecdote of Western life, which, no doubt, when read by John Bull in his cockney villa, ere he puts himself with a cock-tail; and this merry pastine goes on until the cannon become red, hot, or the old gentleman gets 'tight,' when he is carried to bed and the guns are dragged to the stable." This is "capped," however, by an anecdote of Western life, which, no doubt, when read by John Bull in his cockney villa, ere he puts himself with a cock-tail; and this merry pastine goes on until the cannon become red, hot, or the old gentleman gets 'tight," when he is carried to bed and the guns of the second, when the second, which tells in hand, caullouly was a life to the provents. The early ki

greasy foreigner, with a beard that Julian the Apostate might have envied, so long and lively-looking was it, arrived at an hotel at Detroit, entered his name on the books as Ivan Somethingoff, hailing from St. Petersburg, and demanded sleeping accommodation. The hotel was full, and the Muscovite looked so very uncleanly and wore a skeepskin pelisse of so very loud an odor, that the guests unanimously and indignantly refused to have him billeted upon them. The hotel clerk, not wishing to lose a customer, was in despair, when a tall bony Western man stepped forward, dashed his fist on the counter, and exclaimed : "H-1 it's risky, Iknow, but I'll try him. I never did 'room' with a Rooshian before, and I'd like to know them stript.' A remarkable instance this of the nursuit of knowledge under difficulties, and

the American characteristic of 'wanting to know."" The delicacy and the probability of this charming tale are equal. Of course, Mr. Sala has only a very indistinct idea of our politics and our political institutions. Land an American, in London, and, in three months, he will understand the minutia of the English system not only as well as, but infinitely more correctly than, nineteen out of twenty of average Englishmen. Place a British subjectvin New York, let him remain there all the rest of his days, let him mix freely in political society, let him read the leading newspapers, let him eyen write in them, and he will die without knowing what our political system is, and how it is worked by party: But Mr. Sala exceeds his countrymen in this ignorance when he writes: "Talk of peace to Mr. Seward, and he will 'touch a little bell,' and send you to Fort Lafay ette. Venture to suggest peace to Mr. Stanton, and he will bully you till he Stanton, and he will bully you till he

sage in the New Testament which bears on peace to the Rev. Dr. Cheever, and he will call you a 'cancer' Preach peace to the Rev. Ward Beecher, and he will curse you from the crown of your head to the sole of your foot. Endeavor to make the Bostonians listen to the doctrines of peace, and they will regret that the laws of the

State no longer warrant them in scourging you or setting you in the stocks. Counsel. had met its enemies in mortal combat. peace to the Evening Post, and its conductors will fling a shovel of mud at you." Perhaps this is only meant to be what is called smart writing? If so, Mr. Sala's wit is of the deadly lively genus. authorities. -Now and then, it is true, he has a glimpse THE ATTACK. at a grand "Pow-Wow" at Tammany Hall, on the Fourth of July, Mr Sala says: "To give you some faint idea of what the society of St. Tammany is, or rather was, endeavor to combine a notion of the Reform

Club, the Union Debating Society at Camfying, for spread-eagleism, and for baiting the British Lion-not only the Hall of political party, but also a place where the most elaborate organizations were the morning. Several stand of colors and one brigade were captured. developed, and the meshes of the most complicated intrigues perfected. At Tammany Hall, Presidents, Ministers, Congressmen, foreign ambassadors, consuls, tax collectors, and postmasters have been made and unmade. Tammany has in its time been a tyrant; Tammany has in its time revelled in the unclean drippings of patronage; and in Tammany Hall there probably has been fostered and carried out as monstrous a system of venality and corroborate. ruption as ever was known in this wicked THE REGRO TROOPS BEFORE PETERSBURG. world-venality at which Robert Walpole

would have rubbed his hands; corruption that would have rejoiced the souls of Sidmouth and Castlereagh, and the rest of the borough-mongers." Again, in describing the Peace Conference at Niagara, Mr. Sala having named the Secessionists (Clay, Holcombe, and Thompson), adds: "Coryphæus of this curious trio is Mr. George N. Sanders, of nowhere in particular, but some time United States consul in England, and who has been for years notorious as a professional politician, convention organizer, and lobbyer and log-roller generally-in fine, what is known on this side of the Atlantic as an adventurer. But there is a fifth wheel to he coach. Pardon the confusion of metaphors. About the skirts of the party hovers kind of Ariel, or "delicate sprite," or Puck, or hobgoblin, in the person of Mr. W. Cornell Jewett, better known as Colorado Jewett, a person without the slightest or ability, to represent anything except his own personal vanity and self-importance. By dint of these qualities, and a native and unblushing impudence, Mr. Jewett has contrived, during the past eighteen months, to get his name frequently into print, both here and in the Old World. He has been wandering over Europe, wriggling himself into audiences with foreign sove reigns, some of whom were credulous, and mistook him for an important personage, others of whom were astute, and estimated

him at his proper value." Against these two the Bohemian appears to have a special spite, for he subsequently says, "Mr. George N. Sanders is the merest of political faiseurs, and Mr. Colorado Jewett a few silly people in Europe, and become the laughing stock of the whole of America." The Fourth of July, which Mr. Sala passed in New York, did not please him. That celebration, he tells us, "has come to mean this: simply crackers. You may throw in as many skyrockets, Catherine wheels, torpedoes, squibs, and Roman candles as you like, but the Fourth is best generically typified by the cracker." His account of the day, which he calls "the Fourth of July in a nut-shell," is not too long for extract here, so we append it, as a fair specimen of his newspaper style. Here is what he says of our national holidays:

Mr. Sala can write much better than any of these extracts give a correct idea of. His sketches of European, and especially of Engish society, are lively and graphic and in his new novel, "All Alone." simultaneously read by the Old World and the New in All the Year Round, and Harper's Weekly, he is developing powers which bid fair to make him a rival in minute word painting to Wilkie Collins, and his superior in picturesque description.

