THURSDAY, AUGUST 10, 1865. We can take no notice of anonymous commi nications. We do not return rejected manuscripts Woluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

FORNEY'S WAR PRESS. FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, s now out. Its contents are as follows:

I. POETRY.—Lines to Appoquoque—To the Old Flag of the 47th New York—The Old Letter—A Toast to Admirel Ferrant—Peace iral Farragut-Peace. 11, STORY .- Ruth Leroy. III. EDITORIALS .- The Mineral Wealth of th Territories—The South American Alliance—The National Finances—The Stability of our Govern-ment—The Southern Clergy—Monuments to the Heroic Dead—Editorial Correspondence, etc.

IV. LETTERS FROM "OCCASIONAL," one of which exposes a dangerous conspiracy to foist dis-loyal Southerners into Congress. V. A continuation of the interesting TEXAS LETTERS. VI. LETTERS FROM CHARLESTON and WEST

CHESTER-SPECIAL WASHINGTON DE-VII. Some Interesting Facts concerning Emigra-VIII GENERAL NEWS -The Atrocities of An. dersonville—The Contest for the Championship of Base Rall—Burning of an Ocean Steamship—The Episcopal Bishop of Alabama on the Times—The

Assignment of Major and Brigadier Generals to Service—Burning of the Pit-Hole Oil Well—The Kentucky Election. IX. PASSENGER RAILWAY SKETCHES, Nos. and 10—City Intelligence.

X. INTERESTING AGRICULTURAL ITEMS

KI, FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL—The Domestic and Cattle Markets.
In addition to the above, the "WAR PRESS" contains other news from all parts of the world. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be for led when requested. The subscription rate for le copies is \$2.50 a year. A deduction from these erms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Sin gle copies, put up in wrappers, 'ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price, FIVE

THE DOUBLEDAY COURT-MARTIAL. The concerted assault upon this courtmartial has not attracted much of the attention of the friends of the Government. for the reason, doubtiess, that when the proper time arrives the record will be the best defence of the gallant soldiers who compose it, and of the Government under whose orders they act. The trial of Mr. COZENS, a contractor, of this city, has been made the subject of severe strictures by the New York Tribune, and the Public Ledger, of this city, upon the court-martial; and their comments have furnished the text to the general Opposition press for a series of new assaults upon the Secretary of War, Mr. STANTON. A short and modest communication, from the pen, evidently, of a member of the court, in reply to these strictures, is allowed a place in yesterday's Tribune, and is copied in another part of THE Press this morning. We point to it as an explicit and unanswerable refutation of the serious charges preferred against the court by that and other papers. The Tribune, however, does not so regard the reply; but in its yesterday's issue deliberately repeats the main allegation as to the expense of the court, while refusing to acknowledge the force of the explanation as to the length

of time consumed in its sessions. The necessity and origin of the Doubleday Court-martial, and others of the same kind, may be explained as follows: After the war had progressed for more than a tity of shoddy clothing, pasteboard shoes, cover the soldiers and too flimsy to keep out the rain, were supplied to the Government by certain reckless contractors. To remedy this terrible evilwhich was so great as to produce the very worst results, and for a time was so unchecked as to be imitated by others, who had contracted to supply coffee, sugar, flour, medicines, &c., and who, indifferent to the health and lives of the soldiers, contrived to pass through the inspectors the most inferior articles-Congress passed a special act making contractors a part of the tions of their agreement with the Government, to trial by a court martial. This law is read to every contractor before he enters upon the fulfilment of his agreement. As | THORNE HARDY, also member for Leominwe have said, the Doubleday Court was raised and has acted under this authority. The cause of the trial of Cozens was that a large number of tents made by his firm | 1858-9, who is an excellent speaker—a genwere sent back by General GRANT from the army as worthless, or nearly so; and the Secretary of War acted under the law of Congress when he referred the case to General Doubleday and his associates. Mr. Cozens is a rich man, and has had while the court, until now, has been compelled to submit to taunts and abuse, without a syllable of defence from any quarter. -Considering that five of the members have been severely wounded in the battles against the rebel foe, and that Mr. Cozens is a safe and prosperous man at home, a few words as to what this court has done,

may not now be out of place. Leaving the case of Cozens to the brief a reply to the strictures of the Tribune, Ledger, and other papers, we ask attention to the following authorized list of the work done by the Doubleday Court Martial since it was ordered in 1862:

I. The conviction of five notorious blockade runners in St. Mary's county, Maryland, by which a most dangerous and profitable traffic was broken up.

II. The conviction of the New York contractor for carrying sick and wounded soldiers to and from hospitals, as they were brought in from the army, and sent back to the service, or to their homes. Before this man was removed and convicted the cost of his service to the Government was from \$3,000 to \$6,000 per month. Under the new direction the same work was done at a cost of \$150 a month. Estimated saving in two years on this one item, \$96,000. III. Ten blockade-runners from Baltitimore convicted, and their whole system destroyed. Fines (apart from the sentence remitted by President Lincoln,)

\$10,000. IV. The trial and conviction of the notorious brokers for presenting fraudulent claims on the treasury, and cheating his | parallel sequence in Gladstone's casesoldier-clients-two cases-an ascertained saving of \$8,000.

V. The case of three parties tried, and by this Court convicted of feeding and aiding the notorious guerilla, Mossy. VI. Twenty cases of blockade-running by rebel sympathizers, in connection with the rebel quartermaster's medical departments, on the Potomac and Pawtuxent rivers-the whole conclave broken up. VII. Two cases of murder and man-

VIII. Officers passing counterfeit money (United States currency) on Pennsylvania troops (\$30,000 passed.) IX. Women carrying rebel mails, two

X. About fifty cases of enticing and procuring soldiers to desert, and bounty jumping. The conspiracy completely broken up. The desertions at the commencement of the trials were about fifty per day. After the trials, three per day. The bounty at this time was about \$750 a head, and the over thirty-five thousand dollars a day! XI Enlisting soldiers in Washington to

completely destroyed. XII. Aiding prisoners to escape from Fort Delaware, two cases. XIII. Preventing negro enlistments in Kentucky by maining the negroes, two

XIV. Giving information to rebels when Washington was besieged, four cases, and two cases of spies from Early: the traitors caught twice, convicted, and punished. XV. Breaking up five cases of corrupt practices in the officials in Alexandria. XVI. The conviction of the contractor to furnish Kirby Smith with all his supplies in the rebel trans-Mississippi Department; amount of contract, \$1,000,000. XVII. Eleven cases of selling Govern- sweeping Reform Bill, and carry it; and in lived.

mmense saving to the Treasury. XVIII. Guerillas (Mosby's), six cases. XIX. Thirty-two cases of trading in conraband goods with Mosey by Washington nerchants, and of Baltimore firms, and all convicted for similar offences. These firms epresented over \$12,000,000. The fines ollected and paid amounted to over

\$100,000. XX. The New York election frauds of 1863, seven cases; the expose of which saved the State of New York from Copperhead rule, and prevented over thirty thousand fraudulent votes from being

In addition to these cases there are at least one hundred of a different and almost equally important character. This plain yet eloquent recital is probably the best reply we could make to the attacks and misrepresentations of newspapers and politicians. The brave men who compose the Doubleday Court-Martial, unable, from their wounds, to continue fighting the foes of their country in the field, or even to follow the counsel of the Tribune, "to be serviceable as ploughmen in the West," have entitled themselves to the renewed gratitude of the people by the patience, zeal, integrity, and courage, with which they have exposed and brought to punishment traitors, spies, and corruptionists.

