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The reopened on the 5th of September
GH.BERT COMES, A M. Principal,
Sp. 668 and 611 MARSHALL Street, Pulla.

SS V. P. BROWN, No. 1907 PINE

A KAIGHN'S SCHOOL FOR

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R PARE FEMALE INSTITUTE.

PARE PANALY RESERVED TO THE PARENT OF THE PA

S ECHOOL FOR GIRLS AND

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BE OPENED, MONDAY, SEP-

DEMY FOR BOYS, 142 NOETH

G LADIES' INSTITUTE, S. E.

T B (ANTIN LANGTON, Pcin wal.

t MARSHA' Land SPE AG GARDEN S'8.
-d september 12th. EN CH H SUPPLEE.

LADIES SCHOOL AND AD

asses Fok Heate STODT, 903 erly Proc C D. Cleveland's Fad b PLINY E CHASE Principal; affan, Associates. au21-1m*

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TAPTES, 12:0 SPRUCE Street, WEDNESDAY, Sont 7th. The sthorough English education, with your Blasic, Diawing, Pauting, &c.

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HINTU FEMALE SEMINARY,
BIRTY FIFTI and BAPING Streets, West Philips,
July Institution will open next term on
BAT, for day of SEPTEMBER,
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S POOPES WILL REOPEN HER

ARDING and DAY SCHOOL for Young Ladies, of LOCUST Street, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th au21-1m

MANTOWN FEMALE SEMI-IANTOWN PERMALIST CREEK Street, south of Walnut Ishe, will DEEN Street, south of Walnut Ishe, will DEEN TY. Son The Secretary Transcription, &c., say hard sized at the Semilary A. M., principal.

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LIGHT WAS DEARLINGTON TO LEAST COUNTY, Peans, 152 feet from will commance form me 16th, 1884, per restrict of the west weeks, for English and Languages Drawing or Fainting, 55; Circitais can be obtdered of S DAS. 133 South FOURTH Street, or of the RICHAED DARLINGTON Jr., Exilôdown, 18, 72.

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TER VALLEY ACADEMY FOR

ng Ladies and Gentlemen will Reopen Ninth September) 5.5, 1864. J. K. TAYLOR, Princi-RESVILLE, Chaster county, Pa. au 20-1m*

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SG GARDED Street, will be tempered Sept. summing. R. Y. BUCKMAN, Principal.

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ITTIFE, 197 N TENTH Street, will reopen Sett. 2 All English branches Latin, Greek, og Fr. ach taught. Call for a Circular.

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THE BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
ADDES (1527 and 1529 SPRUCE St.,
will repen on TUESDAY, September
the above address will receive prompt
cand application can be made after AuMADAME D'HERVILLE,
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PG Sping Garden Will be REOPENED in at 1914 MOUNT VERNON Street. GERTRODE W. FULTON. HARRIET B. DARLINGTON. MARY E. SPEAKMAN.

DLAND SEMINARY, 9 WOOD-FARACE WEST PHILADENPHIA-FARACE WEST PHILADENPHIA-FARACETY Sealon ogen Soptember Faracetry Sealon ogen Soptember Faracetry: instruction solid, choice and curry sent on application. aul6-if

MESBURG SEMINARY FOR THE LIBER will be reopened on TUESDAY, For Clarifically, containing references, &c., the Masse CHAPMAN, Principals, Holmesburg biladelpula Uty.

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LISH and FRENCH BOARDING and DAY-No. 1702 WALKIT Street, will RE OPEN NESDAL, the 18th of September. au4-2m

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TE FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1630 ARCH

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IN SECTION FOR BOYS, at Andalusia, fun Philadelphia, 12. WELLS, A. M., Bector, 2. -31, Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Li. D., Will B. Stevens, D. D. ault-1m

TARY COLLEGE, ALLEN-

Pring , within three bours' ride of Phi-artered by the State, provided with spat-and betidings, and opened in Stay last builded papils. Commences its next sea-ffer. For circulars, address Rev. M. L. M., President.

NSYLVANIA MILITARY

DEMY, AT WEST CHESTER,
des of this institution will be resumed on
AY, September ist, at 50 clock P. M.
to, containing four information, may be obJAMES P. OKNE, RSG., No. 626 CHEST,
et, or of COL. THETDORE HYATT,
President Penna. Military Academy.

AGE GREEN SEMINARY.-MI-

GE GELEN SEMINARY.—MIRY BOALDING SCHOOL 4 miles beyond Moimic from Glen Eddde, on the Wool Glecd. Theremy course in Mathematics. Nataman, languages, and English. Practice leaveying and Civil Engineering. Fine library
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1, 28 Sould Tailed street; Toos J. Chrytos,
ind Pruze: John H. Diebl, SG Weinnt.
Rev. J. HENEY BARTON, A. M.,
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IGOMERY'S NERVINE IS a never-failing Neutring & Nervoueness, Headache, Fits, he new article, and is accomplishing wonday. In that are suffering with any of daint, has fave appent many dollars and yet in therefore last you to spend one dollar for other factors. In the other than the control of the control

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ion will commence on Monday, Septem 2020-6m*

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Full college course in Classics, Ecylish, and Natural Science, for his ern Languages, Music. Paint-ging best masters. For circulars,

ALL H MORE ACADEMY,

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number of the Fifth Bantist Church, as September 1st. Residence, 922 cost. au2* 1m*

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will, on MONDAY, S. pt 5, resume the school for Children between the sg-st of 4 aug 18t*

VOL. 8.—NO. 24 CURTAIN GOODS.

PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 27, 1864.

The Price of Butter-A Deserge of Farmers.

ne hundred per cent., or to all other expenses con-

nectedswith the business to nearly similar rates;

othing about the unusual large number of farmers

to retrain from using, or to purchase wherever price

and quality may suit, and it would be alike credita-

their country. But no one has a light to denounce unjustly, or create antagonism injurious to citizen

conclusions. The natural law of compensation can-

not be forced aside; it is subject to that of supply and cemand; palpable violations thereof add to the

evil complained of. Competition in producing or sell-

and decisive. Turn in, assist in producing; we will

non-consumers. Either course will produce partia

welcome you with open hearts; fill up the ranks of

It further continues: "When we were up is

Union county, a few weeks ago, as fine butter as was ever made in Chester, Lancaster, Montgomery and Bucks counties was selling for twenty five cents

per pound, the Philadelphia price then being filty

cents. The present price in Union county is twen-

five, against the Philadelphia extortion of seventy-

five cents." The injustice of this comparison is exhibited in the fact that since the visit to Union

county butter in Philadelphia has increased twenty-

five cents per pound, yet the extreme low price

then and there, is compared with the exceptiona

high price now and here, which strangers might

suppose was the regular charge; whereas, it is doubtful if one farmer obtained it, where a hundred

sold for the prices quoted in The Press on the same

day, namely, from titty five to sixty cents. Again:

The New Yorkers, when like extortion was tried

on them, formed an anti-butter-buying league, and brought the farmers back to reasonable prices in a very short time;" thus ignoring the New York price

current list in the *Independent* of the 18th inst., two days previous to the publication of the attack upon

here the care, expense, and time invested in pro-

ducing a superior article, and forwarded in a supe-

rior manner, add heavily to its value.
It further elucidates the farmer's paradisical

state-"neither his milk por his cream, his butter

nor his cheese, his corn nor his wheat, his vegeta-

bles nor his fruit, his pigs nor his fowls, his oxen nor his sheep, are in any way taxed. If he kill any cattle, swine, calves, sheep or lambs, he may do so

for his own consumption, without paying the usual duty upon slaughtered animals. The farmer is singularly exempt from taxation," &c. Now for the facts of the case: There is not fone solltary article thus chumerated, down to the firewood cut on his

farm, but what, if he renders a just account, is in-

cluded in the property lieument a just account, is in-cluded in the property lieument six hindred delle-rit the gross proceeds of his farm exceeding that are subject to the general tax of the per cent., to

which will be added the specific war tax of five more.

