The Press.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1863.

Experimental Statesmanship in Missouri.

It is the fault of many good men that, when they attempt a reform, their zeal in behalf of a theory leads them to foolish and absurd proceedings. This seems to be the misfortune of our friends in Missouri. There is a large party in that State who are known as Radical Emancipationists. Among them are many excellent citizens, loyal and devoted, and who have testified their loyalty and devotion in the noblest manner. They deserve all the praise that can be given to men of honest purpose, and the courage with which they have preached the gospel of freedom among the heathens of treason and slavery will be remembered with pride in the years to come. Much of the credit attending the success of emancipation in Missouri belongs to them. Their agitation made it popular, and eventually gained its triumph. Unfortunately, however, triumph has not taught them patience or wisdom, and we find them in convention assembled fiercely arraigning the Administration, and venturing upon a platform as wild and impracticable as it is possible for enthusiastic and unthinking men to adopt. In looking over the proceedings of this convention we are reminded of the doings of some of the French revolutionary clubs, where resolutions were adopted declaring the universal freedom of man; general citizenship; death to the prisoners taken in battle; perpetual fraternity; a change in the calendar; the necessity of wearing the hair in a peculiar fashion; and the end of all human responsibility to divine laws. The world laughs at the enthusiastic Frenchmen; and the enemies of liberty remember with scornful glee that the efforts of these superficial students of ancient history only brought ridicule upon the cause they gave their lives to establish. We are afraid that the same judgment will be passed upon the radical emancipationists in Missouri. We have resolutions denouncing the President, Governor GAMBLE, General SCHOFIELD, the Emperor NAPOLEON, and the murderer QUANTRELL; resolutions insisting upon immediate emancipation in Missouri, "warning the Legislature against disregarding the will of the people," thanking the President for arming the negroes, calling upon the Government to drive the French out of Mexico, and requesting the radical members of the Legislature to vote for certain gentlemen for the National Senate. We must admit that it would be difficult for any convention to adopt more comprehensive resolutions, and our only surprise is that its members did not give us its opinions upon the war in New Zealand, and the difficulties with the Tycoon of Japan. We can imagine no finer field for experimental statesmanship than Asia and the Pacific islands.

Our purpose is not so much to ridicule the efforts of these honest enthusiasts in Missouri, but to see if there is any real grievance at the bottom of their elaborate rhetoric. These men call themselves emancipationists, and demand immediate emancipation. Yet, they have emancipation! Missouri has passed an ordinance liberating the slaves after a period of years. This is the only sensible policy that could have been adopted. It accomplishes the object sought; and to prevent misery to those slaveholders who are loyal, it gives them time to prepare for the change. With such a victory on the record, any demand like this of immediate emancipation becomes petulance, and we dismiss it as such. Another grievance is what they are pleased to call the tardy execution of the President's proclamation of emancipation. Here we have more petulance, and we answer it in the words of the President: "The proclamation cannot be retracted any more than the dead can be brought to life." There are other complaints about the military policy of the commander of the department. We are not in a position to understand them, but we suppose that they receive point from the recent massacre at Lawrence. We agree with the members of the Convention, that the massacre of QUANTREL deserves strict investigation, and if it can be shown that the general commanding the Department of Missouri was careless and derelict, he should be punished. We are afraid, however, that this sad affair is not the real complaint of the Convention, but a pretext by which it seeks to stimulate the minds of the people to distrust the Administration.

With this every grievance of the Missouri Emancipationists falls; and the only object that brought them together seems to have been the desire to obtain the election of two of their friends to the United States Senate. We trust that the gentlemen in this movement who have the good of the Union at heart, and desire to see freedom triumph in its own good time, will throw their influence against any more such Conventions. No good can come from them. They serve the demagogue and gratify the enthusiast, but give pain to the sincere and patient friends of liberty everywhere. The cause is in the right hands. It was never brighter. Let us, therefore, be patient and wait.

Does the Democracy Mean Disunion?

If it does not, it is the most unfortunate party in the world, for it then presents a most humiliating spectacle of ignorance, doing all in its power to achieve disunion without understanding its own efforts. We acquit at once the mass of the Democracy of any intention to divide the country, but the leaders of the Democracy we hold innocent of this disreputable ignorance of their followers, and find guilty of a more disgraceful intelligence. Thousands of men will vote a disloyal ticket in October, who fondly believe that they are upholding men and principles essential to the preservation of the Union. Their leaders deceive them flagrantly, appealing to their worst prejudices and passions, and persuading them that the nation is to be saved by opposing the Government, and the rebellion ended by interfering with the war. As Democratic leaders decree, the Democratic party acts; and therefore, when we ask if the Democracy means disunion, we ask if it is meant by GEORGE W. WOODWAND and VALLANDIGHAM, for these men are the Democracy, being to their party as the brain is to the body.

Asking this important question, we shall not be content with any irresponsible answer. These gentlemen, even against their own wills, shall reply to us. They cannot escape by evasion; like Falstaff, when questioned by the chief justice, they cannot elude the difficulty by pretending a sudden deafness. They must answer, and Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, Democratic candidate for the Governorship of Ohio, shall be the first to convict the Democracy of treasonable purpose. Take a chair, Mr. V., and inform the people of your occupation on the 7th day of February, 1861. If your memory is weak, we will refresh it by this file of the *Congressional Globe*, in which your record as a mis-representative of a loyal State, is written for general examination. On that day, you had the audacity to rise in your seat, and propose to the House—to which your presence was certainly not an honor—*an elaborate plan for the division of the Union into four parts.* You embodied them in formal resolutions, the first section of which was entitled—"The United States are divided into four parts."

You also announced it to be your intention to speak in support of this disloyal plan at the earliest opportunity, but we do not think it necessary to inquire if your intention was ever fulfilled. It is enough that you did, at a time when the South was, with all its energy, preparing for rebellion, advocate disunion on the floor of Congress, and coolly invite all your brother Representatives to help you to destroy the Republic. This is enough disgrace even for a disloyal politician. In mercy, we spare you any further exposure; your subsequent career is well known; how, banished for disloyalty, you made a tour of the South; how you escaped imprisonment there because of your known enmity to the Union; how the rebel papers said your election would be a triumph for the rebellion; and how you are now the candidate of a disloyal party, opposed by all patriotic Democrats, and enthusiastically supported by all the renegades of the North. We think *you*, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, have answered us very emphatically, and, if you please, you may give your chair to your honorable colleague, Mr. Justice WOODWARD. You may go, Mr. VALLANDIGHAM; we are obliged to you for your confessions.

Does GEORGE W. WOODWARD mean disunion? He also shall have the privilege of answering a question which so deeply affects his reputation as a good citizen, and his chances as a party candidate. What then, Mr. Justice WOODWARD, were *you* about on the evening of December 13th, 1860? Making a speech? So we understood; and at a time when it was imperatively demanded of every man to speak earnestly for the preservation of the Union, and with all his energy against the principle of secession, and the purpose of the impending rebellion. We remember well the time, and we have read your speech. But, in it, alas! we find no earnest spirit of patriotism, but, instead, a spirit of disloyalty, degrading flattery of Southern institutions, and justification of the principle of rebellion. You said then, to the people of Philadelphia, Mr. WOODWARD: "It seems to me that there must be a time when slaveholders may fall back on their natural rights, and employ, in defence of their slave property, whatever means of protection they possess or can command." How speedily, sir, were your principles acted upon by the slaveholders, whom you so much admired! Why, if they had interpreted your words as advice, they could not have better profited by their meaning. The pretext for the rebellion *was* "the defence of slave property," and, as you suggested, in four months from the time you spoke, the slaveholders did employ for its defence "whatever means of protection" they possessed. Believing they could best insure the extension of slavery by destroying the Republic, they raised armies and began inveterate war. Nor was it without profound gratification that the slaveholders read those words of yours which justified their action; for it was the belief that such teachings would create a sympathy with the rebellion in the North that tempted them to sin. It is not strange, either, that you should call rebellion for the protection of slavery a natural right, believing, as you did then, and do now, that "*slavery is an incalculable blessing.*" Have you answered us yet, Judge WOODWARD? No, not quite. When patriots declared that the Republic should not be destroyed, that treason should be punished, and that the United States was pledged to prevent secession, what did *you* say? "This was what I, GEORGE W. WOODWARD, then advised, and never since have I counselled otherwise. It is said, 'Let the South go peaceably.' *I say, let her go peaceably.*" Ah! Mr. Justice WOODWARD, did you thus counsel dishonor and disusion? We are answered now. You do mean disunion. You have meant disunion ever since the beginning of the war. Your election would be a disunion triumph, and all Union men must oppose it for the honor of the State, for the safety of the country. We have no further questions, Mr. Justice WOODWARD, and you may join your friend. Mr. VALLANDIGHAM is waiting for you.

A Colored Regiment in Battle.

