

News of the Week.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON A CONSERVATIVE.

We have read with astonishment the address of the President to a delegation of Southerners, who, to the number of 50 or 60, called at the White House on Monday the 11th. These representatives from nine lately insurgent States, came, they said, to assure the President of their confidence and co-operation in his reconstruction policy.

The President, in reply, expressed surprise and gratification at the visit, and proceeded to tell the audience how good a Conservative he had been before the war.

"He had urged his Southern brethren to remain in the Union, and there to contend for their constitutional rights. He felt it was their only safety and protection. He had always been for the re-union of all Constitutional rights, and the slave-owning States, and believed they could have been preserved in the Union if the issue had been made in the forum instead of in the field. He himself had been a slaveholder; but he had made up his mind if the issue ever narrowed itself down to Union and slavery, that slavery must go and the Union be saved.

He said he had confidence in their devotion to the restoration of the Union, and in their professions of loyalty, and he was assured that the disposition was to aid in building up peace and happiness, good will and union. He did not believe the sensation letter writers and editors who were endeavoring to create the impression that there existed in the South disaffection and dissatisfaction, for the presence of so many eminent and distinguished gentlemen, representing such a large constituency, fully disproved the fact, and gave the lie to the malign utterances."

These strange utterances will do more to weaken confidence in the breasts of true men than anything that has come from the same source. Connected with the President, especially in the face of the renunciation of General Slocum, to Mississippi, to reorganize her State militia, they give rise to fears, which only a conviction of the superintendence of Providence, and a reliance on the integrity of the next Congress can allay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COTTON.—The following facts and speculations we take from the Public Ledger. In the battle with high prices of living, we breathe freer and easier while reading them. Says the Ledger:—The supply of cotton coming into the Southern ports at present, largely exceeds the consumptive ability of the northern mills. The exports to New York during the past and present month have been very largely in excess of the highest rate of Northern consumption during the years of peace; and yet, with this large ratio of importation, the stock at New Orleans is 50,000 bales more than, at the same period, for an average of the four years before the war. At New York, the stock is 25,000 bales larger than was held at the same period of 1865, at all the Northern ports. It is clear, therefore, we have reached a point at which the exports of cotton must very largely increase. On the 10th inst. there were at New Orleans fifteen vessels bound for European ports, with an aggregate tonnage of 7883 tons, so that the means are at hand for immediately executing any foreign orders for cotton. It is not unreasonable to suppose that the rapid accumulation of cotton may induce the early shipment of large amounts of the staple, to forestall a probable decline in price. At all the ports there were, at latest dates, 275,000 bales of cotton; fully a six months consumption for the North; and yet cotton is coming into the Southern ports at the rate of about 40,000 bales per week. With such an enormous excess in the forthcoming supply over the Northern demand, it is impossible that we can have any other result than an early export of cotton upon a large scale. The effect of such a movement upon exchange and gold are very obvious. Under present rates of sterling exchange importers decline purchasing more than they are obliged, at these high rates, from an opinion that the quotations cannot be long maintained. They argue that the exports of cotton will soon compensate for the present discrepancy between the value of the imports and exports, and that consequently the settlement of foreign balances by specie will be of short duration.

JUDGE COURSEL UNDER INVESTIGATION.—Soon after the persons accused of robbing the St. Albans banks and killing some of the citizens were discharged by Judge Coursol, of Montreal, the Canadian Government ordered an investigation into the conduct of the Judge to be made by Mr. Torrance, a member of the Montreal bar of some ability and high personal character. The report of Mr. Torrance has just been published. He exonerates Judge Coursol and Mr. Lamoth, the Chief of Police, by whose instrumentality the recovered money had so hastily been transferred to the friends of the prisoners, from the imputation of corrupt and improper motives. He, however, holds that Judge Coursol should be indicted for malfeasance in office in not reporting to the Government. No action has yet been taken on the suggestion of Mr. Torrance.

