DAILY PRESS, TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier. Majled to Subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars PER ANNUM, FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS, THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTES-invariably in advance for

the time ordered. THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOL--LARS PER ANNUM, in advance

SEA BATHING.

## SEA BATHING.

ATLANTIO CITY, N.J. TWO AND THREE-QUARTER HOURS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

ATLANTIC CITY is now conceded to be one of the most delightful Sea-side Resorts in the world. Its Bathing is unsurpassed; its beautiful unbroken Beach (nine -miles in length) is unequalled by any on the continent, save that of Galveston; its air is remarkable for its dryness; its sailing and fishing facilities are perfect; its hotels are well furnished, and as well kept as those of Newport or Saratoga, while its avenues and walks are cleaner and broader than those of any other Sea-Bathing

Trains of the CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD leave VINE-STREET WHARF, Philadelphia, laily, at 7% A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, reach Philadelphia at 9 A. M. and 7.45 P. M. Fare, \$1.80. Round-Trip Tickets, good for Three Days, \$2.50. Distance, 60 miles. A telegraph extends the whole length of jy10-tf

FOR THE SEASHORE.—CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, June
17th, trains will leave VINE-STREET FERRY daily, 

Express train. 4.00 P. M.
Accommodation. 5.00 P. M.
RETURNING, LEAVES ATLANTIC: Fare to Atlantic, \$1.80; Round Trip tickets, good for Three to Atlantic, \$1.00, notice three days, \$2.50.

Freight must be delivered at COOPER'S POINT by \$P. M. The Company will not be responsible for any goods until received and receipted for, by their Agent, at the Point.

JOHN G. BRYANT,
Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.—The 

SUMMER RESORTS. EAGLE HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY, is now open with a LARGE ADDITION OF ROOMS.

Board \$7 per week: Bathing dresses included. aul3-lm

SEA BATHING, BRIGANTINE HOUSE,
BRIGANTINE BEACH, N. J.
Now open for the season. The Bathing, Fishing, Gunning, and Yachting being very superior.
Boats will await guests at the inlet on arrival of trains. Board per week \$8. P. O. Address, Atlantic City. H. D. SMITH,

MONGRESS HALL,

This spacious House, situated at Atlantic City, will be opened on the 29th June, with every accommodation for visitors. The House fronts the beach 120 feet, giving a splendid view of the ocean, and is near the Fishing and Sailing, point. No pains will be spared to secure the comfort and convenience of guests. Boarding reduced to \$10 per week. IGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, AT-

LANTIC CITY, the nearest House to the safest part of the beach, is now open for the Scason.

TERMS MODERATE.

NO LIQUORS SOLD ON THE PREMISES.

JONAH WOOTTON,

MAMMANY HOUSE, NORTH CA-ROLINA AVENUE, near the Depot, ATLANTIC The subscriber takes pleasure in informing his former subscriner taxes pressure in movimies and the public that he has reopened the above where he will be happy to please all who may patrons and the puone.

House, where he will be happy to please an wno mes,
favor him with a call.
je23-8m ELIAS CLEAVER, Proprietor.

THE HNITED CEA - BATHING.—THE UNITED STATES HOTEL, ATLANTIC, N. J., is now open for visitors. This is the largest and best-furnished Hotel on the Island, and being convenient to the beach, and surrounded by extensive and well-shaded grounds, is a desirable house for families. It is lighted with gas, and well supplied with pure water. The Germania Society will furnish the music for the senson. The cars etop at the door of the Hotel for the convenience of guests.

JEREMIAH MCKIBBIN, je 20 tf

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MGORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. au25-6m

LOOKING GLASSES. MMENSE REDUCTION

LOOKING GLASSES, OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

JAMES S. EARLE & SON, Announce the reduction of 25 per cent, in the prices of all Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make pure chases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices EARLE'S GALLERIES. 816 CHESTNUT Street.

BUSINESS NOTICES. CARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, A LARD.—THE UNDERSIGNED, late of the GIEARD HUUSE, Philadelphia, have lessed, for a term of years, WILLIARD'S HOTEL, in Washington. They take this occasion to return to their old friends and customers many thanks for past favors, and beg to assure them that they will be most happy to see them in their new quarters.

SYKES, CHADWICK, & CO.

WASHINGTON, July 16, 1861. TOHN WELSH, Practical SLATE ROOFER, THIRD Street and GERMANTOWN
Bood, is prepared to put on any amount of ROOFING,
on the most MODERATE TERMS. Will guaranty to

make every Building perfectly Water-tight.
Orders promptly attended to. MILE MANUFACTORY, 211 NEW STREET.
Files and Rusps of every description, and good quality,
made to order, at the above establishment.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

manufacturer's prices.

Recutting done in a superior manner.

J. B. SMITH.

Such a person probably never was born. But those such a person probably never was born. But those such a person probably never was born. But those such a new when they are suited in BOOTS or SHOES are invited to give him a call, and those who never were suited before may be suited now. He is at his Old Place, 308 COATES Street EVANS & WATSON'S

SALAMANDER SAFES. STOBE, 804 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA. A large variety of FIRE-PROOF SAFES always on band.

MEDICINAL. ELIXIR PROPYLAMINE,

The New Remedy for RHEUMATISM. During the past year we have introduced to the notice of the medical profession of this country the Pure Crystaled Chloride of Propylamine, as a REMEDY FOR BHEUMATISM; BEMEDY FOR EHEUMATISM;
and having received from many sources, both from physicians of the highest standing and from patients, the
MOST FLATTEBING TESTIMONIALS
of its real value in the treatment of this painful and obstinate disease, we are induced to present it to the public
in a form EEADY FOR IMMEDIATE USE, which we
thope will commend itself to those who are suffering with
this afflicting complaint, and to the medical practitioner
who may feel disposed to test the powers of this valuable
remedy.

remedy.

BLIXIE PROPYLAMINE, in the form above spoken
of, has recently been extensively experimented with in PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL,
and with MARKED SUCCESS, (as will appear from the
published accounts in the medical journals).

If it is earefully put up ready for immediate use,
with full directions, and can be obtained from all the
draggists at 75 cents per bottle, and at wholesale of
BULLOCK & CRENSHAW,
Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,

Druggists and Manufacturing Chemists,
Philadelphia. ma 24-1y

THILADELPHIA TERRA-COTTA WORKS.
Office and Warerooms, 1010 CHESTNUT Street.
Ornamental Unimney Tops.
Garden Vasce and Statuary.
Encaustic Flooring Tile.
Architectural Ornaments.
Wentilating and Smoke Flues.
Bidge Tile and Sanitary Ware.
Steam-pressed Drain Pipe.
Water Pipe, warranted to stand pressure,
cheap and durable. heap and durable.

The Trade supplied, on Liberal Terms. Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, on application by letter. mb27-47

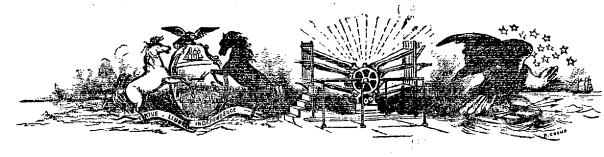
In store and landing, for sale by MURPHY & KOONS,

No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, SALMON, &c. -3,000 bbls. Mess Nos. 1, 2, and 3 MACKEREL, large, medium, and small, in assorted Mackers of choice, late-caught, fat fish.

5,000 bbls. New Halifax, Eastport, and Labrador Herb,000 bbis. New Halifax, Eastport, and fings, of choice qualities.
6,000 boxes extra new scaled Herrings.
8,000 boxes large Magdaline Herrings.
950 bbis. Mackinac White Fish.
150 bbis. new Economy Mess Shad.
25 bbis. new Halifax Salmon.
100 compares Grand Bank Codigh. 25 bhls. new Halifax Salmon. 1,000 quintals Grand Bank Codfish. 600 boxes Herkimer County Cheese.





a trois.

VOL 5.—NO. 27.

PROPOSALS.

DROPOSALS for ARMY BAGGAGE

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, June 21, 1861. Society of Army Bag-Proposals are invited for the furnishing of Army Bage gage Wagons.

Proposale should state the prices at which they can be furnished at the place of manufacture, or at New York, Philadelphia, Datimore, Washington, or Cincinnaticas preferred by the bidderst.

The number which can be made by any bidder within one month after receipt of the order, also the number which he can deliver within one week.

The Wagous must exactly conform to the following specifications, and to the established patterns.