The President, with characteristic directness and bluntness, has said to those who disapprove of his policy in organizing colored troops: "You say that you will not fight to free negroes. Some of them seem to be willing to fight for you." This is not so much a rebuke to those to whom he especially addressed his letter as to those who oppose all his measures with inveterate hatred. These are the men who at first declared that negroes were naturally cowards, who would run from the field at the first sight of the enemy, and who, now that that slander has been refuted, supply its place with sneers, and wicked laughter, and abuse. We find these gentlemen opposing the draft; they are evidently resolved that the Government shall have no more white soldiers. Well, then, can they complain that it is determined to have black soldiers? The country must have defenders, and if a black man can handle a musket and help to win a victory, we welcome him to our ranks. Nor does the white soldier object to share in just proportion the dangers and the honors of battle with these patriotic men, who have their own interest in the preservation of the Republic, and are willing to risk their lives in its defence. The negro regiments, by hard fighting, have won the respect and confidence of the country. They have not had much opportunity, but what chances for achieving glory have been granted they have nobly used.

General BLUNT, in his official report of the battle of Honey Springs, Arkansas, states that the 1st Kansas (colored) Regiment fought with a coolness and bravery never surpassed. In the hottest of the fight they met the Texan troops, twice their number, and routed them completely. The 20th Texan Regiment went into battle with three hundred men. It met the negroes and left the field with sixty. Colored soldiers do not fight better than white men, but they fight better than rebellious Texans.

New York.

The country will applaud the action of the New York Republican Convention, assembled in Syracuse on Wednesday. New York is in such a deplorable condition under the rule of SEYMOUR, that the good name of its people demanded an expression of opinion that could not be misunderstood. The evils from which New York is suffering were caused by the want of wisdom on the part of our friends in that State in 1862. Disaffection among our friends enabled SEYMOUR to triumph, although it was well known at the time that the heart of New York was true to the Union. Thousands who were warmly devoted to the war and the Administration, were prevented from manifesting their devotion by the action of the Convention, and apathy brought defeat, when we should have succeeded. The Syracuse Convention, however, took wisdom into its councils, and, as a result, the people of New York have a platform which none can refuse, and a ticket that contains all the elements of loyalty. Republicans and War Democrats are placed side by side, and no test is made but that of devotion to the Government. General JOHN COCHRANE is the successor of DANIEL S. DICKINSON, and the nominee for Attorney General. Mr. OLCUTT, the nominee for Controller, has a financial reputation beyond New York, and, according to the *Tribune*, "has often been named as a proper man for the Secretary of the Treasury at Washington." The other men on the ticket are all mentioned with words of eulogy, and every indication leads us to hope for a brilliant and successful campaign. The resolutions are comprehensive and just, and contain principles that no one can object to endorse. Governor SEYMOUR is denounced for his criminal subserviency to the mob in New York and the traitors in the South. In addition to this, the great principle is enunciated that, in this time of war and danger, all political differences should be laid aside to give the Government a generous support. With this as their cardinal doctrine, the loyal men of New York may go into their campaign confident of victory. We honor them for the spirit they have shown, and commend it to our loyal friends everywhere.

HON. EDWARD EVERETT has written a letter to the Union Convention at Springfield, Illinois, urging the duty of all loyal men to aid in the vigorous prosecution of the war for the great objects of suppressing the rebellion and restoring a permanent peace. The brief telegraphic synopsis does not give any idea of the forcible and beautiful rhetoric in which Mr. EVERETT has doubtless embodied this advice, but it tells us the great fact that his heart and mind are true to the cause of the Republic. Few men can so clearly explain, so eloquently advocate the principles upon which our national integrity depends, but all men can love them with equal ardor, and defend them with as resolute a purpose.

General Grant at Memphis.

The reception of General GRANT at Memphis is one of the most gratifying incidents of the war. It was not merely the compliment to a good man and a successful General; for the country has anticipated Memphis in its encomiums upon the distinguished commander of the Southwestern Army. It was the tribute of a Southern city to one who has been among the truest friends of the South. To Memphis General GRANT was not a Federal commander, nor the hero of many battles. He was its liberator. He broke the shackles of Southern power, and freed the people from a thraldom, and when he was welcomed by its citizens with many demonstrations of enthusiasm and joy, we look upon this ovation as an evidence of the true feeling of the Southern people. Under the compulsion of the conscript officer, and perhaps in obedience to a feeling of State and local pride, we have seen the people of the South arrayed against us as armies, and sustaining by their blood and valor the cause of the rebellion. Beneath this, however, the true feeling of love for the Union exists, and we see it exhibited whenever it can be done without exciting massacre and imprisonment. Another evidence of what the people really think when released from the thraldom of the rebels was seen in the school-girls' ovation to General BANKS. Every day we are more and more convinced that the rebellion is not the work of the Southern people, but of the bold men who possess the lands and slaves of the Southern States, and use the people very much as the feudal lords of early England used their swineherds and villeins. Such men as GRANT and BANKS are their friends and liberators. They carry the sword of a Republic, and their success is the triumph of republicanism. In every phase of this great question we find the issue slavery and freedom—aristocracy and democracy—free labor and slave labor. Our triumph is the triumph of justice, and the people everywhere welcome it as such.

In the Secret?

The policy of England, with respect to Mexico and the United States, could readily and reasonably be ascertained if some little bird would whisper the plain truth to us about one thing—was PALMERSTON in the secret of NAPOLEON's offering the Imperial Crown of Mexico to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, in October, 1861, several weeks before one French, English, or Spanish soldier was deported to Vera Cruz, as part of the expedition against Mexico? It is clear from what occurred that the Spanish commander, General PRIM, was not in the secret, for as soon as ever the conviction of NAPOLEON's double-dealing and interested ultimate motives dawned upon his mind, this honest soldier withdrew the Spanish contingent from Mexico. Did NAPOLEON take PALMERSTON into his confidence, or, to use a very plain but expressive phrase, was PALMERSTON kept in the dark, and therefore *sold?* There are some family (Cobourg) reasons why Queen VICTORIA might desire to see MAXIMILIAN placed upon a throne, but, if NAPOLEON really tricked his friend PALMERSTON—and it looks as if he has done so—English policy may become anti-French and anti-Mexican.

Anti-Napoleonism.

There is no freedom of the press in France. Yet French opinion makes itself heard. The press is comparatively free in Belgium, and there is a manufactory of anti-Napoleon publications in Brussels. Now and then, NAPOLEON makes a complaint to LEOPOLD of the license of Belgian printers, and then follows a momentary pause; but this only for a time, and the cry against "the brigand," as the French Emperor is politely called, is fiercely renewed.

The refugees, who carry on this trade of depreciation, attack not only NAPOLEON himself, but all his family. There was lately published at Brussels a little book professing to recount, with disgustingly minute particulars, the "crimes and amours" of the Bonaparte family, commencing with Madame Mere, and ending with NAPOLEON and EUGENIE. Scandals, which had burnt out sixty years ago, because their very grossness made them impossible and incredible, are raked up and revived in this publication, vast numbers of which are smuggled into France. This is a mean, low, and unmanly way of opposing the present chief magistrate of France—such antagonism has a tendency to excite a sympathy for him. Much more dangerous to him is another pamphlet, also from the Brussels factory, entitled "The Civil List of Napoleon III., compared with that of Louis Philippe." The particulars of this, which are correctly stated, give the following results: that LOUIS PHILIPPE's civil list was 12,000,000 francs, while that of NAPOLEON III. amounts to 25,000,000; that LOUIS PHILIPPE's personal expenses were 160,000 francs, while those of NAPOLEON are 320,000 francs a year; and that the aids-de-camp of LOUIS PHILIPPE received 360,000 francs, while those of NAPOLEON are paid 720,000 francs per annum. The author, whose arithmetical education certainly was not neglected, calculates that the cost of an Emperor to France is 60,000,000 francs a year, 5,000,000 francs a month, 1,250,000 francs a week, (it actually is 1,153,845, there being fifty weeks in the year,) 164,383 francs a day, and 6,489 francs an hour. This minute dissection may appear absurd, but the argument most likely to sink into the mind of a discontented French tax-payer is that the Emperor receives such immense payment as the above out of poor men's earnings.

THE ARGUMENTS of the *World* would be irrefutable, if its statements were true. No other journal has such a talent for assuming falsehoods to be admitted facts. Criticising the President's letter it says: "Mr. LINCOLN tells us, in effect, that all our immense expenditures and sacrifices have not yet made any impression on the rebellion." It speaks of "his confession that all our victories are fruitless," and thus finds opportunity for accusing him of "persisting in a policy which produces nothing but fruitless slaughter." Is not this an excellent argument? But, unluckily, it proves a falsehood by affirming one. President LINCOLN has made no such confession. His letter distinctly states, "in effect," that our victories have been fruitful. He thinks that peace is brought nearer by the achievements of our armies, and congratulates the country that the sacrifices of loyal men have not been in vain. When will the *World* cease to contradict Truth to her face? What effrontery it must possess to print this false synopsis and the President's letter on the same day! If the *World* can get its readers to believe that the moon is made of cheese, it will have no trouble in convincing them that its light is the phosphorescence of decay.

"Loyalty" means devotion to our country and to her laws, and can never be perverted to mean an allegiance to partisan measures, or a partisan Administration. And it cannot justly be called unpatriotic to expose the malfeasance of our Government agents, even though it may and does disgrace our country in the eyes of other nations.—*Boston Cour.*

Granted. If loyalty means "devotion to our country and her laws," why do such loyalists as the *Courier* denounce conscription, the indemnity bill, the confiscation act, and, indeed, every law that really means to take away the life of the rebellion? These are not "partisan measures," but the solemn acts of an American Congress, and sacredly laws of the land.

