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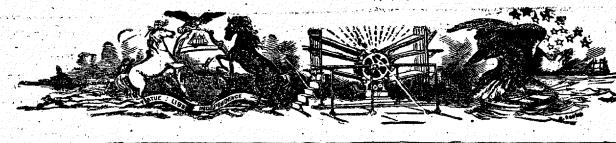
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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864

VOL. 8.-NO. 21.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 24, 1864.

Educational Literature. In no country is educational literature somuch advanced, so thoroughly good as here. This is because education is more attended to with us than elsewhere. In England, of one-third of the marriages which take place, in one out of every three cases, bridegroom or groom cannot affix his signature to the parish register, but has to "make his mark," which is simply a cross, often very clumsy. We look back, as most parents cannot help doing, to the time when we were being taught in youth, and remember, as much in disgust as with surprise, what manner of school-books we had to use: long, dry treatises, which gave the rules, but never gave the reason. We contrast them with the books of instruction which our own children use, in which everything is lucid, attractive, and easy-frequently made still more attractive by the introduction of engravings of a superior class, which bring the form of the objects spoken of before the learner, in the clearest manner. We sometimes wonder whether the next generation of learners will have yet better books. If so, they will be fortu-

nate indeed. Harper & Brothers have published many educational books of great merit—books for the use of students of all ages, from the child who is to learn the alphabet to the young man who will graduate at the University next Commencement. No series has been more complete in its class, more comprehensive, more abundantly illustrated than the Spellers and Readers prepared by Marcius Wilson. This series consists of a Primer, with 107 neat engravings; primary and larger Speller, with 56 cuts; and five Readers, containing 746 illustrations.

These books respectively teach, each, up to a certain point, and are an ascending series of instruction. The more advanced Readers popularize the higher branches of general knowledge, belonging to a good English education, especially the Natural Sciences, and the departments of Animal Life, which are illustrated by descriptions, anecdotes, and engravings executed as well as if they were intended for costly picture-books. One result of this must be to indoctrinate youth, from the first, with correct notions of Art. Children who have had Marcius Wilson's Spellers and Readers in their hands from their first introduction to the mysteries of A B C cannot be ignorant, when they grow up-into manhood or womanhood, of corrected drawing and the proper effects of light and shade. These beautiful engravings will educate the eye as well as creating and the ground firm the restallation and the company and the first enemy som devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This the fifty and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This the fifty and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This the fifty and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This the fifty and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This the fifty and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This the fifty and the command of the regiment devolved upon Lieutenant Colonel Hart. This theyell of demons: Lieutenant Wildts, with a submitted with the yell of demons. Lieutenant Wildts, with a submitted with the yell of demons. Lieutenant Wildts, with a submitted with the yell of demons. Lieutenant Wildts, with a submitted with the yell of demons. Lieutenant Wildts, with a submitted with the yell of demons. Lieutenant Wildts, wi trated than the Spellers and Readers prelight and shade. These beautiful gravings will educate the eye as well as inform the understanding, and form the judgment. The selection of reading lessons in this series is unhackneyed, and taken from the best writers who have drawn the living waters of thought and fancy from "the well of English undefiled." We consider Wilson's Readers to be the best ever published. The Larger Speller has been published this week, and contains 168 pages 12mo. The grammatical and especially the defining lessons are indeed excellent. J. B. Lippincott & Co.,

tions, including Marcius Wilson's books. More than once we have had occasion o notice the educational books published by the Appletons. The latest additions to their school-list are the following: Twovolumes of "Appleton's Mathematical Series, being a Primary Arithmetic, for those who have no previous knowledge of numbers, and an Elementary Arithmetic, for those who are more advanced. This econd volume carries the pupil through the four fundamental operations into Fractions, Federal money, reduction, and the compound rules of addition, substraction, multiplication and division. These Arithmetics, extremely well adapted for private tuition as well as public instruction, are written by G. P. Quackenbos, A. M., upon the basis of the works of Dr. George R. Perkins.

Market street, supply Harper's publica-

The following are the latest classical works published by Messrs. Appleton: 1. The First Three Books of Xenophon's Analysis, with explanatory notes, and references to Hadley's and Kühner's Greek grammars, and to Goodwin's Greek moods and tenses; a copious Greek-English Vocabulary, and Kiebert's map of the route of the Ten Thousand. This has been prepared by Professor James B. Boise, of the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, and is intended for those who are preparing for college. The notes and vocabulary have been carefully prepared, and the text is principally that of Hertlein. 2. Progressive Lessons in Greek, with notes, references, and an epitome of Greek grammar for the use of beginners, by William B. Selber, A. M., New York Free Academy. The grammar here, though condensed, is so clear that it must greatly facilitate the study of the language. 3. A Latin Grammar for Schools and Colleges, by Albert Harkness, Ph. D., Professor in Brown University, is the best treatise on the Latin language we have ever examined, and is as much adapted for the advanced student as for the beginner. It has an Appendix, containing many things which will be found useful in classical reading, and a double index-one of subjects and the other of

Messrs. Appleton's school books are on sale by Ashmead & Evans.

Four volumes, written by M. Jean B. Sue. A. M., justify his popularity as a teacher of French in this city, by proving his great efficiency. Monsieur Sue is thorough, master of his native language, and therefore writes with the gentle authority which fullness of knowledge be stows upon the mind. The first of these volumes (12mo., pp. 610,) is "A New and Intellectual Method of Learning French, grounded on Nature's teachings; adapted to the system of Noel and Chapsal; with Critical Remarks on Grammars used in our Schools." In this volume the French syntax is very largely developed, with the means of conforming English thought to the necessities of that syntax. M. Sue does not attempt, in print, o show how French is pronounced-believing that oral sounds must be learned from the mouths of teachers. On verbs, however, his system appears to operate most successfully, and his practical exercises on them will be found very useful work with a will, and fill up our required number. N'S & LADIES' GLOVES. to beginners. Logical parsing, translations and recitations come into play a little later in this course of instruction. The study of if you think they could manage better than the idioms and of synomymes are last of all. The second volume of the series contains "Exercises on the French Syntax:" the third is a "Key to the Exercises" chiefly intended for learners, who, having gone through the regular course of study, may wish to perfect themselves in the knowledge of the French language. The last volume (12mo., pp. 489), is "The Vicar of Wakefield," translated into French, and intended to serve as a reader and guide, in the construction of French sentences, to those who have begun to study the syntax

nrivate tuition. The publishers are J. B. Dippincott & Co., Market street.

Not exactly a school-book, but connected with education, is a small volume (16mo., pp. 215) entitled "Thoughts on Sabbath Schools," from the practised pen of John S. Hart, formerly Principal of the High School in this city. Connected as he has been, for many years, with teaching in its higher branches, few persons are able to speak so decidedly as Dr. Hart about the advantages, requirements, and even the necessities of Sunday-school instruction, particularly of their establishment, organization, and management. Upon their object and their utility there cannot be two opinions among thinking people. He treats, also, of Sun day-school visitors, missionaries, and teachers-most searchingly of the qualifications and duties of the latter—and shows how such institutions can be most efficiently organized. In short, his practical expe rience has enabled Dr. Hart to make a small but full volume, where another man, even of recognized ability, but lacking that experience, would merely be groping and guessing, and thereby be diffuse as well as indistinct. The volume is remarkably suggestive as well as instructive. It is published by the Presbyterian Board of Education in this city.

The Late Battle on John's Island—Th 104th Penna. Regiment. LETTER FROM COLONEL W. H. DAVIS. DAVISVILLE, August 20, 1864.