Six-mule (covered) wagons, of the size and description as follows, to wit:

The front wheels to be three feet ten inches high, hubs ten inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; him wheels four feet ten inches high, hubs ten and a quarter inches in diameter, and fourteen and a quarter inches long; fellies two and a half inches wide and two and three-marter inches deep; cast iron pipe boxes twelvo inches long, two and a half inches wide and two and a one and seven-eighths inch at small ond; first two and a half inches wide inches and one and seven-eighths inch at small ond; first two and a half inches in the large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small ond; tire two and a half inches wide by five-eighths of an inch

large end and one and seven-eighths inch at small ond; tire two and a half inches wice by five-eighths of an inch thick, fastened with one screw belt and nut in each fellie; hubs made of gum, the spokes and fellio of the best white oak, free from defects; each wheel to have a sand band and linchpin band two and three-quarter inches wide, of No. 8 band iron, and two driving bands—outside band one and a quarter inch by one-quarter inch thick, inside band one inch by three-sixtecuths in thickness; the hind whice! So be made and bexed so that they will measure from the inside of the tire to the large end of the box six and a half inches, and front wheels six and one-eighth inches in a parallel line, and each axle to be three feet eleven and three-eighth inches from the outside of one shoulder washer to the outside of the other, so as to have the wagons all to track five feet from centre to centre of the wheels. Axletrees to be made of the best quality refined American iron, two and a half inches squaro at the shoulder, tapering down to one and a half inch in the middle, with a seven-eighths inch king-both hole in each axletree; washers and linchpins for each axletree; islze of linchpins one inch wide, three-eighths of an inch thick, with a hole in each end; a wooden stock four and three-quarter inches wide and four inches deep fastened substantially to the axletree with clips on the ends and with two bolts, six inches from the middle, and fastened to the hounds and bolsier, (the bolster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with four half-inch bolts.

The tought be ten feet eight inches long, four inches

four half-inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches

hounds and holsier, (the bolster to be four feet five inches long, five inches wide, and three and a half deep,) with four half-inch bolts.

The tongue to be ten feet eight inches long, four inches wide and three inches thick at front end of the hounds, and two and a quarter inches which y two and three quarter inches deep at the front end, and so arranged as to lift up, the front end of it to hang within two feet of the ground when the wagon is standing at rest on a level surface.

The front hounds to be six feet two inches long, three inches thick, and four inches wide over axletree, and to retain that width to the back end of the tongue; jaws of the hounds one foot eight inches long and three inches square at the front end, with a plate of iron two and a half inches wide by three eighths of an inch thick, fastened on top of the hounds over the back end of the tongue with one half-inch screw bolt in each end, and a plate of iron of the same size turned up at each end one and a half inches to clamp the front hounds together, and fastened on the under side, and at front end of hounds, with half inch screw bolt through tongue and hounds in the centre of jaws, to secure the tongue in the hounds; a plate of iron three inches wide, one quarter inch thick, and one foot eight inches long, secured on the inside of jaws of hounds with two rivets, and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tengue and hounds with two rivets, and a plate of the same dimensions on each side of the tongue, where the tengue and hounds in together, secured in like manner; a brace of seven-eighths of an inch round iron to extend from under the front axletree, and take two bolts in front part of the hounds, at the lack part of the hounds, and to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the bounds, and one through the sider and hounds; to be fastened with two bolts, one near the back end of the hounds; to receive the long, and there quarter inches in front, and four and a half inch serve bolt with standy

down on the sides of the bolster, with a nail in each corner, and four countersunk nails on top; two bands on the hind hounds, two and two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron; the rub plate on the coupling pole to be eight inches long, one and three-quarters inches wide, and one quarter of an inch thick. Doubletree three feet ten inches long, singletree two feet eight inches long, all well made of hickory, with an iron ring and clip at each end, the centre clip to be well secured; lead bar and stretcher to be three feet two inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and one and a quarter inch thick. Lead bars, stretchers, and singletree for six-mulo team; the two singletrees for the lead mules to have hooks in the middle the hook to the end of the fifth chain, the wheel and middle pairs with open rings to attach them to the doubletree and lead bar. The fifth chain to be ten feet long to the fork; the fork one foot ten inches long, with the stretcher attached to spread the forks apart; the links of the doubletree, stay, and tongue chains, three-eighths of an inch in diameter; the forked chain seven-sixteenth inch in diameter; the forked chain seven-sixteenth inch diameter; the fifth chain to be seven-sixteenth inch in diameter; the fork these and of the lock chains to be not more than two and a quarter inches long.

The body to be straight, three feet six inches wide, two feet deep, ten feet long at the bottom, and ten feet six inches at the top, sloping equally at each end all in the clear or inside; the bed pieces to be two and a half inches wide, and three inches deep; front pieces two inches deep by two and a half inches wide; tail piece two and a half inches wide, and three inches deep; and four inches deep in the middle to rest on the coupling pole; top rail one and a half inches wide, and she real in front, with a seat on strap hinges to close it up as high as the sides; a box three feet four inches long, the bottom five inches wide front side, nine and a half inches deep, and eight and a half in

iron rod in front and centre, of eleven-sixteenths of an inch round iron, with a head on the top of rail and nut on lower end; iron rod and brace behind, with shoulders on top of fail piece, and nuts on the under side, and a nut on top of rail; a plate two and a half inches wide, of No. 10 band iron on tail piece, across the body; two mortices in tail piece, and hind bar two and a quarter inches wide and one inch thick, to receive pieces three feet four inches long, to be used as harness bearers; four rivets through each side stud, and two rivets through each font stud, to scure the liming boards, to be of the best quality iron, and riveted on a good bur; one rivet through each end of the rails; floor five-eighths of an inch oak boards; sides five-eighths of an inch oak boards; sides five-eighths of an inch white pine, tail board three-quarters of an inch thick, of white pine, to be well cleated with five oak cleats riveted at each end through the tail-board; an iron plate three feet eight inches long, two and a quarter inches wide, and three-eighths of an inch thick on the under side of the bed-piece, to extend from the hind end of the body to eight inches in front of the hind bolsters, to be fastened by the rod at the end of the body, by the lateral rod and two three-eighths of an inch screw bolts, one at the forward end of the plate, and the other about equi-distant beteen it and the lateral rod. A half-inch round iron rod or bolt to pass diagonally through the rails, between the two hind studs to and through the bed-piece and plate under it, with a good head on the bottom ten inches from inside of tail-board, and on the bottom ten inches from the hind rod. An iron clamp two inches wide, one-quarter of an inch thick around the bed-piece, the centre bolt to which the lock chain is attached passing through it, to extend seven inches on the inside of the body, he ends, top, and bottom to be secured by two three-eighths inch secure by a staple with a hook to attach to the tour.

The long the ridge pole to its pl

thereon.

It is to be distinctly understood that the wagons are to be so constructed that the several parts of any one wagon will agree and exactly fit those of any other, so as to require no numbering or arranging for putting together, and all the material used for their construction to be of the best quality; all the wood thoroughly seasoned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best requirements.

soned, and the work in all its parts faithfully executed in the best workmanlike manner.

The work may be inspected from time to time as it progresses by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and none of it shall be painted until it shall have been inspected and approved by said officer or agent authorized to inspect it. When finished, painted, and accepted by an officer or agent of the Quartermaster's Department, and delivered as herein agreed, they shall be paid for.

Quartermaster General U. S.

JUST RECEIVED, per "Annie Kimball," from Liverpool, Mander, Weaver, & Mander's preparations:

25 lbs. Extract Aconiti, in 1 lb. jars.

25 lbs. Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb. jars.

50 lbs. Extract Belladonna, in 1 lb. jars.

100 lbs. Extract Taraxaci, in 1 lb. jars.

50 lbs. Vin Ral Colchiel, in 1 lb. bottles.

100 lbs. Ol. Succini Rect., in 1 lb. bottles.

500 lbs. Calomel, in 1 lb. bottles.

500 lbs. Pil Hydrarg., in 1 lb. jars.

WETHERILL & BROTHER,

mbs.

47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

VAS, of all numbers and brands.

Rayen's Duck Awning Twills, of all descriptions, for Tents, Awnings, Trunks, and Wagon Covers.

Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from 1 to 8 feet wide. Tarpauling, Belting, Sail Twine, &c.

JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,

103 JONES Aller. 103 JONES Alloy. WOAD-500 lbs. for sale by

WETHERILL & BROTHER, 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

PHILADELPHIA. SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

EDUCATIONAL. F. L. O. RCEHRIG, TEACHER OF LATIN, FRENCH, and GERMAN, 1813 Coates au30-31\*

GERMANTOWN INSTITUTE,
MAIN Street, above Price.
The above Institution will be opened for the reception of Young Gentiemen SEPTEMBER 9th, 1861.
Further particulars on application to WM. H. MCFADDEN, A. M., Principal, S. E. cor. of GREEN and RITTENHOUSE Streets.

TREEMOUNT SEMINARY, NOR-REPROVENT SEMILIARY, NOISE RISTOWN, PA., FOR YOUNG MEN AND OYS.—The winter session commences SEPTEMBER 5. For catalogues and circulars, address au24-stu&th9t\* JOHN W. LOCH, Principal. BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. SHARON FEMALE SEMINARY.—This Institu-tion is beautifully and healthfully located near the vil-lage of Durby, Delaware county, Pennsylvania. The Fall Term will commone TENTH MONTH (October)

Fall Term will commence TENTH MONTH (October)
1st, 1861, and continue in session for a period of twentyeight weeks. The course of instruction will be thorough
and embrace all the branches of a liberal English education, and also the Latin and French languages and Drawing. For terms, references, and other particulars, see
circular, which may be obtained by addressing the Principals, DARBY P. O., Pennsylvania, or from E. Parrish,
corner of ARCH and EIGHTH Streets, Philadelphia.

