

The Press.—PHILADELPHIA,

SATURDAY, AUGUST 31, 1861.

EXTRACT FROM THE LAST SPEECH OF STEPHEN A. COULDRIDGE.

It is now evident to all that the time has come to break up the Union in a fact more true than all. Armies are being raised, and war levied to accomplish it. There can be but two sides to the controversy. Every man must be on the side of the United States or against it. There can be no neutrals in this war. There can be none but patriots and traitors."

FOR SALE.—The double-edged "TAYLOR" Pens.

On which this paper has been for the last three months. It is a well-constructed, broad-bladed pen, to order \$1.00, and will be sold at a price of 50 cents apiece at this office, or address John W. Foster, 41 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Supply of Cotton.

The late news from England shows that great attention is constantly being paid, particularly by the Cotton Supply Association, to the development of new cotton regions, and the increase of the products of the old districts. It is evident that the English manufacturers feel that, no matter what may be the result of the Secession movement, our Gulf States can no longer be considered reliable producers of that article, and they have such great interests at stake that they are compelled to seek elsewhere the supplies which they have hitherto drawn from this country. The most probable planter of the South, I believe, is determined to do all he can to prevent rebellion by the belief that it would in some way tend to promote their interests, will evidently be among the greatest sufferers from the war. Excessive taxes will be imposed upon them by their traitor chieftains, and if the rebellion is crushed they cannot escape their share of the burdens of the nation in subduing it. A shock will be given to their system of slavery by their own mad folly, from which it will be difficult for it ever to recover. Already the price of slaves, has been reduced, and it is doubtful whether, in any event, they will ever again command the high sums which were obtained for them before the outbreak against the system of government which had given such ample security to what is termed slave property, and under which it had obtained such extraordinary value.

The virtual monopoly that the South heretofore possessed of the production of cotton will be terribly shaken, if not entirely destroyed; and, after the present war terminates, if they do not speedily declare their independence, and return to their allegiance, we will be compelled to find some other means of payment, to a better man. Fortress Monroe is in charge of that war-worn and vigorous veteran, General Wool. At Baltimore General Dix is in command. Opposite Harper's Ferry General Dix directed operations, and, although a civilian, no man in our country who had not gained extensive experience in the field of war, and had no military training, was equal to the proper management of important movements. In Western Virginia that gallant and accomplished officer, General Rosecrans, directs our army. In Kentucky, General Burnside, Averasor, who won the applause of the whole nation, by the faithful discharge of his duty at Fort Moultrie and Fort Sumter, is in chief command; and in Missouri General Fremont, with the assistance of General Sigel, and other accomplices well instructed in the art of cotton-growing, which will always have the preference in the English and American markets, on account of the unreasonable and domineering conduct of our cotton lords.

The great bulk of American slavery for years past has been the large profits realized from the cultivation of cotton; and if this strong motive for its perpetuation and extension should be destroyed, there would be few rationales willing to subscribe to the ultra pro-slavery creed, which is avowedly the basis and cornerstone of the so-called Southern Confederacy. Vast ambition often overrules itself; and it will not be at all surprising, in the present contest, those pro-slavery politicians who inaugurated it, with the apparent design of giving ourselves power and influence to an ultra pro-slavery interest, should, if the war proved a protracted one, find that their cherished institution has received, through their own immediate instrumentality, more severe blows than avowed abolitionists could have inflicted upon it in a century.

Among the recent developments in England on the cotton-supply question, it is worthy of notice that the shipment of the last cotton, from the United States, in this batch, has been named, and that the Liverpool ambassador in London has offered a liberal grant of land in that country to all settlers who wish to go there for the purpose of growing cotton. The London Times also publishes an account of an interview between the Vicereyn of Egypt and the Secretary of the English Cotton-Supply Association; the gist of which is that there are no insurmountable obstacles to an immense increase of the product in that country, and if British capitalists would be willing to invest, there would be a ready market for the cotton produced.

Public Amusements.

Mrs. John Drew opens Arch-street Theatre this evening with a new farce, "Aubrey and Maid." We refer our readers to the cast of the comedy, which affords abundant promise of a fine performance. Mrs. Drew and Mr. Gilbert, as "Lady Teazle and Sir Peter," will be a treat, indeed. The house will doubtless be filled, because the public will desire to see what great changes Mrs. Drew has made in the character of the maid, and to witness the妙 of her mimicry. The London Times also publishes an account of an interview between the Vicereyn of Egypt and the Secretary of the English Cotton-Supply Association; the gist of which is that there are no insurmountable obstacles to an immense increase of the product in that country, and if British capitalists would be willing to invest, there would be a ready market for the cotton produced.

