FROM VICKSBURG.

Grape-Vine Telegrams—Gen. Banks's Visit—Flag of Truce—No Guerrillas on the Mississippi—Fast Day—Religious Revival in Bragg's Army.

From Our Special Correspondent.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Aug. 8, 1863.

NEWS BY GRAPE-VINE TELEGRAPH.

A grape-vine telegraph for the transmission of Rebel comforting rumors, is an institution speedily established after the occupation of any town or city in Secessia by the Union forces. St. Louis, New-Orleans, Memphis, and Vicksburg can no more do without this institution than they can entirely dispense with whisky shops. There is a kind of exhilaration or intoxication consequent upon the swallowing of the absurdities which the institution dispenses; and the contradictions which authentic intelligence showers upon the grape-telegrams, have no greater effect in producing a want of confidence in subsequent lies, than has the headache in creating a disgust for the fiery potations to which it may be attributed.

This telegraph line is in full operation here at Vicksburg now. We have dispatches by it this morning which are truly startling. England, France, and Russia have certainly recognized the Southern Confederacy, and the French Emperor has unquestionably ordered his army in Mexico to Texas, then to make a junction with Kirby Smith and Gen Price, and to operate with them in driving Gens. Grant and Banks from the South-West. Already the French troops are preparing to evacuate Mexico and to carry out the order. Joe Johnston is assembling an immense host in the East. He is at Enterprise, on the Chunky River. Hardee is en route with the whole or the greater part of Bragg's army to join him. Bragg, with an insignificant command, is to stop a while at Atlanta. Rosecrans will be left to work his will for a while, but it is fondly believed he will not discover the grand attempt at concentration going on under his nose, and will remain stationary for several months longer. Gen. Magruder is also, by some inexplainable process, to cross his army and join Johnston. The Richmond Government have determined upon arming the negroes. Five hundred thousand men are to be added to the Rebel army in this way.

It is thus these telegrams read, when "whittled down to a point." They are somewhat vague, and uncertain in expression, owing to the defective media through which they are transmitted and to breaks in the line at various points. They are also beclouded by inferences and conjectures of the narrators. But still you can verify the above as the substantial points of the morning's news by taking the trouble to talk half an hour with any native hereabout. Incredible as it seems, there are hundreds of them who believe these varacities. To-morrow they may be convinced of their falsity, but then they will have other comfort-giving delusions to fall back upon. Long practice in telling and believing lies has at length brought them to such a condition that they are ready to place implicit faith in anything which accords with their wishes, however preposterous it may be, and they can with equal ease ignore facts of which they have ocular demonstration.

I think the grape-vine telegraph is perhaps correct in locating Johnston on the Chunkey. Enterprise is a small place where the Mobile and Ohio Railroad crosses the Chunkey, is south of Meridian, and about 70 miles east of Jackson. Johnston there is within supporting distance of Mobile. The statement of his whereabout comes from small cavalry squads hovering in the vicinity of Jackson, and I credit it because there is no reason why he shouldn't be there as well as any place else.

GEN. BANKS'S VISIT.

Speculative people—a class largely represented in this as in every other army—have a fine field for the exercise of their talents afforded by the visit of Gen. Banks and staff to Gen. Grant, at this place. They have planned campaigns and great events, and then discredited their speculations by asserting that Gen. Banks had no other object than simple rest and recreation. A ride up the great river so long blockaded by hostile cannon, and a friendly conversation between the two men who have been the chief directors of the operations resulting in breaking up that blockade, are things of sufficient moment to account for this conference. As to anything beyond, I must modestly confess entire ignorance, while I esteem myself quite as well-informed about the matter as any other outsider. Gens. Grant and Banks are not in the habit of proclaiming their plans and ideas upon the street corners.

FLAG OF TRUCE.

A flag of truce came in to Gen. Sherman on the Big Black this morning. The object was said to be to ascertain definitely the fate of a Rebel officer who was heretofore reported as killed in the Chickasaw Bayou fight, but whom the Rebels had learned from other sources to be now a prisoner in our hands. The officers bringing the flag give us no news of any interest. They say that as they passed through the country they were begged by the people to stay away, for fear their presence would bring with it further devastation at the hands of the Union forces.

GUERRILLAS.

We have this morning arrivals from Memphis and New-Orleans, but no news of special interest from any point on the river. The guerrillas seem to have retired from the river to Summer quarters. Beyond an insignificant attempt at cattle stealing in the neighborhood of Natchez, which was promptly checked by Gen. Ransom, then commanding at that point, we have heard nothing of those gentry of late. They never have done us much damage—never were even dangerous—but they were annoying, and the hope that they have desisted from their practices gives us a small measure of comfort.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

The day set apart by President Lincoln for Thanksgiving was, with qualifications be it said, observed here. But we fasted then as we do on almost every other day. There was some prayer in our churches also. We prayed for rain, and for something palatable to eat. There was an announcement of religious services in one of the city churches. I have not heard of anybody attending, although I have made inquiry. I am afraid that the soldiers of this army are not devout enough to unite very heartily in their ascriptions of praise and thanksgiving to God for their recent victories. They are more like the man who said that Gen. Jackson, *with very little assistance from Divine Providence*, had succeeded in whipping the British at New-Orleans.