JANE P. GRAHAME, 

JANE P. GRAHAME, 

au20-ths&tu0:\* THE GERMANTOWN ACADEMY

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY, September 2, 1861. The Principal will receive a few Boys into his Family.

J. H. WITHINGTON, au22-181\*

Principal. THE MISSES REED WILL RE-OPEN their SCHOOL at 1702 LOCUST Street, on au29-6t\* MONDAY, September 2d. THE PRINCIPAL OF A FIRST-CLASS SCHOOL would instruct two lads, during the coming winter, in exchange for board, without lodging. Address "Blus," this office. au29-3t\*

REMOVAL.—THE ACADEMY FOR ROYS, formerly located at the N.E. corner of Tenth and Arch streets, has been removed to No. 142 N. TENTH Street, and will be reopened on MONDAY, September 24, 1861. A few pupils can be accommodated with board. For circulars, apply at the school. board. For circulars, apply at the school.

au29-1m T. BRANTLY LANGTON, Principal. H. D. GREGORY, A. M., WILL

reopen his Classical and English School, No. 1108 MARKET Street, on MONDAY, September 2d. MISS M. W. HOWES' YOUNG WI LADIES' BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL will reopen on WEDNESDAY, 11th September, at 1625 CHESTNUT Street. BEAUGUREAU, TEACHER OF

A. French and Brawing, No. 1580 SANSOM au27-12t\* THE CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, 127 North TENTH Street, will reopen SEPTEMBER 2. SER 2.

Reference—Professor Georgh Allen, Pennsylvania
Iniversity.

0. SEIDENSTICKER,

Ru27-12t\*

Principal.

INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES. S. E. corner of MARSHALL and SPRING GAR-DEN streets. Duties resumed September 2d. ENOCH H. SUPPLEE, A. M., au27-12t Principal. PRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN, East of 41 North ELE-VENTH Street, reopens Ninth month (September) 2d. All denominations admitted. \$12 per term of 22 weeks, au27-1m W. WHITALL. GERMANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-

NARY, West WALNUT LANE.
This Institution will reopen WEDNESDAY, Septem-Circulars, setting forth terms, course of instruction, &c., &c., may be obtained of PROF. WALTER S. FORTESCUE, A. M., au26-lf Principal. 81126-tf THOMAS BALDWIN'S ENGLISH Mathematical and Classical School, for Boys, N. E. corner of BROAD and ARCH, will reopen September 2d.

DEAN Street, above SPRUCE.
The CLASSICAL INSTITUTE will resume its duties on MONDAY, September 2d.

J. W. FAIRES, A. M.,

Principal.

MARGARET ROBINSON WILL reopen her SCHOOL for GIRLS, corner of RACE and FRANKLIN Streets, Ninth Month 9th. au26-12t\* CENTRAL INSTITUTE, TENTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets, will respen SEP-TEMBER 2d. Boys prepared for Business, College, or any Division in the Public Grammar Schools. Call at the school-room between 9 A. Mr. and 12 M. au28-36t\* H. G. McGUIRE, A. M., Principal.

INWOOD HALL, ON CHELTEN
LAVENUE, near YORK ROAD STATION, North
Pennsylvania Railroad, seven miles from Philadelphia.
MISS CARR'S BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for YOUNG LADIES will reopen on MONDAY, September 2d.

Girculars may be obtained at the office of Jay Cooke & Co., Bankers, Ko. 114 South Third street, or by addressing the Principal, Shoemakertown P. O., Montgomery county, Pa.

TDUCATION OF YOUNG HADRES.

The duties of the SPRING GARDEN INSTITUTE, No. 611 MARSHALL Street, will be resumed
on MONDAY, the 2d of September. Ten pupils may
find a Christian home in the family of the Principal.

GILBERT COMES, A. M.,

Principal.

au21-lm Residence No. 608 MARSHALL Street. PENN SQUARE.—The SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL will begin on September 9th; the PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS for ENGINEERS, ARCHITECTS, Practical CHEMISTS, and GEOLOGISTS, on September 16. The Course on MILITARY ENGINEERING will include Field Fartifications. Stern Operations of the Course of the Course of MILITARY ENGINEERING will include Field Fartifications.

The Course on MILITARY ENGINEERING will include Field Fortifications, Slego Operations, Strategy, and Tactics.

A. L. KENNEDY, M. D., au24-12t President of Faculty. President of Faculty. THE SELECT CLASSICAL AND

ENGLISH SCHOOL of the subscriber will reopen at 1230 LOCUST Street, MONDAY, September 9. au24-12t\*

B. KENDALL. P. GIBBONS INTENDS TO gate below Eighth street) on the 2d of 9th month (September). Please apply at the school. REV. J. I. HELM WILL REOPEN
his School for GIRLS, at 1526 WALNUT Street,
September 12th.

corner THIRTEENTH and FILBERT Sts., re-opens MONDAY, Sept. 9. For catalogues, address au22-1m\* R. STEWART, Principal. YOUNG LADIES' SCHOOL-No. PL 903 CLINTON Street—Established by Prof. C. D. CLEVELAND in 1834. The duties of the school will be resumed by the subscriber, on MONDAY, September 9. [au22-1m] PLINY E, CHASE. CCHOOL OF DESIGN FOR WO-MEN, 1334 CHESTNUT Street, reopens on the first MONDAY of September. 8u21-12t\*

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL SCHOOL.—The school of the subscriber, in Simes' Building, at TWELFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, will be removed to the larger Hall, directly over Mr. Hassard's store, in the same building, and will be reopened on MONDAY, 9th of September.
CHARLES SHORT. DCENTOWN FIRMALIE OCCALEGE, Bordentown, N. J., situated on the Camden
and Amboy Bailroad, thirty miles north of Philadelphia.
Special attention paid to the common and higher English
branches, and superior advantages furnished in vocal
and instrumental Music. German and French. Session
commences September 16. Address
Rev. JOHN W. BRAKELEY, A. M.,
au21 1m\* President.

OT. MARK'S EPISCOPAL ACADE-MY, LOCUST Street, west of Sixteenth, reopens on MONDAY, September 2, at 9 A. M. J. ANDREWS HARRIS, A. M., au21-2w\*
Principal.

THE MISSES CASEY and MRS. BEEBE will re-open their English and French Boarding and Day School, Ne. 1703 WALNUT Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 11th of SEPTEMBER. au20-1m MARY L. STACKHOUSE will re-open her BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL, for Girls, at No. 1030 SPRING GARDEN Street, on the 2d of SEPTEMBER next.

WESLEYAN FEMALE COLLEGE, WILMINGTON, DELAWARE,
The next session of this Institution will begin on
MONDAY, the 2d of September.
It possesses the best facilities for thorough instruction
in a complete course of solid and ornamental studies.
Superior accommodations for bearders.
For full information, address
au19-tsel
JOHN WILSON, President.

MISS MARY E. THROPP will redies, at 1924 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, September 9th. Circulars, containing full information, to be had on application. MERCIE E. BROWN will REOPEN her School for Girls, in the Spring Garden Institute, on the Northeast corner of BROAD and SPRING GARDEN Streets, on Ninth month (SEPTEMBER) 2d. Charge for tuition, Ten Dollars for five months.

au19-1m\* CHESTNUT-STREET FEMALE
WIll reopen their Boarding and Day School on WEDNESDAY, September 11, at No. 1615 CHESTNUT Street,
Philadelphia.

BOARDING SCHOOL, near Media, DELAWARE COUNTY, Pa., for Twelve Boys. Seopens September 9. au19-lm\* SAML. ARTHUR, A. M. THE PRIVATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, in the Philadelphia City Institute, Northeast corner of GHESTNUT and EIGHTEENTH Streets, will reopen MONDAY, September 2, 1861.

BUBSOWS, Principal.

BOOKS, LAW AND MISCELLANEOUS, new and old, bought, sold, and exchanged, at the PHILADELPHIA-BANK BOOK
STORE, No. 419 CHESTNUT Street. Libraries at a
distance purchased. Those having Books to sell, if at a
distance, will state their names, sizes, bindings, dates,
editions, prices, and conditions. WANTED—Books
printed by Benjamin Franklin, as well as early Books
printed in and upon America. Autograph Letters and
Portraits purchased. Pamphlet Laws of Pennsylvania
for sale. Catalogues, in press, sent free. Libraries appraised by [fe25-tf] JOHN CAMPBELL.

the following head:

SATURDAY, AUGUST 3I, 1861.

