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THE RUREL PRESS.

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAN AUGUST 17, 1864.

FOUR CENTS.

VOL. 8.—NO. 15.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1864. WALRAVEN. CORSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

Country Rambles—No. 1. BY CITY COUSIN, JR. Did you ever take a ride in a Jersey stage coach over the hot burning sand and amid the low stunted pines and huckleberry bushes? If you have, you can imagine the feelings of your correspondent, who, for the first time, found himself in that exspansive artiche arst time, found himself in that exspansive arti-cle along with several other passengers on a hot, dry, and dusty day in August. Having got fairly seated, the driver cracks his whip, and we are in for a four hours' ride through the sands and the pines. Scarcely two persons wished to go to the same place. "We st turn up this road to leave this gentleman out," and then go two miles in an opposite direction to leave a lady off, who had a very sickly infant in erarms. "Where do you want to go to?" inquires the driver of a pale, lean gentleman, who seemed to be in misery at every thump or bump of the coach. "Well, I don't know," replies the sickly-looking person alluded to. "Are there any hotels at Noahown?" "Yes," replies the driver. "Well, there are some friends of mine who are stopping either there or at Tilton, whom I would like to see. What's the names of the hotels?" "Well, there is Capt. Brown's, and Enoch Green's, and The Sportsman's Retreat." The last-named hotel did not seem to be looked upon very favorably by our pale companion, and he thought he would go to Green's. Some of the passengers suggested that he had better do so, and if he didn't like it to go to Brown's, but that if he went to Green's he might be done Brown. Immediately adjoining me was what I would suppose to be a young married couple. Their playful, winning ways so distracted my attention from the fine fields of corn and the darker fields of potatoes that I was involuntarily held in abeyance to their every word? "My love, what did you do with that \$100 I gave you?" "Oh, you; now I'll go right back to-morrow, if you don't stop plaguing me about that." She then playfully takes his hat-string and remarks to a friend, who sat in front of

ne, that she had him by a string. Vain world and fleeting joy! the haticame off, the dainty fingers let slip, and the delicate straw was pressed in the sand by the remorseless wheel of the coach. There was then a truce to all endearments for a few moments: the golden-haired head of the dainty damsel rested on the broad and manly shoulder of the brave volunteer, who was home on his furlough, and the blush ing, beautiful bride was bathed in balmy sleep. But here we stop to water horses; step in, if you please, and take a little apple juice, get a drink of pure water for a poor infant, and, perhaps, its far poorer parents, who are suffering from the intense heat-All aboard. The driver cracks his whip, and on we gothrough fields, through pines, up lanes and roads, now stopping to open a gate or let down the bars; then merrily singing through a village; some passenger throws off a paper to an old lady standing in the road, whom the driver informs is a poor widowed mother whose only son is off to the war; leave a jug of molasses at Dame Flood's; stop at the tore and tell of packages and boxes waiting at the station for transmission to their destination. Then blow the horn; off again at full gallop, scattering a group of young children playing in the road, who lenly cease their gambols to admire the beautiin yellow and red wagon drawn by four prancing steeds, which rush by them at such a furfous pace.

Now we turn up a new road, still keeping up

the rate of speed, but we are suddenly brought to a halt by a jar of the coach, which completely overturns it. Your correspondent is launched in the arms of the beautiful damsel, while the husband is ever, speedily extricate ourselves. The driver has e horses, the screams of the baby have oilette, and we once more resume our journey with no damage excepting a few scratches from briars which adorned the byway. The sun is slowly descending in the west, and we are slowly and cau-tiously pursuing the beaten track for a mile or two. A little further on, we stop. Whos laings the driver. How welcome the sound, especially to your correspondent, who is now surrounded by a circle of friends, who stand at the lane waiting to welcome

him to their hospitable abode; pure spring water is brought to wash, off the dust and sand, and refreshments are at once provided, while with discussing the news from Grant and the supper spread before us, we are reminded that it is growing late, and we are tired, and had better take a rest. We are soon slumber-ing securely in spotless snowy folds, and ere the sun scarcely set we are in the land of dreams. After refreshing slumber we awake, and find that, alhough it is daylight, it is not quite five o'clock yet. We take a stroll over the dewy meadows, and enjoy the freehness of the morning. How deliciously the brids warble sweet music to us, and the gushing little creek murindir Toyadily. Everything in nature which has been spending the night in tears is soon made gladsome by the bright and refulgent blessing of the morning sun, which kisses off the fears of her offspring, and instils new life into their feeble frames. But, hark! a low, sonorous sound seaches us; it seems to come from the east. We see the smoke curling lazily from the tall chimney top, and we are reminded, in hurried and broathless accents, by a little urchin, who has just managed to catch a glimpse of us, that breakfast is ready, and catch a gimpse of us, that breaktast is ready, and waiting for us. After doing full justice to the repast, our appetite being somewhat increased by our early morning walk, we prepare for a picnic party, which had just been gotten up in honor of our arrival. A carry-all and a farm wagon are already at the door, loaded with friends from alless of the control of our arrival of the second of our rillage a few miles distant, who have heard of our