By the way, our chaplains are resigning and going home in large numbers. There is scarcely one regiment in ten that can boast an officer of this grade. Whether this is because the recent hard campaign has used up the clerical gentlemen, because the yellow-fever season is approaching, or because the labors of chaplains are esteemed non-essential and unprofitable, I cannot say. I only speak to the fact. Every such resignation is recommended for acceptance, and there is no class of men who have such facilities for getting out of the army. We heard the other day (via grape-vine telegraph of course) of a great religious revival going on in Bragg's army. There has been no such awakening in this army, however, and I see but little prospect for anything of the kind in the future. One that would increase discipline, and restore our men to a proper appreciation of the means *et teuus* principle, concerning which there is a sad obliquity at present, is greatly needed.

VOCATIVE.

LATE SOUTHERN NEWS.

From The Macon Telegraph.

LIST OF EXEMPTS IN THE STATE OF GEORGIA.

Regular clergymen	2,034
Regular teachers	1,110
Common school teachers	2,000
Editors, about	250
Foremen of the press	250
Druggists, about	300
Physicians	1,000
Lawyers, at least	2,000
Government Agents	2,000
Judges of the Superior Courts	130
Judges of the Inferior Courts	650
Clerks of the Superior Courts	130
Clerks of the Inferior Courts	130
Sheriffs	130
Justices of the Peace	1,040
Bailiffs, at least	320
Hands employed in the industrial establishments	14,000
Total	27,310

The above list of exempts in the State of Georgia is exclusive of the vast number of able-bodied men who screen themselves from service as Governor's aids, agents, conductors and guards on railroads, and the long list of postmasters, mail contractors and overseers throughout the State, which no doubt will add to the above list twenty thousand men, thus making the sum total of exempts 47,465 in the State. Now multiply this by the number of States in the Confederacy, and we have a number approximating 500,000 men, the most of whom are able-bodied.

From this stand-point may be seen the folly of an imbecile Congress who vainly sought to secure a National existence without the necessary sacrifice. If, Sir, we would gain an independence, the law-making power must first do its whole duty. The proper authorities should purge every department and office of every able-bodied man, and all their places should be filled by the aged, the infirm, and the honorably discharged soldier.

Why appoint able-bodied young men to guard the ladies' car, or to act as quartermasters, or to act as Government officials in any department, while thousands of maimed patriots walk the streets of every town in search of business by which they may make an honest living? Such men as they travel the country, are daily insulted by young men who have been appointed as conscript officers, who readily thrust them from a car or demand of them a pass.

And why should the able-bodied men among those 3,000 teachers be exempt, while the country is teeming with the aged and infirm men and wounded patriots, who have greater attainments, greater experience, more sense and less vanity, beside a host of soldiers' wives and daughters, who are equally as equally competent as teachers as those who skulk behind the exemption bill to avoid the discharge of a patriot's duty? Nor, Sir, would I allow that clerical clique to shield the able-bodied youth among those 2,000 clergymen from public notice and the patriot's contempt.

If such would merit the confidence of the people, they should not wait the repeal of the exemption law, but voluntarily come out from behind that flimsy shield from Yankee bullets, and shoulder their muskets and fight for religious liberty, that they and their posterity may enjoy it in the future. Let them, for the present, leave the sacred desk to be occupied by the aged and venerable fathers in Israel.

It is more pleasing and far more chastening to listen to the trembling accents of an aged minister as it ascends to the Throne of Grace, in this hour of gloom, than to have our ears pierced by the thundering bombast of a youthful exempt. It is far more becoming in them to see them kneeling in silent prayer in the soldier's tent than to see them pompously ascend the sacred desk to make loud prayers for success in battle, and make war speeches to a panel of women and children whose protectors are on the field of battle, with their limbs torn and their bodies mangled by the implements of war.

Of the druggists, physicians, lawyers, judges, sheriffs, and bailiffs, it is sufficient to say that, like the locusts and lice of Egypt, they cover the whole land and consume all that is before them, and produce nothing. Indeed, the majority of them are without business, and can only make a living by extravagant prices for drugs, or by increasing professional fees at least 100 per cent. In a word, the services of the able-bodied and young among them could be advantageously dispensed with at home while they are wanted in the army, and should be put there before it is too late.

WHAT ARE WE DOING?

It is a matter of surprise that there is so little zeal manifested in this city and the surrounding country in making preparations for our own immediate defense, and especially by those who have the most at stake.