New Publications. Scarcely anything is doing in publication. Ticknor & Fields announce Alexander Smith's new poem, "Edwin of Deira," which we find well spoken of by the English critics. Petersons have done extremely well with Dickens' "Great Expectations," a story which, but for its imperfect denonement, would rank as its author's chef d'auvre. The Petersons have a new story, by Mrs. Southworth, nearly ready. She is popular with the great mass of common-place readers, and, by them, the book will be welcomed. Who has ever given a second perusal to one of Mrs. Southworth's novels? Messrs. Harper have been fortunate with their latest works, Dr. Chaillu's Gorilla book, Davis' Carthage, Lamont's Seasons with the Sea-horses, and Anthony Trollope's capital novel, "Framley Parsonage Mr. Trollope, by the way, is now in this country, we understand. As he holds a high situation in the English post-office department, it is probable he is here on business. The Harpers promise a new book of African travel, by Charles John Anderson, author of "Lake Ngami;" another by the late Ida Pfeiffer, with portrait and memoir; and with Tenniel's illustrations. Shirley Brooks' novel, "The Silver Cord"-one of the best sustained romances, of real life, written for a long time.

The Harpers have sent us a batch of new publifair author of "Margaret Maitland," "The Laird of Nalaw," and several other works of fiction-Miss Mulock, nearly equals her in popularity in admirers "across the border." In local coloring, which includes country life and dialect, "The House on the Moor" reminds us of that wonderful story, 'Adam Bede." The characters are few, but well brought out. Susan Scarsdale, who may be considered the heroine, is one of the most natural young women we ever met in print. Sir John Armitage, the faded beau, who is tricked at last into marriage with a coquette, strongly contrasts with a truehearted soldier, retired from the Indian service, and Sergeant Kennedy is just Farquhar's Sergeant Kite in modern uniform. The leading personage is Horace Scarsdale, a young man of ill-directed ability, who narrowly escaped being a parricide. The weak point in the story is the pivot on which it all turns-namely, a father's discontent at a large fortune which he expected being left to his son, who does not succeed to it until the old man dies. But "The House on the Moor" is a very attractive romance, and we recommend it, therefore. "Six Lectures on the Chemical History of a Candle," with a lecture on Platinum—this last explaining the process and principles upon which Mr. Deville, of Paris, is able to fuse fifty to sixty pounds of platinum without delay or expense -a vast improvement upon Dr. Wollaston's once noted melting few grains of the metal in a thimble. The Lectures were delivered, during the Christmas Holidays of 1860-61, to a juvenile audience at the Royal Institution of Great Britain, in which Mr. Faraday occupies the position once held by Dayy. The chemical history and mystery of a candle, here given,

comes under the general term of Philosophy in Sport made Science in earnest, and a thoroughly good book this is. What next? "Life and Adventure in the South Pacific; by a Roving Printer." In fact, two young men of an erratic temperament, shipped at New Bedford, in a vessel destined for whale fishing, and five years' voyaging, which took them to a variety of places, which they graphically describe—mainly, but not exclusively, in the South Pacific, inasmuch as they go as far north as Japan and China. We must say that a better account of whale fishing has not come under our observation. The engra-

vings, about forty, materially assist the readerthey are object-lessons. Lastly, comes a new Latin Grammar, by George W. Collard, of the Brooklyn Collegiate and Polytechnic Institute. He has prepared it as an introduction and accompaniment to McClintock's wellknown "First Book in Latin;" and is entitled "Latin Accidence and Primary Lesson-Book; containing a full exhibition of the forme of words, and first lessons in Reading." It really is a very simple and intelligible Latin Grammar, with a series of Latin Lessons, (including a system of pronunciation.) and a Vocabulary, which saves the expense and trouble and burden of a Dictionary. This Latin with.

will be a desirable book to commence teaching From Mr. Upham, Newspaper Agent, 310 Chest-nut street, we have the Illustrated London News of the 17th instant, containing some good views from our Seat of War, by Frank Vizitelly, artist of the Italian War; the Illustrated Times, which gives an excellent portrait of General McClellan; Reynolds' Miscellany; the London Journal; the Halfpenny Gazette, and Punch, all of the same date; and, also, Harper's Weekly, for next week, profusely illustrated. Mr. Callender, Newspaper Agent, South Third, sends us the Illustrated London News and the Illustrated News of the World, of August

17. The former of these, besides American warengravings, commences a fine series of the Quays of ferson: Paris, and the latter, in consequence of the immense demand for the full-length portrait of Queen Victoria (which we noticed a few days ago), has reissued it as its portrait-supplement for the week. New Music.

Lee and Walker have just published a capital lyric, written by Mr. D. Brainard Williamson, of Philadelphia, which has been "wedded to immortal music" by Mr. Geo. W. Hewitt. As the poetry, which is copyright, is better than nine-tenths of what Patriotism has invoked, we take leave to give

THE BANNER OF THE SEA. Of all the flags that float aloft O'er Neptune's gallant tars,

O'er Neptune's gallant tars,
That wave on high, in victory,
Above the sons of Mars,
Give us the flag—Columbia's flag—
The emblem of the free,
Whose flashing stars blazed through our Wars,
For Truth and Liberty.
Then dip it, lads, in ocean's brine,
And give it three times three,
And fling it out, mid song and shout,
The Banner of the Soa. Beneath its folds we fear no foc,

Our hearts shall never quail, With bosoms bare the storm we'll dare, And brave the battle gale; And though the cannon plough our decks, The planks with gore run ref, Still through the fray our flag alway Shall gleam far over head. Then dip it, lads, &c.

On every wave, to every shore, Columbia's flag shall go, And through all time its fame sublime With brighter hues shall glow: For Freedom's standard is our flag, Its guardians, Freedom's Sons, And we betide th' insulter's pride When we unloose our guns Then dip it, lads, &c.

Its enemies our own shall be,
Upon the land or main;
Its starry light shall gild the fight,
And guide our iron rain.
Nor foreign power nor treason's arts
Shall shake our patriot love,
While with our life, in peace or strife,
We'll keep that flag above.

Fourth Pennsylvania Regiment. [Correspondence of the Press.]

There has been so much consure cast upon the Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, on account of their leaving the army the next day after the expiration of their term of service, and only a few hours before the battle of Bull Run, (although the men of that regiment knew nothing of the coming battle), that I feel desirous that the men who were willing to remain for the length of time asked for by Gen. McDowell should have due credit for their valor and patriotism. When Col. Hartranft received the order from Gen. McDowell, in which he complimented the regiment on the important services rendered by it, and in which he discharged it from further service, but requested that they would stay two weeks longer, Col. Hart ranft had a copy for the order sent to each of the captains of the regiment, with a request that it should be read to the companies, and the decision of the men in relation to it be reported. For reasons not known to us some of the captains, it is said, did not read the order to their companies, or, at least, did not test them in regard to a longer stay, but reported none willing. Captain Snyder, whose reported none willing. Captain Snyder, whose in which he complimented the regiment on the im-

did not test them in regard to a longer stay, out reported none willing. Captain Snyder, whose company was from Centre county, reported six men as willing. Captain Walter H. Cooke, Company K, of Norristown, also read the order, and asked those who were willing to comply with Gen. McDowell's request to advance in front of the line. The following officers and men at once responded: First Lieutenant, H. K. Weand; Orderly Sergeant, Daniel M. Yost; Sergeant, Joseph K. Corson; Corporal, Wm. Potts; privates, James Pierce and Jos. Johnson. When the regiment left for Alexandria two members from Captain Taylor's company remained on the field and witnessed the battle. So it appears that Col. Hartranft, Captain Cooke and six men, Captain Snyder and six men, and two from Captain Taylor's company, were willing to go forward without any reference to having gone through their whole term of service and been discharged. Now, as we are intimately acquainted with many of the men of the Fourth Regiment, and know that scores of those who did not offer to continue in service are men of the most undoubted courage and patriotism, it would be interesting to courage and patriotism, it would be interesting to know the cause of so singular a result.

WHEN MAYOR BERRET, of Washington, WHEN MAYOR BERRET, Of Washington, was admitted to Fort Lafayette, his hair and whiskers were of raven hue. Since then they have faded gradually, and are now almost white. At first, it was believed that grief had produced the change; but Mr. Berret makes the assertion that his altered appearance is occasioned by the lack of hair-dye.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE. Difference between Preaching and Lecturing. The modern lecture-room has drawn largely upon

the clarical profession; so much so, that a good lectured and good preacher have almost become synonymous. Still, it was reserved for a very recent date to demonstrate, orally and ocularly, that
Thompsons, 74 Reeds, 70 Andersons, 67 Stewarts,
a lecture and a sermon are one and the same thing.
65 Clarks, etc. a lecture and a sermon are one and the same thing. As our readers will remember, on the 7th of last February the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher delivered a lecture at Concert Hall, in this city, selecting for his subject the euphonious title of "Yea, yea; nay, nay." The lecture was considered a good one; it "drew" a good house, and Mr. B. was paid a good price for delivering it. The New York Independent of this week publishes the aforesaid lecture, almost verbatim, under