To the Editor of The Press: Sie: Your special correspondent from the De-partment of the South, over the signature of "Florida," in his letter written on the steamer Fulton, under date of the 17th of July, in relation to recent operations on John's Island, among other things, says the following: Colonel W. W. H. Davis, of the 104th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunieers, with glass in hand, was examining the enemy's movements when he was struck in the right hand by a shell, tearing away all the fingers from that hand. He was compelled to

I saw this letter for the first time to-day, which is the reason it has remained so long unanswered Volunteers is a tissue of misrepresentations, of so gross a chasracter that it is nothing more or less than a wicked libel. I was not in command of my regiment, but the brigade, and my being wounded did not change regimental commanders, as your co respondent asserts, and had no influence whatever on the subsequent operations of the regiment Lieutenant Colonel Hart has been in command of the regiment since December, 1862, with the ar ception of a few months, when Major Rogers com-manded it in his absence. The statement of "Florida" that the 104th, in the fight of the 9th o July, "held the advance and was strongly en-trenched in rific-pits," and that the enemy "drove t to the rear." is a plain and naked falsehood. The following are the facts: Expecting an attack, the troops were placed in position on the evening of the

sth of July along the swamp, on both sides of the road, which here crosses a bridge. The lotth occupied the left of the road in a dense thicket, but without pits or any detence-save-the bundes. There were rifle pits on the right of the road which the troops occupied. Along the edge of the swamp were stationed the division of Hatch, with eight pieces of artillery. The picket line was half a mile in front and was held by details from several regiments, the 104th furnishing one company. On the morning of the 9th of July, the enemy advanced in heavy force under cover of a fog, drove in the pickets, and attacked the main body; but after a smart action were repulsed with considerable loss. Upon the fact being reported to the brigade commander that the ammunition of the 104th was exhausted the re giment was ordered to be relieved, and it was replaced by some of Colonel Montgomery's troops.
The statement that a negro regiment of Montgomery's command "checked the retreat, drove the rebels back, and re-established our line," is also an invention of "Florida." If they accomplished all pieces of artillery, have been about? The enemy made no attack on us at the bridge on the 7th, as the morning of the 9th.

your correspondent asserts, and Lieutenant Wildi's guns did not open on them from that position until norance or malice, he has succeeded in doing gross injustice to one of the best regiments that Penn-sylvania has sent into the field. In conclusion, I desire you to furnish me the name of your corre pondent "Florida," that I may know who is the gratuitous libeller of my regiment. W. W. H. DAVIS, Colonel 104th P. V.

Causes of High Prices of Farm Produc To the Editor of The Press.

SIR: A writer in The Press of Saturday complaint heavily of the high price of farm produce, and re commends sending the farmers home a few succes sive days with their butter. I want to inquire o the writer what has become of the anti-butter so ciety formed last spring, in which they resolved no to pay more than twenty-five cents for butter? well know that our farmers refused to pay the ex orbitant price that was demanded for cows. Butter being at twenty-five cents, a good dairy cow ough to be bought for thirty-five dollars, when the price demanded was from fifty to seventy dollars, accord ing to quality. The consequence is our dairies are not kept up, and the supply is not equal to the demand. Our dairy cows are permitted to fall into the hands of one of the worst classes of citizens who inhabit principally he suburbs of Philade phia, who buy up our dairy cows and stock cattle, and with their old wagons hawk about and expose for sale on the curb thousands of half-fatted and mals. According to statistics furnished, there are upwards of seventeen hundred of this class of people infesting Philadelphia, thus destroying one half the weight that such animals ought to produce. Besides, they buy and slaughter thousands of calve from one to five days old. The destruction of our poor stock-cattle, dairy cows, sheep, and young calves, has increased to such an alarming exten that if not remedied by Legislature or City Councils both meat and butter must reach a much higher price than new demanded; for no sconer than and mals are landed from the care but they are picket

up by those curbstone skinners and exposed for sale on the shambles. If you do not believe me, please take a stroll into Callowhill, Second, South, and other streets. f produce, let them begin at home If butter can be bought for twenty-five cents in Lewisburg, Union county, why is it seventy five in Philadelphia? It does not cost more than five cents to transport it, and a reasonable commission for selling would not be more than five more The farmers of Chester, Delaware, Bucks, and Montgomery, do not get their butter from western counties. They only sell their own, and there is not a market day but nearly one. half their butter is bought up by hucksters. I admit that farm produce is high, according to the price of farm lands. The former is at gold prices, while the latter, on account of it not being exportable, remains where it did ten years ago. This state of affairs cannot last long. Farm lands or real estate of any kind must go up, or gold must go down. There is another reason why produce is high. Our farms have been neglected. We claim to be patriotic. We have sent our sons into the field with a determination to put down this unholy rebellion. When our quota is asked we don't inquire whether this man or that man can be spared, but we go to We don't get up a hue and ory and say "you have taxed us unfairly," and then get a large amount stricken off the rolls, as Philadelphians have done.

farmers, we have lands for sale at gold prices. They are welcome to experiment, and see whether we CHESTER COUNTY FARMER. pay no taxes. The Farmers and Taxation. PHILADELPHIA, August 22, 1864.
To the Editor of The Press:

Siz: It seems to be the lot of the farmers who supply the Philadelphia markets to receive an unlimited amount of abuse. This is entirely unmerited, as every one should know, and it is with the desire of assisting to clear the farmers from many unjust imputations that I hope you will insert this in your paper.

In your Saturday's issue it is said that the farmers are remarkably exempt from taxation, and many articles are enumerated which are said to be free

not only tax our cattle, but also the hay they est, thus making a double tax upon them."

Nor are these the only difficulties with which the

formers have to contend. There are many things which they are under the necessity of purchasing in the city, for which they have to pay three or four times as much as they did three years ago; and, notwithstanding the high prices they obtain for much of their produce, are compelled to expend so much for necessary articles that they make no more than they did under the old low prices. But there is a good deal of produce brought to market for which they receive very low prices. Tomatoes, for instance, are sold for ten cents per backet, and some-times as low as twenty-five cents for three backets: while the citizens of Philadelphia are compelled to pay five times as much for them. So extortionate are the prices demanded of the citizens, that they are deterred from purchasing; consequently, the market is overstocked, and many of the farmers return home having disposed of only half their load. I have even known them to feed their hogs with fine tomatoes, watermelons, and muskmelons, rather than be subjected to such imposition. Somebody is in fault for this; and unprincipled men, who are ruling the markets so as to make such immense profit

office needs a reform : it is conducted precisely as it was in time of peace, and hundreds of men are lost to the service by reason of the delay in this buildo'clock in the morning, and look at the crowds unable to gain admittance unless they are fortunate enough to possess a mysterious piece of paper, which is thoroughly understood by those in the ring. No man need try to get into the navy by volunteering at this office. We unhesitatingly say that his efforts would be futile, unless he would consent to place. We may be mistaken, but we do not think the Government employs shipping masters to pro-cure substitutes; yet, we distinctly heard men approached for this purpose. Let those whose duty it is look to this matter. The citizens who are endeavoring to clear their wards from a draft demand: placed in their way by officers in the employ of the Respectfully yours.