Add to which (in Montgomery county) three per cent. county bounty, and nearly one-half per cent. county and State tax, making nearly four and one-

half per cent, upon the whole assessed value of real and personal estate.

It advises the citizens to "discontinue the pur-

chase of butter until the price becomes reasonable. Send the farmers home, on four or five successive

market days, without effecting sales, and they will shortly be brought to reason. We do not expect any

thing so miraculous as that they will repent of their bare-faced audacity—that they will moura because

reed made them dishonest and extertionate," &c.
The rude and undignined language used in the

above is utterly at variance with the general cha-

racter of "The Frees." There are none, perhaps, who endorse it who would send a wife or daughter

into the dairy to assist in reducing the price, by adding to the supply, if butter were selling at a dollar

per pound; but they demand that the wives and daughters of farmers shall furnish them with an article to suit their taste, at prices of their dictation,

ticle to suit their taste, at prices of their dictation, without reference to its value or cost of production. There is evidently a grave misunderstanding of the relative position existing between producers and consumers, which had best be clearly understood. Did it ever occur to our butter league friends that combinations for special purposes invariably produce their oppposites f that upon the first belligious demonstrations formers might take the initial

gerent demonstrations farmers might take the initia-tire and refuse to sell to those who would thus

insult and humiliate them? Did they reflect upon the state of affairs that would ensue from the nonappearance of farmers for a few successive market days, if a sense of self-respect should drive them to

such a course? They have never yet entered into

such a course: They have hever yet entered into lengues to protect themselves when butter was low. They will suffer none to govern them now, when

circumstances beyond their control have made it

The Brigadier Generals for the New Re-

To the Editor of The Press:

serve Corps.

Sir: It is, of course, well understood that Governor

SIR: It is, of course, well understood that Governor will immediately proceed to the organization of the regiments required for filling the quota of the 2d Pennsylvania Reservo Corpa, just ordered by an act of Assembly. The effective force necessary for the completion of the organization of this corps will be taken from the picked men of the State, in order that the test of offsite and erectificate to the

to render it at once efficient and creditable to the authorities thereof. Governor Curtin has the ap-

pointment of the field officers of the regiments and

brigades to compose the corps, and it is therefore,

to be hoped that he will exercise the sagacity and

spivania military organizations. Without desiring to interfere with this exercise of power, or to preju

Respectfully,

To the Edilor of The Press:

D Kelley should be again retu

A Correction.

Sin: I notice in your paper, of the 23d instant, an extract credited to the Washington Republican,

ing is open to all. There are ample remedies sharp

To the Editor of the Press:

AUGUST 22; 1864.

I. E. WALRAVEN, PRICHESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL. MASSINIO HALL.

719 OHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES,

OUBTAINS, AND

MOSQUITO NETTINGS

SILK & DRY GOODS JOBBERS. STOCK | FALL, 1564.) NOW IN STORE, (1861.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

September 7th, and end. Jan. 31st. | Nos. 617 Chestnut and 614 Jayne Streets, PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

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OUR STOCK OF SAXONY WOOLEN GO. all-wool Plain Flannels of Music, with resume the duties at 1, 20, 480 North SIXTH St. TWILLED FLANNELS, Various makes in Gray, Scarlet, and Dark Blue.
PRINTED SHIRTING FLANNELS. FEMALE INSTITUTE,
13 SCHOOL FOR SIRIS.
Leaf-intify and beautifully located that Pelladelphia, on the northern body of the pelladelphia, on the northern body of the pelladelphia, on the section of the first month of a complete Example. Chassistion of the French language, since and other particulars see Cirches on application to the Princip. Backs on application to the Princip. Backs on Pal. PLAIN OPERA FLANGE'S. BLACK COTTON WARP CLOTHS. FANCY CASSIMERES AND SATINETS.
SALMCRAL SKIRTS, all Grades.
COTTON GOODS, DENIMS, TICKS, STRIPES, SHIRT-INGS, &c., from various Mills.

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619 CHESTNUT STREET,

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DI BURY SEMINARY, WOOD
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The L. Lina communics MONDAY, Sept.

The L. Lina communics MONDAY, Sept. On hand a large stock of Fall and Winter Goods, bought before the rise, which they will sell at modeate prices. Terms net casu.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. ARCH STREET. BASH BROWN, A. M , Principal. AD STREET ACADEMY FOR STARBER ACADEMY
TO A THE FEAD Street, S. R. TT, A.
Draine resumed on MONDAY, Sept. 5,
12 and may be had at
the most ready, and may be had at
the most ready, and may be had at
and Chestnut streets, and at the princimills thistopy
and the family the first streets.

REMOVAL.

G. A. HOFFMAN,

FIRST PREMIUM SHIRT AND WRAPPER MANUFACTORY, AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM, REMOVED FROM 600 ARCH STREET TO THE NEW STORE, 825 ARCH STREET. 825

1035 CHESTNUT STREET. D. EN his SELL CT HIGH SCHOOL for young byrs, Na 140 North TEN (H Street (near rivers) of the 5th month (September.) Re-1501 GREEN Street. 8u23-tutas10t*

M'INTIRE & BROTHER. MANUFACTURERS OF THE MODEL SHOULDER-SEAM SHIRT. ALSO, DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

THE IMPROVED PATTERN SHIRT. WARRANTED TO FIT AND GIVE SATISFACTION.

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GLOVES,
GLOVES,
SUSPENDERS,
HANDE ERCHIEFS,
SHOULDER BRACES, &c., &c. TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their IMPROVED GUIT OF SHIETS, which they make a specialty in their business. Also,

J. W. SCOTT & CO., GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental. ja17-**1**f

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> WRIGHT & SIDDALL, No. 119 MARKET STREET, Between FRONT and SECOND Streets.

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Can find at our establishment a full assortment of Imported and Domestic Drags, Popular Pa-tent Medicines, Paints, Coal Cil, Window Glass, Prescription Viels, etc., at as low prices as genu-ine, first-class goods can be sold. FINE ESSENTIAL OILS, or Confectioners, in full variety and of the best ounderders, in the variety and of the best quality.
Cochineal, Bengal Indigo, Madder, Fot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alara, 911 of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c...
FOR DYES, USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.

SULPHITE OF LIME. for keeping cider sweet; a perfectly narmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, in packages containing sufficient for one barrel. Orders by mail or city post will neet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL.

WHOLESALE DRUG WAREHOUSE,

irtim!

No. 119 MARKET Street, above FRONT. de4-thstuly-fp CHARLES MIDDLETON, BECOMD AND WILLOW STREETS. Berny Iron purchased and for sale.

THE WESTERN CONSPIRACY.

OODD CORRESPONDENCE. TREASON UNDISGUISED.

STARTLING FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. The following is another instalment from the private correspondence of the "Hon." "Gen." If, H. Dodd, These throw a flood of light on the dark Sin: A singularly disingenuous article for what we have been accustomed to consider as the model professions of the leaders of the Copperhead party: GENERAL TRATELLING AGENT OUT OF FUNDS.

UTICA, N. Y., July 2, 1864. paper appeared in your issue of the 20th inst. It

General translations agent out of funds.

Utica, N. Y., July 2, 1864.