SERMONS BY HENRY WARD BEECHER

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the

year 1860. [TEXT.] "But let your communication be Yea, yea; nay, nay; for whatsoever is more than this cometh of cril,"-Matt. A foot-note informs us that the "sermon" was preached at Plymouth, Brooklyn, January 20, 1861, eighteen days before its delivery in Philadelphia as a lecture. According to Mr. Beecher's standard, therefore, the difference between a sermon and a lecture consists altogether in the length of the text. If this is not conclusive, the question whether the popular pastor of Plymouth Church uniformly preaches on the platform, or lectures in the pulpit, is an openione. But, as this decision would necesentions, through J. B. Lippincott & Co., of this city. Is an open one. But, as this decision would necestrate first is "The House on the Moor," by the sarily involve a discussion foreign to our sphere, we leave if for other hands, merely remarking, in conclusion, that Mr. Beecher's alleged "heterodoxy' this lady, who is some seven years younger than | is finding critics very near home. In the number of the Independent already referred to, a paragraph England, and, being a Scottish lasse, has even more of Mr. Beecher's, defining "his position touching the system of Christian Truth," is respectfully bu very keenly reviewed by the editor. Per conscquence, either Mr. B. is not a controlling spirit in that paper, or else the Independent is "a house

divided against itself." THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION .- Most of the secular papers in the North have published the proclamation of President Lincoln, naming the last Thursday of September as a day of fasting and prayer for our country, and nearly all the religious prints have inserted it with approving comments. The Christian Chronicle hopes that uniformity will prevail in the due observance of the day, and suggests "that the churches in any particular section of the city should meet together, at least a part of the day," which, it is believed, would add interest to the meetings, and also tend to unite different churches more closely together. The Presbyterian devotes a column editorial to the

same subject, from which we extract the following: same subject, from which we extract the following:

"We hear again the voice of our honored President, calling the nation to prayer. \* \* \*

The day seems far off. Who knows what may transpire before that day of prayer arrives? It may be, that while the hearts of our peeple refuse to wait for the day, and turn with their united supplications to the throne of grace, the Lord may grantfull success to the arms of our Government, and give us cause to change the expected day of fasting into a day of joyful thanksgiving and praise.

praise.

"If men are ever disposed to pray, it is when deep affliction makes them feel that the hand of God is on them. We now feel this throughout the land. The invitation to prayer comes through the Government. It seems like the voice of God. It comes the companion completes. Every circumstance that with peculiar emphasis. Every circumstance that could add weight and urgency to the call contributes to enforce it. The two houses depart so far from their usual course, that, instead of transmitting their joint resolution to the President by their ordinary messengers, they appoint a joint committee to wait on the President in person, and present, in that impressive way, the request embodied in their resolution. This was a solemn and significant national net. Let all the people accept and value it as such, and respond to it by carrying out the resolution in unanimous supplication to the Lord for his gracious approbation and aid. How worthy a Christian Government, and a Christian people!" THINNING OUT .- The clergymen occupying pulpits in Philadelphia, who at the commencement of the war were embarrassed by their Southern sympathies, like summer birds in autumn, are one by one taking their departure for the "Sunny South." The Baptist Churches, in this city, have already lost three from this cause, Rev. Messrs. Winston, Cuthbert, and Dr. Brantley, the latter having bade his charge farewell a week ago. Rev. John Ley-burn, formerly of the Presbyterian, has also re-

turned to the bosom of his family somewhere on "Virginia's sacred soil." These reverend gentlemen have departed, we hope, in peace. Whether they have gone to "where the wicked cease from troubling," is another matter. PATRIOTIC RELIGIOUS JOURNAL.—The Christian Intelligencer, organ of the Reformed Dutch Church of North America, while it caters to the religious taste of its readers, is no less liberal with its appeals to their patriotism. The stars and stripes float from its mast-head—if a newspaper may be

said to possess any such a nautical appendagewith a two-line quotation from the Star-Spangled Banner printed under it, and the following lines: For right is right, since God is God, And right the day must win; To doubt would be disloyalty, To falter would be sin.

Its news column is embellished with a cut of a spread eagle protecting the national flag, inscribed underneath with the following quotation from Jef-"The preservation of the General Government.

in its whole constitutional v gor, is the sheet anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad." CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS ABOUT THE HEALTH OF THE POPE.—A correspondent of one of our American exchanges writes: "The Pope is ill. He has not only a chronic affection of the legs, which are swollen and covered with sores, but he has a disease of the heart, which may carry him off at any moment. Dr. Capi gives it as his opinion that he cannot live three months." On the other hand,

a correspondent of the London Catholic Register, writing from Rome, says: ter, writing from Rome, says:

"Here in Rome we are in perfect quiet. The Pope is extremely well; and if it is true, as some say, not without some foundation, that Napoleon and Ricasoli have taken the determination to defer the solution of the Roman question till the death of the Pope, I can say they will have a long time to wait, in spite of the reports of evil portent of the press, which never ceases to spread the worst news with regard to the Pope's health."

ORDER OF MERCY TO BE ESTABLISHED IN PHILADELPHIA .- "On Wednesday, the 21st inst.," says the Boston Pilot, "ten of the Sisters of Mercy, accompanied by the Mother Superior, left the flourishing Convent in Manchester, for the purpose of establishing a house of their Order in Philadel phia. Rev. Mother Xavier Warde intends to remain with the new Institute three months. "We wish her well-known zeal and unceasing exertions in promoting the glory of God, by providing the solid foundation of religious instruction, as well as superior secular education for youth, may be as successful in that locality as they have been in Manchester, where they shall ever be highly estimated."

REV. DR. FULLER, OF BALTIMORE, of Young-Men's-Christian - Association - Committee memory, New York Young Men's Christian Association, commending their efforts in behalf of the suffering soldiers, and enclosing five dollars towards that object; though, he says, "I am convinced that the North and the South are hopelessly dissev-

MINISTERS' SONS IN THE WAR .- The Rev. Dr. Gillette, of New York, formerly pastor of the Eleventh Baptist Church in this city, has a son among the prisoners taken by the rebels at the battle of Bull Run. Rev. Messrs. Milne, of Alden, and S. M. Stimson, of Batavia, New York, had each a son killed in that engagement. A METHODIST CAMP MEETING IN IRELAND .-During the present summer the Wesleyan Metho.

dists in Ireland have tried the experiment of a camp-meeting after the American Methodist style. From the description by a visitor, in the Irish Evangelist, the meeting was a success. It lasted fourteen days. THE REV. D. B. CHENEY, of San Francisco, for-

EFFECTS OF THE WAR UPON SPIRITUALISM.—The money pressure produced by the war has already

made have among the papers published in the in-terest of Spiritualism, of which but two have been left in existence, The Herald of Progress, and the Banner of Light. THE REV. SAMUBL JACKSON, brother of Rev. Thomas Jackson, and one of the oldest and most eminent Methodist preachers in England, died on the 4th instant, in the seventy-sixth year of his CHURCH GROWTH IN TIME OF WAR. - A Methodist exchange says :

exchange says:

"During the Revolutionary war the Methodist church grew in the storm. Her ministers still labored, and, although hunted and persecuted, maneged to have converts and additions to the Church. Just before the war, there were seventeen preachers and two thousand and seventy-three members. At the close, there were forty-three preachers and fourteen thousand members."

In the control of the relition to the relief to th three preachers and fourteen thousand members."

Jewish Patriotism.—In one of the petitions to the Hungarian Diet, respecting Jewish emancipation, it was stated that there were twenty-five thousand Hebrews in the national army, which, in 1848 and 1849, defended the country against the attacks of Austria.—Educatore Israelita.

"Essays and Reviews."—Formal proceedings have been taken in the Court of Arches against Dr have been taken in the Court of Arches against Dr.

Williams, by the Bishop of Salisbury. The offence is the authorship of the article "Bunsen's Biblical Researches," by which, it is alleged, the Old Testament prophecies have been treated with contempt, and the Scriptures in general, "depraved." NAMES .- Of the 10,464 American and British ministers whose names appear in The Preshyterian Historical Almanae for 1861, 154 are Smiths, 105 Wilsons, 99 Browns, 91 Johnsons, 35 Campbells, 79

65 Clarks, etc.

REV. ALEXANDER SHAND, for many years in connection with the Associate Reformed Church, afterwards a member of the O. S. Presbytery of Allegheny City, has taken orders in the Episcopal Church in Michigan.

REV. DARUM MOTT, pastor of the Free-will Baptist Church in Lowell, was taken on Sunday, while preparing for church, with temporary inspanity. sanity

THE REV. DR. CHERVER, pastor of the Church of the Puritans, New York, has returned from Europe.