INDICTMENT FOR MURDER AND ARREST FOR REASON.—The Grand Jury at Bedford, Pa., Sept. 6, presented a true bill in the case of John P. Reed, Jr., indicted for the murder of Deputy Provost Marshal Jacob Gronow on the 1st of August last, and ignored the bill against Menzel Reed and Schell W. Reed. Immediately after his discharge Menzel Reed was arrested by Deputy U. S. Marshal Col. Alexander Campher, on charge of treason against the United States. It may be remembered that this Menzel Reed joined the rebel army during the invasion of the State in 1863. He was conveyed to Pittsburgh to await his trial.

MEETING OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION.—This body met at Columbia on the 14th ult., with one hundred members present. It is regarded as the ablest body ever convened in that State. Resolutions of dissent were offered, and received only five votes, and they were laid on the table, after a refusal to print them. The Governor's message strongly sustains the President's reconstruction policy. On the next day the secession ordinance was repealed, not declared null and void as in the more thorough and sweeping resolutions in Mississippi.

LAST OF THE N. Y. BOOK TRADE SALE.—The proceeds of the book trade sales are reported to have been nearly a quarter of a million of dollars. A curious feature was the sale of a large quantity of Bibles, prayer books and other religious works, that had been captured from blockade runners—said books being a donation from the British and Foreign Bible Society to the rebel army.

FINANCIAL.—The internal receipts were \$1,815,496 on Monday. A false report had been spread in London to the effect that our Government was about to issue a new loan. 5-20's were 68 to 68 1/2. The holders of the rebel cotton loan held a meeting, September 14, to inquire into the prospects of recovering any part of their investment. The gravity with which it was argued that the United States had inherited the liabilities of its rebellious subjects was ludicrous.

FOREIGN.—ENGLAND.—English dates are to the 3d inst. The Atlantic Telegraph Company is plucky under disaster. The directors have accepted the offer of the Telegraph Construction Company to manufacture and lay down a new cable, and completed the present one, so as to have two perfect cables between Ireland and Newfoundland next summer. The manufacture of the new cable has commenced, and the work is being done with the utmost care. Captain James Anderson received an offer from the Telegraph Construction Company to command the Great Eastern for five years in laying cables, and accepted it. It is stated that, in consequence of the spread of Fenianism, the number of regiments in the south of Ireland is to be increased.

The French fleet was paying a complimentary visit to Portsmouth, and the naval officers of the two nations were hobnobbing greatly to the mutual enjoyment.

Crop estimates claim much attention, and will probably give a spur to the American market, much pleasanter for producers than for consumers. The leading authority in the London Times sums up his estimates throughout the country as follows: Wheat will yield twenty-six bushels per acre, or four below the average; barley, thirty-two bushels per acre, or eight below the average; oats, thirty-four bushels per acre, or fourteen below the average. Peas and beans will yield their average crop. Potatoes will yield unusually well.

Hay will give an average crop. Pasturage is singularly abundant.

FRANCE.—The Paris Patrie says that the French Imperial Government, and all the precedents of its policy, compel it to refuse its approbation to the Austro-Prussian compact at Gastein. What has predominated in the arrangement sanctioned at Gastein, has been the interest of the strongest, and the annexation of Lauenburg to Prussia raises another constitutional question.

THE CHOLERA.—The number of deaths in Constantinople is stated at 20,000. As many as 1000 have died in one day. At Barcelona, Spain, a new point of attack, the average is 12 deaths a day. No cases have occurred at Leghorn, or at any point on the west coast of Italy. At Ancona, on the Adriatic, half the cases are fatal.

LETTERS FROM ROME, says the Italian, mention that not a subject of the Pontifical Government has offered himself to be enrolled in the new Papal corps.