Dear Friend: I am here to-night in the centre county of the State where I was born. From this I shall 'radiate' through as much of the Eurpire as possible until the 22d inst. Matters are most encounting in this region. I write to you before leaving the city vesterday, and said something about money, for which I am filled with sorrow and martification, but I was deep down in the 'Slough of Isespond.' I or ty got 2450 in Chicago from that note of \$500; 330 I received on a due bill, which was not paid at last advices. I kad little left when I am to Washington, where I went at the request of General S, who promised to meet me there to supply me; but he left two days before I reached there. I came back to New York, from which I could not move until now for want of Beans. I am a poor land to borrow, and had rafter die than to let my friends know of my needs. There will be a good many more contributions on the 22d so that a small amount from each State will run the N-tional Council finely. I want the old Empire to open the hall and lead off the dance. It will be better for the West, as she can have time to concentrate and colly and calmly lay out her work. Relaable your energies and begin to "mark time." I cannot write the hundretth part of what I wish to tell you. Your delegations should be strong rather than numerous. You understand. says: "Three years also the average price of butter was fourteen cents per pound." This, to say the east, is extraordinary news to the farmers who sold and the citizens who bought butter during that period. There may have been a few market days, in the flush of the season, at the close of the market, in consequence of a heavy excess over demand, that an inferior article may have sold at that rate; but the average, in 1861, of a prime article was over thirty, and of special dairies nearly forty conts-I allude to that which bore a reputation similar to that recently sold at seventy-five. It charges the farmer with combining to extert, through a general understanding, for several successive market days, of putting on an extra five cents each market day; ut not a word about the destructive drought which, in most dairies, has cut down the supply of butter from one-third to nearly one haif; nothing about the rise in feed from \$20 to \$44 per ton, which

farmers have been obliged to purchase to prevent a worse state of affairs in disappointing those who confidently relied upon them for regular supplies; You understand. Yours truly, no allusion to the value of cows from seventy to VOORHEES' LAW PARTNER TO DODD. New York, August 8, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis:

My Dear Sir: Hunt and Company have played the devil, according to reports. Does he attempt to implicate any of our friends, and does it affect our results in any decree? who last spring quit dairving, in consequence of the difficulty of carrying it on, and inability to make it 1 ay. Notwithstanding the high price of butter, his forms the basis of current rates, and is a striking in-plicate any of our friends, and does it affect our people in any degree?

Can Morton everawe our people by his military organization? I have read with deep interest the meagre newspaper reports of affairs in our state, and am anxious to learn more. Write to me if you commentary upon the results of last spring's unti-butter league proceedings. Moreover, there is as much preportionate difference in the value of butter as there is between interior and superior samples of Can find loisure.

Direct to core of Thomas P. Akers & Co., 49 Wall street. Very truly yours, John E. Risley, Mr. Risley is the law partner and brother in-law of Hon. D. W. Voorhees. sugar, muslins or cloths. Every citizen is at liberty ble to their good sense and patriotism to do with less, and use their extra means for the benefit of GRAND SECRETARY HARRISON TO H. J. STEWART,
BOUNDARY, INPIANA.
INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST 20, 1964.
Mr. H. J. Siccourf, Boundary, Indiana.
IEAR SIR: Yours under date of the 17th inst. is at hand. Any information that you may desire can be had by sending an accredited person here. Written con munications are played out, as all letters are opened and read by Lincoln's spies and hirelings during their transmission through the mails. and farmer alike, by framing an indictment upon false

The Reader can be had at \$1.20 per dox.

Truly yours,

[Harrison, Grand Sec. S. of L.] REDEL COLONEL WANTS DODD TO SEND HIM A REDEL COLONEL WANTS DODD TO SEND HIM SOME MONEY.

PRISON 2, CLAIP CHASE, May 31, 1854.

Hon, Richard Bodd, Indianapolis, Ind:

BEAR SIR: I learn through a lady friend that by addressing yea I might obtain some little arrieles greatly needed by the prisoner. You will greatly layor me by sending me some "greenbacks," also some chewing and smoking tobacco. Please ask some of my lady friends to send me a box of provisions. By giving this your immediate attention you will greatly favor.

Truly your friend,

Truly your friend, T. H. Tunner, Lieut, Col., C. S. A. TAL. TO DODD. WINDSOR, C. W., May 1, 1864. H. H. Dodd, Esq.:

DEAR Sin: I received this morning, by bearer, your note. You will please write more fully and clearly. We cannot decipher the contents. I will detain him until I hear from you. A letter addressed to me at Windsor, C. W., Box 96, will reach

me.
We (our friend and myself) spent an hour in trying to understand the thing without any success.
Write under any name you may choose, I will understand it. Very truly yours,
FRIEND [Vallandigham.] days previous to the publication of the attack upon farmers in The Precs, which quotes buttor in choice pairs at sixty certs, which, at the usual allowance of twelve pounds in bulk for eleven single pounds, would increase it to sixty five. Besides, in bula, expenses are limited to freight and commission, while I. F. Bulletz.

JESSE D. BRIGHT TO H. H. DODD.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Nov. 20, 1862.

H. H. Dodd, Eg;

Dian Sir: Yours of the 11th inst. has just been received. In reply to your first interrogatory, whether I am still a citizen of Indiana, I answer that I am, and have been for the last forty-two years, and I hope to be the residue of my life. Interrogatory second "Whether I am a candidate for the Seate," Sc.: I am no candidate for any political position whatever. At the same time, if my Democratic friends, to rebuke the lawless machinations of a land of foul conspirators, and to vindicate the outraged dignity of the State, think proper to restore me to the seat from which I was so unjustly expelled, I should be gratoful for such further malk of I should esteem 4. Bur wards, the more especially as a some I am but, however, I must repeat, a chriffidate. It must be the free-will offering to which I am already greatly indebted for past honors, and for which I shall at all times stand ready to perform any service they may justly require. Respectfully and truly yours.

P. S.—This is not intonded for publication, but you are at liberty to make any other use of it you may deem proper.

INTRODUCING A MEMBER OF THE S. OF L.

ROCKVILLE, August 8, 1864.

DEAR SIR: The bearer the Rev. Mr. Boaudine, isits you upon special business, of which he will inrisits you upon special tusiness, of which he will inform you.

You car rely upon him faithfully, and find a credible representative of our friends in these parts, upon the pending questions of the day.

Your kindness is specially solicited for him in any matter he may present, and will be kindly reciprocated by

Yours truly,

GEO. W. THOMPSON,
J. P. BRYANT.

To Hon. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.

To Hon. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind.

A COLD-HEADED CANE. FOR YOOGHRES—WANT TO.

ROYALTON, BOONE CO., IND., April 25, 1853.

H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis:

INTER Sin: I received your favor stating that you would not be at Danville the Isth, which your Honor spoke of at the time of my interview with you. I did not attend the meeting at Danville, to which conveyed an idea to me that there was a misunderstanding regarding such a meeting, I entirely postponed the idea of going. Had the meeting went off as was expected, and you had been there, I would have made the report which your Honor roquested; and I am now ready to make any report, by word or letter, that you may think good or expedient. You understand the topic which I speak of. We labored under a great excitement here for several days after the affray at Danville; the boys were in the field, and we would have had a chunk of a fight had things wont on as was spoken of. We Democrais have a meeting Saturday week to make arrangements to go to the grand rally on the 20th of November. If there has been a new plan fallen upon for the programme of the day, I wish you would inform me of it. We out here are thinking of coming in on horseback; if you remember. I spoke something of it to you. What do you think of it? Can there be a general turnout in this way? If you will make an arrangement of this kind, we, west of Indianapolis, can blockade the road for five miles. Think of it.

I wrote a letter to General Carrington respecting his late order No. 6. I retained a copy of it, after which my Democratic friends requested me to send it for publication, insist upon it. I there is to be anything new respecting the programme of the 20th, you will please inform me of it; though I shall expect to receive a response from you by the next mail.

Respectfully yours,

P. S.—I am making affangements with the Democrate here that we buy a "wold-headed cane."

next mail.