A PROPHECY FOR GLADSTONE. In the year 1829, the late Sir ROBERT PEEL then being Home Secretary in the Administration of the Duke of WELLING-TON, he had to choose between civil war in Ireland and the removal of the civil disabilities of the Roman Catholics, imposed upon them, after the Revolution of 1688, by the Parliament of England, with the consent of the Prince of ORANGE, better known, historically, as WILLIAM the Third. Mr. PEEL had then been member of Parlia- | paring notes in reference to their means o ment for the University of Oxford for eleven years, and was very proud of a distinction which ever comes without solicitation, (the etiquette at the University elections being that the persons set up as candidates never address the electors, by letter or word of mouth, nor make any personal canvass,) and which is usually bestowed in recognition of distinction achieved in the academical career, and high public character subsequently proving that the early promise had been fulfilled. PEEL, it should be noted, had graduated, with the highest distinction, as "double-first," which means that he was first in merit on the public examination in classics and science. When he resolved to grant Catholic Emancipation, his previous opposition to which had ingratiated him with the officers and crew. The French have no elective body of Oxford University, he turret-ships, but the English have; one of thought it due to his own honor, as well as I these, the Scorpion, (one of the two ironto those whom he had represented for many years, to resign his seat, thereby giving | Plymouth. Here, as a special reporter dethem the power of immediately deciding a most intolerant Tory, being set up against him, and PEEL was ejected from Oxford. easily finding a seat, by purchase, (which

was the fashion then,) for a pocket In 1865 Mr. W. E. GLADSTONE, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who had commenced public life as a Tory, and, on acpresentatives of the People, and that a the crew been sufficiently considered; and it man's religious belief or disbelief had is really astonishing to find officers and delegate, one of six hundred and fifty-eight from all parts of the British Kingdom, whose duty it is to impose the taxation which, for the proper government and maintenance of Election, just ended, Mr. GLADSTONE was ford, and in his place was elected Mr. GAW-

ster, who, in his year, had been "second

class" in classics, who had been Under-

Secretary for the Home Department, in

tleman, in short, by whom it was no dis-

credit to have been defeated. Thus, on two occasions, and in the person of two of her most eminent sons, the University of Oxford punished conversion to liberal opinions. In PEEL's case, as he the advantage not only of an elaborate trial, has since confessed in his posthumous but of extended newspaper sympathy; Memoirs, he was converted but not persuaded: his concession to the Catholics, to some seven millions of British subjects board her. excluded from political rights, by their tenaciously holding to their religious faith, was but a reluctant yielding to that unspiritual deity, Necessity. Had he continued his resistance. Ireland, then flushed with the triumph of O'CONNELL's election to Parliament for Clare, would have broken out into revolt, and separated herself from and soldier-like statement communicated as | Great Britain, just as Belgium withdrew from Holland some eighteen months later. In

There are only 1,330,000 electors in Great Britain and Ireland, and there ought to be 7,000,000. Next year a new Reform Bill will be introduced—most probably supported by GLADSTONE—largely to increase the number of electors. It will meet with feeble support from most of his colleagues. PAL-MERSTON, RUSSELL, and Lord Chancellor CRANWORTH, anti-reformers all, will scarcely support it at all. But, say that it should be carried, how long after that will GLADSTONE be in office? PEEL granted emancipation in 1829, and was turned out of officein 1830; he repealed the Corn Laws

day. There is a law of reaction governing political as well as material forces. Let us Should the Palmerston Government rewonderful old man, its head, has any notion of resigning,) it can only do so on the understanding that it shall pass a popular measure -such as an extensive Reform Bill, which saving is estimated at the Department to be will at least double the number of Parliamentary electors. In England, (we quote AUDIEY EGERTON'S practical philosophy. take them to Mosny. Fourteen parties in "My Novel,") all Administrations who come in on a popular question are necessa-rily short-sighted. "Either they do not go given—the Festival of Peace. The 2sth and tried and convicted, and their combination | come in on a popular question are necessafar enough to please present supporters, or they go so far as to arm new enemies in the rivals who outbid them with the people. 'Tis the history of all revolutions, and of all reforms." PEEL granted Emancipation in 1829, and then arose and swelled the cry for Reform. He refused, and was cast out of office in 1830. At present, the cases of PEEL and GLADSTONE run parallel in two points out of three. GLADSTONE has gradually become impressed-whether from policy or conviction-with more liberal views than he formerly held, and has consequently been ejected from

Oxford. He has but to propose a new and

in 1846, and was ex-Minister the very next

ment stores unlawfully in Washington-an a year or two, as he will then decline going farther, he may look for the opera tion of the fatal law of reaction which will overturn and place him, it may be for long time, on the Opposition beaches—pre cisely where, with all his tact and ability, t placed PEEL. There, out of office, I may be the greatest man in Parliament.

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN WAR

When the first Enresson Monitor did i

duty so well, in the engagement with the Merrimac, in Hampton Roads, on the memorable 9th of March, 1862, and details of the engagement reached England, The Times, in a moment of unwonted candor, said: "Yesterday, England was strong in the defences of her traditionary Wooden Walls-to-day, now that the turret-ship have brought a new element into nava warfare, we stand possessed of only two or three iron-clads, and our timber vessels with which Collingwood and Rodney VERNON and HOOD, JARVIS and NELSON EXMUTH and Codington, won their fame are fit for little more than to be broken up for firewood." Later still. in fact only a few weeks ago, Captain SHERARD OSBORNE, O the Nemesis, a highly distinguished British naval officer, declared at a meeting of the Royal Society of England, that after al the money spent upon the fleet, he believed some £150,000,000 sterling, (equal to \$750,-000,000) he could count the ships of the