advent and come to join in our pleasure party. John gears up Dick and Tom in the large market team, into which we are placed in company with a bery of fafr faces whose manner, though extremely shy at first, soon becomes more genial, and make the glad sir ring with their musical voices. A team containing our crab nets, hoes, shovels, fishing lines and poles, baskets of provisions, bathing suits, pots, kettles, and pans bring up the rear. After an hour's drive, we reach the river. We don our old suits; one party series a crab net, another follows with a large basket, and we wade into the stream. Now, there is something funny and dexterous in crabbing. Crabs as a general thing prefer shoal, clear water. They glide through it very swiftly, and, of course, require to be caught while running. There are two kinds of crabs sought after, known respectively as the hard-shell and soft-shell. The last named are very much prized, and are now wholesaled at twelve cents apiece. Quite a number of boys are engaged in the business. They have a small box, something similar to a peach-crate, which floats along in the water. They have a string attached to it thrown over the shoulder. The crabs are kept in this box until forwarded to New York or Philadelphia. The net used in the capture of the animals is placed on an iron circle about a foot in diameter. It is about a foot deep, about a foot in diameter. It is about a foot deep, and formed in the shape of a bag. The iron ring with the net attached is securely fastened to a handle about a yard and a half long. A person expert in the business can capture sometimes one or two hundred a day. They glide through the water very fast. You first observe a slight discoloration; you make a semi-droular plunge in that direction with your net and the vicplunge in that direction with your net, and the vic-tim is soon safely deposited in the crab-box. Of course, you cannot always have pleasure without some little pain. Even so in crabbing. You may be in the act of capturing one of the dainty fishes, when a big brother or friend of the harder species

when a nig brother of the nut of the nature openess manages to pick a piece out of your toe, or a more sensitive part, when down drops the net, and you make for shore. Having become satisfied with crabbing, we take a large basket, and a short-hancrabbing, we take a large basket, and a snort nan-dled hoe, and proceed to the long, dark, muddy flat, left bare by the receding tide, seeking for soft clams. These species of clams bury themselves about two feet below the sur-face, but they are detected by their breath-ing holes. A good judge of the article can distinish at once the quality of the buried clams by the size of his muddy air-tube. We finally come in a fine bed of the delicate morsels, and proceed hee up the mud, and we are soon rewarded for our toil by capturing about a bushel of them. While ton by capturing about a businet of them. While we have been thus engaged, another portion of our company have been fishing for blue mackerel and moss bankers. Having secured messes of each, we bring our spoils to the camp headquarters. A large fire bring our spoils to the camp need quarters. A large fre-having been built, the clams are unshelled, the crabs and fish are cleaned, the table is being spread, and while the dinner is getting ready, we take a small sail across to the point and come back with a keen apbetite. Did you ever take a dinner on the bank of a river with a clear spring gushing from its sandy bed within a few yards of your encampment, and with the green lap of earth for a table and chairs? So it was with us. The cloth having been well filled with pies and cake, and a can of milk having been produced; the fish being fried, the clams roastd and stewed, and the crabs devilled, we sat down, ed and stewer, and the trans devilled, we sat down, there being no high places to fill or quarrel after. We were all democratic, each friend resting on his neighbor. The song and jest passed round, the victuals disappeared, and the dinner naturally ended,

we leave the company, and take the dogs with us and take a stroll along the beach in search for snipe. We soon come upon them and bag a few does, once in a while bringing down a seagul who comes temptingly within range. Having secured our spoils, we returned to camp. The snipe, I am sorry to say, however, did not answer my expectation They savored too much of fish to be very palatable The ladies having completed their allotted task, the boats were brought up, and, the lines being properly adjusted, one portion started on a fishing party, an another was content with a little sail in the inlet. another was content with a little sail in the inlet. A slight accident occurred on one of the boats, which might have been very serious. As you are, no doubt, aware; himse is aways, no matter where, in how small or how large a company, an acknowledged leader to whom the rest look for guidance. One bright-aved with a laughter reliebles. One bright-eyed girl, with a laughing, rollicking temperament, proposed a fail, but would allow none of the sterner sex to accompany them. Of course, we endeavored to dissuade them, but all to no pure the sterner sex to accompany the sterner sex to accompany them. pose. They soon got under way, the bright eyed girl taking the helm. When about fifty yards from shore the boat suddenly sprang aleak, and the girls screamed for assistance. We hurried to the scene, and got there in time to see the boat go down with its occupants in about four feet of water. We were soon overboard, and the amateur female sailors, covered with tears and smiles, drippingly wet, were

soon brought to land. Having taken a lunch, we packed up our utensils and implements and started for home, making the woods melodious with bursts

of song and revelry.