Respectfully yours,

P.S.—I am making arrangements with the Democracy here that we buy a "gold-headed cane," and present it to the Hon. D. Voorhees on the 20th. What think you of it?

and present it to the Hon. D. Voorhees on the 20th. What think you of it?

CLERK OF MARSHAL COUNTY DISSATISFED WITH THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE STATE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE STATE THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION—THE STATE TICKET A RITTER FILL.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF MARSHAL COUNTY PLYMOCITH (Ind.), July 22, 1864.

H. H. Dodd, Esq., Indianapolis, Indiana:

Drar Sie: At the request of several of our prominent Democrats here, I address you this letter on the (to us) following important topics:

First. As to the late State Convention, there is a general dissatisfaction and bitter feeling among our Democrats, as repards the course purrued in applying the "gag" and riding "rough shod" over all movements inaugurated by the Peace Democrats, treating them as a faction too insignificant for respectful notice, and possessed of no rights commanding any respect; and knowing, as they do, that in reality a majority of the convention was composed of what is torned "radical peace men," the nomination of such a man as Perkins is self-evident proof that peace men were sold out by their heretofore-trusted leaders. The presence of some of those leaders upon the platform, and more especially he who has long been recognized as chief among them, in Indiana, apparently acquisesing in the wire-pulling performances of the adroit managors.

The harvest truly is ready, but the laborage are few. Some of the nominations made are a bitter, bitter bill for Marshall county, and much sugarcoating will be required to get her to swallow the nauscous dese.

And another question has since arisen that looms up with a gloomy, threatening aspect. I allude to the approaching draft. It is the all-absorbing topic among the people, and they are daily growing more restless. They want to know what is going to be done, and if nothing, then mark my prediction, before the 5th of September, 1854, the Democratic voters will be across our Forthern frontier. The question stares us in the face and demanus our answer. It wont do to deceive the people longer or emp ndependence which characterized his selection of officers for similar positions of command in Penndice the claims of army officers now in the field to the promotion which will be afforded by these new organizations, we cannot icirain from referring to at least one soldier who is entitled to the highest honors in the bestowal of the authorities of Pennsylvania. We allude to Col. J. Irvine Gregg, a captain in the regular army, now commanding the 10th Regiment Pennsylvania Cavalry. In appointing the brigadier general for the Reserve Corps, we carthe originate general for the factor will not overlook nestly hope that Governor Curtin will not overlook the brilliant merits of this gallant officer, as Col. Gregg's claims unquestionably exceed those of any other officer whose name at present suggests itself other officer where hand as not merely as a soldier served with distinction to himself, but he has performed labors of the most herculain character, and gained advantages for his country which few men of equal grade in the army can point to as their achievements. Such men are entitled to the high-est honors of the service, and we therefore earnestly arge upon Governor Curtin the commission of Colurge upon Governor Cartan the commission of Col-Gregg as a brigadier general of the first brigade or-ganized for the new Reserve Corps. His record is the attestation of his fitness for the position, while the wounds be bears on his front are the evidence of his courage to lead where brave men dare follow,

and where blows can only be struck for lasting vic-Col. Gregg is new in Philadelphia, suffering from terrible wounds received while participating in one of the late successful raids from the Army of the Po-tomac. He will, however, soon be fit for duty, again to recume the active service in which he has so successfully been engaged almost from the hour of the precipitation of the slaveholders' rebellion.

CIRCULARS WANTED IN ILLINOIS.

LEWISTOWN, III., April 23.

DEAR SIR: Hon. M. Couchman within a stort time will order circulars for Hanceck and Adams counties, in this State, Please let him have them. He will send the money.

Yours truly, &c. S. C. Jupp. Yours truly, &c. S. C. Judd. Hon. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Ind. urging the election of our best men to Congress, and DEAR SIR: The postponement of the National Convention disarranges matters, but I suppose the S. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet as proposed. Our G. C. will meet as ew days later, and a large supply of the circulars are wanted. I promised to write and unge you to have them with you at the S. C.

Respectfully, Sc., S. Corning Judd.

Hen. H. H. Dodd, Indianapolis, Indiana. expressing the general public desire that Hon. Wm.

district of Pennsylvania. The article should have been credited to the Norristown Republican, one of our most able and influential country journals. Yours, respectfully,

The Boston Transcript says: "We understand that a gentleman of this city, who has already successfully introduced many improvements in the manufacture of three sand fetted goods, has patented a process for making paper stock from liax, wool, or other fibrous materials, by which it is claimed that one half the chemicals now used will be saved, and that good stock may be made for less than six cants per pound. Paper-makers will understand the importance of the saving in chemicals, which is one of the heaviest items of expenditurs it making paper stock. As jet, nothing has been done to put the new process into practical operation, or even to test its merits, the time and attention of the inventor being absorbed by his other extensive business operations. But the attention of printers, paper makers, and capitalists cannot full to be drawn to any improved process which holds out a hope of again supplying cheap paper, and it is possible that we may soon see a revolution in the manufacture of paper." Yours, respectfully, A.

thrown down the last barrier between him and irrepressible despots m.

The News will be our special organ, and will be a
medium for the interchange of Septiments and optnions of the friends of piece, touching the momentone concerns brocked in the existing crisis.

I entreat your kind offices and influence in extending the circulation of the News; throughout the entire field of our labor.

Yours sincerely,

P. C. Wright.

SPIRIT OF THE REPEL PRESS. THE PEACE QUESTION-LET US BE PATIENT AND

WARY. (From the Richmord Sentinel, August 20.1 (From the Richmold Sentinel, August 20.]
We have arrived ar a very critical stage of the war, and calor circumspection, caution; and patient endurance are received to carry us successfully through it. To weather the next six treeks will be a most difficult tack for the North. She is well aware at his, and will, modula be very busy in endeadering to entrap us into hasty compromises, concessions, or admissions that may deprive us of the variage ground which we are likely to attain in less than two months. Within that time, it is not at all improbable that the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sherman, by losses in battle and by other causes, will sheridan, by losses in battle and by other causes, will have been almost annabilated. Within that time it i Sherican, by losses in battle and by other cardes, will have here almost annihilated. Within that time it is almost certain that the approaching Chicogo Convention will have throun its apple of discord and detrivation into the already discordant and distracter runks of the North. It may suggest terms of honorable peace, at least, it will be sure to be file rother than promote the peculiar war policy of Lincoln, because it believes that his war policy is equally directed against the liberty of the North and the independence of the South. Let us await patiently the results of that Convention, before committing ourselves is any specific terms of prace; for they have much to tear from that result, we enthing to apprehend from it. It may impedent any porty at the North. It may make their stuation worse, but cannot affect curs.