British Navy fit to go into action on the tip of his fingers. The Liverpool Daily Post, of July 26, has long article, entitled "English and French ships on Yankee models," which has been suggested by the assemblage of two fleets. English and French, at Plymouth. It says "To see two great nations who may yet in spite of all efforts to the contrary, be an rayed once more against each other, com offence and defence, must at any time b very interesting; and it is especially so at a time when the art of naval construction is in a transition state. But the most cu rious circumstance in the matter is, the both the French and English owe mainly to the Americans the models upon which they are now perfecting their ships." The writer then proceeds, by comparison and contrast to show the characteristic powers and deficiencies of the three nations, and does this as fairly, perhaps, as could be expected. Great care for the comforts of the men i

stated to be a peculiarity always found in the naval and military management of the French, whose naval constructor has evidently not lost sight of the important point of making the ship a pleasant one to the clads built by LAIRD for the rebels,) was at scribes, " the part allotted for the berthing whether they would re-elect him. A severe of the crew is so small and so badly concontest took place, the late Sir R. H. INGLIS, trived that it is difficult to conceive how hundred and fifty men could possibly be stowed away in the space. Most of the crew occupy the fore part of the ship where it narrows to form the bows, and on one side is the large galley with a fire, and cookery always going on. The rest of the crew, comprising marine artillerymen and mariners, with the engineers and stokers, count of his intolerance, had represented have to sling their hammocks wherever the University of Oxford for eighteen years, there is room around the turrets. The (he, too, had won a "double first" when officers have a tolerably large wardroom, year, it was found that an immense quan- he graduated,) took occasion during a de- unusually lofty, but not well lit by daylight, bate in the House of Commons to an- and cabins by the sides, while the captain nounce himself a convert to the party has an abundantly spacious cabin. It may headed by Mr. John Bright, one of be said that this ship was not designed by whose theories is that every man over the | the Admiralty, and is only intended to be age of twenty-one, who is not under ban as employed for harbor and channel service; a criminal. Should be allowed to vote at the but the same defects, though in a much less election of members of Parliament, sitting | degree, are observable in the Royal Sovein the House of Commons, the chosen re- reign. In none of these turret ships have

> nothing to do with his right to choose a men so contented with vessels that afford so little of the charm of a sailor's life and so much inevitable discomfort.
>
> La Flandre, a steam frigate, considered the fastest ship in the French navy, (able, with her eight boilers, to run fifteen knots an hour,) and the smartest-looking vessel at Plymouth, is greatly praised for the complete without an entire night's labor on the fastest ship in the French navy, (able, with her eight boilers, to run fifteen knots an hour,) and the smartest-looking vessel at Plymouth, is greatly praised for the completeness of her internal construction and plan, especially in the arrangements of the officers' quarters and the berths of the men.
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> The great British model of turret ships is the Royal Sovereign, of which it was said that if she were an enemy she would fight the whole combined squadron, and, after sinking half of them, steam out of the Solund victorious. This vessel could be silenced or captured only by boarding, which depends upon dash and hand-to-hand bravery, and even that was considered as a difficult. The thing to be arrived at is a plan which can render turreted ships quite inaccessible to men attempting to board her.
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> The Liverpool Post concludes a description of the Royal Sovereign by saying:
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> "It will be seen from this how remarkable are the advances which have been inade in aval architecture; and those who have followed the recent history of warfare must be aware to how great an extent this is owing to the lessons derived from the Americana warfare the savare to how great an extent this is owing to the lessons derived from the Americana warfare in the south and them back again to Europe for completion. This is the posiso much inevitable discomfort. La Flandre, a steam frigate, considered the State, all must pay. At the General with her eight boilers, to run fifteen knots rejected by his former constituents at Ox- at Plymouth, is greatly praised for the com-

tion of the Royal Sovereign by saying:

"It will be seen from this how remarkable are the advances which have been made in naval architecture; and those who have followed the recent history of warfare must be aware to how great an extent this is owing to the lessons derived from the American war. The inventions which have been turned to account were not all of them American in their origin; but it is the natural process in these matters for the Americans to work up into practical success the ideas which originated in Europe, and then stopping short of absolute finish and perfection to hand them back again to Europe for completion. This is the position in which we are at present placed with respect to naval architecture; and it must be obviously the interest of our Government at once to accept every suggestion that can be derived from any source, and to observe with great closeness the achievements of other nations, and especially of the Americans, in order that by our superior skill and finish we may bring the naval armaments of our Country to that degree of perfection which, if we properly use our facilities, no other power can succeed in rivalling."

Somerser, who does not know a tiller from a marling-spike, is the acting Chief. No one could expect him to know the difference between an invention and a theft. And so. Captain Coles has got reputation

and cash as a great naval constructor! EMPLOYMENT AD DISCULARGED SOLDIERS AND ETERANS.—A mass meeting of discharged so liers and veterans was held in New York, on Tuesday night, for the purpose of devising means to secure employment for all those who were honorably discharged from the service. A series of resolutions were adopted reading. hat there are thousands of discharged soldiers solicit the sympathy of the people in their be-half. The meeting then decided to have a pro-cession to visit the Mayor, the authorities, and the leading employers, for the purpose of so-liciting from them work and bread for the support of themselves and their families. This demonstration is to take place on Friday, at nine A. M. It is to have, however, the character of a most peaceful and respectful solicitation to the employers, as the resolutions state. Thursday morning a meeting is to take place at No. 136 Canal street, to make the arrangenents for the demonstration on the following

Monday and Wednesday evenings, August 14th and 18th, and Saturday afternoon, August 19th. 29th Regiments Pennsylvania Veteran Volun-teers (White Star Division) will appear fully quipped in tableaux. Excussion.—The Emory Church propose, August 11th, making an excursion to Atlantic city. Another opportunity is thus offered. to those of our citizens who cannot for any

ength of time leave their business, to visit he sea shore. CHAMP FERGUSON.—The trial of this needs le is beginning to look emaciated, from his long and close confinement, but the same iron erve is discerned in all his looks and action He almost continually, during the progress of the trial reads a newspaper, seemingly no caring what may be the result. He is charged with more murders than any man that ever

county (lost a leg at Petersburg.) Col. CHARLES P. HERRING, of Philadelphia (lost a leg at Hatcher's Run.) Col. T. B. ROGERS, Mercer county (wounded severely.

Col. M. SCHLADECKER, of Eric (wounded s rerely.) Pennsylvania has been second to no State in her support of the great cause. Let her show her gratitude to the men who have given her so proud a position in the annals of the War A CITIZEN. Who has fought for the flag with his sword and his ballot.

[From the New York Tribune of yesterday.] "The Cost of Military Justice."

The following despatch is toward washington paper:
BY TELEGRAPH.—A BLOW AT THE MILITARY POWER OF THE GOVERNMENT—IT WILL BE PROMETLY AND SQUARELY MET.
PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—I am authorized to say that the editorial in Saturday's New York Tribune, relative to the doings of the "Double-day" Military Commission of this city, is a tissue of malicious misrepresentations, as will be conclusively shown in detail very shortly.
S. P. H. The following despatch is taken from In addition to this announcement we have received from an officer of the Doubleday Court-Martial the following communication, which we print with all possible prominence: Two editorials have lately appeared in the New York Tytone in regard to the Doubleday Court-Martial, which, unanswered, tend to prejudice the public mind not only against this court, but all other military courts, to say nothing of the Ill-concived attempt to at tack the Government through the officers of the army obeying the commands of the President.

dent.