SUMMARY.—By the steamer City of Boston news to the 7th of September, has been received, of which we give the following summary:—The rebel bondholders held a meeting in London on September 14, but their hope of being paid is very slight.—Trade between Liverpool and the South is getting quite active.—Sir William Hamilton, Astronomer Royal of Ireland, and Joseph Bonaparte, are dead.—The cholera is active in Marseilles.—The reported secret treaty between Austria and Prussia is denied.—There has been a great fire at Constantinople. It was still raging on September 14, and had destroyed 200 buildings.—Five leading Fenians have been arrested in Ireland.

AFFAIRS IN HAITI.—The latest advices from Haiti, through official sources, indicate that though the revolutionists have held out longer than was expected, they must submit before long. The rebellion has been prolonged at Cape Haytien, because President Jefferson, by investing the town, hoped to weary the rebel garrison, without inflating upon the citizens the horrors of a bombardment. But the President has now determined to take more determined measures, and bring matters to a close.

SAN DOMINGO.—By way of Havana, Sept. 9, we have advices that Spain has evacuated San Domingo. The revolution which broke out there last month, in which Cabral was the "Protektor," is all over, and the Dominican hopes soon to reconstruct their country.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The war between Paraguay and the Argentine Republic shows no signs of termination. Rains had retarded military operations, but hostilities were about to commence on an imposing scale. Large armies were being raised by volunteers and conscription.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—By way of San Francisco, we have Honolulu dates to August 16. The whalers James Murray, Joseph Maxwell, and Richmond had arrived from the Arctic ocean with one hundred and fifty sailors, comprising the crews of vessels burned by the Shenandoah. She left the Arctic sea about the time the Nile departed for that city, and reports the total captures by the Shenandoah at thirty vessels, of which twenty-six were burned and four bonded. The Montreal bar of some ability and high personal character. The report of Mr. Torrance has just been published. He exonerates Judge Coursol and Mr. Lamoth, the Chief of Police, by whose instrumentality the recovered money had so hastily been transferred to the friends of the prisoners, from the imputation of corrupt and improper motives. He, however, holds that Judge Coursol should be indicted for malfeasance in office in not reporting to the Government. No action has yet been taken on the suggestion of Mr. Torrance.

ITEMS.—Lieutenant-Governor Charles Anderson, who, by the death of Governor Branch, became the Executive of Ohio, is a brother of General Anderson, of Fort Sumter fame.—A northern firm has leased Jamestown Island, Virginia, for five years, and will prepare it for cultivation during the coming year. It is to be converted into a vegetable farm. The same firm has leased a plantation on the main land, and will put in this fall several hundred acres of wheat.—The appearance of Breckinridge in Canada, induces the surmise that he has some hopes of Executive clearency. His being in Canada, however, is denied. He is said to be extremely anxious on the subject.—Beauregard has taken the oath of allegiance.—B. M. T. Hunter is released on parole.—R. M. T. Hunter is admitted colored children at Newport, R. I., in the same schools as white children.—The principal counties in the State of California have elected Union members to the Legislature. Two or three small towns have gone Democratic.—By the end of the year the navy will be reduced to nearly the same strength as at the commencement of the war. Only three iron-clads will be retained in service. The iron-clad at Charleston, New York, and San Francisco.—General Steedman, having organized a court martial for the trial of some young bloods for the cowardly murder of a Federal Captain in Augusta, Ga., has received several anonymous letters, warning him that if they are punished, he shall never leave Georgia alive.—Major-General J. H. King, commanding the District of Augusta, Ga., has issued an order declaring null and void all contracts or agreements in writing between parties the consideration of which is payment in gold. The order requires that in all such contracts the consideration named to be paid shall be in legal tender currency.—Boston Corbett, whose exploit in putting an end to the life of the assassin Booth, has introduced him to fame, has left the army, and quietly resumed, in New York, his trade of hat finisher.—Louis Agassiz, the naturalist, is now engaged in explorations in the valley of the Amazon.—On the 12th instant, there arrived in Philadelphia 108 vessels and departed 63, making in all a movement of 176. The business of the port is decidedly on the increase.—The internal revenue receipts of the Government for the month of August, have averaged about \$2,000,000 per day, a rate of \$700,000,000 a year.—As the battery was going into camp at New Haven, on Monday, an old battery horse grazing in a lot, hearing the bugle-call, jumped the fence, took his old position in line, and moved out to camp with the battery. So much for force of habit.—During the month of August 7,266,045 acres of the public domain were taken up by the land office at Ionia, Michigan, for actual settlement, under the provisions of the homestead act.—Ex-Governor Aiken, South Carolina, has been pardoned.—The negroes of Norfolk, Alexandria, and Richmond, have raised \$750 for a sword for General Butler.—Emerson Etheridge is to be tried by court martial, in Memphis, in a short time.—Two regiments of colored troops, organized at the South, have been mustered out a Charleston.—The valuation of property in New York for the ensuing tax levy is nearly twenty-six millions less than for the present year, owing to the withdrawing of bank stocks from the taxable property.—The entire business portion of Augusta, Maine, was destroyed by fire on the 17th of September. Forty buildings were burned and the loss was \$500,000.