Duties of the People. To the Editor of the Press: Sin: My very soul is roused by just reading in-your morning's paper the plees headed "Duties of the people." O that our whole nation could read it, and be effectually aroused. From the beginning of this war I have felt the danger of letting spies and traitors feel so lightly the arm of justice—how many, like the guerilla Morgan, if condemned to imprisonment, have escaped, and are now at large !—the danger of letting this class of rebelt dwell among us, as they do. The this class of rebels dwell among us, as they do. The least that could be done would be to force them to remain in their own domains. What if our people should remove to the South! Torture and death would be their portion, even though they should not their portion, even though they should not the south is the standard of the standard of the south is the standard of The rebels are certainly more acute statesmen than we. But to bring thousands of rebel prisoners here,

and permit them not only to be under the protection

of our laws, but to corrupt weak minds around them by their polluting speech, thus spreading the plague f rebellion amongst us, is more, I fear, than will receive the approbation of God. In the beginning of this war, when a spy was so enjently dealt with, an old lady of Quaker origin emarked "They did not do so in the Revolutionary war i'' No, indeed; remember Andre. An individual told me-a lady (?), living in the city, enjoying the peace and plenty and protection of its beautiful borders—speaking of Mr. — South, remarked: "If I could only get the heart of Mr. _____, I would like to give it to my dog!" This. is the speech of a Southern rebel; permitted to possess what she could not in her own prostituted land, and yet poisoning the very life-blood of those who were protecting her! Should this be? Is there no power in the North to root out this cancer in our

Mighty King of Nations, Thou canst hear us. Thou who rulest in Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth, give us wisdom and power to act Primary Meetings. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: The first editorial I read in your paper of the 23d was the one in which you expressed your very earnest hope that proper attention would be given to the delegate elections to be held that even-ing. And, indeed, I was very favorably impressed with the good opinion you have of "respectable Union men," and of the influence they might exer-

cise for good in the primary "steps to insure good Conventions." Now, sir, I claim to be a No. 1 Union man, and were it not for my advanced age, I would be among those in our glorious army, in one capacity or another. But, sir, allow me to inform you that it is, in my opinion, easier to command a regiment, or fight as a private soldier, with the hone of victory, than for "respectable Union men" to effect anything at our preliminary meetings or electhe city, and, with several of my neighbors, attendusual, was unable to procure even entrance into the room, the meeting being held in the third-story room of a small building, the stairway thereto being completely blocked up, and the usual accompaniments of such meetings being in such profusion as to preclude the possibility of any one having any other motive in view except the advancement of party or certain men obtaining entrance. After remaining a short time on the pavement, a friend, of rather large di-mensions, and a near neighbor, accosted me, with very little more breath than enabled him to express himself: "Oh, dear! but that is a hot place:" and then remarked, that although in but a few minutes, he was drenched with perspiration, and as all the tickets had been prepared and printed, he thought it best to escape with his life. Well, sir, we held a "Union meeting of two," and after con-ferring together, we concluded as follows: 1st. How is it that these meetings are

in some ante-room, of extremely limited dir n a small tavern? 2d. How does it happen that at all these prelim nary meetings and elections everything is "out and dried," and certain men are always put in the chair and appointed secretaries? 3d. We decided, in our opinion, the good, oldfashioned way would be the best, (the same that we were accustomed to in Lancaster county,) and that if these meetings could be held in a large hall, or even "open space," there would be some chance for

the respectable Union men" to be heard, and to have some influence at them.

Reform in the Primary Elections. To the Editor of The Press:
Sir: Your notice in this morning's Press, urging citizens to attend the primary election to be held this evening, "voting only for men whom they know to be worthy of trust," reads very well; yet you cannot but be aware, if such attendance is observed, how little can be accomplished in many precincts. I claim to have fathfully endeavored to precincts. I claim to navo targetime, which you suggest, but experience has taught me, and m vince others, that until a radical change shall have been made in the mode of procuring nominations and the method of conducting primary elections, the attendance of citizens, as urged by you, can ac complish (in my precinct) absolutely nothing in imroving the character of the delegates. A year ago I served as inspector, and during the year have been member of a ward committee, and my knowledge thus acquired has only convinced me that, in my recinct, reform is hopeless, unless sufficient stringent measures are adopted to prevent indiscri I can convince any one who may be skeptical that during the past year the delegates and candidates

for effice of the precinct in which I live nominated hemselves, and were elected by men not belonging to ur party, and this mode of procedure has been enured for vears. Are the members of the City Executive Commitee indifferent to this matter? If this committee re unwilling to remedy the evil, I respectfully urge members of the Union League to take the busines Until some practical or efficient means are devised and adopted to correct this abuse, I small never again be induced to sustain the farce of a primary lection," as it is now being generally enacted. Very respectfully, PHITADELPHIA, August 23, 1864.

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.—The London correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, underdate of August 6, has the following remarks about the weather in England:

The drought is unbroken. Not a tremor can be got out of the barometer, which remains as it has stood for the last two months. "Three hot days and a thunder, storm" has always been accepted as the designation of an English summer, but neither three nor thirty days bring us now even that, temporary refreshment.

Of course, the anxiety with reward to the green refreshment.

Of course, the anxiety with regard to the green crops and the future supply of most increases under these circumstances. The first effect, however, is to make mest cheep, since graziers kill their lambs instead of keeping them.

Meanwhile, the accounts of the grain harvest improve, and the prices of whest continue with a downward tendency. From France and Germany, and especially Hungary, the advices are very favorable.

THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

GRAND SECRETARY. citizious as to the Strangth: Intent. and

[From the Sf. Louis Democrat, August 5.]

NAME OF THE ORGANIZATION AND WHEN THE INITIATORY STEPS TO ADMISSION.

Q. What are the initiatory steps' taken upon entering this order? A. The first thing to be done is to ascertain his sentiments, and if in accordance with those entertained by a member, he is immediately selicited to join, and taken to the ante-room of the Temple, or to a member's room, where the Neophyte is duly instructed according to the formulas laid down in that portion of the rituals to be found in pamphlet marked W. to V. in order of business "inclusive."

Q. What is requisite in taking the second degree? A. Simply the recommendation of any member, of the second degree, with two members to vouch for fifth. The same formula is observed in taking the third degree. To enable him to take the fourth twis necessary that he should be elected to the Grand-Connell or fourth degree by the members of the first Council or fourth degree by the members of the first egree....Q. What is requisite in taking the fifth or su-

inflated and credited to the Grand Council of fourth degree.

Q. What is the grip sign of recognition and password to the fifth degree? A. The grip is given by clasping the right hand with the index or fore-finger resting upon the pulse of each; the sign (the only genuine one) is made by shading the eyes with the right and the left hand placed upon the right breast, and the password I am unable to give, because each county has a distinct one, and is changed monthly.

Q. What words are used when the sign of distress cannot be seen I. A. Ack-houn. campot be seen? A. Aok-hour.

OHIGIN OF THE ORDER OF AMERICAN ENIGHTS AND
TIS RELATION TO THE BEBEL GOVERNMENT.

Q. What is the origin of the Order of American
Knights? A. I have heard that it originated in
the State of Louisiana in 1863; also, that it extends
back to the Revolution of 1776; having had a precarious existence to the present rebellion.

Q. What is the relation between this Order and
the so-called Confederate Government? A. At the
time I joined Lunderstood that its object was to aid
and assists the Confederate Government, and endeavor to restore the Union as it was prior to this
rebellion. rebellion.

Q. In what particular was aid and assistance to be given to the Confederate Government? A. It any and all times. KNOWS OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION BEING FUR-

NISHED.

Q. Do you know of any aid and assistance having been rendered by this order during your connection with it in the manner above spoken of? As? I know that arms and ammunition have been purchased by members of the order to send to other members in the country where they could not be had.