It is simply sufficient to say that the editorials referred to are written by some one wholly unadquainted with the facts, military law, and army regulations—in a word, the entire articles are a tissue of misrepresentations, which we will briefly show by stating the truth regarding the court attacked by name.

tions, which we will briefly show by stating the truth regarding the court attacked by name.

The tribunal is a court-martial, and not a military commission. The officers composing: it do not receive the extra allowance of \$1.25\$; per day, nor any allowances other than those paid to all officers on duty in cities. But leaving aside these and similar errors, it is difficult to see how it would be more economical to transfer the trials to a civil court. Officers of the army in permanent organizations receive their pay, no matter upon what duty they may be assigned. It seems, therefore, very unfair to compute the ordinary pay of officers a part of the expenses of the court-martial. The fallacy of one of the articles mentioned is clearly shown in one item in the list of expenditures. The Government is therein charged with expenses of ushers, detectives, policemen, &c., to the sum of fifty dollars a day, amounting, in the aggregate, to \$7,000; whereas, the simple fact is, the court has but two orderlies, whose aggregate, to detailed for the purpose, and who receive nothing in addition to their pay as Such, and a clerk, whose salary is seventy-five dollars per month. If it is alleged that civil courts are already in existence and receiving pay for attending to this class of cases, it may be said in reply that officers of the army are also receiving pay, and may as well attend to this as to any other duty.

It is true some of the officers who do not belong to permanent organizations. Could be mustered out of service, but the substitution of

It is true some of the officers who do not belong to permanent organizations could be mustered out of service, but the substitution of others who have not had experience in this class of duties would be injurious rather than beneficial to the public interest.

In answer to the allegation that the case of Cozens has lasted for an unusual length of time, it may be well to state that Cozens has made an immease number of tents for the army, and the charges and specifications against him cover several quires of paper. He has a right to be heard in relation to each of these allegations, hence the trial has necessarily been a lengthy one. It was made more so by the fact that the Judge Advocate was with drawn for several weeks to add in the investigations at Washington in relation to the assessing the organization of the President. drawn for several weeks to aid in the investigations at Washington in Telation to the assassination of the President.

Another point does not seem to be generally understood—that all the testimony and arguments which take place before a court-martial have to be recorded. Formerly, courts would sit from six to eight hours, and were delayed by the necessity of recording their own proceedings; now that phonography is used, more work is done in four hours than was formerly done in eight. The short-hand reporters, after the session is over, are obliged to write out everything in full for the next day's proceedings. It frequently takes four hours of ordinary writing to transcribe one hours work in short-hand. The sessions of the court vary from ten A. M. to three P. M., and eleven A. M. to three P. M., and eleven A. M. to three P. M., and eleven A. M. to three they longer, nothing would be gained, for the record would not be complete without an entire night's labor on the part of the reporters.

Explosion of the Steamer Joseph

Folland some eighteen months later. In Mr. GLADSTONE'S case, there was no urgent reason why he should have announced his desire to take a political step far in advance of his colleagues, though he may have thought it politic to show his hand, so farto tell the public know that, whenever the Government was reconstructed, he was ready to take office on very advanced principles of liberality. It was, in fact, a "not cipies of liberality. It was, in fact, a "not of the Cabinet, and especially to PALMERS sorts and Russell, who are to easily to feel and the seven of the Cabinet, and especially to PALMERS sorts and Russell, who are to easily to feel and the seven of the cabinet and the seven of the Cabinet and the seven of the Cabinet, and especially to PALMERS sorts and Russell, who are to easily the feel of the liberal section of the Cabinet, and especially to PALMERS sorts and Russell, who are to easily the feel of the Russell section of the Cabinet, and especially to Palmers and the sneer of the other are palpable to all who choose to look for them.

PEEL, rejected by Oxford, or rather emancipated the catholics—but was ejected from office in eighteen months. Later still, in 1846, he made another great move, and repealed the taxes upon food. On the very day this bill received the royal same from the trammels his Alma modification of Encissor's plan, boldy claimed to be an inventor—after the labout twenty are more of less. see most seed the feet of the Cabinet, and the sequence in GLADSTONE's case. The feet of the cabinet and put upon him, with no law for action but a strong heart and a wise judgment, and the second of the Cabinet and put upon him, with no law for action but a strong heart and a wise judgment, and the second of the cabinet and put upon him, with no law for action to all the strong heart and a wise judgment, and the second of the cabinet and the second of the cabinet and put upon him, with no law for action to all the second of the cabinet and put upon him, with no law for action to all the second of

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. The Dictator, Commodore John Rodgers commanding, has now on board, as passen gers, G. V. Fox, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Chief Justice Chase, Hon. Messrs. Rice and Hooper, and others. The Agamenticus and Vanderbilt are in company, and it is pro-

posed to make a trip to Halifax.

PERSONAL.

Commander D. Ammen has been ordered to Charlotte, N. C., for the purpose of gathering together the abandoned naval property.

Commodore Thomas Turner has been ordered to take charge of the laying up of such iron-clads as will go into the back channel of League Island.

A large number of volunteer naval officers, who had tendered their resignations, which were accepted, have been notified that the acceptance has been revoked, and that leave of absence has been granted. The list comprises nearly fifty names.

The screw corvette Idaho will be ready for steam in about twenty days.

NAVAL ACADEMY PRACTICE-SQUADRON.

The Naval Academy Practice-squadron this The Naval Academy practice-squadron this year is confining its cruisings to the last end of Long Island Sound, visiting New London, Newport, New Bedford, Gardiner's Bay, and other places. The vessels are under way a large portion of the time, giving the young midshipmen much practical experience in handling the vessels. Each midshipmen in turn takes temporary command of the vessel, and performs some evolution, and in this way all become familiar with the duties of an onlicer.

er.
The squadron is under the command of Comnander D. McN. Fairfax, and is composed o the following vessels:
Marion, seven guns, sloop, five hundred and sixty-six tons, Lieutenant Commander J. N. Miller. Winnepec, ten guns, paddle-wheel, one thou-sand and thirty tons, Commander J. N. Greer. Marblehead, five guns, scrow, five hundred and seven tons, Lieutenant Commander J. S.

and seven tons, Lieutenant Commander J. S. Barnes.

America, three guns, schooner yacht, one hundred tons, Mate — Hall.

To afford all the classes the benefit of instruction in steam engineering, transfers in turn are made from the sailing vessels to the steamers, both paddle and screw. The midshipmen embark in the vessels immediately after the June examination, and continue on Doard till about the first of September. It is said that the squadron have taken their final leave of Newport, and upon the expiration of the cruise will rendezyous at Annapolis, Md., to which place the Naval Academy is being removed. The sailing sloop Macedonian is also attached to the squadron. The last rendezyous of the squadron was at New Bedford, Massachusetts. NAVAL CADET ENGINEERS. The intention of the Navy Department to educate a body of naval engineers for the service is to be carried out ou a grand scale, one

To the Members of the National Union
Convention—No. 2.

Philadelphia, August 8, 1865.