table penalty of failure in a cause upon which they had staked everything.

The New York Times gives the following summary of the condition of the State:

No Southern State has so dearly paid in proportion to its means, for its resistance to the Government. Out of one hundred and forty-six thousand white males of all ages in the State at the census of 1860, it has lost forty thousand by death or disablement which is at the rate of one for every three and six-tenths. The loss of Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi was in about the proportion, in each State, of one in four of the white males; in North Carolina one in three and seven-tenths, and in Virginia (including Western Virginia,) a very little less than one in five. The loss of South Carolina in what was called slave property was far greater proportionately than in any other Southern State, for she had proportionately far more of it. She had 32,406 slaves, while her entire white population was only 291,932—an excess of 111,018 slaves. No other Southern State had more slaves than whites, excepting Mississippi, and the excess in that State was but 92,750, with a considerably larger total population than South Carolina. The estimate of the value of the South Carolina slaves in 1860 was two hundred millions of dollars.

At the beginning of the war, Charleston had about five thousand houses; of these fifteen hundred, or nearly one-third, had been burned, and a large number of others were irreparably damaged by the bombardment. Columbia, the capital of the State, has suffered in like manner. Sherman's army has made its way through the western and middle parts of the State, with nearly every plantation or near the coast has either been desolated, or has been confiscated and passed into hands of Northern strangers. According to the Charleston News, of the property of the estates of deceased persons, and of property in litigation, four-fifths were converted during the war into Confederate securities, and are therefore valueless. In like manner the funds of churches, colleges and charitable institutions, fifty millions in bank stock, and nearly all of the funds of private individuals which were available during the war, have been almost entirely sunk. The cattle, horses, hogs, farming implements, household furniture and utensils have, in great part, been destroyed or swept away. It is calculated that out of four hundred millions worth of property in the State in 1860, only something like fifty millions now remain in any shape. Of all the States overwhelmed by the rebellion, none lies so terribly mangled and so utterly exhausted as its prime mover, South Carolina.

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HAIR CHANGED FROM GRAY TO NATURAL COLOR! BY USE OF MONTGOMERY'S CELEBRATED HAIR RESTORER. Mr. Wm. C. Montgomery—Dear Sir:—I take pleasure in giving my testimony to the efficacy of your Hair Restorer. My hair has been falling out for several years, and hearing your Restorer highly spoken of, I determined to try it. I am now happy to state it has restored my hair, and I feel it is as good as new. I feel it is my duty for the good of humanity to state this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be widely known. I am very respectfully yours, S. T. BEALE, M. D., Dentist, No. 140 North Sixth Street.

SUFFERERS FROM DYSPESIA READ! REFLECT! ACT!!! TARRANT & CO. Gentlemen, I am a resident of Curacao, and have often been disposed to give up my life in a search for relief from my dyspepsia. I desire to state that I have been cured by your Seltzer. I feel it is my duty for the good of humanity to state this statement, feeling that a medicine so valuable should be widely known. I am very respectfully yours, S. T. BEALE, M. D., Dentist, No. 140 North Sixth Street.