McDONOUGH'S OLYMPIC THEATER.—Last night Sheridan's play of "The School for Scandal" was produced, costumed in the period of the action of the play, and with a cast of characters, (with a few exceptions,) highly creditable to the management and performance. Miss May, as "Lady Teazle and Sir Peter," will be a treat, indeed. Mrs. Chapman, Boniface, and Davis, enacted their respective roles with a correctness worthy of praise.

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Great suffering prevails among the Southern people on account of the worthless ship-breakers which are being scattered over the South, as plentiful as the leaves of Vallombrosa, by the Southern financiers; and even the Richmond Enquirer denounces the paper currency as an enemy of Secession more to be feared than all the battalions of LINCOLN's army.

A Stirring Appeal.

The following extract, written by a learned and patriotic man of this city, of high mental power, recently appeared in the columns of a newspaper, we publish:

THE TIMES.

At this appalling moment of the country, when the Government of the United States is in such imminent danger from the rebels, nothing can be done so successfully as to rouse the world to God that there is a fault in the Northern character at all, it is that it forces not too little but too well, and is disposed to concede and yield even the verge of a just cause, rather than to resort to the last refuge of an injured and invaded nation, an appeal to arms. But there never was a country plunged into war with so little justify hostilities, with such an utter absence of real grievances, and with such wicked, horrible and destructive results, staring it in the face, as the Southern Confederacy. Who to God that there was the same energy, the same indomitable and universal resolution to conquer or die that possessed every mind engaged and interested in, or for sake of, this infamous revolt?

Dryden can say, "They can conquer who believe they can." Let us determine to succeed or perish. The right of existence demands every effort, and every sacrifice, to rescue our country from the machinations of her enemies, who seek armed and powerful strength from the prince of darkness, and who only serve to inspire the men with more confidence and enthusiasm.

Our great and good men are to watch for these, the leaders of the rebellion, and to expose them to the world. Let the pretences of peace be used to enlighten the wicked and misguided supporters of the rebellion, and incline their hearts, if they can, to a disconnection of their present treasonous movements. But, on the other hand, they never was a people with whom was for the life of a nation, for the welfare of thirty millions of living inhabitants, and of unnumbered generations yet unborn, was more of a holy necessity than the war in which the royal citizens of this land are now engaged, and those who seek to play their part, in raised in righteous self-defense, in the hope that they may thus render aid and comfort to the most infamous conspiracy that was ever commenced, are not only traitors to their country but enemies of mankind.

Messrs. FORD & CO., BIRMINGHAM.—It is gratifying in these times of general depression in almost every department of business to notice any salient signs of revival. The removal sale of Messrs. Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers and commission merchants, which will be found in another part of our paper to-day, affords one other vent for the energies of a nation in the

tidy and commodious streets, is one of the best and brightest upon the planet.

Let the Peace Advocates Preach to the Traitors.

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The Revival of Business.

We recently referred to the numerous indications of the revivification of business which are becoming perceptible, and the developments of each day tend to strengthen the correctness of the opinions we then expressed. With the agricultural interests of our country in a position equaled with many branches of the movements, who are the agents for the distribution and exchange of the products of our own and other countries, must revive. The readiness with which subscriptions are being made to the national loan indicate clearly that no matter how severe may be our present trials, the national credit will be preserved unbroken, and, while this is secure, the treasury notes and bonds issued by the Government will, by increasing the available circulating medium, stimulate business activity. It may be that a debt will be contracted which the present generation will be unable to liquidate, and which will be entailed as a burden upon posterity. But this, considering the objects of the present contest, will not be unjust to future generations, because it is for those who are to come, and if we succeed in creating the infamously conspiratorial associations, they can well afford to pay a slight financial tribute for the political blessings we are striving to transmit impartially to them. Our own Revolution left as a legacy to the American people a debt of some seventy-five millions of dollars, which, considering the state of which they can easily be repaid by the collection of taxes, will be but a reflection of the popular will, is to be but a reflection of the popular will, and thus those who demand vigor and energy, who insist upon blows instead of words, may by their honest criticisms retard what they believe are hurrying forward. I went the other day to a Cabinet Minister to suggest to him the propriety of a more public response to the public temper in regard to the war, and was surprised to find how fully he understood all his own duties, and yet how difficult it was to discharge them, and the same time to gratify those who could not know, and indeed ought not to know, the underneath of interests and principles which entered into the disposition of his numerous responsibilities, and those who demand vigor and energy, who insist upon blows instead of words, may by their honest criticisms retard what they believe are hurrying forward. 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