Stirring Speech of Thomas Francis Meagher. On Thursday, a festival, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of the gallant Sixty-ninth Regiment, was held at Jones' Woods, New York. Upwards of fifty thousand tickets were sold, and everything passed off in the most pleasant manner. Captain (now Col.) Meagher delivered the principal oration, extracts from which we print below: pai oration, extracts from which we print below:

I ask no Irishman to do that which I myself am
not prepared to do. [Cheers.] My heart, myarm,
my life, is pledged to the national cause, and to the
last it will be my highest pride, as I conceive it to
be my holiest duty and obligation, to share its fortunes. [Applause.] I care not to what party the
Chief Magistrate of the Republic has belonged.
[Hear, hear.] I care not upon what plank or platform he may have been elected. The platform disappears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took, on the steps of the Capitol. appears before the Constitution, under the injunction of the oath he took, on the steps of the Capitol, the day of his inauguration. [Loud cheers.] The party disappears in the presence of the nation—[applause]—and as the Chief Magistrate, duly elected and duly sworn, is bound to pretect and administer the national property for the benefit of the nation, so should every citizen concur with him in loyal and patriotic action, discarding the mean persuasions and maxims of the local politicians—[hear, hear, hear]—and substituting the national interests, the national efficiency. [the national interests, the national efficiency of the National Government, the keeps, the huckstering, or the vengeance of a party. [Enthusiasticichecring.] To me, at all events, the potency of the National Government, the honor and glory of the national flag, are of infinitely higher value than the Regency of Albany, the Tammany Wigwam, Mozart Hall, or the Pewter Mug. [Cheering and laughter.] Nor shall onteries on behalf

ing and laughter. | Nor shall outcries on behalf of the liberty of the press, or the liberty and immu-nities of the citizen, restrain me in the active alle-giance I owe the nation and its executive, now that nities of the citizen restrain me in the active allegiance I owe the nation and its executive, now that the rights and authority of both are jeopardized. [Hear, hear, hear.] The integrity of the national domain, the potency of the National Government, the reputation of the national arms, the inviolability of that tranquil system of election without which no popular government can have legitimacy, consistency, and force—these considerations are far dearer to me, and I claim them to be of far more vital consequences than the liberty to promulgate sedition or the liberty to conspire. [Great applause.] Such liberties must succumb to the demands of the crisis, the public safety, the discipline and efficiency of the army, and the attitude of the revolt. [Hear, hear.] Within the range of the laws, the police, the courts, the propricties and interests of the community, let them have full swing in the days of peace. Such days have their peculiar sanctities—more than this, they have their recognized and favored abuses of popular institutions and prerogatives; and the fieriest or foulest sheet that is scribbled in the coal-hole or the garret, as well as the most faithless citizen among us, may be permitted, the one to scatter broadcast, and the other to drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaffaction against the Government without the Comto drop in crevices and corners, the seeds of disaf-fection against the Government, without the Com-monwealth incurring any detriment [Hear, hear.]

But in time of war—above all, in time of civil war—the supremacy of the Government should be the sole object—floud cheers]—and to this end martial law should be the higher law, and the only one in undisputed force. [Applause.] Who speaks about his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his rights as a passenger—about his bag of money, his chest of books and clothes, the photographs of his wife and children, his live stock or bales of merchandise, when the steamship has met with a collision, threatens to go down, must be cleared of every embarrasment and dead weight, and all hands are summoned to the rescue? You know it well. I assert it without fear of contradiction from any quarter; and those who have had most latitude and impunity, were they frank and generous, would be the first to own it. The National Government has suffered more from the patience, the leniency, the magnanimity it has practised toward its enemies, and those who are in sympathy and league with them, than it has done from the courage, the science, the fierce energy of those courage, the science, the fierce energy of those who have taken the field against it, and victoriouswho have taken the hear against it, and victorious-ly shaken the banner of revolt and repudiation in its face. [Cries of "hear, hear."] The masked compirators of the North are infinitely more criminal and misonlevous than the bold and armed recusants of the South—[renewed should of "hear, hear,"]—and Democrat as I am—[onthusiastic cheers]—spurning the Republicanism of the Chicago Convention as a spurious creed—having no sympathies whatever with the men in power, other sympathies whatever with the men in power, other than those which should subsist between the citizen and his Government—[hear, hear, hear]—I would promptly and cordially approve of the severest measures the President might adopt to paralyze the treachery which in this and other cities, under various liberal and beneficent pretences, has been, and is still at work, to undermine and overthrow the legitimate magistracy of the nation. [Enthusiastic cheers.] Do I not speak in the name of the Irishmen of New York—and they are counted

the Irishmen of New York—and they are counted by tens of thousands—when I speak these senti-ments, and declare in favor of these vigorous but imperative proceedings? [Applause.] Were I ments, and declare in favor of these vigorous but imperative proceedings? [Applause.] Were I met with a negative, I should remind my countrymen that the English aristocracy—[three groans]—which is the dominant class in England—to which the navy, the church, the army almost exclusively belong, and which is, in fact, the political opinion, the Parliament, the scoptre, and the sword of England—[That's so]—I should remind my countrymen that this aristocracy is arrayed against the Government at Washington—[hear, hear]—and that as it was dead against the Revolution, out of which arose the liberties and nationality of the United States, so is it now in hot favor of the revolution which sets at nought those of the United States, so is I now in not have of the revolution which sets at nought those liberties, and against that nationality directs a fratricidal blow. [Shouts and cheering.] A revolution that has the flattery and patronage of an aristocracy to which for generations Ireland has ascribed her social wretchedness and political disorders, and which has soofied at and scandalized has before the world, can surely never have the

orders, and which has scoffed at and scandalized her before the world, can surely never have the heart and arm of any Irishman who has learned the history of the Stars and Stripes—[hear, hear]—valued the blessings and protection they insured, and who, in the frustration of the scheme of this incorrigible aristocracy, its chastisement and downfall, foresees a healthier and stronger life for England and the liberty of Ireland. [Loud cheering.] Be it with Irishmen, at all events, the lesson, the incentive, the animating conviction, the rallying battle cry in this tempestuous time. Every blow that, with the shout of "Fag am bealach"—[enthusiastic cheering]—clears the way for the Stars and Stripes, and plants that flag wherever it has a prescriptive right to float, deals to this English aristocracy a deadly mortification and discouragement—[hear, hear]—deprivdeals to this English aristocracy a deadly mortification and discouragement—[hear, hear]—depriving it of new alliesand resources—[loud cheering]—
and thus so far avenges and liberates the island of
which it has been the persecution, the crippling
fetter, the recurring famine, the pervading blight,
the social cancer, and the rank source of the poverty and slanders, in spite of which her children
make their footing good, and assert themselves
abroad. [Loud applause.] Which being so, let
us, who hall from Ireland—[loud cheers]—we, who
have taken an oath of loyalty, not to New York—

us, who hall from Ireland—[loud cheers]—we, who have taken an oath of loyalty, not to New York—[henr, henr]—not to Alabama; not to Massachusetts; not to Florida; not to Kansas; not to any one isolated State, but to all the States—immense cheering]—that built up the powerful and resplendent Union which the sword and counsels of Washington evoked; which the philosophy of Jefferson approved; which the headstrong honesty and heroism of Andrew Jackson preserved; which the great arguments of Webster rendered still more solid, and which the loving patriotism of Henry Clay, whose precepts and example still animate the sons of old Kentucky, [cheering for Kentucky,] commended to the heart of every true American—let us, at all events, who hail from Ireland, stand to the last by the Stars and Stripes—[tremendous cheering]—the events, who hail from Ireland, stand to the last by
the Stars and Stripes—[tremendous cheering]—the
illustrious insignis of the nation that, of all the
world, has been the friendliest sanctuary of the
Irish race. [Cheers for America.] And in going
forth to battle for the American Union against domestic treason and the despotisms of Europe, let
the Irish soldier take with him the assurance, which
the scene here hefore us justifies that chealth he

the scene here before us justifies, that should he fall neither his wife nor little ones will be forgotten, [Prolonged applause, during which Captain Meagher

The Spirit of Illinois. [For The Press.]

If the following extract from a letter received from one of the foremost patriots of Illinois will be of interest to your readers, it is at your service. The town only sent two companies of three-months volunteers, who returned on August 12: volunteers, who returned on August 12:

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., Aug. 20, 1861.

I suppose — has given you the news about the dinner to our returned volunteers, on Wednesday.

All went off finely.

Captain Woods left last night, with a company of 100 men, raised since his return. B. Lewis left on yesterday, with a fine company of cavalry, 100 strong. Captain Smith leaves to-night, with the balance of his company some 40 or 50 having some balance of his company, some 40 or 50 having gone last week. Captain Bozarth leaves on Thursday,

ing that he will receive all companies or regiments that may offer for the next twenty days.

The prairies are truly on fire. We will soon have 50,000 men in the field, and the only regret is that we did not have them sooner. Yours, &c. DRAFTING SOLDIERS.—Some idle rumors have gained currency in this city that the Governor was about resorting to drafting men to fill the army, and in order to check the story before it reaches the country, and scares some old ladies in pantaloons into "conniption fits," we say at once that there is no truth whatever in the report. Pennsylvania today is coming up to the work manfully, and those who have witnessed the outpouring of her sons during the last twenty-four hours in this city alone will agree with us that the day for drafting is still distant. We could raise at least 20,000 more without any such resort. Harrisburg Patriot and

with another company of infantry. Other compa-nies are being raised in the county. Governor Yates has issued a proclamation, say-

out any such resort .- Harrisburg Patriot and THE DEPARTMENT OF SAN FRANCISCO.—The THE DEPARTMENT OF SAN PRANCISCO.—The official news from the department of the Pacific, received by the last mail, records the concentration in the city of San Francisco of over 1,500 regulars. The forts in the harbor are strongly garrisoned, The forts in the harbor are strongly garrisoned, and there is quite a strong force at Benicia bar-

racks.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL THE MONEY MARKET.