To be sure, we have frequently met and passed very patriotic and self-sacrificing resolutions, but where are the fruits of them?

The army has not been increased, and we are to-day as defenseless as we were before any meeting was called.

Have we lost our spirit, or did the valiant young men and old who volunteered at the beginning of this unholy war take all the honor, chivalry and manhood with them?

Neither speeches, resolutions, nor unending talk can do us any good without action. What we must have is a thorough organization; and every man capable of bearing arms should join it. There are now a few companies here half filled up, or perhaps with a full quota of names, but who do not muster more than a respectable sized squad, while there should be in this city at least a regiment, and they should turn out at every drill.

If our soldiers can devote their whole time to the service, we certainly ought to spare a few hours of each week in preparing to defend our own homes.

Montgomery is one of the wealthiest cities in the Confederacy in proportion to the number of inhabitants, and it certainly seems to be the most defenseless.

[Montgomery Advertiser.

GROWLS AT THE RALEIGH STANDARD.

From The Savannah Republican.

MR. EDITOR: I do not like *The Raleigh Standard*, nor have I ever seen a copy of that sheet, but from an article in your paper I see its editor advocates submission.

Can it be possible, Sir, that the good people of Raleigh will tolerate such sentiments in their midst? Will they continue to permit such a truckling coward to edit a paper in their city? I cannot believe it. They will vindicate their own sentiments, and force this poor creature, who deserves not the name of man, to seek a home among those dear Yankees whose slave he is so anxious to become.

Such a fellow is scarcely worthy our indignation, but he should not be permitted to insult the brave people of our Confederacy by such articles. It is scarcely to be supposed that a man of *his* stamina will be able to do much harm, but our late reverses have developed other trembling, weak-kneed fellows, who have not shouldered their muskets to defend their homes; who, together with this brave editor, are ready to fall down on their knees and beg mercy of their masters, the Yankees.

Such cowards, Sir, were born slaves, and do not deserve that brave and true men should toil and sweat and bleed to protect them from such a doom.

So much for the submissionists. Now a word to the reconstructionists; and let me tell you, Mr. Editor, that I do not consider them a whit better. He who advocates reconstruction advocates submission, and he knows it; but he thinks the word reconstruction is less objectionable than submission, and he does not think the people are quite ready for that word yet.

But let us see who advocates reconstruction and submission. It is men who are staying at home, and have not drawn their swords in defense of their country. What better could be expected from such? A man that will see his country, his home, invaded, and not take up arms to defend it, is by nature a slave, and is only prevented from being one by better men fighting his battles and standing between him and his masters.

Alas! for my country, that there are so many such. There are enough men at home in the Confederacy to make such an army as would end this war in six months. The streets of Macon and every other town in the Confederacy are filled with these fellows, who are enjoying their ease, while their betters are standing awake that they may sleep in safety, and fasting that they may be full. It makes my heart sicken to think of them; and when I get in their presence I can hardly contain my indignation. Let his exemption be ever so well indorsed, posterity will hold him accountable. All appeal to the patriotism of these people would be useless, for they have none; an appeal to their pride would be useless, for they have none.

There is but one thing that can reach them, that is the strong arm of the law, and I am amazed that our Government has wanted on them so long. But, notwithstanding all these things, I will never believe but that the noble blood that has been poured the altar of patriotism, will prove an acceptable sacrifice to God, and that its reward will be victory. If ten righteous men could have been found, even guilty Sodom would have been saved, and surely the thousands of noble lives that have been so freely given to our glorious cause, will not prove a useless sacrifice.

THE ONLY COURSE TO PURSUE.

The *Knoxville Register* says that there are some Lincolnites among the residents of that place. They should at once be arrested and sent beyond our lines. The same course should be pursued everywhere. We have no use for such persons. While they are permitted to remain among us, Lincoln will have a plenty of spies and informers. It is no use to cherish and treat kindly vipers that will bite us if they have an opportunity. Those parties suspected of Lincolnism should have been driven from our midst long ago. It is not too late to take action now.

It is but a simple act of justice to ourselves to pursue such a course, and in justice to ourselves we ought to pursue it. No sane man should for a moment allow a cut-throat and a robber to be at large if he knew it. Why then allow Lincolnites to reside unmolested at the South, watching, as they are, to do us harm whenever a chance offers? No man who is known to favor Lincolnism in the least should be allowed to remain unmolested at the South.

GOVERNOR AIKEN, OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AN ARDENT REBEL.

The *Examiner* says:—"the Yankee papers publish a report emanating from that repository of liars, Parson Brownlow, that ex-Governor Aiken, of South Carolina, is held a prisoner by the Confederate Government in Richmond. The report is hardly worth the ink and paper required to brand it, but it is, perhaps, necessary to say that the report has as much truth in it as most of the reports concerning affairs in the South published at the North. Governor Aiken is at his home, doing much for the Southern cause as any one man in the Confederacy.