Q. What kinds of arms are mostly furnished to parties in the country by members of this order? A. Revolvers. Q. Are they purchased or obtained in St. Louis ? Yes, sir. Q, Is the ammunition also? A. Yes, sir. CONSTANT COMMUNICATION OF THE ORDER IN ST. LOUIS WITH THE REBEL ARMY. Q. Do you know anything about advices in reference to the order having been sent to the rebel army? A. Of my own knowledge, I do not, but have through members heard that constant communication was kept up between St. Louis and the rebel army. RETURN OF VALLANDIGHAM FROM EXILE INTENDED TO START THE REVOLUTION.

States from exile.

Q: When were the members of this order first in Q! When were the members of this order first instructed to arm and prepare for this movement? A. In the summer or fall of 1883.

Q: In what manner was the Confederate army to co-operate with this order? A. This order was to bold itself in readiness to act with the Confederate army upon its advent into the State.

Q: Who was to have command of men composing this order in Missouri, in that event? A. The Grand Commander of the State/fillisouri.

Q: What disposition was to have been made of the officers commanding this department in that event? A. Treated as a common enemy.

Q: This order is exclusively made, up of disloyal persons, is it not? A. Yes, sir, all Democrats who are desirous of securing the independence of the HAS HIMSELF. PURCHASED ARMS, ETC., FOR THE HAS RIMSELF PURCHASED ARMS, STO., FOR THE ORDER.

Q. Have you ever purchased any arms and ammunition to supply this order? A. I have.

Q. What amount of each? A. Very little ammunition, perhaps two hundred revolvers in all.

Q. In what manner were they sent away. A. ome were delivered to the parties themselves, and Some were delivered to the parties themselves, and some were shipped.

Q. Were not those so shipped nearly all sent to Northern Missourid A. Yes, sir, nearly all of them. Q. Were they purchased on regular permits or clandestinely? A. Clandestinely. Q. Were such arms shipped to fictitious parties, and in packages and parcels purporting to be anything else than arms? Sometimes to real parties, and sometimes to featitious parties and sometimes to featitious parties. and sometimes to fictitious parties, and usually purporting to be merchandise. NUMBER OF THE ORDER IN MISSOURI Q. What is the number of this order in St. Louis ? to 15,000 me

What is the number in the State of Missouri A. Erom 40,000 to 60,000 men. address of supreme commander, marked "5," THOSE ENGAGED IN ORGANIZING THE ORDER. Q. Who first organized the Order of American Knights in the State of Missouril A. P. O. Wright, of New York. Q. Have you any knowledge of one William M... Douglass? A. I know the man; have met him four

of the language. The original text is on one page, and M. Sue's translation on the other. References to the rules of the French other. References to the rules of the French other. References to the rules of the ben imposed upon, for they pay tax for nearly all of them. The truth is, there is no class of people in the English text. No other translation that the burden of taxation falls more heaving relief in the English text. No other translation that of the farmers. Not only are can so entirely show the pupil the differences in the idioms of the two languages.

M. Sue's books are intelligible as well as practical, and well adapted for public or of the farmers and their stock are proposed by any member or members of said order.

Solvented the form mustake. If the carries have the farmers have the farmers have the form that for they pay tax for nearly all don that Mr. Chase has invested £200,000 in the English funds; and La France, which speaks under the difference of the farmers. Not only as the tree is no class of people the first mind the manner of the text of the farmers have the difference of the farmers have the form that Mr. Chase has invested £200,000 in the English funds; and La France, which speaks under the difference of the farmers have the dont tax my the difference of the farmers have the dont that Mr. Chase has invested £200,000 in the English funds; and La France, which speaks under the difference of the farmers have the dont the mannes of the their farmers have the dont that Mr. Chase has invested £200,000 in the English funds; and La France, which speaks under the difference of the farmers have the dont that Mr. Chase has invested £200,000 in the English funds; and La France, which speaks under the difference of tax and the manner of the farmers of said order. The farmer have the bent minds the manner of the their farmers have the dont that Mr. Chase has invested £200,000 in the English funds; and La France, which speaks under the difference of tax and their manner of the text my the dont the fa

PURTHER IMPORTANT PEVELOPMENTS. OFFICIAL EXAMINATION OF THE

Besigns of the 0; A. K.

[From the St. Lovis Democrat, August 5.]

The busy tongue of rumor has been wagging freely within the last week past as to the motives which influenced, or causes which produced the release from the military prison, on Gratiot street, of certain gentlemen who were generally understood to have been arrested and contined there for the active part they hive taken in the secret conspiracy which has recently been brought to the light of day.

Among those so relieved were Charles L. Hant, on a bond for \$10,000; with surety to appear for trisl: Charles E. Dunn, on a bond for \$5,000, and Green B. Smith, on a bond for the same amount.

All of these gentlemen, it was announced, had also, on being released, taken the oath of allegiance.

ling the markets so as to make such immense profits at the expense of both citizens and farmers, should be brought to a sense of their duty by very summary punishment.

Respectfully, yours,

L.

Something Rotten in the Naval Rendez.

To the Editor of The Press:

Six: The Government officers having this office in charge should give it immediate attention. There is a mysterious air about it, and there is a queer way of doing business that the people cannot appreciate, much less understand. Probably it would be well to let the citizens of Philadelphia knowledged. It is, that when ward committees go there armed with letters from surgeons in the navy, requesting the mustering officer to put their ment through without delay, that they are kept waiting from nine o'clock in the morning up to two o'clock in the afternoon, and then sent home to come another day, while prominent shoulder hitters can get as many men through as they please, and for other States than our own. The business of the office needs a reform; it is conducted precisely as it.

All of these gentletien, it was announced, had also, on being released, taken the oath of allegiance.

All of these gentletien, it was announced, had also, on being released, taken the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings, unexplained from the record clouds action what could have induced the latter to take the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings, unexplained from the surface to various surniess as to what could have induced the latter to take the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings, unexplained from the surface of wearing search to the military authorities to release these min under runder cloud have induced the latter to take the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings, unexplained from the valued to the military authorities to release these min under tunder the circumstances, or what could have induced the latter to take the oath of allegiance.

These singular proceedings, unexplained from the surface of the military authorities to r WORN STATEMENT OF THE GRAND SECRETARY. Green B. Smith, of lawful age, being duly sworn, deposes and says:
That he was born and raised in St. Louis county,
State of Missouri, and is by occupation a clerk; has
been clerking for Messrs. Grimsley & Company
since 1850.
Q. When were you arrested? A. The 28th day of
May, 1864. CKNOWLEDGES HIS ANSWERS UNDER A PREVIOUS Q. Have you been examined under oath since Q. Were the answers by you given under that examination, in reference to a secret political organization, correct 1 A. No, sir, they were not. Q. What induced you to withhold the facts under that examination? A. A. solemn oath and the inthat examination? A. A. solemn oath and the influence of other parties implicated with me.

Q. What is the nature of that oath, and what the
influence of other parties? A. I took an oath not
reveal facts connected with a certain secret organization, under penalty of death, and the influence of members of said organization has thus far
prevented me from revealing the truth.

Q. State in what manner that influence has been
exercised? A. Religiously and morally. I have
been instructed to believe that the oath spoken of
was binding, and paramount to any other considevas binding, and paramount to any other conside

ration.
Q: Who has led you to that belief? A. My su-perior officers in the organization of which I am perior officers i about to speak. Q. What is said organization called? A. "Order of American Knights," recently changed to "Sons of Liberty."

Q. When were you initiated into the mysteries of said organization? A. Some time in the spring you have and do now belong? A. It never had a number, but was called "The George Washington Temple."