Gentlemen: Before going to the Convention on the 17th instant, make yourself acquainted with the military history of your state. Become familiar with the names of those returned heroes who have left a limb upon the battle-field, or have been otherwise severely wounded.

A few names occur to me this moment, but there are hundreds of others equally deserving, and equally satisfactory to the three hundred thousand soldiers who left your State to battle for the Union.

I give you:
Brigadier General Heney J. Madill, of To wanda, Bradford county (severely wounded at Petersburg.)

Col. Levi B. Dupp, of Brookville, Jefferson county (lost a leg at Petersburg.)

Col. Charles P. Herbing, of Philadelphia

500 per annum. The united states steamer hartford is now lying off the Battery, ready for sailing She is to be the flag-ship of the East Indie Squadron, and, as such, will carry the flag of Commodore Henry H. Bell. Below we give a commod little of par officers: orrect list of her officers: Commodore—Henry H. Bell. Commander—R. W. Shufield

eutenant Commander—C. C. Carpenter. eutenants—C. F. Brown, F. J. Higgins Read, A. S. Mackenzie. . neau, A. S. Mackenzie. isigns—A. S. Crowingshield, C. H. Sands J. Wise. Ensigns—A. S. Growingshield, C. H. Saldes, W. C. Wise.
Paymaster—Washington Irving.
Surgoons—Passed Assistant, F. N. Penroser;
Assistant, C. H. Page.
Chaplain—George W. Dorrance.
Engineers—Chief. Andrew Lawton; First
Assistants, F. A. Wilson, A. F. E. Mullen; Second Assistants, W. D. Smith, O. W. Allison;
Third Assistant, Harrison Spear; Acting Third
Assistants, George B. Boggs, Robert Mulr.
Captain Marines—James Forney.
Lieutenant Marines—E. C. Gallandan.
Commodore's Secretary—W. Peterson.
Midshipmen—D. C. Woodron, Wm. M. Folger,
F. H. Shephard, Horaze Elmer.

THE NATIONAL GAME. CTIVE VS. OLYMPIC. AN INTERESTING GAME YESTERDAY

THE CITY.

THE OLYMPIC BEATEN. THE ACTIVES AND ATHLETICS THIS

AFTERNOON.

Nine members of the first-class Base Bal Club, the "Active," of New York, arrived in Philadelphia about noon of yesterday, and were escorted to their headquarters, the Union Hotel. They were met at Bordentown, New Jersey, by a delegation of several Philadelphia clubs, and kindly interchanges of brotherly love took place. The "Active's" nine in number are fine, robust-looking young general tlemen, whose deportment won the respect and admiration of all with whom they met. In the afternoon they played a game with the first nine of the "Olympic," an organization that was effected so far back as the year 1833. THE GROUND.

The spacious lot of ground of the Olympic

Club is located at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, north of the Spring Garden Water-Works basin. The surrounding scenery is handsome and picturesque. The surface of the spacious lot is level, and the grass short, thus presenting a very pretty green velvet carpet of nature. Towards the southern part of the enclosure the headquarters of the club are located, beneath the grateful shade of a row of buttonwood trees. In the rear of the quarters a pump was sunk about two weeks since, by which arrangement cool, whole since, by which arrangement cool, wholes some, soft spring water may be drawn in any quantity. The ground yesterday afternoon was the scene of considerable excitement of a pleasant character. Quite a large number of spectators were there, beautifled by the presence of ladies, who seem to take as much delight in the game as the other sex. We observed, also, several distinguished gentlemen attracted to the scene. The greatest order prevailed, and everything passed off pics" were beaten, but they took the defeat good naturedly, while the "Actives," at the onclusion of the game, gave three cheers and "tiger," with a hearty good-will. There were quite a number of spectators on the outside of the enclosure; they arranged themselves along the top of the mound of the water-works basin, from which elevated posttion they had a fine view of the progress of the game. Indeed, this species of sports and pastimes is indigenous to America; it is our national game; and of late it has caused quite an unusual degree of excitement among that class of society who never indulged in such sport, and seldom gave it a thought. The game, it may be said in a few words, is designed to develop the muscle, and thus conduce to genuine health. It requires activity. The nerves of motion and the nerves of feeling are brought into constant use. The handling of the bat; running from one corner or base to the other the almost constant racing to perform the dex' terous feat of "fly catching," bring every muscle and tendon into the fullest play, and induce the greatest excitement at times. The sport is manly, and will drive more dyspepsia away than half-a-dozen apothecary shops can pro-duce. In regard to the "Actives" winning a ball, a New York paper of yesterday modestly observes, "we will venture the assertion that the history of the defeat of the Athletics will not be written on the page of the Actives' score-book this season." This subject will be tested this afternoon, on the grounds of the Athletics, at Columbia avenue and Fifteenth streets. The great probability is that ten to fifteen thousand persons will be present. Quite a number of New Yorkers arrived in the trains of yesterday afternoon and last evening, and more are expected at noon to-day, to witness the exciting sport between the Actives and are not initiated into this game may form some idea of its meritorious attractions, from the fact that gentlemen come more than a hundred miles to witness its performance, when the actors are skilful players.

At three o'clock yesterday afternoon the stars and stripes were run up to the apex of the flag pole on the Olympic grounds, and un-furled their beauty in the northern breeze under the smiles of a cloudless sun. The weather, it may be said, was pleasant. The players took their position, and the Actives soon exhibited their skill—we may say some grace in their movements and artistic posi-tions. They were brilliant. The batting was splendidly executed, and the fielding dextrous and superior. All of the fly-catches of both parties were admirably done; in fact, some of them were extraordinary, and exe-cuted with great skill, that induced rounds of applause among the spectators.

CLUBS.

on. Time of Game—Two hours and fifty minutes Fly-catches made—Olympic, 7; Active, 6. · CONCLUSION. The game being thus ended, the Actives (well named) were summoned together, and

three cheers and a tiger being given for the Olympics, the scene closed. The spectators now separated, some entering the carriages in or sought the passenger cars. Active vs. Athletic, this afternoon, a Fifteenth street and Columbia avenue. latter, on Friday afternoon Active vs. Keystone, on the grounds of the Olympic, at Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets, on Saturday afternoon. Time of commen ment in each case, three o'clock. PRESENTATION OF A TESTIMONIAL.

Last evening the members of the Cooper-Shop Volunteer Refreshment Committee presente to Mr. James Toomey, one of their number, handsome testimonial, in writing, executed in Dickson's finest style of penmanship. Mr Toomey has been attached to the Committee from its earliest days, and it is not flattery to say that he has been one of the most active successful in, and attentive to his self-imposed duties. The preamble and resolution set forth that Mr. Toomey, during the war for the Union, has been associated with the managers of the Cooper Shop, and thut the members generally consider it a just tribute to him to acknowledge his untiring efforts to further the particular designs of the Association in its unceasing work of feeding and comforting, and encouraging the brave defenders of our country while passing through Philadelphia. The testimonial closes with a vote of thanks to Mr. Toomey for his disinterestedness in procuring money and provisions in ald of the great object of the Association. As a work of art, mechanically peaking, the testimonial cannot be excelled It is handsomely finished, in an ornamented gilt frame, of unique construction. No geneman could be found more worthy to re ceive such a token of esteem than the recipient, who has labored so long, so faithfully, and so well, in a glorious, patriotic cause.