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This Institution will begin its first Session on SEPTEMBER 19, 1865. The mode of instruction and government will be after the best. The course in Mathematics and Natural Science will be complete. The course in Greek and Latin, including Greek and Latin Prose Composition, Prosody and Versification. Applications for admission will be received at 1226 CHESTNUT STREET. Until the stated number of pupils is secured. Circulars to be had on application. EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS. From Major-General GARFIELD, M. C. Hill, Ohio, March 20, 1865. Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys in the city of Philadelphia, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men. J. A. GARFIELD. From Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D.D., President of Williams College, March 14, 1865. Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very best of the class. From Rev. HENRY B. SWISS, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York, March 24, 1865. I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christian character he is worthy of the highest confidence. HENRY B. SWISS. From Rev. WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865. E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar and more than usually correct and elegant writer. He was a gentleman of high character, and to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake. JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric. From Rev. WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865. Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1836, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments. Professor of History, etc.

From Rev. E. Adams D.D., Rev. Frank L. Robbins, Rev. W. A. E. VA, Rev. Thomas Brainerd, D.D., Rev. James Y. Mitchell, Rev. Daniel March, D.D., Hon. William D. Kelley, Hon. Joseph Allison, Hon. John Whittier, Esq., Thomas Potter, Esq., H. P. M. Birkinbine, Esq.

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Schools, Academies, &c.

TREEMOUNT SEMINARY, NORRISTOWN, PA.

FOR YOUNG MEN AND BOYS. The Winter Session of six months, will commence ON TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th. Students are fitted for any calling in life, or to enter any Class in College. For Circulars, address JOHN W. LOCH, Principal.

RUGBY CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH ACADEMY, NO. 1226 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

This Institution will begin its first Session on SEPTEMBER 19, 1865. The mode of instruction and government will be after the best. The course in Mathematics and Natural Science will be complete. The course in Greek and Latin, including Greek and Latin Prose Composition, Prosody and Versification. Applications for admission will be received at 1226 CHESTNUT STREET. Until the stated number of pupils is secured. Circulars to be had on application. EDW. CLARENCE SMITH, A.M., Principal.

TESTIMONIALS. From Major-General GARFIELD, M. C. Hill, Ohio, March 20, 1865. Having learned that E. Clarence Smith is about to establish an English and Classical School for boys in the city of Philadelphia, I have no hesitation in saying that Mr. Smith was a classmate of mine in college, and one of the first in his class, in all the studies of the course. He is a gentleman of remarkably clear intellect and most thorough cultivation. I know of no man to whom I would sooner entrust the education of young men. J. A. GARFIELD. From Rev. MARK HOPKINS, D.D., President of Williams College, March 14, 1865. Edward Clarence Smith pursued the full course of studies at this College. He was thorough and accurate, and was among the very best of the class. From Rev. HENRY B. SWISS, D.D., Professor in Union Theological Seminary, New York, New York, March 24, 1865. I cordially recommend the Rev. Edward Clarence Smith as a superior scholar and admirable teacher. He took a high rank in this Seminary, and was very successful as a teacher in this city. In his personal and christian character he is worthy of the highest confidence. HENRY B. SWISS. From Rev. WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 23, 1865. E. Clarence Smith was a member of the senior class in this College, of the year 1856. I recollect him as a superior scholar and more than usually correct and elegant writer. He was a gentleman of high character, and to render thorough and finished instruction in any department he may undertake. JOHN BASCOM, Professor of Rhetoric. From Rev. WILLIAMS COLLEGE, March 14, 1865. Rev. E. Clarence Smith was graduated at this College in 1836, and maintained during his connection with the institution the very first rank as a scholar, in all departments. Professor of History, etc.