Sympathy from Germany. THE FATHER-IN-LAW OF COUNT METTERNICH ON OUR SIDE -We have received a copy of the fol-

lowing correspondence: ANTWEEP, Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1864. His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:
HONORED SIR: Enclosed you will find a letter from Count Sandor, father in law of Prince Metter-nich, Minister from Austria to the Court of France. The Count's views and feelings toward you and you cause are expressed in his fetter. The valuable present and message entrusted for me to deliver to you shall be done when I return to the United States. States.

Ferpected, ere this, to have been able to do so, but important duties still keep me here in Europe.

Your servant,

FOORY.

Your servant, [COPY.]
VIENNA, Wednesday, June 22, 1864.
His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United His Excellency A. Lincoln, President of the United States:

IN DEAR SIR: I had the pleasure to meet with Colonel Julian Allen in Europe, a citizen of yours, and yound, fr in conversation with that gentleman, that I had formed wrong impressions about you and your purpose. I am happy to be convinced otherwise, and am now with you and your cause.

Your good nature and honest purpose will surely bring you out successfully; therefore, keep on.

As a token of my high esteem, I have sent for you by Julian Allen, an album with fifty pictures, incidents of my life; none can possess the same (they are not for sale), only friends. I beg your acceptance. Colonel Allen will also deliver to you my verbal with high regards, respectfully yours.

Count Sander.

grows black in the face. Point out a pas- THE COLORED TROOPS BEFORE PETERSBURG. ectal Correspondence of The Press. J

HEADQUARTEES 2D BEIGADE, 2D DIVISION, 18TH ARMY CORPS, BEFORE PETERSBURG. August 22, 1864.
The hearts of the colored soldiers in this violative have been gladdened by the good news from the exreme left of the Army of the Potomac. Yesterday, about the time the church bells were inviting the nhabitants of your city to renew the assurances of their Christianity, the loud report of cannon an-nounced that once more the defenders of the Union THE ENEMY MOVING TO THE LEFT.

As soon as the attack began, the enemy, plainly visible to the vigilant black troops in our front, began to hurry off troops to support the attempt which he had undertaken on our left. This information was, no doubt, duly attended to by the

THE ATTAOK.

The Weldon railroad having been severed, the enemy, finding an important advantage was gained by the commander in chief, sought, by a desperate assault, to drive him from his position, and permit, as heretofore, uninterrupted supplies to reach his army in and around Richmond and Petersburg. The enemy, by a well-conceived piece of strategy, manœuvred to advance on our flank and rear. Insomuch they had gained an advantage, but the 5th. Corps, under the immediate supervision of General Corps, under the immediate supervision of tremplat Warren, fought with an unwavering firmness that withstood the several assaults of the enemy, and drove him into his jungle to mourn over his dis-aster—not, however, before three stand of colors and six hundred prisoners were captured. Another strempt was made last night, with re-newed vigor, to force our army from its gained posttion, and in order that the enemy might obtain pos-session of the important rail communication which he lost. He was repulsed with severer loss than in

The rebels during Sunday morning and night fought desperately and furiously, and were only checked by the stubborn resistance which they encountered a General Grant, without weakening any part of his lines, has sent forward sufficient rein-forcements to hold his position, and advance when he deems it necessary. A division of negro troops has also been given a position where the enemy will have an opportunity of testing their metal, should be attempt again to recapture the Weldon tallroad. Our loss in the engagements of yesterday were comparatively small, as later dates will cor

In General Butler's army there are many regiments of colored troops, who, thus far, have inspired confidence in their officers by the discipline and bearing which they have evinced under the ince sant fire of the enemy, along the lines, and the hand ome manner in which they have borne themselves whenever opportunity placed them in front of the ebels. It would not be extravagant to predict that they will yet accomplish more brilliant achievements. Their success will depend much on the character of the officers in immediate command If the men are attached to them for their kindnes and consideration in their behalf there is no doub but what they will follow wherever their superior may lead. So long as they are commanded by such accomplished gentlemen as Col. A. G. Draper, 36th U. S. Colored Troops, Lieut. Colonel Pratt, of the same regiment, and many other excellent officers whom I will credit when I shall speak of the regiments separately, there is not the least doubt but what they will fully meet public expectation. In this connection it may notibe inappropriate to speak, for the guidance of others, of the enthusiastic admiration of the colored troops under Gen. Wm. Birney for that gallant officer. They are all from Warvland, and were taken from the plantations of their former owners by the General, whom they re. gard as their deliverer. The General has implicit praise that can be bestowed upon them is, that he prefers them rather than white troops. This is not mental preference, for he has had the opportunity of electing, and chose to command colored soldiers The secret of Gen. Birney's success is, that he treat dismen as any other gallant officer would regard

the defenders of the Union.
There are other colored troops from Maryland, obtained in the same way, but under a different class of officers, in the Army of the Potomac. I trust they will do all that is expected of them, but ear that the kind of men who command them has tended to demoralize rather than to inspire them. What Gen. Birney has done others may accomplish. What Gen. Birney has done others may acc Il they do not regard it as humiliating to treat a negro patriot as a man, who offers himself a willing sacrifice upon his country's altar. Those before Petersburg have the good fortune to be commanded by good mon—though there are some black sheep among them—who are laboring to bring this branch of the service to the highest state of pertection. The kindness of the officers is reflected.