Vindication of President Lincoln against the Charges Contained in the Wade and To the Editor of The Press:
Sin: With no little surprise I have read an address headed "To the supporters of the Government," purporting to have been signed by B. F. Wade, as Chairman of the Senate " Committee or ous States," and H. Winter Davis as Chairpan of the House committee, on the same subject animadverting with great severity upon the action of President Lincoln, in reference to the bill passed by Congress at the close of its last session, to provide for the readmission or organization of States in rebellion. It was sent to the President for his approval within less than an hour before the sine die djournment. He did not sign it, and gave the ressons why, in the form of a public proclamation, in viting a careful consideration of its provisions by the entire people of the nation. This act is character ized, by the two gentlemen before named, as a most dangerous usurpation of power not granted by the Constitution. It seems not to have occurred to them that, whilst they were charging upon the Executive an assumption of power not granted, they themselves, in their very questionable mode, to say the least of it, of supporting the Govern-ment, were assuming a power which did not belong to them. To their names are fixed their respective legislative titles, although in no sense can their address be regarded as a legislative act. Why attempt to give it, seemingly, the weight of official anthority, when no more importance can be ascribed to it than would belong to the act of any other two private individuals of equal intelligen standing in the community? Congress had adourned. As members of the respective committee their functions were suspended for the time being and what they did was extra legislative, to every intent and purpose. The semi-official condemnation of the President's act, in withholding his name from the bill, was a clear transcendence of authority. or abuse of official position. But what was the act thus extra-legislatively denounced as a usurpation? The bill involved the solution of some of the most difficult questions which were ever presented for the consideration of an American statesman. How the o called seceded States were to be restored to their original position in the Government, after all their acts of treason and blood stained rebellion commit-ted against it, is a question which has perplexed the minds of the best men of the nation. Various are the opinions of public men upon the point itself and still more various are they as to the time and circumstances appropriate for its discussion,... Many say, put down the rebellion, compel a submission to the Government, and then, and not till then, dis cuss the status of the States in rebellion; then determine in what way, and upon what terms, they shall resume their original relation to the Go-vernment. The rebellion has proved to be a most gigantic one, inaugurated and prosecuted by the slaveholders of the South with two objects in view, the accomplishment of either of which would satisfy their fiendish ambiion—first, a dissolution of the Union with a ecognition of their so-called Confederate Govern-

ment, founded upon slavery as its chief cornerstone; or, second, an extension of their slave Government over the whole territory embraced within the limits of the Union. It was apparent to all men who were conversant with the history of the country, and free from the influence of party preju-dice, that the great battle was between slave and ree government. Slavery had commenced the rebellion which had developed itself in open acts of war against the Government more than two months before Mr. Lincoln's accession to power. He found that Government crippled in all the elements essential to a vigorous resistance of the aggressive force brought to bear against it. All its working powers had been directly or indirectly under the control of Southern men who were in the interests of slavery. It became obvious to all who sincerely desired to crush the rebellion that the only effectual way of accomplishing it was to strike at slavery itself as the root and cause of it; but tics of the nation, and through that instrumentality had so moulded the opinions of politicians. North and South, that it was difficult to adopt any measures of hostility to it which would not meet with great opposition. The progress of the rebellion thus far has effectually illustrated this. Environed by difficulties on every hand, the President; as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, cautiously, according to the progressing steps of public opinion, adopted a policy, as a military measure, modified in the light of developing circumstances and happen-ing events, having for its object the crippling of his rebels in their greatest source of strength. It will be understood that reference is here made to the emancipation policy, into the details of which it is not proposed to go, as to do so would necessarily swell this article to a great length. Suffice it to say that it is difficult to see how there can be a differ

ence of opinion as to its justice and wisdom. Some of the best Union men thought the President too

slow in the adoption of this policy, and not vigorous enough in practically enforcing it; and, if the

course of legislation in Congress, in reference to the rebellion, and of prominent men active in that legislation, be correctly remembered, Senator B. F. Wade, of Ohio, and Representative H. Winter, Davis; of Maryland, were amongst the number. The President was not ultra enough in his anti-stavery. proclivities. His blows at the black monster in rebellion were not dealt with sufficient rapidity and strength. The instrument in the Government of wielding the war powers granted by the Constitution was too lenient in their enforcements too merciful in his dealings with those who had been speeding on the rebellion by direct or indirect means-In short, the complaint, with this class of friends was that the President was too fearful of transcend ing the powers conferred upon him by the Constitution. The emancipation policy, as a whole, was to strike a death blow to the institution of slavery, as the cause and vital element of the rebellion, and one feature of that policy was to call into action on the side of the Government the dormant powers of the side of the Gyvernment case comman powers of the slave, by appeals to the instincts which govern the whole human family when the proper chords are touched; to make slavery the author of its own de-struction, by turning its strength against its own life. Its rurpose was to call the slave from the agricultural pursuits of his rebel master, where he was producing the means of subsisting rebel armies, and to induce him to employ the power which the God of Nature had given him in behalf of his own freedom. The several emancipation proclamations embodied a distinct military policy, striking at the root of the ebellion, and whilst there could be no question as to the military power of the Government, under the Constitution, being ample to sever the relation be-tween a slave and his master in rebellion, a great many able men entertain the opinion that the Government of the United States, whilst its Constitution remains unchanged, has no power, by an act of simple legislation, to dissolve the relation between master and slave, in any of the States. The writer is not one of those who entertain this pinion. He believes that the Constitution gives llenary power to remove, by legislation, any over-hadowing evil affecting the welfare of the entire people as a nation; but he is free to admit that this view is in conflict with the opinions of perhaps a majority of the people. He affirms that neither of the clauses commonly relied upon to establish a guarantee of inviolability of slave property, admits of such a construction. But a dis-

cussion of that topic is foreign to the point in issue here. In the state of public opinion indicated, the bill in question is passed by the two Houses of Congress and sent to the President for his approval allmost in the last moments of the session. In that bill is found'a section of which the following is a copy:

"Exc. 12. And be it further enacted, That all persons held to involuntary servitude or labor in the States aforesaid are hereby emancipated and discharged therefrom, and they and their posterity shall be forever free. And if any such persons or their posterity shall be restrained of liberty, under pretence of any claim to such service or labor, the courts of the United States shall on habeas corpus discharge them."