TWO CENTS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1861. The investment market for stocks is quiet and unchanged, City sixes selling at 94 and 87 for the new and old issues respectively, State fives at 76, Pennsylvania Railread shares and bonds, and Harrisburg, Minehill, Lehigh Valley, and other approved reilroad securities at previous quotations. Reading Railroad shares sell at 17 56-100, but in this as in all other securities in the speculation market there is little or no movement. shares neglected.

dition to which we have frequently referred. The holders of capital are disposed to await the result of more active operations in the field before putting out money on any long paper or even for the usual bank time. Hence call loans are so cheap and

plentiful. We learn that the Buffalo Savings Bank has subscribed for \$104.000 of the United States 7 3-10 per and more active, with a fair bus. Iness doing, mostly

cent. treasury notes.

278,256 4,052,189 12,869,903 864,189 130,006 220,101 5,349,702 12,759 6,789,993 3,979,599 Rye, bus 227.687
Barley, bus 343.280
Seed, lbs. 2,976,803
Pork, bbls. 32,750
Cut meats, lbs. 8,427.502
Lard, lbs. 5,969,450
Tallow, lbs. 409,524
Live hogs, no. 166,189
Dressed hogs, no. 144,115
Beef cattle, no. 98,047 2,858,148 2\$1,525 58,149 20,364 41,623 200,176 95,731 45,200 84,221

The people of the Western States seem destined to suffer in their industry and profits by the successof adroit bankers and speculators in foisting bank bills upon them which are not kept at par. The New York World says: New York World says:

"It seems that the loss of \$7,000,000 on bank note currency in Illinois, and untold millions from high rates of domestic exchange, have failed to rouse the Western people against this banking blight upon their commerce. Chicago permits its citizens to be done by Canada bank bills at discounts of one and a half to three per cent., and St. Louis seems onlic content to lose seven per cent, in

counts of one and a half to three per cent., and St.
Louis seems quite content to lose seven per cent. in
exchange for the support of bankers, and Milwaukee quotes four and a half per cent., apparently
grateful it is no worse. Can nothing induce Western people to examine this banking question?
There is no need for any speculations or theories
on the subject. The Louisiana banking laws have
beent in practical operation in New Orleans since
1850. They are correct in principle, and more
profitable in practice than any banking in the
country, and it is the only system which can place
the commerce of the West on a sound and profitable basis. The Illinois banking principle is wrong,
and its results are of course evil, in accordance
with the natural, inevitable law that like produces
like."

The Missouri Democrat says: "The most noticeable feature of the money market to-day was the decline of exchange and the up-ward tendency of Missouri money. The obvious reason of this change is that the large increase of Eastern sight drafts paid the banks and saving institutions by the Government has made the supply evaluance largely in excess of t of exchange rangery mexess of the demand, and so coin is becoming very plenty for all business purposes, exchange can be bought for specie at par, the premium. The quotation in the market to-day for exchange was generally 7 per cent. premium above Missouri money, but there is no demand, and not be a support of the property of the pr Missouri money, but there is no demand, and nothing but the caprice of bankers to keep it up, unless it is that there is no 'hope for bankable funds,' that it never will return to a specie basis. There is some ground for this apprehension, and the people might as well make up their minds to see it gradually sink in discredit, until confidence is entirely destroyed, and down it will go forever. The great abundance of specie now being disbursed in this city by the Government must make that commodity so plenty that there will not be the slightest use for the banks withholding longer specie resumption. But we have no idea that they will resume as long as they can keep their money in circulation tion. But we have no idea that they will resume as long as they can keep their money in circulation without. They have got in the habit of speculating in their own paper, and by a combination among themselves, and the support of the eighty-four merchants whe constitutes the city banks' directory, and are monopolizing the favors which the banks can bestow, they keep down public indignation against the course of the banks to some extent, and give the whole swindling banking business of this city an air of respectability. This being the case, what recourse have outsiders? No matter how much they may suffer, and do suffer in their business daily by such action. This all may be fine sport for the banks and bank directors, who get their exchange at a small premium, but it is death to the balance of the community." to the balance of the community."

Negotiations are afoot among the stock and bondholders of the Galena and Chicago, to provide for the first mortgage bonds maturing next year. The principal holders have signified their willingness to take a new sheet of coupons for twenty years. The plan of the president, who is now in this city, is to create a sinking fund and interest account on a sliding scale, which shall be sufficient to extinguish the entire debt of the company in twenty years. According to his schedule, the total charge in 1862, for the sinking fund and interest, will be \$349,215, and gradually reducing each year; the last payment of \$117,000 in February, 1882, wipos out the entire bonded debt of the concern. The opinion of the oldest directors of the company is, that \$800,000 is sufficient to keep the line in good order, and it is upon this calculation that the plan is drawn up, which, in a word contemplates the entire adjustment of the bonded debt, and its extinction in twenty years, and, at the same time, admitting of a fair division of profits to the stockholders.

The bonded debt, which commands nearly par in the market, is as follows:

First mortgage six per cent..................\$1,993,000

First mortgage six per cent......\$1,993,000 Second mortgage six per cent...... 1,465,000 The following is the amount of coal shipped over

the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, August 28, 1861, and since January 1, 1861: Week. Previously. Tons. Tons. 146,805

Tons. 146,805 118,004 860 .....4,717 The inspections of flour and meal in Philadelphia, during the week ending August 29, 1861, were as 

The New York Post of this evening says: The New York Post of this evening says:

The stock market has a very dull appearance, especially the share list, which its generally lower than yesterday. The bonds are firmly held, and are mostly higher, with a good demand.

There is great firmness to-day in the bonds of the Government, with a strong demand for all descriptions. The sixes of 1881 are wanted at 883 with sales of the courant issue at the letter scriptions. The sixes of 1881 are wanted at 88a 88½, with sales of the coupen issue at the latter price. The two-year notes are in active request at 77½,98. The five per cents. sold largely at 76½, and that is bid for more.

The twolve per cents. are firm at 101. The reason that these notes, bearing 12 per cent. interest, are not quoted at more than 1 per cent. premium, is that the accrued interest is remitted to the seller, and consequently, having only five months to run, yield the buyer but 7 per cent. en his investment. They were issued in January last.

The list of Southern bonds shows a decided improvement. North Carolinas sold at 62, but were afterwards quoted at 60¼61. Tennesscos, after rising to 43½, closed at 43½. Missouris opened at 41½, and leave off at 41¼41½.

We notice a further extreme advance in New York State sevens. For the issue of 1870, 107 is bid, with none on the market. The sixes range from par to 102. from par to 102.

The closing sales of New York Central were at 72½, which is a reduction of ½a½ per cent from the price of last evening. There is no special cause for the heaviness, beyond the extreme dullness, which extends throughout the list. Some decided developments on the Potomac would give direction to

prices. The fluctuations scarcely exceed tat per cent. from day to day.

The money market is becoming dull again, and call loans are very easy at 5 per cent. The activity noticeable last week has somewhat subsided. Prime paper is still in small supply, and readily finds buyrs at 5a7 per cent. Philadelphia Stock Exchange Sales, August 30, 1861.

BEPORTED BY S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. FIRST BOARD. BETWEEN BOARDS.

SECOND BOARD.

10 Minchill R., 2 dys. 52 25 do. ... 2 dys. 52 15 do. ... 2 dys. 52 6 do. ... 2 dys. 52 1000 Penna R 6s. ... 54 1000 Penna R 1st m 3 ds. 94½ 10 Lehigh Scrip., 105. 34½ 200 (abt) Lehigh 6s. 102 CLOSING PRICES-STEADY.

markets ge 'nerally are without any material change this week. Quercitron Bark has declined. Breadstuffs are ina. tive; with the less favorable advices from abroad, prices have since ruled in favor of the buyers. C. tton continues scarce, and on the advance. Coul is, firm. In Iron there is very little

PHILADELPHIA, August 30, 1861.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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doing. Groceries have met with a good demand, at former rates. P vovisions are very quiet, buyers having the advant, age. Fish are dull. Naval Bank slock are quiet and passenger railway
thares neglected.
The money market remains in the same inert consales mostly to supply the ' trade. Wool of common quality is scarce, and wan ted at full prices. Whis-In Dry Goods there is mo 'to activity noticeable. with large sales of staple cott, ans at advanced rates, the tendency being still upwar d, and the stocks on

seribed tor \$104.000 of the United States 7-3-10 per cent. treasury notes.

The Chicago Tribune says: "Compared with the week previous, there is an increase on the receipts of flour of 7,000 barrels. 200,000 bushels of wheat, and 250,000 bushels of corn; but there is a decrease in the shipments of wheat and corn equal to about 600,000 bushels, in consequence of the searcity of vessels.

"The entire receipt of grain, including flour, during the week, amounts to 2,934,533 bushels—which is the largest amount of grain ever before received within a week in this city.

The following table shows the receipts of leading articles from the 1st of January to August 24, for three years:

1861. 1360. 1350. 1359.

Thour, blds. 766,407 275,255 273,242 Wheat, bus. 8,005,152 4,552,189 2,211,923 (bats, bus. 971,053 864,130 543,123 (bats, bus. 927,550 127,557 (bats, bus. 927,550 127,557 (bats, bus. 927,550 127,559 (bats, bus. 927,550 1 in low priced fabrics, suited to mi, litary purposes.