fection. The kindness of the officers is released in not due to the control of the Union is made to bite the dust by a rebel sharp-shooter or picket, but his place is immediately and cheerfully filled by another under the inspiring glance of such commanders as Colonels Wright, Fratt, and Acting Brigadier General A. G. Draper. They are ever on the alert to catch a glimpse of a mens of a leaden messenger. Between the negroes and the enemy it is war to the death. The colored troops; have cheerfully accepted the conditions of the Confederate Government, that between them no quarters is to be shown. Those here have not the least idea of living after they fall into the hands of the enemy, and the rebels act very much as if they entertained similar sentiments with reference to the blacks. Even deserters fear to come into our ines where colored troops may be stationed. Not unfrequently have they asked if there are any black troops near, and if there were the rebs have entreated that they should not be permitted to harm them. Such has been the effect of Jeff Davis' proclamation for the wholesale massacre of our colored troops, and such will it continue to be until the troops, and such will it continue to be until the rebels shall treat all the defenders of the Union as prescribed by the rules of civilized warfare.

The military situation never was more encouraging. The Army of the Potomac during the past few days has successfully performed several strategic movements, which surprised the enemy and gave to us, many important advantages. The successful "onward to Richmond," the severing of the Weldon railroad, by means of which the enemy has received all his supplies from the South, and the threatening demonstrations against Petersburg, each one of which is a grand campaign in itself, can

be regarded as nothing less than the successful accomplishment of a masterly mind. When or where next the commander-in-chief will suddenly appear is a matter which, under the circumstances, should be left to the development of his strategy. Advancing on several points at the same time will effectually checkmate the enemy. One of his principal means of maintaining his position in different parts of the country has been the celerity with which he has been able to move great bodies o troops to places which our army was about to at-tack: Everything betokens success. The army is in the best of spirits. The colored soldiers are not only ready, but are anxious to meet the rebels.

ROLLIN. CASUALTIES IN THE 9TH U. S. COLORED TROOPS

AUGUST 14TH.

AUGUST 14TH.

Wounded.

Corporal Robert Cole, Co. C, slightly.
Stephen Russell, Co. D, severely.
Corporal Daniel H. Carroll, Co. H, severely.
Joseph Chase, Co. H, slightly.
William Thomas, Co. H, slightly.
Elijah Trailor, Co. H, seriously.
Daniel Wright, Co. H, seriously.
Levi Boyer, Co. H, seriously.
James Stout, Co. H, seriously.

Killed AND WOUNDED ON AUGUST 15TH.

Killed.

John Williams, Co. E. George Roxbury, Co. E.

George Moxbury, Co. E.

Wounded.
L. Jones, Co. B., seriously.
Jesse Jacobs, Co. B., seriously.
Henry Ashley, Co. B., seriously.
Henry Watts, Co. B., seriously.
James Lindsey, Co. C. Bightly.
Henry Triflell, Co. D. Bightly.
Sciomon Gunter, Co. B. slightly.
George, Kullfin, Co. D., slightly.
George Collin, Co. E. slightly. Captain Edwin Post, Co. C. Daniel Brises, Co. A. Robert Ennels, Co. B. John F. Barnes, Co. C. Wiese, Cottman Co. C.

John F. Barnes, Co. C.
Moses Cottman, Co. C.
Edward Morris, Co. C.
Edward Morris, Co. C.
Edijah Johnson, Co. I.
Gorporal William Shipley, Co. K.

Wounded.
Second Lieutenant Austin Wismall, seriously,
Second Lieutenant Austin Wismall, seriously, Second: Lieutenant Austin Wismall, seriously Sergeant John Dennis, Co. A., severely. Corporal John L. Dennis, Co. A., slightly. Isaac Ballard, Co. A., slightly. Franklin Barnlay, Co. A., slightly. Franklin Barnlay, Co. A., slightly. Henry Smith. Co. A., slightly. Henry Smith. Co. A., slightly. Henry F. Thompson, Co. A., slightly. Henry F. Thompson, Co. A., slightly. Sergeant Stephen Wallace, Co. B., seriously. Andrew Campler, Co. B., slightly. John Clark, Co. B., seriously. Lewis Billier, Co. B., slightly.

Henry Allen Co. C. seriously. John Brough, Co. C. seriously. John Chanoler, Co. C. seriously. John Hargus, Co. C. seriously. John Brough, Co. C, seriously.
John Chanoler, Co. C, seriously.
John Hargue, Co. C, seriously.
William Roseh, Co. C, seriously.
Robert Smith, Co. C, seriously.
Leon Shamell, Co. C, seriously.
Leon Shamell, Co. C, seriously.
Loseph Taylog, Co. C, seriously.
John Toadmire, Co. C, slightly.
Henry H. Wight, Co. C, slightly.
Solomon Wiss. Co. C, slightly.
Perry Henry! Co. D, slightly.
Riley Fasset! Co. D, seriously.
Sergeant Levis Major, Co. E, seriously.
George Showel!, Co. G, slightly.
George Showel!, Co. G, slightly.
Corporal Gedge Collins, Co. H, slightly.
Robert Fringsl, Co. H, seriously.
Abbert Fringsl, Co. H, seriously.
James Bally! Co. H, slightly.
Frederick A. Bunell, Co. H, slightly.
Sergeant John Pullet, Co. I, seriously.
Milliam Pinlet, Co. I, sightly.
Joseph Johnion, Co. I, slightly.
Joseph Johnion, Co. K, seriously.
Henry Carr, Co. K, slightly.
William Carful, Co. K, seriously.
William Carful, Co. K, slightly.
John Shelton, Co. K, slightly.
William Carful, Co. K, slightly. Missing.