SOLDIERS' HOME. The Board of Managers of the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home of Pennsylvania have issued a card set-ting forth that they design to locate the Home near Philadelphia; to buy a tract of land for tillage by the inmates, and for the erection of shops and machinery for light mechanical and manufacturing labor, with cottages for the occupancy of the inmates and their dependent

amilies; and to provide a school for educafamilies; and to provide a school for educa-ting and training to industry the young men and children within the guardianship of the institution. The Pittsburg Soldiers' and Sali-ors' Home, which will open in a few weeks, is designed as a rest or home, in the fullest sig-nificance of the word, but it is not stated how it is to be supported in after times.

A SPIRITED ORGANIZATION.—The Vigilant Fire Company of Pittsburg, having de termined to attend the firemen's parade in Philadelphia, in October, with their powerfu steam-engine, hose carriage, three horses, and some seventy members, were desirous of ob-taining a Pittsburg band to accompany them A disagreement arose; the band, it is alleged thought there was not money enough in the United States to pay them for their services the same as some of the bands in Phila-delphia thought. Be that as it may, the "Vigy" boys held a meeting and appointed a committee, of which Mr. R. C. Elliott was chairman, who spent three hours in Chicago and returned with a contract for the far famed, and, perhaps, the best uniformed band in the United States to accompany the Vigilant to Philadelphia and return. We refer to the Great Western Light Guard Band of Chicago. If the "Vigy" does not make the musi cians of what used to be Fort Dearborn regale the "Home Guards" on this occasion we wi e disappointed. The band is composed of ome twenty pieces, and for the phians who never crossed the Schuvlkill it

will appear to be a big job to transport a ban nearly one thousand miles. THE LATE BISHOP POTTER.-Bisho Potter's remains reached this city last night. The obituary notices state the time and place for the funeral services, which will be in harmony with the simple tastes of that great man. The bells in all the Episcopal Churches will be tolled from three to six o'clock. As friends of the Bishop will desire to testify their respect by sending private carriages they should be on Arch street, east of Second by 41% o'clock, and notify Mr. Bringhurst, the

ACCIDENT.-A lad, named O'Hara, ha ne of his hands mashed in the machinery of a cotton-mill, near Sixth and Columbia av ne. He was taken to the Homosopathic Infirmary. Amputation was resorted to. The infortunate lad was doing as well as could b

xpected, yesterday. LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND. - Mayor Henry, yesterday morning, received \$19.50 from Adjutant Kent, of Fortress Monroe, for the Lincoln Monument Fund. This sum was realized by the Post Band in an entertainment recently given. The members of the band mostly belong to the 3d Pennsylvania Artillery.

FIRE AT GERMANTOWN.-Between two and three o'clock yesterday morning a frame barn, belonging to Israel' Johnson, and occupied by John Porter, at Germantown, was with its contents, destroyed by fire. Loss \$500. SLIGHT FIRE. - The alarm of fire yester

day afternoon, in the northwestern portion of the city, was occasioned by the burning of a bed in house No. 1227 Potts street, Fourteenth THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]
ALLEGED FIGNTOCKETS.
Two individuals, giving the names of Michael Dowling and John Ryan, were arraigned yesterday on the charge of picking pockets. It seems that a young man was robbed of his watch at Seventh and Chestnut streets, on Monday night. Several men crowded around him. One snatched his watch and chain, and another struck him on the head and knocked him down. On Tuesday evening the young man was passing the same point, when he observed some of his assailants, and called Reserve Officer Ferguson. Dowling was arrested, and at the hearing Ryan made his appearance with the watch, and endeavored to effect a compromise. The alderman was satisfied that he was an accomplice, and sent him appearance with the warm, appearance with the warm, and sent him fied that he was an accomplice, and sent him to Moyamensing in company with Dowling.

[Before Mr. Alderman Clouds.] ANOTHER ARREST. Peter May was arraigned yesterday on the charge of being one of the party who made a nurderous assault upon the proprietor of a second-hand store in the upper part of the city, an account of which was published yes terday. He was bound over to answer at court

[Before Mr. Alderman Tunison.] [Before Mr. Alderman Tunison.]

Alleged Robbert.

The dwelling of Mr. S. P. Hastings, No. 34
North Fifteenth street, was entered on Tuesday afternoon and was robbed of a lot of silverware. The family of Mr. Hastings is absent from the city. The fellow was seen by a gentleman and followed for a considerable distance, when an officer was found and he was arrested. The stolen property was found on his person. The prisoner proved to be James Donnelly, alias "Shoey," who is well known to the police, and has been in custody several times before. He was committed.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 825 PACKAGE AND LOTS OF EUROPEAN AND AMERICAN DR Goods, This Day.—Dealers will consult their interest by an examination of the valuable as sortment of British, German, French, and do mestic dry goods, embracing 825 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, including a full assortment of brown and bleached muslins, tickings, flannels, blankets, &c.; furnishing linen goods, sllks, dress goods, alpacas, &c. Also, cloths, cassimeres, &c; 3,000 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs; 3,000 dozen cotton and woollen hosiery, gloves, &c.; one undred dozen travelling shirts, notions &c., to be peremptorily sold by cate logue, on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232

RESIGNATION.-Mr. James G. Dudley, Master Armorer of the United States Arsenal, of Washington, has resigned. Mr. Stahl, former-ly of the Harper's Ferry Arsenal, and a Virzinia refugee, has been appointed in his stead. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Arrah na Pogue. at the Chestnut, still continues. The theatre is every evening filled to its capacity by the GENERAL GRANT BEFORE THE WAR AND Now.—Judge Moody, in a speech at the Sher-man banquet, in St. Louis, spoke as follows of General Grant:

man banquet, in St. Louis, spoke as follows of General Grant:

An intimate acquaintance of many years enables me to do so. I knew General Grant long before this rebeilion began. We were both poor then, struggling for a livelihood. We had no interest in the rise and fall of stocks; we had no railroad shares nor corner lots, and money for to-morrow's market was often our chief subject of inquiry. I knew him when he hauled wood to St. Louis on the Gravois road, and later when, with impaired health, he sought the appointment to a county office, but the wise county court could not see his merits. They appointed in his stead another man long since forgotten.

Three weeks ago I had an opportunity to call on the General at his beautiful home on Georgetown Heights, and I declare to you now I can see no difference in the manners of the man now and when I first knew him. No fussy body-gunard on "Day horses," no obsequious orderlies, no white-aproned lackays followed him, and his three stars never get above the horizon except when duty requires them to appear.