THE Boston *Courier* "reserves comment upon the President's letter to another day." A sensible reservation which exposes BENJAMIN FRANKLIN's absurd advice "never to put off anything till to-morrow." Procrastination is a great virtue as thus practised by the *Courier*.

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—Mr. Edwin Booth's benefit to-night will doubtless be well attended, for it will be his last appearance, and the bill is excellent. Mr. Booth will appear as *Bertuccio*, in the "Fool's Revenge," and in "Ruy Blas." Victor Hugo's drama, by the way, was begun on the 4th of July, and finished on the 11th of August, 1837, its composition occupying more time than any of his other plays. It was produced on the opening night of a new theatre, and unlike "Hernani," and others of his works, met with no opposition. At that time, Alexander Dumas, Victor Hugo, and their companions in literature, were bitterly denounced as innovators. The years have taught the world that their originality was not lawless.

MR. THOMAS CARLYLE believes that our present war is merely a struggle between Peter of the North and Paul of the South, concerning an ordinary question of labor—a resort to arms to solve a simple problem in political economy, which might have been settled by any village debating club. Mr. Justice WOODWARD entertains much the same opinion; and his party organs are printing Mr. CARLYLE's latest squib as an argument in favor of his election. Actually, so far as their sentiments concerning the present war, and their sympathies with the American people, are concerned, there is very little difference between Mr. CARLYLE, the magazinist, and Mr. Justice WOODWARD, the office-hunter. The one spreads his ignorance and prejudice to the world in inscrutable Illiads. The other, not having the ingenuity to write *Illiads in nuce*, makes disloyal speeches that are quite as great a nuisance.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, September 3, 1863.

Expedition up the Rappahannock.

The expedition sent up the Rappahannock, to recapture the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, has returned, being unable, in consequence of low water, to get higher up than Tappahannock. One of the seamen of the Satellite arrived here to-day, having made his escape while being marched to Richmond. He represents that an expedition numbering between four and five hundred rebels, consisting in part of the same party who captured the two boats, left the neighborhood of Port Royal on Tuesday, for the Potomac, for the purpose of capturing some of our vessels. A party of cavalry is with them, which has been seen lately about Mathias' Point and other points on the river.

The Kansas Trust Lands.

The Interior Department has refused all the bids for the sale of the Kansas trust lands, and ordered new bids, which are to be made on or before the 15th of October next.

Flax and Hemp as Substitutes for Cotton.

The late Congress having appropriated $20,000 to be expended in testing the practicability of the introduction of flax and hemp as substitutes for cotton, commissioners have been appointed by the Commissioner of Agriculture to consider the subject, viz: Hon. J. K. MOREHEAD, of Pittsburg, Pa., Dr. JOHN A. WARDER, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and W. M. BAILEY, of Providence, R. I., who began their sessions this morning.

The President's Letter.

The premature publication of the President's letter occasions much surprise. This was certainly not through the instrumentality of its author.

The Frigate Sabine.

The frigate Sabine left New London on Tuesday for the coast of New England, to enable the fishermen who have so long desired to enter the naval service to do so on board that noble vessel.

The Almaden Mines.

It is understood that, by an arrangement with the Government and the Almaden Mining Company of California, the Quicksilver Mining Company took possession of the mines on the 1st instant.

Appointment.

PEMBERTON B. LOCKE, of Missouri, has been appointed Associate Justice of Nevada Territory.

No Exchange of Prisoners.

It is believed to be quite impossible to arrange a new cartel for the exchange of prisoners. The rebels decline to make any exchange of the negro troops, and there the matter ends. This Government does not intend to change in the least in that respect, and general orders 252, issued by the President July 31, protecting those troops, will be carried out to the letter. General Meredith reports that he has not approximated any conclusion in the matter.

As regards the retaliation question, General Lee and Captain Winder are in close confinement still, our authorities never having received any notice of Capts. Sawyer and Flynn being placed on a level with other prisoners of war.

The same is the case with Morgan, in Ohio. He will be released when the rebel Commissioner notifies Gen. Meredith that Col. Streight and his officers are released, in Alabama, as reported.—*New York Commercial.*

Defeat of the Navajo Indians.

LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 3.—From Albuquerque, New Mexico, papers received here, we learn that on the 28th of July, Colonel Kit Carson, with part of the 1st New Mexico Regiment, had a fight with the Navajo Indians, beyond Fort Canby. The Indians were defeated, with the loss of thirteen killed, twenty wounded, and many prisoners.

Health of New Orleans and the Army.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The correspondent of the *Traveller*, under date of New Orleans, August 23, refutes the repeated assertions of the rebel papers, that the soldiers of General Banks' army were dying of yellow fever. On the contrary, the correspondent states that good health prevails both in the army and in the city of New Orleans.

The Kansas Massacre—Aid for the Sufferers.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 3.—Three thousand dollars have been contributed by the citizens of this city for the benefit of the Lawrence sufferers, and one thousand dollars from the Union League, which was sent up immediately after the massacre.

The National Finances.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—An important meeting between the officers of the city banks and Mr. Cisco, Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was held to-day. The proposition is understood to be that the banks of this city should lend the Government thirty-five millions of dollars. This sum Mr. Chase is to draw for during the next two or three months, as required.

The banks of Boston and Philadelphia are to be asked for an additional fifteen millions. The whole fifty millions is to be repaid in October or November, in new interest-bearing treasury notes, which are to bear five per cent. interest, and to be a legal tender.

Massachusetts Democratic Convention.

WORCESTER, Sept. 3.—The attendance at the Democratic State Convention was large, enthusiastic, and harmonious. Fifteen hundred and twenty delegates were present this afternoon. Richard S. Spofford, of Newburyport, presided.

H. W. Payne, of Roxbury, was nominated for Governor, and Thomas F. Plunkett, of Pittsfield, for Lieutenant Governor.

The resolutions adopted declare strongly for State rights, oppose the prosecution of the war for the purposes of subjugation and emancipation, denounce the extension of martial law to States not in rebellion; assert that the war is the result of both secession and abolition; pronounce the conscription act unwise, needless, oppressive, and unequal, and warmly applaud the course of Horatio Seymour.

Young Men's Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—A Mass Convention of loyal young men met here this morning. E. T. Shepard was chosen president.

Resolutions were adopted fully endorsing the President and his administration, as well as the sentiments of his Springfield letter; condemning Gov. Seymour's course, and urging the total abolition of slavery.

The convention is well attended.

The Syracuse Meeting.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 3.—Gerrit Smith addressed the mass ratification meeting, congratulating those present for abandoning party for their country. He spoke approvingly of President Lincoln's letter.

A letter was received from Daniel S. Dickinson endorsing the ticket, and regretting his inability to be present.

Speeches were made by other prominent gentlemen, and the meeting adjourned with cheers for the ticket and the cause.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

SYRACUSE, September 3.—The Young Men's Convention, to ratify the State ticket nominated yesterday, is very largely attended.

The letter of President Lincoln was announced by the chairman as having been received simultaneously in New York, Missouri, and Illinois. The letter was read by Mr. Russell F. Hicks, and was most enthusiastically received.

At the clause declaring that the proclamation "cannot be retracted" the audience rose twice with vociferous applause. At the sentence, "The promise of freedom being made, must be kept," the Convention again broke into demonstrations of delight.

The paragraph in reference to the opening of the Mississippi was read twice, and at its close there was an applause.

Ex Governor Noble was introduced, and complimented the President for his fidelity to principle. He said that Governor Seymour was politically dead, but added that in his case the doctrine of punishment after death must be maintained.

A series of "radical" resolutions were reported by William Dorsheimer, and adopted by the convention.

Death of the Hon. G. C. Bronson.

SARATOGA, Sept. 3.—The Hon. Greene C. Bronson died here, about nine o'clock this evening. He had been sick only a few days.

Review of Canadian Volunteers.

BRANTFORD, C. W., Sept. 3.—A grand review of volunteer and regular troops, collected from all parts of the Western Province, was held here to-day. An immense concourse of spectators was present and great enthusiasm was manifested.

A Wreck on Lake Michigan.

DETROIT, Sept. 3.—The bark Success, with a cargo of corn, sprung a leak and sunk, on Tuesday, in Lake Michigan. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Loss of the Ship Milan.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—The ship Milan, hence for Cadiz, foundered at sea, on August 21st. The crew were saved. The cargo was owned and insured here.

Two Steamers and a Brig Ashore at Newbern.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 3.—The gunboat Shookokon, just arrived from Newbern, reports two steamers and one brig ashore near Crayon Inlet.

The gunboat Nansemond was at Newbern when the Shookokon left.

Movement of Steamers.

HALIFAX, Sept. 3.—The steamer Shannon sailed for New York this morning. She has 230 passengers.

The steamer Pactolus has arrived.

[Special Despatch to the Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3.—The President has to-day revised the telegraphed copy of his letter to the Illinois Convention. The letter, as published, contains many errors.