Oats are in better demand, and 18,000 bushels sold at 27a29c for new Delaware, and 31a32c for old Pennsylvania, mostly at 31c, afoat Provisions.—The market is very quiet, the re-ceipts light, and the stocks reduced. Sales of West-ern Mess Pork at \$15a16, cash and on time, and ern Mess Pork at \$15n16, cash and on time, and some to the Government on private terms. City packed Mess Beef is selling at \$14a16 per bbl. Bacon—the demand continues limited, but prices are steady; sales of 150 casks, including plain and fancy, at 8a10e for Itams, Sides at 7a75e, and Shoulders at 53a61c. Green Meats—There is very little doing; sales of Picklod Hams at 7a74, and Shoulders at 42a5c. Lard continues as last quoted, with some little inquiry. Sales of bbis and tes in a small way at 9a91c, and kegs at 92a91c. Butter—There is more doing; sales of solid packed Penna and Ohio at 9c per lb, and some fresh lots at 92a10c. Cheese—Prices are firmer, and there is very little stock here. Sales of New York dairies at 74a72c, and Western at 74c. Eggs are worth 10a101c per and Western at 7 c. Eggs are worth 10a10 c per doz.
METALS.—In Pig Iron there is a little firmer feeling, but it has not resulted in any extensive transactions; sales of 500 tons No. 2 Anthrasite at \$17.50 per ton, on time. For Scotch Pig there is no demand, and prices are nominal. Blooms, Bars, and Boiler Plates continue to sell in a small way at previous rates. LEAD is held with more firmness, but no further

Sales have been reported.

Copper.—There is nothing doing in Sheathing or in Yellow Metal. and prices remain as last quoted, say 18c. six months, for the latter.

Bark comes forward slowly, and meets a fair inquiry at a further decline; sales of 80 hhds 1st No. 1st \$261027 per 1st. 1 at \$26½a27 per ton.

Beeswax is wanted, and there is very little. coming in; sales of good yellow at 30c per lb.

CANDLES continue very quiet; sales of Adamantine at 162a18c for city made. Tallow Candles self at 112a12c. For Sperm there is no inquiry. Co.L.—There is a moderate inquiry for the supply of Eastern markets; cargo sales are making at \$3.25a3.35 for white, and \$3.40a5.50 for red ash, free, on board at Richmond. Lehigh ranges from \$3.62½ to 3.75 for prepared stove, egg, and lump. No sales of Bituminous coal.

Coffee.—The stock has been increased by the arrival of 7,000 bags Rio, and 4.900 bags Laguayra. Sales 5,000 bags Rio, part private and part at 13a 15c; and 500 bags Laguayra at 16a17c, on time: 2,500 bags of the former was offered by auction, and 1,731 bags sold at 13½15½; average, \$13.9½, less 1 to 3 per cent. for cash, according to lots.

Cotton.—The stock is very much reduced, but the demand is limited, and prices remain without change. Sales of 180 bales, chiefly Uplands, at 17½ a18c for low grade and 20c for good Middling, including a lot of Memphis at the latter quotation, and samples at 17½c. 500 bales sold to-day, to go West, at full prices.

The following is the movement of Cotton for the past month and since the 1st of September last, com-

past month and since the 1st of September last, com-

1856-57. 1,422,000 413,000 422,000 2,247,000 52,000 1855-56. 1,946,000 479,000 520,000 2,945,000 50,000 Thus, the receipts show a decrease of 931,000 lades from those of last year, and a decrease of 216,000 from 1958-9, and the exports exhibit the following results:

Gt. Britain. France. Other F. P.
Last year... Dec. 506,000 Dec. 7,000 Dec. 124,000 1855-9. Inc. 169,000 Inc. 133,000 Dec. 175,000 Drugs and Druss are selling in lots, as wanted, at steady prices, mostly Chemicals and Indigo, including a cargo of Logwood on terms kept private.

Feathers are very inactive, and range from 35 to 38c for good Southern and Western.

Fish...-Mackerel continue dull, and the recent arrivals have mostly all gone into store for the want of buyers. The sales are confined to store lots, ranging from \$10 to \$15 for medium and large No. 1's, \$5,5007 for 2's, and \$3,505.50 fer old and new No. 3's. Pickled Herring are but little inquired after, and range from \$1.75 to \$2.50 per bbl, as in quality; Box Herring sell at 25c, and scaled at 15c for No. 1. Codfish are worth \$3.75 per 100 lbs; a cargo of Eastern sold on private terms.

Freit...-The market is very poorly supplied with all kinds of Foreign, and pricos are tending upwards. Green Fruit continues to arrive freely, Apples selling at \$7½a02½c per basket, and \$324 per bbl; Peaches are scarce and sell at \$153 per basket, as in quality, the latter rate for extra lots; Dried Apples sell in lots at 33½c, and Peaches at 435g per lb.

Apples sell in lots at 3a32c, and Peaches at 4a5c per lb.

FREIGHTS to Liverpool are firmer, but no new engagements have been reported; the last to London was equal to 32s 6d per ton. To the West Indies there is not much doing; a bark was chartered for north side Cuba at 40c for Sugar, foreign port charges paid. To Boston, the steamer is getting 30c for Flour, 50c for wet bbls, 6c for Grain, and 8c for measurement goods. Coal freights are better: \$1.10

neasurement goods. Coal freights are better; \$1.19 has been paid to Boston, 95a100c to Rhode Island, and 90c to New York, from Port Richmond.

GINSENG.—There has been no sale of either crude or clarified, to fix quotations.

GUANO.—The demand is moderate for the season; sales of Baker's Island at \$30; Peruvisar, \$65, 95a62, Parise season; \$50, and Islands \$30. \$56.25a60; Pacific ocean at \$50; and Ichaboe, \$34 per ton.
HEMP is quiet, and without sales of any kind. Hides are dull. An invoice of Laguayra re-mains unsold. Hops are unchanged; sales of new Eastern and Western at 20a25c. Western at 20a25c.
LUMBER.—The supplies, although small, are in excess of the demand, and there is but little doing. White Pine Boards range from \$13 to \$17. Hemlock rafted Lumber sells at \$5.50a6.50 per M feet.

MOLASSES is firm, but quiet, with small sales to note at full prices.

MOLASSES IS firm, but quiet, with states we note at full prices
NAVAL STORES.—The market for all kinds continues unsettled. Common Rosin sells in a small way at \$5.25a5.50, and No. 1 \$6.50a8. Tar is held at \$5.25a5.50, and Pitch at the same figures. Spirits of Turpentine—the market is nearly bare of stock. gallon.

OILS.—There is rather more inquiry for Lard Oil. Sales of winter at 65c, and summer at 65a87c. Linseed Oil is firm at 57a58c. Sperm and Whale bring full prices.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone inte

From Jan. 1 to date. . 48,434 109,882 843,706 Same time last year . . . . 58,205 123,324 1,059,200 PLASTER.—There is very little here; the last PLASTER.—There is very little here; the last cargo sale was at \$2.25 per ton.

RICE.—The stock is reduced to a very low figure.
Small lots at 6½a6½c per bbl.

SALT.—There has been no further arrival or sales and the market is firm.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is scarce and worth \$4.50a 4.75 per bus. The receipts of Timothy are moderate, and it is solling freely at \$2a2.12½ per bus.

Small lots of Flaxseed sell at \$1.35a139 per bus.

Small lots of Flaxseed sell at \$1.35a139 per bus.

Sudar.—The market is firm, with a moderate inquiry both from the refiners and the trade, with sales of 1,000 hhds, mostly Cuba, at 6a7½ on time.

Spirits.—The market is quiet, with a small business to note in foreign, which is very firm. N. E.

Rum is steady at 27a29c. Whisky—Sales of Ohiobbls at 18a18½c; Penna. at 18c, and Drudge at 17½o per gallon. per gallon.

Tallow is quiet at Sasic per lb for country and city rendered.

Tras.—Prices are looking up, and there is a steady demand for both blacks and greens.

Tobacco.—Most of the stock of Leaf has been withdrawn from the market, and for manufactured

withdrawn from the market, and for manufactured prices are advancing.

Woot.—The demand continues good for the medium and low grades at full rates, but other kinds are neglected; further sales are reported at 33a360 per lb. net. THE CONFEDERATE LOAN.—The Confederate Government, it is believed, (says the Charleston Mercury,) will have in its possession by the first of September certificates of transfer to the amount of September certificates of transfer to the amount of 1,000,000 bales cotton of the growing crops, for which Confederate bonds are to be exchanged. The price regulating the exchange is to be the minimum value of cotton the last three years. On these certificates of transfer, it is said, others have been made by British capitalists to advance eighty per cent, in sterling exchange, taking as a basis of the purchase the average prices of cotton during the past few years.

POSTMASTER BLAIR and Secretary Cameron have signified their intention to remove every person from their departments against whom a charge of disloyalty may be brought by the investigating committee.—N. X. Times.