PRICE OF NEGROES IN GEORGIA.

The *Savannah Republican* of the 5th says:

But little property was offered for sale at the Court-House yesterday; but such as was brought high prices, as will be seen from the annexed particulars:

Messrs. Sadler & Revans sold one negro girl, aged 18 years, at $2,315; one aged negro woman, $335.

T. J. Walsh sold the following negroes:

Negro boy, aged 10 years, $2,325.
Negro girl, aged 18 years, $2,475.
Negro man, aged 45, years, $1,850.
Negro woman, $870.
Negro woman, aged 23 years, and child 5 years old, $3,050.
Negro man, aged 28 years, $2,500.

Messrs. La Roche & Bell sold 100 shares of the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad stock at $202 to $212 50.

George W. Wylly sold Central Railroad stock at $159 per share.

Macon and Western Railroad stock at $217 50.
Savannah, Albany and Gulf Railroad stock at $202@$213.
Bank of Commerce stock at $300@$330.
Planters' Bank stock at $331.

Half lot and improvement, No. 11 Elbert Ward, estate of Jas. Quantock, deceased, $13,100.

A woman, a child two years old, and an infant, sold for $3,450.

A boy, 21 years old, with the loss of a eye, brought $2,100.

GENERAL LEE.

The story circulating in the streets on Monday, we presume had no better foundation than the following paragraph. We give it not the slightest credence:

Hemmes, of The Mercury, says that it is everywhere reported that Gen. Lee has resigned, in consequence of a sour letter from the President. His resignation is not believed, though where there is so much smoke, Hemmes thinks there must be some fire.

It is to be hoped that in the recent reverses that have attended our arms we may be spared the loss of one who has stood a safe and secure barrier between us and the enemy.

NOTICE TO SALT CLAIMANTS.

All persons in Macon entitled to draw salt, under the provision for the supply of soldiers' families, are hereby notified to come forward immediately and register their names, as the rule will be—"first come, first served."

H. H. HOWARD.

The Daily News and Our Soldiers.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: *The Daily News* of this morning has the following characteristic paragraph:

"A great deal of bad feeling has been engendered among the people by the military display of the 37th and 20th Massachusetts Regiments, who are encamped on Washington Parade Ground."

All who read *The News* know that that sheet, by innuendo and otherwise, attempts to cast odium upon our brave soldiers, and array the people against them. Has it come to this, that the self-sacrificing and patriotic veterans in the service of the Republic, who have come here to preserve peace and order—and even the very city itself—cannot go through their ordinary drill without engendering "bad feeling" among "the people"? But the statement is a libel and an untruth. The presence of the military is a cause of joy and satisfaction to the people, and is objected to only by the cowed rioters and their Copperhead allies. As regards the facts of the case, the writer was present when the 37th Massachusetts were going through drill on the Parade Ground on Wednesday evening. There were many spectators, a fair proportion being ladies, and the highest encomiums were bestowed—which were richly deserved—on the appearance and movements of the corps. Certainly if the regiment in question is a sample of the Army of the Potomac, then that army must be the finest body of men the world ever saw.

In this connection I would suggest that before this body of 20,000 or 30,000 troops stationed in and around the city return to their accustomed field of action, there shall be a grand review of them collectively, say at the Central Park, or some point easy of access from the city. No doubt *The News* would raise its Coppery head and hiss; but the review, beside being the grandest spectacle ever witnessed in this metropolis, would intensify patriotic ardor in every heart, and also pride in and gratitude toward the defenders of our country and the assailants of its foes.

A CITIZEN.

New-York, Aug. 21, 1863.

FOUND DEAD.—A man named R. C. Williams, residing at No. 8 North Moore street, was found dead in his bed on Sunday morning.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS—Aug. 22.—Before Justice WHITE.

DISCHARGES.

Peter Kiernan, a minor, by Thomas Madden, his guardian, agt. John Donnelly.—The attachment, and levy under it, must be set aside, without costs, upon the defendant stipulating not to take any proceedings against the Sheriff or the plaintiff on account of the levy upon his property, or the issuing of the attachment.

Christina Bischner agt. Andrew Bischner.—Report confirmed, and decree of divorce granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—AUG. 22.—Before Justice PECKHAM.

THE HACKLEY CONTRACTORS AGAIN IN COURT.

A motion was made for an attachment against Samuel Donaldson, the assignee of a large part of the "Hackley contract," for alleged violations of the injunction granted on the 24 day of June last, at suit of Charles Devlin. The motion was made by Wm. H. Ingersoll, and opposed by Elisha T. Capron, and it was granted by Judge Peckham, returnable Aug. 28.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE—Aug. 22.—Before Commissioner OSBORN.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

Mr. B. V. Smith, one of the U. S. Provost-Marshals for Schenectady County, was brought before Commissioner Osborn this morning, charged with inducing soldiers under his charge to desert. After the examination of one witness the Commissioner dismissed the charge as unfounded.