Joseph Atkitson, Co. A.
Benjamin Stoy, Co. A.
Samuel Waller, Co. A.
Benjamin Hindy, Co. B.

rd Taylor, Co. L.

The Enion Prisoners in Scorgia. ARRIVAL OF COMMISSIONERS FROM THE PRISON— SUFFERINGS OF OUR MEN IN ANDMESONVILLE— BARBARITY OF THE REBELS—MÉMOTIAL OF THE PRISONERS TO PRESIDENT LINGOLN.

BARBARITY OF THE REBILS—MEMORIAL OF THE PRISONERS TO PRESIDENT LINGOLX.

Among the passengers who arrived at New York on Monday evening by the Arago, from Hilton Head, S. C., were four exchanged prisoners—Messrs. E. Bates, 42d New York; P. Trayi, 32d New York; H. O. Higginson, 19th Illinois, and S. Neirst, 5th New Jersey—commissioners appointed at a monster meeting of the 35,000 Union, prisoners confined in Csmp Sumpter, Andersonville, Ga., to wait upon the Executive at Washington with a petition praying that immediate action be taken to terminate their sufferings, either by parole or exchange—sufferings described to be almost lancedible. Two-thirds of them are without, shelter of any kind to protect them from the flerce rays of a tropical sun, and the cold, heavy dews and thunder showers peculiar to that cilimate. The commissioners describe the food upon which the prisoners entirely and exclusively subsists so of a character to produce nausea even in the humpriest stomachs, consisting of bread made from unbolted corn meal, half ground, badly baked, and without salt, with about two ounces offat, rancid, and rusty bacon (daily ration), it only for the slope jactor. The water used by those unhappy men is literally poisonous, being taken from a muddy, oczy stream that flows for half a mile through impurities of the filthlest and most noxious character, before it enters the stockade, or bull pen, in which our brave fellows are huddled as thick as herrings packed in a barrel. The clothes worn by a majority of the prisoners are miserable shreds and patches, insufficient even for the purposes of ordinary decency, filled with vermin, and altogether presenting stomering at Camp Sumpter, the mortality must have reached, by this date, at least one hundred and reached one hundred and forty-three per day, and thus without any epidemic among the prisoners; and from the rapid increase of deaths daily occurring at Camp Sumpter, the mortality must have reached, by this date, at least one hundred and eighty daily—soon, doubtless

July alone the deaths were 2,180, including 550 from sourcy.

It is added—and it makes the picture heartrending—that upwards of four hundred of the prisoners are maniacs wandering threigh the camp, their minds having given way by the fearful prospect—despairing of ever being either exchanged or paroled. Thousands of these prisoners have spent from eleven to filteen/months in Belle Island and Camp Sumpter; and no word of hope ever reaches them that they will be exchanged. Indeed, to terrible is the agony of, mind endured by the prisoners that dozens of them are shot down weekly on the "dead line," where they rush and invite the guards to kill them, in order to terminate their sufferings—an invitation always carefully compiled with; being in strict accordance with the instructions to the guards to shoot any prisoner who infringes on the "dead line."

These are terrible facts to lay before our Government and the public, and cry aloud for immediate and effective action on the part of those whose duty it is to protect those who have fought so nobly, so unsellishly, and so patriotically for our country.

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNION PRISONERS TO THE

THE MEMORIAL OF THE UNION PRISONERS TO THE PRESIDENT.

CONFEDENT STATES PRISON,

CHARLESTON, S. C., August — 1884.

The condition of the United States:

The condition of the United States; and to use every honorable effort to secure a general exchange of prisoners, thereby relieving thousands of our comrades from the horrors now surrounding them.

For some time past, there has been a concentration of prisoners from all parts of the rebel territory to the State of Georgia—the commissioned officers being confined at Macon, and the enlisted men at Andersonville. Recent movements of the Union armies under Gen. Sherman have compelled the removal of prisoners to other points; and it is now understood that they will be removed the Savannah, Georgia, and Columbus and Charleston; S. C. But no change of this kind holds out any prespect of relief to our poor men. Indeed, as the bealties selected are far more unhealthy, there must be an increase rather than a diminution of suffering. Ool. Hill, provost marshal general, Confederate States army, at Atlants, stated to one of the undersigned that there were \$5.00 prisoners at Andersonville, and by all accounts from the United States soldiers who have been confined there the number is not overstated by him. These thirty-five thousand are confined in a field of some thirty acres, enclosed by a board fence, heavily guarded. About one-third have various kinds of indifferent seleter; but upwards of thirty thousand are wholly without shelter, or even shade of any kind, and are exposed to the storms and rains, which are of almost daily occurrence; the cold dews of the night; and the more terrible effects of the sun striking with almost tropical flerceness upon their unprotected heads. This mass of jmen jostle and crowed each othe