Q. How frequently have you attended said Temple since you were initiated? A. On an average of three times a month.

Q. Were these meetings held in the day-time or at night? A. Exclusively at night, with but two exceptions.

Q. Were those two exceptions special meetings?

A. Yes, sir. The one I attended in the day-time was a meeting of the Grand Council, the other was an informal meeting.

prime degree? A. Members of the fourth degree are elected by the members of that degree, are then sent to the Supreme Council, where they are duly initiated and credited to the Grand Council or

Q. When was the revolutionary movement con-templated by this order to have taken place? A. The advent of Mr. Vallandigham into the United

The address of Supreme Commander, marked "S," being shown witness, is recognized as the production of P. C. Wright, copies of which he has seen in the office of Charles L. Hunt: There can be no doubt of Wright's being the author, from the fact that it was issued before. Vallandigham was elected Supreme Commander of the Order. The signature, P. Calas, Urbanas, S. C., has a meaning that witness has never heard explained.

Q. Are any of the officers of this Order salarled officers? A. I don't know; my impression is that the Supreme Commander receives a salary.

Douglass? A. I know the man; have met nim lour or five times.

Q. Do you know if he has ever been legally authorized by said Order to establish temples in Missouri? A. Of my own knowledge I don't know, but my impression formed by remarks of members led me to believe he was.

Q. Is it not generally known that William M. Douglass is an emissary from Price's army? A. I don't know; he became very unpopular with the Order even before his arrest.

Q. Was Douglass active in organising Temples in Missouri? A. I think he was, very.

Q. Was he not on very intimate and confidential terms with Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis? A. Yes, sir; more so than with any other person in this city. Q. Do you know if he has ever been legally authorized by said Order to establish temples in Missouri? A. Of my own knowledge I don't know, but my impression formed by remarks of members led me to believe he was.

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Q. Was he not on very intimate and confidential terms with Charles L. Hunt, of St. Louis? A. Yes, sir; more so than with any other person in this city.

SECHET POLICE PEOPOSED BY THE ORDER 70.AS-SASSINATE GOVERNMENT OFFICERS AND SOLDIERS:

Q. Was there a secret police made up of members of said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of United States detectives, and to possible to baffle their efforts in apprehending rebells and members of said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the names of Said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order, whose duty it was to ascertain the said order. T sir.

THIS REBELLIOUS PRINCIPLE HELD APPLICABLE TO ALL OPPICES ACTING UNDER LINCOLN.

Q. Is the same principle recognized by them as applicable to officers acting under the authority of the President and obeying his orders—such as commanders of departments, army, &c. 7. A. I think its is: It includes all military officers of the General's Government.

A. I have h eard it discussed in council and recom

THE ORDER I. TENDED TO UNITE WITH PRIOR'S IN-VADI NO ARMY THIS SUMMER. Q State what this order contemplated in the event of Price's 'nvading Missouri this summer't A. They, or rather 'it, intended to unite with Price, drive out the U. S. forces and Union citizens, and appropriate everyth ing belonging to the United States'(Government. States Government.

Q. Ells this order by ten arming and making pre-parations for that purp 1988? Yes, sir.

Q. Under whose implediate direction has this been done? A. The Galand Commander of the State of Missouri. State of Missouri.

Q. Waartills order to co-operate with that of other States, in the event of an invasion of Price? A. Until recersity, yes; but lat very, independent and distinct of other States.

Q. What was the intention of this order in reference to the ferries here on the river? A. To initiate captains, piloty, and engineers, and, in the event of a movement, to take possession of them, and cross numbers of the river row. Unintil And other States mbers of the order from Illinoi, and other State into Missouri.
WITTHES PROFOSED AFTER HIS A TREST TO MAKE
A CLEAN BREAST OF 17, BUT HUAT WOULD NOT
AGREE.
Q. Did you ever here any conversation with
Charles Dunn of Charles L. Hunt in reference to

both of them.

Q. State when, where; and what that conversation was. A. In June last, at Gratiot Military Prison. I remarked to Mr. Hunt that I had concluded to acknowledge my complicity in this matter, and was willing to be tried upon the murits of the case. Mr. Hunt said that would not dry: I asked him why; he said, "you have taken a solemn oath never to reveal these mesters; besides, there is," said he, "no necessity for such a step; there are no specific charges against you, but merely suspicion;" I informed Mr. Hunt that I should takes care of myself—that the Order had Sailed to protect me, and I had no one but myself to rely upon. Mr. Dunn agreed with me in adopting this plan.

Q. Have you withdrawn from said order! A. I have not.

HUNT'S OFFICE—MISSORI HEADQUARTERS,
Q: Was not Charles L. Hunt's office the head-quarters of this order di Missourt 1. To all-intents and purposes, yes, six,
THE ORDER HELFS REBEL SPIES ASD MAIL CAR-Q: Did you, while a member of said order, give id and assistance to rebel spies, mail carriers, and missaries from the rebel States? A. In only one emissaries from the rebel States? A. In only one instance. I gave Newcomer, alias Thompson, as small sum of money, knowing him to be a rebel mail-carrier. Rebel spies, mail-carriers, and emissaries have been carefully protected by this order ever since I have been a member. Previous to my arrest I heard, by and through this order, that the mail to and from the rebel army was very regular, with semi-monthly despatches to the Grand Commander. A man by the name of Dorris, formerly of Jefferson Oity—a son of the Doctor—is used by this order in carrying mails. He was here when I was arrested, the 20th day of May last. One of the especial ebjects of this order was to place members on steamboats, ferry-boats, telegraph offices, department headquarters, provost-marshal offices, and in fact in every position where they could render valuable service. Q. Are there any members in any or either of the positions above enumerated? A. In the express offices, and one in the telegraph office over the American Express office. There are plenty of them MEMBERS THREATENING TO KILL ANY INFORMER Q. Have you ever heard any threats made by members of said order against any/member who should divulge the secrets of said order? A. Yes, Q. What were these threats? A. That they ould, upon proof of the fact, kill the man. Q. What are the duties of the Grand Commander?

nal of Commerce writing from Oil Creek says:

The oil excitement runs high all through this region, parcels of real estate frequently changing hands at a high valuation; but in the estimation of those concerned all this is only a faint premonition of what is to come. The present production of oil is estimated at 6,000 barrels per day, and from present appearances the large number of new wells going into operation will enhance materially this aggregate. The Sherman Well on the Foster Farm, the Jersey Well on the Hyde and Ebert Farm, and the Phillips Well on the Tar Farm, are producing each from 400 to 500 barrels per day.

The Ebert Oil Company has declared a dividend 1. Presiding officer over the lower degrees, and the anking officer of the State. ranking officer of the State.

MERTING OF SUPREME COUNCIL IN NEW YORK,
AND ANOTHER IN CANADA:
Q. What, if any, knowledge have you of a meeting of the Supreme Council in the city of New York last winter? A. I know that the Supreme Council met in New York city last February, on the 22d, I believe, to elect a Supreme Commander.
Q. Was Missouri represented in that Council?
A. Yes, sir. Yes, sir.

By how many delegates: A. Positively three, and I think five.

Q. Who was elected Supreme Commander by that Council? A. Mr. Vallandigham.

Q. Was the order in this State satisfied with that election? A. No. sir.

Q. Who was the choice of Missouri? A. I am unable to state.

Q. Do you know whether or not a special meeting. of 2 per cent. on the capital stock. coal and oil stocks: Q. Do you know whether or not a special meeting was held at Windsor, Oanada, and, if so, when and by whom? A. Yes, such a meeting took place in the vicinity of Detroit.
Q. What business was transacted at that meeting? A. A conference with Vallandigham, changing the name of the order and signs and grips.
Q. Was Missouri represented at that meeting?
A. Yes, sir.