Markets—CAREFULLY REPORTED FOR THE N. Y. TRIBUNE.
SATURDAY, Aug. 22, 1863.

ASHES—Pots are firm but quiet at $7. Pearls are in fair request at $8.

COFFEE—Rio continues in good demand and the market is quite firm; sales of 2,000 bags per Mount Vernon at 2½c., less 2½ per cent off for cash; sales also of 150 bags Rio at 27½c., cash. Other descriptions are firm and in moderate request; sales of 432 bags Santos, part at 26@28c.; 367 do. Maracaibo at 28½@29c.; all do. Costa Rica at 30c.; 400 mats Java at 30c., less a discount for cash; 15 bags St. Domingo at 24½c., cash, and 2,555 do. Maracaibo on private terms, supposed at 28c.

COTTON—The market continues dull, and prices are slightly lower. Sales of 506 bales at 60c. for Middlings. The present quietly and depression may be attributed to the decline in gold and the success of the Union armies operating throughout the South and South-West. The loyal people throughout the North now await anxiously the operations of the army and navy before Charleston, and believe that that city is doomed at an early day to surrender or abide the consequences of being laid in ashes. Should this first and last hotbed of Secession fall under the sway of the Federal Government, soon a rapid decline in gold and exchange will most undoubtedly occur, and as a natural consequence a depressing general panic will seize almost all other commodities in turn. The fate of the Rebellion will then be sealed, and the loyal masses of the South will be more willing to acknowledge the sway of Federal power, and return once more to their allegiance to the Union and the flag that was once their boast, their pride, and their glory. With this return of allegiance of the South and its citizens will come the desire to trade once more with the North, and hence we may expect increased supplies of cotton, now that the River Mississippi is open to commerce, and that commerce is protected by the strong arm of national power. Hence we may expect increased supplies of Cotton. The extravagant prices prevalent here will invite shipments, and with increased shipments we may expect lower prices. This is what causes the present stagnation in the market. Manufacturers only buy according to their absolute wants, and there is no bright prospect to speculate in the article; on the contrary, those who have heretofore speculated and hold supplies are now somewhat restless, lest their brightest hopes and fancied realizations may become Destroyed by the return of the whole South to its former allegiance. Under these considerations is it any wonder the market looks animation and partakes of depression?

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for Western and State Flour is not so active, and old is again lower and without much change, and is not plenty. Trade brands are very slow sale and are irregular; sales of 11,700 bbls. at $4 45@$4 65 for Superfine State; $4 65@$5 for Extra State; $5 00@$5 45 for fancy do.; $4 55@$4 60 for low grades of Western extras; $5 20@$5 50 for shipping Ohio; $5 00@$7 40 for trade brands, and $5 00@$7 40 for St. Louis extras. Canadian Flour is heavy but not lower; the supply is light; sales of 250 bbls. at $4 70@$5 for the low grades of Extra, and $5 05@$7 for trade and family extras. Southern Flour is dull and inactive. The demand is principally for New, which is not plenty; sales of 470 bbls. at $5 20@$6 45 for Superfine Country and Baltimore brands, and $6 50@$8 25 for Trade. Rye Flour is in good demand; sales of 250 bbls. at $4 90@$5 25. Corn Meal is inactive but steady at $4 20 for Atlantic Mills, and $4 40 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is quiet. Really prime is wanted to complete cargoes, and if here would doubtless command good prices. That offered is poor, and slow of sale, at a decline of 2@3c. per bush. The demand is chiefly confined to shippers. The sales are 7,000 bush. White Michigan at $1 33; 1,000 White Ohio at $1 30, in store; 13,200 bush. Amber Western at $1 24@$1 28; 16,400 bush. Red Western at $1 13@$1 22; 7,000 bush. inferior Red Illinois at $1 10; 12,000 bush. Amber Spring at $1 18@$1 27; 26,200 bush. Milwaukee Club, inferior to fair, at 83c@$1 05; 13,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 77c@$1 03. Rye is quiet at 90@93c. for Western and State. Oats are lower and dull at 40@52c. for Canadian; 41@44c. for Western, and 51@53c. for State. Corn is better with limited supply; the demand is for the home trade. Sales of 67,000 bush. at 69@69½c. for Eastern mixed; 70c. for shipping do.; 74@75c. for White Western, and 74@75c. for Yellow do.