In General Grant the nation has a military leader whom it need not fear to trust with power. He is modest and unassuming to a fault; of incorruptible integrity, and ardent love of country; lealous of the military power and obedient to the civil; devoted to present duty, whatever that duty may be; plain and simple in his taste and manners; not desiring, but studiously avoiding political popularity; a faithful and devoted husband, fond father, and affectionate son. He never forgot a friend or remembered an enemy. His great heart is free from that master passion of little souls—personal vindictiveness.

— A suffering traveller in the oil regions in timates that although "old wine needs no bush," it is certain that the Bush House in Titusville needs old wine. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The money market, notwithstanding the n this city and in New York to create an im good supply of funds can be obtained at seven per cent. The receipts of the railroad companies, so far from falling off since the re-bellion ended, continue to show a regular in-crease, and the fall trade throughout the country promises to be unusually active and profitable. The current year will add at least \$200,000,000 in gold valuation to our national wealth from products of the Southern States. This sum, being from sources closed to our commerce for four years, is important in strengthening our whole financial fabric by dditions of new active capital. Our comnerce has, therefore, more of the natural elenents of prosperity than it has had since 1860. There was a good demand for Government oans at the stock board yesterday, but prices, excepting for the 10-40s, were lower. The 1881s and the 5-20s each declined 1/2. The 10-40s sold at 90/2, and afterwards at 97—an advance of 1. The 7-30 notes were steady at 99%. State loans are steady at 90% for the 5s, and 92 for the couon 58. New city 68 sold at 90-a decline of 11 pon is. New city is sold at we-a decline of 11/2. There was nothing said in either the old or the municipals. In the share list we note a revived excitement for Reading, with an advance of 1/2, the closing sale being at about 53/2. Pennsylvania Railroad declined ½; Catawissa Railroad was steady at 25½; North Pennsylva nia Railroad sold at 24/4, and Norristown at 58. The following bids were made: 123 for Camden and Amboy; 29 for Little Schuylkill; 54/4 for Minehill; 63½ for Lehigh Valley; 12 for Catawissa common, and 25 for the preferred stock, and 44% for Northern Central. There were no sales of bank stocks at the Board, and the following were the only bids offered: 281/2 for Mechanics' Bank; 52 for Girard; 29 for Manufacturers'; 57 for City. Passenger railroad stocks are dull and inactive, no sales having taken place; 76 was bid for Second and Third, 31 for Service and this for Second and Third, 31 for Spruce and Pine, 62 for West Philadelphia, 17 for Arch, 10% for Race and Vine, 14 for Ridge Avenue, and 18 for Lombard and South. There was a slight movenent among the coal stocks, Big Mountain selling at 5, and Fulton 64; 2% was bid for Swatara, 4 for New Creek, and 54 for Hayleton. There were but few sales of company bonds Among them were Camden and Amboy mort gage 68 '89 at 88, North Pennsylvania 6s at 87.

payment of the State tax, provides that a penalty of five per cent. shall be added by the Auditor General "on all State taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of August, 1865, which shall be charged in the duplicate against each delinquent tax-payer in arrears on and after said day." Under the old law a deduction of five per cent. was allowed if the tax was paid on or before the 15th of September, but now penalty of five per cent, is added if the tax is not paid before the 1st of August.

The following is a statement of coal trans ported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal 427,249 ... 15. 963 Total tons..... Total tons..... 696,77 42,196 The shipments of coal by the Pennsylvania Coal Company for the week ending August 5 Ton: 7,084 0 288,044 1 .295,128 1 .144,056 1 .151,071 14

The Morris and Essex Railroad Companhave issued proposals for \$1,000,000, in sums of \$100, \$500, and \$1,000 each, redeemable in fifty years, with coupons payable in this city on the 1st of May and 1st of November. The proposed bonds are the balance of the \$3,500,000 oponds of the company issued under the first mortgage, and are now offered for the purpose of completing the extension of the road from Hackettstown, the present ferminus, to Philipsburg, opposite Easton, and for furnishing coal, freight, and passenger cars and engines.

The bonds issued by the Government to the Bacillos Estivated Communication traceirable. Pacific Rallroad Company are not receivable by the Treasury as a basis of national bank-note circulation at the same rate as the ordinary securities of the Government, but are taken at seventy instead of ninety cents per

The aggregate value of the exports, exclusive of specie, from the port of New York to foreign ports for the week ending August 8, The last weekly statement of the New York

city banks compares with the returns made a the corresponding time in 1864, as follows: Aug. 6, 1864 Aug. 5, 1865.

Loans . \$125,553,507 \$219,102,793

Specie . 21,159,618 19,400,380

Circulation 4,522,728 7,556,370

Deposits 155,279,263 178,247,674 The deviations are thus shown: The New Orleans cotton statement of the

27th ult. shows the following amount of re ccipts and shipments at that port since Sepember 1st. 1864, the comm commercial year:

.164,889 .116,429 On hand July 27, 1865 . . 48,40 The following is the Savannah .10,65 . 8,78

On hand August 1..... 1,86 The Chicago Tribune says: The Chicago Tribune says:

"The programme for the formal dedication of the new Chamber of Commerce in this city, which is to take place on the last Wednesday of this month, has not yet been announced. The Cleveland Board of Trade has accepted an invitation to be present, and delegations from similar organizations in other cities are expected to be present. A large sum has been subscribed to discharge the heavy expenses of the occasion, and the inaugural exercises are expected to be of the most imposing character."

Sales of Stocks, August 9. THE PUBLIC BOARD. 200 Swatara Falls.... 3 | 100 Wm Penn... 1 Norristown R.... 56 | 100 do...... SECOND CALL. AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS.

SECOND BOARD. SECOND BOARD.

5000 US 10-40s bd 1t cp 97 | 200 Maple Shade lots 71/4

5000 Cam & Am 6s 188 | 82 | 200 | do | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... SALES AT THE CLOSE.

western at 25%; Northwestern Freterica at 65%.

After the board the market was dull, but firm. Eric rose to 85; Reading closed at 106%; Michigan Southern at 60%; Illinois Central at 125%; Pittsburg at 70%; Northwestern at 29; Northwestern proferred at 63%; Rock Island at 108; New York Central at 32% 203%.

At the one o'clock call the market was strong—Eric at 85%; Michigan Southern, 66%.

Later, Eric sold at 80%.

Philadelphia Markets. August 9—Evening. There is very little export demand for Flour, and the market is firm but quiet at previous nuotations, with further sales of about 1,000 bbs, mostly family, in lots, at \$8.25@8.75 for old stock, and \$9@9.50 for fresh ground do, in-cluding 350 bbls City Mills on terms kept pri-vate; common and good superfine at \$6.50@ \$10@11 # bbl, as in quality. The receipts and stocks are light, and holders are not disposed to make concessions. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unchanged but quiet, and we hear of

Meal are unchanged but quiet, and we hear of no sales of either.