Here is no discrimination between the loyal and lisloyal. The relation of master and slave is blotted out of existence as to all persons, loyal or rebel, by a single stroke of legislation, and the effect would e to abandon the war policy of emancipation wielded as a military function, and to assume this new ground, the correctness of which would be doubted by many of the friends of the President, and denied by all of his opponents. There were some other sections in the bill of very doubtful propriety. They are, however, too long to introduce here and discuss. But was there not enough in it to admonish the President of the necessity of taking time for mature deliberation, and did he not adopt the very means of making that deliberation profitable? If what he did was an act of usurpation then have many acts of usurpation, of similar character, been committed by several of his illustrious predecessors. On the 6th of November, 1812, Mr. Madison sent a special message to Congress, in the following words, which explain themselves:

following words, which explain themselves:

"To the Sende and House of Representatives of the United States:

"The bill entitled 'An act supplementary to the acts heretofore passed on the subject of a uniform rule of naturalization, which passed the two Houses at the last session of Congress, having appeared to me liable to abuse by aliens having no real purpose of effectuating a naturalization, and, therefore, has not been signed; and having been presented at an hour too near the close of the session to be returned with objections for reconsideration, the bill failed to become a law. I recommend that provision be now made in favor of aliens entitled to the contemplated benefit, under such regulations as will prevent advantage being taken of it for improper purposes."

In the sixth annual message of President Jackson, become a law. I nonlimited to the continguitied to

repayment to the respective States of all interest actually paid for moneys borrowed by them on account of the Federal Government, and expended in the service of the United States. These bills were retained by the President without any formal veto, and thus defeated. Again, in 1833; the same President, Jackson, sent a message to the Senate of the United States, dated the 4th December, 1833, vetoing Mr. Clay's land bill, passed at the close of the previous session. The following is a copy of the

"harbor hill," and the other a hill providing for the

the previous session. The following is a copy of the first paragraph of that message:
"To the Senate of the United Stotes:
"At the close of the last session of Congress I received from that body a bill entitled 'An act to appropriate, for a limited time, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands of the United States, and for granting lands to certain States." The brief period then remaining before the rising of Congress, and the extreme pressure of official duties, unavoidable on such occasions, did not leave me sufficient time for that full consideration of the subject which was due to its great importance. Subsequent consideration and reflection have, however, confirmed the objections to the bill which presented themselves to my mind upon its first perusal, and have satisfied me that it ought not to become a law. I felt myself, therefore, constrained to withhold from it my approval, and now return it to the Senate, in which toriginated, with the reasons on which my dissent is founded."

But I now refer to the disposition made by the But I now refer to the disposition made by the

ame President, on the 3d of March, 1837, of a bill described in a paper, of which the following is a

same President, on the 3d of March, 1837, for a bill described in a paper, of which the following is a copy, viz:

"Reasons of the President for retaining the bill designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States:

"Washington, March 3, 1837,

"Lefore 12 P. M.

"The bill from the Senate entitled 'An act designating and limiting the funds receivable for the revenues of the United States,' came to my hands yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M. On perusing it found its provisions so complex and uncertain that I deemed it necessary to obtain the opinion of the 'Attorney General of the United States on several important questions touching its constructions and effect before I could decide on the disposition to be made of it. The Attorney General took up the subjectimmediately, and his reply was reported to me this day at 5 o'clock P. M. As this officer, after a careful and laborious examination of the bill, and a distinct expression of his opinion on the points proposed to him, still came to the conclusion that the construction of the bill, should it become a law, would be a subject of much perplexity and doubt, (a view of the bill entirely coincident with my own,) and as I cannot think it proper, in a matter of such vital interest, and of such constant application, to approve a bill so liable to diversity of interpretation, and more especially, as I have not had time, smid the duties constantly pressing on me, to give the subject that deliberate consideration which its importance demands, I am constrained to retain the bill, without acting definitively thereon; and to the end that my reasons for this step may be fully understood, I shall cause this paper, with the opinion of the Attorney General and the bill in question, to be deposited in the Department of State.