Upon entering the prison every man is deliberated by stripped of money and other property, and as no clothing or blankets fare ever supplied to their prisonens by the rebel authorities, the condition of the appear of the soldiers, just from an active campaign, can be easily imagined. Thousands are willout panis or coasts and unearly without panis or coasts and unearly without even listing the relations of the prisoners of a pound of measure of the soldiers in the critic ration and the meat such as in the North is consigned to the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union isolders are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to stay attorn and dependent of the soapmaker. Such are the rations upon which Union isolders are fed by the rebel authorities, and by which they are barely holding on to life. But to stay attorn and expoure, to sun and storm, add the sickness which prevails a somewhere, are not paraded by the rebel authorities. Such statement as the following, made by "Off twelve of us who were captured six died, four are in the hospital and I nevertal?" In 1892, at Montgomery, Ala, and I nevertal? In 1892, at Montgomery, Ala, and I nevertal? In 1892, at Montgomery, Ala, and the life of more favorable of trumstances, the prisoners being protected by sheds, from one hundred and fifty to two hundred were sick from diarrhosa, and chills, out of seven hundred. The same per centage would give seven thousand flick at Andersonville. It needs no comment, no efforts at word painting, to make and a picture stand out boldly in most durrible. Such as a picture stand out boldly in most durrible comment, and prisoners and out boldly in most durrible comment, and prisoners and out boldly in most durrible comment, and prisoners and out boldly in most durrible comment, and the same per centage would give seven thousand flick at Andersonville, to make and the sold painting, of the scholars of the such as a series of solders and the prisoners of war.

The held of these man and

Farragut's Order of Thanks. On the 7th (Sunday) a general order or circular of thanks from the Admirat to the officers and men of the fleet, eulogizing their conduct during the action, was read on every quarter-deck, as follows:

the fiest, eulogizing their conduct during the action, was read on every quarter-deck, as follows:

FLAG-SHIP "HARTFORD."

MOBILE BAY, August 6; 1864.

The Admiral returns thanks to the officers and men of the vessels of the fleet for their gallant conduct during the fight. It has never been, his good fortune to see men do their duty with more encerfulness, for, although they knew that the enemy was prepared with all the devillish means for our destruction, and witnessed the almost instantaneous annihilation of our gallant companions on the Tecumech, and the slaughter, of their friends, messmates; and gun-mates, still there was not the slightest evidence of hesitation to follow your Commander-in-Chief through the line of torpedoes and obstructions, of which we knew nothing except from the exaggerations of the enemy, that we must all be blown up as certainly as we attempted to enter. For this kind confidence in your leader he thanks you.

D. G. FABRAGUT, Rear Admiral. Generals at a Game.

Gienerals at a Game.

From "Down in Tennessee." by Edmund Rirke. I
At Sheridan's I saw Rosecrans unbent. The bow which is always strung loses its power; so workers, such as he, wear out by constant working. The hour of relaxation is the time to learn any man, and I bried to study him. Sheridan had invented a game he called "Dutch Ten-pins." On the lawn in front of his quarters, between two immense elms, he had suspended a long rope, and to the end of it attached a small cannon bail. On the ground, midway between there trees, was a square board which held the ten-pins. The game lay in throwing the bail so that it would miss the pins in going out and strike them in coming back. To do it is a peculiar twist had to be given to the rope by bending the wrist, and it seemed almost impossible to avoid hitting the pins on the direct throw. Three "throws" were "a game," and only thirty "strokes" could be made. Sheridan, by much practice, had become expert at the play, and could make, pretty regularly, twenty "strokes," but a novice-did well if he made ten. He scon challenged Rosecrans, and the dozen officers with him, lenged Rosecrans, and the dozen officers with him, and throw. "Twenty," cried the "score" and throw. "Twenty," cried the "score" and the board twice, and missed it altogether the third throw. "Twenty," cried the "score" and throw the General," shouted "the major." "Now for the General," shouted "the major." "I say hing, as Rosecrans took his place. "He'll so cre thirty, sure."

FOUR CENTS.

he let it go. Every pin fell, on the direct throw, and a general laugh followed. Not at all disconcerted, he tried again and again, till he had played three or four "games!" with exarcely better success. Amid the mock congratulation of the whole assemble he he at late at down and Garfield entered the lists. "It's nothing but mathematics," said Garfield; if you only need as eye and a hand," and carelessly throwing the ball he cleared the board and stoffed twenty-three, e"You can't do that again."

"I'll try," answered the modest, Brigadier, and he did do it, several timerin successions.

"I can do better that that," said Rosecrans, again taking the ball. A shout of derishen followed the boast, but he quietly set himself to work, and, half a dozen times in succession, made from twenty-five to thirty "strokes."

IMPORTANT DECLARATION OF NAPOLESN.—The London correspondent of the New York Herald, writing under date of August 10, says. I have just received some very important information from an eftirely reliable source. The Emperor of the French has just informed Mr. Sidell that he never will recognize the rebel States, (even should they achieve their independence de facto), unless they determine to abolish slavery and engage that all the children born of slave parents shall be free, and that "slavery shall be totally abolished and cease within ten years from the date of recognition"—You may be assured that the above statement is true in every particular. I am told that Mr. Sidell went away from the interview with the Emperor looking more dejected than he has through all the reverses of the rebels, and all the rebuils that he has received since coming on his ill-starred mission. The fact is, Louis Napoleon is a man of the world, as well as an adroit politician. He knows that one strong friend is worth more than a dozen weak ones. He has sent for ten thousand (one half) of the French troops now in Mexico, and nextspring the rest comes away, and he knows that the friendship of the United States is a reality, and that any attempt at an alliance with red-handed pirates and slaveholders will pull him down rather than give him additional strength.