A. Yes, sir.
Q. By whom? A. By the Grand Commander of the State of Missouri. Penn Mining.... Girard Mining.... Etne Mining..... Phil. & Bos. Min AMERICAN KNIGHTS HOSTILE IN EVERY RESPECT TO THE CENERAL GOVERNMENT, AND FRIENDLY TO THE CONFEDERATE.

Q. Is not the order of American Knights hostile in every respect to the General Government, and fiendly to the so-called Confederate Government?

A. Ver, if A. Yes, fir.

CONTRIBUTIONS RAISED TO ASSIST THE REBEL
ARMY,
Q. Have any contributions been made or proposed
by this Order with the design of assisting the Confederate army in any way? A. Yes, sir; just before
my airest a proposition to raise money to purchase
gun caps for the Confederate army was made and
talked of among the members, but whether carried
out or not I am not advised.
[List of members of the order is here given by the
witness. This list of names is, for, wise and prudential considerations, withheld from the public at the
present time, by the Provost Marshal General, andwe are unable, therefore, to publish it.]
GENERAL IDEA AMONG MEMBERS OF THE OBJECT STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 23.

GENEBAL IDEA AMONG MEMBERS OF THE OBJECT OF THE OBDER WAS TO UNITE WITH THE DEMO-CRATIC PARTY TO HELP THE REBELLION. CRATIO PARTY TO HELF THE REBELLION.

Q. State what the prominent members of the Order of American Knights have universally said in reference to the objects and purposes of said order in your presence. A. When I first joined, in the spring of 1863, S. L. Moses, then instructor of the order, informed me that it was a Democratic organization, gotten up for the benefit of those engaged in rebellion, and to unite the Democratic party proper, with the view of co-operation with the rebel army. ebel army.

Q. When and where was said organization ex-pected to co-operate with the so-called Confederate army? A. In the event of invasion by the rebel army in Missouri.

army? A. In the event of invasion by the rebal army in Missouri.

Q. Were you not led to believe, after joining said order, by conversation with members thereof, that its objects and purposes were directly the opposite of those of the General Government, and in direct heetlity to said Government? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Were not the members of this order secretly plotting and conniving at the destruction of the General Government, and assisting, through the agents of said order, with the view of establishing the independence of the so-called Confederate States? A. Yes, sir.

THE ORDER THOROUGHLY DISLOYAL.

Q. From the knowledge you have of said organization, do you not believe it to be thoroughly disloyal, and inaugurated for the purpose of defeating the objects of the present Administration in suppressing the present rebellion? A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was it not generally understood by members of said order that steps had been taken to inform the Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the interests and policy of the so-called Confederate authorities that this order was friendly to the deneral Government? A. That was believed to be the object of those who gave direction to said order. MEMBERS OF THE ORDER EXULTING OVER REBEL VICTORIES.

Q. Did not the members of this order secretly exult over the reverses of the Federal army and at the successes of the so-called Confederates. A. Yes,

GOVERNMENT EXPENSE.

WITNESS' IDEA OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.

WITHERS' INEA OF THE STRENGTH OF THE ORDER.
Q. Have the councils and temples been generally established throughout the State of Missouri! A. North of the Missouri river generally; know of none in Southwest or Central Missouri.
Q. What is the number of the organization in the State of Illinois! A. From report, from one hundred toone hundred and twenty, thousand.
Q. What in the State of Indiana? A. About

ele hty thousand.
Q. What in the State of Ohio? A. About sixty

MORE NAMES OF MEMBERS GIVEN BY WITNESS.

Q. State them.

THE ORDER ITSELY.

Q. Do you now recollect any names of members mitted by you yesterday in the list given by you?

Sir. Q. Were you ever present at any Temple or Council in this city where congratulatory speeches were made by members of the order at the success of the so-called Confederate army? A. Yes, sir. AFTER BOARDS. Q. Please state when, where, and by whom such peeches were made? A. At all times in all councils and temples, and principarally by ——, of St. Louis.
Q. How were such speeches usually received by members of such councils and temples? Ar-With general satisfaction.

PREQUENT PROPOSITIONS IN THE COUNCILS AND TEMPLES WITH REGARD TO PLACING THE ORDER ON A WAR POOTING.
Q. Was it not a universal custom of those meeting at the councils and temples of this order to proing at the councils and temples of this order to pro-pose and take up a subscription for the purpose of buying arms and munitions of war with which to arm and equip the members thereof, with the design of placing it upon a war footing? A. Propositions of this kind have frequently been made, but whether successful or not I am unable to state. ading Phila & Erle A PROJECT TO ARM AND EQUIP THE MEMBERS AT Q. Was there not a project set on foot by mem-bers of this order to arm and equip all they could of the members thereof, at Government expense, to be used when occasion required against the General Gyvernment, and for the benefit of its enemies? A.
Yes, sir.
Q. When and by whom were said projects set
affoat? A. At various times, by members generally, during the past year. I would also state that
the Grand Commander, Charles L. Hunt, and
others, recommended that all members of said orderenroll in the militia instead of paying their commutation, thereby obtaining arms and equipments and
the benefit of militia service, which would enhance
the interests of said order and materially injure
those of the General Government.
Q. By what authority were you constituted an
agent to purchase arms, ammunition, &c., &c., for
members of said order? A. There were no regularly
constituted agent.

70 Stary Farm.... Reading..... b30 6732 Mapla Shade

ern Railroad Company, for week ending Saturday August 20, 1864: -28,218, 06

PROMINENT POLITICAL MEN GENERALLY ADMITTED the week ending August 20, 1884: PRIMATRIN AND NOW KNOWN TO BUT FEW OF Where shipped from. Hazieton Mines..... THE ORDER ITSELF.

Q. What other prominent political men belong to said order whose names have not been given? A. I know of none. That class of men have been admitted privately, and there are but one or two members of said order who do know them. members of said order who eto know them.
THE MAIN CREED OF THE ORDER IS IN BUBSTANCE
THAT LINCOLM HAS USURFED AUTHORITY, AND
THAT THERE EXISTS NOT ONLY A RIGHT BUT IT IS
A DUTY TO REBIST AND EXPEL HIM BY FORCE
FROM ROWER, IF NEGRESARY. 40,366 85,136 25,12 10,966 Total Corresponding week last year. Veek ending Angust 22, 1863..... revious in 1663, Increase in 1864.....

FOUR CENTS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. The rumors to the effect that Secretary Fessender

intended to place another loan upon the market have failed to produce the effect which it was no doubt intended they should produce, namely, to cause a decline in Government securities generally.

It is evident that there is no truth whatever in these reports of another loan. Yesterday the most marked feature of the stock market was the advance in price and the large transactions in Government loans. The 5-20s sold up 1½, and the '81 loan %. The 10-40s sold at 1021/2. The loans authorized by various acts of Congress and yet available, including

nusily.)
Juder act of February 25, 1862, bonds;
5-20s, in Europe..... 4:000000 4562,717,850 tion of ave per cent. Legal-tonic notes heretofore issued, now withdrawn to be destreyed, there may be issued notes as above described.