Grain.—The Wheat market is firmer, and more active, and holders generally are asking an advance of 5c \(\frac{1}{2} \) bu; sales comprise 8,000 bus, in lots, mostly reds, at 190@195c for new, and 195@200c for old; the latter for prime Western, including choice at 205@200c, and white at from \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c, and white at \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c, and \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c, and white at \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c, and \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c, which is better. \(\text{Ost} \) are unchanged, and worth \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c for new and \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c for old, the latter from store. \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c for \(\frac{2}{2} \) 100c f latter from store. Barley and Malt romain quiet.

Bark.—There is no change in Quercitron, and 1st No. 1 is firm at \$32.50 % ton; some holders ask more.

Cotton.—The market is quiet, and the sales limited at \$52.60 % ton; some holders ask more.

Cotton.—The market is quiet, and the sales limited at \$52.60 % to small business doing in Sugar and Coffee.

Provisions.—The market is very quiet, and the sales limited to the wants of the trade, who buy sparingly at the late advance.

Pernoleum continues dull at \$1231/26 for crude, \$1652c for refined in bond, and \$90/72c for free Oil.

Whisky is unsettled and lower, and 150 bbls Western sold at \$23c.

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

Flour.

\$1,018 bbls.

Corn.

\$1,800 bus.

Corn.

\$2,400 bus. New York Markets, August 9.

Canadian Flour is 5210c better; sales 300 bbls t \$4.5020.80 for common, and \$4.3020 for good o choice extra. Southern Flour is firmer; ales 450 bbls at \$7.7029 for common, and \$9.10 sales 450 bbls at \$7.70@9 for common, and \$1.10 @12.25 for fancy and extra.

Wheat is 1@20 better on Winter, and 3@5c for Spring; sales 50,000 bushels at \$1.53@1.39 for Spring; sales 50,000 bushels at \$1.53@1.39 for Spring; sales 50,000 bushels at \$1.53@1.39 for Number Red Western, \$1.50 for new Winter Red State, and \$1.40@1.45 for amber Michigan. Bye is 4011. Barley is quiet.

Barley Malt is dull, Oats are firmer at 61@ (2c for Western. The Corn market is steady; sales \$3,000 bushels at 87c for unsound and 88c for sound, mixed Western.

-Provisions.—The Pork market is dull and lower; sales 3,500 bbls at \$3.50@81 for new mess; \$20@23.50 for "82.4 do; \$24.21.50 for prime, and \$27.627.50 for prime mess. The Beef market is steady; sales 600 bbls at about previous prices.

MARINE INTELLIGI PORT OF PHILADELPHIA BUN RISHS....... 5 14 | SUN SETS Arrived. sciif Kappahannock, Russe Baltimore, with coal to captai Schr Ceres, Trefethen, from ballast to W Hunter, Jr. & Co. Schr Helen, Kearns, from ballast to Blakiston, Graff, & t Schr Ocean Wave, Foster, fro ballast to L Audenreid & Co. Schr Pequonneck, Barnes, c Schr Rappahar

Steamer Monitor, Jones York, with mose to W M Is Cleared.
Ship Columbia (Norw), Jewell Bark Gen W T Sherman, Wels Bark Dency, Smith, Bloston, Schr Ocean Wave, Foster, Sal, Schr Mary H Stockham (new), Schr Mary H Stockham (1994).

buryport.

Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, it Schr Caroline Hall, Doughty, it Schr Ceres, Trefethen, Bover, Schr Helen, Kearns, Norfolk, Schr Aid, Ireland, Salisbury, Schr Problem, Tyler, Wassing Schr G S Repplier, Miller, Wassen Diamond, Keene, Washington, Keene, Washington, Remedy, Schr Badabedor, Kennedy, Schr Badabedor, Kennedy, Schr American Engle, McFarls Schr American Engle, McFarls Schr Mary Ann Grier, Bossal Stewart American Engle, McFarls Schr Mary Ann Grier, Bossal Stewart Anthresite (1998).

Memoranda Ship Stadacona, Stewart, hence N B, Sth inst.
Bark Westward Ho, Williams, fr with rice, at New York 8th inst.
Brig Marco Polo, Roberts, her Johns, P B, 22d ult, to return. Joing, P. R. 22d ult, to return.
Brig Nignette, Rich, hence at
Brig Edward Thompson (Br.
Sailed from Matanzas Jist ult.
Brig J W Harris (Br.), Curtis,
sailed from Matanzas Jist ult.
Schr N B Borden, Eldridge, ft
this port, at New York Stit ult.
Schrs J A Maloy, Brown, like
English; L A May, Baker, at
Davis, hence at Boston for hist.
Schr Fanny Elder, Shea, eleat
4th inst for this port.
Schr John Crockford, Jones,
6th inst from Delaware City,
Schr Warren, Hammond, sai
River 7th inst for this port.
Schr C R Viokery, Babbitl, he
ton, passed up Fall River 7th ins
Schr Emeline C Johnson, Gu
Boston 6th inst for this port.
Schr Chilo, Wood, sailed from
ult for this port—(another re
Boston). nlt for this port—(another repu Boston). Steamer Tonawanda, recently from Government by Isaac Emer C H Chase, Capt Chas Merrill, C vey, and others, of Portland, an Thursday from Portsmouth, N I built at Philadelphia, in 1823, for massenger steamer.

CITY ITEMS THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE improved Pattern Shirt," mad Arrison, at the old stand, Nos, 1 nanner, and warranted to give His stock of Gentlemen's Furni cannot be surpassed. Prices me VISITORS TO THE SEA-SHORE Sh

hemselves with Bathing Dress John C. A. Nos. 1 and 3 North Si THE "CHINESE SUN HAT," 3016 CARY, 725 Chestuut street, is re able to every lady about lear Their entire stock of Straw and THE "COTERIE BLANCHE."-The at Cape May was a distinguished costumes were rich, fantastical, and "all went merry as a marria our liking the gentlemen who elegant appearance were those itizen's suits from the Brown Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, No Chestnut street, above Sixth, G tinguished them, and comfort were consulted at the same time MUSHROOM PERFUMES,-Of the

ferior perfumes got up to compe lon's "Night-Blooming Cereus," s the memory remains. They are gotten, while the sales of that m all fragrance constantly increas W. HENRY PATTEN'S Wester Chestnut street. THE EIGHTH WONDER OF THE their toilet-mirrors, and gent

white incisors flashithrough the taches, wonder how the benig twenty years ago got along with eautifying, breath-perfuming aus-tuths3t NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS and portion of rent applied to the Also, new and elegant piano ating terms. jy14-2m

ARRIVALS AT THE HO

Geo J Plaisted, Boston
James Milliken
M E McDowell & la
Hohn Hays & la, Carlisle
G W M Crook, Battimore
A Boseus, Baltimore
W Linton, Washington
John W Manning, Wash
A shford, Washington
John Walker ohn C Rogers & wf, NO

W Caldwell
Yenqua, Pittsburg
S R J Ross, Harrisburg
Ster Ross, Harrisburg
S Green, Ohlo
Obrsey, Ohlo
J Lombard, Chicago
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