Renewed rumors reach us to-day from the Upper Potomac of a rebel cavalry advance.

General Schenck had an interview with the President this morning on military matters.

GEN. KILPATRICK'S CAVALRY EXPEDITION.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.

The Enemy Completely Routed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE GUNBOATS SATELLITE AND RELIANCE.

[Special Despatch to The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 3, 1863.

The expedition under Gen. Kilpatrick, sent out a few days since, to recapture, in conjunction with the navy, the gunboats Satellite and Reliance, which recently fell into the hands of the rebels, was, so far as the cavalry is concerned, successful.

On Tuesday evening, Gen. Kilpatrick arrived on this side of the river, at Port Conway, and brilliantly dashed upon the enemy's pickets under Col. Low. The rebels did not even make a show of resistance, but rushed into a number of flat-boats, in the wildest confusion, and landed safely on the opposite bank. If they had made a show of fight, they would most likely have been captured.

After the escape of the enemy, General Kilpatrick waited two hours for the co-operation of the navy, which is understood to have been agreed upon. The vessels did not arrive, and General Kilpatrick ordered a battery to open fire upon the gunboats Reliance and Satellite. This was done at the distance of six hundred and fifty yards. The enemy immediately abandoned the gunboats, very fortunately for themselves, for only a few moments elapsed before the Satellite was in a sinking condition, and the Reliance rendered useless. Both boats were completely riddled by shot and shell. The force under Kilpatrick consisted entirely of cavalry and two batteries of artillery. The Satellite is sunk, and the Reliance so completely disabled as to be beyond hope of being repaired by the rebels.

BOSTON.

Funeral of Late Mayor Collamore—Edward Everett on the Prosecution of the War.

BOSTON, Sept. 3.—The funeral of George W. Collamore, the late Mayor of Lawrence, Kansas, took place to-day. There was a large attendance, including Gov. Andrew and other prominent citizens.

The Hon. Edward Everett wrote a letter to the Springfield (Illinois) mass meeting, which was read to-day. It reiterated the patriotic sentiments he has always advocated, and recommended a complete laying aside of all partisan feeling, and a union for the attainment of the object which all approve—viz: the vigorous prosecution of the war for the suppression of the rebellion, the prostration of the leaders, and the return of peace and the restoration of the Union.

The Election in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 2.—No trade doing to-day. The stores and shops are generally closed, the citizens all attending the election. The vote of the city up to 4 P. M. is unprecedentedly large. The majority for the Union State ticket will be about 7,000. The People's Union Legislative ticket will probably be elected by 1,000 majority. Telegraphic returns from Sacramento, Nevada, Stockton, San Jose, and Marysville counties, up to noon, estimate the majority in those precincts for the Union State ticket as nearly two to one.

Sailed, ship Washington, for Boston, carrying 11,500 sacks copper ore, 7,000 hides, 67,000 horns, 1,350 bales wool, and other products valued at $200,000.

The Union Mass Meeting at Springfield.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3.—The Union mass meeting assembled here to-day was an immense demonstration. The President's letter was read and received with demonstrations of approval.

Resolutions were adopted, returning thanks to the volunteers that have nobly rallied to their country's standard in the hour of her trouble, and declaring that in view of the extraordinary difficulties and embarrassments which have environed the National and State affairs during the present atrocious rebellion, the efforts of the constituted authorities of the National and State Governments commanded the highest respect for the zeal, ability, and fidelity by which they have been marked.

Speeches were made by Governor Yates, Senators Doolittle and Trumbull, Generals McClernand, Oglesby, and Lane, of Indiana, and other distinguished gentlemen.

The Murder Near Evansville, Indiana.

An Evansville, Ind., despatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the following particulars of the recent inhuman murder near that place:

"A most outrageous murder was committed about five miles from this city, in German township, on Saturday last. At about ten o'clock A. M., two men, dressed as soldiers, but supposed to have been disguised, entered the house of a German named Herke and demanded money of four children who had been left at home, their mother and father some distance from the house cutting a tobacco pole. The murderers beat the children with clubs, leaving them all, as they supposed, dead. They then proceeded to the father, whom they struck with the axe he was using, nearly severing his head from his shoulders, killing him instantly. The wife of Herke arrived at home at eleven o'clock, where she found her dear husband and four children weltering in their blood. The screams of the poor frantic wife and mother aroused the neighbors, who, upon entering the house, found two of the children still living, one being able to speak a few words. They stated that the villians were dressed in soldiers' clothes, and that they demanded money. At last accounts but one of four children was expected to recover, two having died and no hopes for the other living but for a few hours. Sheriff Wolfin and deputies were promptly on the ground. The whole country around is being scoured by the officers and citizens. Two soldiers, named Grow and Roberts, of the 24th and 58th Indiana Regiments, were arrested in one of the hospitals in this city. They admit of having been within half a mile of the scene that morning, but there seems to be no clear evidence as to their guilt. It is not thought that the perpetrators of this horrible deed were soldiers; but the uniform of soldiers was adopted as a disguise only. Herke was a poor man, had no money, nor enemies known to his neighbors, and what could have induced any human being to commit such a deed can only be conjectured.

N. B.—We learn from Deputy Sheriff Earley to-night that Wolfin and himself took the two soldiers out this afternoon to the scene of the murder, but could obtain no new evidence as to their guilt. There was an immense crowd of excited people present, and, as the officers started back to the city with the prisoners, the crowd followed, with threats, and showed a disposition to take the prisoners by force and hang them, but by the cool determination of the officers, they were checked, and the prisoners safely lodged in jail again.

STATE ELECTIONS.—State elections are to take place in the following order:

California	Sept. 2	Maryland	Nov. 3
Maine	Sept. 14	Wisconsin	Nov. 3
Ohio	Oct. 13	Delaware	Nov. 10
Pennsylvania	Oct. 13	Iowa	Nov. 10
Massachusetts	Nov. 3	Minnesota	Nov. 10
New York	Nov. 3	West Virginia	Nov. 10

The following States elect members of Congress: California, 3; Maryland, 5; Delaware, 1; West Virginia, 3. Governors are to be elected in California, Maine, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, and Iowa. Members of Legislatures are also to be chosen in all these States; Maine, Ohio, Massachusetts, New York, Wisconsin, and Minnesota electing all the members to both Houses.

— In a letter to a great Union meeting in Ohio, Hon. Edward Everett says, with eloquent patriotism:

"I can not, however, be indifferent to the result of your impending election. Whatever collateral issues may be pressed upon the public mind, the real issue is whether the right of secession shall be acknowledged, and our armies recalled from the States in rebellion; one-half the soil of the United States surrendered to them; the entrance of Chesapeake Bay, the navigation of the Gulf of Mexico, the mouth of the Mississippi given up, not merely to a foreign Confederacy, but to the individual foreign States of which it is compased, and to the European Powers with whom they may, any one of them, choose to enter into alliance; or whether the war shall continue to be prosecuted with the utmost vigor, in order, at the earliest possible moment, to crush this most causeless and unprovoked attempt to lay the dishonored and powerless fragments of our late most prosperous and favored country at the feet of foreign Powers; and this for the sake of gratifying the wretched lust for office on the part of a few ambitious men in the slaveholding States. Nothing but union of sentiment and action in the loyal States is now wanting to bring the struggle to an auspicious close; and any result of your election, which would weaken the arm of the General Government, when a decisive blow is about to be struck, would be a public calamity."

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL AT GETTYSBURG.—We have, for the first time, made a visit to the camp near our town, selected as the site of our General Hospital, spending several hours there, with a view to inform ourselves of its arrangements, and other matters connected with the order and comfort of the many wounded and suffering there. We traversed the large camp, spending a little time in tents, and cannot refrain from expressing our high gratification with all that came before our vision. The streets are broad, cleared of every decayed vegetable, almost hourly swept and in order, with nothing to generate disease, or detract from the comfort of the sick and wounded, the tents large and airy, the fresh, cooling breeze from the mountains fanning and refreshing the sufferers, all their wants supplied, and kind, cheering words never absent, from the good Samaritans around. A more healthy, beautiful spot could not have been selected; and no more careful surgeons and attendants can be found than are there assembled. This is but a small tribute to the kindness and attention of those who have the hospital in charge.—*Adams Co. Sentinel.*

OBITUARY.—Hon. Norman H. Purple, of Illinois, died of dropsy, at Chicago, on the 9th ult. Judge Purple occupied the position of the leading lawyer of the Empire State of the West. He served a term as judge of the Supreme Court of his State, and was remarkable for the profound nature and extent of his judicial learning. In politics he was of the Douglas school of the Democracy, and was at one time the favorite of a large though not controlling section of the Illinois Democracy for the position of United States Senator. Judge Purple was a man of imposing presence, and of habits the most genial socially and conservative mentally. Illinois will long mourn her great loss. The obsequies took place at Peoria, where the deceased long resided.

A DEMAND AND ITS REASON.—At a meeting in Leavenworth, Kansas, on the 28th ult., resolutions were adopted, demanding the removal of Gen. Schofield from the Department of Missouri, assigning as a reason for the demand, that "under his administration, Kansas has lost more peaceable citizens by cold-blooded butcheries, than were killed in Kansas regiments at Wilson's Creek, Cane Hill, and Prairie Grove."