Total. . \$630:357.247 State 5s are steady at about por, and city 6s new sold at 106%, no change. In company binds there was more said. Allegheny coupon be advanced %: orth Pennsylvania 6s sold at 1025, and 10s at 128; Lebigh 63 sold at 115; Pennsylvanic 1st mortgage declined %, and Schuylkill Navigation 65 of 52%. The share list was quite active. Reading advance The snere list was quite active. Iceasing auvances %; and Catawissa preferred %; North Pennsylvania sold at 34%; and Philadelphia and Erie at 36. Canal stocks were quiet. Wyoming Valley improved 1; Susquehanna %; Delaware Division was off 1/2. For passenger railroad, the following bids were made: Second and Third street Railway, 72; Tenth and Eleventh street Railway, 50; Spruce and Pine street Railway, 40; Chestnut and Walnut treet Railway, 59½; West Philadelphia Railway

71 ; Arch street Railway, 21. For oil stocks there was an increased demand, and the market throughout the day presented something of a furore. The brokers are full of orders for all ssness manifested that is really astonishng. New companies are continually being brought orward and put upon the stock list, where they are bought and sold with no regard whatever to eir intrinsic value. To persons desirous of investing in oil stocks, all that need be said is to deal only n those whose characters are known, and whose regular dividends show them to rest upon substanbases. A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writing from Oil Creek says:

The Ebert Oil Company has declared a dividend Dalzell Oil sold yesterday at an advance of 11/2, and Densmore advanced 1%. Rock Oil is very firm at 5%. The following are the closing prices for the

Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c.,

200 Phila & Oil Creek

| First | 100 McClintock un | 61/4 | 100 McClintock un | 61/4 | 100 | do | 61/4 | 100 | do | 61/4 | 100 | do | 61/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/4 | 10/

BETWEEN BOARDS.

300 McClint'k Oil. b30. 6% 1000 U S 5-20 Bonds... 112% 200 Fulton Coal, b5... 10% 200 5-20 Bonds... 112% 300 Etale 5s.... 10ts. 100 1100 Reading... b30. 67 81 200 Pa. R 1st M. 2ds... 124% 1000 N Penna 10s... 128 240 U S 6 5 1861... 108% 200 Susquehanna Cl 6s. 64 2000 U S 5-20 Bds. cch... 112%

Reading McClintock The following shows the amount of coal transport ed over the Delaware, Lockawanna, and West

829,256 03 The following table shows the amount of coal

transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad 117, 429 .. \$4,546 25 ... \$8,077 59 \$9,02,623 6 \$125,109

THE WAR PRESE (PDBLISHED WEEKLY.) Ten Was Punes will be sent to enberibers by mail (per annum in advance) at. Three copies

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must altedys accompany the order, and Postmasters are requested to act as agents like the WAR PRESS.

#3 To the getter-up of the Glub of ten or twenty, an extra copy of the Paper will be given. within a week by a large influx of bankers' paper, orested by the heavy transactions in foreign exchange. Over \$2,000,000 are reported to have been thus degotiated, having 60 days to run, at 7 # cent. Finning. Heavy drafts have been ma's on the National Banks this morning, causing a number of loans to be disturbed.

The stock market opened heavy and closed within our recovery. Governments are quiet, except the five-twenties for which the foreign demand is increasing, while the bonds are extremely scarce. State stocks are strong, and the best securities are held for higher prices. Coal stocks are dult, money shares quiet, raifroad bonds steady, and railroad shares declining.

sheres declining.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 257%;
Erie at 111%; Reading at 134%; Mishigan Southern at 57%; Illinois Central at 130%; Pittsburg at 111%; Rock Island at 111%@112; Hudson 130.

The appended table exhibits the chief invocements at the Board compared with the latest prices of Monday:

Hudson River 122% 132 234 Reading 124% 134% 24 After the Board the market, closed heavy. New York Central closed at 129, Eric at 110%, Hudson River at 122%, Reading at 133%, Michigan Contral at 126, Michigan Southern at 86,086; Illinois Uentral at 128% 222%; Pittsburg at 110% 211, Rock Island at 110% 211, Northwestern preferred at 57.

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia AUGUST 23-Evening.

The markets generally are firm, but the sales are limifed. Bark is in demand at full prices. Cotton in better, but the sales are limited. Coffee it rather a better, out the sames are mining. Conce meather a substitution of the sames are mining in Flour, but the making in Flour, but the making is. Simi, where is in demand. Corn is scarce and prices are rather better. Outs are also better. Provisions are firm, and there is more doing. Whisky has advanced. Wool is excited and selling at full prices. The Flow market is firm, but there is not much doing; sales comprise about 1,000 bbls of extra family at \$11.50@i2 for old stock and fresh ground. The refulers and bakers are buying moderately at from \$9.30@10 for superfine; \$10.50@11 for rately as from \$9.30210 for superfine; \$10.50211 for extra; \$15.502 12.59 for extra family, and \$12.75213 \$\sigma\$ bbl for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$10.25210.50 \$\sigma\$ bbl. Corn Meal is scarce at full prices.

Grain.—Wheat is in good demand at full prices, with sales of 12.000 bursa 255c for old reds, 25702682 for new Western and Penna do, and 2702271c for prime Southern; white ranges at from 2852000 \$\sigma\$ bus, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at 18567905 for Belaware and Penna. Corn is scarce and rather better, with small sales at 1702173c \$\sigma\$ bus for prime yellow. Oats are firm, with sales of 5,000 bus at 95c for new and 95c 100c \$\sigma\$ bus for 10d \$\frac{3}{2}\$ Provisions.—There is more activity in the market, but prices are firmer. Small sales of Mess Pork are making at \$41242\$ bbl, and Mess Beef ranges at from \$20230\$ bbl for country and city packed. Bacon is selling in a small way at 19256 \$\sigma\$ for plain and fancy-bagged Hams, 17%0 for Sides; and 17071%2\$\sigma\$ better demand at 16216%2 for shoulders. Pickled Hams are selling at 20c \$\sigma\$ b. Lard is scarce, and firmly held at the advance, with sales of tierces at 22%220c. Butter is in demand, and prices are firm, with sales of selling backed at 402456 — the latter rate for prime fresh, and common at prices are firm, with sales of Sigma packed at 402456 — the latter rate for prime fresh, and common at prices are firm, with sales of \$\sigma\$ are selling at 20c \$\sigma\$ dozen.

METALS.—Fig. Iron is scarce, but firm, with sales and \$\sigma\$ but for \$\sigma\$ are selling at 20c \$\sigma\$ dozen. extra; \$12.50@12.59 for extra family, and \$12.75@18

18 Sening at 1 om 20 200 p io. Eggs are sening at 200 p dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is scarce, but firm, with sales of anthracite at \$670 23 p ton for the three numbers. Small sales of Scotch Rigare making at \$80 p ton. Manufactured ore is in demand, and selling at the LEAD is received control, caring caring caring at 500 F in the continues searce and in demand, with sales of 25 hhds lst No. 1-at 551 F ton; Spanish oak is-quoted at \$21@22, and chestnut at \$18@19 F.cord.

CANDLES.—Adamantine are very scarce, and worth 34@35c for short weight, and 40c F is for full weight. COAL.—There is less demand, and prices are not so firm; cargo sales are making at Port Richmend at \$11 % ton, delivered on board,
Course is rather firm; about 300 bags of Ric have been sold at 48@500. % 5; cash and time.
Corrow.—The demand is limited, but prices are better; 300 bales of middlings have been sold at 183@186. % 5; cash.

better; 300 bales of middlings have been sold at 183@ 1860 % b, cash.

Fish.—Mackerel are firm, and prices are better; 1,000 bbls sold at \$23,\$18.50 and \$13,50@14.50 for the three numbers.

Fruit.—Foreign continues searce, and there is very little doing. Domestic Fruit is coming in and selling freely at \$162.50 % bbl, for Apples, and 44@ 1500 % basket for Peaches; the latter for choice.

Franklyse Continues searces and Western are conditioned. TEATHERS COntinue scarce; good Western are taken at \$7690 PM.