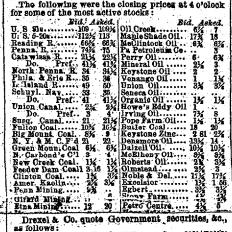
An ECCENTRIO WILL—There lately died at Szepes Vallarya an old man of 78 years of age, whose will contained a clause leaving 10,000 cigars for those who might attend his funeral. This eccentric testator also expressed a desire that his friends should not leave the house of mourning without drinking to his memory all the wine left in his cellar. It is said that the wish of the deceased was entirely fulfilled.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market continued lively yesterda The bulk of the transactions are confined to oil tooks, for which there is now considerable of a rage The great demand for this kind of investment has been turned to profitable account by new corpora-tions, who are enabled to push their stock into public notice, and, amid the excitement of the hour, no inquiry is made as to their merits or demerits Several new names appear in our list of sales to-day that were entirely unknown a day or two ago. overnment loans are held firmly, and the 5-20 bonds advanced yesterday 3. The 31 loan was in demand at 109 %. State and city loans were weak, with a downward tendency in prices. Coupon bonds were not much inquired for. Schuylkill Navigation 6s of '82 fell off % and the bonds of '72 were steady at 103. Reading 6s of '70 sold at 110, Susquehama Canal 6s at 64, and North Pennsylvania 6s at 103. The principal change in the share list of miscella-neous stocks was a further slight advance in Pennsylvania Railroad; Reading sold down to 66%; Catawissa preferred was "off" %, North Pennsylvania %, and Little Schuylkii %.

Of the oil stocks, Densmore declined %; Ma-ple Shade advanced %; McElhanny %; and McOlintock %. Rock sold up to 5%. Dalzell closed at 10%-no change. Bank shares continue firm. but there is very little doing in the way of sales; 161 was bid for North America, 134 for Philadel. phia, 61 for Farmers' and Machanics, 56 for Com-mercial, 28½ for Mechanics', 40 for Western, 27½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics', and 47 for Consolidation. In city passenger railway shares there was very little doing, and the quotations are without any material change. Green and Coates sold at 35; 721/ was bid for Second and Third, 50 for Tenth and Eleventh, and 24 for Arch-street. For gold prices have declined—opening at 256% and closing at 254. The money market continues easy, and loans are plenty on call at 6 per cent. per annum. paper is selling at from 6@9 per cent.

The following were the closing price for some of the most active stocks:



Sterling Exchange. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 24.

100 U S 5-20s ... c. 111½ 300 McElheny Oil ... 500 City 6s new ... 106 100 do 55 100 Excelsior Oil ... 1 31 500 do 55 6-1114 300 McElheny Oll ...

-106 100 do ... b

-1 31 500 do ... b

-1 32 200 do ... b

-1 32 200 do ... b

-1 32 200 do ... b

-1 34 200 do ... b

-1 34 200 do ... b

-1 34 100 do ... c

-1 35 100 do ... b

-1 36 100 do ... c

-1 36 100 do ... c

-1 37 100 do ... b

-1 38 200 do ... b

300 McElheny 2d 8 | 200 Orn Fight | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 | 201 |

do..... McCiintock loss Venanvo Ph & Oil Crk..... 100 do ... b30 d
100 Excelsior ... 2
20 Huston Oil ... 2
100 Keystone Zine ... 2
100 do ... b5
20 Egbert 5
100 Hoge Island ... 6
500 Globe

100 Hoge Island 24 500 Continental 24 500 Globe 25, 500 Gl Railroad has been increased to \$3,100,000, to cove the cost of the extension from Hackettstown to Philipsburg, which is now in progress, and for purposes. Preparations are nearly completed for ning seven per cent. coupon bonds, redeemable in fifty years, to be secured by a first mortgage on the works and property of the company exten the Hudson to the Delaware, and with provision for sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. The issue of bonds will be to previde for the purchase of additional equipment, and to comlete the necessary double track, erect engine, car, and machine buildings, with other the company have in view, to make the road a firstlass through route for passengers, coal, and other

transportation.

It is proposed to fund the debt of New Hampshire. The bill for this purpose provides for the of interest not exceeding 8 per cent., payable semiannually in Boston or New York, in not less than thirty or more than forty years, not more than \$1,000,000 payable in any one year. Bonds to be sold by proposal, at not less than par. Fifty thousand dollars of railroad tax to be set aside annually as a sinking fund, and also whatever may be re-The Cincinnati Gazette sums up the results of the wheat harvest as follows: Minnesots, an increase of 2,800,000 bushels; Wisconsin, one-third of an average crop; Iowa, a deficiency of 1,400,000 bushels; illinois, two-thirds of an average crop, or a delicity of the control of the c dicincy of 6,000,000 bushels, and Indiana a surplus of over 4,000,000 bushels. The Boston imports for the week ending August 19 were \$539,841, against \$296,317 for the corresponding week in 1863. The exports were \$899,953, against \$171,142 in 1863.

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by . 8 95 Larger Clubs than Tax will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper.

THE WAR PRING. To the retter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, extra copy of the Paper will be given. on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending August 20, 1864: Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..... Pennsylvania Coal Co.....41,690 784,616

Week. Season, ...29,638 440,99 ...22,947 344,710 Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..... Pennsylvania Coal Co..... Total, tons... hipments of comby Consolidated Coal Company of Pennsylvania for the Week söding August 20.... Previously..... Total shipments for season ...142, 800

The New York Poet of last evening eavis:
Gold opened at 257, and after selling down to 255
on the news from Grant, closed dull at 255 ½. Exchange is inactive at 108½ for gold.
The foan market is unchanged. The rate is 7 per
cent., with a moderate demand. Commercial paper passes at 7@9.