HOUSES IN WASHINGTON.—A Washington letter-writer says the demand for places to live in Washington is treble the supply already, and when Congress meets it will be as difficult to accommodate all the people as it used to be on inauguration days. Such a thing as a vacant house is unheard of. Ordinary houses on the back streets, that once rented for $150 and $200 per annum, are now commanding double that amount, and the tenant often gives a premium of a hundred dollars or so for the privilege of paying such a rent. It is estimated that from five hundred to a thousand vacant houses are needed at this moment. Only the rich can keep house.

WHITE OFFICERS OF BLACK REGIMENTS.—The Washington *Republican* says: "The rebel authorities have expressed a willingness to exchange all prisoners except white officers of black regiments. They would not condescend to entertain such an insulting proposition."

Ship News.

NEW YORK, Sept. 3.—Arrived, brig Oleander, from Bermuda; brig Pius the Ninth, from Sunderland.

Below, bark Anna, from Demerara.

The Battle Field of Gettysburg.

GETTYSBURG, August 31, 1863.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Immediately after the battle of Gettysburg, the thought occurred to me that there could be no more fitting and expressive memorial of the heroic valor and signal triumphs of our army, on the first, second, and third days of July, 1863, than the battle-field itself, with its natural and artificial defences, preserved and perpetuated in the exact form and condition they presented during the battle.

Acting at once upon this idea, I commenced negotiations, and have secured the purchase of some of the most striking and interesting portions of the battle-ground, embracing among these the heights of Cemetery Hill, on the centre, which resisted the fiercest assaults of the enemy; the granite spur of Round Top, on the left, with its massive rocks and wonderful stone defences, constructed by the Pennsylvania Reserves; and the timber breastworks, on the right, extending for a mile upon the wooded heights of Wolf Hill, whose trees exhibit the fearful effects of our musketry fire.

In pursuance of the original purpose, I now propose to the patriotic citizens of Pennsylvania to unite with me in the tenure of the sacred ground of this battle-field. In order that all may participate who will, at its actual cost, the amount of a single share will be limited to ten dollars.

Committees may be named in the cities and large towns, throughout the State, to whom reference and application can be made.

I respectfully submit the subject to your consideration, and, should it meet the approval of your judgment, invite your active co-operation and influence, with your subscription, to the battle-field fund.

It is in contemplation to procure an act of incorporation from the Legislature, granting powers similar to those of a Monument Association. It is not designed to limit the number of shares which any citizen may subscribe, as the more generous the fund the more liberal the bounds of this sacred patrimony which it is proposed to perpetuate.

Very respectfully, etc.,

D. McCONAUGHY.

Letter from Gen. Rosecrans.

In reply to a Democratic committee of Ohio, Gen. Rosecrans has written the following interesting letter:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T. OF THE CUMBERLAND, WINCHESTER, TENN., Aug. 15, 1863.

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 4th inst. is before me. You speak in the name of the Democratic party of my native State—a party with which I have always voted. I must, therefore, seize a few moments of leisure to reply.

1st. The State of Ohio says, through her Legislature, she wishes her citizens temporarily absent from home, serving in the army, to have a voice in the coming State elections. My ears are attentive to her voice, and my heart responds to her wishes. If any citizens should have a voice in those elections, it surely ought to be those brave and energetic men, the life-blood of the State, who have stepped forth from home and friends, to offer their lives for the defence of our Government, our National existence, and the cause of Human Freedom, all involved in this contest.

2d. No authority of mine will be used, in any way, to prevent the free and unbiased exercise of that right.

3d. It would be very inconvenient and incompatible with the interests of the service to allow the stump-orators and canvassers of the rival tickets to come into this army and ply their vocation.

4th. As to newspapers, pamphlets, and other publications, none have been, or will be, excluded on the ground of party politics. But I do not belong to that sentimental class who weakly and timidly allow brawling license to stab true liberty. Hence, when any publication appears among us so licentious, lying, or traitorous as to endanger the morality or be likely to impair the spirit and vigor of this army, I feel bound by reason, justice, and duty to my country to use my authority to prevent its circulation.

5th. Any action under color of my authority inconsistent with these principles is without warrant, and, on complaint and adequate evidence, will be redressed.

Very respectfully, your fellow-citizen,

W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General.

Mr. Vallandigham's Correspondence.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

Nearly two years since one Sabin Hough, of this city, who sported before his name the title of "Rev.," but who could find no congregation to listen to his theology, engaged in the publication of a newspaper in the interest of the rebellion, and immediately wrote to all the leading rebel sympathizers of the country for their aid and sympathy. Among the rest Mr. Vallandigham was called upon, and responded on several occasions.

Soon afterward Mr. Hough was arrested on a charge of treason, but was discharged; but some of his correspondence, which was read on the trial, was published at the time. In looking over the old files of our paper we find the following:

DAYTON, Ohio, April 26, 1861.

Rev. Sabin Hough:

DEAR SIR: I thank you *most cordially* for your letter of the 24th. It strengthens me in the cause of truth and right. Its words are fitly and truly spoken. This folly and madness and wickedness must soon have an end. "How long, O Lord?" We shall see. It is written that "Blessed are the peacemakers," and yet the whole Church of the Prince of Peace is maddening and thirsting for blood—the blood of our brethren—preaching, praying, *fighting*. Was ever a people before delivered over to such folly and wickedness? Truly you have said that it is from "hell, and not from heaven." I thank you for your pamphlet. I have distributed all but one copy for myself. I send you a copy of my speech of February 20, 1861. But all is over now. *It is too late for anything but peaceful separation.*

Very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

DAYTON, April 30, 1861.

Rev. Sabin Hough, Cincinnati, Ohio:

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours, and concur with you heartily. The storm is passing, and I hope reason may return, and peace, for the present, with it. *Beyond that I see nothing but separation—first of the free States and slave, and then of the West from the East, and then—I know not what.*

Very truly, C. L. VALLANDIGHAM.

REBEL ESTIMATE OF THE COPPERHEADS.—The Richmond *Dispatch* evidently understands our Northern Copperheads, thoroughly. It says they want to resist the Lincoln despotism, but have not the courage:

"The demonstrations of opposition to the Lincoln Government in the Northern States are of a character appropriate to that country, and do not promise much success to those who are engaged in the agitation. The common people instinctively ask, 'If you all agree with the Government that the rebellion must be crushed, why do you oppose the Government? Why not give it men and money to do what it is so earnestly striving to do?' The answer is most difficult, and can hardly satisfy the masses. We doubt not that a large portion of those in the opposition are playing their cards cunningly—that they are really anxious to stop the war; but knowing that an unconditional opposition to it would be so unpopular that they could not maintain it, they advocate the suppression of the rebellion one of the planks in their platform. This kind of political fraud is characteristic of the Yankee nation. Even Mr. Vallandigham, whom we do not impugn along with the common run of Northern politicians, has not been consistent. In Congress he refused to vote a dollar for the war, but still he has declared himself for a restoration of the Union, either by negotiation or war. If he could not succeed by peaceable means he has said that he would employ arms, and would himself enter the field. While we doubt whether he would, if he controlled matters, make a very vigorous war, nevertheless the moral weight of his position is against what all of them call the 'rebellion,' and, therefore, in favor of war and Lincoln, who is carrying it on. Looking over the field of Northern politics, then, we see not how headway is likely to be made against the Washington despotism."

CONSCRIPTION FROM AN ENGLISH POINT OF VIEW.—In May's Constitutional History of England is a brief discussion of conscription and impressment, the latter being still allowable in England for the navy. Mr. May says:

There is nothing incompatible with freedom in a conscription or forced levy of men for the defence of the country. It may be submitted to in the freest republic, like the payment of taxes. The services of every subject may be required in such form as the State determines. But impressment is the arbitrary and capricious seizure of individuals from among the general body of the citizens. It differs from conscription as a particular confiscation differs from a general tax.

A recent London journal, referring to the draft in this country, says:

It is the very imbecility of weakness to pretend that this exemption from forced service generally enjoyed by Englishmen would extend to an emergency like that which now prevails in the United States. Our great wars have been fought out chiefly upon the sea, and our ships were manned by a method compared with which the severest conscription is merciful. We have had no necessity to employ the ballot to fill up the ranks of our militia, nor has the bounty yet failed to recruit the regiments on foreign service. But no statesman would renounce the power of resorting to the draft if the defence of the country required a larger force than could be raised without it; and no lawyer would counsel resistance to the power as unconstitutional when its exercise had been sanctioned by Parliament.

Publications Received.

From T. B. PUGH, Chestnut and Sixth:

"Live it Down; a story of the Light Lands," by J. C. Jeaffreson, author of "Olive Blake's Good Work." This is the 233d number of that cheap and judiciously selected set of popular works entitled Harper's Library of Select Novels. The author excels in works of fiction, of a domestic character, and excellent as "Olive Blake" was, we are disposed to place this new story somewhat above it. The characters of John Bromhead and his family, Bishop Lovgrove and the men of the Turret family, are masterly sketches. After the fashion of the time, there is a murder, the trial of the wrong man, and a happy termination. This is a *very* good novel.