HOPS are in moderate request, at 12 to 26c. for common to choice selections; sales of 150 bales good to prime, at 16@18c. The following circular, just issued by Mr. A. C. Smith, jr., will be of some interest to our readers: "As the time has arrived when it must be interesting to the Hop Growers to know definitely the prospects of the growing crop, I take the liberty of making a few suggestions as well as stating a few facts as regards the position of the Hop Crop abroad. In England, the highest estimate of yield is 150,000 bales, against an annual consumption of 200,000 bales. In Germany and Belgium, the crops will inevitably be less than their own requirements, so that England particularly must rely upon this country for very large quantities to meet her deficiency. Having recently returned from that country, I am, perhaps, better enabled to give you trustworthy information than can be obtained through any other source. The quantity of American Hops of 1862 shipped there during the season has reached the enormous amount of 70,000 bales; according to my last advices, there were but some 6,000 bales unsold, more than two-thirds of which are of very poor quality. The prejudice that existed against our hops in that country has in a great measure been removed, and as there is now no revenue duty on foreign hops, I am satisfied we can successfully, with proper care and attention, compete with them in the production of that article. I would, therefore, urge upon you the necessity of picking more carefully and drying the hops in such a manner as to give them a full green color, and letting them lie a sufficient length of time to let all heat and steam pass off, thus rendering them safer to ship and retain the fine properties they naturally possess."

HEMP—Manilla is more active, and higher under the foreign news; sales of 4,000 bales at 16½c., and 2,000 bales dis. at 16½c. cash. Other descriptions are also in improved request; sales of 100 bales Jute at $105 ⅌ ton cash; 200 do. Sisal, and 210 do. Dressed American, on private terms.

HAY—The market is quite firm, and a good shipping demand prevails; sales of 1,750 bales River, at $1 ⅌ 100 lbs., but retail lots command more money.

LIME has been in better request; sales of 1,000 bbls. Common Rockland, at 85c., cash, and 1,000 do. Glens Falls Lump, at 95c., 3 mos.

LEAD—Foreign Pig remains dull and nominal, at $7 25@$7 374, but Galena is in fair request, with sales to the extent of some 1,000 pigs, at $7 37½@$7 40, cash. Bar is steady, at 9c., and Sheet and Pipe, at 9½c., cash.

MOLASSES is in a better request, and the market is firm; sales of 325 bbls. New Orleans at 47@50c., mainly at 47@48c., and 7 bbls. Cuba Muscovado at 42c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine is steady and in limited request at $2 75@$2 82½ ⅌ gallon. Crude is neglected and nominal at $2 25 ⅌ 280 lb. Rosins are scarce, and prices are most decidedly higher, owing to the prohibition of shipments from Newbern. We now quote: Common, Strained, and No. 2, at $2 50@$2 62½ ⅌ 280 lb., and No. 1 at $2 75@$3. Tow is dull and nearly at $9 for Archangel, and $7@$7 25 for Newbern. Pitch is under at $2 70 ⅌ bbl.

OILS generally remain quiet. Sales of 500 bbls. prime Crude Whale, in Boston, at 38c.; 8,000 gallons No. Winter Lard Oil at 86c.; 6,000 do. Spring do. at 82½@83c.; 4,000 gallons distilled city red at 46c.; 10,000 do. unpolished do. at 72c. 74c. Olive Oil is quite active; sales of 1,000 gallons at $1 75; 50 cases at $6 50 for two dozen pints, and 2,500 do. to arrive, quarts and pints, on private terms. Other descriptions are inactive, except Petroleum, which continues in speculative demand at advancing rates. But it would be well for the public generally to understand that this business is now being prosecuted on the plan of news "swapping jackets." There is no good cause why this article should be singled out among all others to advance when all other commodities are depressed, in sympathy with gold and exchange. The wells continue to send forth an abundance; the markets are liberally supplied here and overstocked in Europe, so much so as to find it difficult to obtain store room, and prices there are considerably lower than here. The legitimate home demand is light, owing to the high prices prevalent, and the export demand, as a matter of course is checked under the depression in exchange, and the probability of a panic in the market so soon as the stronghold of Secession falls a prey to the Union forces now before Charleston, as fall it must. These are strong causes operating for a decline almost against everything but Refined Petroleum, which is being carried to a fictitious price, that sooner or later will result in a panic, and in serious losses to many who now seem too wise or too imbecile to heed counsel. The article is now really from 75 to 100 ⅌ cent above its legitimate value, and if we continue to quote it or give sales, we only do so as a matter of passing events, not indorsing what transpires as mercantile transactions founded on a healthy basis. The sales are 150 bbls. Refined on the spot at 56c. in bond, but most holders are now indifferent sellers short of 58c., and this price has been offered and refused for a considerable quantity; 500 bbls. do., buyer's option, October delivery, at 62½c.; 2,000 do., deliverable also in October, buyer's option, at 63c.; 500 do. yellow straw color, on the spot, at 65c., free; 250 do. light straw to white color at 67c. on the spot for free; 500 do., deliverable in October at 70c for free. Crude is firm at 30c. on the spot, and 35c. for September and October delivery.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is quiet but firm; sales of 650 bbls. at $11 62½@$11 75 for Old Mess; $13 62½ for New Mess, and $10 62½@$10 75 for New Prime. Beef is in good request and quite firm; sales of 150 bbls. at $10 50@$13 25 for Plain Mess, and $14@$15 for extra do. Tierce Beef and Beef Hams are scarce, and prices nominal. Cut Meats are scarce and firmer; sales of 50 pkgs. at 5½@5¾c. for good to choice Shoulders. Bacon is inactive, the stock is small, and prices are firm at 7½c. for short clear Middles. Lard is dull yet firm; sales of 600 bbls. at 9½@10½c. for fair to prime, and 10½c. for choice qualities.