Let us alread, too, the experiment of the impending draft. It takes, the North will be almost without an ermy, and we should be sure of better terms of peace than we could row hops for. That is will sail, at least parually, seems to be expected or apprehended by all parties, even smong themselves, it may give rise to mobs, rhous revolutionary outbursts, and civil war in that section. It will certaitly increase and exception have Jersey, and

outbursts, and civil war in that section. It will creately increase and exceedants the hatted of New York. Pennsyivania, and New Jersey, and the Northwest towards New England. The former States ard section sustain this war as a matter of honor. New England as a source of wealth. She is growing richer and richer every day by its prosecution, while they are being improverished by it. We believe, according to the dueth code, the requirements of honor are satisfied when blood (however little) has been drawn. These States and that section have shed whole occans of it. Neither the code of honor nor the dictates of the most generous magnamimity require that they should shed more. To do so would be savage brutality, but generous chivality. They should say, and might say most truly to New England, "You brought on this war. It hayon war. You have made entilions of me ney by it. We have made common cause with you; for we felt that the storming of Fort Sumpter was an insult to the whole North. But it was a mere insult, and one which New England men and measures compalled the South to offer us. We have shed enough blood and lost or expended enough treasure to wipe out a thousand such insults. We can hear and sufer no more to satint your hatteds and build up your health, whilst by so doing we are wasting our own lives, wasting our own treasure, ruibing curseles, and entailing hopeless poverty on our poeterity. This draft we will not bear! Even if any one statesbuild take the stand we suggest, the further procedure.

ruining curselvis, and entailing hopeless poverty on our posterity. This draft we will not bear! Even if any one Stateshould take the stand we suggest, the further prosecution of the war would be hopeless, for other States would soon follow the example. But suppose the draft succeeds. It will only put in raw, undisciplined, reductant recruits and morcenary substitute, to supply the places of volunteer veterans. We shall be better situated to treat for place after the draft than now, even if it succeed. There will be a ting interval or gap of time between the cribisting of drated nor and the making soldiers of them, wherelewe may carry on the war to advantage, or treat to peace on fair and equal terms. In the meanwhile, the expiration of the ferons of service of their three years' veterans and hundred days' men will be confinually weakening them, and relatively strengthaing us. Their currency, too, is sure to grow continually weakening them, and relatively strengthaing us. Their currency toon to grow continually were, and without money—more, that is readily current—they cannot long prosecute the wir. Our currency is fast and stoadity improving, and Congress, at its next session, has only boddly to proceed with the stringent measures it has already inaugurated, to relieve us, in a short time, of all difficulty as to money matters.

Six weeks honce we are almost sure to be in a much better cudition to treat for peace than we are now, and or enemy in a much wifese condition. Within that time it may be that we shall have declared and gooffs rid of the armies of Grant, Sherman, and Sherman, capturing part of them, and expelling the balinet from our territory. Six weeks hence, instead d waging accessive warfare, we may be invading the enemy's soil and carrying an effensive warfare, we mill be invading the enemy's soil and carrying an effensive warfare, we mill be invading the enemy's soil and carrying an effensive warfare, we mill be invading the enemy's soil and carrying an effensive warfare, we mill be invading the

pelling the balines from our territory. Six weeks hence, instead of waging delensive warfare, we may be invading the enemy's soil and carrying an elensive warfare. We have little to apprehend and much to hope for within that period. Time is victory with us and defeat to our enomies. We are heartly sick and tired of this long, doody, and cruel evers so are all of our propel. But let us centiously bruser, lest our anxiety for peace should give our wary and crueing general the opportunity to overreach and entrap us into improper concessions.

At no time during the war have we stood on such variage ground. At no time lave we had so good reason to insist on all we have ever asked—untrumnelled, unconditional independence. In the meanwhile, let us be ever ready to listen to propositione for peace, however present fous the terms proposed, provided those to me, the all other mallers that either parly may propose, small be open to free discussion and negatiation, and not aid done to all mate. Let us be ready to open negatiations for face at any time, as equals treating with equals, but in no other way. Every day, that the negative of the armistics, its suggested surrounded with great difficulties, and we are not prepared to venture an option. It may be proposed as a more trick to get Sherman's and Grant's armies out of their embarrassing situations and safely home. All allong each side of the Mississippi, too, the enemy has troops that in returning home will have to run the saunties of thousands of our rainers and guerilla troops, that would have so and decimate them from either bank of that long and decimate them from either bank of that long and todious river. We hold the enemy in a tight place, and, frobably, should rather press our anywatage than retieve him of his difficulties by consenting to an armistice.

and, frobably, should rather press our advantage than relieve him of his difficulties by consenting to an armistice.

The Situation.

Them the Richmond Examiner.

All round the horizon our sky is brightening. Get. Grant's movement, both to the right and to the left, in order to break out of his uneasy situation, have been most signal failures. Whether the demonstration to his loit, on the Weldon Railroad, was intended as a sient, to draw attendun from the serious movement on his right or the right was the fein and the moin speration have been failures alike.

On his right ever, assault has been met and baffled, and beaten back; and on his left over three inconstraint prisoners lell into the hands of General Hill, who had the good fortune to command at that part of our line. General Grant's army may now existed Whether the momen's come when the remaint of our line. General Grant's army may now existed. Whether the momen's come when the remaint of our line. General Grant's army may now existed Whether the momen's come when the remaint of it is to be driven to its ships, Gen. Lee is the lest and sole judge. That measure, however, which is chall decke upon it, will be a noble movement in the interest of peace.

Flerman's compaign against Atlanta, as it has been a copy of Grant's in Virginia from the beginning, seems destined to follow that model, even to the cud. All the Yankee correspondents from the tarny now tell their readers that Sherman meets excepted ifficialities; finds opposite to him, wherever he moves, mexpected masses of troops; learns that Hood had been largely reinforced; and (worstof all) finds awkward circumstances taking place along bis lines of communication in the rear. In this particular point Grant has the advantage of Sherman; the former hus his base on the sea, and if the worst, can escape to his own country. Sherman, if he cannot move forward, may never go back.

But the most starring have decreased by fought and roued, but sampeded, without fightling, the great and explication of the more f

PEACE COMMISSIONERS FROM THE WEST.

[From the Eichmond Despatch, Angust 18.]
It is stated in some of our exchanges that a commission from the States of Ohio, Illinois, and Indiana is now in Richmond, in consultation with the Government, on the subject of a free navivation of the Mississippi in case of the formation of a Northwestern Confederacy. If such a commission is in Richmond it is kept as eilent as was the visit of the Yankees, Jacques and Kirke, for neither the press nor the peopls are aware of its presence. Such an event, however, would not be sucprising, since we are well aware of the disaffection in the West toward a war which is impoverishing that section while it is filling the pockets of the shrewd operators of New England. [From the Richmond Despatch, August 18.] ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT NEAR PETERSBURG ON FRIDAY-A GREAT SUCCESS CLAIMED. ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHT NEAR PETERSUEGO ON FRIDAY—A GREAT SUCCESS CLAIMED.

The Petersburg Express contains an account of the fight near that city on Friday: It appears that on Indresday our forces, after attacking the Yankess on the Weldon road, and driving them one mite, ceased the pursuit, and lell back to a point nearer the city, leaving only a skirmish line in front of the enemy, which was also soon after withdrawn. The Express Says:

The enemy did net discover our disappearance from their front until yesterday morning, when they immediately threw forward their lines of skirmishers and advanced their let to the battle-field of Thursday, in Davis' corn-field, throwing up, as they advanced, two lines of breastworks. Their right was extended in an oblique direction to the northeast of the railroad, and batterries were placed at favorable points slong the whole line.

This occupation of one of our main lines of communication with the South was, of course, not to be remitted without an effort to dislodge the enemy. Accordingly, all arrangements having been completed, General A. P. Hill, commanding Mahone's and Heth's divisions, attacked them between the hours of three and four o'clock. General Mahone commanded the troops to the left of the railroad, and General Heth those to the right. The attack was opened by Mahone, and was speedily responded to by the neft, General Heth, with the gallant bri-

Hen. H. Bodd, International the Section of the Notice of t

wested the principles incutanted by Jefferson and his compeers, and has fearlessly and openly deproduced the usurpations of power which have wristed from the cities his cherished rights, and thrown down the last barrier between him and irrespressible despotism.

were determined to dislodue them by a flank movement. Clingmeth and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in front, while by a circuitous route Colquent's (Georgie) brigade was thrown on their flank. The movement proved a brilliant success, and make a flank war determine d to dislodue them by a flank movement. Clingme 3's and Mahone's old brigade engaged them in Font, while by a cirmitous route Colquiti's (Georgie) brigade was thrown on their flank. The mover synt proved a brilliant success, and cazed scarcely any loss to var troops.