Dismore's Railroad and Steam Navigation Guide for September. For this publication, the oldest of its class, established in 1850, Mr. Pugh has been appointed sole agent for this city. Such hand-books are indispensable to travellers.

"The New Gospel of Peace, according to Benjamin." This little *brochure*, which bears the imprint of Sinclair Tousey, New York, is a satirical hit at Benjamin and Fernando Wood, and other notorieties of no doubtful political character. It is in the objectionable form of a parody on the Scriptures, and is very local in its allusions. However, it has created a sort of *furore* in New York, a city that delights in small wit, and some few of its points are well put and intelligible, though the idea remains that this is heavy joking.

SALE OF CARPETINGS, &C.—The early attention of purchasers is requested to the desirable assortment of Brussels, three-ply, ingrain, Venetian, list, cottage, and hemp carpets, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at precisely half past ten o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

GILLETTE & SCOTT, 619 CHESTNUT STREET.—We beg to call attention to the large, special sale of boots, shoes, and fine French flowers, &c., this morning. See advertisement.

VESSEL SEIZED.—A vessel alleged to be in the contraband trade, with cargo on and ready to start from this port, was seized at Maiden street wharf by an officer of the Government, assisted by five men of the Second Division of police. For this work Lieut. Frank Hampton selected the best men of his force, who did their share of the work promptly and well. The captain and other officers were arrested and locked up. The vessel was taken to the navy yard yesterday morning. The cargo is an assorted one, but how much contraband goods are on board can only be ascertained upon an examination.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Last evening, a laboring man named James School, residing at No. 2144 Cuthbert street, and a little child, aged two years, that he was leading by the hand, were both run over by railroad cars, near the Market-street bridge. They were both instantly killed. The mangled remains were taken to the late residence of the deceased, and the coroner was sent for to make an investigation. From the statements made, it seems the sad and shocking mishap was accidental.

ARRIVAL OF WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Fifty-five wounded soldiers arrived at Eleventh and Market streets about eleven o'clock last night, and were conveyed in the ambulances of the firemen to the Citizens' Union Hospital, at Broad and Prime streets, from which place they will probably be sent to one of the army hospitals some time to day.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 3, 1863.

Gold was very much excited this morning, and rose rapidly to 132; adverse rumors, shrewd operators, and the natural fears of some people, assisting the advance, which was well maintained until near the close, when it fell off to 130. There was a panic in stocks, for which there was no more reason than an absence of news and the depression of feeling caused by it. The New York banks are calling in their loans, thereby forcing some operators to sell out. Sudden contractions often give a great deal of trouble, and always result in pecuniary loss to the borrower, sometimes creating unnecessary panics generally. The banks, in their eagerness to secure their loans, ought not to be so urgent, as a quiet, steady call from their customers would save that which a sudden and positive demand would place in jeopardy. Of course, the banks are well aware of this, but fear knows no lawgiver.

Money is in greater demand, lenders are stiffer in their demands, and are choice in their securities, with rates a fraction higher.

Government securities did not participate in the troubles of the day, but were firmly held at yesterday's figures. The excitement at the Stock Board was very great, and an intense desire to sell was manifest; buyers, however, were so timid that sales were confined chiefly to Reading, which opened before the board at 59¼, and before the close of the board it was freely offered at 57¼. After the first board it rallied to 58; at the second further declining to 57¼, at which figure it closed, after sales which monopolized most of the time at the board. City and State securities may be said to be steady, while the fancy stocks generally are lower; 23¾ was bid for Catawissa preferred; North Pennsylvania declined ½; Susquehanna Canal bonds sold at 62¾; the shares at 14¾. Wyoming Canal sixes at 96; Philadelphia and Erie Railroad sixes at 105. Reading bonds, with the exception of the convertibles, were steady. Pennsylvania Railroad shares were dull at 65. The market closed unsettled.

Drexel & Co. quote:

United States Bonds, 1881	106 @106¾
U. S. new Certificates of Indebtedness	99¾@ 99⅞
U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness	101 @101½
United States 7 3-10 Notes	106½@107
Quartermasters' Vouchers	99 @ 99½
Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness	⅜@½dis
Gold	131 @132
Sterling Exchange	144 @145

Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

United States sixes, 1881	106½@107
United States 7-30 notes	106⅜@107¼
Certificates of Indebtedness	101¼@101¾
Do. do new	99¾@ 99⅞
Quartermasters' Vouchers	99 @ 99½
Demand notes	131¼@132¼
Gold	131½@132½

Sales five-twenties, $531,650.

The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal:

	For the week ending Aug. 29.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	25,025	465,018
Pennsylvania Coal Co	25,979	370,696
Total tons	51,001	836,714

For the same period last year:

	For the week.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	25,350	282,881
Pennsylvania Coal Co	26,399	313,098
Total tons	51,749	595,979

The following is a comparative statement of the earnings of the Morris Canal Company for the present season and week, and the same periods last year:

Total to August 22, 1863	$184,561 60.
Week ending August 29, 1863	11,498 93—$196,060 53
Total to August 23, 1862	$138,241 91
Week ending August 30, 1862	8,465 37—$146,707 28
Increase in 1863	$49,353 21

Annexed is a comparative statement of the Ohio banks, showing their condition at the dates named:

	Aug. 1, '63.	May 1, '63.	Aug. 1, '62.	Aug. 1, '61.
Loans	$10,435,932	11,052,783	11,087,323	10,308,951
Specie	2,390,933	2,709,980	3,384,932	2,199,815
Circulat'n.	6,905,475	7,813,205	9,973,832	8,800,081
Deposits	11,283,209	11,681,251	8,598,426	3,920,932
Eas'n deps.	2,149,866	2,369,092	3,353,592	2,113,219

The bids for the New York riot damages indemnity bonds were opened at the Comptroller's office last evening. For the whole proposed issue of one million dollars, the only bids received were as follows:

Jane Thompson, trustee	$3,000 at 100 00
Abram Thomas	500 at 100 00
Dry Dock Savings Institution	100,000 at 100 00
U. S. Trust Co., New York	115,000 at 100 02
Francis E. Johnson	20,000 at 100 00
P. W. Engs	25,000 at 100 00
Total	$263,500

The New York *Evening Post* of to-day says:

The appended table exhibits the chief movements of the market compared with the latest prices of yesterday evening:

	Thu.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. 6s, 1881, reg	106	106	..	..
U. S. 6s, 1881, con	106½	106½	..	..
U. S. seven-thirties	106¾	107	..	¼
U. S. 1 year Certif gold	101	101	..	..
U. S. 1 yr. Cert. curr'ncy	99½	99½	..	..
American gold	129⅞	127⅞	2	..
Tennessee 6s	65	65	..	..
Missouri 6s	69	70½	..	1½
Pacific Mail	225	230	..	5
N. Y. Central	127	133	..	6
Erie	107	114¾	..	7¾
Erie preferred	105	105⅞	..	⅞
Hudson River	144	145	..	1
Harlem	147½	156	..	8½
Reading	115¼	118¾	..	3½
Mich. Central	119½	119½	..	..
Mich. Southern	97¼	102¼	..	5
Mich. So. guar	132	132	..	..
Illinois Cen scrip	125	127	..	2
Cleveland&Pittsburg	94	99¼	..	5¼
Galena	105	108½	..	3½
Cleveland&Toledo	114¼	118	..	3¾
Chicago & Rock Island	107	109¾	..	2¾
Fort Wayne	83	88½	..	5½
Prairie du Chien	72½	75	..	2½
Alton & Terre Haute	59	62	..	3
Alton & T. H. prefer	80	83	..	3
Chicago & Northwest'n.	33	34	..	1
Canton	30½	31½	..	1
Cumberland	29	29¼	..	¼
Chicago & Alton pref	82	86	..	4
Quicksilver Co	64	68½	..	4½

After the close of the first board the market was very unsettled, and prices were lower.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Sept. 3.

[Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange.]

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 Reading R....b5.. 59½	100 Reading R.....b5.. 58½
500 do.............59	200 do..........s5.. 58½
100 do........b10.. 59	100 do.......cash.. 58⅝
100 do............. 58¾	100 do.. s5wn&int.. 58⅝
100 do.......s5wn.. 58½	200 do.......s5wn.. 58⅝
100 do........cash.. 58¼	100 do.......5dys.. 58¾
100 do............. 58½	100 do..........s5.. 58¾
100 do........b30.. 58½	150 do..........b5.. 58½
200 do............. 58¼	100 do.......s5wn.. 58¼
100 do........s30.. 58	100 do............. 58
100 do............. 58½	200 do.......s5wn.. 58
500 do........b10.. 58½	200 do............. 57¾
100 do........b15 58¼	50 do..........b5.. 57¾
100 do........s30.. 58	200 do............. 57¾
200 do........b10 58¼	200 do.......s5wn.. 57¾
100 do..........s5.. 58¼	

FIRST BOARD.