"Andrew Jackson,"

President Lincoln's proclamation as above deline-

President Lincoln's proclamation is an act simi lar to the act of President Jackson as above deline-ated by himself. The bill passed by the recent Congress has not been definitively acted on by him. What may be his definitive disposition of it was What may be his administration of it when the has invited a consideration of its provisions by the people. Wherein does his usurpation consist? Is it in his retention of the bill without having up to this time signed it? Or does the usurpation lie in the invitation given to the people to aid him in the consideration of its provisions? If this be usurpation, it is usurpation in the mildest form ever yet

It is apprehended, however, that the usurpation intended to be charged is supposed to be found in the conclusion of the proclamation, where it says: "And while I am also unprepared to declare that the free State Constitutions and Governments al-ready adopted and installed in Arkansas and Louislans shall be set aside and held for nought, thereby repelling and discouraging the loyal citizens, who have set up the same, as to further effort, or to declare a constitutional competency in Congress to abolish slavery in the States, but am at the same time sincerely hoping and expecting that a consti-tutional amendment abolishing slavery throughout he nation may be adopted, neverthel n the bill as one very proper plan for the loyal people of any State choosing to adopt it, and that I am, and at all times shall be, prepared to give the Executive aid and assistance to any such people so soon as the military resistance to the United States shall have been suppressed in any such State, and the people thereof shall have sufficiently returned to their obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the United States, in which cases Military Gover-nors will be appointed, with directions to proceed ac-cording to the bill." The idea of the learned gentlemen seems to have been that the President had proclaimed to the na-tion that he would give the bill the efficacy of a law

Executive approval required by the Constitution In other words, that he would enforce it or not, ac ording to the dictates of his own will. Mr. Lin coln is too good a lawyer to have ever entertained such a view of the elements of a valid act of Con guch a view of the elements. Of a valid act of Congress, or of his power in executing the law. Any one who is disposed to treat him fairly, cannot doubt that his meaning was, that mutil an act would be passed by the representatives of the nation such as he could feel "or prepared," as a part of the law-making power, to approve, he would adopt the system outlined in the bill which had been sent to him, (but which he was not then "prepared" to sanction,) and make it a guide for the military government necessary to be established in the absence of or ganized loyal civil ones. It must be remembered that the Executive Department is an independent branch of the law-making power, and is bound under the obligations of its official oath to have its con-science and its judgment satisfied before it appends its official signature to a bill, no matter now maturely it may have been considered by the Senate and House of Representatives. Upon a review then, of the whole ground: (the time of the passage of the bill, within the last hour of the session; the character of its provisions; the still apparent struggle of the rebellion, justifying an honest doubt, at least, whether the legislation embodied in it was not premature; and the precedents cited of acts of former. Presidents of parallel character;) the charges of Executive usurpation, so injudiciously and so unprofitably made, have not a shadow of

in his own way, although he had not given it the

foundation to rest upon. If they had come from acknowledged enemies, no vindication would have been necessary; but they come from professed friends of the Government! Is this a time for assaults of this character to come from such a quar er? They may assist in the destruction of the Union, but cannot in the slightest degree contribute I am, respectfully, yours, THE WADE-DAVIS MANIFESTO: LETTER FROM GERRIT SMITH.

PETERBORO. August 8, 1864.

Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. H. Winter Davis:

Grevileren: I have read your protest. It is a strongly-reasoned and instructive paper. Nevertheless I regret its appearance. For it will-serve to reduce the public good will toward Mr. Lincoln; and that is what, just at this time, the public interest cannot afford. It may turn out that Mr. Lincoln is the man for whom it will be vital to the national existence to cast the largest possible vote. Personally he may not be more worthy of it than Mr. Fremont or Mr. Chase, or some other man who may be nominated. But if, as the election draws near, it thail be seen that he will probably get a larger vote than any other candidate of the uncompromising opponents of the robellion, then it will be the absolute duty of every one of them to vote for him. The election of a man who would consent to anything short of the unconditional surrender of those who, without even the slightest cause of complaint, have made war upon us, would not only be the ruin of our nation, but it would be also the base betrayal of that sacred cause of nationality which they of one nation owe it to those of every other nation, the earth over, to cherish and maintain. But no such consequence, nor any other fatal consequence; would there be, should a loyal man of whatever faults be elected—a man who, because he is loyal, would in no event fail to insist on the absolute submission of those who had causelessly rebelled against their country. Hence, though it may be at the expense of passing by our favorite candidate, we should nevertheless all feel ourselves urged by the strongest possible motives to cast our votes just where they will be likely to contribute most to deiest the compromising or sham peace candidate.

Mr. Lincoln, although an able, honest, patriotic man, has failen into grave errors. But who, in his perplexing circumstances, would have been exemption them? He has depended too largely on the policy of conciliation. He has made too much account of pleasing Border States and PETERBORO August 8, 1864. Hon. B. F. Wade, Hon. H. Winter Davis:

THE POLITICAL SITUATION
(From the Richmond Examiner, August 12.)
Whatever may turn out to be incoming fact, the fact test begin to fail to ent olear Appraisal Lincoln is too the fide will never the fact of the fact test of the fact of whatever may turn out the state of olear—that fact the fact test basins in chine out olear—that Advanced in the fact test basins in chine out olear—that advanced in the fact test of the fact test of the fact test of the fact of the fa there; or, as he expressed it nimes! the other day to a Canadian editor; "It seems to be straing a that I, a boy born, as it were, in the woods, should have been drylted into the open of this great event." Why strange? One may be drifted into any apex, is he only embarks upon a chain of circumstances; and those who sneer at Arradam's figure are defired to observe that Noah's age did actually diffict to an apex; and it contained, together with every other beast after his kind, a pair of bascons. If they drifted to an apex so may be. However that may be, he is certainly now about to come down, and even to be dragged or kicked down. In the prognostications of last spring were infallible, that "the rebellion" must be origined this year. It least very signal and decisive successes must be gained oven it—or else the war could be longer be carried on under Lincoln's Government. Let what might come of the war and the Union. Let what might come of the war and the Union, the would get no more armies to fing into the red pit of Virginia for slaughter.

under obligation to wait for redress at the hands of the civil authorities. But the right of the military commander that the relation is even more vited.