Colquiti's men were eyen the Yankeer almost before they were away of such close previoutly of the rebel?, and surrender of fightire, under feaful cleadrantage was the afternative. Orawford's crack division, of Warran's (5th) corps, here reli a helplass victim of rebel strategy, and the greater part of two brigades—numberfue over few thousand mare-threw down their arms and surrendered. The prisoners were quickly placed inder guar's and seat to the rear, where they were roud into line and marched to Georgia Hill's headquarters.

The hattle still progressed successfully cattle the enemy was drived back to the position from which he advinced in the morning. At dark our lines vere oless up to his works, and occasional veileys of moshary chowed still further inching.

Among the prisoners taken is Brig. Geor. Haves, of Massachusetts, several colone's; and other Lebi efficers of lesser grade. Georgia here was brought into two last night.

Duting the engagement we lost a number of met.

officers of lesser grade. Gen likeres was brought into tevel last hight.

During the engagement we lost a number of metataken prisoners, but we understand they were afterwards recapturen. The success which fellowed the attack threw our men into the best spirits, and every seddier wore a smile of satisfaction upon his countenance.

The result of the attack is highly satisfactory to the officers in command, and is viewed in the most favorable light. The enemy has been inscribilly weakened by the less of three thousand of his best troops taken prisoners; and several thousand falled and wounded. He is comoralized by his defect, and though he may high lard yes to hold the postsion he has gained, his prectice is gone, and he will not he has gained, his prestige is gone, and he will not her the front he has shown during the last lew days.
The weather was rainy during the day, and especially so during the hiteracon. The lighting was done amiost a series of heavy showers, which not only incommoded our men but rendered the ground heavy and slippery. Most of the lighting on our left was done in a dense growth of underbrush and woods. we can form no estimate of the Tankse loss other we san form no estimate of the Tablese 1988 ofter than the staten ent of officers that it was very heavy. Many of their dead and wounded fell into our liands. Nor are we able to form an idea of our own loss, as, up to last night, but few of the wounded had been brought from the field. The great majority of those we saw were slightly wounded. We shall learn further particulars of the easualties and snall tears suriner particulars of the eastwarter and of the bards to day. We regret to state, however, that General Clingman was painfully, though not

that General Clingman was painfully, though not seriously, wearded.

The battle for the possession of the railroad will probably be resumed this morning, and it is believed the enemy will not only be disloded, but disastrously defeated. This expedition will turn out in the end to be the greatest disaster that has yet happened to Grant in this department.

Reports from the battle-field, late last evening, replesent our forces between the enemy and the main army in front of Petersburg. If so, something interesting may occur to day.

It is also stated that several hundred more prisoners have been taken, thus running the number above three thousand.

As the enemy still hold the railroad, it is impossible to state what domage has been done the track. It is believed that instead of sending a body of raiders across towards the south side, the enemy's cavalry are operating on the Weldon read, to the rear of the army.

army

GENERAL FORREST AND THE NEGROES. GENERAL FORREST AND THE NEGROES.

It is known that the negroes of the Methodist congregation at Uniontown, Alabama, recently contributed \$1,000 to the Association for the Relief of Maimed Soldiers, and being informed that this contribution was sufficient to constitute a life director, they selected General Forrest for that honor. The Selma Reporter publishes the Cleucral's letter to Dr. Neely acknowledging the compliment, in which he says: he says:

"I am not indifferent to the compliment paid me by the "Methodist Congregation of Negroes at Uniontown." I prize this manifestation on the part of the negro more than I fear the thousand canumines with which a defeated and vanquished the are endeavoring to blacken my mayo. It has been my fortune to have much dealing with the negro since I arrived at manhood, and I have uniformly treated them with kindness and humanity. Those that have been forcibly taken from me I know are signing for the happy home from which they have been seduced. Those that heeded not the ridualcus promises of the Yankees, and who still remain with me, ity from his approaching footstep; with the same instincts of fear and danger that they would fly from a leprosy. I predict that, after peace shall have been restored, most of the negroes who have been decoyed from their homes will gladly and joyfully return, infinitely preferring stavery among the Southern people to freedom at the North. Instead of being gailty of the atrocities charged upon me, I have uniformly expressed my sympathies for the negro. He has been deluded by false promises, and I had much rather make war upon the white man, who has deceived him." he says:

'I am not indifferent to the compliment paid me

[From the Washington Correspondence of Fitzgerald's City Item.]

From the Washington Correspondence of Fitzgraid's City Itch.]

Returning to the capital I find an entirely new element in the political world, the appearance of the National Cition party upon a peace platform in the political world, the appearance of the National Cition party upon a peace platform in the lithing the Cition party going the line with the control of the National Cition party seized the ling when the Bernocracy abandoned it, octended the Union when all other political organizations were its foce or if its friends were partylyzed with tear. It is this great party that has surried on the was, with an energy and success the more remarkable, accuracy of the partyly and the opposition of the The War planners; the War planners; the War planners; the consense in the consense and leaders were configured on the presentation. It is had not been for the fitelity in the war planners; the consense is of the peace bemogracy could have been carried out, where would now, on our country? Ascertainly would it be entirely the organs of the National Doubled of making it, and the terms on which it should be made. With sacreefy an exception we find its leading men openly declaring their earnest desire for peace, and their willingness to sucribe everything but honor and principle to obtain it. This to superfield thinkers may seem strange, and like a change or policy, but, in tact, it is merely the development of the permanent priloy of the Union, and the unshaken wish of days act, the Consensus, when he was a present the subject, until at last, we find the possibility will all the gossip and the will are are activities of the self-made role agents at Ningara with the leaders or the Democracy and their bold attempt to force themselves in the evidence which the trust of the Section which attended the last of peace in the subject, until at last, we find the possibility will all the gossip and the will are not of peace as any party can be and remain loyal, and that its great of the control of the South that he want to be pre

-"Shadow," a correspondent of the Mobile Register, closes a tribute to the late Geo. P. Morris n these words: "During forty years Geo. P. Morris knew no North nor South. He never did an injus ice to a Southern writer. His ear was always open to them. He met them with a welcome whenever they came to him, and he deserves the grateful remembrance of all true and loyal lovers and profes-sors of literature in the South. I draw these rough cors of interactive in the South as a foot-note. I knew him well in many relations, and found him a true man in all. I could not do less than insertibe a kind word upon his tomb. Though of a race of enemies, he was never the enemy of any Southern man." -Gen. Garfield has been renominated for Congress in the Nineteenth Ohlo district. The following is one of the resolutions adopted almost unani-mously by the convention:

mously by the convention:

Resolved, That the recent attack upon the President by Messrs. Wade and Davis is, in our opinion, ill-timed, ill-tempered, and ill-advised, carrying great and undisguised joy to rebet camps in the South and rebet sympathizers in the North, and to the Union cause can be productive of evil, and only evil; and inasmuch as one of the authors of said protest is a citizen of this Congressional district, and indebted in no small degree to our irlendship for the position he now occupies, we deem it a daty no less imperative than disagreeable to pronounce upon that disorganizing manifesto our unqualified disapproval and condemnation.

— Livingston, the rebet spy, was executed at St. - Livingston, the rebel spy, was executed at St. Livingston, the rebel spy, was executed at St. Louis, on Friday last. The Democrat relates the following incident: "At an early hour the jail was visited by the inevitable Elizabeth Mund, the superstitious Swiss woman, who is afflicted with a 'dan'cing of the heart,' and believes that she can be cured by sucking the blood of a man who has been hanged. She implored Marshal Coff, with tears in hanged. She limble that the total the per eye (she has but one), to allow her to enter the jail yard and obtain a few drops of Livingston's blood. The Marshal, remembering her violent demonstrations at the execution of Hansen, told her she would be allowed to come in at twelve o'clock,

when she could get as much blood as she wanted. The vampire departed, promising to be back punc-

FOUR CENTS. FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, August 26.