RICE.—Rangoon continues rather dull, and the market is heavy at 74@75c. East India has been in better request, with sales of some 2,000 bags on terms not made public. We quote: Dressed at 6½@7½c.

SALT is still in limited request, and prices are lower, if we except Turks' Island, which is steady and in fair request, with sales of 6,000 bush., at 42@43c. Liverpool Fine has declined to $2 25, with sales of 649 sacks Worthington's, supposed at even a lower rate. We quote Liverpool Ground, at $1 42½@$1 45, and Ashton's Fine, at $2 60.

SKINS—Mexican Goat have been in active request at slightly enhanced rates, and with a reduced stock the market closes firm; sales of some 45,000 Tampico, 210@270 lb average, at from 55 to 60c.; 35,000 Matamoras, 200@240 lb average, at 52½@53½c.; and 45,300 Vera Cruz, 190@230 lb average, at from 35 to 36c., cash. Deer are in light supply and in good request at advancing rates; sales of 5,000 lb San Juan and Honduras at 75@80c., cash; 1,000 do. Rio Janeiro, 300 do. Campeachy and 300 do. Sisal on private terms.

SUGARS—Raw are firm and in good request; sales of 1,452 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 10@11½c., including a few Porto Rico at 12c., and 150 boxes Havana on private terms.

SEEDS—The market for Clover Seed is quiet but steady at 8@9c. Timothy Seed is firm at $2 12½@$2 50 ⅌ bush. Rough Flax Seed is dull at $2 40 ⅌ bush.

TALLOW—The market is quiet and closes heavy; sales of 20,000 lb City at 10½c., cash.

WHISKY—The market is quiet and heavy; sales of 260 bbls. Western at 45½c.

WHALEBONE is in moderate request; sales of 1,000 lb Polar, at New-Bedford, at 65c., cash, and 1,000 do. Arctic, on the spot, on private terms.

Live Stock on the N. Y. and Erie Railroad.

SATURDAY, Aug. 22.—Stock transported last week: 135 cars Cattle, 19 cars Hogs, 12 cars Sheep, 7 cars Horses. Total, 174 cars.

Receipts of Produce.

AUG. 22.—10,219 bbls. Flour; 196 bbls. Corn Meal; 291 bags Corn Meal, 343 bbls. Whisky, 48,111 bush. Wheat, 16,000 bush. Oats, 40,400 do. Corn, 10,491 do. Malt, 274 pkgs. Ashes, 300 pkgs. Provisions, 2,850 pkgs. Petroleum, 321 pkgs. Butter, 2,968 pkgs. Oil Cake.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Glasgow, for Liverpool—Mrs. and Miss Weir-Auld and servant, Mrs. A. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. Strong, D. Dayman, child and nurse, Miss Swainson, Mrs. and Miss Atwood, George O'Brien, M. Looby, G. Meiggs, Samuel Doty, Geo. Mercer, Lord Cavendish, W. W. Murphey, Mr. Stern, John Miller, New-York, W. H. Nash, J. T. Howard, John McCleary, Richard Hall, Mr. Harris, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Georgia, for New-Orleans—Valentine Fisk, M. Mosher, G. Saleebin, S. Soleebin, Isaac Fodder, Mrs. Mary Gifford, Thomas Herring and wife, John Rignelot, Chas. Wagner, Mrs. Emily Robinson and son, Mrs. Lodge and two children, Mary Stewart, Emily Lodge, A. Lechande, S. Migel, P. S. Hewett, W. H. Higgins, James Murphy, Capt. J. B. Nell, Samuel Atkins, A. C. Wilbur, C. Lanare, Moses, Isaac Israel, Mme. May Israel, J. Reinhard and lady, D. W. Eames, jr., F. E. Mathiet, Mrs. S. Frank, James Frank, D. W. Eames and wife, Mrs. J. Blunt, James Dillon, Mrs. M. Simon, Mrs. C. Rice, John Thomas, Mrs. M. L. Douglass, Mrs. Horace Tyler, Isaac Howe, C. A. Wood, Mrs. Blacey and child, F. Menzier, Mrs. Pickens, J. G. A. Fellows, Thos. P. May, Capt. A. J. McCoy, John Loughlin, Thos. Smith, Mary King, Domingo Dionne, L. Bellevue, Louis Moses, C. Haggerty, C. D. O'Sullivan, H. Franks, Mrs. Van Slyck and two children, Jno. Brown, Mrs. Frances E. Parker and son, Mrs. Ellen Someday, and others in the steerage.