A single cold minor accessor the weepports strike at the existence of the nation, is even more vited.

A single cold minor accessor the members of the military commander that the cold minor accessor the property of the property is abundoned; and this is necessarily, so far as Lincoln is concerned, a final abandonment. Richmond is no more to hear the roar of Yankee slege-guns under that potentate's reign.

One cannot but arrive at this conclusion from several indications; from the greatly increasing excitement at the North touching the Ohicago Convention, which is to nominate a Democratic President; from the daring violence with which some newspapersecoursel resistance in arms against the draft of half a million of men; and from the singular movement of some of Lincoln's own Black Republican supporters in the Washington Congress, as yesterday detailed in the Examiner. They waited for the moment when their sovereign's fortunes were declining from their "apex" to give him a treacherous shove down the hill. Two of his most vehement and officient allies, chairmen respectively of the Senate and House. Committees on the Rebellious States," Wade, of Ohio, and Winter Davis. of Maryland, give him they blow under the Afth rib. They present, in their official capacity, what almost amounts to a logal impedement, save in matter of form, against their fond and too-indulgent master, now tottering to his fall; charge him with arrogance, usurpation, knavery, in withholding his assent to a bill touching the future status of these Confederate States—a matter which, though of small importance to us, is of the deepest moment, it seems, in that country; inasmuch as he has a plan of his own for readmitting States to the Union on the application of one-tenth of their population; and this would, they say, give him the control of the Presidential election. So they inform him that an election carried by this artifice must be resisted, and that he is inaugurating a civil war for the Presidency. If Grant had only taken Richmond, would they have dared to set their names to such a

e condition of reunion.
And then these premature Presidential nominains, which for six months I was so earnestly deceltations God grant that they may not fatally
wide well 'And grant that they may not fatally

peace office of the see premature Presidential nominations, which for six months I was so carnestly depicifations, died for its months I was so carnestly depicifations of the control of the was not carnestly depicifations. God grant that they may not fatally divier out interest from the prosecution of the war I. But the plane of these nominations rests not on the President, but on the mass of his party.

The pating down of the rebellion—that is our one present work. Our absorption in it should be so entiring to leave, us, no time and no heart for anything which is unnecessary, or for anything which is decessary until the very day, may the very hour, when it has become necessary.

I scarcelly paced add that ingiving ourselves to the work of the third work of the third work. Our absorption in it should be no condition. I stearcely need add that those Domocrate also the condended who insist on sixpurition for the stately of slavery ere they oan ombar in this work, towards the seabhilton of slavery perion at the duty work miss to describe the work of the rebellion. This subject was the suppression of the rebellion. This subject was the claim of the state of the condition and the will of the discharge to the rebellion. The subject was the will, the crime of the rebellion where the will be suppression to the duty work miss to death of the condition and the will of the crime of the rebellion where the subject was the life of the country will be common to the sacredness of nationality and the subject of the war we are prosecuting is to put down the rebellion, therefore none have the right to embarrase or pervert the war by their schemes to harm or, their schemes to help slavery. We do not say that the Abolitionist is to cease working against or the anti-Abolitionist is to cease working for slavery. But welds say that the putting down of the rebellion, therefore none have the right to embarrase or pervert the war by their schemes to harmor the notion pat the provided and the proposal subject of the rebellion is not the Democrats will find it worth while to try it, seeingthat is the only chance they have.

THE DESIGE FOR PRACE HYPOTHETICAL.

[From the Richmond Examiner.]

As Lincoln wants a peace on his own terms, so we also want a peace on ours, and the terms mutually exclude and deskroy each other. It is not, therefore the same peace we desire; and the word itself, bandies about in this way, loses all meaning, and signifies literally nothing, at all. It has become a hateful word, and should be left exclusively to the use of buffalo orators in a neighboring. State, if any of that sort still drivel and snivel. Let us get rid of the whole vile cant; and say at once we are for war, and nothing but war, until, as Davis is aid to have said, "the lost of this generation falls in his tracks," and then that we mean to pass it to the next as an inheritance. It is for those who have unjustly and wantonly invaded our country to offer us peace; and when they do they will still offer it in vain until their armed men are withed awn from the sod of these Confederate States, and the felon flag of siripes is hauled down from every fort within our borders. After that it will be time enough to prate about peace. Now, the very word is nonsense.

THE WARE DRAWING TO A CLOSE.

Grant Antonia and instructive prior. Novether least 1 per 1 THE WAR DRAWING TO A CLOSE,

Montgomery, and mobile will also be in their possession, giving them control of the country from New Orleans to Charleston. Improvements

prier, of the Edult, yiz...

[1] It became evident that the enemy was concentrating on John's daland, and Montgomery's brigade was ordered to reinforce our troops there. He reached the scene of action about midnight, or one o'clock, the 9th. He was ordered to relieve Colonel van Wyck, of the 56th New York, but the gallant Colonel sent back word that he was still able to hold his position. Montgomery's force was held in reserve. At early dawn the enemy came down upon our advance, and no doubt surprised the pickets and advance gnard of the lotth Pennsylvania, Lieutenan Colonel Hert now commanding. At any rate this old veteran regiment, composed of as good material as there is in the army, was driven from its position and sent to the rear.