Hors are firm; latsort are selling in a small way Hof's are time; istroctrare-setting in a small way at 30@36 % %, cash.

HAY.—Balled is selling at from \$25@30 % ton.

Lunner is in fair demand, with sales of Yellow
Sap Honrds at \$27@20; White Pine at \$32@34;

Henlick Boards at \$23@24; and Laths at from \$26

2.50 % M. Hemiork Boards at \$22@44; and Lakus at 170m \$22@

MOLASSES.—There is more doing; about 300 hhds
of Cuba sold on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.—All kinds are scarce, and there
is not much doing. Small sales of Rosin are making
at \$45@50 \$\tilde{\text{w}}\$ bibl. Spirits of Turpentine is selling
in a small way at \$8.58@3.75 \$\tilde{\text{gallon}}\$.

OHS.—Lard Olf is signly hold, with small sales of
winter at \$1.70@1.75 \$\tilde{\text{gallon}}\$ thin mall sales of
without change; about \$4,000 bhis sold at \$49@50c for
cruce; \$80@85c for refined, in bond, and \$7@90c \$\tilde{\text{gallon}}\$
gallon for free.

Phaster is in demand; we quote soft at \$5.50 \$\tilde{\text{top}}\$
ton.

ton.

RIGE continues very scarce, with small sales to notice at 14 x @15 /26 \$78.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues searce, with small Notice at 14,2015,20 ym.

SEEDS.—Cioverseed continues scarce, with small sales to notice at \$14,2016 \$7.64 hs, mostly from second hands. Timothy its selling, in a small way, at \$5,20 \$6.50 \$\pi\$ bu. Flaxseed sells, on arrival, at \$3.50 \$\pi\$ bu. Spirits.—Brandy and Gin are firmly held, but there is very little doing in either. Whisky is better, with sales of bbis at 184,2015c for Pennsylvania and Western.

SUGAR.—There is rather more doing, and the market is firmer, with sales of about 500 hids Cuba and English Islands at 193,2013c; Porto Rico at 22,40; and 300-boxes Guba at 24,40 \$\pi\$.

Tallow is in fair demand, with sales of 50,000 hs city-rendered at 19,200 \$\pi\$ h, cash.

Tobacco.—Helders are very firm in their views, but there is not much doing in either leaf or manufactured.

Vinegar.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 26c \$\pi\$ gallon, in bbls.

lon, in bbls.
WOOL.—The market is excited and very firm, with large sales to notice at 115@1180 \$\pi\$ is for fine to medium fleece. dium fleece.

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

Rew York Markets, August 23.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is 10 cente better. Sales 15,000 bbls at \$9.40@9.85.for superfine State: \$10.36@10.45 for extra State: \$10.50@10.55 for choice do: \$9.40@10.55 for superfine Western; \$10.95@11.10 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and \$11.16@12.75 for trade brands. Southern Flour is fill 16@12.75 for trade brands. Southern Flour is firmer; sales 1,200 bbls at \$10.20@12 for common, and \$12.10@14.25 for fancy and extra.

Canadian Flour is 19c better; sales 500 bbls at \$10.25@10.70 for common, and \$10.75@12.25 for good to choice extra. Rye Flour is quiet. Corn Meal is quiet and steady. Wheat is 1@2c better; sales 50.000 bus at \$2.20@2.35 for Chicago spring, \$2.21@2.37 for Milwaukee clab, \$2.38@2.40 for amber Milwaukee, \$2.40@2.47 for winter red Western, and \$2.49@2.52 for amber. Michigan. Rye is quiet and unchanged. Barley is dull and nominal. Barley Maltis firm at \$2.36@2.35. Oats are dull and heavy at 94@34%c for Canada, 94@95c for State, and 95@ 35%c for Western. The Corn market is 2b better; sales 38,000, bus at \$1.00@1.61 for mixed Western.

Provisions.—The Pork market is dull and heavy; sales 2.500, bbls sit \$37@37.50 for mess; \$40@40.50 for new do, check up and regular way, closing at \$40@4.0.25; \$35.50@38 for prime, and \$38 for prime mess; aleo, 1,000 bbls new mess for September, buyer's option, at \$42. The Beef market is very dull; sales 250 bbls at about previous prices. Prime Mess Beef is quiet and nominally unchanged. Out Meats and 17%@18c for Hams; sales 250 tcs smoked Hams at 21c. The Lard market is quiet, but prices are 3c filled by the sales 500 bbls at 23%@23%c; also, 800 bbls for September, buyer's option, at 23%@24c. New York Markets, August 23. Boston Breadstuffs Market, August 22. FLOUR.—The receipts since yesterday have been 2,170 bbls. The market is firm, with a good demand. 2.170 bils. The market is firm, with a good demand. Sales of Western superflue at \$9,75@10.2s; common extra. \$10.75@11; medium do, \$11.25@11.75; good and choice do, \$11.75@14.50 % bbl.

Grank.—The receipts since yesterday have been 1,380 bushels Oats, 9,700 do Shorts. Corn is in moderate demand; sales of Western mixed at \$1.67; Southern yellow, \$1.75 %, bushel. Oats are dull; sales of Northern and Canada at \$1.@1.05.45 bushel. Rye is scarce at \$2.25 % bushel. Shorts are selling at \$45; Fine Feed, \$50 % ton.

Provisions.—Pork is in moderate demand; sales of prime at \$36@3; mess, \$39@45; clear, \$42@44 % bbl, cash. Beer is dull; sales of Eastern and Western mess and extra mess at \$20@23 % bbl, cash. Lard is scarce, and the market is firm, sales in bbls at 22@23%c % \$1, cash. Hams are selling at 19@210.

PERSONAL

- A man named Peter Murra was drowned in a — A man named Peter Murra was drowned in a vat containing only three feet of liquor, on Monday last, in Boston. It is stated as a fact that the liquor was so poisonous that the owner of the distillery, in attempting to descend into the wat to rescue Murry, immediately fainted away, and almost met the fact of his employee. The dead bedy could only be taken out by the use of hooks.

— There is a New Yorkerses at the Fort William. Henry Hotel, Lake George, whose impediments (as Casar denominated baggage) consists of twenty-six trunks, and another who rejoices in " toting aroun sixteen trunks. Between the two the dress competi-Year.
Tons. Cwt.

Hachette, the great and wealthy French public, 641 07

Hisher, (the largest publisher in the world, by the tion is very lively.

tabilities at Paris did him honor at his funeral. — The number of rebel deserters who avail themeselves of the benefit of the oath of allegiance is larger now than it has been at any time since the breaking out of the war. They are all sent North after being released.

- Borden, the condensed milk man, is going to make meat biscuit for the army. All the nutritious properties of a half ton of beef will be concentrated into a very few pounds weight.

The sword bought for Admiral Farragut by his: admirers of the Union League of New York has reached him, and he has replied in a neat letter. That sword was worthly bestowed.

General Ledlie, who commanded the colored. troops at the assault on Petersburg, has mysteriously disappeared from his command. General Julius White is in command - Rev. Mr. Carroll, of New Haven, has been. praying for peace with the rebel runaways and out-casts at the Olifton House, Niagara Falls, and was so effective and pathetic as to make them ory pro-fusely. The onion crop is large this year.

A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune gives the following derivation of Farragut's name: "Farra is a provincial form of the German verb fahren-fara or farra, meaning 'to move upon the water, or 'to sail.' Gut, of course, is pure German, and means 'good.' So Farragu' is equivalent to 'one who moves well upon the water,' of 'a good/ sailor,'"