In steamship Saxonia, for Hamburg, &c.—D. and D. David, New-York; Otto Johne, New-York; Dr. Henry B. Sands, New-York; Dr. F. Gallo, Ms. Panrot, J. B. Ruggles, U. S. Commissioner to the Statistical Congress; Edward W. Root, New-York; Dr. C. H. F. Peters, New-York; Wm. Knolbel, New-York; F. J. Robet, New-Orleans; Sol. Dannebaum, California; R. Piepio, Dr. P. G. Fore, Cincinnati; H. Rohlischeck, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Heinrich Stande, Troy; Mrs. Julius Eichberg and child, Boston; Mrs. H. M. McDowell, Carlisle; Sarah Ravenhill, Newark; H. Lan, J. Oulonne, Mrs. Landmann, New-York; Anna Maria Vogt, Christine Crouer, Caroline Martenson, New-York; A. Baumgartner, Baltimore; W. H. Heller, Baltimore; Geo. G. Sickel, Baltimore; Oliver A. Geger, New-York; Mrs. Hecht and 4 children, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Aug. Herenberg, Richmond; Mr. and Mrs. Le Maurier and infant, Richmond; Fred. Sommerschu, Iowa; Meyer Friedberger, New-York; J. Perard, New-Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Carl Hamdorf, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Rod. Schneider, Vienna; Otto Gair, Cincinnati; Ad. Hasselwander, Cincinnati; J. A. Harttorn, California; Mr. and Mrs. J. Strauss, Baltimore; Jul. Nase, St. Louis; G. Landmann, New-York; J. B. Tourner, California; Arthur Lumby, L. I.; Peter Bannemartner, Illinois; George and John Glanig, Illinois; Carl W. Roback, Sweden; C. Hubert, San Francisco; Mr. and Mrs. Edward Oots and 3 children; Maria Maurice, Saragna; Mrs. Adhie Boy, New-York; Jeanette Zelmer, New-York; Mrs. Castognetti, Port-au-Prince; Mrs. Wolf, Leavenworth; Mrs. Ebener and 2 children, New-Jersey; Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Janeson and infant, Boston; R. D. Jacob, New-York, and others in the steerage. Total, 168.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship George Cromwell, from New-Orleans—Miss Jones, Mrs. Montgomery, Mrs. Boulingey, 3 children and servt., Miss Burnham, Miss Jones, Mrs. Patterson, Miss Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and child, Miss Clark, A. Hose and Wife, E. Fenner, Mr. Sargent, Lieut. Chas. Dwight and servant, J. J. Hitchcock, F. Shaw, Capt. Gray, J. J. Read J. H. Shillman and servant, J. R. Dobbins, A. S. Barnard, Capt. L. K. Fuller, C. S. Bend, S. Naird, Capt. Corning, Capt. Hollister, C. Bayou, G. Ten Eyck, A. Chapsal, Capt. G. H. Curtis.

In ship Seth Sprague, from New-Orleans—J. L. Watts, Capt. T. P. J. Coppenger, Mrs. L. Schumacher and child J. Christie and child.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

Sun—Rises	5:19	Sets	6:47
Moon—Sets	0:18		

HIGH WATER THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	12:34	Gov. Island	1:00
Hell Gate	5:20		

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-YORK.....Aug. 22.

Cleared.

Steamer—Arlian, Kirk, Baltimore, W. Dalzell.
Ships—C. W. Parley, Sproul, Rimouski, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Senator Iken, (Brem.), Meyer, Antwerp, Funch, Meincke & Wendt.
Barks—W. A. Platenius, Davis, New-Orleans, J. W. Elwell & Co.; Providence, (P.I.), Bernard, Bordeaux, Holmberg & Balchen.
Schooners—Annie Lewis, Steel, New-Orleans, N. L. McCready; S. H. Seymour, Kelly, Gloucester, A. Howe; J. Prelmore, Cranmer, Washington, Van Brunt & Shafer; Forest, Wilson, Salem, W. S. Brown & Co.; R. Young, Gibson, Fenbrook, G. Borden; Gold Fish, Crockett, Portland, J. V. Haviland; Graham, (Br.), Graham, St. Johns, N. F., J. S. Dealey; E. R. Providence, Bernard, Bordeaux, Holmboe & Balchen; Miranda, Ward, St. Kitts, Lawson, Douglass & Co.; Bell, Burger, Saco, J. V. Haviland; Josiah Ak