"Colonel Montgomery threw the 7th United States Colored Troops of his brigade into the gap, checked the enemy's advance, and drove him back." This is not a tire statement of facts, and reflects upon the 104th. The latter is so full of mis-statements that it is easy to see that the writer was not our John's Island, An attack being apprehended, the troops were placed in position along the edge of the swamp on Enday evening, where they lay on their arms that hight. The pickets were composed of details taken from seversing ments, of which the 104th furnished one company. Instead of the pickets and advance guard of the 104th only being "surprised," as this writer states; the which the was surprised and driven in. If any one is to blame for this it is the officer who mad obarge of the pickets, and not Lieut. Col. Hartpwho was in adminished of his regiment half, a mile in rear of the spleaet line. Neither is it true that the 104th was driven from its position." After the fight had been going for for this it is the officer who mad obarge of the pickets, and not Lieut. Col. Hart peopred that the ammunition of his men was well-nigh exhausted, when his brigade-commander pydessed, the 104th to be realleved by the two theyer regiments commanded by Col. Montgomery, which was done with some d

A VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT INVESTION.—A patent has been obtained for a very simple and; to all appearance, a very superior machine for turning true spherical bodies, from any of the materials or dinarily used for that purpose. It consists of two iron dires, placed face to face, and revolving in opposite directions. The ball to be sphered is placed between these, by which means an indirect rotary motion is obtained; that is, the revolving ball is constantly changing its axis. While thus in motion, the ball is brought within a steel ring, or circular kille, which reduces it to a perfect sphere, of a highly polished surface, no finishing being required after it leaves the machine. The advantages of the machine are the expedition and perfection which characterize its work; and it is claimed that this will be of immense advantage to Government in the turning of shot and shell, and to all varieties of manufacture in which the use of spherical bodies of bones wood: or metal is required.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 16. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 16.

100 North Pr. R. cash 30% 577 O U S 5-20 bds.cash 109% 100 do ... b303 86% 100 do ... 109% 5 do ... 28% 100 do ... reg. 107% 50 New Creek ... lots 1% 1000 do ... reg. 107% 500 Fulton Coal ... b5 10% 3000 do ... reg. 108% 500 Green Mount 10rs 6% 5000 Susq Canal 6s ... 64 HO Reading R. b5&int 68% 150 do ... scrip. 62% 100 do ... 65% 3000 do ... reg. 108% 100 do ... 65% 3000 Morth Penna 6s ... 102% 60 do ... 65% 1000 do ... cash 102% 60 do ... 65% 1000 do ... cash 102% 60 do ... 65% 1000 do ... cash 102% 60 do ... 65% 1000 do ... cash 102% 60 do ... 105 100 do ... 65% 1000 do ... 105 102% 100 do ... 1

5000 U S coup 6s 1831 ... 108 ... 108 ... 108 ... 108 ... 109 ... 108 ... 108 ... 109 ... 108 ... 109 ... 100 U S 5-20 bds. 10ts. 109 ... 1000 U S 5-20 bds. 10ts. 109 ... 1000 Elmira 7s ... 113 ... 113 ... 1000 Elmira 7s ... 113 ... 1000 Elmira 7s ... 113 ... 113 ... 1000 Elmira 7s ... 113 10% 300 Big Mountain lots 25 Wyoming Valley. 88

Reading Railroad shares sold at 69%, an advance of 1%;
Rending Railroad shares sold at 69%, an advance of 1%; and Catawissa at 41%, an advance of 1½;
North Pennsylvania at 58, an advance of 1%, and Philadelphia and Erle at 3614, an advance of %; Camden and Amboy declined 2, selling at 168. The canal stocks are likewise better: Susquehanna sold at 22, an advance of 14, and Schuylkill Navigation preferred and common advanced 1. In coals there was some business: Fulton sold at 11, an advance of %; Big Mountain at 9%, an advance of 1; Green Mountain sold at 7. an advance of 114. In oil stocks the most remarkable change was in Densmore, which sold after the Board at 12%, an advance of 3% over the opening figure of yesterday; McElheny advanced %; Dalzell %; McClintock %, and Perry

%. In passenger railway securities the only sale was of Chestnut and Walnut-streets at 61. The financial transactions at the Sub-Treasury in New York during the past week are exhibited in the annexed table :

Receipts from Total
Receipt Payments: \$2,118,753 1,422,671 962,685 4,677 002 2,024,320 1,477,898 | Customs | Receipts | Round | Receipts | Round | Receipts | Round | Receipts Total.......\$1,450,000 \$10,606,984 \$12,083,029 Week previous..... 649,000 13,314,830 10,275,333 It will be seen that the receipts from customs last on Saturday was \$16,971,011, which is the lowest mount left in the Sub-Treasury vaults since the commencement of the present year,

The value of the imports, other than dry goods and specie, at this port during the week ending August 11, was \$2,620,949.

The exports of gold from San Francisco from January 1 to July 20, were as follows: ommencement of the present year.