50 Reading R.......... 57¾	1000 Penna 5s 1854......100¼
50 do............. 57½	1000 do 1858......109¾
50 do............. 57½	1000 Long Island 6s.....102
100 do........s10.. 57¾	3000 Phila & Erie 6s....105
200 do..........s5.. 57¾	1000 City 6s.......cash 101
50 do............. 57¾	7000 do new........ 106½
150 do......s15wn.. 57¾	1000 Susq Canal 6s...... 62⅞
150 do............. 58	2000 American gold.....129
800 do........s10.. 58	1000 Wyoming Canal 6s 96
100 do.......s5wn.. 58	5000 North Penna 6s.... 95
200 do........b10.. 58	1000 U. S. 5-years option 102
100 do......b5&int.. 58	600 U S 7-30 TreasNotes Endorsed........105½
62 Penna R.......... 65	2000 Cam&Atlan 2d mrt 68
1000 Reading 6s 1886....115	
4000 Penna 5s 1855.......100¼	

SALES AFTER FIRST BOARD.

100 Susq Canal.......... 14¾	200 Reading R........... 57¾
100 Reading R....b30.. 57¾	100 do......s10wn.. 57¾
100 do............. 57⅝	100 do.......s5wn.. 57¾
100 do............. 57½	100 do.........s28.. 57½
400 do.......s5wn.. 57½	100 do.......cash.... 57½
100 do............. 57½	50 do............. 57½
200 do.......s5wn.. 57½	

BETWEEN BOARDS.

500 North Penna 6s................................ 95

SECOND BOARD.

100 Reading R..s5wn.. 57	1000 Penna 5s.......... 100¼
100 do........b10.. 57	100 Susq Canal......... 14⅝
450 do.......s5wn.. 57	5000 American Gold....130
300 do............. 57	25 Ridge-avenue R. b5 21
200 do........b30.. 57½	8 City Bank.......... 50
400 do........5dys.. 57	1500 City 6s new........106½
100 do......s5&int.. 57	81 Locust M'nt'n cash 31
5 do............. 57	10 Norristown R....... 60
50 do..........b5. 57¼	

Philadelphia Markets.

SEPTEMBER 3—Evening.

There is rather more demand for fresh-ground Flour, for shipment, and prices are without change. Sales comprise about 3,000 bbs Western and City Mills extra family, part at $6@6.25, and part on private terms, including some old stock, at $5.25@5.50 ℔ bbl. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately, at from $4.75@5 for superfine; $5.25@5.75 for extra; $5.50@6.25 for extra family; and $7@7.50 ℔ bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way, at $4.75@5 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce, at $4.25 for Brandywine, and $4 ℔ bbl for Pennsylvania.

GRAIN.—There is not much demand for Wheat; about 6,500 bushels have been sold, at $1.20@1.30 for common to prime new red, $1.30@1.37 for old do, including 2,000 bushels choice Western do at $1.20 ℔ bushel, and white at $1.40@1.55 ℔ bushel for common to prime. Rye is dull at $1.05 for old and 90c for new Pennsylvania. Corn is in demand, and prices have advanced. Small sales of prime yellow are making at 83c, white at 80c, and Western mixed at 80c ℔ bushel; now held higher. Oats are firm, with sales of 4,000 bushels at 55@56c for new, and 70c, weight, for old. 1,000 bushels Barley sold on private terms.

BARK.—There is more doing; a sale of 50 hhds 1st No. 1 Quercitron was made at $30 ℔ ton.

COTTON.—There is more doing in the way of sales, and prices rather better; about 100 bales have been disposed of at 68@69c ℔ lb cash, for middlings.

GROCERIES.—In Coffee there is very little doing, and prices are without change. The Sugar market is excited, and prices have advanced ¼@½c ℔ lb, with sales of 1,000 hhds Cuba at 10½@12c ℔ lb.

PROVISIONS.—The sales are limited, and the market dull; small lots of mess Pork are selling at $14.50@15 ℔ bbl. Small sales bacon Hams are reported at 11@13c ℔ lb for plain and fancy. Lard is dull at 10½@10¾c ℔ lb for bbls and trcs.

WHISKY is firm, and prices are looking up; small sales of bbls are reported at 51c, and drudge at 49c ℔ gallon.

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

Flour	1,950 bbls.
Wheat	12,500 bus.
Corn	3,100 bus.
Oats	3,200 bus.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, Sept. 2d, says: The sales among jobbers continue to improve. The West is now largely represented in this market, and retail dealers from Ohio and adjoining Western States, and also from Kentucky and Tennessee, are taking the attention of sellers. The business transacted during the month of August has been satisfactory, and an active trade is anticipated through the present month. Our manufacturers are fully employed, and in some cases orders come in faster than the shoes can be furnished. There were very goods made up before the opening of the season, consequently producers have very small stocks to fall back upon when large sales are made. There is quite a demand for journeymen, and high wages are paid. The sole sewing machines and the nail work, which is coming into more general use, somewhat relieves the market, and renders manufacturers less dependent upon a large number of cordwainers. Prices for city-made work are firmer.

Philadelphia Leather Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter* of September 3d says: There has been a steady call for sole, and the market has somewhat improved. More activity in lighter leathers has also prevailed, and sales have been good for the season. The demand has been large from the local trade, with nearly the usual buyers from other markets.

SLAUGHTER SOLE has been rather active. Prime stock is in request, and commands full prices. All leather suitable for army purposes is at once taken out of the market. The inquiry for rolled slaughter is increasing, as army shoe contractors are using it largely for soles. We quote prime country tanned in the rough at 38@41c ℔ lb, usual time. Some prime lots are limited at 42c, and sales have been made at this price, less 5c ℔ lb for bulls. City tanners are experiencing a large demand, and selling at 40@42c ℔ lb.

SPANISH SOLE.—Sales in dry hide have improved, and prices are a little firmer. The market is fairly supplied, and we quote Buenos Ayres at 37@38c ℔ lb, Orinoco 36@38c.

Philadelphia Hide Market.

The *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, September 3d, says: More disposition to operate among dealers is noticeable. There is, however, very little stock here in first hands suited to our wants. There has been an importation of 600 Laguayra hides, which are not yet offered. The New Orleans hides noticed last week are yet in importers' hands. Tanners have not commenced to operate largely, and only occasional orders for either dry or green hides have been received. Prices have experienced but little change: green salted are selling at 10 @11c; dry Western at 20@22c ℔ lb.

SUMAC.—In domestic the market is quiet; and little is coming forward, and the demand is not large. Prices are a little slack; we quote at $82.50@85. The market is well supplied with Sicily. Lead seal is offering at $112@115 ℔ ton. The last sales of genuine were made at $110.

New York Markets, Sept. 3.

ASHES are steady, with sales of 25 bbls at $7 for Pots, and $9 for Pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is 5@10c better, with more doing.

The sales are 12,000 bbls at $4@4.50 for superfine State; $4.80@5 for extra State; $4@4.65 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; $4.80@5.05 for extra do., including shipping brands of round hoop Ohio at $5.15@6.35, and trade brands at $5.40@7.

Southern Flour is firmer and in fine demand; sales 1,000 bbls at $5.15@6.30 for superfine Baltimore, and $6.35@8.75 for extra do.

Canadian Flour is 5 cents higher, and more active; sales 200 bbls at $4.85@5.05 for common, and $5.10@7 for good choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet at $3.60@5.20 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is scarce and very firm. We quote Jersey at $3.90; Brandywine, 4.60; Caloric, $4.25; Puncheons, $21.50.

Oats are again firmer, and prices have advanced 1@2c per bushel, with sales at 50@57c for Canada, 58@62c for Western, and 60@65c for State.

Corn is one cent higher, and less active; sales 36,000 bushels at 75@76c for shipping, and 74@75c for Eastern.

Wheat is 1@2c better, with an improved demand; the sales are 54,000 bus at 86c@$1.07 for Chicago spring; 94c@$1.07 for Milwaukee Club; $1.18@1.20 for amber Iowa; $1.16@1.22 for winter red Western; $1.23@1.28 for amber Michigan, and $1.30 for white Michigan.

Rye is quiet and steady at 81@90c for Western and State.

Barley is nominal.

HOPS are firm, with a good demand; sales 100 bales at 15@22c.

HAY is in fair request and firm at 90c@$1 for new, and $1.05@1.15 for old.

TALLOW is firmer, with sales of 50,000 lbs prime at 10½@10¾c.

WHISKY is quiet and firm; sales 305 bbls at 50c.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Sept 3.—Flour heavy; sales of 1,000 bbls at $5.25@5.37½ for Howard Street. Wheat firm; White Southern $1.75@1.83. Corn firm and very scarce: White 80@82c. Whisky firm and buoyant; Ohio 50½c.

FOREIGN EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.—The following are some of the principal articles imported into this port for the week ending Sept. 3, 1863:

FOR CONSUMPTION.