.... crui 910 do 23% 200 McElhenny 35 10 ... b5&int Mon b10 900 do.....Mon 160 do.....b30 100 Densmore Oil.....1 100 N Y & Middl 250 Pore Farm FTRET BOARD. 2 21 Panua II 1018, 77-8 100 IV Penna II 34 40 Binura R. 55 75 See a Third-st R 72 4 5590 U S 68 1851 1018 1009 5 Did Cash III 18 5 100 U S Tr 7-30 N F CA End Cash III 18 5 100 U S at 25 100 1018 5 100 U S at 25 1018 6 100 U S at 25

BECOND BOARD.

BETWEEN BOARDS.

APTER BOARDS. 3% 10% Poils & Ot. Greek. 2 2% 10% O Schy & Oil Grik h5 2% 1% 700 Curda. 15 3% 2% 100 Densiners. 120 15% 5% 25 Corr Planter. 49 7% 300 Curca. 155 3% 100 Curtin 200 Big Tauk....b30

There was no abatement in the excitement at the Stock Board vesterday, the sales amounting to about 80,000 shares, and at prices which show no tendoncy downward. The better class of securities scarcely find a market, so cager and earnest are the brokers and operators in the purchase and sale of oil stocks. The latter description attract almost exclusive attention. Government loans are held firmly. The 61s and the 7-20s advanced on the closing prices of Thursday. There is a partial lull in the deman! for the 5-20 bonds, since the satting of the Persia, by which opportunity most of the previous orders from were offered at 112% per cent., which attracted buyers on the street in anticipation of further orders from Europe. The demand for the new gold-bear. ing 10-40s, at the National Banks, continues good on Government terms, which leave the cost of the bonds, after the 1st of Stylember interest is paid in gold, at about 97 12 @ 97 14 per cent in currency. These terms will probably be less favorable by 1 @ 2 per cent. after the 1st of September. State and city loans are unchanged, and in other securities there were no important changes. There is a fair request for money at call at 7 per cent., from the stock brokers, and a good offering of mercantile paper at from 7 to 9 per cent. per annum. The active employment minimances in the new 7.30 per cents of the Govern ket at high Treasury certificates, places the mar-

bank. " merchant paper outside of The following were the coor. Eld. ... of L. Island N. 49
Sebnyi. Nav. 49
Do. Pref. 41
Union Canal. 43
Sna Canal. 43
Sna Canal. 43
Sna Canal. 46
Big Mount Cont. 6
K. L. M. C. F. d
G. Canal. 6
K. C. Mount Cont. 6
K. C. Mount Cont

Girard Mining..... 13 Etna Mining..... 13 Phila & Bus Ming Mandan Mining... Marquette Min... 8 Conn. Mining.... ** Drexel & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as follows:

 AS follows:
 109 (010%)

 New United States Bonds. 1981
 109 (010%)

 New Certificates of Indebtedness.
 94% (00%)

 New United States 73-10 Notes.
 114 (0114)

 Gnartermasters' Vouchers.
 93 (00%)

 Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness.
 35/4 (12%)

 Gold.
 2953 (00%)

 Sterling Exci ange.
 277 (20%)

 Sterling Exci ange.
 111/2 (20%)

 Five-twenty Bonds.
 111/2 (20%)

The New York Tribune, in discussing the subject of peace and its bearings upon the business of the country, remarks:

"The prospect of peace begins to show itself upon the general business of the country in the form of caution in making new engagements. The Paris agent of the leading dry goods house of the city has been withdrawn, the establishment in question declining to be a free purchaser of foreign fabrics in the face of peace and declining gold. Leading British importers are not only reducing their business to a non-inal amount, but are advising their friends not to send them anything on consignment. The true polley is to the out of debt, and to keep out, in view of the great fall in market values of all commodities by the approach of peace and the return of the currency to a gold basis. That this is to be brought about at a blow is impossible, but the result is certain, and a whole race of merchants can be ruined long before gold gets back to 150 even. A fail of gold to 195, where it stood when Congress legiciated as to its sale, weald give a shock to prices sufficient to cause numerous bankruptcies. Merchants with sugar, coties, and all imported goods bought with gold at 250 or 250, would find themselves unable to meet their payments with these goods on hand. The fear of such a state of things already affocts trade in every department, from the small consumer up to the largest importer and manufacturer. Each and all buy more carefully and the balance of trade has commenced to decrease. The movement is healthy and should everywhere be encouraged." of peace and its bearings upon the business of the

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal during the week ending Tons. Cwt. 9,501 10 ... 2,765 00 ... 17,951 00 ... 1,845 00 .578,258 03 .450,096 00 128, 162 03

orted on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad uring the week ending August 25, 1864: From Port Carbon Pottsville.... Schuylkill Haven..... Auburn.... Total Anthracite Coal for week...... liarrisburg, total Bituminous coal ... 76,583 17 .2,119,8-8 68 Total of all kinds for Week...... Previously this year..... .2,196,387 05 .2,089,732 06 Increase..... 106,654 19

The following shows the amount of coal trans-

This is the heaviest week of the season. The following National Banks have been established, and are now doing business: The First National Bank of Suffield, Connecticut, capital \$100, tional Bank of Sumeid, Connected, Capital aloo, one; the Granite National Bank of Augusta, Me., \$100,000; the Drury National Bank of Drury, N. H., \$00,000; the First National Bank of Cedar Rapids Iowa, \$50,000; the First National Bank of Smith-field, Ohto, \$63,000; the First National Bank of South neid, Onto, 505,000, 100 This total number of National Banks established, and now doing busi-Insurance officers should bear in mind the ra-quirement of the newly-mended internal revenue law, by which they are compelled to make returns The vampire departed, promising to be back punctually at twelve. When she returned, however, the execution was over, and, for the fifth or sixth the companies have not yet handed in their scatetime, Mrs. Mund was disappointed."

— Jackson Haines, the skater, says the New York

if they wish to escape without incurring the penalty

THE WAR PRESS. (PUBLISHED WERKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscrimal (per annum in advance) at...... Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and afford very little more than the cost of paper Postmasters are requested to act as agents iter.
THE WAR PERSS.

And To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty; sa extra copy of the Paper will be given. at the Board compared with the latest prices of Westly Reviews! the Philada. Markets. Answer 26—Evening.
The Produce markets have only been moderately active this week. Quercitron Barromtinues grance and in demand, at full prices. Flour is firm, and prices have advanced about 50c Fibl. Wheat is in demand at full prices. Sorn and Cats are rather

lower. Uction is dull, and prices are less firm. Coal is quiet. To Coffee there is very little foling. Fish are firm and prices are looking up. Domestic Fruit is coming in and selling freel tat about former rates, The Iron market is firm, but the sales are limited, Naval Stores continue searce, and Spirits of Turpentine is rather lower. Petrolemm is rather dull, at about former rates. Linsed fill is rather lower. The Provision reprised is firm, but the sales are scares and high. Whicky has ad baced. Wool is firm, and prices are looking up.

The Flour market is firmer but very quiet, and prices are about 25@530 per bbl higher. Sales comprice about 16,000 bbis including extres at \$11@11.
507 extra family at \$11.75@12 500 bbis Blue Rige ai \$12, and 4,000 bbls city mills extra and extra fa-nally on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$9.75@10.50 for superfine \$1100 11.50 for extra, \$11.75@12 50 for extra family and \$1.475@13 per bbi for tancy brands, as to quality, Ryc Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and firm, with small sales of the former at \$10.50 per bbl. mall sales of the former at 510 00 per 55... Grain.—Whent is in demand at full prices; about

平 h. Cheese comes in slowly, and ranges at from 23@25c 宇 b for New York. Eggs are selling at 20@ 206, 20c 7 b for New York. Eggs are selling at 20@ 21c 9 dozen.