The following are the quotations for Foreign Exchange per steamer Africa :

Larger Cliffed than Ten Will he charged at the min The money wines a leading good pany the order to the torne on these terms be deviated from Protunitors are required to not as agents for To the getter-up of the tiles of for or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. San Francisco to different countries for the fiscal

The exports of barley and oats from California for

\$1.65 per 100 hs, yielded an aggregate of \$6,000,000.

The New York Eughing Post of yesterday says:
During the present dull season the most prominent topics in Wall street are suggested by the daily increasing demand for five-twenties, both from abroad and from our own citizens. The three last steamers have brought larger orders than usual for these securities from European capitalists. To-day bonds amounting to more than one million of dollars are reported to have been bought up at high rates by three or four prominent foreign houses.

Gold opened at 256%, and after selling at 258 closes dull at 256%. Exchange is inductive at 238.

The lean market daily exhibits increasing swiment on call. Few lenders are willing, however, to negotiate below 7 per cent. Commercial paper passes freely at former rates.

The stock market is irregular, but inactive and stronger. Governments is stronger. passes freely at former rates.

The stock market is irregular, but inactive and stronger. Governments are steady; State stocks

Frestiency, 1, Grant had only taken Richmond would be considered to the state of the construction of the c tured from is in good demand at full prices.

LEAD is searce; 500 pigs of Galena sold at 16%0 % ib, which is a deciline.

BARK.—Quercitron is in demand, with sales of 1st No. 1 at \$51 \(\frac{2}{3} \) ton. Tanners Bark is selling at \$21 \(\frac{22}{32} \) cord for Spanish, and \$18\(\frac{20}{31} \) for Chestnut. Coal.—The demand is limited, with sales of Schuylkill and Lehigh at \$11 \(\frac{2}{3} \) ton, delivered on board at Port Richmond.

Candles are firm, with sales of Adamantine at \$5\(\frac{2}{3} \) for light and heavy.

Cotton.—There is less doing, and prices are rather lower, with sales of about 200 bales of middling at \$1.75\(\frac{2}{3} \). To.

Coppers continues dulf; 400 bags of Rio sold at 48 \(\frac{2}{3} \) for \$\frac{1}{3} \). Therefore are firmly held, with sales of

advance.
FEATHRES are scarce, and selling at 85@880 \$ \$ are unchanged.

Hors are firm, and selling at from 28 to 34c \$2 th,
which is an advance.

HAY is firmly held, with sales of baled at \$28@39 which is an advance.

HAY is firmly held, with sales of baled at \$28@30 ton.

HIDES are inactive, with sales of city slaughtered to notice at 17@17½0 \$\mathbb{H}\$.

LUMBER.—All kinds are in fair demand, with sales at full prices.

Molasses continues firm but quiet, with sales of 600 hids Cuba on private terms and 50 hids Muscovado at 950 per gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little doing.

Small sales of Rofin are making at \$45@50 \$\mathbb{H}\$ bbl.

Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$3.65@3.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Each.

OILE.—Lard Oil is scarce and firmly held, with small sales of No. 1 winter at \$1.70@1.75, and summer at \$1.60 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Linseed Oil is selling at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ gallon. Fish Oils at \$1.75 \$\mathbb{H}\$ should be sh Tallow is firmly held, with sales of city rendered at 19@19½c \$\cap\$ ib, cash.

Tonacco.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured, but the market is firm.

VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling freely at 250 \$\cap\$ callon in bbls.

WOOL.—The market is excited and prices have. advanced, with large sales to notice, at prices ranging at from 10@115c \$\cap\$ ib for fine to medium fleece. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:

The loll of the local state of the port to-day:
1,800 bbis	12,500 bts
12,500 bts	12,500 bts
1,500 bts	1,500 bts
1,500 bts	1,50 New York Markets, Angust 16.

Breadstuffs.—The markets or State and Western flour is irregular and unsattled. Soles 1,500 bbis at \$3,69 40 for superfine State, \$9,902.95 for extra State, \$10,001.01 for choice do, \$9,99.50 for superfine Western, \$9.70210 25 for common to medium extra Western, \$10.3560/100 for common to good shipping brands axtra round hoop Ohio, and \$10.65 common to good shipping brands axtra round hoop Ohio, and \$10.65 common to good shipping brands axtra round hoop Ohio, and \$10.65 common and \$10.150/12 for flour state states and the sales soo bbis at \$10.250/11.35 for common, and \$10.150/12 common and \$10.150/12 for good to choice extra. Bye flour is quiet. Corn meal is quiet and steady. Wheat is dull, and 263c lower; sales 6000 bushels at \$2.242.233 for Chicago lower; sales 6000 bushels at \$2.242.233 for Chicago western; and \$2.450/248 for amber Milwankee; \$2.360/24 for amber Milwankee; \$2.360/24 for amber Milwankee; \$2.360/24 for winter reference of the sales of the sale New York Markets, Aug

600 Baskets Latour Olive Oil. 200 Cases Oil of Aix. portation. Just received, and for sale by RHOTES & WILLIAMS. 1007 Routh WATER Street. ESS EDUCATION.—YOUNG repared for the Counting House and business. TTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, 637 Street, corner of Seventa.

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