Soda ash, csks...494	$11,169		Faggar's iron, boxes..........30	208
Bl. powders, "...160	2,376		Hardware, chains &c., casks......78	7,932
Caustic soda, "...34	609		Machinery, cs.....94	2,492
Crude tartar, "...10	2,072		Steel rails.........713	11,441
Phos. soda, "...5	180		Steel bdls........137	
Liq. paste, cs......20	237		cases..........12	2,492
Tob. stems, hhds. 3	47		Gun wad'g, cs.....2	109
Music strings, ck.. 1	74		Grain bags, bales. 27	229
Rags, bales.......43	923		Hams, bbls.......16	342
Logwood, tons...2⅞	2,358		Coal, tons........710	1,5[illegible]
Salt, tons........195	1,846		Spruce boards.....5856 pieces, scantling, 340 pcs, palings, 45,875, laths, 606,-600..........	746
Sheet glass, bxs.. 23	123		Carpeting, bales..64	12,518
Hides............600	1,579		Seal skins, moleskins, and velvets, cases.......30	3,631
Cocoa fibre.........	46		Spool cotton, cs....2	597
Coffee 3 tcs, 2 bgs 3 bbls..........	502		Worsted " cs.....1	500
Cocoa, bags.......20	405			
Wine, cask.........1	50			
Brandy, cask.......1	90			
Am. Gold..........	16,226			
Tin plate, bxs....1636	12,518			
Earthenware, pkgs.......402	12,495			
Iron, tons.......114¼	3,570			
Boiler tubes and steam pipes, ts...18	2,751			$117,015

WAREHOUSED.

Cot. thread, cs....70	$24,579	Earthenware, crates..........91	$2,316
Blankets, bales....28	4,110	Cocoa, bags.......63	2,165
Carpets, bales.......6	1,317		
Soda ash, cks.....196	5,999		
Pimento, bags.....544	2,678		$43,664

The following are some of the principal articles exported from this port to foreign ports for the week ending September 3, 1863:

WEST INDIES.

Beef, bbls.......9	$165	Ind corn, bus. 770	$707
Bread bbls......530	....	Ind meal, bbls 350	1,504
boxes.......10	1,901	Iron nails, lbs. 3,000	173
Butter, lbs.....5,962	895	Lard, lbs......8,000	1,001
Cables........	78	Pork, bbls.......30	338
Candles, lbs....7,000	1,018	Peas, bus........229	298
Cheese, lbs.....3,000	380	Saddlery.......	134
Coal, tons......500	3,000	Shooks.........	1,080
Fish, pickld, bls 15	140	Tobacco, leaf, hhds. 11	2,373
Pams, lbs......10,411	1,042		
Hemp, manuf.	316	Flour, bbls....2,565	15,711

CUBA.

Bone, bl'k, lbs, 24,118	$6,467	Railroad iron, tons.. 12	$1,001
Bread, boxes...4	15	Lard, lbs.....49,063	5,896
Butter, lbs.....625	109	Paint..........	143
Cables.........	200	Pork, bbls.....4,266	418
Gas fixtures........	1,089	Type..........	209
Hams, lbs......2,960	377	Shooks.......	4,851
Hardware..........	187	Tallow, lbs...38,438	4,961
Iron machinery...	12,531		
Railings..........	656		

CITY ITEMS.

A Fine Business Improvement.

It is always to us an agreeable duty to chronicle substantial improvements in our business and commercial centres. They are the tangible symbols of life and growth, and therefore, as a general rule, the healthy or unhealthy state of the business community can be accurately estimated from the number and character of improvements made from season to season by our business houses.

In the Clothing Department we have now to notice a very fine extension and improvement by the popularly known firm of Messrs. Wanamaker & Brown, made in their "Oak Hall" Clothing Bazaar, southeast corner of Market and Sixth streets. To effect this, they have incorporated in their own establishment what was formerly two stores, on Sixth street, adjoining their corner on the south, their edifice as now arranged and appointed being one of the largest, handsomest, and most commodious in Philadelphia. The appearance of the store from the street is attractive and unique, being admirably lighted and thoroughly arranged for the comfort and convenience of customers. We can, however, probably, in no better way describe the effect and character of the improvement referred to than by briefly referring to its more prominent details.

The first floor is devoted exclusively to their *Order* and *Customer Department*, a spacious and beautifully-arranged room, where fine garments are made to order, the system adopted being such as to insure the utmost efficiency and punctuality to the customer, in giving him the most elegantly-made garment, from materials selected from a capital stock, at the shortest notice, and *without the possibility of disappointment as to the time promised for its delivery.* We may mention that this department is under the charge and superintendence of Mr. C. Ogden, brother to one of the largest clothiers in New York city—a member of the house of Devlin & Co., Broadway. In addition to the fine display on this floor, in the clothing department, the Market-street section of the east side of the store is devoted to Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, where small articles for gentlemen's wear, in every variety, may always be found in the best style. Messrs. W. & B. have added much to the completeness of their establishment by introducing this new feature.

Ascending an easy flight of stairs from the centre of the first floor, we reach the second story, where we find ourselves surrounded with endless stacks of fashionable fall and winter Pants and Vests, that may be counted literally by thousands. At the rear end of this floor is a neatly-arranged and well-stocked room, employed exclusively as a Youths' Department, where Boys' Clothing of every description can be purchased to the best advantage, as the proprietors have determined to constitute this one of their most important specialties.

In the third story of the building are the Coat Rooms, where, judging from the immense quantities of these garments displayed, men of all sizes, measurements, tastes, and circumstances, can be suited to a nicety; the light in this story, as in all others, being such as to enable "all who run to read" the exact character of the article they are purchasing.

On reaching the fourth floor we have soared above the realms of barter and trade, and find ourselves in the serener heights, where the rudimentals of the entire business of the house are enacted with all the noiselessness, accuracy, and system of clock-work. The front section of this story is where all the cloths are received, thoroughly examined as to strength, durability, &c., and prepared for the cutters, of whom a large number occupy the rear room on this floor. Here, too, all the work cut is given out to the four hundred hands and upwards employed by this firm, and received again when finished, and thoroughly examined before being assigned to the respective salesrooms below. On this floor, also, the hands receive their pay, the uniform rule of the house being to pay for all work done the instant it is finished, thus avoiding the necessity for book accounts and saving the employees' time, thereby securing to this house at all times the choice of the best hands in the city.

There is an air of neatness pervading the entire establishment that strikes us most favorably, which, combined with the excellent system adopted, and the qualifications of the gentlemen engaged in the artistic department of the house, together with the marked courtesy of the clerks, cannot fail to render "Oak Hall" Clothing Bazaar, about which the bards have so often and so sweetly sung in these columns, more celebrated than ever.

LATOUR SWEET OIL.—The successors to the late O. H. Mattson, dealers in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, have just received a fresh invoice of pure Olive Oils, of the celebrated "*Latour*" brand, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

A MAGNIFICENT full seven-octave rosewood Piano-forte for sale at a great sacrifice; elegantly-carved case and legs; round corners; all modern improvements; been in use four months; cost $600; will sell for less than half cost. To be seen at the residence, 1418 Lombard street. se4 2t*

TO THE GREAT EASTERN.—

When news first came about an iron bark
Upon the stocks, the keel already laid,
Whose size would bear the palm from Noah's Ark,
And throw that old-time flat-boat in the shade,
All said the man that planned out such a rover
To cross the seas, himself was half seas over.

Pounds, shillings, pence, all vanished in her hold,
Like water down a thirsty throat in Lent;
Through doors and windows, hatchways all untold,
Smokestacks and funnels, down the money went,
Till each Director cried, with groaning soul,
"All are but parts of one stupendous *hole.*"

To sure invest, to the Continental go,
Buy Coats, and Pants, and Vests of Stokes & Co.

OLD BEDDING AND MATTRESSES fumigated, ticking cleansed and made over equal to new, at W. Henry Patten's, West End Store, No. 1408 Chestnut street. se4-3t

DON'T LIKE GREEK FIRE.—Beauregard don't like Greek fire; he illustrates an ancient adage to the effect that a certain class of individuals never feel the halter draw with good opinion of the law; he likes the fun of opening fire from a score or two of batteries upon a squad of half famished devoted men who were true to their flag; but he thinks it inhuman when the tables are turned and somebody gets hit back again. We rather like Greek fire when it is properly employed in a good cause, and those who are its victims might have had sense enough long ago to have repented of their evil ways, and to have gone under the protection of the old flag, and enjoyed the high privilege of procuring all their wearing apparel at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

MOSQUITO NETS.—All the patent frame, or any other simply-constructed net made to fit the bedstead at Patten's, No. 1408 Chestnut street. se4-3t

THE HIGHEST DEGREE of perfection in rival inventions in the same art is rarely attained by the same mind. It must, however, be admitted that Mr. Wm. O. Grover, of the Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, is an exception to this rule. He has now matched perfection in the shuttle or lock-stitch machines against perfection in the Grover & Baker stitch machines. So that a choice of stitches is all that is left to the seeker after a perfect sewing machine.

WINDOW SHADES.—Patten, the old manufacturer and dealer in Window Shades, at No. 1408 Chestnut street. se4-3t

"ONLY ONE."—One hour lost in the morning by lying in bed, will put back, and may frustrate, all the business of the day.

One hole in the fence will cost ten times as much as it will to fix it at once.

One bad habit indulged or submitted to, will sink your power of self-government as quickly as one leak will sink a ship.

One good tailor, like Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, is of more benefit to the public than a dozen ordinary individuals of the same calling.

OLD BLINDS, SHADES, OR CURTAINS made over, rehung, or cleansed at Patten's West End Store, No. 1408 Chestnut street. se4-3t