METALS.—There is less doing in Pig Iron, but prices are firm; small sales of antiracite are naking at \$256.73 % ton for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is heid at \$30 P ton. Manufactured Iron is is demand, and prices are well maintained.

LEAD has advanced; 1,900 pigs sold at 19c for Galena, which is an advance.

Copper.—Telloy motal is selling in a small way at 50c \$2 b. at 50c % b.

Bark - Quercitron is 78ry scarce and in demand;
about 1(0 hide 1st No. 1 sold at \$51 % ton. Fanners'
Bark is selling at \$21@22 for Spanish, and \$18 219
% cord for chest put. CANDLES.—Adamantine continue scarce; sales of short weight are reported at 25@36c, and full weight short weight are reported at 35@300, and full weight at 400 % in the demand from the East is light, and there is a moderate outlines doing; cargo sules are making from Port Richmond at \$10.500 [1.50 % ton, delivered on board.

Cotton.—Prices have advanced, but the market closes dull and rather weak, with sales of about 200 bales of middlings at 182@189 % b, cash; 351 bales and bars, a prize cargo, sold by auction at 125@176 % it, each.

Cottes It, each.

Cottes —There is very little doing in the way of sales, and the market is quiet; about 300 bags of Rio sold at 481, 383 % 5, cach.

Dittes and Dyes —The demand is limited, and there is not much deing. 150 casks Soda Ash 5 old at 62.20 % b, cash. Sal Soda at 53.20 & board at 63.20 % b, cash.

Indigother again advanced; 10 chests of Bongai sold at \$2.55 \$\ b\$, cash.

Fish.—Mackerel have advanced, with sales of about 1,200 bbls from the whari at \$25 for No. 1, \$18.50 for No. 2, and \$14.50@12.50 \$\ b\$0! for No. 3. Small sales from store are making at about \$1 \$\ B\$ bbl higher. Cooffsh are selling at \$2 \$\ b\$1. Pickled Herring are scarce, and quoted at \$7.62 \$\ b\$0!.

Fuandars continue scorce, and Western are worth \$7.605 \$\ b\$1.

Fuandars continue scorce, and Western are worth \$7.605 \$\ b\$1.

Fuandars continue scorce, and Western are worth \$7.605 \$\ b\$1.

Fuandars and at \$12@14 \$\ b\$0x. Domestic Frait is coming in treely, and selling at from 25.600 \$\ b\$1.

Fuandars—The rates for Liverpool are unchanged, and there is very little doing. Two vessels were taken to load Coal Oil for the Continent at \$6.75 \$\ b\$1. West India traights are inactive. Coal treights are unsettied.

Guano—Peruvian is solling in a small way at \$150.620 \$\ b\$1 ton, and Super-Phosphate of Lime at \$40.50 \$\ b\$1. #150@200 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton, and Super-Phosphate of Lime at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton and Super-Phosphate of Lime at \$\frac{1}{2}\$ teccos, ash.

Hors have an engel: sales of the new crop are reported at 35@40c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ and \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{1

are tirm in their views. 200 hhds. Trinidad sold a 55@1000, per gallon.

NAVAL STORES continue scarce: Rosin sells at \$15@50 \$9 bbl. Similisales of Spirits of Turpentino are making at \$2.00@3 65 \$# gallon.

Ohls.—Lard Oil is him, and prices are better; No. 1 winter is worth \$1.50@1.55 cash. Linseed Oil is selling at \$1.70@1.72 \$# gallon. Fish Oils are in steady demand at full prices. Petroleum is without change; about 5,000 bbls sold at 49@50e for crule; 50@55 for refined in bond, and 57@50e \$# gallon for tree, as to quality. nce, as to quality.
The following are the receipts of crude and refined at this port during the past week: Orude 2,200 bbls. PLASTER.—Sales of soit are reported at \$5.50 \(\frac{1}{2} \) ton.

Rub continues very scarce, small sales are reperted at \$56 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \$5.0 \(\frac{ Harness—For this interest these extremely dull.

SPIRITS.—In foreign there is very little duing, but
prices are firm. N. E. Rum is neld at 225c H gal.
Whishy has advanced, with sales of about 1 000 bills
at 183@185c for refilled, and 185@185c P gallon for

at issuesse for femined, and register a gamma of the color of the colo Hi for tub. Vinegan.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 26c 19 gel-

Vinkaar.—Corn Vinegar is setting at 200 segention, in bils.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.—The Shoe Reporter of August 25th says: "Trade with the jobbers the past week has been much like the rock previous; customers from distant points for work, and from Iewa and Kentucky, are striving more numerously. Dealers are returning from their summer recreation excursions, and are getting ready for trade, and things begin to look more animated. With manufacturers things have changed but little the past week; there is a general expectation of a good trade during the autumn, with a steady amount of work being made up preparatory to it, with no inclination to make up an over-abundant stock of goods. Prices of material and wages are too high to encourage the manufacturing of any more stock than will be needed for the present season; consequently they are moving prudently in their business." New York Markets, August 26.

New York Markets, August 26.

Ashes are quiet and steady at \$15.50 for pearls.

Breadsturys.—The market for State and Western Flour opened ten to afteen eents better, but closed dull with the improvement fost and holders more disposed to readize. Sales 15.600 barrels at \$10.20@10.40 for superine State, \$10.75@10.55 for extra State, \$10.00@11 for choice \$0., \$10.60@10.50 for extra State, \$10.00@11 for choice \$0., \$10.60@10.50 for extra State, \$10.00@11 for choice \$0., \$10.60@10.50 for common to medium extra Western, \$11.25@11.46 for common to medium extra Western, \$11.25@11.46 for common to medium extra Western, \$11.25@11.46 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Chio, and \$11.45@13.25 for trade branch.

Southern Flour is firmer; sales 600 bbls, at \$11.30 @12.00 for common, and \$2.276@14.75 for laney and extra. Canadian Four is \$12.0156 higher; fales 300 bbls, at \$10.80@11.20 for common, and \$11.25@1.50 for good to choice extra.

Kye Flour is quiet. Core Meal is quiet and steady. Wheat opened one to two cents better but 60.60 dull, with holders disponed to objected at the prices of yesterday; sales 60.000 bus, at \$2.27@2.57 for this of yesterday; sales 60.000 bus, at \$2.27@2.57 for this of yesterday; sales 60.000 bus, at \$2.27@2.57 for this case spring; \$2.20@2.37 for Milwankee clue; \$2.38 @2.40 for anter Milwankee; \$3.77@2.4. for whiter red Western, and \$2.47@2.55 for amoor Alchigan. Kye is quiet.

Barley is nominal. Barley Molt is quiet at \$2.50. Oats are heavy and lower, at 12.603/fc for Canadia, 603/fc of Canad

the companies have not yet handed in their stated in the source of the companies have not yet handed in their stated if they wish to escape without incurring the penalty it will be necessary for them to move quickly.

The New York Post of yesterlay says:

The Old opened at 155; Lechange is quiet at 151; The Post of yesterlay says:

The New York Post of yesterlay says:

The New York Post of yesterlay says:

The New York Post of yesterlay says:

The Desarration Says:

The All Yestern and Western.

The Reporter, August 25, says: "The duit season heretofore noted sill continues, and August bids fair to be a quiet month for the shee trade. There she yes were says:

The New York Post of yesterlay says:

The New York Post of yesterlay says:

The Desarration In the Institute Increase are seen with the west and Southern.

The The Ioan market is say and inactive at