The stack market is unsettled, but there is more activity.

Governments are steady, State stocks dult, coal stocks teady; mining shares impreving, railroad bonds firm, and rashroad shares unsettied and weak. The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the lastest prices of resterday.

Philadelphia Markets. August 24—Evening.

There is a fair demand for Flour both for expor and home use, and some holders are asking an advance; sales comprise about 4,090 barrels, including 1,000 barrels City Mills' extra, at \$11.50, and 2,000 barrels do on private terms; 500 barrels Pennsylvania extra family at \$12, and 750 barrels Jenny Lind at \$12.75 \$ barrel. The retailers and bakers are buying at prices ranging from \$9.50 up to \$13 % barrel for superfine extras and fancy brands, as to

quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at quality. Ryel Flour is selling in a small way at \$10.50 \$\mathfrak{T}\$ barrel.

Grain.—There is a good demand for prime Wheat, and the market is firm, with sales of 6,000 bushels at 255@257c for old reds, and 265@270c for new do, the latter for prime Southern; white ranges at from 285@300c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bushel, as to quality. Rye is selling at 190c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bushels, for Pennsylvania. Corn has advanced; 4,000 bushels prime yellow sold at 175@174c, in store and afoat. Qats are less active; 6,000 bushels sold at 22@4c for new, and 98@100c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bushels sold at 22@4c for new, and 98@100c \$\mathfrak{T}\$ bushels. bushels sold at \$2294c for new, and \$86100c \$\text{bush}\$ for old.

Babk.—There is a steady demand for Quercitron, with sales of 70 hhds first No. 1 at \$51 \$\text{p}\$ ton.

Corrow.—The sales are in a small way only, but prices have advenced; small lots of middlings have been disposed of at 186c \$\text{p}\$, b, cash.

Groceries.—The market is firm, with sales of 250 hhds Sugar at 20,622 \$\text{c}\$ \$\text{p}\$ for Cuba.

Petricultum —Small sales are making at from 48 \$250 for crude; \$8028 \$\text{c}\$ \$\text{ firm}\$ of the bond, and free at from \$7690c \$\text{figs.}\$ gallon, as to quality.

SEEDS.—Flanseed sells on arrival at \$3.50 \$\text{ bush.}\$ timothy is 'selling in a small way at \$66.55 \$\text{ bush.}\$ tolover is scarce, with sales at \$14016 \$\text{ firm}\$ is no material change to notice. Small sales of Roein are making at from \$456.55 \$\text{ bush.}\$ tolover is round from the laselling in a small way at \$3.5562 \$\text{ for Mathatic firm}\$ held; small sales of Anthractic are making at \$45.50 \$\text{ for Apples, and \$50.66 \$\text{ firm}\$ held; small sales of Anthractic are making at \$50.00 \$\text{ bushed; for Apples, and \$50.66 \$\text{ for Peaches, the latter rate for choice.

HAY.—Baled is selling at from \$226.30 \$\text{ fron}\$, the market is selling at from \$260.55\$ \$\text{ firm}\$ held; small sales of from \$25.60 \$\text{ for Peaches, the latter rate for choice.}

HAY.—Baled is selling at from \$226.30 \$\text{ fron}\$, then market is rather equet; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41.60 \$\text{ firm}\$ but the market is rather equet; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41.60 \$\text{ firm}\$ but new the market is rather equet; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41.60 \$\text{ firm}\$ but new the transfer face for the last of the sales and the pork of the selling at \$41.60 \$\text{ firm}\$ but the market is rather equet; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41.60 \$\text{ firm}\$ but the market is rather equet; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41.60 \$\text{ firm}\$ but the market is a selling at \$41.

Pork are market is rather, quiet; small sales of mess Pork are making at \$41@42 % bbl. Bacon Hams are selling at from 20@25c % h for plain and fanoy, Lard is scarce, with small sales of prime tierces at 22½@23c % h. Butter is selling at 40@45c % h for solid packed. WHIEKY. A Prices are looking up and there is more doing; 600 bbls sold at \$1.84@1.85 for refilled, and \$1.86 g gallon for Western.

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

New York Markets, August 24. Ashes are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and 15.50 for Pearls.

Ashes are quiet and steady at \$13.50 for Pots, and \$15.50 for Fearls.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is ten cents higher. Sales 2,000 barrels at \$0.60@10 for superfine State; \$10.55@10.00 for extra State; \$10.00@10.05 for choice do; \$9.60@10.00 for extra State; \$10.00@10.05 for choice do; \$9.60@10.00 for extra State; \$10.00@10.05 for choice do; \$9.60@11.00 for extra State; \$10.00@10.05 for choice do; \$9.60@11.00 for extra State; \$10.00@11.00 for common for superfine Western; \$11.00.00 for common for superfine Western; \$11.00 for common for superfine for superfine; \$12.00 for common for superfine; \$12.00 for common for superfine; \$12.00 for good to choice. Rye flour is quiet. Corn meal is quiet; sales 300 bushels Brendywine at \$3.50. Wheat is dull, and scarcely so firm; sales 33.000 bushels at \$2.00 for for files of spring; \$2.12.23.6 for Milwaukee club, \$2.38@2.39 for amber Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for Chiesgo spring, \$2.12.23.6 for Milwaukee club, \$2.38@2.39 for amber Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for milwaukee club, \$2.38@2.39 for amber Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for Milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.2.36 for milwaukee, \$2.38 (2.36 for milw

Tallow is quiet and prices generally are without material alteration. Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. TO ARRIVE

BHIPS PROM
Louisiana Liverpool New York
New York Southampton New York
Germania Bouthampton New York
To DEPART New York Southampton. New York Aug 22

Hansa. New York Bremen Aug 22

Britannia New York Glasgow Aug 22

Golden Rule New York Liverpool Aug 23

Golden Rule New York Liverpool Aug 22

Roanoke New York Liverpool Aug 22

Roanoke New York Havana Aug 22

Liberty New York Havana Aug 32

Atia Bost n Liverpool Aug 38

Atia New York Havana Sept 1

Branana. New York Havana Sept 1

Branana. New York Havana Sept 1

Tentonia New York Havana Sept 1

Tentonia New York Haubung Sept 2

China New York Liverpool Sept 1

AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Ship Lady Emily Peel, (Br), Penny, Londonderry, Soon. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. JAMES MILITHEN,
ANDREW WHEELER,
ED. Y. TOWNSEND,

Committee of the Month. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 24, 1864.

LETTER BAGS

Sun Rises. 5 24 | Sun Sets. 6 36 | High Water. . . 8 3 ARRIVED.

Ship J Barbour, (Br), Stickney, 55 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R Penrose.
Bark J Cummings (Br), Hockway, 56 days from Liverpool, with mdse to John R Penrose.
Bark Roanoke, Cooksey, from Porto Cabello, 9th inst. in ballast to Dallett & Son. Left brigs A'B Patterson, from and for New York, to sall in 4 days; Anna Georgiana, Lawson, from New York, discharging Aug. 18, lat 39 28, long 73 04, spoke sehr Alva, from New York for Nassau. 22d, lat 37 14, long 74 36, saw a large steamer with a bark in tow, steering south. Alva, from New 107K 107 Nassan. 224, 181 37 14, 10ng 74 36, saw a large steamer with a bark in tow, steering south.

Schr Sallie P. Chase, 4 days from Dighton, in ballast to captain.

Schr A H Manchester, Howes, from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr T-P.McColley, Durborough, 1 day from Camden, Del, with wheat, to James Barratt.

Schr Laneet, Bayard, 1 day from Christiana, Del, with grain to Uhristian & Co.

Schr Capton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Snyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Chief, Townsend, 2 days from Indian river, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr Mary, Corwall, 1 day from Camden, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from Cape May, with 275 passengers to captain. Passed off the Brandywine, two Drigs, bound up; at Quarantine, US gunboat J S Chambers, and bark Roanoke, from Porto Cabelle; off Newcastle, passed bark & Co. Norton, hence for Port Royal, under canvas, going down.

going down. BELOW.

Bark Andaman, from New Orleans, and a bark reported the Orlando, from Messina.

reported the Orlando, from Messams.

OLEARED.

Brig A F Larrabee, Carlisle, Boston.
Schr Alert, Clark, Kingston, Ja.
Schr Horace Staples, Gibbs, New Bedford.
Schr Pocabontas, Berry, Boston.
Schr Redding R R No 42, White, Washington.
Schr Redding R R No 42, White, Washington.
Schr Hannah Willetts, Willetts, Fort Monroe.
Schr Hannah Willetts, Willetts, Fort Monroe.
Schr Artee Garwood, Van Gilder, do.
Schr Jacob Birdsall, Hazelton, Alexandris.
Schr J J Derringer, Blackman, Besufort.
Schr J J Derringer, Blackman, Besufort. Schr J J Derringer, Blackman, Besufort.
Schr C Moore, Hewitt, Newbern.
Schr Elizabeth Magee, Magee, Port Royal.
Schr Sarah J Black, Shaw, Beaufort.
Schr Hange, Magee, Tampa Bay.
Schr John Stockham, Smith, Fort Monroe.
Schr Hange, P Hudson, Hogan,
Schr Hanger, Wroten, St Ingoes.
Schr Hw Morse, Cardner, Taunton.
Schr Clara Jane, Owen, Portland.
Schr Trade Wind, Corson, Boston.
Schr Han Farnham, Parker, Boston.
Schr Han Farnham, Parker, Boston.
Schr Hollen, Schr Shows, Squall, Sheppard, Portland.
Schr J D Wells, Saybrowk.
Schr Kate Scranton, Dayton, New Haven.
Schr Je Pratt, Brown, Providence.
Schr J E Pratt, Brown, Providence.
Schr J Edaw, Iler, Baltimore.
Steamer H L Gaw, Iler, Baltimore.
Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Nichols, New York. 100

Steamer Geo. H. Stout, Nichols, New York.

[Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.]

Lewes, Del., Aug. 22—P. M.

Brigs Belic of the Bay, for Tampa Bay; Nameaug, for Port Royal; Gilmore Meredith, for Fortress Monroe; schrs A. D. Souli, for do; J. N. Baker, for do; Clara Ellen, for Boston; Paugussett, for City Point, all from Philadelphia; schrs Minerva, from New York for Fortress Monroe; Hiram Smith, do do; J. E. Willetts, do do; Henry Finch, do do; B. Vaux, with ice, for Washington, and two schooners with hay, names unknown, are at the Breakwater this afternoon. A large fleet bound northward went out this morning, with wind from S. W.

The ship James Smith, (before reported) is broke amidship, and there are four feet of water over her amidship, and there are four feet of her sais and decks. The wreckers are stripping of her sais and decks. The following is a statement of coal transported Lrigging.